

ST. LOUIS LABOR

VOL. VI

OFFICE:
212 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1908.

PHONE:
KINLOCH, CENTRAL 1577. NO. 410

COMRADES, ATTENTION!

LOCAL

ST. LOUIS SOCIALIST PARTY

GENERAL MEETING

Sunday, Dec. 13, 1908

at 8 p. m.

Druids Hall, Market and Ninth

Order of Business:

1. REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MUNICIPAL PLATFORM.
2. SELECTION OF COMPLETE CITY TICKET FOR SPRING ELECTION. REPORT OF EDITOR AND MANAGER.
3. ELECTION OF SECRETARY OF LOCAL ST. LOUIS.
4. ELECTION OF LOCAL ORGANIZER.
5. ELECTION OF EDITOR AND MANAGER OF ST. LOUIS LABOR.
6. TRANSACTION OF SUCH OTHER BUSINESS AS MAY COME BEFORE THE MEETING.

The importance of the Order of Business makes it imperative for all members to attend this general meeting.

BY ORDER OF LOCAL ST. LOUIS SOCIALIST PARTY.

OTTO KAEMMERER, Secretary.

KEIR HARDIE AND UNITY OF LABOR

By M. Beer, London Correspondent of
"Berlin Vorwaerts."

Some time ago we were informed by the daily press cable dispatches from London that the young Socialist member of Parliament, Comrade Victor Grayson, caused considerable excitement during the parliamentary session which led to his suspension. The incident occurred during the debates on the unemployed.

Keir Hardie, the old war horse of the British Socialist and Trades Union movement, later on criticised Grayson's unparliamentary way of procedure and regretted the suspension of the young comrade from the sessions of Parliament. Throughout England and Scotland the Socialists took the matter up and the Socialist and labor press gave considerable space to the discussion of the incident.

A few weeks ago a public meeting was called at the Holborn town hall and Hardie, Grayson, Hyndman and Blatchford were advertised as speakers. Shortly before the meeting took place, Grayson, Hyndman and Blatchford refused to speak with Keir Hardie on the same platform.

The Holborn occurrence aroused the British Socialists to action, and the insult heaped on the old veteran of the British Socialist and labor movement is condemned by many local party branches throughout the country.

In the latest issue of the London Labor Leader we find a most interesting letter by Comrade M. Beer, the London correspondent of the "Berliner Vorwaerts," which we reproduce in full for the information of the comrades on this side of the Atlantic. M. Beer is also well known in America for the great interest he displayed in the New York movement during the days of the "De Leon Revolution" in 1898-99. M. Beer had come to New York as an admirer of the Professor and for six months he edited De Leon's Jewish paper. But during those six months he had a chance to study the man and the movement, and he certainly did his share toward putting the Professor out of business.—Editor of St. Louis Labor.—

Mr. Keir Hardie and Unity of Labor.

To the Editor of the Labor Leader:

Comrade—Kindly permit me to express, first of all, my sincere and respectful sympathy for Comrade Keir Hardie with regard to the deplorable Town Hall incident. As a close observer of the British labor movement, I regard the work of Hardie to be of a much more permanent value than that of Hyndman, Shaw, Blatchford, Wells, let alone of Grayson. Of all British Socialists none, in my judgment, has grasped the essence of modern Socialism—aye, of Marxism—better than Hardie. Moreover, none has done in practice better work than Hardie. His silent, clear-headed and consistent efforts in the first years of the L. R. C. on behalf of unity and independence of Organized Labor would alone be sufficient to raise him to the front rank of Socialist statesmanship.

For what is the essence of modern Socialism as Marx taught it?—the political independence of labor. And what is the foremost duty of a Socialist in the class struggle?—to divorce labor from the parties of the possessing class.

All that Keir Hardie has done, more, it is true, by virtue of a practically unerring proletarian instinct than by theorizing and speculating about revolution and so-called constructive Socialism.

Socialism is not made, but it is growing out of the needs and struggles of Organized Labor. The most simple labor organization-fighting for higher wages, shorter hours and better labor laws does more for Socialism than all the Utopian books of Wells, all the Swiftian wit of Shaw, all the revolutionary speeches of Hyndman and all the sentimental harangues of Grayson.

I have been saying that for years in the "Vorwaerts," in the "Neue Zeit," and sometimes in the "Justice." And now let me make a confession. Soon after the election of Grayson my editor asked me whether I didn't think it advisable to interview Grayson for the "Vorwaerts." I replied it would be better to wait; the British Socialists, with their wonted hero-worship, were already spoiling him; there would be a meeting at the Caxton Hall (in September, 1907), where Grayson was to speak; I should then have the opportunity of arriving at some judgment about him. The meeting took place, MacDonald being the chairman, Curran and Grayson the chief speakers. After that meeting, of which I gave a report in the "Vorwaerts," I wrote about Grayson: "He is very self-conscious; his Socialism consists in commiseration with the poor; in his speech he didn't mention the labor movement at all. Now, modern Socialism has very little to do with poor men stories, but a great deal with Organized Labor. Grayson has still much to learn about Socialism, and he may learn it if he remains in close touch with the Labor Party."—"Vorwaerts," September, 1907.)

In approving whole-heartedly of the policy of Hardie, I also approve of the general policy of J. R. MacDonald. At the publication of his "Socialism and Society" he had no severer critic than myself, because I suspected him of attempting to weaken the independ-

ence of the Labor Party. I still consider him what the Germans call a "Revisionist," but at the same time I can not help perceiving that his general policy is at present thoroughly in conformity with the mental condition of the British labor movement. Any other policy might at the present juncture spell disruption. We can't force movements of oppressed classes. We must allow them to develop and ripen. "Ripeness is all." Fraternal yours,
M. BEER.
London, Nov. 22, 1908.

Proceedings of the National Convention of the Socialist Party, 1908.

Contains a complete stenographic report of the proceedings of the entire session. It presents the entire argument upon every question that was discussed. It is handsomely and durably bound and contains a complete alphabetical index. Fifty cents per copy; no reduction in quantities.

Local St. Louis Has a Few More Campaign Printing Bills to pay. Comrades in the ward clubs and friends outside will please take notice. Our modest city secretary-treasurer, at "No. 212," will gratefully receipt for any contribution. The quicker the better. We are on the eve of another campaign.

WESTERN MINERS AND AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Editorial From The Miners' Magazine.

The following article appeared in the local columns of the Denver Post in its issue of Nov. 24:

"What may be the first move toward the affiliation of the Western Federation of Miners with the American Federation of Labor, after twelve years' separation, was made yesterday when Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation, and Max Morris, fourth vice-president, called on Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation, and other officials of the Western Miners' organization at headquarters in the Railroad building.

"There was a long conference as to the attitude of each organization toward the other and the possibilities of the miners coming back into the fold.

"It is believed that as a result of the visit plans will be made by some of the Western Federation leaders to bring about a close bond of relationship between the miners and Gompers' organization, and the plan as developed by them will be broached to the next convention of the Western Federation in Denver.

"The Western Federation leaders have grown conservative in the past few years and their close relations with the United Mine Workers is likely to be followed by a pact with the American Federation."

The above article in the Post may have a tendency to create a wrong impression, and for this reason it becomes necessary to make some explanations in order that the membership of Organized Labor may have a clear conception as to the position of the American Federation of Labor and the Western Federation of Miners.

It is true that Samuel Gompers, in company with Max Morris, paid the officers of the Western Federation of Miners a friendly visit. President Gompers made no overtures to the Western Federation of Miners, nor were any propositions submitted to Mr. Gompers. Mr. Gompers while at headquarters of the W. F. M. talked of the labor movement in a general manner, and while recognizing the fact that the labor movement of this country was involved in a tremendous struggle to assert its rights, yet, he expressed the utmost confidence that labor would ultimately plant its banner on the shattered ramparts of organized greed.

The officers of the Western Federation of Miners treated Mr. Gompers with every courtesy that is due to the man who presides at the helm of an organization whose membership are fighting the same battles as the Western Federation of Miners. While the officers of the Western Federation of Miners and the great majority of the membership are not in harmony with the policy or tactics of the American Federation of Labor, yet, the officers and members of both organizations realize but too forcibly that the labor movement of this continent can not be too strongly entrenched to resist the oppression of the combinations that are waging a relentless warfare upon Organized Labor.

If in the future the Western Federation of Miners shall become a part of the American Federation of Labor, such amalgamation can only come about through the referendum vote of the membership. The officers of the Western Federation of Miners are merely the servants of the organization, and until the membership shall seek affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, it is idle to make the claim that the officials are taking any initiatory steps towards re-affiliation with the A. F. of L.

It is not probable that an amalgamation will take place in the near future, for the simple reason that the American Federation of Labor is based upon the policy of maintaining craft and trade autonomy, while the Western Federation of Miners places its faith and confidence in the efficacy of an organization that is built upon the foundation of industrial unionism.

When the American Federation of Labor, and the national and international unions affiliated with it, realize the impotency of the labor movement, divided and scattered into craft and trade regiments, and proclaim themselves in favor of a policy that will make Organized Labor a united army, the Western Federation of Miners can then join forces with Samuel Gompers to do battle under the one flag against the common enemy.

The Post has made the statement that "the Western Federation leaders have grown conservative during the past few years."

The officers of the Western Federation of Miners have never courted a conflict on the industrial battlefield. The officers have ever used their best efforts to avoid strikes, whenever such could be accomplished without the organization sacrificing its principles. The officers of the Federation, as well as the membership, have always held that no labor organization can afford to surrender passively to industrial brigands, and that defeat upon the economic field is preferable to cowardly dishonor.

The Western Federation of Miners, in the future as in the past, will continue to do battle against corporate tyranny and injustice, but at all times will show a willingness to adjust amicably, if possible, any differences that may arise between the membership and employers.

The visit of Samuel Gompers at the headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners was looked upon by the officials of the Federation as a fraternal one, having no other significance than to show that there is no bitter antagonism between the two organizations. The Western Federation of Miners, during its great conflict in Colorado, and during the great conspiracy trials in the state of Idaho, remembers with gratitude the financial assistance that came from the membership of the American Federation of Labor, and should the time ever come when storm-clouds should threaten the men of the East, it is safe to predict that the men of the West will not be found wanting in furnishing their share of the sinews of war to wrest victory from the iron hand of greed.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S FAREWELL MESSAGE

Extracts of Interest to the Working People, Especially to the Socialist and Trades Union Movements.

