

Workingmen of all countries, Unite!
You have nothing to lose but your chains, and a world to gain."
—Marx.

ST. LOUIS LABOR

Official Organ of the Socialist Party of St. Louis, Mo.

THE FEARLESS CHAMPION OF ORGANIZED LABOR

"The Emancipation of the Working Class must be achieved by the workingmen themselves."
—Marx.

ICE: 966 CHOUTEAU AVENUE.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SEPTEMBER 24, 1910.

Phone: Kinloch, Central 1577.

No. 503.

The International Socialist Congress.

By Robert Hunter.

How hard it is, dear comrades at home, to give you an idea of this thing that now lies before my eyes.

If I told you a beautiful dream, it could not seem to you more strange.

If I told you a story of fairyland, it could not be to you more wonderful.

I have attended gatherings in many parts of the world held to advance many good causes, but no gathering anywhere that compares with this.

Here are men met from every land—Germans, Frenchmen, Austrians, Italians, Russians, Australians, Chinese and Japanese.

Here are men of a strange power; men of a wonderful fascination; men that have suffered and been persecuted for a great cause.

Here are men who have fought on the barricades; men who have led great strikes; men who are leaders of men in mills, mines and factories in every corner of the globe.

A few of the greatest orators in Europe sit in this assembly. A few of the most skilled debaters sit in this assembly.

And there are other quiet, powerful men who lead the greatest movements of modern times, and yet who would falter like a child were they forced to speak.

Here are men of every nation, of every creed, of every race—men that in the age just passed might have sought glory in trying to murder each other in bloody warfare.

The swarthy Italian, the blonde Swede, the dark, wiry, little Frenchman, the big, lumbering Russian, the quick, cat-like Chinaman, the slow, phlegmatic German, the stolid, practical Englishman, the passionate, idealistic Pole—all are here bound together in the common cause.

There are men here whose names are known in all the universities of Europe, and men here who have never been within the walls

There are men here whose names are famous because of their work in literature, art and science, and there are here rough men, like our own Lincoln, who have fought their way up from direst poverty.

There are here hundreds who lead the unions; hundreds who represent the workers in parliament; hundreds who sit in municipal councils, fighting day after day the battle of the workers.

And these men here, whether well or little known, are the representatives of fifty million souls.

This congress means something. Its delegates represent something. They are not a half thousand men gathered together without power, influence or meaning.

They are a half thousand that voice the aspirations of a new world power.

The German here represents the great mass of the workers of Germany.

The Frenchmen here represent the great mass of the workers of France.

The Englishmen here represent the great mass of the workers of Britain.

The Hague Congress represents the whim and caprice of kings and cabinets. This conference represents the convictions of the millions.

To me this great assembly of men of all lands is the most significant fact in the modern world.

I have no pen to tell what it means to me and, indeed, no brain to grasp the full purport of its meaning in the world history.

Yet I know it is one of the first steps of Labor toward its worldwide emancipation: it is the beginning of a movement that can only be likened to the rise of Christianity.

And I know it is a movement that the kings, the oppressors and the masters know not how to combat. They cannot refute its philosophy, deny its indictment, supplant its hope.

Its germs are in the households of princes and its spirit is a contagion among the poor.

And here its representatives meet to make decisions that are the decisions of those soon to control the world.

A great man inspires fear and wonder. A great brain is marvelous to contemplate. A physical or intellectual giant is ever one of the seven wonders of the world, but this is more wonderful than Marx or Hercules or Napoleon.

I hesitate to say how great it seems to me.

It is a class that has become a giant, a world movement that begins to rule. After the struggle of centuries the working class has at last become a man, possessed, shall I say, of the strength of Hercules, the brain of Marx, the ambition of Napoleon and the heart of Lincoln?

Tickets for Socialist Fall Festival.

\$1.00 per Family. Otto Pauls, 966 Chouteau Avenue.

Central Trades and Labor Union

Notes from the Local Labor Field.

The Central Trades and Labor Union meets this (Sunday) afternoon at 3535 Pine street.

The H. P. Siegel Plating Company was placed on the boycott list of Organized Labor.

The Curran boycott resolution was reconsidered at the last meeting of the central body.

The Famous Picture Show was declared unfair by the Central Trades and Labor Union.

A vote of thanks was tendered the Woman's Trade Union League for the good work for the Labor Day picnic.

Boycott the Suburban Garden! is still the watchword of Organized Labor, because Oppenheimer Bros. refused to settle their troubles with Organized Labor.

The Forest Park Highlands Labor Day picnic was a financial success. Of the net proceeds the Central Trades and Labor Union received \$892.80, the Building Trades Council \$446.40.

At the last meeting of the central body a letter was received from Boot and Shoe Workers' Union of Lynn, Mass., giving notice that they have investigated the allegations of the competing United Boot and Shoe Workers against the general officers of the International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union in their action in placing the union stamp in the shop of Cushman & Hebert, of Haverhill, Mass., and found that the allegations were false and the officers of the I. B. & S. W. were justified in placing the stamp in said shop.

The Garment Workers' District Council informed the Central Trades and Labor Union that all locals of Garment Workers were notified to pay up all per capita tax to the Central Trades and Labor Union, including the time that they have been involved in the Marx & Haas lock-out. Also notice that they were vigorously pushing the boycott against Marx & Haas and that they will keep same up until the victory is won. Also thanking the members for their support in the past and requesting that the same be continued.

Bindery Girls on Strike.

The bindery girls employed by the Bechtold Printing Company went on strike last Monday, and practically all of them joined the Bookbinders' International Union. At the union meeting last Monday evening the striking girls were in attendance and felt much encouraged by the prospects of securing union conditions of work. Mrs. Knefler, Miss Quick and others addressed the meeting.

Sample Copies.

If you have some friends that you think would like to read a good paper, send their addresses to us, and we will send them sample copies. Use a postal card, and DO IT NOW.

Keep It Going Up.

The Campaign Fund shows a steady growth and will reach an entirely new figure this campaign. This increase over former years is encouraging in every respect. But we must not forget that the expenditures will also be heavier this year. Keep the lists going!

Keep Out of Oklahoma.

Laboring people in all parts of the United States are warned against fake "help wanted" advertising and prosperity buncomb appearing regularly in the metropolitan press of Oklahoma.

There is now, and has been for many months, at least ten men for every job in Oklahoma City, and the result is that thousands of people who flock here from the East, expecting to find a land of milk and honey, are disappointed, soon stranded and left to their fate in a strange country without friends or money.

Don't put yourself in competition with the laborers already employed and thereby help reduce wages below the line of the already exorbitant cost of living in this state.—Dakota Socialist.

The New York Liability Law.

Statutes Provide Mandatory Compensation to Injured Workers.

Albany, N. Y.—Three laws embodying important recommendations by the Employers' Liability Commission passed by the last legislature went into effect September 1.

One establishes a system for reporting all industrial accidents, only those occurring in factories having heretofore been reported.

Another amends the employers' liability act by greatly increasing the liability of employers and making provision for agreements between employers and employes, the purpose of which is to substitute compensation for injuries sustained by employes in place of such damages as they can now sometimes obtain by the uncertain and expensive means of litigation.

The third makes such compensation scheme mandatory in certain specific dangerous employments.

An employe injured is entitled absolutely to compensation where the injury occurs from the hazards inherent in the erection or demolition of steel bridges or buildings, the erection of derricks or hoisting apparatus, the erection or demolition of a bridge in all work on scaffolds, in electrical work, work connected with the use of powder, dynamite or any other explosive, in the operation of steam railroads, in the construction of tunnels and subways and in all work carried on under compressed air.

In all other occupations the right to compensation is dependent upon agreement between the employer and his workmen.

The scale of compensation under both the mandatory provisions and the optional scheme consists of four years' wages, not to exceed \$3,000 in case of death, and half wages, not to exceed \$10 a week, during the continuance of total disability, and one-half of the reduced wages in case of partial disability, the payment of such benefit not to extend in either case beyond a period of eight years.

Sunday at Risch's Grove



Fred G. Strickland.

Annual Fall Festival

Festival

OF THE

St. Louis Socialists

Sunday

September 25, 1910

AT

Risch's Grove Grand County Fair!

Family Membership Tickets \$1.00

Fred G. Strickland of Indiana

Will be the Speaker of the Day.

Our County Fair.

PRESENTS DONATED FOR THE COUNTY FAIR

At the Socialist Fall Festival, Tomorrow, Sunday, September 25.

Since last week presents have been received from the following friends and comrades:

H. Koebbler—One towel rack. Peter Erhardt—Two rattan vegetable baskets.

J. W. Thiele—Two glass butter dishes, 1 cream pitcher.

Mrs. Peter Weisz—One vase, 4 sauce dishes, 1 toothpick holder, 1 fruit bowl.

Mrs. L. Scharoschi—Two picture frames, 2 fancy mantel ornaments, 1 Dominick rooster, 1 pair turtle doves.

Mrs. F. Langanke—One glass butter bowl, 6 ice cream dishes, 1 milk pitcher, 1 toothpick holder. J. H. Butterell—Seven pieces fancy glassware.

Mrs. M. Belly—Two automobiles, 1 child's bucket and shovel, 1 center-shot popgun, 1 hatchet, 1 tea set, 6 dolls.

Mrs. E. Boettger—Four ladies' handkerchiefs, 1 necklace, 3 ladies' belts.

Wm. Kraatz—One flower vase, 1 cream pitcher, 1 rubber ball, one granite vessel, 1 fruit tray, 1 fruit bowl, 6 fancy plates.

M. Wildberger—Two berry dishes, 2 Japanese cups and saucers, 1 sauce dish, 1 chocolate cup and saucer.

Mrs. J. Rosenberg—One salt box, 2 fancy baskets, 1 handkerchief box, 1 collar box, 1 salt shaker, 1 cream pitcher, 3 dessert dishes, 1 cake stand, 1 fruit dish, 2 candy dishes.

John Schaefer—Three ribbon ornaments, 4 water glasses.

Lina Daniken—One celery holder, 1 glass pitcher.

Mrs. G. J. Eckhoff—Five pairs children's drawers, 50 napkins, 1 match holder, 1 picture, 6 teaspoons, 6 table spoons.

Mrs. Unbekant—One fancy fruit bowl.

Mrs. Martin Belly—One sugar bowl, 6 fancy water glasses, 1 mantel ornament.

Jacob Devus—Six toy glasses, 1 fruit bowl, 1 sugar bowl, 1 berry dish.

Mrs. Phil Doelger—Six water glasses, 2 toothpick holders, 4 jelly bowls, 1 cream pitcher.

A Friend—One fruit plate.

Mrs. Val Birgel, Granite City, Ill.—One tray, 1 cup and saucer, 1 fruit dish, 1 plate, 1 mantel ornament.

Charles Kaemmerer—Order for a \$5 tailored skirt.

Mrs. Schlafke—Two creamers, 1 cake stand.

Mrs. Martha Ottesky—Three sugar bowls, 3 creamer pitchers.

Mrs. J. Fries—Five vases, 2 jelly dishes.

Mrs. M. Brosin—One picture and album, 1 ball, 1 doll.

Herman Starck—One granite saucepan, 2 granite coffee pots, 1 tea pot.

Jacob Dorner—Six tablespoons, 6 teaspoons, 2 mouse traps, 2 pocket-knives, 3 granite cups.

Mrs. Robt. Poenack—Two fancy dishes.

E. F. Rotscheck—One large fancy cake.

Mrs. J. R. Teel—One berry bowl, 1 spoon basket, 1 flower stand.

Albert Slepman—Cash, \$1.00.

Ed Hellman—Cash, 50 cents.

Phil Mueller—Cash \$1.00.

Mrs. E. Boettger—Cash, \$1.00.

Mrs. W. M. Brandt—Cash, 50c. Arbeiter Kranken Kasse No. 71—Cash, \$1.00.

Jul. Meyeranowitz—Cash, \$1.00.

M. Ehrhardt—Cash, \$1.50.

Jacob Luetzel—One large ice water pitcher, 7 Indian flower vases, 2 Muenchener beer steins, 1 large hand-painted plate, 12 patent pie plates, 12 patent cake plates, 1 bottle chill cure, 1 bottle Rhein wine, 1 Tea and smokers' set, 1 cigar jar, 1 box pretzels, 1 glass decanter, 1 sycamore rolling pin, 2 butter dishes, 1 shaving mirror, 1 sugar bowl, 1 Aztec fruit stand, 2 pickle dishes, 2 jelly bowls, 2 ornamental cups and saucers, 1 match holder, 1 briar root ink stand, 1 candlestick, 1 crumb tray, 1 Japanese ventilator, 2 linen towels, 2 Dolly Varden pin cushions, 1 rosewood jewel box.

F. Stocker—6 mantel ornaments.

Chas. Budt—One fancy cup and saucer, 1 pickle dish, 1 decorated plate.

Mrs. D. B. Keller—One baby cap.

Mrs. Johanna Schloer—One glass fruit bowl, 1 cake plate.

