

ST. LOUIS LABOR

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

Workingmen of All Countries, UNITE!

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

VOL. VI

ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1908

NO. 379

ST. LOUIS SOCIALISTS READY FOR CAMPAIGN

Convention Held, State Ticket Endorsed, Congressional, Senatorial, Legislative and City Candidates Nominated—Working Class Interests Above All Other Interests—Organized Labor's Struggles Endorsed Without Fear, Reservation or Qualification—The Socialist Party Will Protect the Political Honor of Organized Labor in St. Louis and Defend Labor's Interests in the Political Arena.

Report of Proceedings of Primaries Nominating Convention for Congressional, Legislative, Senatorial and City Tickets of the Socialist Party of St. Louis, Mo., held at 212 South Fourth Street, Saturday, May 2, 1908.

The Socialists of St. Louis met Saturday evening at headquarters, 212 South Fourth street, to nominate their candidates for the primaries for the Congressional, State Senatorial, House of Representatives and City tickets.

L. G. Pope was elected chairman, Otto Kaemmerer as secretary of convention. The state secretary notified the convention that the following Socialist State ticket has been nominated by a referendum vote of the party membership:

Governor—W. H. Garver, Chillicothe.
Lieutenant Governor—U. F. Sargent, Springfield.
Secretary of State—F. Baker, Poplar Bluff.
Auditor—Frank Forster, Hannibal.
Treasurer—C. E. Etherton, Kansas City.
Attorney General—J. F. Williams, West Plains.
Railroad Commissioner—U. S. Barnesley, Monett.
Supreme Court—L. G. Pope, St. Louis.
Court of Appeals—Otto Vierling, St. Louis.
Electors At-Large—W. W. Baker, St. Louis; G. A. Lafayette, Kansas City.

Delegates to Socialist National Convention, which will meet in Chicago on May 10, 1908: G. A. Hoehn, William M. Brandt and L. G. Pope of St. Louis; E. T. Behrens of Sedalia, Caleb Lipscomb of Liberty, W. L. Garver of Chillicothe, Phil Callery of Carthage.

Congressional Nominations.

Tenth District—G. A. Hoehn, editor St. Louis Labor (nominated by city and county).

Eleventh District—Phil H. Mueller, member Cigarmakers' Union No. 44.

Twelfth District—William F. Crouch, member Cigarmakers' Union No. 44.

State Senatorial Nominations.

Twenty-Ninth District—William M. Brandt, member Cigarmakers' Union No. 44.

Thirty-First District—William Kreckler, business man.

Thirty-Third District—William E. Kindorf, member Cigarmakers' Union.

State Legislative Nominations.

First District—William Ruesche, member Cigarmakers' Union No. 44; William Klages, member Bottlers' Union No. 187; William Holman, member Railroad Telegraphers' Union.

Second District—William Rezneck, member Tailors' Union No. 11; Charles Goodman, member Cigarmakers' Union No. 44; Christ Rucker, member Cigarmakers' Union No. 44.

Third District—Julius Siemer, member Newspaper Carriers' Union; N. N. Yahlem, physician; F. W. Schulz, member Metal Polishers' Union.

Fourth District—Henry Schwarz, member Cigarmakers' Union No. 44; F. Rosenkranz, tannery laborer; A. Kean, physician.

Fifth District—E. B. Story, member of Carpenters' Union No. 257; Walter Abling, member Cigarmakers' Union No. 44.

Sixth District—F. L. Robinson, member Typographical Union No. 8; Joseph Barratt, solicitor.

City Nominations.

Judges of the Circuit Court—William Worman, Otto Pauls and Frank Heuer.

Circuit Attorney—L. E. Hildebrand.

Assistant Circuit Attorney—F. F. Brinker.

Sheriff—T. C. Stephens.

Public Administrator—D. M. Haskin.

Coroner—Dr. Emil Simon.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY UNANIMOUS VOTE OF THE CONVENTION.

I. Resolution on Bakers' Strike.

Whereas, The union employes of the St. Louis Bakery Trust, known as the American Bakery Co., have been compelled to go on strike in defense of Organized Labor, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Socialist Party of St. Louis in city convention, That we extend to the striking journeymen bakers our moral support and call upon our members and sympathizers not to patronize the following trust bakeries until their just demands will be granted: Heydt Bakery Co., Condon Bakery Co., St. Louis Bakery Co., Freund Bakery Co., Welle-Boettler Baking Co., Hauck-Hoerr Bakery Co. and Home Bakery Co.

II. Resolution on Labor Legislation.

Whereas, The labor legislation and economic reform measures demanded by the American Federation of Labor at its annual conventions in Minneapolis and Norfolk are not only just and reasonable, but have become an absolute necessity, and are in line with the platform and program of the Socialist Party; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the St. Louis Socialist convention hereby reaffirms the Socialist position and pledges the Socialist Party candidates to support said legislative and economic reform measures without reservation or qualification.

III. Resolution on Organized Labor.

Whereas, Desperate efforts are made by a certain class of employers to avail themselves of the present industrial depression to disrupt the labor movement and to break up the trade unions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we pledge our undivided support to the trades union movement and that we endorse the fearless and determined attitude of our local Socialist press in behalf of the trades union movement.

At 11:45 p. m. the convention adjourned.
OTTO KAEMMERER, Secretary.

New Locals Organized.

Charters have been granted by the National Office to locals in unorganized states as follows: East Las Vegas, N. M., 10 members; Mayhill, 13 members; Roswell, 10 members; Lexington, Miss., 7 members; Carson City, Nev., 6 members.