President Roosevelt, on December 8, submitted to Congress his farewell message. It is a lengthy document, containing over 19,000 words, and quite a number of passages which are of more than ordinary interest to the labor movement.

We herewith reproduce those parts of the message:

The "Lawless Capitalist."

Both the preachers of an unrestricted individualism, and the preachers of an oppression which would deny to able men of business the just reward of their initiative and business sagacity, are advocating policies that would be fraught with the gravest harm to the whole country. To permit every lawless capitalist, every law-defying corporation, to take any action, no matter how iniquitous, in the effort to secure an improper profit and to build up privilege would be ruinous to the republic and would mark the abandonment of the effort to secure in the industrial world the spirit of democratic fair dealing. The war we wage must be waged against misconduct, against wrongdoing wherever it is found; and we must stand heartily for the rights of every decent man, whether he be a man of great wealth or a man who earns his livelihood as a wage worker or a tiller of the soil.

The Anarchist and the Reactionary.

It is to the interest of all of us that there should be a premium put upon individual initiative and individual capacity, and an ample reward for the great directing intelligences alone competent to manage the great business operations of today. It is well to keep in mind that exactly as the anarchist is the worst enemy of liberty, and the reactionary the worst enemy of order, so the men who defend the rights of property have most to fear from the wrongdoer of great wealth, and the men who are championing popular rights have most to fear from the demagogues who in the name of popular rights would do wrong to and oppress honest business men, honest men of wealth; for the success of either type of wrongdoer necessarily invites a violent reaction against the cause the wrongdoer nominally upholds. In point of danger to the nation there is nothing to choose between, on the one hand, the corruptionist, the bribe-giver, the bribe-taker, the man who employs his great talent to swindle his fellow citizens on a large scale, and, on the other hand, the preacher of class hatred, the man who, whether from ignorance or from willingness to sacrifice his country to his ambition, persuades well meaning but wrong headed men to try to destroy the instruments upon which our prosperity mainly rests.

Centralization in Government.

The proposal to make the National Government supreme over, and therefore to give it complete control over, the railroads and other instruments of interstate commerce is merely a proposal to carry out to the letter one of the prime purposes, if not the prime purpose, for which the Constitution was founded. It does not represent centralization. It represents merely the acknowledgment of the patent fact that centralization has already come in business. If this irresponsible outside business power is to be controlled in the interest of the general public it can only be controlled in one way; by giving adequate power of control to the one sovereignty capable of exercising such power—the National Government.

The Labor Problem.

There are many matters affecting labor and the status of the wageworker to which I should like to draw your attention, but an exhaustive discussion of the problem in all its aspects is not now necessary.

I believe in a steady effort, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say in steady efforts in many different directions, to bring about a condition of affairs under which the men who work with hand or with brain, the laborers, the superintendents, the men who produce for the market, and the men who find a market for the articles produced, shall own a far greater share than at present of the wealth they produce, and be enabled to invest it in the tools and instruments by which all work is carried on.

As far as possible I hope to see a frank recognition of the advantages conferred by machinery, organization and division of labor, accompanied by an effort to bring about a larger share in the ownership by wage worker of railway, mill and factory.

Employers Liability Law.

There is one matter with which the Congress should deal at this session. There should no longer be any paltering with the question of taking care of the wage workers who, under our present industrial system, become killed, crippled or worn out as part of the regular incidents of a given business. The majority of wage workers must have their rights secured for them by state action, but the National Government should regulate in thorough-going and far-reaching fashion, not only for all employees of the National Government, but for all persons engaged in interstate commerce.

The object sought for could be achieved to a measurable degree, as far as those killed or crippled are concerned, by proper employers' liability laws. As far as concerns those who have been worn out, I call your attention to the fact that definite steps toward providing old age pensions have been taken in many of our private industries. These may be indefinitely extended through voluntary association and contributory schemes, or through the agency of savings banks, as under the recent Massachusetts plan.

To strengthen these practical measures should be our immediate duty. It is not at present necessary to consider the larger and more general governmental schemes that most European governments have found themselves obliged to adopt.

What the Law Should Be.

It is a grim logic which says to an injured employe or to the dependents of one killed that he or they are entitled to no compensation because very few people other than he have been injured or killed in that occupation. Perhaps one of the most striking omissions in the law is that it does not embrace peace officers and others whose lives may be sacrificed in enforcing the laws of the United States.

The terms of the act providing compensation should be made more liberal than in the present act. A year's compensation is not adequate for a wage earner's family in the event of his death by accident in the course of his employment. And in the event of his death occurring, say, 10 or 11 months after the accident, the family would only receive as compensation the equivalent of one or two months' earnings. In this respect the generosity of the United States towards its employes compares most unfavorably with that of every country in Europe—even the poorest.

The terms of the act are also a hardship in prohibiting payment in cases where the accident is in any way due to the negligence of the employe. It is inevitable that daily familiarity with danger will lead men to take chances that can be construed into negligence. So

well is this recognized that in practically all countries in the civilized world, except the United States, only a great degree of negligence acts as a bar to securing compensation.

America Far Behind Other Civilized Countries.

Probably in no other respect is our legislation, both state and national, so far behind practically the entire civilized world as in the matter of liability and compensation for accidents in industry.

It is humiliating that at European international congresses on accidents the United States should be singled out as the most belated among the nations in respect to employers' liability legislation. This Government is itself a large employer of labor, and in its dealings with its employes it should set a standard in this country which would place it on a par with the most progressive countries in Europe.

A District Liability Law.

The Congress should without further delay pass a model employers' liability law for the District of Columbia. The employers' liability act recently declared unconstitutional, on account of apparently including in its provisions employes engaged in intrastate commerce as well as those engaged in interstate commerce, has been held by the local courts to be still in effect so far as its provisions apply to the District of Columbia.

This act, however, applies only to employes of common carriers. In all other occupations the liability law of the District is the old common law.

The severity and injustice of the common law in this matter has been in some degree or another modified in the majority of our states, and the only jurisdiction under the exclusive control of the Congress should be ahead and not behind the states of the Union in this respect. A comprehensive employers' liability law should be passed for the District of Columbia.

I renew my recommendation made in a previous message that half holidays be granted during summer to all wage workers in government employ.

I also renew my recommendation that the principle of the eight-hour day should as rapidly and as far as practicable be extended to the entire work being carried on by the government; the present law should be amended to embrace contracts on those public works which the present wording of the act seems to exclude.

"Constitutional Liberty to Contract" a Farce.

Our present system, or rather no system, works dreadful wrong, and is of benefit to only one class of people—the lawyers. When a workman is injured what he needs is not an expensive and doubtful lawsuit, but the certainty of relief through immediate administrative action.

The number of accidents which result in the death or crippling of wage workers, in the Union at large, is simply appalling; in a very few years it runs up to a total far in excess of the aggregate of the dead and wounded in any modern war. No academic theory about "freedom of contract" or "constitutional liberty to contract" should be permitted to interfere with this and similar movements. Progress in civilization has everywhere meant a limitation and regulation of contract.

I call your especial attention to the bulletin of the Bureau of Labor, which gives a statement of the methods of treating the unemployed in European countries, as this is a subject which in connection with making provision for worn out and crippled workmen.

Pending a thoroughgoing investigation and action, there is certain legislation which should be enacted at once. The law, passed at the last session of Congress, granting compensation to certain classes of employes of the government, should be extended to include all employes of the government and should be made more liberal in its terms.

There is no good ground for the distinction made in the law between those engaged in hazardous occupations and those not so engaged. If a man is injured or killed in any line of work, it was hazardous in his case. Whether one per cent or ten per cent of those following a given occupation suffered injury or death ought not to have any bearing on the questions of their receiving compensation.

Higher Salaries for Judges.

I most earnestly urge upon the Congress the duty of increasing the totally inadequate salaries now given to our judges. On the whole there is no body of public servants who do as valuable work, nor whose money reward is so inadequate compared to their work. Beginning with the Supreme Court the judges should have their salaries doubled. It is not befitting the dignity of the nation that its most honored public servants should be paid sums so small compared to what they would earn in private life that the performance of public service by them implies an exceedingly heavy pecuniary sacrifice.

It is earnestly to be desired that some method should be devised for doing away with the long delays which now obtain in the administration of justice, and which operate with peculiar severity against persons of small means, and favor only the very criminals whom it is most desirable to punish.

Organized Labor and the Judiciary.

At the last election certain leaders of Organized Labor made a violent and sweeping attack upon the entire judiciary of the country, an attack couched in such terms as to include the most upright, honest and broad-minded judges, no less than those of narrower mind and more restricted outlook.

It was the kind of attack admirably fitted to prevent any successful attempt to reform abuses of the judiciary, because it gave the champions of the unjust judge their eagerly desired opportunity to shift their ground into a championship of just judges who were unjustly assailed. Last year, before the House Committee on the Judiciary, these same labor leaders formulated their demands, specifying the bill that contained them, refusing all compromise, stating they wished the principles of that bill or nothing.

Injunctions in Strikes and Boycotts.

They insisted on a provision that in a labor dispute no injunction should issue except to protect a property right, and specifically provided that the right to carry on business should not be construed as a property right; and in a second provision their bill made legal in a labor dispute any act or agreement by or between two or more persons that would not have been unlawful if done by a single person.

In other words, this bill legalized blacklisting and boycotting in every form, legalizing for instance, those forms of the secondary boycott which the anthracite coal strike commission so unreservedly condemned; while the right to carry on a business was explicitly taken out from under that protection which the law throws over property.

The demand was made that there should be trial by jury in contempt cases, thereby most seriously impairing the authority of the courts.

All this represented a policy which, if carried out, would mean the enthronement of class privilege in its crudest and most brutal form, and the destruction of one of the most essential functions of the judiciary in all civilized lands.

Class-Consciousness, Class Hatred and the Socialists.

The violence of the crusade for this legislation, and its complete failure, illustrates two truths which it is essential that our people should learn. In the first place, they ought to teach the workingman, the laborer, the wage worker, that by demanding what is improper and impossible he plays into the hands of his foes.

Such a crude and vicious attack upon the courts, even if it were temporarily successful, would inevitably in the end cause a violent

reaction and would band the great mass of citizens together, forcing them to stand by all the judges, competent and incompetent alike, rather than to see the wheels of justice stopped.

A movement of this kind can ultimately result in nothing but damage to those in whose behalf it is nominally undertaken.

This is a most healthful truth which it is wise for all our people to learn. Any movement based on that class hatred which at times assumes the name of "class consciousness" is certain ultimately to fail, and, if it temporarily succeeds, to do far-reaching damage.