Jos. G. Budt—Two vases, 1 salt and pepper set, 1 cream pitcher.

Mrs. Jos. Glader—Cash, \$1.00.

Lydia E. Bowden—Cash, \$1.00.

Mrs. H. Siroky—Cash, \$1.00.

Mrs. Anna Berustein—Six Japanese cups and saucers.

Mrs. Emma Frey—One fancy glass bowl.

Mrs. Irmischer—One berry bowl.

Mrs. W. F. Crouch—One vase, 2 jelly dishes.

F. H.—Literature worth \$1.50.

Frank Witt—Four Christmas cake molds.

All presents received after September 19 will be receipted for in next week's paper.

Finnish Diet Defies Russia.

Helsingfors, Sept. 16.—The Finnish Diet openly defied the czar. It re-elected Judge Svinhufvid, an avowed enemy of Russia, to the presidency of the Diet, and began outlining a campaign of opposition to the plan of the czar to extend Russian control over Finland, which, it is feared, will bring on an armed clash.

Solving the Street Car Problem in Milwaukee.

By Carl D. Thompson.

The Plan.

The only way to solve the transportation problem for a city, the Socialists believe, is for the city to own and control its own system.

But the system is already established and owned by a private corporation. And, besides, the city is bankrupt. How can it buy or build or develop a street car system of its own under such conditions?

In the matter of franchise, the Social Democratic administration has reversed the previous practice. We write the franchisees, fix the terms the way we want them for the city, and then submit them to the corporations for their acceptance.

In this way we are working out a model franchise. Whenever a corporation comes to the City Council it has to meet the terms of this model.

This seems revolutionary to financiers of the corporations, of course, but, as a matter of fact, at the present moment a company is trying to get a franchise and is willing to accept it on practically the terms provided by the model franchise.

Be it understood that there are many interurban street car companies that would like to do business through various sections of the state of Wisconsin. But all their plans are worthless until they can get into Milwaukee.

This is the key to the situation. This is the Socialists' opportunity. These companies are willing to make almost any terms concerning that part of their system that lies inside the city.

Already the Socialists have laid the foundation for the solution of the transportation question in two very important measures. The first provides for the erection by the city of an interurban and urban street railway depot. This is to be located in the heart of the city, and, naturally, every railroad will have to use it or be at a very great disadvantage.

Next in importance to the depot is to make proper use of the park law.

This law gives the city the right under its parking privileges to buy, hold and sell real estate. This makes it possible for the city to get the ownership not only of the land necessary for street car road beds, but also for all necessary real estate for

blocks adjoining a street car route. This real estate can be bought at the prevailing price, held by the city until its value raises by reason of the improvement, then sold and the increment go to the city treasury.

Now comes an interurban street car company asking a franchise. The socialist administration presents its model, to which the company, seeing that it cannot do better and that it must at any cost secure entrance to the city, finally agrees.

Among the conditions of this franchise are the following:

1. The company is to build the track from the municipal depot in the heart of the city out to the city limits.

2. The track belongs to the city.

3. The street car company uses the track, allowing the city rentals, which are credited by the company to the city as repayment for the amount advanced by the company to the city in constructing the track.

4. The company pays the city a prescribed rate for the use of the city's depot. This also is credited by the company to the city.

5. The company agrees to issue interchangeable transfers with every other company entering into a similar agreement with the city. Thus the beginning of a system of universal transfers is made, so that a person may travel from any point of the city to any other point for one fare, no matter how many transfers are required, nor from how many different roads.

6. The tracks thus owned by the city may be used by any other interurban or urban line requiring their use. For such use the company is to be allowed a certain rate per car mileage, the profits thus made to go to the city treasury. Thus both the original company and the city secure an advantage.

7. The city reserves the right at each semi-annual payment period after 30 per cent of the original cost of the road has been provided for to make any additional payment to the company, thus reducing the obligation of the city to the constructing company.

8. The company expressly agrees to give its employees an eight-hour day.

9. The company is given the right, under certain restrictions, to haul freight. The importance of this concession is very great. It puts the

city in touch with the outlying agricultural districts, so that the people can secure these products, especially the perishable ones, promptly and at the lowest possible cost.

And, besides, the street car system can be made use of to great advantage in disposing of freight within the city limits. The method of handling the freight is, of course, prescribed. It will be moved at night time, when the roads are not otherwise engaged, and only through certain prescribed commercial zones of the city. In this way the congestion of traffic, due to the delivery of commodities, will be released in the center of the city. Incidentally this will help us to solve the problem of our street pavements, as well as congestion of traffic. The same system can also be used in handling garbage and ashes, which now cost the city hundreds of thousands of dollars every year.

And the fact that the other companies do not have the right to carry freight will give the municipal system a very decided advantage from the moment that it begins.

Thus the city of Milwaukee begins to acquire what will ultimately be the most comprehensive system of street car service in America. And from the time the first tracks are built the other companies will feel the competition of the new system with all its advantages. Keeping control of the system, extending it steadily and forcing model conditions of labor, service to the people, the other companies will have to come to terms or go out of business for lack of patronage.

It is only a matter of time, we believe, when it will no longer pay, however, to conduct business in competition with the city.

The municipal program of the Socialist administration will steadily raise wages, shorten hours and improve conditions of the workmen, giving them accident insurance, sick benefits and old age pensions.

The municipal system will bring into the city all the interurban lines that build tracks to the limits. Every company shall have an equal opportunity with every other company. Each and all of them being required to pay a reasonable profit to the city for the use of its equipment.

And this, the Socialist plan, is absolutely new railroading in America.

churches, and that upon them are debts in proportion to their values in the percentages named:

Investment and Debt.

Boston	\$27,140,000	7 per cent
Buffalo	\$10,323,20	per cent
Pittsburg	\$26,436,000	10 per cent
New York	\$153,953,000	12 per cent
Chicago	\$27,016,000	15 1-2 per cent
Cincinnati	\$8,295,000	9 per cent
Denver	\$3,423,000	8 per cent
Detroit	\$5,339,000	10 per cent
Louisville	\$3,918,000	7 per cent
Minneapolis	\$5,360,000	7 per cent
Newark	\$7,909,000	12 per cent
St. Louis	\$13,751,000	14 per cent
Washington	\$10,025,000	15 per cent

Protestant gifts to home missions were in 1906 \$33,781,000, and now are not less than \$40,000,000. To foreign missions they were in 1906, \$8,655,000, but they have increased in 1910 to almost \$10,000,000, placing the United States at the head of the list of nations in this world work. The amount was last year about \$1,000,000 more than on any previous year, putting America for the first time ahead of England.

Breaking Up Homes.

Capitalists Are Doing It and Having Fun at the Same Time.

Mrs. J. Doddridge Peet, who was Mrs. Edward Thaw, is in Reno, Nev. She is occupying the same house Mrs. William Ellis Corey lived in three years ago, when she was there for her divorce.

Mrs. Peet divorced Edward Thaw, half-brother of Harry Thaw, in New York City, in November, 1905. Five weeks later she married Peet, a wealthy New York clubman, whose father left him a large fortune, and now she is seeking a divorce from Peet. And she wants the divorce as quick as she can get it, for, it is rumored, she intends to change her name a third time. The prospective bridegroom is said to be a Pittsburg millionaire.

Divorce is a luxury and is evidently in the reach of the rich only. She is paying \$400 a month rent for the house she occupies at Reno; has a retinue of servants and makes use of three automobiles. Mrs. Peet has become famous at Reno for her lavish entertainments.

Mrs. Peet is not a Socialist nor is she a member of the Shirtwaist Makers' Union. She was formerly Miss Freda March, a Boston and Pittsburg society girl. She was never known to do a useful thing in her life.

Union Men Sue "Times" for Libel

Newspaper Slanders Resented.

San Francisco, Cal.—Warrants have been issued charging criminal libel against the Times-Mirror Company of Los Angeles; Harrison Gray Otis, president and general manager, and Harry Chandler, secretary of the Building Trades Council of San Francisco. Against each defendant are filed two charges of libel contained in articles in the Los Angeles Times.

Complaints state that articles impeach the honesty of and expose to public hatred Mayor McCarthy, Jas. Maguire, O. A. Tevltmo and Andrew J. Gallagher, all prominent in the labor union cause in San Francisco. These articles were called out by a visit of these labor leaders to Los Angeles to assist strikers there.

Among the sentences were: "The visit of these arch agitators is but the beginning of a movement to saddle on the city a gang of ruffians such as have put lasting blight upon the good name of San Francisco." The articles also allude to McCarthy and others as "Lawless agitators" and "San Francisco toughs."

Shorter Work Day.

One of the contentions of the machinists in their present struggle with the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain railway systems is for the nine-hour workday. The machinists' organization has staked a leading part in railway service in every section of the country in a campaign for shorter hours and against overtime. They have led in the battle for a shortening of the hours of labor. The railroads everywhere have likewise most sedulously resisted every effort made in this direction.

No one knows better than the employing class what the effect will be on the labor market should the workday be shortened to eight or even nine hours per day. A shortening of the hours means fewer men in the ranks of the unemployed, and fewer unemployed means greater prestige

for the organized workers.—Sedalia Liberator.

Notice to Congressional Candidates and Congressional Comrades.

The Appeal to Reason will issue a special Congressional Campaign edition, numbered No. 777, dated October 22d, but which will be off the press October 17th. It will contain the record of every Congressman and Senator in the United States who is a candidate for re-election.

How It Works.

The settlement of the coal strike entails an additional cost of 12 cents. This is about one-half a cent per

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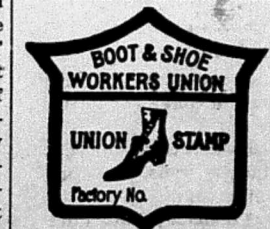
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DO NOT BE MISLED By Retailers who say: "This shoe does not bear the stamp, but is made under UNION CONDITIONS." THIS IS FALSE. No shoe is union unless it bears the Union Stamp.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union
246 Summer St., Boston Mass.
John F. Tobin, Pres
Chas. L. I sine, Sec.-Treas.

The Wealth of American Churches

AMERICA LEADS IN WORK OF CHURCHES.

Represents Greatest Wealth, Contributes more to Home and Foreign Missions.

New York, Sept. 12.—Church data for America, never before collated, not even by the religious bodies themselves, is now given by the national government. It relates to the year 1906, but is now first made public, and it is necessary to add considerably to it, especially in membership and gifts, because the past five years have been phenomenal in church development and growth. Furthermore, the figures given by the government are, upon its own statement, incomplete, because all could not be induced to furnish reports. Therefore about a fifth ought to be added to all of the figures given.

The salaries of ministers, proportions of debts to valuation of church property in various cities, ratios of Protestants and Roman Catholics in different states and cities, home and foreign missionary work and Sunday school membership—all these are new. The government finds the number of persons who actually belong to some religious body as members to be about one-third of the whole number, and that this proportion is slowly increasing. It is now higher than ever before, and gains steadily, even if slowly, upon the population. These membership figures have, however been published widely. The other data has not been published at all, for it is just now given out by the government.

In continental United States there are four principal cities that have 60 per cent or more of their population in actual membership in the churches. These four are Louisville, Boston, Providence and Fall River. At the other extreme are also four cities which show proportions far below the average for the country, one of them, St. Joseph, Mo., averaging only about 20 per cent. The other three are Memphis, Toledo and Omaha. Cities having more than half their population in the churches are Pittsburg, Syracuse, Scranton, Detroit, New Haven, Buffalo, Worcester and St. Paul. Of the other cities, all below 50 per cent, the govern-

ment finds as follows: Milwaukee, 48; Cincinnati and St. Louis, 46; Washington, 45; New York, 43; Columbus, 42; Baltimore and Chicago, 40; Newark and Philadelphia, 39; Indianapolis and Denver, 38; Minneapolis, 35, and Cleveland, 31.

The salaries of ministers, about which much is heard, averaged for the whole country and all bodies in 1906 the moderate sum of \$683, and it is not likely they have increased in the last five years. The total amount paid to ministers in salaries a year is \$70,000,000, in even figures. The average salary for Roman Catholic priests is \$684, although conditions of rectories and other matters differ from conditions surrounding Protestant ministers, most of whom have families.

Unitarian ministers receive the highest average, \$1653; Protestant Episcopal, \$1517, and so on down to the lowest of them all the colored Baptist ministers of the South, \$227. There are 164,800 Christian ministers and 1084 Jewish rabbis in the country to be supported. The government does not show the fact, but it is known that the highest salary ever offered to a minister in a formal call was offered by the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, to Rev. J. H. Jowett of Birmingham, England. It was \$18,000 a year and any house he chose to select in New York, or apartment if he preferred. The offer was refused, and the position is still vacant. There are several New York ministers whose salaries are \$15,000, a dozen or more who get \$12,000, and a great number with salaries of \$6000. Outside of New York \$5000 is counted near the top.