THE ST. LOUIS BAKERY TRUST

Has Taken Up the Fight Against Union Labor and is Attempting to Monopolize the Bakery Business by Means of Unfair Methods and Non-Union Conditions

TO THE PUBLIC!

Strike of the Union Bakers is On in All the Shops of the American Bakery Co.

St. Louis, Mo., May 4, 1908.

This is to inform the public that all the Union Bakers and helpers heretofore employed by the American Bakery Co. are on strike, because this concern, better known as the Bread Trust, absolutely refuses to recognize the Union.

In March, 1907, the St. Louis Bread Trust was organized under the name of American Baking Co. The trust comprises the following concerns:

HEYDT BAKERY CO.
CONDON BAKERY CO.
ST. LOUIS BAKERY CO.
FREUND BAKERY CO.
WELLE-BOETTNER BAKERY CO.
HAUK & HOERR BAKERY CO.
THE HOME BAKERY CO.

Up to the time the consolidation of these concerns into a trust, three of them were entitled to the use of the union label. It was mainly through the efforts of Organized Labor that those concerns made the success out of their business which they did make, because the union men and women bought their products. Today the proprietors of those establishments, having become part and parcel of a trust and monopoly, have no further use for the Unions of their employes.

Like the managers of other monopolies, these trust magnates are straining every nerve to break up the unions, and to clear the way for cheap labor and unlimited exploitation of their employes.

The same old story is repeated: To crush the small master bakers out of the competitive field and force him to the wall of ruin and bankruptcy; next, to crush the labor unions in order that they may employ anybody and everybody they please, at whatever wages they please, under whatever conditions of labor they may dictate, and then place themselves in a position of might and power, which will enable them to declare: **The Public Be Damned!**

Every member and friend of Organized Labor, every working woman, should now say: Unless these Bread Trust concerns make peace with the Union, I will boycott the Heydt Bakery Co., the Condon Bakery Co., St. Louis Bakery Co., Freund Bakery Co., Welle-Boettler Bakery Co., Hauk & Hoerr Co. and Home Bakery Co.

WORKING WOMEN OF ST. LOUIS AND VICINITY

If You Wish to Help the Poor, Striking Bakery Workmen, Do Not Buy the Products of The American Bakery Co.

These lines are addressed to the women of St. Louis, especially to the working women.

Your husband is a workingman. In order to support his family he must work hard and give the best part of his life to his daily work.

In times of good business he may make a fairly good wage, but you and your husband must do your best to make both ends meet. You go to the butcher shop and you find that meat is higher in price than ever before.

You go to the bakery and you will find that the 5-cent bread is not as big as it was years ago; that you get less cake for a nickel. You go to the shoe store and there you will find that shoes cost more than they used to.

Ten years ago you could buy more meat, bread, shoes, etc., for \$5 than you can buy today for \$8.

Why is everything so high-priced? Some slick fellow may tell you: "The high wages of the workmen are the cause of it!"

This is not true.

The fact is that big corporations, trusts and monopolies are today in possession of the business and fix the prices arbitrarily. The meat trust fixes the meat prices!

The sugar trust fixes the sugar prices!
The flour trust fixes the flour prices!

And now comes the Bakery Trust and attempts to run the bakery business of St. Louis!

This bakery trust, which is incorporated under the name of American Bakery Co., has gobbled up the following bakeries:

Heydt Bakery Co.
Condon Bakery Co.
St. Louis Bakery Co.
Freund Bakery Co.
Welle-Boettler Bakery Co.
Hauk & Hoerr Bakery Co.
Home Bakery Co.

These seven bakeries are operated by the trust. This trust is not only trying to crush every smaller bakery in St. Louis and vicinity, but the trust is also fighting Union Labor with a view of introducing cheap labor.

We appeal to the working women of St. Louis and vicinity not to buy any bread or cake from the above mentioned trust bakeries until such time as the Union contracts are signed.

Our demands are reasonable. We do not think that anybody will consider \$15 or \$16 a week a very exorbitant wage for any man who has a family to support.

There is no class of labor that is more in need of the moral support of the women and housewives of St. Louis than the Journeymen Bakers.

Shall the Bread Trust break up the unions and introduce the

old-time coolie conditions of labor which the Unions have fought for so many years?

Decidedly no!
Do not forget that every loaf of Union bread bears the Union label.

Will you stand by Union Labor or by the Bakery Trust?
Take your choice!

THE TRUST METHODS

Trying to Use the Industrial Crisis as a Club Against the Labor Unions.

Some of the leading business men of St. Louis have organized a "National Prosperity Association" for the purpose of re-establishing general business confidence.

It is not our object to criticize this movement, but we can not help calling attention to the fact that if general business confidence is to be restored, entirely different methods must be employed than those now employed by the St. Louis Bakery Trust against the organized Journeymen Bakers of this city.

Business confidence can not be restored by attempting to break up the labor unions. On the contrary: Such anti-union methods will compel the working people to defend themselves against the encroachments of corporate capital, and instead of industrial peace and the restoration of business confidence there will be industrial warfare and continued disturbances of business.

The American Bakery Co., known as the St. Louis Bakery trust, is doing its level best to use the present industrial crisis as a club against the working people. With this bakery trust it is a question of making tens of thousands of dollars out of the people of St. Louis in as short a period of time as possible.

Until recently the trust was compelled to pay decent wages and grant the reasonable demands of the Journeymen Bakers' Union in at least three of their seven shops. This really meant that the wages and hours of labor in their four non-union shops were practically fixed by the Union, also, because the men employed in the four non-union shops would have caused trouble if there had been too great a difference between their conditions and the conditions of the Union men in the three Union shops.