"Class consciousness," where it is merely another name for the odious vice of class selfishness, is equally noxious, whether in an employer's association or in a workingman's association.

The movement in question was one in which the appeal was made to all workmen to vote primarily, not as American citizens, but as individuals of a certain class in society. Such an appeal in the first place revolts the more high-minded and far-sighted among the persons to whom it is addressed, and in the second place tends to arouse a strong antagonism among all other classes of citizens, whom it therefore tends to unite against the very organization on whose behalf it is issued.

The result is therefore unfortunate from every standpoint.

This healthy truth, by the way, will be learned by the Socialists if they ever succeed in establishing in this country an important national party based on such class consciousness and selfish class interest.

The Late Presidential Election and—Taft.

The wage workers, the workingmen, the laboring men of the country, by the way in which they repudiated the effort to get them to cast their votes in response to an appeal to class hatred, have emphasized their sound patriotism and Americanism.

The whole country has cause to feel pride in this attitude of sturdy independence, in this uncompromising insistence upon acting simply as good citizens, as good Americans, without regard to fancied—and improper—class interests.

Such an attitude is an object lesson in good citizenship to the entire nation.

But the extreme reactionaries, the persons who bind themselves to the wrongs now and then committed by the courts on laboring men, should also think seriously as to what such a movement as this portends.

The judges who have shown themselves able and willing effectively to check the dishonest activity of the very rich man who works iniquity by the mismanagement of corporations, who have shown themselves alert to do justice to the wage worker, and sympathetic with the needs of the mass of our people, so that the dweller in the tenement houses, the man who practices a dangerous trade, the man who is crushed by excessive hours of labor, feel that their needs are understood by the courts—these judges are the real bulwarks of the courts: these judges, the judges of the stamp of the president-elect, who have been fearless in opposing labor when it has gone wrong, but fearless also in holding to strict account corporations that work iniquity, and far-sighted in seeing that the workman gets his rights, are the men of all others to whom we owe it that the appeal for such violent and mistaken legislation has fallen on deaf ears, that the agitation for its passage proved to be without substantial basis.

Our judicial system is sound and effective at core, and it remains, and must ever be maintained, as the safeguard of those principles of liberty and justice which stand at the foundation of American institutions; for, as Burke finely said, when liberty and justice are separated, neither is safe.

There are, however, some members of the judicial body who have lagged behind in their understanding of these great and vital changes in the body politic, whose minds have never been opened to the new applications of the old principles made necessary by the new conditions.

Judges of this stamp do lasting harm by their decisions, because they convince poor men in need of protection that the courts of the land are profoundly ignorant and out of sympathy with their needs and profoundly indifferent or hostile to any proposed remedy. To such men it seems a cruel mockery to have any court decide against them on the ground that it desires to preserve "liberty" in a purely technical form, by withholding liberty in any real and constructive sense.

Legislative Control and the Courts.

It is desirable that the legislative body should possess, and, wherever necessary, exercise the power to determine whether in a given case employers and employes are not on an equal footing, so that the necessities of the latter compel them to submit to such exactions as to hours and conditions of labor as unduly tax their strength; and only mischief can result when such determination is upset on the ground that there must be no "interference with the liberty to contract"—often a merely academic "liberty," the exercise of which is the negative of real liberty.

There are certain decisions by various courts which have been exceedingly detrimental to the rights of the wage workers. This is true of all the decisions that decide that men and women are, by the Constitution, "guaranteed their liberty" to contract to enter a dangerous occupation, or to work an undesirable or improper number of hours, or to work in unhealthy surroundings, and therefore can not recover damages when maimed in that occupation, and can not be forbidden to work what the legislature decides is an excessive number of hours, or to carry on the work under conditions which the legislature decides to be unhealthy.

Protection for Labor.

The most dangerous occupations are oftenest the poorest paid, and those where the hours of work are longest, and in many cases those who go into them are driven by necessity so great that they have practically no alternative. Decisions such as those alluded to above nullify the legislative effort to protect the wage workers who most need protection from those employers who take advantage of their grinding need. They halt or hamper the movement for securing better and more equitable conditions of labor.

The talk about preserving to the misery-hunted beings who make contracts for such service their "liberty" to make them is either to speak in a spirit of heartless irony, or else to show an utter lack of knowledge of the conditions of life among the great masses of our fellow countrymen, a lack which unfits a judge to do good service, just as it would unfit any executive or legislative officer.

Injunctions in Labor Disputes.

There is also, I think, ground for the belief that substantial injustice is often suffered by employes in consequence of the custom of courts issuing temporary injunctions without notice to them, and punishing them for contempt of court in instances where, as a matter of fact, they have no knowledge of any proceedings.

Outside of Organized Labor there is a widespread feeling that this system often works great injustice to wage workers when their efforts to better their working conditions result in industrial disputes. A temporary injunction procured ex parte may as a matter of fact have all the effect of a permanent injunction in causing disaster to the wage workers' side of the dispute.

Organized Labor is chafing under the unjust restraint which comes from repeated resort to this plan of procedure. Its discontent has been unwisely expressed, and often improperly expressed, but there is a sound basis for it, and the orderly and law-abiding people of a community would be in a far stronger position for upholding the courts if the undoubtedly existing abuses could be provided against.

Such proposals as those mentioned above as advocated by the extreme labor leaders, contain the vital error of being class legislation of the most offensive kind, and even if enacted into law I believe that the law would rightly be held unconstitutional.

Moreover the labor people are themselves now beginning to invoke the use of the power of injunction. During the last ten years, and within my own knowledge, at least 50 injunctions have been ob-

tained by labor unions in New York City alone, most of them being to protect the union label (a "property right"), but some being obtained for other reasons against employers.

The power of injunction is a great equitable remedy which should on no account be destroyed. But safeguards should be erected against its abuse.

I believe that some such provisions as those I advocated a year ago should be adopted.

ANCIENT SOCIETY.

There is just one American who is recognized by the universities of Europe as one of the world's greatest scientists. That American is Lewis H. Morgan, and his title to greatness is found in a book first published thirty years ago. Its title is:

Ancient Society; or Researches in the Lines of Human Progress; From Savagery Through Barbarism to Civilization.

It is the classic statement of a long series of vitally important facts without which no intelligent discussion of the "Woman Question" is possible. It traces the successive forms of marriage that have existed, each corresponding to a certain industrial stage. It proves that the laws governing the relations of the sexes have constantly been changing in response to industrial changes, and thus explains why it is that they are changing still. It shows the historical reason for the "double standard of morals" for men and women, over which amiable reformers have wailed in vain. It points the way to a cleaner, freer, happier life for women in the future, through the triumph of the working class. All this is shown indirectly through historical facts; the reader is left to draw his own conclusions.

Cloth, 586 pages. \$1.50 postpaid.

Labor Book Department, 212 South Fourth Street, St. Louis.

TO OUR READERS.

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

Our Book Department

Books On

Socialism, Labor, Science and Nature

Table listing authors and titles of books available for purchase, including titles like 'The Student's Marx', 'The Religion of Socialism', 'Woman and Socialism', etc., with corresponding prices.

The above is only a partial list of books kept in stock. A complete line of pamphlets and leaflets always on hand, also Socialist Party buttons. Books sent postpaid on receipt of above prices.

Office open from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m., daily.

LABOR BOOK DEPT., 212 S. Fourth St., St. Louis, Mo.

STUDIES IN SOCIALISM

THE MISSION of the WORKING CLASS

By REV. CHAS. H. VAIL.

I.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:—It gives me great pleasure to be with you this evening. I am glad of the opportunity to address the laborers of Syracuse upon a subject which is of the utmost importance to every member of the working class.

I wish to begin my address by briefly pointing out the economic basis of scientific Socialism. It is frequently thought that Socialism is merely a scheme, a Utopian theory without economic foundation, like the many social theories which have appeared in the world's history. The schemes of Charles Fourier and St. Simon, and before them Sir Thomas More and Plato, are of this class. These men were actuated by noble motives and endeavored to point out the road to a nobler civilization. Their schemes, however, were purely idealistic. They were not in possession of sufficient economic data to enable them to formulate a scientific system of industry. But they did well, grandly well, considering the light they possessed. They perceived the evils of our social system, their criticisms sparkle with satire and evidence a historical penetration and sagacity truly remarkable. But they were children of their age, and consequently did not perceive the genesis of capitalist exploitation or comprehend the law of economic evolution.

These forerunners of scientific Socialism aimed to run society into a special mold. They formulated a plan which they thought society could put on, as a man puts on a suit of clothes, ready made. These Utopians were true altruists, but it was left for Karl Marx to clearly point out the genesis of surplus value and the evolutionary tendency in economics.

The Socialism of today is not a scheme or device of anyone; it is a scientific philosophy, and rests upon an historical, economic and scientific basis. It points out with accuracy the laws of economic evolution. Its principles are universal and world-wide, and are destined at no distant future to usher in a higher state of civilization.

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

Now let us note some of the stages through which industry has passed, in order that we may see clearly the origin of the modern working or proletarian class.

1. The Handicraft Stage—the period of small production. This era of small production extended from time immemorial down to the middle of the sixteenth century. In the latter part of this period the workers themselves owned individually the tools with which they worked. The tools, of course, were small and paltry, and so capable of individual ownership on the part of the workers. As the laborer owned his own tools and bought or produced his own materials, there was no dispute over the division of the product. The total product was his without deduction. In these days the capitalist and laborer were combined in the same person. The only qualification that needs to be made is, that from the middle ages onward the master workman might have two or three journeymen and as many apprentices. The journeymen, of course, worked for wages, and so the master could secure a small profit out of his labor, and might, consequently, be called a potential capitalist. Wage labor, however, was the exception, not the general rule. Where men worked for another it was not so much for wages as for the purpose of fitting themselves for mastership. But this condition endowed the master with the potentialities of a capitalist, though as yet he was prevented by strict rules of the guild from extending his power. These fetters must first be broken before the capitalist regime could gain a foothold. Capitalist production presupposes the freedom of the laborer. He must cease to be attached to the soil as a serf or bound by the rules of the guild. Capitalist production also presupposes the separation of the laborer from the means whereby he realizes his labor. The method by which this end was accomplished is familiar to all. The appropriation of the people's land by the nobility, the eviction of the peasants and fencing in of the commons, the destruction of the guilds by Henry VIII., and confiscation of their property—these acts of usurpation and spoliation, together with the discharge of the feudal retainers, caused by the breaking up of the feudal bands, furnished for the would-be capitalists a large body of free and outlawed proletarians who had no alternative but to sell themselves into wage slavery.