These salaries for ministers are the highest paid in any country in the world. A minister in London or Berlin who receives \$3000 a year is near the top of the list. In America he is just a fair average, unless he happens to be in some principal city, when he is near the bottom. The churches of New York, and, indeed, many in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Chicago, have the largest financial incomes of any Christian churches in the world. Their landed properties are more valuable than any other, New York containing Protestant Episcopal churches that are more costly to build and to main-

tain than any parish churches of the Church of England in London, Lutheran churches that surpass any in Berlin, Presbyterian churches that far surpass anything in Scotland, and Roman Catholic churches that far outclass any parish church in Rome.

Of the 24,000,000 young people in America of school age the zeal of all the churches is not able to get more than 15,000,000 into all of the Sunday schools. Some religious bodies do, in proportion to their number, better than others, however. For example, Congregationalists get a larger number of children into their schools, when compared with the whole number of Congregationalists to accomplish it, than any other. Methodists, Baptists and Presbyterians do nearly as well, but not quite. Some distance down are Episcopalians, Disciples and Lutherans, while Christian Scientists and Roman Catholics make out least well of all. In the latter class are also to be included the Unitarians.

Church Capital Increased.

The money invested in churches is being rapidly increased. For example, during the sixteen years immediately preceding the one on which the government made its investigations the amount exactly doubled. IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES THERE GO INTO NEW CHURCHES EACH YEAR ABOUT \$80,000,000, AND THERE ARE NOW INVESTED IN CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES \$1,700,000,000. This sum does not include ministers' houses, schools attached to churches, much less hospitals and other institutions dependent upon churches. IT COSTS ABOUT \$300,000,000 A YEAR TO MAINTAIN ALL THE CHURCHES.

Christian people manage to keep the debts upon their churches fairly low. The average of all of them is only 8 1-2 per cent of their value. Roman Catholics run much more heavily into mortgage indebtedness than do Protestants, and Christians in some cities indulge in greater debts than do those of others. In New York, for example, Roman Catholic Church debts are 20 per cent of their value, while the average for the whole city is only 12 per cent. Similar proportions and ratios obtain in most other cities. The government finds that the following cities have the amounts named invested in

The Socialist Ticket

For State, Congressional, Senatorial, State Legislative and City Offices.

For Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. John F. Williams.

For Superintendent of Public Schools. John Lucky Brown.

For Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner. Ulisses S. Barnsley.

For Congress.

10th District—G. A. Hoehn.
11th District—Max Stopp.
12th District—Chris. Rocker.

For State Senate.

30th District—W. F. Crouch.
32nd District—H. Siroky.
34th District—H. J. Morrison.

For State Representative.

1st District—Wm. Ruesche, W. M. Holman, Wm. Brandt.
2nd District—S. Resh, P. Ehrhard, Hy. Struckhoff.
3rd District—J. Wunsch, A. Kean, Louis Krahl.
4th District—F. J. Heuer, M. Belly, Hy. Schwarz.
5th District—F. E. Nye, Edward B. Story.
6th District—F. X. Bick, Jos. Barratt.

For Judges of the Circuit Court.

Phil H. Mueller, B. Brockmeier, Mark Stanley, Max Sendig, John Miller.

For Clerk of the Circuit Court.

Fred J. Kloth.

For Judge of the Probate Court.

L. G. Pope.

For Clerk of the Court of Criminal Causes.

Edw. Ottesky.

For Judge of the Court of Criminal Correction.

Albert Strauss.

For Judge of the Court of Criminal Correction, Division No. 2.

W. F. Hunstock.

Clerk of the Court of Criminal Correction.

Charles Goodman.

For Prosecuting Attorney.

L. E. Hildebrand.

For License Collector.

J. A. Weber.

For Recorder of Deeds.

Otto Kaemmerer.

For Justices of the Peace.

1st District—Jacob Luetzel.
2nd District—W. R. Bowden.
6th District—Fred Werner.
7th District—Jac. Devus.
8th District—Martin Brosin.
9th District—L. H. Schwarze.

For Constables.

1st District—Fred Stocker.
3rd District—J. G. Rosenberg.
6th District—Joseph Dialer.
7th District—John Wekerle.
8th District—Everett Ely.
9th District—Wm. Ettridge.

State Platform

Adopted by Socialist Party Convention in Jefferson City, September 13, 1910.

History demonstrates that political parties are not founded on mere theories, but on real conditions and material class interests. The history of this country shows conclusively that every industrial and commercial change was followed by a corresponding change of the political field.

New economic conditions produce new material class interests and class privileges. To sanction, protect and perpetuate these new class interests, those profiting by them require the control of the law making machinery. This is the reason why new political parties spring into existence; they champion the new class in society.

To-day, the American people are in the midst of the most radical and far-reaching political realignment in the history of our country.

During the last fifty years the greatest industrial revolution in the history of mankind has taken place. Capitalism has made possible the possession of the earth and the products of labor by the few. The means of production and distribution are now monopolized by the capitalist class. The mechanic of former days, who was the owner of his tools, is no more. Capitalist production has transformed him into a wage worker, owning nothing but his labor power. Steam and electric

power, the modern factory, the railway, telegraph and telephone systems have displaced the old methods of production, transportation and communication.

Capitalist, or modern production, results in dividing society into two classes, the capitalist class and the working class. These two forces of society, whose interests are diametrically opposed to each other, are, naturally, forced into a continuous class struggle, which can only end with the abolition of the wage and profit system.

Under this system the wage workers own nothing but their labor power, which they must sell to the capitalist in the open labor market in order to live. The lion's share of Labor's product flows into the pockets of the capitalists who buy and sell labor power for the sake of profit.

The Socialist Party declares for the abolition of the wage and profit system, and for the introduction of the co-operative system of production and distribution, so that every worker will receive the full fruits of his labor. The Socialist Party stands unreservedly for the interests of the working class and the improvement of the conditions of that class.

We reiterate our allegiance to the Socialist Party of the United States and endorse its national platform. We appeal to the working class and all those in sympathy with its historic mission and the principles of Socialism, to join the Socialist Party in its noble efforts for Labor's emancipation and a higher civilization.

We advocate the following measures in order to strengthen the working class and increase its power of resistance against oppression:

1—No court, judge or other official shall have the right to set aside any law or legal provision enacted by the people or their chosen representatives, as offending against the constitution, public policy, or on any other ground.

2—The writ of injunction shall not be applied in case of strikes or boycotts, or used as a means of preventing the working people from improving their condition by organized effort.

3—Legislation authorizing counties and municipalities to own and operate such public utilities as street cars, lighting plants, etc.

4—Municipal home rule, whereby the citizens of every municipality will be empowered to manage their own public affairs without interference on the part of any state official.

5—The establishment of a legal eight hour workday.

6—A law prohibiting the use of the militia or police by the Governor, or other official, for the purpose of breaking strikes.

7—Neither capital punishment nor money fines shall be imposed for any crime; in criminal cases the state shall conduct the defense as well as the prosecution, free of charge; circuit judges shall not have the right to take civil cases from the jury.

8—Employers liability law for the protection of all wage workers.

9—An invalidity and old age insurance law. The state to conduct all life, fire and accident insurance.

10—Women to have the same political and civic rights as men have.

11—An efficient compulsory education law and free text books for the public school children throughout the state.

12—Abolition of the contract system on public work; such work to be done under union conditions at union wages.

13—Extension of labor and factory legislation, with especial regard to the prevention of child labor and sweatshops.

14—The use of convict labor and its products, in competition with free labor, to be prohibited.

15—As a means of public safety, and for sanitary reasons, we favor the enactment of a law prohibiting the erection of stockades or any place for lodging strike-breakers in or about the premises of industrial establishments.

16—We favor the adoption of the constitutional amendment providing for voting machines in order to secure a secret and accurate ballot.

17—The right of minority parties to have watchers in each voting precinct, and that they be paid the same as judges and clerks and that their signatures be necessary to make the returns legal.

18—The election of all state mine inspectors by direct vote of the people instead of appointment by the governor, and all such inspectors must be experienced miners.

19—Women shall not be employed where the conditions of labor are injurious to health or dangerous to life.

20—Strict regulation and inspection of the use of hoists, scaffolding and other appliances used in the erection or repairing of buildings, and a rigid enforcement of the same.

Socialist Tactics in Denmark

A strong light is thrown on the ever-present question of Socialist tactics by J. Bruce Glasier, who says:

"In view of the frequent criticism and belittlement of the policy of the I. L. P. and the work of the Labor Party in our own country, it is interesting to glance at the aims and methods of the Danish Socialists. The party there bears the name of the Social Democratic Party, and declares that 'the movement in Denmark rests on the class struggle, and that the sublime idea of Socialism animates all its efforts'."

From the outset, however, the Social Democratic Party has been federated with the Trade Unions, which have adopted independent political action and accepted the general aims of Socialism. The Trade Unions, we are told, "have always constituted and still form the predominant basis of the Socialist movement, and its progress is in a great measure due to them. They also form the basis on which the Socialist press is built up." Thus, it will be perceived, the Socialist Trade Union Alliance in Denmark, as in this country, constitutes the foundation of the political activity and success of the Socialist movement.

Socialist Policy.

It will perhaps surprise still more some of the excited critics of the I. L. P. whose effusions have been entertaining us recently to learn that the Danish Social Democratic Party officially acknowledged that it co-operates with non-Socialist parties when it deems it necessary "to prevent before hand the election of the most reactionary candidates." At the last general election, the party declared frankly that "we worked together together with the Radical party, then in possession of the government. Our common purpose was to obtain a majority in favor of the abolition of the privileges of the Senate (the House of Lords) and of amending the newly passed military law in order to diminish the yearly expenses of the army and navy." The party adds: "But, owing to the absurd electoral law, the military party gained the victory; however, without our co-operation (with the Radicals) the militarist majority would have been still greater and more difficult to break in future." All this reads remarkably like just such a statement as our own Labor Party might make.

Danish Socialists and Co-Operation

J. Bruce Glasier, British delegate to the International Socialist Congress in Copenhagen, writes as follows:

"In view of the meeting of the International Socialist Congress in Copenhagen, a brief outline of the remarkable social organization of the Danish people, and of the position of the Socialist movement in Denmark, may be of general interest.

"Denmark has been described as a 'Commonwealth ruled by farmers.' In many respects it may be considered the most highly collectivist and best educated state in Europe. Illiteracy and destitution are practically non-existent in the country. There is almost no aristocracy; the ruling class consists of the small farmers who possess from 40 to 60 acres of land.

Peasant Proprietorship.

"Practically the whole land is owned by cultivating-farmers. Tenant holdings are almost unknown. There are in all some 250,000 farms, with a cultivated area of ten million acres. As the total population is only a little over 2,500,000, of whom only about half a million are heads of families, it will be seen that one-half of the whole population is engaged in agriculture. Of the 250,000 farms, only about 8,000 consist of above 150 acres each; 175,000 consist of less than 40-acre holdings.

Co-Operation.

"The Danish farmer, we are told, 'gets all he produces—absolutely all,' that is to say, on the present commercial basis of exchange value. He has completely abolished not merely the 'idle landlord,' but the 'indispensable middleman,' and by means of state-owned railways and state-controlled markets, he is protected from exploitation. This is the only form of protection which exists in Denmark, for the Dane—farmer and artisan alike—is a free trader.

"The co-operative movement began with dairying about the year 1880. There are now 1,087 co-opera-

tive farmers, or 95 per cent of the dairy farmers. The Danish Co-operative Egg Export Society has 57,000 members; it collects and stamps the eggs each day, packs them for export, and undertakes all the business of selling and accounts. There is also a Danish Bacon Company. There are, besides, co-operative banks. The Danish farmer buys everything wholesale and saves the profits of the retail dealer as well as those of the middleman.

State Enterprise.

"The state not only owns and runs the railways, but, in co-operation with the farmers' societies, selects markets, provides stock, loans money, sends around inspectors, sets up agricultural and technical schools, experimental farms, and in countless ways co-operates with the farmers in promoting their own well-being and developing the resources of the country.

Socialist Program.

"On the matter of programs, the immediate aims of the Danish social Democrats are mainly of a purely palliative order. The following are bills which the Labor Party has in recent years introduced in parliament, none of which, however, have been carried:

"Eight-hour working day.
"Free meals for school children to be partly a state charge.

"Abolition of titles, nobility orders and rank.

"Public attendance gratis on the sick.

"Suffrage for men and women (including domestic service) above 21 years.

"Public care of orphans.

"Abolition of fiefs and family estates.

"Reform of administration of justice in army and navy.

"Reform of the common school."

I. L. P. Problems and Its Position.

An Answer to Critics.

The following extract from a statement issued by the Independent Labor Party of England will give American readers an understanding of the party's present position.

"It is sometimes alleged that the Labor Party in helping to get these reforms passed has sacrificed its independence, because our members have often been found in the same lobby as the Liberals. This foolish and shallow charge is due to a misconception of the meaning of independence. Independence does not mean that our parliamentary members should hold aloof from the movement toward social reform. Independence does not mean that they must speak with a bitter snarl of all legislation brought forward by Liberals and Tories. Independence does mean that they owe no allegiance to any other party, and that they are free to support all good measures, from whatever quarter they come. Under the spur of the Labor and Socialist movement, Liberals and Tories will bring forward useful social reforms, and our men will support these reforms and work for them. Liberals and Tories will offer these reforms as an alternative to Socialism; our men will accept and support the reforms as an essential preliminary to Socialism.