This goes to prove that the Journeymen Bakers' Union of St. Louis did not only protect the interests of the men in the three Union shops, but of all the men in the seven shops of the Bakery trust.

And the trust magnates of the American Bakery Co. know this only too well!

For this reason they are so anxious to get rid of the Union, to destroy the organization, if possible, and do as they please, just like Vanderbilt or John D. Rockefeller.

These gentlemen should remember, however, that they are dependent on the people for patronage.

We feel confident that the working women of St. Louis will make it a special point

Not to buy any bread or cake from any of the following trust bakeries until the just and reasonable demands of Organized Labor are granted.

Here are the unfair trust concerns of the American Bakery Co.:
Heydt Bakery Co.
Condon Bakery Co.
St. Louis Bakery Co.
Freund Bakery Co.
Welle-Boettler Bakery Co.
Hauk & Hoerr Bakery Co.
Home Bakery Co.

These trust concerns flourish at the expense of the people, at the expense of the small business men, and as soon as they have accumulated sufficient wealth and monopolized the bakery business of the community they get the Vanderbilt idea, which reads in plain English like this:

The public be damned!

Organized Labor of St. Louis will take a hand in this fight and keep the public properly informed as to the causes of the present trouble.

It is true, the journeymen bakers are poor, as a rule poorer than the average working people; but they will prove to Messrs. Heydt, Condon & Co. that the working men and women of St. Louis and vicinity can not be induced to buy their trust bread so long as they will not establish friendly relations with Organized Labor through the Journeymen Bakers' International Union.

Assisting the Striking Bakers

If your grocer is selling any of the American Bakery Co.'s products, please inform him that he can no longer have your patronage.

Tell him that the following trust bakeries are unfair, and therefore not entitled to the support of union men and women or sympathizers with the labor movement:

Heydt Bakery Co.
Condon Bakery Co.
St. Louis Bakery Co.
Freund Bakery Co.
Welle-Boettler Bakery Co.
Hauk & Hoerr Bakery Co.
Home Bakery Co.

Do not buy any bread from the foregoing bakeries. They refuse to recognize Union Labor.

up against caste and privilege and prerogative, against the old feudal system which had outlived all its usefulness and survived only in its abuses, gathered the people of the colonies and choice spirits, from all Europe, from France, England, Germany and Poland, for they realized that it was the commencement of a struggle world wide in its scope, the end of which not even we have seen.

The success of America sustained the hopes which its revolt had kindled, and now in France the principles of freedom and equality asserted themselves. The foundations of authority had long been weakened by the assaults of Voltaire and Rousseau, and the return of Lafayette and his comrades, flushed with their American victories, hastened the day of action, but the oppression of centuries was not to be overthrown without a struggle stained with the wildest excesses and the bloodiest savagery, followed by a reaction toward despotism and a long retardation of the movement for freedom.

Conditions in Germany at this time prevented alike a reform and a revolution. There was no nation and no national spirit, and concerted action was impossible. The country was broken up into scores of petty principalities under the nominal leadership of Austria, the ambition of whose rulers looked more to the extension of their dominion to the east and the south, than to the unification of the Fatherland. Prussia was rising into power under the guiding genius of Frederick the Great, but every step of her progress was contested by Austria, and, while the people looked to Frederick as a national hero, the jealousies of rulers kept them divided, and North German and South German wasted in destructive war with each other the lives and energies that should have been devoted to building up a common country. Many years were yet to pass until, under the leadership of another man, of blood and iron, the imperial crown, typifying the unity of the Fatherland, was to be placed upon a brow worthy to wear it.

The petty princes of Germany, however narrow their dominions, sought everywhere to maintain the state of kings. Conscious of their real weakness, they sought to hide it under lavish show and ostentation. They had their courts and their standing armies. They maintained all the cumbrous ceremonials of government. Without knowledge of statecraft they yielded themselves to the rule of favorites and mistresses. They gave themselves over to the most barbarous luxury and the greatest sensualism. They so impoverished the people by their oppression that often they had no remaining resource for revenue than to sell their subjects for the military service of foreign states. Hessian soldiers were not the only ones of whom merchandise was made. Charles Eugene, Duke of Wurtemberg, in whose army the father of Schiller rose to be captain, sought to sell his soldiers for service against the great Frederick.

The German language itself was held by the ruling classes in low esteem as a barbarous one, and so dominant was the French influence in art and literature that Frederick himself though the dramas of Shakespeare worthy only the savages of Canada, and when Goetz of Berlichingen appeared, he pronounced it to be a weak imitation of the worst of Shakespeare's plays. And this king, who believed himself to be as great a scholar as he was a soldier, disdained to write in his native tongue, and, fortunately perhaps for his literary reputation, buried his works in the language of the country with which his own was at war.

The regeneration of Germany was not to be the work of its rulers, but of its scholars. At low estate in everything else, Germany at this critical period was rich in intellectual resources. In philosophic thought and scientific inquiry it took the lead of all the world, and it had a birth of literature comparable only with the Elizabethan period of England. Klopstock, Lessing, Wieland, Herder, Goethe and Schiller restored the dignity and lustre of the German name; made the people proud of the language they spoke, and created the aspiration for a Fatherland that was not Prussenland, or Schwabenland, or Pommernland or Baiernland, but

"So weit die deutsche Zunge klingt Und Gott im Himmel Lieder singt. Das soll es sein."

("Wherever sounds the German tongue And God in Heaven sings a song. Such must it be.")

Of these men, if Schiller was not the very first, if the genius of Goethe was at once greater and more versatile, he was certainly most representative of the age and its spirit.