2. The Manufacturing Stage—the period of manufactures. All obstacles now being removed the master workman can extend the field of his operations. The small shop of the master workman is transformed into the manufactory, and the number of journeymen are increased in like proportions. Wage labor, hitherto the exception, now becomes the general rule. It is here that the capitalist appears, and consequently the beginning of capitalist production. Profits proper also made its appearance and became the source of further capital. The chief characteristic of the age was the introduction of division of labor; social production superseded individual production.

3. The Factory Stage—the period of modern industry. This stage was introduced by a series of inventions and discoveries which completely revolutionized the methods of production. The names of Wyatt, Kaye, Paul, Hargreaves, Arkwright, Crompton, Cartwright, Watt, Whitney, Horrocks, Roberts and Bullough are familiar to all. "These inventors," says Prof. Ely, "may in a sense, be called the fathers of modern Socialism, for without their inventions it could not have come into existence." The preparatory stage of this industrial revolution dates from 1730 to 1770. The age of the great mechanical inventions from 1770 to 1792. The age of the application of steam to manufacture and improvements in the great inventions from 1792 to 1830.

Along with this revolution in the tool came the revolution of labor; the skill of the workman was transferred to the machine. Here the machine made use of the workman instead of the workman making use of the tool. Production now passed out of the manufactory shop and entered the factory. The small capitalist and the manufactory era gave place to the large capitalist who was served by regiments of wage slaves.

This production, based upon mechanical invention and a far-reaching division of labor, was essentially social production. The individual production, which rested upon the individual ownership by the workers of their instruments of production, was now supplanted by social production resting upon individual ownership by the capitalists of the instruments of production. Private property in the instruments of production, which formerly meant private property of the producers of their own tools, came to mean, as soon as production became socialized, private property of non-producers in the tools of social labor. This private ownership of social tools meant the private appropriation of the product of social labor. The

method and instruments of production had been changed, but the method of appropriation remained the same.

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

We have seen that the change in the form of production, brought about by the industrial revolution, wrought the downfall of the small producers and reduced the once independent handicraftsmen and agriculturists to the level of wage slaves. The result of this transformation of the limited implements of production into mighty powers, turned these into social implements, thus precluding individual ownership on the part of the workers. The vast cost of the new machinery, and the large amount of capital requisite for the new method of production, gave rise to a capitalist class—the owners of the instruments of production. But the laborers must have access to the means of production or starve; but this access is obtainable only through the competitive wage. The effect of this loss of control by the workers over the means of production is the direct cause of their dependence. This monopoly of the means of livelihood forms the basis of every kind of servitude.

Now it must be perfectly clear to all that if the laborer's servitude is caused through the appropriation by a class of the means of production, their emancipation can only be accomplished by their again becoming the owners of the instruments of toil. But individual ownership is impossible, owing to the subdivision of labor and the immense sale of production. The solution, however, is not hopeless, for the change in the nature of production gives us a clue to the means by which this contradiction may be eliminated. As production has been socialized, the means of production should also become socialized. Tools used in common should be owned in common. We should make the method of ownership correspond to the method of operation. The private ownership of production is becoming more and more incompatible with the nature of these instruments. Their magnitude and social character mark them for social ownership and control.

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

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

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

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

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

In religion we find the same development. Men first worshiped alone, then they gathered into groups and formed religious societies. These organizations were led by men appointed for the purpose. When the priests began to abuse their power the people rebelled. Reformations were inaugurated and religious democracy established.

Do we not find the same thing in industry? Men, as we have seen, first worked individually, as in the Handicraft Stage, when gradually they became associated in groups and division of labor was introduced in the Manufacturing Stage. These associations grew into greater and greater magnitude, as in the Factory Stage, each requiring special direction and management, and so the master workman developed into an industrial chief—a captain of industry. These rulers like those in politics and religion, have perverted their power and the people are rising and will make their economic rulers, as they did their political and economic rulers, responsible to themselves. Democracy has always followed despotism. Will it fail in the industrial realm? No. We shall have an industrial republic planted upon the foundation of our political republic.

Socialism, then, logically demands the socialization of the instruments of production to correspond with the socialism of production on the one hand and political democracy on the other.

Now, is there any evidence that this demand is nearing realization? A careful discernment of the times realizes that the Kingdom of Socialism is at hand. The rapid development of modern industry evidences that the transformation is much nearer than many seem to think. We have traced the evolution of industry from the handicraft stage of production through the period of manufactures and into the era of modern mechanical industry. But this last period has taken on several phases.

(To be continued.)

THOMAS McGRADY'S LAST WILL.

This Is What His Pamphlet On "The Catholic Church and Socialism" May Justly Be Called.



One of the best (if not THE best!) pamphlets written by Rev. Thomas McGrady is "The Catholic Church and Socialism." It is an eye-opener. It is his last will, if we may call it so, for it was written in July 1907, only a few months before his death. It is a presentation of facts, free of any tendency of ill feeling or abuse. Hundreds of thousands of copies of this valuable little pamphlet should be circulated. It is equally instructive to Socialists and non-Socialists. The pamphlet contains an introductory comment by Comrade Eugene V. Debs, and introductory notes by the editor of The Arena, who first published the article in July, 1907.

It was when Comrade Debs had just handed the copy of his comment to the printer, to be set up for this edition of the pamphlet, that he received the sad news of the sudden death of the brave comrade and friend Thomas McGrady. This makes the little pamphlet only more valuable.

The retail price of the pamphlet "The Catholic Church and Socialism" is advertised as 10 cents; but we have made special arrangements whereby we are in a position to sell it for 5 cents a copy, and mail it to any address, postage prepaid. Read it! It is good! Labor Book Department, 212 S. Fourth St., St. Louis, Mo.

Missouri Socialist Party

ROSTER OF MISSOURI LOCALS.

- State Secretary: Otto Pauls, 212 South Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
- | Local | Secretary | Local | Secretary |
|---|--------------------|--|--------------------|
| Allison (Wappapello) | Wib Conner | Mindenmines | A. Lowe |
| Arnett | E. J. Lewis | Mendota | J. A. Farris |
| Ava | Allen Miller | Mine La Motte | C. A. Tesreau |
| Aquilla (R. 2, Bloomfield) | C. Walker | Mountain-Grove | H. M. Fouty |
| Aurora | J. E. Dunn | Morley | Thos. E. Crud |
| Bartlett | Ed. Merrill | Mountainview | J. A. Smith |
| Brentwood (Route 4, Webster Groves) | W. McClaran | McCracken (Route 1, Sparta) | M. B. Davidson |
| Barren | Thos. Odell | Macdonia (Commerce) | H. D. Miller |
| Bell City | W. G. Pyle | Minaville | W. W. Cosby |
| Belton | M. V. Ferguson | Middletown (Marling) | J. B. Elton |
| Bévier | J. L. Pico | Miller | T. J. Hood, Jr. |
| Bernie | W. Nightingale | Monett | U. S. Barnesley |
| Bleda | F. J. Amrhein | Mt. Vernon | G. A. Cammack |
| Bloomfield | L. L. Smith | Milan | R. D. Morrison |
| Blodgett | J. T. Mars | Myrtle (Jeff) | J. U. Llonberger |
| Bonnerette | Karl Lodholz | Nevada (S. Spring St.) | Ed. Cline |
| Bois D'Arc | A. G. Myrberg | Nelson | W. S. Hanley |
| Brownwood | Jos. James | Neosho | L. B. Jones |
| Brentwood (Webster Groves) | G. W. Boswell | New Harmony (Silkeston) | L. Love |
| Burlington Junction | E. D. Wilcox | Novinger | Alex Nimmo |
| Cape Fair | C. B. Kitchen | Oakland (R. 3, Dexter) | M. A. Broach |
| Cassville | J. W. Wilson | Ozark | P. J. Harper |
| Cedar Hill (Dit.) | J. L. Hunt | Oates | Jas. Ratliff |
| Congo (Cobalt) | W. L. Triplett | Oak Grove (Blodgett) | J. T. Schneider |
| Crane | L. Russell | Olivette (Route 2, Clayton) | J. E. Lehner |
| Cream Ridge (Dawn) | F. Midgett | Oran | Z. L. Glenn |
| Carey (Route 1, Benton) | B. Wyatt | Pascola | P. A. Virgin |
| Cardwell | W. Francis | Piedmont | G. S. Manning |
| Chesterfield | G. Lewis | Pleasant Hill | Frank Armstrong |
| Chillicothe | W. L. Garver | Puxico | A. E. Sisco |
| Commerce | H. G. Anderson | Patterson | T. M. Polk, Jr. |
| Connellsville | J. E. Whitehouse | Paulding | W. H. Morgan |
| Crowder | Amos Acord | Peerce City | John Van Buren |
| Chilton | Fred Kelley | Providence (R. 1, Malden) | B. Stegall |
| Cross Plains (Benton) | F. Scherer | Poplin (Berale) | J. S. Higginbotham |
| Delhi (Leasburg) | J. F. Benzick | Pineville | Frank Gardner |
| De Soto | Wm. Laser | Phelps (Route 2, Miller) | F. A. Bryant |
| Doe Run | Guy Arnold | Pleasant Valley (Blodgett) | C. Forrest |
| Dexter | J. W. Sprinkle | Poplar Bluff | C. Knecht |
| Desloge | P. A. Huffer | Puxico | B. S. Montgomery |
| Diamond | J. G. Mustain | Richmond | L. C. Wilson |
| Edna (Fornfelt) | R. E. Sibley | Rich Hill | W. J. Hall |
| Eldon | J. R. Jackson | Romance | O. P. Morton |
| Eldorado Springs | W. H. Bush | Raley Creek (Galena) | Dick Myers |
| Essex | W. D. Davidson | Reeds Spring | L. McCullah |
| Fairhaven | Frank Gray | Rockview | C. H. Jones |
| Flat River (Box 277) | G. W. O'Dam | Rushville (Route 1, Poplar Bluff) | |
| Ferguson | A. Tschirner | Rocky Ford (Hattie) | W. A. McCulloch |
| Flin Hill (R. 1 Willard) | E. Stoford | Rural (R. 3, Brashear) | T. C. Markey |
| Fly Creek (Eldorado Springs) | D. Z. R. Smith | Rutledge | J. E. Haley |
| Fry School (Eminence) | C. A. Powell | Richwoods | T. C. Doyen |
| Granby | J. M. Sanders | St. Albans (Centaur) | J. W. Brown |
| Gibson | W. H. Paskel | Scholten (Leann) | G. W. Curry |
| Grandin | D. E. Rutledge | Senath | B. F. Young |
| Gifford (Route 1, Yarrow) | J. W. Bradigum | Stanley Creek (Wappapello) | |
| Greenfield | Inda McInturf | St. Louis County Central Committee (Ferguson) | A. Tschirner |
| Hartsburg | Thos. Coonce | St. Joseph (1807 Paragon) | T. C. Jeffers |
| Holland | V. A. Moore | Scott County (Fornfelt) | J. W. Jacobs |
| Hutton Valley | Lloyd Feather | Seymour | J. A. Cooper |
| Hamburg | Jno. Russell | Shelbyville (Shelbina) | G. T. Yost |
| Hannibal (107 Grace st) | F. Foster | South Troost (6218 Troost Avenue, Sedalia (9th & New York) | J. W. Barnett |
| Harrisonville | J. M. Hunt | Sikeston (Blodgett) | J. W. Adams |
| Henley | S. S. Heberling | Springfield (628 W. Center) | W. L. Howell |
| Independence | F. Koehler | Spring City (R. 1, Joplin) | F. J. Brumbaugh |
| Ivaster (R. 2, Dexter) | J. K. Manion | Spring Creek (Squires) | A. C. Abel |
| Job (Route 1, Couch) | J. R. Frey | Stanberry | Louis Martin |
| Jasper County Central Committee 912 Central Av., Joplin. R. R. Ristine Jennings | F. G. Cassens | Stotts City | C. F. Krueger |
| Johnson City (Route 2, Appleton City) | R. J. Smith | Tatem (R. 4, Dexter) | T. D. Green |
| Kansas City | Thos. Jansen | Trenton | W. W. King |
| Kansas City Socialist Headquarters (1400 Grand Ave.) | J. M. Brazel | Thayer | F. W. King |
| Kennett | S. E. Kysor | Tribune | E. C. Bailey |
| Keota | F. W. Furley | Turnback (Route 1, Aurora) | H. L. Cottingham |
| Kirksville | C. J. Smith | Unionville | O. R. C. McCalman |
| Lexington (Route 3) | L. Bryan | Vanduser | W. R. Vowels |
| Live Oak (Poplar Bluff) | W. P. McCampbell | Valley Park | P. Hohl |
| Luebbering | F. H. McCance | Verdella (Route 1, Iantha) | F. Eddleman |
| Lamar | H. A. Thomas | Warrensburg (Route 7) | W. F. Sutton |
| Leadwood | R. C. McCrory | West Plains | J. F. Williams |
| Lemons (Blodgett) | J. Chewning, Jr. | Willow Springs | N. B. Wilkinon |
| Liberal | Martha Mellor | Willmathsville | J. R. Wilson |
| Longwood (410 Olive Av., St. Louis) | L. Meyer | Winnipeg | S. P. Gustin |
| Laclede | J. W. Anderson | Wellington | H. W. Newcum |
| Lexington (Route 3) | P. J. McKenna | Windsor | D. F. Zehner |
| Lynchburg | J. C. Quinn | | |
| Liberty | E. B. Pruett | | |
| Moberly (507 N. Johnson) | W. Fennel | | |
| Marcelline | B. McAllister | | |
| Maplewood | H. L. Howe | | |
| | 3443 Commonwealth. | | |