Preparing the Way.

"We take the view that all ameliorative legislation—all legislation, for example, that gives food to hungry children, and a minimum wage to sweated workers, and work to the unemployed—so far from staving off Socialism is in reality clearing the way for its more rapid advance. Socialism has no greater enemy than physical and mental degeneracy. The slum-dwellers, the underfed children, the unemployed workmen, the paupers, will never make good fighters for our Socialist cause. In so far as social reform can mitigate some of the most pressing and terrible of our problems, and build up stronger life among the destitute, and prevent waste and wreckage of human beings, Socialism stands enormously to gain.

"The Labor members must, therefore, lend their aid to all these measures of reconstruction, and, in doing so, must bear as patiently as they can, the stupid and short-sighted reproach that they are no better than the capitalist parties. We desire to see it greatly accelerated. But we know that the real stumbling block to a more speedy advancement may be found in the apathy and political ignorance and division of so many of the workers. That stumbling block can only be removed by political education, which in turn can only be spread by an active and united I. L. P., which knows its own mind and is not distracted by every wind of dissension."

DeLeon in Copenhagen.

From London Labor Leader.

De Leon's Unity Challenge.

De Leon, the leader of the dissident Labor Party in America, then mounted the rostrum, and announced his intention of speaking on the subject of Socialist unity. The appearance of this arch-disruptor as an apostle of unity created no little surprise and amusement, especially among the delegates of the American Socialist Party, eight of whom, including John Spargo, Morris Hillquit, Robert Hunter, Victor Berger and Haywood were present in the hall. De Leon, who is a small, elderly man, and reputed to be a man of inexorable willness, declared that he was there to pledge himself to do his utmost to effect unity between his party and the Socialist Party of America. His heart yearned for unity, and his party, the Socialist-Labor Party, was ready to appoint a committee to take part in a conference with that object in view right away, and he called upon the Socialist Party to come on the platform give a similar pledge.

Hillquit's Reply.

The Socialist Party delegates laughed at this challenge, and Morris Hillquit took the platform, and gave their reply.

Hillquit took his "gloves off," so to speak, and went for De Leon's dialectic. He spoke in German first and then in English. All the delegates were alert to the sly nature of the encounter. The Socialist Party in America, he said, was the product of Socialist unity. It was formed at a convention at which all the Socialist organizations in America were represented except—and words were scornfully flung at his opponent—except the party represented by De Leon. The Socialist Labor party had dwindled, while the Socialist Party had increased. Nevertheless, the Socialist Party

was even now prepared to join with De Leon's party, provided the latter were prepared to join on true Socialist principles without the intermingling of curious doctrines. If De Leon came to this congress "yearning for unity," as he had said, why at the same time had he presented a report to the congress full of bitter, unfair, and cruel attacks on other organizations. If De Leon wished for unity he must agree to carry out the principles of unity as they were represented in the International Congress.

Victor Berger's Reply.

Victor Berger followed. He spoke only for three minutes—one and a half in German and one and a half in English. Berger, who is one of the leading Socialist thinkers in America, is a fine, breezy fellow. He hails from Milwaukee, where, largely owing to his splendid advocacy, Socialists achieved their great triumph at the municipal elections a few months ago.

Ten years ago, he said, the Socialist Party and the Socialist Labor Party were about equal—they had about 10,000 members each. Now the Socialist Party had 53,000 members and the Socialist Labor party had less than 1,000. Give us, he cried, a year or two more, and there will be no Socialist Labor party with which to unite. So long as De Leon attacked the trade unions and vilified the Socialist Party unity was impossible.

Both Hillquit's and Berger's speeches were loudly cheered—especially by the American and the I. L. P. delegates.

A "Tipless" Hotel.

London dispatches state that the "Tipless" hotel, now in operation about one year, has proven a great success. The employes and the patrons prefer it. The employes favor a regular wage in preference to "tips." Certainly this will remove the servile degradation that accompanies a tip system.

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966 Chouteau Avenue.

Now to Work!

Comrades of St. Louis!

The day of registration is over. Now the real, hard campaign work will begin.

The General Committee of our party has decided to make this a literature campaign the like we have never had before in this city.

This means that we must prepare for weeks of energetic propaganda from house to house, in factory and shop.

It means that we must at least double the amount of the campaign fund already collected. That this will be done we have not the least doubt. This week's receipts tell the story.

To Risch's Grove.

To-morrow, Sunday, September 25, the St. Louis Socialists and their families will have their annual rendezvous at Risch's Grove, in Luxemburg.

Comrade Fred G. Strickland will be the speaker of the day. There will be a fine program. Amusement for everybody. Come and have a good time.

Look Out for Highway Robbers!

Some "leading men" in the City Hall, at the head of the Board of Public Improvements and the Water Department, are anxious to make a record.

For some years the management of the United Railways Company had been figuring on what a nice little private grab it would be if this street railway monopoly could get possession of the Chain of Rocks Water Works electric railway, which to-day is part of our municipal water works.

These politicians are now proposing to lease or sell the municipal electric railway to some private corporation, because the city was losing money, so they claim.

To-day any inhabitant of St. Louis can get a free ride to the beautiful sceneries of the Chain of Rocks country, where our water works are located. All that is required is to call at the City Hall and get the car tickets for the round trip free of charge.

All water works employes are transported free of charge on this road. Last year the road was used by nearly three hundred thousand passengers, all free of charge, of course, because the State Constitution does not permit the city to collect even a nominal fare on its own railway.

Here is the scheme: The United Railways Company is anxious to get possession of this valuable municipal property. If this damnable scheme of the City Hall politicians would succeed, the Chain of Rocks Water Work railway would soon be the best-paying line of the Beggs-McCullough street railway monopoly.

The Chain of Rocks car runs right over the municipal water works conduit. With the help of the peanut politicians in the City Hall the city might some day be compelled to ask the United Railways Company for a permit to get near its own water works. Wouldn't that be fun?

Nothing impossible. Several attempts were made in the past to deliver our municipal water works into the hands of a private monopoly.

We serve notice that the Socialists of St. Louis will make it hot for somebody if this latest scheme of highway robbery should be pushed toward realization. Both old parties will do well to heed this warning of ours. If necessary, we shall find ways and ways to arouse the citizens at the proper time.

Let the city continue to own and operate its own road until such time as the changes in the State Constitution will enable the city to charge at least a nominal fee, i. e., to operate the road at cost.

As usually, the St. Louis Republic is Johnny on the spot whenever some capitalist corporation requires its valuable help in the sneaky work of going through the pockets of the people.

Last Monday's Republic endorses this latest attempt of robbing the people of valuable public property in the following editorial:

"To Lease the Waterworks Railway.

"The recommendation of Commissioner Adkins that the city, in the absence of legal authority to conduct a street railway, lease its water works line running to the Chain of Rocks is underlaid by sound common sense.

"It makes no difference from what point of view you approach the subject, you come out at the same place. The Waterworks Park at the Chain of Rocks and the landscape in which it is set are of great beauty and interest. The great natural rock dam which forms the head of the St. Louis-Cairo reach of the Mississippi and fixes the slope of the river with relation to the Des Moines Rapids above and the Rocky floor at Grand Tower below should be familiar to the eye of every dweller in this region. The hills above the river are beautiful in contour; the park has much of quiet loveliness; to see a great plant that supplies St. Louis with water is of distinct educational value. Yet last year the railway carried only slightly more than 110,000 persons from a city of nearly three-quarters of a million, maintaining but two cars in service.

"On the financial side the showing is no less impressive. The road cost to operate during the year ending April, 1910,

\$10,518.63. Water Commissioner's Report, p. 78.) It carried 229,692 passengers, at a cost of 4.6 cents per passenger. Of these only 118,345 were carried on employes' and labor passes. Had the city paid 5 cents each to a private line it would have cost \$5,917.25. That is, the city paid \$4,601.38 more than the full fare rate for all passengers it was to its interest to carry.

One thing more. We trust the city will not insert in the lease, should one be executed, a provision that city employes be carried free. It is precisely one of those indefinite expedients for avoiding the payment of money and the assessment of cost which always prove expensive and often create abuses. The leasing company would be saddled with an obligation whose precise amount could not be determined; it certainly would not assume it except on such terms as would provide against the unforeseen. Let the city, if it leases the road, pay in real money for the transportation it needs and get its return from a percentage of receipts. This is a business-like procedure."

Unfortunately, at least three-fourths of the people of St. Louis have no idea of the beauty of the Chain of Rocks sceneries, because they have never been there. They may not know how to secure the free tickets in the City Hall.

Tell the people all about it, and we venture to prophesy that within one year the number of excursionists to the Chain of Rocks will increase to nearly a million.

The St. Louis Republic's figures are misleading and deceiving, because the road was never built for the purpose of making money, but was simply considered an integral part of the municipal water works of St. Louis.

Vote Against Prohibition!

Socialism and the Socialist movement stand for temperance and sobriety.

So does the general labor movement.

So does every progressive man and woman.

But temperance does not mean prohibition.

Prohibition is the very opposite to temperance and sobriety.

Prohibition means fanaticism.

Prohibition employs the same methods in its efforts to advance the cause of temperance as the rulers of mediaeval days tried to enforce religious dogmas and made-to-order morality.

Prohibition is reactionary and must be opposed by every progressive man and woman.

Prohibition has no place in a progressive community.

When next November the question of Prohibition is put to a vote of the people in this state it will be the duty of every thinking man to cast his

Vote against Prohibition!

We repeat: We are for temperance, but for prohibition—never!

The Prohibition amendment to the Missouri State Constitution must be defeated.

Vote against the Prohibition amendment!

Printers for Labor Press

It is believed that the labor movement shows too little appreciation of the immense value to it of the bona fide labor press and, therefore, fails to give it the support it should. Who can advance any good reason for failure to support their own journals? Even the public and merchants expect that a union man who will put up a fight for a union shop condition, union wage and all the various things that go to make up the sum total of the demands of organized labor on the employers, should give his hearty support to his own members and their work. The great reason labor has such a hard time winning some of its battles is because the employer sees union men inconsistent. The members of the typographical unions may not be any exception when it comes to displaying their inconsistencies, but the delegates to the International Typographical Union Convention, which adjourned recently in the city of Minneapolis, especially those of the Committee on Press, saw clearly the value and expressed in fitting manner their convictions in their report to the convention, which was adopted. Other international unions and the A. F. of L. yearly, in convention, beseech the membership of organized labor to back up its labor papers.

The following is the report of the committee in full. Read it carefully and thoughtfully, and then take steps in your union, no matter of what craft, to bring about better support of your paper:

"To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

"Ladies and Gentlemen—Your committee is strongly impressed with the opinion that, despite all that has hitherto been said upon the subject of the labor press, it yet receives far less consideration than it deserves, in view of the great interests which it represents. While it is true that in a great many localities organized labor is able to secure and to command in general newspapers a respectful discussion of its just claims upon the rest of the community, nevertheless it should have, and should in every way adequately support its own journals. It is as much entitled to its own especial organs as is any other of the numerous sections into which modern society is divided. The need is for authoritative expression. In no other way than through respectable and recognized labor newspapers can this need be met. Every phase of politics, every view of religious truth, is expounded through journals and periodicals whose right to speak and to voice the opinions of those whom it claims to represent is everywhere admitted. Organized labor should have a press of the same character.

"It is a reproach of which our own organization cannot escape a considerable share that labor newspapers in too many instances are compelled to look for support to those who are seeking to divert

the influence of labor unions to the accomplishment of their own selfish objects.

"Your committee would recommend and urge that the members of typographical unions everywhere give particular attention and constant attention to this subject. Where there are already labor papers in existence every possible effort should be made to improve their character and to extend their influence. Where there are journals of respectable standing in cities of the first and second class their circulation should be extended throughout the state, and their value and influence increased by a system of correspondence and articles contributed by writers in other places. Where such organs do not exist effort should be directed to the establishment or the upbuilding of one at least in each state, to which organized labor could look with confidence for intelligent and adequate discussion of the measure in which it is from time to time interested.

"You committee is fully aware that this subject is worthy of much more extended presentation, but in the hope that the few suggestions made and the adoption of the resolution herewith, which is recommended, may be of some assistance in promoting the subject in hand, they are respectfully submitted.

"The Committee on Press desires to call the attention of the delegates to section 31, page 31, Book of Laws; and urges the membership of the International Typographical Union, through its delegates to support more aggressively this resolution:

"THE INTERNATIONAL UNION URGES UPON ALL MEMBERS THE ADVISABILITY AND NECESSITY OF SUBSCRIBING FOR THE LABOR PRESS (IF ANY EXISTS IN THEIR JURISDICTION) IN A BODY AND RENDER FURTHER SUPPORT, SUCH AS THE PATRONIZING OF ITS ADVERTISERS TO THE EXCLUSION OF OTHERS, PROVIDED ALSO THAT UNFAIR FIRMS OR MERCHANDISE ARE NOT ADVERTISED IN ITS COLUMNS, TO THE END THAT THE VALUE OF ITS COLUMNS AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM MAY BE FULLY APPRECIATED BY THE FRIENDLY BUSINESS ELEMENT OF ITS COMMUNITY.