He had, during his youth, felt all the evils of the old, worn-out system. With aspirations for the Church, he was by the invitation of the duke, which, to the soldier-father was a command, placed in a military school and forced to studies that were uncongenial, first of law, and then of medicine. God had made Schiller in the mold of a poet, and the duke proposed to recast him in the mold of a regimental surgeon. He could look forward to no relief from his bondage, for his constrained appointment to the school and his forced acceptance of its education were held to be a dedication of his life to the service of the duke. The life at the school was one of dissimulation and deceit. Such reading as he desired to do was done by stealth; such work as he loved was done in secret. Resentful of a discipline that was debasing and oppressive, he was yet compelled to adulation and reverence in his outward demeanor, and upon every festive occasion to sound the praises of the tyrant that was killing his soul.

We must understand the tyranny of these years at the military schools, years during which he was separated from his family and from all home influences and enjoyments, immured with others of the promising youths of the country, with every natural impulse strangled and the sport in all things of his master's caprice, if we would understand his first work, "The Robbers," a play which has in it all the nobility, all the savagery and all the futility of the French Revolution. It was not a protest, it was a revolt against the abuses of the time, the revolt of a spirit that had been sore abused, but not broken, that was insulted, outraged and resentful, that could see no way to building up anew, but was bent, none the less, upon the destruction of everything old. Karl Moor, the hero, was the prototype of generous souls, like Danton and Des Moulins, who found themselves forced into alliances with savages like Marat, and selfish schemers like Robespierre, and into the leadership of a brutal mob, as otherwise they must submit to and support the intolerable evils of the ancient regime.

The play was written secretly, a few only of Schiller's fellow-students being admitted to the knowledge of it; it was published anonymously, and was played for the first time at Mannheim beyond the duke's domains, and Schiller was enabled to leave Stuttgart and witness it only by making pretense of sickness. His authorship of the play, however, could not be kept concealed, and, becoming known, involved him in such troubles that he determined upon a final release from them, and so took the occasion of a great gala day to leave his home like an escaping prisoner and a fugitive from justice. But he was always apprehensive of arrest, and so lived under an assumed name, and from time to time gave out false reports as to his movements and whereabouts, and his crime was his genius, which was opposed to the injustice of his government, and his character, which would not bend to the purposes and caprices of an hereditary master.

The fugitive, though he has not the freedom of the light, is in happier state than the prisoner, who has not the freedom even of the night. Haunted by apprehensions of arrest, harassed by poverty, dependent upon loans from people who were almost as poor as himself, encouraged by applause, but denied the fruits of his labor, Schiller had at least the choice of what he would do. He wrote "Love and Intrigue" and the "Conspiracy of Fiesco," the first illustrating the effect of the prevailing system upon the common life of the time, and the second the evil effects of and the retribution of justice upon a great and selfish ambition.

It is not the purpose here to attempt a critical review of his life and works. The best thing that can be said of his works is, Read them. Only in the most meager way does the occasion permit to point out the salient features of his career, the hard conditions under which he wrought, and how, drop by drop, he paid with his heart's

blood for the priceless boon he conferred upon humanity. As we read his lyrics and plays we imagine that they must have been produced amid surroundings, if not of luxury and ease, still of comfort and security, but for ten years he lived in the utmost privation, the specter of want never from his presence, the privations he endured breaking his health, his life going out with his labors in all too large measure, so that in his utmost hopes he only looked for 50 years. His plays were produced, and they were published, but the creations of the mind had then no protection from the laws, and pirate managers and pirate publishers robbed him of the hire he had so hardly earned.

His lot was like that of Robert Burns, who was born in the same year with him, and who, like him, was the singer of his native land, and, for all that he gave to the world, was forced almost to beg his bread from it. Well it is that for these men monumental stones are reared after they are dead, and their praises are sung year after year, but better still if their great worth could have been recognized and rewarded while they were living, and before neglect and injustice had broken their frames.

Not until he was thirty-one years of age, and then not without the promise of aid from his wife's mother, did Schiller feel that he could assume the care of wife and children and secure for himself the happiness of a home life which his nature was formed to enjoy, and through which his genius could find its best expression. Fifteen years of this he was to have, and years of unalloyed happiness they would have been had they been years of health. But disease, whilst it interrupted, could not prevent his labors, and hard work, critical essays, poems and plays poured from his pen. Under the protection of Karl August, the kindly Duke of Saxe-Weimar, and in the companionship of Goethe, with loving wife and children about him, without wealth, but with enough to pay his debts and to supply his simple wants, he lived and he loved and he labored for humanity. He had produced, in the time of his travail, "Don Carlos," in which he illustrated his views of the duties of government. His historical researches led to the "Maid of Orleans," "Mary Stuart" and "Wallenstein," and the ripe fruit of his genius, the last finished production of his fertile pen, was "William Tell," in which the same passion for liberty which inspired "The Robbers" found expression, but tempered by and harmonized with law and order and the security of society.

It is not hard to understand the popularity of Schiller. He was born a child of the people, he shared the joys, the sorrows and the hardships of common life, and he remained to the end a man of the people and their poet. Even where he deals with camps and courts, the individual he portrays breaks through the mask and garb of king or captain and reveals the man underneath. And always there is the appeal to the homely sentiments and the domestic affections, not alone in "William Tell," where the simple men of the Swiss cantons are the leading actors, but in "Wallenstein," where the great men of the time fill the stage, for even here, the love of Max Piccolomini and Thekla is the crowning interest of the play, and the profoundest depths of human sympathy are stirred by the death song of Thekla:

"Ich habe genossen das irdische Glueck, Ich habe gelebt und geliebet."

("I have enjoyed the joys of this life. I have been living and loving.")