Wir sind mit der Sozialistischen Partei und Gewerkschaftsbewegung sympathisiert, der

Abonnire auf

Arbeiter = Zeitung

Ersteinst jeden Samstag, \$1.50 per Jahr, 75c für sechs Monate. Wird durch die Post ins Haus geliefert.

Bestell: ARBEITER-ZEITUNG
324 Chestnut Str.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Buy of the firms that advertise in Labor and tell them why. It will assist in maintaining our paper.



Published Every Saturday by the
SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS.

Subscription: \$1.00 per year in advance.

OFFICE: 212 South Fourth Street.
TELEPHONE: Kinloch, Central 1577. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Entered at the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.

46



CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Subscribers changing their residence are requested to promptly notify this office of new address. Also state old address. The Press Committee meets every first Friday in month. Complaints concerning business or editorial management must be made in writing and addressed to Labor Press Committee, 212 S. Fourth Street.

THE EDITOR OF LABOR welcomes and appreciates any recommendation or co-operation from any comrade or sympathizer tending to improve our paper, both as to its contents and its appearance.

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

1888	2,000
1896	36,000
1900	122,000
1904	408,000

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

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

Seven Million Hungry

The conditions of the unemployed in England seem to be most deplorable. Last Sunday's Globe-Democrat published this dispatch:

Washington, Dec. 6.—Over 7,000,000 human beings in Great Britain are enduring hardships and want through unemployment, and the General Federation of Trades Unions has advised all union men to refuse to work overtime, reports Consul General Wynne of London. The Federation points out that for every skilled workman out of employment two unskilled men are workless. It urges the employment of surplus labor by national and municipal work, and recommends the establishment of a national department of labor whose heads shall hold a cabinet portfolio.

While our Democratic and Republican press pays much attention to the unemployed problem in Europe, we fail to see a line about the millions of American wage workers who have been suffering under the industrial depression of the last fifteen months.

Suppose we figure on a very conservative basis and estimate the number of unemployed in this country at two million, it will mean that at least ten million American men, women and children are directly affected by the unemployed problem. For fifteen long months our American capitalist press has done everything in its power to suppress any and all news about the number of people out of work or the deplorable condition of our vast army of unemployed.

This "conspiracy of silence" was preceded by the conspiracy of brute force, as demonstrated during the unemployed meetings in Union Square, New York; in the streets of Chicago and in many other cities.

Thus the unemployed were maltreated under the rule of Roosevelt, Wall Street, Tammany Hall, etc.

In spite of this sad experience, the millions of starving wage slaves, in their stupid submission to corporate wealth, voted the same political tools of Capitalism into power. After fifteen months of suffering and misery, the poor wretches of wealth-producers once more built the palatial walls behind which their masters could safely hide and intrench themselves like the mediaeval robber knights in their burgs and castles.

The President's Message

President Roosevelt's last message to Congress has seen the light of day. The president is a great "moralizer," a great preacher of his petit bourgeois conception of economic and social relations. He considers himself the Siegfried of harmony, the man by whose morality preaching the extremes and rough edges of modern class rule would be removed, provided such preaching could change the course of economic and social development.

Mr. Roosevelt sees good capitalists and bad ones, good and bad corporations, but he upholds Capitalism and corporations. In his opinion the bad which is in corporations has been put there by bad men. Hence but one thing is required; namely, to hunt down the "bad men," and everything would work all right. Kill Harriman, the "bad man," but don't touch Jim Hill, the "good man."

This is Rooseveltism pure and simple!

If the president had cut out of his message at least 95 per cent of his moral "soap boxings" and presented his proposed reforms in concise form he would have done better service to "his country."

The chapter on centralization contains a good point. There are numerous cases where federal legislation is necessary. For instance, certain laws for the protection of labor should be enacted by Congress instead of by the states. A national employers' liability law has become an absolute necessity; also a national eight-hour law, etc.

What the president says on the problem of employers' liability and accident legislation is of most vital importance to every wage worker. Roosevelt deserves credit for frankly telling the American people that this great, glorious republic of ours is THE country which pays least attention to important labor legislation; he wants the next Congress to enact such legislation without delay.

We'll see what the Republican and Democratic Solons will do. We suspect that they will pay more attention to Van Cleave & Co. than to the retiring president of the republic.

Roosevelt defends the judiciary against the attacks of "certain

labor leaders," criticising them for their opposition to any kind of injunction proceedings in labor disputes, such as strikes and boycotts, except to protect a property right. The president in his message claims that these "certain labor leaders" desire to have the blacklist and boycott legalized. He is opposed to "secondary boycotting," insists on having it prohibited by law, and also opposes trial by jury in injunction cases. This, the president claims, would mean the enthronement of class privilege.

The good man never seemed to realize that class privileges and class rule are enthroned today, and always have been. And so long as Capitalist society, with its basic class interests and class rule exists, so long will there be class government.

Whenever the working class of this country elect their own representatives into the United States Congress those men will have to abide by their working class program, by the working class interests, and thus it naturally follows that they will be in duty bound to secure some class legislation, i. e., laws for the protection of the working class whom they represent. It is ignorance or hypocrisy when a labor leader declares himself as being opposed to class legislation; the same is true of President Roosevelt. Either ignorance or hypocrisy prompts him to talk about "class privileges" in connection with the injunction problem.

The Socialist Party, the American Federation of Labor, in fact, every bona fide labor organization stands for class legislation, i. e., for laws benefiting the working class. Such laws may not benefit the big pockets of the capitalist class, and the employers may denounce them as class legislation.

Under Capitalism there can not be any other but class legislation.

Of course, this fact will never be admitted by the Republican or Democratic parties, for the simple reason that these capitalist parties are in the political chloroform and jugglery business, and to tell the truth about these important things would be equal to singing their own funeral hymns.

Mr. Roosevelt could not help availing himself of the opportunity to include a chapter on his hobby—"class-consciousness." Every time he touches the subject he gets as badly tangled up as the average bourgeois economist or the ultra anarchist and pseudo Socialist of the De Leonite stripe. He gets into superficial moralizing instead of attempting to investigate the real historical and economic meaning of the term; he confuses class-consciousness with the preaching of class-hatred, failing to see that class-hatred is simply the logical sequence of existing class-conditions, conflicting class interests, class distinctions, etc.

While fighting this "class-consciousness" of his own invention, the president is continually speaking of "classes of citizens," thereby acknowledging that classes do exist, hence also the conditions that have produced or created them.

If President Roosevelt hopes that the Socialists will yet learn "this healthy truth" of his conception of class-consciousness, he is mistaken, for the reason that there is nothing healthy about that truth; in fact, it is not a truth, but a fallacy based on a lack of sound information.

The Communist Manifesto might help Mr. Roosevelt over his troubles of "class-consciousness."

Bryan and Socialism

William Jennings Bryan has finally been compelled by the force of political development to take up and seriously discuss the question of Socialism and the Socialist movement.

"The Growth of Socialism" is the caption of the leading editorial article in the current number of the Commoner. This editorial expression by the defeated presidential candidate of the Democratic party at this time, is significant, to say the least, and deserves to be chronicled in the columns of the Socialist Party press.