"HARRY H. HILL, Chairman.

"ROBERT S. DICKEY.

"ORILLA E. EWERS.

"ANDREW B. RADIGAN."

The recommendations of the committee were concurred in and the report of the committee as a whole adopted.—Garment Workers' Bulletin.

Whom will they Serve?

The Kansas City Labor Herald contained the following editorial boost for Charles W. Fear, editor of the Missouri Trades Unionist, of Joplin, who has been nominated by the Republican party for the Legislature:

"Charles W. Fear, editor of the Joplin (Mo.) Trades Unionist, has received the nomination for the Legislature from the Joplin district at the hands of the Republican party without any opposition. The nominee has had much experience with lawmakers at Jefferson City while a member of the Legislative Committee of the Missouri State Federation of Labor, and should be well onto the ropes. With union men in office who understand the wants and needs of the workers there had ought not to be any difficulty in getting proper laws on the statute books and guarding them from treacherous amendments before their final passage."

The above editorial laudation from the Herald in behalf of the editor of another labor paper is so child-like in its simplicity as to make idiots laugh at its nonsense and numbskulls wonder if the intelligence of the laboring people can be perpetually insulted with impunity. Fear has been nominated on the Republican ticket, and his loyalty to that party is so far above suspicion that he obtained the nomination without even the semblance of any opposition. He is hailed as the editor of a labor journal, and yet this editor, who is supposed to be faithful to the principles of unionism, is a candidate on the ticket of a party that is pledged to the interests of capitalism. As a nominee of the Republican party it is incumbent upon him to give his sanction and approbation to every plank in the platform of the party that has given him the nomination. Not only that, but he is expected, yea, required, to give the best that is in him to bring victory to the party that has permitted his name to grace a legislative ticket.

The question arises, can he be loyal to the Republican party and at the same time feel his heart beating with allegiance for the cause of labor? In other words, can he be faithful to the principles enunciated by the Republican party and remain true to the interests of labor? If he can, then let us open wide the doors of organized labor and welcome to membership such representatives of the working class as Guggenheim, Cannon, Aldrich, Taft and Roosevelt, for they are all Republicans.—The Miners' Magazine.

ST. LOUIS JEWISH SOCIALISTS

Issue Fine Campaign Bulletin Weekly Till Day of Election.

The comrades of the Jewish Branch St. Louis Socialist Party are doing excellent campaign work.

Last Sunday appeared No. 1 of their "Campaign Bulletin," printed in the Jewish language, which will be issued in 5,000 copies weekly till the day of election. The little six-page paper is full of live reading matter. Issue No. 1 contains an article by Comrade G. A. Hoehn on "The Workers and the Elections"; another article is on "Bullets or Ballots—Which?"; Comrade Lipman wrote an article on "The Coming Election and the Labor Question." Besides, The Campaign Bulletin contains a poem, "Peace," and the ticket of the Socialist Party.

In October the Jewish comrades will give a big campaign concert and entertainment at Harugari Hall, and expect the Socialists of St. Louis to pay them a visit, making the gathering a memorable one.

Comrade Lipman, who is now on his farm in the Ozarks, will spend one week in St. Louis agitating in the Jewish district for the Socialist Party.

Croatian Picnic.

The picnic held under the auspices of the Croatian Socialist Branch last Sunday at Hamprel's Grove was a success. The weather was fine and the crowd certainly enjoyed themselves. Comrade L. G. Pope delivered an address. Comrade Jettich spoke in Servian, and both speakers were liberally applauded. Much literature was sold, which shows that the foreign-speaking workers are waking up.

Oklahoma State Convention of Federation of Labor.

Resolutions Decidedly Favoring Radical Socialist Measures Passed by Union Labor.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Sept. 8.—That Organized Labor in Oklahoma is pulling away from the domination of the old parties and advancing rapidly into the camp of Socialism is evidenced by the radical position they assumed upon the problems which came before the State Convention of the Federation of Labor at Chickasha.

Their resolutions are all thoroughly in accord with the Socialist platform, but it is certain that neither of the old parties would dare to incorporate any one of them in its platform, owing to their subservency to the capitalists' interests.

If the Federation of Labor ever expects to have its demands enacted into law it will have to look to the Socialist Party to do it, and the more intelligent members of the organization seem to be aware of that fact.

The convention unanimously and in the strongest terms pledged its support to the pending constitutional amendment to grant suffrage to women.

It demanded the state operation of the coal mines or the state support of the mines during the strike.

It vigorously opposed the second attempt to repeal Article 9, Section 9, of the State Constitution.

It demanded an equitable distribution of corporation taxes, so that the public schools of the state may receive a pro rata benefit.

It favored the state construction, ownership and operation of steam and electric railroads.

The following are the resolutions in full as adopted by the convention: Resolutions on State Ownership of Coal Mines.

"Whereas, A large number of Oklahoma coal mine operators has seen fit to close down their mines, thereby causing thousands of workmen who have families to support to remain idle for months; and

"Whereas, These workmen have not had an increase in wages since 1903, while the cost of living has increased from 15 to 25 per cent, and

"Whereas, The union men of Oklahoma believe that the miners are entitled to an increase as asked for; that the mines should be opened and the miners given employment; therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the State Federation of Labor in convention at Chickasha, this 22nd day of August, that we recommend to the governor of Oklahoma that he take action toward taking over the mines in the name of the state, or that the state provide the necessities of life for the miners until such time as the mine owners see fit to resume operations of the mines; and

"Resolved, further, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the governor and copies be furnished the press of Oklahoma."

Concurred in by the committee and adopted unanimously by the Oklahoma State Federation of Labor in seventh annual convention at Chickasha, August 23, 1910.

On Distribution of Corporation Taxes.

"Whereas, We have a law in the State of Oklahoma that collects a tax on the incomes of corporate business, and

"Whereas, Said tax becomes a part of the general school fund in the state; and,

"Whereas, Said tax is at present distributed only in the districts in which the said corporations operate.

"Now, therefore, we, the State Federation of Labor, in State meeting assembled at Chickasha, Okla., August 22nd, do go on record as demanding that said tax be distributed statewide and not by districts, to the end that all public schools of the state receive an equal pro rata.

On State Ownership of Railroads.

"Owing to the fact that transportation facilities are needed in certain sections of the state, and the fact that Wall street influences have refused to finance any new lines in Oklahoma, for the reason that the people of Oklahoma do not wish to surrender the State Constitution; and owing to the further fact that these railroads or electric lines can be built by the people and operated at less cost than if privately owned; therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the State Convention of the State Federation of Labor of Oklahoma, That we endorse a plan whereby steam or electric lines can be built and operated by the state, and that these lines be extended into those sections of the state that are in need of transportation facilities; and,

"Resolved, further, That we pledge our support and influence to the end that state ownership of

transportation facilities can become a reality."

On Affiliation and Co-Operation With the Farmers.

"Whereas, There should exist between the farmers and laborers of Oklahoma the same friendly relations that have existed in the past, thereby making among all the industrial people a closer affiliation and co-operation on all matters affecting them, and,

"Whereas, It is impossible for the working classes to accomplish great results with their forces separated and scattered; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the delegates to the Seventh Annual Convention of the Oklahoma State Federation of Labor pledge their good will and moral influence in all matters of benefit to the farmer."

Opposing Appeal of Sec. 9, Art. 9, of the State Constitution.

"Whereas, An amendment to the Constitution of Oklahoma will be submitted at the general election in November; and,

"Whereas, A similar amendment was submitted on June 11th at a special election, and was opposed by the State Federation of Labor, the Farmers' Union, the Brickmasons' State Convention and the Railway Brotherhoods; and,

"Whereas, Said amendment to be submitted was not sought by the farmers and laborers and is calculated to place all foreign corporations outside the pale of the laws of Oklahoma; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the delegates of the Chickasha State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, do go on record as unalterably opposed to the surrendering one right now guaranteed by our State Constitution; and, be it further

"Resolved, That the Executive Board be and is hereby instructed to use its every influence to the end that the proposed amendment, designed to repeal Sec. 9, Art. 9, of the Constitution, be defeated."

Resolution on Woman's Suffrage.

"Whereas, The Oklahoma Federation of Labor stands for equality and justice, therefore, at its annual convention, has endorsed the question of the ballot for women; and,

"Whereas, The chief protection of the workingman is the ballot, and the woman who toils equally needs this protection in order to secure the legislation which affects her hours of labor and the condition under which she must earn her livelihood; and,

"Whereas, The Oklahoma Federation of Labor believes that a square deal for every man should be accompanied by a square deal for every woman, we, therefore, pledge ourselves to work for the ballot for the women of Oklahoma, as a measure of justice and as an essential step toward the improvement of labor conditions; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we earnestly pledge our support to the woman suffrage amendment now pending, and heartily urge our fellow laborers to work and vote for said amendment when it shall be submitted at the polls."

Our Milwaukee Letter.

The primaries have had a singular result in Milwaukee county. According to present returns, the Democratic party ticket is wiped off the ballot! Only the Republican and Social Democratic candidates received enough votes, it appears, to be placed officially on the voting machines.

Moreover, it looks as if the Democrats are off the state ticket as well. The election laws of Wisconsin require that every party must receive at the primaries 20 per cent of the votes cast for it at the last election. If it fails to get this, it cannot go on the ballot.

Now, the Democratic party in Milwaukee county seems to have failed to get out 20 per cent of its vote at the primaries held here last Tuesday. Consequently it is out of the race, if present indications are correct.

Of course, there was no contest at the primaries between any rival candidates of the Social Democratic Party, while fiercely-contested struggles marked the rivalry between the various aspirants for nomination on the old party tickets. Therefore those who voted for the Social Democratic candidates did so merely as a matter of form, while every possible voter was gotten out by the Republicans.

Nevertheless, the Socialists got out not only their necessary 20 per cent, but much over this amount. The Social Democratic primary vote, according to present returns will amount to about 36 per cent in Milwaukee county. This is a very favorable showing, as compared with former primaries.

Thus the contest in Milwaukee county this fall, according to present returns, will be between the Republicans and the Social Democratic Party.

The Socialists have always predicted this result. They have always said that sooner or later there would only be two parties in the field—a capitalist party and a Socialist party.

This, apparently, has now come true, like so many of the predictions of Socialists. But, in fact, we did not expect to see the prophecy fulfilled so soon! Truly, many wonderful things are now happening in Milwaukee.

There was one feature of the Labor Day celebration in Milwaukee this year which was not duplicated in any other American city.

All the members of the city administration joined in the parade, and every one of these was a class-conscious representative of labor.

Moreover, eighteen Aldermen marched in the procession as card-carrying Trades Unionists. And the Labor Day address was delivered by the Mayor of this city, a Socialist executive's greeting to Socialist workmen.

The next day, as an example of an executive of another type, Theodore Roosevelt, visited Milwaukee. In honor of this occasion the Press Club of this city issued a little paper, called The Big Stick. This was chiefly devoted to abusing and vilifying Mayor Seidel for his courageous refusal to welcome Roosevelt. A venomous cartoon, representing the Mayor as a peanut politician, was a feature of the paper.

However, one member of the Press Club, although a writer on one of the capitalist dailies, was of another mind and had the courage to give The Big Stick a piece of it. The Big Stick printed it, with this comment: "We wholly disagree with him in everything he says."

This writer, after quoting Roosevelt's "scream" in the Outlook, says: "We would like to put it up to him, those of us who do not agree with his statements, to take a glance at Milwaukee, at the party leaders against whom he directed his attack, and ascertain if they are of the character attributed to them by him: The glorified free lunch counter is doing less business than ever, and if foundling asylums are more prosperous, there never can be any certainty as to whether the blame might not with equal justice be attributed to the Republicans, Democrats or even the Prohibitionists. There are some things you can't be sure of. No one in Milwaukee, where at least some of the leaders of the American Socialist movement live, has accused them of the dire things the Outlook so glibly tells us are facts, with the weight of an ex-president's signature behind them. Teddy, we Socialists in Milwaukee who are scribes would like to welcome you as scribes, but we would first like to have your wipe your pen of such blatant rot and falsehood. None of us are sorry for what our Mayor did. We are glad, we knew what he would do before he did it."

In fact, the stand taken by Mayor Seidel on this occasion has received the commendation of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee. At the last meeting of the Council resolutions were adopted commending the Mayor's attitude and condemning Roosevelt for denouncing the officers of the Western Federation of Miners and other offensive remarks of a similar character.

Thus the fall campaign of the Social Democrats opens with a united and enthusiastic party, and with the brightest prospects for success in Milwaukee county, for a largely increased number of members in the Wisconsin Legislature and for two Socialist members in Congress.