Schiller died in the year 1805, when the disasters of war were gathering thick over his native land. The next year was to witness the battle of Jena, where all that had been won by the great Frederick seemed to be lost and the hope of German unity seemed to have passed away forever. But never in such grand scope was displayed the truth that the pen is mightier than the sword. If the influence of the German men of thought was not instant, it was enduring. The inspiration of patriot poets and philosophers survived the men that gave it utterance, and became the living, sustaining force of a great people. The German culture had in it the fiber of the old Teuton vigor, and when the span of another life was passed, the song of the poet's hope was the song of a nation's triumph.

Missouri Socialist Party

State Secretary: Otto Pauls, 212 South Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo. ROSTER OF MISSOURI LOCALS.

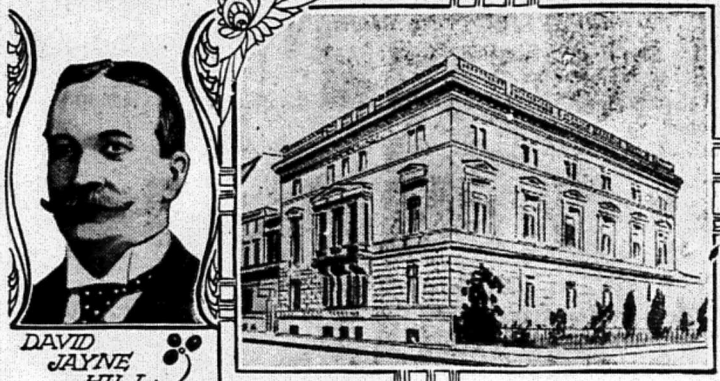
Table listing Missouri Socialist Party locals with columns for Local, Secretary, and address. Includes locations like Maceadonia, Maplewood, McCracken, etc.

Comrade Pope Lectured.

Last Sunday evening Comrade L. G. Pope lectured at Self-Culture Society hall to a good-sized audience, his subject being "Labor and Its Possibilities."

DOLLARS AND DIPLOMATS.

POOR MEN CANNOT REPRESENT AMERICA ABROAD



It is a terrible thing to be a poor diplomat. Lavish use of American dollars must be made in order to pave a smooth and easy highway over which a representative of the United States in a European capital may comfortably and gracefully travel.

The question has often been asked as to whether a poor man can represent the United States in a diplomatic capacity in Europe, and as often it has been answered positively in the negative. The uninformed American may ask in wonder why this is so. The salary of an American ambassador, whether stationed in London or Tokyo, St. Petersburg or Rio de Janeiro, is \$17,500 per annum. In addition he is allowed something for rent of an office, for fuel and light, for furniture, for postage, stationery, telegraph service, and for the great variety of small expenses which a large business creates. His total income from the government is not more than \$20,000 even in the most favored capital. This is a large sum. It represents an income that any American except the very rich would be glad to enjoy. With \$20,000 a man could have his house, his automobile, his amusements, indeed gratify almost every wish.

But this is true of an individual. An ambassador of the United States, in order to maintain the dignity of the great republic he represents, is in quite a different situation. He must have not merely a house for his family, but an establishment for the reception and entertainment of the officials and statesmen of the country to which he is accredited and of his ambassadorial colleagues. He must give entertainments and dinners comparing favorably with those offered by the representatives of other governments. He cannot withhold these courtesies. They constitute his duty to the same, if not greater, extent than his transaction of the official business connected with his embassy. The former facilitates the latter, frequently makes it possible.

Now consider the expense which this policy entails. In the first place, every ambassador must provide and furnish his own embassy. Unlike other great nations, the United States, save in Tokyo, Peking, Bangkok, Constantinople and Morocco, makes no arrangements for the housing of its representatives. Every agent, before or after his appointment, is compelled to proceed to his post, hunt up real estate agents, examine houses which are available, and finally select the most imposing within his means. If he has millions at his disposal he may, as Ambassador Whitelaw Reid has done, take a palace like Dorchester House, in London, paying therefor \$40,000 annually, and a country place costing \$20,000 annually. In Paris his embassy will cost anywhere from \$8,000 to \$15,000. In Berlin Ambassador Charlemagne Tower gives \$20,000 annually for the beautiful building he occupies. In St. Petersburg he may have to pay \$12,000. In Rome his rent bill may amount as high as he pleases, but it cannot fall much below \$8,000. The conditions in Vienna are similar to those in Rome.

So before an ambassador can assume his office he must obligate himself to pay a foreigner not less than half of and frequently more than his salary in order to be allowed to occupy a building for the use of the American people. Upon arrival officially at his post and after he has presented his credentials to the head of the government he must give a reception to the diplomatic corps. This is to enable him officially to meet his colleagues, a very important ceremony, for frequently he is compelled to conduct negotiations with them, and they are always useful in supplying him with needed information. A conservative estimate of the cost of such a reception in a place like London or Paris or Berlin is \$2,500. Then it is his duty to give a dinner to each of his ambassadorial colleagues. In some places he must so honor the ministers plenipotentiary, who are one rank lower than the ambassadors, and who represent second-class powers. The guests upon these occasions must be men and women of high social and official position, who are accustomed to the choicest viands and wines and other costly luxuries.

There are also his own living expenses to be considered—the maintenance of his household, the care of horses and carriages, etc., and in none of these can he display the quality of "nearness." The baker, the tailor, and the candlestick maker all look upon a foreign diplomat, especially one representing the colossally rich United

States, as fair game, and they would not hesitate to spoil a grand state dinner should the ambassadorial family fail to live up properly to their position. Finally, the ambassador has his office and his office expenses to meet.