Mr. Bryan says:

"The returns so far tabulated indicate that the growth of Socialism has not been as rapid during the last four years as during the four years preceding. Several causes have been given for this retarded growth. First, some Democrats who voted the Socialist ticket four years ago voted the Democratic this year. Second, President Roosevelt has stimulated the reform element in his party to hope for remedial legislation from the Republican party. Mr. Taft's nomination was heralded as a triumph for the progressives and doubtless held within the Republican party many who would have deserted it had the reactionary element selected the nominee. Third, the active support given by the labor leaders to the Democratic ticket tended to reduce to a minimum the Socialist gains from the ranks of labor. There were other reasons, but these have been mentioned as among the more influential ones.

"Now what is to be the future of Socialism? The small vote cast by the Independent party and by the Populist party is apt to turn men from both of these parties into the Socialist party. The defeat of the Democratic ticket is likely to discourage some of the Democratic laboring men and turn them toward the Socialist party. Some of the Democrats, not laboring men, may be weakened in faith and made susceptible to the arguments of Socialists, but much depends upon the character of Mr. Taft's administration.

"The arguments presented in his behalf were inconsistent—in the west he was represented as a reformer ready to put on the president's mantle. The president constantly offered him to the party as the only man to 'continue,' to 'complete' and to 'clinch' the reforms which he, the president, had entered. In the east Mr. Taft was represented as a quiet and amiable candidate who would restore 'peace' in the business centers, and, as Mr. Rockefeller put it, avoid 'rash experiments' in legislation. Mr. Taft can not satisfy both sides. He may make an attempt at reforms, but he is quite sure to be thwarted by the standpat element of his party, and his failure to accomplish anything in the interests of the people—if he fails—will increase the Socialist strength.

"The Socialist, as the Commoner views him, is an honest, but a mistaken man. Seeing abuses that ought to be corrected, he seeks to overturn the entire industrial system. That there is injustice in the distribution of the rewards of labor, no one can deny, and starting with this admitted injustice, with the 'known abuses,' which even Mr. Taft concedes, the Socialist makes them the basis of his protest against individualism. The scientific Socialist presents a new system, which he would substitute for individualism.

"There is no doubt that the theory of Socialism appeals to a sentiment, and yet the proposed system will not stand the test of analysis or reason. The Socialist is as much mistaken in seeking to destroy competition as is the parent who imagines that his child can be made stronger and better by relieving him of the struggle that has developed the

father. In the careers of the sons of the rich we find one of the strongest arguments against the elimination of competition. Children fail in ambition, in energy and in both physical and mental strength when the spur of necessity is removed. This is not always true, but it is the rule rather than the exception in the homes where great wealth has had free hand.

"Aside from those who are drawn to Socialism by sentimental arguments, there are those who have turned to it because personal experience has embittered them against the present system—those who feel that the struggle is hopeless under present conditions.

"The Republican party, by creating abuses, by failing to remedy them, and by defending the principle and practices of private monopoly, has fostered and encouraged Socialism—not intentionally, but actually. The Democratic party is seeking to remedy the abuses that have given to the Socialist his argument; it is seeking to restore and protect competition. It believes that competition is necessary to industrial progress, and it is trying to make that competition fair and just.

"The Socialist leaders have very properly regarded the Democratic party as the greatest obstacle in the way of Socialism, and that is why these leaders were anxious for the defeat of the Democratic ticket. This desire to get rid of the Democratic party was a very natural one, although hardly a defensible one.

"However confident the Socialist may be that worse conditions will hasten the adoption of Socialism, he takes a great risk when he helps to make conditions worse, for he thus becomes responsible for the evils that follow without being certain of his ability to correct those evils. It is like a man killing another on the theory that he can afterwards restore his life. It is better to try the theory on a dead man than become responsible for the taking of a life, and so the Socialist might more wisely have joined with the Democratic party to bring about such remedies as are possible.

"But, taking conditions as we find them, the Democratic party stands as the only logical and intelligent champion of individualism, for it not only defends individualism, but seeks to strengthen it by freeing it from the odium that the abuses tolerated by the Republican leaders have cast upon it.

"The Democratic party can not adopt the Socialist program; it can not accept the remedy which Socialism presents. The Democratic remedy is more nearly in accord with the plan upon which the universe was constructed.

"The Maker of the world might have supplied us with food, clothing and shelter without requiring labor on our part, but He did not. He gave us the rich resources of nature, and not only commanded us to work, but arranged that our rewards should be in proportion to our intelligence and our industry. Might has overturned this law in some cases, cunning has perverted it in others, and government has sometimes suspended it, but it should be the aim of the social man to restore this law and to make it operative.

"Man can not adjust the rewards of society as impartially or as equitably as they can be adjusted by competition where competition is free. Man has not the intelligence to parcel out the world's work by legislative act or by commission, nor have those in power the disinterestedness necessary to a wise distribution of the work to be done. Where competition is impossible a government monopoly is necessary, but where individual competition is possible, competition is better than government ownership.

"The Republicans may boast of their victory, but they have a more formidable opponent than the Democratic party to contend with. They have the irresistible forces of society to combat. If the Republican leaders are deaf to the petitions of those who feel aggrieved by present injustice, the remonstrance will grow until the threat of punishment will compel the government to give heed. Just as the Populist party grew until it compelled consideration of the abuses that led to its organization, so the Socialist party will grow until it forces those at the head of the government to look into the wrongs that are done and to apply remedies. A Democratic victory would have brought the reforms earlier, but even a Republican victory can not permanently prevent them.

"The Socialists, acting with the Democrats, might have hastened these reforms, but the Socialists acting alone will still exert an influence in compelling a more careful consideration of the great economic question that has vexed the world from the beginning, namely, the equitable distribution of the joint product of human toil—a distribution which will give to each individual a share proportionate to his contribution to the world's welfare."

Mr. Bryan is not in doubt about the growth of Socialism; he would not feel bad about it, either, if the Socialists would give up their party organization, their political independence, and permit themselves to be "benevolently assimilated" by the Democratic party.

As an experienced politician, with three presidential "runs" as a kind of a political high school, he analyzes the political situation in an able manner. He knows the reasons why the Socialist Party is bound to grow an important factor in the future political life of our country.

Naturally enough Mr. Bryan describes the Socialist as a mistaken man, but honest and earnest. Of course, any and every Socialist and Union man who failed to vote the Democratic ticket on Nov. 3 was a mistaken man. We can easily see that point. When Mr. Bryan undertakes to point out the fallacy of the Socialist doctrines we must cease to take him seriously. His arguments are superficial; we can only recommend that he study our program and philosophy more carefully before attempting another discussion on the aims and objects of Socialism.

Every theory appeals more or less to sentiment, but the modern Socialist movement is not only dealing with theories concerning the possibilities and probabilities of societies, but with facts and present-day conditions. The modern Socialist movement does not promise the working class a Utopia on some South Sea island or paradise beyond the cloudy horizon, but insists on securing for them better economic and social conditions, a higher moral and intellectual life.

Because the Socialists refused to be "benevolently assimilated" by the Democratic party Mr. Bryan jumps to the conclusion that they "helped to make conditions worse."

Wonder whether Mr. Bryan thinks the Socialists should have assisted the Democratic machine to make things worse down in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and other states where his party has been in absolute control for decades?

According to Mr. Bryan's line of argument or way of reasoning, the Socialists would destroy competition.

Amusing, indeed! We give but one example: Here in our Democratic state of Missouri competition has been absolutely and completely destroyed in many branches of industry, transportation and communication. In this state a Democratic state legislature

Latest News From the Field of Organized Labor

pleased to assist the St. Louis Transit Co. and the late United Railways to wipe out all competition in the street railway business.

That was done immediately after the great Bryan campaign of 1896, in the Democratic Bryan state of Missouri, by a Democratic Bryan state legislature.

At that time Socialism was hardly known by name and the Socialist movement was not on the political map.

Hence we Socialists plead not guilty. This is but one instance. We could point out dozens more.

Democratic victory would have brought the reforms earlier, says Mr. Bryan. We doubt very much. Look to the Democratic South. There the Democratic reform looks like the decaying corpse of an old mule.

Editorial Observations

Sunday Evening at 8 O'clock General Meeting and Convention for nominating city ticket at Druids Hall.

Are You Anxious to Read Up on Socialism? Have-a-Look at the fine assortment of pamphlets and books of the Labor Book Department, 212 South Fourth street.

The Concentration of Wealth. Five Cents a Copy. Have You read it? It is good. Get a quarter's worth and sell them to your fellow workers and friends. Six for a quarter!

The Taft-Roosevelt Prosperity Is Still Beyond the Industrial Horizon. A Union cigarmaker writes us: "This is the worst Christmas season we have experienced for years. Nothing doing."

The Fight of the Authorities Against Consumption Should Find the unanimous support of every Socialist and Trade Unionist. It is the working class that suffers most and must furnish most of the victims of this horrible white plague.

We May Lose the Company of John D. Rockefeller at an Early date. He purchased the grounds at 38 and 40 Queen Anne's Gate in London, where he will build a large marble palace. Thus American kings enter Europe while the Olden Days feudal princes by "divine right" are fast disappearing.

Bryan Concludes by Admitting that the Growth of Socialism will compel the Republican party to enact reforms—something that the Socialist has said over and over again. So much for Bryan and Socialism. Not an argument that has not been destroyed by every soap-box speaker at least a dozen times a week for years. Roosevelt is "Next."—Chicago Daily Socialist.

Within Forty-Eight Hours Three Leading Business Men of St. Louis committed suicide. In at least two cases poor business and "financial difficulties" are hinted at as the probable causes. With a sound Socialist education these men might have seen some rays of hope and a brighter future before them and their lives could have been spared. Even the "upper classes" have a vital moral interest in the Socialist movement.

Comrade Ben Hanford Surprised the Editor With His Latest photograph. We are glad, indeed, to inform our readers that Ben looks better than he ever did during the last four years, unless the photographer accepted a little pouboire and "flattered him up." Ben wouldn't stand for a thing like that, however, and we feel confident that our brave comrade's health will soon be fully restored and his services in the field once more assured for the Socialist movement of the country.