Now "just watch our smoke." E. H. THOMAS, State Secretary. Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 8, 1910.

OF INTEREST TO MISSOURIANS.

Voting Machines in Elections. Paterson, N. J., Sept. 13.—The use of two-thirds of the voting machines heretofore operated at the elections in this city has now been done away with. In three election districts the vote at the special elections yesterday was against the further use of the machines. In the Third District of the First Ward, a Republican stronghold, the Republican leaders fought hard against the rejection of the voting device, but the vote stood 54 for and 45 against rejection. At the coming primaries and elections thirty-three ballot boxes and eight machines will be used.

In Missouri there is an amendment to the Constitution, to be voted upon at the coming election, that permits the use of voting machines in this state! This is an amendment that should be carried. While it does not

insure honest elections, it is, nevertheless, a step in the right direction. The mere matter of having the returns known promptly after the polls close would justify the installation of the machines. The liability of error and the number of spoiled ballots are reduced to a minimum.

Cincinnati Builds Union Labor Temple

Carpenters Own and Equip Their Building—Three Thousand Interested.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 10.—A labor of love, a temple to be dedicated to the cause of labor, is being completed in Cincinnati. It is a four-story double brick building, situated at 1228 and 1230 Walnut street, that is to be the general headquarters of the Hamilton County District Council of Carpenters.

About 2,700 carpenters belong to the sixteen unions affiliated with the District Council, and to them goes the distinction of having built the first and only labor temple in Cincinnati owned exclusively by a union labor organization.

The building was recently purchased for about \$12,000, and about \$5,000 has been put into it in the form of improvements, making the total investment in the neighborhood of \$17,000. The structure is located on the east side of Walnut street, a few doors below Thirteenth street. It is a block and a half south of the old Workman's hall, in which the carpenters formerly had their headquarters.

Dedication exercises were being arranged for the near future and it was expected to notify the newspapers at that time of the new venture, which was being quietly completed and without any publicity. However, the headquarters were found to be in the newly rebuilt structure and the facts of the new venture were learned. For many years labor leaders at Cincinnati have been urging the construction of a labor temple in which all unions could hold their meetings. The carpenters long felt the need of a meeting house of their own, and fifteen years ago were considering the purchase of a building. However, it was not until very recently that the matter was settled by the purchase of the Walnut street property. Thomas S. Jones of Fuller street is at the head of the Board of Directors that had charge of the remodeling of the building. John H. Potts is President of the Carpenters' Council and William Reinke is Secretary of the council.

The union gave out contracts for the various parts of the work, except the carpentering, and this was done by members of the union. That it is very fine work goes without saying—and the members were paid regular union wages while doing the work. "We accept no charity," said one of the officials. The carpenters planned the work with devotion and carried it out with fidelity. It was to be their "home," and they bent every energy toward making it beautiful and succeeded. The store room on the ground floor has been rented and will be a source of income for the union. The second floor contains the office of the secretary and a large meeting hall, tastefully decorated.

The third floor likewise contains a large and artistically decorated hall and a number of smaller rooms, and on the top floor there are reading rooms and other equipment for the comfort and convenience of the carpenters. The floors are of marbled fiber and are rounded at the corners to aid in maintaining cleanliness. The wainscot is brown, the walls are a very pleasant blue, and the ceilings are of white embossed metal, with faint blue borders, harmonizing with the walls. The building is equipped with the most up-to-date arrangements for sanitation and lighting, and will prove a credit to the organization that built it and perhaps paved the way for similar endeavors on the part of other Unions in Cincinnati.

New Subscribers

Have been secured by the following comrades:

W. F. Crouch 5
O. W. Goodin 1
T. J. Kloth 10
J. A. Weber 1
Adam Feik 1
M. Melenik 1
Hy. Schwarz 7
Jul. Blumenthal 2
Emily Keintz 1
W. S. Lambert 1
J. R. Teel 1
Hy. Schloer 1
Wm. Darmstaedter 3
T. Prendergast 1
H. G. Terlisner 1
Jos. Hansen 1
Jos. Tasch 1
J. W. McFarland 1
E. J. Kloth 1

Brewery Workers' Convention

Convention Approves Plan to Make Supply of Union Beer Certain in Conflicts With Bosses.

Chicago, Sept. 18.—The brewery workers, in the future, will stand all the show in the world of winning their strikes, if the plan submitted by a committee at the North Side Turner Hall and adopted by the convention is accepted by the rank and file.

To Control Breweries.

The plan provides for the subsidizing of breweries in several parts of the United States by the international organization, so that the unions will control the output of the breweries so subsidized.

By doing this the workers will be able, in case of a strike, to ship beer into the strike zone and compete with the scab product of the employers who are fighting the union men.

It will provide for a resistance to the forces of the organized employers that will strike at the bottom of the cause of the failures of many of the strikes called in this country—that is, the failure to provide a union product in opposition to the scab product.

Hard in the Past.

"It is easy to ask the friends of organized labor to help us in our struggles, but we have found it another thing to continue doing it for any length of time unless we can provide them a substitute for the beer placed under the ban of our organization," said one delegate.

"If this plan is adopted," said another delegate, "we can call upon the carpenters and the printers, and all the other organized crafts to help us in the case of a strike, and when the bosses see themselves losing their business and the possibilities of another company taking it away permanently, they will do some tall thinking before they allow a strike and boycott of this kind to be continued against them for any length of time."

The proposition was carried by the convention without a dissenting voice.

End Jurisdiction Fights.

In a special report to the delegates the international officers repeated the facts regarding the affiliation of the drivers and engineers in Chicago with the brewery workers, and made the following additional report regarding beer drivers in Chicago and elsewhere who are not yet organized:

"In the suburban towns of Chicago there are at present three and four hundred beer drivers, some of whom belong to the International Teamsters' organization, and some to no labor organization at all. There are also a few hundred stablemen employed in the Chicago breweries and agencies, who are at present in an independent organization. The beer drivers of Duluth, Minn., who formerly affiliated with the International Teamsters, have also joined our organization voluntarily, and we were successful in getting better contracts for them than they ever had before. This leaves a very small field open for jurisdiction fights between our organization and the teamsters' organization."

Mr. Johansen has been delegated to bring the Los Angeles situation before the different conventions of labor that will be held in the United States in the next few weeks.

Frisco Unions Aid.

tion how the members of all of the San Francisco unions have been paying a strike benefit of 25 cents per week to assist their brothers in the "City of Los Angeles" in their fight against the dastardly M. & M. Association. "The effect of the struggle for the last three months," said Mr. Johansen, "has been to open the eyes of the workers to the need of getting into the unions to protect themselves against an organization of bosses more vicious and disciplined than has ever been encountered by organized labor anywhere in the United States. The workers are ready to fight to the last ditch to organize the toilers thoroughly, and if the eastern people will support us financially it will mean a victory for labor that will hold a prominent place in history."

All Intimidated.

"As conditions stand to-day, no citizen, lawyer or business man dares to express himself in sympathy with the men who are locked out. To do so would mean the blacklisting of him by the employers and the loss of his means of livelihood. All troubles and grievances of employers are immediately transferred to the M. & M. Association and they are the court of last resort, which spells evil for the employees."

"Six thousand dollars a week has been poured into the city by the unions in the west, and jurisdictional and factional fights have been eliminated in fighting the common enemy. The strikers have established a co-operative grocery at the

Labor Temple. All that is now needed is an expression from the east showing that they are with us in this fight until the workers in Los Angeles are treated with some degree of respect."

Engravers' Convention

ENGRAVERS' CONVENTION

Delegates from All Sections of the Country in Annual Session.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 8.—The annual convention of the International Photo-Engravers Union of North America is in session here this week in Modern Woodmen's Hall. About 150 delegates with their families and friends from various parts of the United States and Canada are present.

Mayor W. O. Head welcomed the visiting delegates. H. C. Searles, President of the United Trades and Labor Assembly, and President of the Printing Pressmen, No. 28, addressed the meeting and spoke words of welcome in behalf of the city labor organizations.

President Matthew Wolf of Chicago, International President, responded to the addresses of welcome for the visiting delegates. Mr. Wolf, in speaking about the organization, said that the organization's membership had increased 10 per cent in the last year. He also spoke of the tuberculosis fund, which the organization has provided for the treatment of its members afflicted with the "great white plague," and the good work it is accomplishing.

The present officers of the International Union are: Matthew Wolf of Chicago, President; John W. Hogan of San Francisco, First Vice-President; Edward J. Shumaker of Pittsburgh, Second Vice-President; Peter J. Brady of Brooklyn, Third Vice-President, and Louis A. Schwartz of Philadelphia, Secretary and Treasurer, all present at the convention. The delegates are making the Willard Hotel their headquarters.

Officers for the coming year will be elected by the delegates Saturday afternoon. Among the questions considered are those of the establishment of a technical school for the members. This question was brought up at the last convention and will probably be settled at this convention. The question of the creation of an old age pension fund also will be discussed.

The convention is to be closed on Saturday evening with a big banquet at 9 o'clock at the Willard Hotel.

The Bakers' International Union

(By Chas. F. Hohmann, Editor The Bakers' Journal.)

During the convention on January 13, 1886, our International Union was organized. On February 17th of the same year, but four weeks after its formation, our International Union counted already twenty-one local unions in the various states. San Francisco bakers, however, organized as early as October 6, 1885, did not come into our fold until early in 1887.

The years following showed a continued increase in the number of members as well as local unions. Today our International Union comprises a membership of 18,464, divided into 184 local unions throughout the United States. The treasuries of the International Union and local unions combined contain approximately \$300,000.

Thirteen national conventions have been held since our organization was first organized, and at each one of them a decided progress made was noticed. On October 1, 1895, our Sick and Death Benefit Fund was established, a voluntary institution for members who were willing to join it. The benefits were at that time \$5.00 weekly sick benefit and \$100.00 death benefit. Never since the inauguration of this fund has it been necessary to levy an extra assessment for its maintenance, and it prospered so well that four years after its formation it showed an approximate membership of 500, divided into 36 branches, with a treasury of \$2,689.76.

At our Washington, D. C., convention, held in October, 1908, it was decided to make this beneficial feature a compulsory one for all members joining the organization after January 1, 1909. The sick benefit was raised to \$6.00 per week for sixteen weeks in every year, and the death benefit was increased up to \$350.00, according to the duration of membership. This change of that beneficial feature has resulted in great increase of the membership of this fund and, naturally, it finances.

Carl Marx. — The Man and His Message.

By J. Keir Hardie, M. P.

The last quarter of the eighteenth and the first half of the nineteenth century were stirring times. Revolution, grim and bloody, stalked abroad all over Europe. Feudalism was in its death throes. The middle or capitalist class was fighting for power, and to their side, naturally, the working class rallied. In the closing years of the eighteenth century came the French Revolution, over the "atrocities" of which so many crocodile tears have been shed by smug callous hypocrites, and when it was over one fair land had set its face sunward. But it was a middle-class triumph; the victory of the working class in France is now fairly on its way, but has not yet been won. Everywhere on the Continent the revolutionary movement had a political objective. Commercialism and feudalism were at grip for the control of the state.

Here, at home, the middle class also had its political movement, but, owing to the more developed state of the capitalist system, there was also, and concurrently, a very definite movement of the working class. The workmen realized that they were being ground to dust by the unregulated operation of a competitive system over which they had no control, and so Trade Unionism had, early in the nineteenth century, already taken a firm hold. There were Luddite riots and outrages in Yorkshire, bread riots in Scotland, and similar outbreaks elsewhere.

The Days of Utopianism.

The Socialism of these days—and it surprises one to note how much there was of it—was mainly of the dreamy Utopian order. Men had certain "natural rights" which was only possible under a system wherein all would be free and equal. Owenism in this country was sanity itself, compared with some of the theories which found ready acceptance abroad. It is easy to smile at these theories nowadays, but they were the imaginings of high-minded men imbued with love for, and faith in, humanity. Marx, it is said, came first into close touch with Socialism through his association with the disciples of Saint Simon. The movement in those days was known as Communism, the term Socialism not having been evolved.

Thus we get to the year 1848, when the modern Socialist movement was born into the world during a veritable maelstrom of civil war, with its accompaniment of barricades, bloodshed, and wild revenge.

The Revolution of 1848.

A revolutionary outbreak occurred in Paris in December, 1847, which was continued through January, and crowned with final success in February. Louis Philippe fled to London (arriving, by the way, almost about the same time as Marx was making his triumphal entry into Paris, after his expulsion from Brussels), and a provisional government was in office. Fired by this example, the revolutionary forces of Germany and Austria followed suit, and Vienna, Cologne and other cities were soon in the hands of the insurgents. Nowhere in the volume before us does Mr. Spargo touch such heights of graphic descriptive power as in his blood-stirring accounts of the glorious happenings of those momentous days, when kings and emperors were compelled to pay homage to our common manhood, alive and dead. The spirit of revolt swept across the British Channel, and for a time it almost looked as though the hour of the British republic had struck.