And so it is a terrible thing to be a poor diplomat. And it is especially awkward should one take the place of a man who has been lavish in expenditure. When John Hay was ambassador to England, just before and during the war with Spain, he spent \$80,000 annually in caring properly for the interests of the United States. Joseph H. Choate, who succeeded Mr. Hay, is estimated to have disbursed fully as much as his predecessor. There is hardly a limit to Mr. Reid's expenditures. The lowest estimate places the cost of his representation at \$150,000, the highest, probably nearly correct, at \$300,000.

What poor man, or even man of moderate fortune, can follow Mr. Reid? Inevitably there will be comparison between his mode of conducting the embassy and that of his predecessor, and the comparison will be to his disadvantage. Mr. Tower has astonished Berlin by the magnificence of his entertainment. He has given grand balls and dinners and has made for himself as a result a unique place in the life of the German empire. He is called there the "First Ambassador." The emperor did him the honor, before the recent controversy as to the acceptability of Dr. David Jayne Hill of New York, to single him out on various occasions and to dine with him at the American embassy. The empress, too, paid like attention to Mrs. Tower. The four princes made it a point to approach the American ambassador and his wife and to exchange compliments with them. The members of the imperial court circle fluttered about the flame the American dollars made.

This menage is quite different from that which was maintained by Andrew D. White, who occupied an apartment, Dr. Hill, also, according to report, intends to take an apartment. It is true that Dr. Hill has a small fortune, but it is not nearly as large as that of the Towers, and he cannot maintain an establishment upon the same scale as his predecessor.

FOR KEEPING SOLDIERS SLIM. Woman Inventor Has Submitted Military Corset to War Department.

The design for a soldier's corset, which will make fat soldiers slim and keep slim soldiers from getting too fat, has been submitted to Surgeon-General O'Reilly of the United States army by the woman inventor, says the New York Times.

This same enterprising person has also informed the surgeon-general that the corset, if adopted, will make the American army officer the most athletic-looking and spryest military man on earth. The surgeon-general, according to information received by army officers in New York, is disinclined to consider the corset question seriously, but the inventor is not without influential support. The inventor of the military corset is a French woman, who is now in Washington pressing her claims for recognition before the war department. She is accompanied by a trim French maid and between them they have managed to interview most of the higher officers on duty in Washington.

On Governors island, at the Army and Navy club, at the coast artillery posts hereabouts everybody was talking corset. The slim officers thought the matter a huge joke, but it was exactly the opposite with the portly ones.

They could be detected every now and then taking a squint at themselves in the mirror. It was plain to see that they were trying to frame a mental picture of themselves when remodeled by the corset.

"I do not to be retired just yet," said an officer whose waist measurement does not tend to decrease the price of clothes, "but if anybody tries to get me into one of those things, well, it's the cinder path for mine."

"Me, too," a sympathetic brother answered, who was almost as portly. "The very idea of such a thing! I may be a little above the average when it comes to weight, but what I have got is mine, and I don't intend to insult nature by losing it with the aid of a thing that only women are supposed to wear."

Destitution in India. The total number of persons in receipt of state relief in India exceeds 1,250,000.

on his head were dressed. "I was hungry," was all he said. The police fed him in jail. The lunch wagon belongs to Frank Keller of 1305 Morgan street." This happened in the wealthy city of St. Louis, in the year of our Lord 1908.

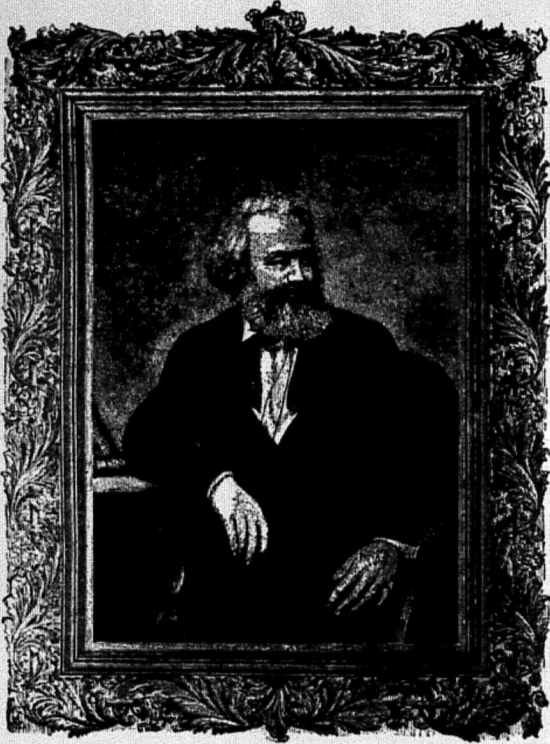
The Street Railways and Railroads Within the City of St. Louis killed 122 people from March 31, 1907, to March 31, 1908. Of this number 74 were killed by steam railroads and 48 by street cars. Human life is cheap!

The State Constabulary at Chester, Pa., Worked Overtime in subjugating the street car men who were making a fight against the traction company. The strikers bear a great many scars from the conflict, but it is doubtful if these scars will be remembered on election day next November.—Miners' Magazine.

Every Thief in the Land Denounces Socialism as Confiscation; every embezzler opposes Socialism as being dishonest; every criminal and bum in the cities votes the old tickets. And yet all these men under right conditions would be upright, honorable men. Men are the creatures of their environment. They are made what they are by the conditions of life under which they are reared. You believe this, though I hear you deny it as you read it. That is because you do not think on the matter long enough to understand it. If you did not believe this, you would as soon your daughters associated with one class of people as another; you would make no effort to have them associate with the best. If association has no influence, why do you care with whom they associate? O, if you would only read a single chapter on economic determinism, what an awakening to your own interest and benefit it would produce. Try it!—Appeal to Reason.