That a Lieutenant of Kaiser Wilhelm's Army Would Suffer an attack of hysteria during a Socialist's speech in the Reichstag is certainly something new under the sun. A Berlin dispatch of Dec. 5 says: The debate in the Reichstag today on the imperial budget resulted in an animated discussion of the naval program as well as the foreign situation of Germany. Herr Sydow, secretary of the imperial treasury, went over the details of the revenues and expenditures. He referred to the sacrifices necessary to put the finances of the empire on a proper basis, and he was followed by speakers of various parties who criticised the increased celerity in building of battleships, a fact, a member of the Center party said, that was taken as a challenge by other nations. During the speech of Herr Schneidemann, Socialist, Lieut. Col. Goltz, a commissioner of the Federal Council, suffered an attack of hysterics and had to be carried, shrieking and sobbing, from the building.

Here is a Socialist Picture Presented in a Dozen-Line Local reading notice in the Globe-Democrat of Dec. 4: "Engine Decapitates Woman.—An inquest will be held today into the death of Mrs. Mary Kern, 60 years old, 116A Lesperance street, who was decapitated early yesterday morning by an Iron Mountain switch engine while picking coal in the railroad yards near her home. A policeman carried the woman's head in a sack and the identification was made by the son. Gus Schlinger, an engine wiper, stated to the police that he had the engine out for a small switching job about the time the woman was killed. He declared that he did not see her." A 60-year-old woman compelled to pick up coal on the railroad tracks! Great capitalist system!

The Concentration of Wealth, by Henry Lawrence Call. A Lecture delivered before the American Association of Science at Columbia College, New York, Dec. 27, 1906. This is one of the best Socialist propaganda pamphlets, and every comrade must do his best to give this splendid piece of general propaganda literature the widest circulation. In factory and workshop, in the business office, in the labor unions, among your neighbors and friends this pamphlet should be circulated. It deals with facts and figures and sets people to thinking. If we should succeed from now till next April in getting 5,000 copies of "The Concentration of Wealth" into the hands of non-Socialists in St. Louis, people who read and think, we could see somewhat of a surprise at the spring elections. Don't overlook the fact that the concentration of wealth is going on right in this city of St. Louis as intensely and rapidly as in any other part of the country. Look at our North American Co. monopoly with its \$100,000,000 or more of capital, running the street railway system, the electric, gas light and power plants and other property. Now is the best time to spread this kind of literature. We are glad to announce that special arrangements enable us to sell this 10-cent pamphlet, of 50 pages, for 5 cents a copy, or six copies for 25 cents. For sale at the Labor Book Department, 212 South Fourth street.

Will the Roosevelt Administration Permit the Czar-Hyena to get hold of the young Russian revolutionist, Christian Rudowitz, who is under arrest in Chicago by special request of the Russian government? We sanction every word contained in the following Daily Socialist editorial: The fight for Rudowitz is the fight of every workingman and every Socialist and every lover of liberty. There is an international movement to suppress every effort to throw off tyranny. This union of the forces of reaction is in many ways comparable to the famous Holy Alliance of Metternich which was formed during the revolutionary times of 1848. Its expression is seen in the alliance with Mexico to suppress every attack upon the tyrannical and sham republicanism of Diaz. Here it is the union of American investors and Mexican spoilsmen to maintain the peon system of exploitations. The same thing is seen in the general attack which has been made upon the rights of asylum in France and Switzerland at the behest of the union of the Russian autocracy and the owners of Russian bonds. The same forces are now assailing this right in America. All this means that the Black International

of capitalism and reaction is joining against the Red International of labor and progress. In this battle there can be no non-combatants. Every human being is interested, vitally interested, upon one side or the other.

That the Chinese Are Waking Up Is Seen by the Contents of a Pekin press dispatch which reads as follows: Pekin, Dec. 5.—Plans and regulations have been drawn up by the Chinese government for sending some 2,000 Chinese students to America in accordance with the agreement negotiated by Minister Rockhill this summer. This agreement provides for sending 100 students annually for four years and fifty annually for the remainder of the term of the Boxer indemnity. Eighty per cent of these students are to study manual arts and 20 per cent law and government.

The World of Labor

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

Glass Workers Getting Together.

At a conference held in Pittsburg of representatives of the Window Glass Cutters and Flatteners' Association and the National Window Glass Workers' Union an agreement was reached by which both organizations will work in harmony. Cutters and flatteners have about 2,000 members and the national union over 6,000.

The Telegraphers' Eight-Hour Law.

The eight-hour law as applied to telegraph operators in the railroad service continues to receive knockouts from the courts whenever the statute is tested. The Arkansas act has been declared unconstitutional by the use of the hackneyed phrase of the corporation inclined judge, "it interferes with interstate commerce."—Birmingham Labor Advocate.

Women Workers in England.

According to the "Woman Worker," there are 5,500,000 women workers in England. There are 2,000,000 domestic servants, 867,000 women employed in textile industries, 903,000 in dressmaking, 80,500 in commerce and nearly 100,000 in farming. There are 55,784 women clerks, 200,000 women teachers, 44,000 musicians and actresses, 79,000 nurses and 292 women doctors.

Teamsters to Amalgamate.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 10.—Amalgamation of the two national factions of teamsters, which have been at war with each other for more than two years, has been brought about by the two executive boards. The locals of the United Teamsters are to be given back the old charters they held in the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, on the payment of one month's per capita tax, and vacancies now existing on the International Executive Board will be filled by the United Teamsters' faction. About seventy local unions, with a membership of 20,000 in Chicago, New York and St. Louis, are involved in the Amalgamation.

Starvation Good Lash for Laborers, Says a Distinguished Railway Magnate.

In the annual report to the Southern Railway, President W. W. Finley coolly calls attention to an "important economic effect of the panic," which has been mentioned before in the reports. This is the increased efficiency of labor due to the plain proposition that a man will do more work and better work when he knows someone else is waiting and looking for the job. By this increase in individual efficiency, Mr. Finley says, a great reduction in operating expenses was made possible without sacrificing the maintenance and replacement necessary for proper preservation of the property.—Rochester Labor Herald.

The New Officers of Building Trades Department of A. F. of L.

After a busy week and the transaction of a vast amount of business for the benefit of the various crafts represented, the convention of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. adjourned last Saturday to meet in Tampa, Florida, on the second Monday in October, 1909. The following officers were elected: President, James Kirwin, Chicago; first vice-president, G. F. Hedrick, New York; second vice-president, James G. Hannahan, Chicago; third vice-president, Frank M. Ryan, Chicago; fourth vice-president, W. J. McSorley, Philadelphia; fifth vice-president, M. O'Sullivan, Pittsburg; secretary, William J. Spencer, Dayton, Ohio.

Poverty Increasing in New York.

Albany, Dec. 9.—The extent of the increased poverty caused by the panic was shown by a report just submitted to the State Board of Charities, which shows that the increased cost to the state for the support of poor people, since the beginning of the financial depression last fall has been \$3,000,000. In New York City during the last year the number of persons committed to public charitable institutions whose applications for relief were investigated was double that of the preceding year. The State Board removed 903 aliens to their homes in other states and countries, and in addition 2,420 persons committed to New York City public charity institutions were examined but not removed for various causes.

"Big Six" to Build Labor Temple.

A labor temple to be owned and used by Typographical Union No. 6 is the substance of a proposition offered by James G. Kanaley, a well-known member of "Big Six." The proposition: "That a committee of five be appointed to recommend to the next regular meeting of the union a plan for the selection of a building committee; to recommend a scheme for raising the money necessary for the erection of a typographical or labor temple, and plans for safeguarding such fund; to ascertain the probable cost of a suitable building; to outline the duties and power of such building committee; to devise a scheme of ownership so as to avoid danger of attachment; in short, to pave the way for the creation of a permanent home for No. 6."

Germany's Army of Unemployed.

Berlin, Dec. 10.—Molkenbuhr, Socialist, in the course of an interpellation of the government regarding measures for the unemployed, declared that there were 420,000 workmen out of employment in Prussia alone today, according to the statistics of the bulleting issued by the government. Molkenbuhr declared that it was the duty of the empire to establish an insurance department which would guarantee living to men out of work, and the 230,000,000 marks which would be necessary for this fund could be much better spent in this manner than in providing for a new navy. Stressmann, National Liberal, declared that the present proportions of the unemployed part of the population were due directly to the false prosperity created by the government program for the fleet and the army.

Another Decision Against British Unions.

The recent decision of the British Appeal Court that labor unions have no right to levy dues or assessments upon their members for the support of Labor Members of Parliament is a serious blow at the Labor party which has made such remarkable progress in that country within the last three years and which, although far from being all that we could desire from the Socialist point of view, is, under the teaching of experience, developing in the direction of the Socialist ideal and tending to become a true representative of working class interests on the political field. Members of Parliament receive no salaries. This system is a heritage from the days when

only members of the wealthier classes could sit in Parliament or could even take part in parliamentary elections. The franchise has been repeatedly extended during the last century, under the pressure of revolutionary tendencies in the working class, so that now something like manifold suffrage prevails. But the actual representation has still been largely restricted to members of the propertied classes by the maintenance of the system of non-payment of members.

THE CARPENTER ANNOUNCES HIS POLITICS.

"I see by the papers that Rockefeller has been compelled to give testimony before a court recently," remarked the tailor as he took a seat in the barber shop. "I understand his income from Standard Oil was \$48,000,000 for one year."

"That's an awful lot of money," observed the butcher. "It would give every man, woman and child in the United States about sixty cents, and that is clear profit for only one individual interested in Standard Oil."

"If you don't like it, why don't you join the Socialists?" asked the carpenter. "They believe in the people owning the oil on the same plan as the streets are now owned. They say that we can only control the things which we own. If oil is so necessary and people are so afraid of the dark, let's join the Socialists and work for the public ownership of the oil and other industries. The tribute we pay Rockefeller is but a small part of the money we pay out, but almost every other commodity is made by a trust, controlled by a trust, and thus we are victimized by a trust whichever way we turn."

"I am astonished to hear you advise people to join the Socialists," said the Socialist, "as you were apparently much opposed to them a few months ago. What has induced you to change your mind?"