The Chartist movement had reached its lowest ebb in 1847, and appeared to be on the point of expiring. Rent and torn by internal wranglings, it had ceased to count as a force in politics. When, however, the news came that the Paris workmen were behind the barricades, it sent a thrill through these islands, which swept away all personalities and set the country aflame with revolutionary fervor. It has got noised abroad that the British government intended to set Louis Philippe on the throne of France again by force of arms, if need be, and at once, and to all appearance, spontaneously, great meetings of protest began to be held all over the kingdom. On March 2, 1848, a great demonstration was held in Lambeth Baths, addressed by Ernest Jones, Feargus O'Connor, George J. Harney, and others, and a deputation was appointed by the meeting to proceed to Paris to present an address of congratulation to the young republic.

A Wonderful Outburst.

Four days later Trafalgar Square was packed by a mob of London citizens cheering themselves hoarse for "the Charter" and the "French Revolution." Upon the same day, March 6, riotings took place in various provincial cities. Thousands of hunger-maddened unemployed operatives marched through the streets of Glasgow, sacking shops, and singing Chartist songs, and shouting "Bread or Revolution!" The troops were called out, and several persons shot down in the streets. While this was going on in Scotland there were riotings also in England. At Manchester, for example, thousands gathered in front of the workhouse and demanded the release of the inmates, stormed the police station, and attacked the police in the streets with bludgeons secured by smashing the stalls in the market place. The British government was aroused and frightened. In almost every city the government had troops secreted, ready to shoot down rioters. The British flag was everywhere torn down and trampled upon, and all over the land, in the cities, the French tri-color with the red rosette was displayed. Bands played the Marseillaise from morn till night, and thousands of Englishmen who had never learned a word of French before learned from the Chartist orators to cry "Vive la Republique! Vive la France!"

Only Sixty-Two Years Since.

It is astounding to think that all this happened in England only sixty-two years ago, that, well within the memory of the 700,000 old-age pensioners now alive. But the end was not yet. Great demonstrations continued to be held daily, and all over the land the people were cheering for the "Charter," the "Republic," for "Liberty," and for "France." And so things went on till the 10th of April. On that day it had been arranged that a monster petition, signed by 5,700,000 persons, should be presented to the House of Commons, and that it should be accompanied by 100,000 armed men to see that it was received. By this time the government was thoroughly alarmed, and preparations were made to cope with any contingency that might arise. In London alone 9,000 troops paraded the streets, while tens of thousands more were posted at strategic points, or were kept in reserve out of sight. Six thousand constables were armed, and 8,000 special constables were sworn in, among these, fittingly enough, being Napoleon the Third.

This display of force so alarmed the Chartist leaders that, fearing the massacre which they believed to be inevitable, they abandoned the demonstration. The petition was duly presented, and consigned to oblivion, into which the Chartist movement also speedily followed.

The Foresight of Karl Marx.

Marx had not only been a keen observer of the risings, but had also been an active participator, first in Paris, and then in Cologne. He, however, was not under any illusion as to what was happening. He knew that so soon as the demands of the capitalist class were met, and themselves established in power, they would turn upon and rend the working class if it attempted to carry the revolution forward in its own interest. But he knew, also, that the experience thus gained would be invaluable in guiding the workers into a genuine movement of their own, without which he realized their own freedom could never be won.

The Famous Manifesto.

In November, 1847, Marx and Engels, in collaboration, had prepared a statement of principles for the guidance of the newly organized Communist League—of which they had secured control—and this had been accepted, not, of course, without opposition, and ordered to be printed and circulated. It came from the press on the morning of February 14, the very day, as it happened, on which fighting began on the streets of Paris. It was the famous Communist Manifesto, the most fateful document ever written in the whole history of the working-class movement. It was the birth certificate of the modern Socialist movement. It had a two-fold purpose—to define clearly the nature of the struggle in which the Communists were engaged on behalf of the league to the working-class movement outside of its own ranks. For the moment I shall confine myself to the question of tactics, since it is round these that all the controversy now rages.

Section 2 of the Manifesto raises the question: "In what relation do the Communists stand to the proletarians as a whole?" (Proletariat, I may explain for the benefit of young readers, means working class, and bourgeois, middle class.) This is how Marx answers the question:

"The Communists do not form a separate party opposed to other working-class parties. They have no interests separate and apart from those of the proletariat as a whole. They do not set up any sectarian principles of their own, by which to shape and mold the proletarian movement."

In the succeeding paragraphs he goes on to show that what distinguishes them from others is that understanding, as they do, the true inwardness of the working-class movement, they are able to give it guidance and direction. They are on the one hand:

"The most advanced and resolute section of the working-class parties of every country, that section which pushes forward all the others; on the other hand, theoretically, they have over the great mass of the proletariat the advantage of clearly understanding the line of march, the conditions, and the ultimate general results of the proletarian movement!"

Now, nothing can be clearer than this. We may disagree with it, but we cannot misunderstand it.

The I. L. P. Justified.

The Socialist movement was not to be a thing apart from the general working-class movement, with its own tests and dogma, but an integral part of the movement, merely acting as the advanced guard, careful all the time not to get so far ahead as to be out of touch with the main body of the army. And this is exactly what the I. L. P. is, and always have been. The Trade Union movement is the real movement of the working class, and the I. L. P. is the advanced wing. And that, as I shall show later, was what Marx intended the Socialist section of the working-class movement to be. All through his life Marx—Engels also, for that matter—rigidly adhered to the policy set forth in the Manifesto. At Cologne he frankly threw in his lot with the Radicals, and he tells how the Communists did the same in most European countries. The paper he edited at Cologne was not a Socialist paper. When the "Red International" was formed in 1864, there never was any pretense that it was other than its name proclaimed it to be—an international association of working men, to the membership of which no Socialist test was ever applied.

Marx and Tests.

He did not ask the working class to unite as class conscious Socialists, but only as working men. He knew the class consciousness would come in good time. He had no patience with those who sought to impose any kind of test whatever in the way of the workers uniting as a class industrially or politically, for their own mutual support, protection and advancement. Of that there cannot be the least manner of doubt, and that being so, the question remains, what was the great service which Marx rendered to the working class, and with that I next proceed to deal.

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

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

Therefore, we ask the public in general for their support; you can give us your support by asking for bread with the Union Label.

Shun the product of the following firms—they are Trust bakeries: Heydt Bakery Co., Condon Bakery Co., Hauck-Hoerr Bakery, St. Louis Bakery Co., Welle-Boettler Bakery, Home Bakery Co., Freund Bros. Bread Co. Ltd., McKinney Bread Co.

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

UNION MEN AND FRIENDS.

Kindly insist that Your Barber displays this Shop Card in his Barber Shop, it stands for short hours, sanitary conditions and a fair day's pay.
HELP THE BARBERS
Who are struggling to maintain these conditions and build up their Organization.
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Local Union No. 102.

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Greetings to You, Man of Toil!

By Emil Seidel, Mayor of Milwaukee.

To you who are hidden away in mine and mill; and to you shut away in factory and shop. Likewise to you who are from field and forest, from mountainside and sea. To you who are from all lands and speak all tongues. Greetings to you, MAN OF TOIL.

This is your day, the day of days. There are days for the soldier and the king; there are days for the hero and the saint. There are days for battles and victories, bloodshed and treaties. There are days for joys and days for tears. Yet of all the many days there is but one for you, MAN OF TOIL—LABOR DAY.

Only one for you, the man on whose shoulders rests the structure of all culture. Only one day for you, without whom there would be no knowledge, no art, no civilization.

Lay aside the tools. Drop the hoe and the pick. Let go of the throttle; shift the belt and throw the switch. Bank the fires. The exhaust breathes more feebly; now the monstrous "Corliss" pounds no more—it is at rest.

Strip off your grimy garb, your overalls and blouse. Wipe your wet brow and remove the grease. Brush away the dust.

Step out from your prison. Stand erect and raise your head. Breathe the sunshine, drink the air. Now I see you in your majesty. O WORKER! GREETINGS TO YOU!

Beckon to your side your loved ones, your wife and the children that lean on her. Call your aged and careworn parents. Gather your friends and your comrades.

Show them all that you have made in the long, dreary hours of toil—the mansions you have built, the fabrics you have woven, the garments you have sewed. Show them the luscious fruits you have gathered and the foods you have prepared. Show them the sculptures and paintings you have made and the long rows of books you have printed. Show them the vehicles that fly over the long, winding roads; the trains that cross the continents; the vessels that ply the oceans.

Invite them to share in the prodigal feast you have provided.

Rejoice and let them rejoice. Laugh and let them laugh. Sing and bid them join the chorus—one mighty anthem in praise of all the works of your hands and brain.

You are silent? You do not laugh? You cannot sing? Ah! I see. Your fists are clenched and your face is set. Did I taunt you? Was it mockery to bid you to rejoice? I did not mean to mock you, my comrade, my brother.

Now I behold. You are sad, Your pallid lips tremble. Your eyes lie deep in their sockets. Your cheeks are hollow. Your head hangs. Your chest is sunken. Your back bent and your limbs gnarled. Your fingers, your hand, your arm, your leg—where are they?

And what is not missing is deformed, misshapen, crippled. Did your Creator make you thus? Where are the missing parts? Yes, yes, I understand—the missing limbs are the price you have paid for all the wealth. True, an awful price.

But take cheer. Now you can rejoice in your creations. Rejoice and enjoy what you have made. Rest your aching body and appease the gnawing hunger. Let the tonics instill you with new life. Reach out your hand and take what you need—what you have made. You hesitate; you do not take; you say you cannot? WHY? You reply: "IT IS NOT MINE!"

You toil and labor, and what you make is not YOURS? You weave fabrics and others wear them? You gather fruits and others eat them? You build mansions and others live in them? And your own flesh and blood live in want? WORKER! Are you insane! No bird, no beast would do that. WHY SHOULD YOU?

Ah, now I see. You are civilized. Some must work that others may dissipate. Some must be maimed that others may grow athletes. Some die that others may live. Shame upon such civilization.

But I give you a new creed "YOU SHALL NOT WANT IF YOU TOIL." Between you and your product there is a deep sea of tradition, superstition, falsehood, brutality, greed, perfidy and YOUR OWN IGNORANCE. Through the ages this has been added to by the Judas priest and corrupt levite; by the domineering monarch and the brutal nobleman; by the debauched legislator and the servile judge; by the greedy wage master and your own ignorance.

But you need not despair; you dare not despair. You who have the power to create have also the power to possess. You are the maker—you shall be the owner. That deep sea you must drain. Not by means of violence or despair, but by your own labors can this be done. THE WORKER MUST FREE HIMSELF.

And though you may tire and your back ache; though your temples throb and your frame be shaken with the fever of exhaustion, you cannot stop. You must press forward—ONWARD. For there is no rest for you—not yet.

Not six or eight hours will do it; fourteen, sixteen, eighteen out of every twenty-four. The enemy is powerful, crafty, resourceful. Perseverance will overcome him.

Do you threaten to break down? Look through the mists. There I can see the banner of your freedom. I can scent the morning air. The dawn is breaking. Soon the sun will rise. Then we can see better.

This is my message of cheer. ONLY A LITTLE WHILE LONGER. Then we will end the long, long night of ages of suppression. Over the deep the mists will melt in the morning sun. Daybreak will come in a burst of glory. That will be the realization of your dreams. That will be the answer to your prayers.

WORKER, THAT WILL BE WHAT YOU HAVE WORKED FOR THROUGH ALL THE LONG, WEARY AGES.



Emil Seidel.

Help a Russian Patriot

Political Refugee Defense League, 180 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 9, 1910.

Dear Comrades:

Again the hand of the Russian czar reaches out to clutch its victims in America.

On Friday, August 12, Julius Wezosoll, editor of Proletarets, a Socialist paper, was arrested in Boston, charged with stealing money from the Tifliss State Bank in Russia.

The Russian consul claims that the bank was robbed in 1907 and that Wezosoll took part in the robbery.

The facts are that the money of this bank was confiscated as "government property" by direction of the local organization of the Social Democrat Labor Party of Tifliss during a revolutionary uprising.

The Russian government in its official papers in 1907 admitted that 100,000 rubles were confiscated by the revolutionists.

Wezosoll was not in Tifliss at the time of this uprising, as he had left Russia for Germany and France in 1905.

Some of the money confiscated was sent to Wezosoll from Germany to be changed in America for use in the revolutionary agitation in Russia.

Wezosoll is now held in jail in Boston for trial and extradition to Russia, and every effort is being made by the Russian government to take him back.

The Socialist and progressive organizations of Boston have organized to save him from extradition and persecution.

All Socialist and progressive organizations, be they Russian, Jewish, Polish, German or American, must rally to the support of Wezosoll.

Protest meetings should be organized at once in every city in the country, and the friends of Russian freedom and the right of asylum urged to contribute money to the defense.

All money raised should be sent to the Political Refugee Defense League, and this organization will see that it is expended in the proper way through the Defense Committee in Boston.