Marx on Trade Unions

Translated from German Socialist Monthly "Der Kampf" (The Struggle.)



KARL MARX.

After the German Revolution of 1848 Wm. Liebknecht lived in exile for many years. He spent many years in London, where he came under the educational influence of Marx and Engels.

When returning from exile Liebknecht delivered a series of lectures on British trades unions before meetings of Berlin workmen.

In the "Volkstaat," the organ of the Bebel-Liebknecht faction of German Socialists of those early days, Mr. J. Hamann, general treasurer of the German Metal Trades Federation, published an appeal in which he referred to "the authoritative opinion of that still living and greatest of all national economists and authors, Dr. Karl Marx, the teacher of Lassalle."

In the opinion above referred to Marx said the following on Trades Unions:

"The Trades Unions are the schools for Socialism. In the Trades Unions the Socialists get their education, because in the unions the workingmen are confronted day after day, day in and day out, by the struggle against Capitalism. It is the Trades Union movement which attracts and permanently binds the masses of the workers to the movement, and only the unions are in a position to really represent a labor party and to resist the power of Capital. The great majority of the workers has at least become conscious of the fact that their material condition needs improvement, irrespective of what party they may belong.

"With the improvement of his material conditions the workingman can pay more attention to the education of his children; wife and children need not run to the factory; he can educate himself, nurse himself physically, and thus become a Socialist without realizing it."

Karl Marx was a staunch advocate of the Trades Union movement. He kept in close relation with the leaders of the British Trades Unions.

In 1869 he wrote a memorial in which he pointed out that the Trades Unions would be the only correct form of labor organizations and would constitute the form of organization for the future society. General mixed labor unions and labor educational societies would lose their value and right of existence in the same ratio as the Trades Union movement develops. As early as 1869 Marx recommended the organization of central labor unions and similar central delegate bodies which should transact their affairs in a business-like, systematic way, and which should gradually develop into national and international organizations.

Marx called the British Trades Unions the prize-fighters of the International Labor movement.

In 1866, at the Geneva Congress of the Int. Workingmen's Association, he recommended the organization of trades and labor unions as one of the main duties of the working class. He considered this as the condition of success in the proletarian struggle for emancipation.

In 1869, the Int. Workingmen's Association, of which Marx was secretary, decided to take up the systematic organization of trades unions on national lines, which should gradually be brought into closer international relations.

International May Day Festival in St. Louis.

The International May Day festival in St. Louis was celebrated last Friday evening at Lemp's Park hall, under the auspices of the United Workingmen's Singing Societies. There was a good attendance and a well-arranged program was carried out in a prompt and able manner. Comrade John Zach delivered a short address in German. Comrade Ad. Germer of Belleville was the speaker of the evening, and he made a forceful appeal to the audience in behalf of united action of the proletariat, not only on the economic, but also on the political field. His remarks were warmly applauded. Dancing, which continued until 2 o'clock, concluded the program.

The World of Labor

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

For the Eight-Hour Day.

The street pavers have decided to give a year's notice that the eight-hour day must be generally established by May 1, 1909. The eight-hour day is now in effect in many cities, and it is hoped to enforce the system universally within the year.

Six Thousand Clyde Workers Out.

Glasgow, May 2.—The Clyde shipbuilders this morning locked out 6,000 woodworkers from their yards. There seems every prospect of a complete stoppage of the shipbuilding industry, a condition that will affect directly not less than 250,000 men.

Fifty Thousand Peasants Strike.

Rome, May 2.—Fifty thousand peasants have declared a strike in Parma. It is a case of Socialists against the owners of land, who refused to increase wages or diminish the hours of work. The strikers are preventing the exodus of cattle, and it is feared that this will lead to great mortality, as the beasts have not been fed for two days.

English Shipbuilders Locked Out.

London, May 2.—The woodworkers in all the shipbuilding yards of the country, totaling about 15,000 men, were locked out to-day in pursuance of the determination of the masters to close the yards unless the Northeast Coast strikers agree to their terms. The workmen in other branches, totaling many scores of thousands, will necessarily have to cease work.

Miners Want New Bill.

Carlyle, Ill., May 3.—A delegation of miners representing the unions of Clinton county held a conference with Representative Beckemeyer of this city and Representative McMackin of Salem yesterday. They asked the members of the legislature to urge the passage of the qualification bill which is before the legislature. Both members promised to give their aid.

The Immigration Problem.

The British government has decided to investigate the subject of Hindu immigration to Canada. The Canadian working people are not particular fearful of the Hindus, they being the most harmless of the Asiatics. It is the Chinese and Japs who are complained of as being unfair competitors. The action of the Salvation Army in England is also roundly denounced. The charge is made that the army is making Canada a dumping ground for the most impoverished of Briton's poor, who are sent into the Dominion and then abandoned.

Work for 75 Cents a Week.

New Castle, Pa., May 4.—Farmers of Lawrence county are having no trouble in getting plenty of men to work this spring. Every morning scores of foreigners and many Americans apply for positions at many of the farms in this vicinity. They are paid only 75 cents a week and are glad to go to work at that. Well-to-do farmers have hired four or five men at this wage and are not doing any work themselves, merely overseeing it. This is the lowest rate of wages paid farm hands here in recent years. The employes are given their board, however.

Accident Figures.