Act now and save Wezosoll as you saved Rudowitz and Pouren.

Yours for the right of asylum, JOHN C. CHASE, President Political Refugee Defense League.

No Time for Dallying.

For a year past we have been trying to impress upon the Socialist party the imperative necessity for a systematic campaign of agitation and education upon these two cardinal points: the overthrow of the despotism of the judiciary and the establishment of a comprehensive, effective system of labor legislation on a national scale.

Again and again we reverted to these two subjects. We were compelled to do so. Every anti-labor decision of the courts, every injunction issued against strikes and boycotts, pointed to the judiciary as the most formidable political weapon of the capitalist class against the working class. While every mine disaster, every report of the wholesale slaughter of workmen on the railways and in the mills and factories, every abortive attempt to restrain the exploitation of women and children or to impose upon the capitalist class some measure of responsibility for the ceaseless maiming and killing of the workers, called loudly for a uniform, comprehensive, national system of labor legislation.

Again and again we pointed to these two issues as the immediate pressing issues for a working class party to espouse. They are the only issues upon which the entire working class of the country can be united, the only questions concerning which there is absolutely no difference of opinion whatsoever. The conditions themselves fairly cry out to the American proletariat to unite upon these two great issues for immediate relief from the most oppressive burdens of American capitalism. We have heard on all sides a demand for "constructive Socialism," for a practical program. Here, we pointed out, was indeed a practical program, a program from which even the most conservative labor leaders would not dare to withhold their assent.

And this practical program, we reiterated again and again, was also revolutionary in the truest and highest sense. It would attract the working class into a mighty political force. It would attract to the working class movement all the truly democratic and humanitarian elements of the population. It would exert irresistible pressure does not worship the Constitution like a fetish, but boldly applies

ure upon all the parties of capital. It would urge forward all the revolutionary and revolutionizing tendencies of capitalist production. It would compel us to apply our Socialist theory to great and far-reaching practical problems. And the mere fight for this simple, practical and revolutionary program—not to speak of its successful outcome, which is inevitable, would raise the working class to a higher plane of existence, intellectually and physically, politically and industrially.

For a year past we have been urging the Socialist Party to realize the greatness of the opportunity that lay before it. But our words fell upon deaf ears. We were like a voice crying in the wilderness. Neither the rank and file of the party membership, nor the National Committee of our party, nor its Executive Committee, has moved one step in the direction indicated. Impossibilist mock-revolutionists continued to repeat the general formulas that are meaningless and senseless unless they are applied to, and tested by, the concrete reality about us. Opportunist thinkers continued to bring forward their petty nostrums and quack remedies that leave things exactly as they have been. And our national party congress sat in Chicago for seven successive days and debated all sorts of propositions that concern us only remotely, if at all—immigration, and a farmers' program, and what not. But the two questions of most vital interest to the entire working class—the oppression of the judiciary and the improvement of economic conditions through national labor legislation—these burning issues of the day were almost entirely ignored.

But now Roosevelt comes back. He studies the national temper and decides upon joining the insurgent or progressive element of his own party. Soon, however, he outdistances them. He goes to lengths which none of them dares to go. We do not know who his political adviser is. But whoever he is, Roosevelt has adopted his advice and given utterance of proposals of the most far-reaching, revolutionary character. In his Denver speech he assailed the judiciary for its reactionary decisions. And in his Osawatimie speech he proclaimed himself an advocate of the "new nationalism" that

the inherent sovereign powers of the nation to the newly arisen conditions and problems.

And thus Roosevelt has made his own the two most immediate and pressing demands of the labor movement of this country. Thus he has put himself in the van of the progressive movement, so that he may utilize it for his own imperialistic and dictatorial purposes.

Our German party organ, the New York Volkszeitung, immediately realized the full import of this new phase of Rooseveltism, the truly revolutionary character of these new proposals. It, therefore, proposes to the national executive of our party to utilize without delay the new situation created by Roosevelt and to throw the weight of our agitation in the coming campaign upon these two issues: the overthrow of judicial despotism and the creation of a comprehensive, effective system of national labor legislation.

We are glad to see our old and tried German party organ join us in our demand. Surely, this is no time for hesitation, but for action, decisive action. Otherwise we shall surely fall to the rear, and the working masses will turn away from us as from a party that knows not its own mind. Already much time and energy have been frittered away. But it may still be possible, even at this late hour, to impart to our congressional and state campaigns that unity and directness which alone can attract the attention of the working masses. Whatever may yet be done in the short time at our disposal should be done. And whatever cannot be done now will have to wait until after the fall elections are over. For this campaign, if it is at last to be entered upon, will not be decided in one election. Old and established habits of political thought and action will have to be revolutionized, and this cannot be achieved without arduous labor and patient toil.

Will our national organization prove itself equal to this emergency? Will it act with the promptness and the decision called for by the extraordinary occasion? Or will it continue to confine itself to the consideration of mere routine questions, such as may safely be left to the judgment of an experienced and faithful secretary?

Truly, for a Socialist party our present situation is most extraordinary! That a Roosevelt should have to be pointed to as a teacher and guide by a Socialist paper like the Volkszeitung! Such is the bitter irony of history, and thus does it revenge itself upon those who fail to divine its true significance.—The New York Call.

SUASION AS A SMOKE PREVENTER.

A Contrast. It is reported that the St. Louis Smoke Inspector is trying to "persuade" the chief offenders in the smoke line to stop making the great volumes of smoke that make the city so foggy and dirty.

That is to say, instead of vigorously prosecuting the law-breakers who are responsible for the smoke, the Smoke Inspector will talk gently to them—at such times as they choose to talk at all.

This is a nice arrangement. It suits all the corporations, the Terminal Company (which is the chief offender), and all the big producers of smoke.

The people who profit by smoke—and object to its prevention—are far-sighted. They take care to get a smoke inspector that suits them and then they are sure that his subsequent actions will also suit them. The net result is lots of smoke, disease and dirt, plus the saving for the lawbreakers that smoke preventers would cost.

Did you ever hear of a Socialist official in Milwaukee using "moral suasion" to make some labor-skinning factory boss obey the law? Not much! That used to be the way, but since the last election a reign of law and order has been instituted in Milwaukee.

Some day the workmen of St. Louis will try some of the same medicine in St. Louis. Then we will no longer have smoke inspectors who use "suasion" to have the laws obeyed.

CHILDREN IN THE KINDERGARTEN.

A letter writer in an afternoon paper objects to the presence in the kindergartens of very young children, saying that their mothers should be compelled to keep them at home.

How little some people realize the needs and tendencies of the day. If any mother finds she cannot take care of her children properly for a part of the day, probably while she is at work earning her living, what more fitting and proper place is there than the kindergarten?

Is it not the bounden duty of the city to assist such a mother? If for ANY reason, a child is not taken care of, is it not the duty of the city to look after the welfare and education of the child?

The children of to-day are the citizens of to-morrow. The first care of every community must be to insure healthy, intelligent citizens for the future. The only way to do this is to provide means whereby ALL children will receive proper care and an education.

The advance orders for the Constitution in foreign languages now on file at the National Office will warrant the publication only of a small edition in the German and Polish languages. The price is 50 cents per hundred, and the comrades desiring Constitutions should file their orders with the understanding that payment is to be made upon delivery.

Annual Socialist Fall Festival.

FALL FESTIVAL COMMITTEES.

Bar—S. Bernstein, chairman; A. Strauss, F. Schmidt, B. Brockmeier, Jos. Glader, M. Waage, F. Bosshard, W. Leopold, J. Luezi, A. Klaus, F. Stocker, G. Schlachter, F. Franz, J. Vucenic, J. Devus.

Gate—L. E. Hildebrand, chairman; Jac Necker, V. Tellian, P. Ehrhard, Ed Neusche, Adam Feik, O. Kaemmerer, F. E. Nye, D. Onken.

Bowling Alley—W. M. Brandt, chairman; F. Heuer, W. H. Worman, Roy Brown, W. Zuck, Ev Ely, G. A. Diers, W. F. Crouch, W. R. Bowden, J. Pfeisel, A. Michler, A. Meyerhofer, W. L. Moore.

Literature—O. Pauls, chairman; C. Hirschenhofer, M. Wildberger, Mrs. Hunstock.

Floor—J. C. Siemer, chairman; Leo Bonner, O. F. Weber, E. C. Mason, G. A. Hoehn.

Lunch—F. J. Kloth, chairman; J. A. Weber, Max Stopp, H. Siroky, M. Brosin, M. Bely, A. E. Wiegler, W. H. Kaufman, J. Wekerle, W. F. Hunstock, O. Zuefle, E. Ottesky, Mrs. Hoehn, Frank Six.

Ice Cream—Mrs. Rackow, chairman; Mrs. Boettger, Mrs. Zuefle, Mrs. Teel; Mrs. Daniken, Miss Hoehn, Miss Rosenkranz, Miss Fries.

Bowling Machine—W. E. Kindorf, chairman; W. A. Clifford, R. Ponnack, R. Neiman, F. A. Hill, J. R. Teel, J. J. Leuenberger, J. Blumenthal, L. J. Linsin.

Races and Games—Wm. Ruesche, chairman; L. Hausermann, W. P. Mason, L. H. Schwarze, Hy. Schwarz, F. Lindecke, F. E. Nye, I. Turetsky, H. Broughton, E. P. Mauror, Joseph Miller, M. Moin, S. Kerschman.

County Fair—G. J. Eckhoff, chairman; F. Wedel, Phil Mueller, F. Hillig, Mrs. Eckhoff, Mrs. Mueller, Mrs. Voegel.

Albert Siepman is chairman for the day.

COAL

Our Comrades and Friends will please take notice that the prices of coal will not get any lower this year. On the contrary: if the Illinois miners' strike continues several weeks longer the chances are that within a very short time coal prices will rise considerably.

Send your coal order in now. Do not wait another day, for delay means loss of money to you.

Send all orders direct to ST. LOUIS LABOR 966 CHOUTEAU AVE.

Olive 2333—Central 6687 JOHN DEMPSEY BAR Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars S. W. Cor. 11th & Couteau Ave.

Socialist Party of St. Louis

Headquarters: 966 Chouteau Avenue.

St. Louis Socialist Campaign List

Table listing names and amounts for various campaign lists (A. Zuckermann, J. Celowski, etc.) and a total for Sept. 12.

Table listing names and amounts for Missouri Federation of Labor Convention (H. Ficker, Thos. Kasper, etc.).

Text describing the Missouri Federation of Labor Convention, including details about the annual session and delegates.

Text discussing the Secretary's and Treasurer's reports, mentioning a balance in the treasury of \$1,748.50.

Text about the Secretary's and Treasurer's reports, mentioning a balance in the treasury of \$1,748.50.

Advertisement for Chas. Blasberg, Hardware, Glass, Paints and Oils, Stoves and Ranges, 4302 Linton Avenue.

Advertisement for SINDELAR SHOE CO., 2612-14-16-18 North 14th St., Union Made Shoes.

Advertisement for Glasses 50c up, Wm. Jacques, Optician, 1554 South Broadway.

Advertisement for Julius Friton, Jeweler, Optician and Watchmaker, 121 No. Seventh St.

Advertisement for DRUIDS' HALL, Workingmen's Headquarters, Meeting Place of Unions.

Text discussing the Constitution of the United States and its application to labor issues.

Advertisement for FINE JOB WORK, GO TO CO-OPERATIVE, 966 Chouteau Avenue.

Advertisement for Printery, 966 Chouteau Avenue.

Advertisement for UNION LABEL, Clothing, Collars, Cuffs, Neckwear, Hats, Nightshirts, Shirts, Shoes, Sox, Overalls, Suspenders, Pumpers, Underwear.

Advertisement for GLOBE, Seventh and Franklin Ave.

Advertisement for ARCADE TAILORING CO., Merchant Tailors, Suits Made to Order \$15.00 and up.

Advertisement for SCHEER BROS., The Best Hat Made \$2.00 and \$3.00, Wm. H. Roetter Hat Co., 518 Pine Street.

Text about Special Campaign Editions, mentioning the recommendation of the Campaign Committee.

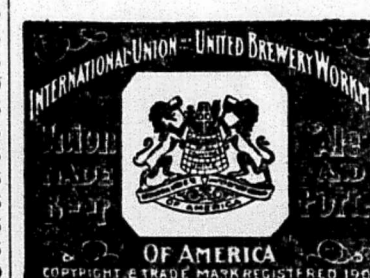
Text about Strickland Dates, mentioning the picnic next Sunday and the meeting of the Campaign Committee.

Text about New Subscribers, mentioning the importance of a Socialist's work and the need for a press.

Text about the purpose of the Union, mentioning the protection of organized and worthy wage-workers.

Text about the purpose of the Union, mentioning the protection of organized and worthy wage-workers.

Drink Only UNION BEER



Text describing the Union Beer label, stating it is pasted on every barrel and box as a guarantee.

Advertisement for St. Louis Workingmen's Protective Union, 504 Market Street, Meeting: 2nd and 4th Wednesday.