Startling figures appear in an accident bulletin just issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission, covering the months of July, August and September, 1907. The report shows the total number of casualties on railroads during that quarterly period to be 23,063, including 1,339 killed and 21,724 injured. This is an increase of 157 in the number killed and 3,056 in the number of injured as compared with the corresponding period of 1906. Collisions and derailments in the quarter numbered 4,279, including 2,245 collisions and 2,034 derailments, of which 320 collisions and 222 derailments affected passenger trains.

News From Panama.

United States Consul General Lee, Panama, transmits the following to the Department of Commerce and Labor at Washington. It is a translation of a decree passed by the cabinet council of the republic of Panama, in full session on May 15, 1905: "The republic of Panama retains the right of all mines, of any kind whatsoever, within the limits, even should the vein or drift, etc., lie below the surface of private property. The owner of such property has the right only to the surface, and the subsoil belongs to the nation.

ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF
MONOPOLY RULE?
IF NOT, IT IS
YOUR DUTY TO HELP
Union Labor in this Fight for
the Just Cause of the
Striking Union Bakers
of the
ST. LOUIS BAKERY TRUST

Known as The American Bakery Co.

BOYCOTT

The following St. Louis Trust Bakeries:

Heydt Bakery Co.

Condon Bakery Co.

St. Louis Bakery Co.

Freund Bakery Co.

Welle-Boettler Bakery Co.

Hauck-Hoerr Bakery Co.

Home Bakery Co.

However, the owners of land overlying mines which are ceded or leased by the government have a right to remuneration for the use of the land."

The Wisconsin Eight-Hour Law.

That the Wisconsin eight-hour law, regulating the length of a day's labor by railway employes, is constitutional, was in substance the decision of Judge Tarrant on April 14, when he sustained a demurrer interposed by the state in the test case recently begun by Attorney General Gilbert and District Attorney McGovern against the Milwaukee road.

Cleveland Car Strike May Be Avoided.

Cleveland, O., May 2.—After voting 1,452 to 128 in favor of a strike, the motormen and conductors of the Municipal Traction Co., through International Vice-President Beher and other representatives, to-night practically reached an agreement with the mayor and traction officials that will eliminate the prospect of a cessation of work.

From the Coal Mining Field.

The bituminous coal situation having been cleaned up in most places, the officers of the United Mine Workers are going to give more attention to the anthracite region. Organizers of the U. M. W. are now making a vigorous effort to increase the membership of the union in the anthracite districts, and are meeting with considerable success.

Trade Unionism Will Thrive.

It would appear that the trades union cause is likely to gather rather than lose as a result of its so-called "setback" through judicial process. The attention of all classes has been centered upon it. As a result of learned discussions, hair-splitting and otherwise, the situation has been made clear to many who have never before given the subject serious and unprejudiced consideration.

Hard Times in Japan.

Editor Katayama of the Tokio Socialist Weekly writes: It is a heart-rending sight to see poor families evicted mercilessly by house owners, or to observe unemployed trodding with hunger and despair. Empty houses and shops are numerous all over the city now. Failures of business houses and banks are many.

Labor in Republic and Monarchy.

The late decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States declared boycotting unlawful and unconstitutional. With this they knocked a very useful and indispensable weapon out of the hands of labor organizations. This, with other recent anti-labor decisions from this august body, is worthy of special attention from organized workers.

Warren's Case Up For Trial.

This week's Appeal to Reason makes the following announcement: "The Federal court which will try Fred D. Warren, managing editor of the Appeal, convened at Ft. Scott, Kas., Monday morning, May 4. Warren will be attended by his counsel, including Clarence S. Darrow of Chicago, who will reach Girard on Saturday, the 2d, speak for the Socialists on Sunday afternoon, and leave with the party for Ft. Scott on Sunday evening.

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES.

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

Our Book Department

Books On Socialism, Labor, Science and Nature

Table listing authors and titles of books, such as 'The Student's Marx', 'The Religion of Socialism', 'Woman and Socialism', etc., with corresponding prices.

The Fact is That the Court of Equity of the District of Columbia declared against the boycott and ordered the American Federation of Labor to discontinue in the columns of the American Federationist under the "We Don't Patronize" list the name of The Buck's Stove & Range Co.

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

Is Still Unfair to Organized Labor

When You Buy Mercantile and "305"

CIGARS

You get the BEST Tobacco handled and made into Cigars by EXPERT WORKMEN. We do not advertise on billboards and take the cost of the advertisement out of the quality of our goods.

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

ASK FOR MANEWAL'S BREAD

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

MANEWAL BREAD CO. Both Phones

Bartenders' Union Local 51

Patronize only Saloons displaying Union Bar Card and where the Bartenders wear the Blue Button

OFFICE: 918 PINE STREET : BOTH PHONES

DRINK ONLY UNION BEER

Advertisement for Union Beer featuring a logo with a shield and the text 'NATIONAL UNION OF THE UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN' and 'BEER'.

St. Louis Equity Exchange

OFFICE, 302 CENTURY BLDG. EXCHANGE, 202 N. MAIN STREET

FARMERS AND TRADE UNIONISTS are joining together and propose to TRADE WITH THEMSELVES through the EQUITY EXCHANGE and save for themselves the millions of dollars in profits now filched from them by speculators, gamblers and capitalistic manipulators.

ST. LOUIS EQUITY EXCHANGE, 302 CENTURY BLDG

Remember, no CIGARS are Genuine Union-Made

Advertisement for Union-made Cigars with a logo and text: 'Union-made Cigars. This certifies that the Cigars contained in this box have been made by a First-Class Workman'.

Blue Union Label

Advertisement for Cigars by Brandt & Stahl, listing 'PEN MAR - 10c' and 'SUNRISE - 5c' and the address '319 Walnut Street'.