"I was formerly ignorant of the position assumed by the Socialists," replied the carpenter, "and I was of the opinion that Bryan would help things a great deal if he were President, but at the Debs meeting at the Armory I bought a book by a fellow named Benson, called 'What Help Can a Workingman Expect from Taft or Bryan?' I paid a nickel for the book and it opened my eyes. I guess if, am what is termed class-conscious now. But I know how I used to feel toward the Socialists. I must confess I felt as if I would like to get them into trouble, and when I heard something that reflected on them I would pass it along—like the pig story—illustrating the animus of the non-Socialist to the Socialist. At the start we are a good deal like a mule; we will refuse to go in any direction if we think we are being driven. We don't seem to care if a thing is right or wrong—whether it will confer a benefit or impose an injury upon someone—we are prone to believe as we wish, or rather we submit our minds to be molded to the wishes and desires of those who own and control the press and its output. The wish to have certain things a certain specified way is not original with us, but has been implanted in our minds and developed by careful training from those who are the intelligent slaves of the rulers. Their ideas are not original. They are hired for the purpose of making lies look like truth, and from long experience a great many of these intellectual prostitutes have become remarkably proficient. Is it any wonder that I accepted their theories of political economy? Both the Republican and Democratic papers are supporting the capitalist system, and the capitalist system is the cause of all the misery and degradation, and the beneficiaries of the system are not going to let their papers tell the people the truth about the robbery that is being perpetrated against the workers all the time. You fellows remember the time the daily papers refused to publish a notice that the printers were on strike and warning workers to stay away, but the papers did not refuse to take ads. from the bosses offering inducements to printers to work in 'open shops.' I am a Socialist and I no longer care whether people ridicule or criticise me because of that fact. I know why and that satisfies me. You fellows want to study up and then you will all come around, too."

The barber interrupted at this point to ask the carpenter if he was going to let his turn pass again, and the discussion was ended. W. W. BAKER.

St. Louis Socialist Campaign Fund, December 1, 1908.

St. Louis Socialist Campaign Fund, Dec. 1, 1908.	
R. Raskow	.25
Theo. Rodenkirghen	.25
Tony Kerbler	.25
M. S.	1.00
Paul Hermann	.25
D. Kramer	.25
John Kirnbauer	.25
Edw. Magel	.25
Aug. Schultz	.25
John Jengler	.25
F. Heuer, List No. 146.	
F. Heuer	1.25
A. Comrade	1.25
Carl Hirschenhofer, List No. 173.	
Mrs. P. Hirschenhofer	.25
Franz Wagner	.50
Previously reported	\$10.13
Total	\$84.42
OTTO KAEMMERER, Sec.	

St. Louis Socialist Party Campaign Fund, Dec. 8, 1908.

St. Louis Socialist Party Campaign Fund, Dec. 8, 1908.	
A. Mensel	.20
Eighth Ward Club	5.00
L. E. B.	.50
T. C. Stephens	.50
W. R. B.	.50
W. H. Priemeyer	2.50
W. F. Crouch, List 177.	
Herman I. Schad	.50
Geo. Sheben	.25
Ninth Ward Club	10.00
Previously reported	\$45.42
W. E. E., List No. A32.	
W. E. E.	.50
Total	\$86.12
J. Sherman	2.25
OTTO KAEMMERER, Sec.	

Full Line of...

UNION MADE

SUITS, SHOES and HATS
AT REASONABLE PRICES

Rothgiesser Bros.
MEN'S OUTFITTERS
BROADWAY & CHESTNUT.

Our Branch Store—2100-02 South Broadway

Woman's Study Corner

To Make Woman Free

By Theresa Malkiel.

In granting girls and women equal educational opportunities with those of men, the German government gave the following reasons for its action: "Modern life develops an increasing disinclination on the part of the upper and middle classes to marry, and many girls are thus prevented from becoming wives and mothers. It is desirable, therefore, that the surplus young women should have a chance of preparing themselves for professional callings."

The granting of this decree marks a great change in German life. Until recently the German woman was constrained to look upon matrimony as the only means of support open to her. The model Hausfrau was the German ideal of womanhood, but the developments of modern society are sweeping that ideal off its feet. The world at large is beginning to realize that the saying, "Woman's place at home," has become an empty phrase, and that it is confronted by millions who have lost hold of the old form of existence and are unable to embark on the new.

Prevented by modern conditions from entering on her God-allotted positions as mother and wife, woman, in her struggle for existence, rushes into every phase of economic, scientific and professional activity. She becomes the serious rival of man, who, being the stronger, tries to crush her without mercy. In her struggle, woman realizes that political disfranchisement and her lack of training make it hard for her to wrestle with man for her daily bread. She understands that her first impediment will disappear after long experience only, but that the second can be overcome if she insists upon it speedily. And, like the sinner before the garden of Eden, she beats against the closed gates, demanding admission.

She claims that man is her superior only because he has the strength to convert his view into laws for her to obey, while the fully emancipated woman will become man's equal, his helpmate, instead of being his inferior and competitor.

She claims that if, as a child, the girl will receive equal advantages with the boy, and, like him, will be prepared for a self-supporting career, material considerations will no longer enter into the contracting of marriage, and she will not be compelled to sell herself for a pittance. She will not have to obey man-made laws, but human-made laws; then, and not until then, can society hope for its regeneration.

Even the conservative German government is realizing these facts, and gradually grants women one privilege after another. It was only a short while ago when women in Germany were given the right to belong to and take an interest in the different political parties; this was followed by the permission to pursue higher studies in co-educational institutions. Who knows what will come next?

If our free-born American citizens don't make haste to grant women the suffrage, conservative Germany may take the initiative. Will the proud American women, who have been known the world over for their independence, stand for it?—Theresa Malkiel.

THE CHILDREN OF THE CHAINS

By J. Howard Moore.

(Richard Crane Technical High School, Chicago.)

Man is a comparatively feeble animal. He is neither large nor very well based. Hands have come high. The firm foundation of the quadruped has been exchanged for the privilege of standing on end.

The great changes which man has made in the world have been wrought chiefly by proxy. Civilization is the result, not of human strength, but of human genius. Man has harnessed the herds that roamed about him, and the winds and lightnings he has chained to his undertakings.

A large part of the energy of civilization has come out of the bodies of the great four-footed race. The horse, the ox, the mule, the elephant, the camel, the reindeer, the water buffalo, the yak, the dog and the donkey—on the powerful and patient backs of these beings civilization has been borne for unknown hundreds of years. The power and mobility of these races have enabled man to carry out enterprises he never could have dreamed of undertaking single-handed. Without horses or other beings able and willing to wield the great implements, agriculture, the most basic of human industries, would be almost impossible.

But human dependence is not the chief concern of this paper; but the fact that these races associated with man are not treated by him with a consideration at all equal to their services. He must have a hard heart or a strange understanding who can look upon the lot of man's menials and not feel that wrongs—not petty wrongs, but wrongs that would darken the darkest pages of human history—are unmercifully rained upon them. The horse, the mule, the camel and the ox have pretty nearly made man what he is. They have contributed to human welfare and achievement to an extent that can never be estimated. They are the bone and sinew of civilization—the plodding, faithful, indispensable allies of man in almost everything he undertakes, whether of war or peace, pomp or pleasure. When the human monkey wants to look "grand" or fill his soul especially full with the feeling that he is "some punkins," what could he do if he couldn't borrow splendor by getting on the back of that most magnificent of all beings—the horse?

Civilization is not exclusively a human thing. It is a joint product—the result of the combined labors and sacrifices of many races of mammals and birds. And no one of these races has the right to take more than its share of the blessings of civilization nor to shift upon others more than their portion of life's ills. This is a hard world. There is a lot of necessary evil in it that has got to be borne by somebody. We should be willing to do our part. It is not manly to pour into the cup of others the bitterness we should drink, nor to snatch from others' hands the joys that rightfully belong to them. We would not want to join with others in getting up a meal and then have a few sit down and devour the whole thing while the rest of us stood and looked on. But that's about the degree of delicacy exemplified by our grab-bag system of industry. The earth is a table. Millions of us are eating. We have the manners of swine. We haven't even the courtesy to pass things around. If we manage to get a seat by the piece de resistance we proceed to gobble up the whole thing, regardless of the wan faces that spring up in the wake of our devastations. We are brothers. Politeness is not pawing and scraping. It is HUMANITY.

In his conduct toward those associated with him in the labor of life man violates every principle of morals and humanity. He distributes the products of their common labors and hardships with the generosity of the lion.

Take horses. The great mass of these beings are regularly and systematically robbed. Their lives are drained of everything that makes live worth living, and into them are poured instead all the anguish of prolonged crucifixion. They are chained to a slavery so hopeless and subjected to sufferings so incessant and horrible that no human being of intelligence would endure them for a day. They are overloaded, overworked, poorly sheltered, beaten without cause, neglected, starved, misunderstood, cut with brutal whips, deprived of leisure and liberty, and doomed to a round of wretchedness and toil such as only machines, with no desire for happiness and no ca-

capacity for despair, would ever voluntarily enter upon. From the time they start out in the morning till they come back at night, aching with weariness and covered with stripes, they are doomed to an existence that contains all the essentials of a living death. And it is not for a day, or a week, or a year. It is for a lifetime. They have absolutely nothing to look forward to—except a pistol shot, and often this even does not come to them until they have lost the power to feel.

I wish I could say something that would move you—something that would make you miserable the rest of your days in pity for these poor, helpless, doomed things—something that would make you feel in some measure the pitiable lot, the awful, needless sufferings, of these silent martyrs of our civilization.

A little while ago a friend of mine wrote me about the frightful condition of horses and other domestic animals in Egypt. He said it was the most terrible in all the world—that it made him utterly wretched every time he went there and saw it. He wanted to pay my way if I would go there and see if something could not be done to stay the scourge of blood and fire that is falling on the backs of the four-footed unfortunates of that land. I could not go. But the thought of what is going on there in that distant east has haunted me ever since. I can hear the blows falling and see the cringing forms of agony, and feel the flesh blister under the inhuman whips.

Spain is another place almost as bad as Egypt. Oh, the millions and millions and millions of poor, doomed ones in this world who are compelled to groan out their lives on the anvils and chopping blocks of human ferocity! I hardly ever seen a sunrise, when alone, but I think; yes, it opens the flowers, and turns the dewdrops to pearls, and fills the groves with minstrelsy; but, alas, it also inaugurates over the wide earth a new onslaught by the flagellants on the poor, pain-cursed children of the chains.

Can you realize what it means to be in lifelong subjection to a being who has almost no thought or care for you and no understanding of your real nature and sufferings—to be alive and sensitive and filled with desires, and yet treated always as if you were a mere inanimate lump—to be even without the power to plead for compassion, and yet be in such utter bondage as to be at the absolute mercy of every brutal whim of your overlord?

I have seen horses that were so weak and thin from years of toil and mistreatment that they could hardly raise one foot after another, hitched to a load and made to drag it through the streets, while a great, big semblance of a man sat on the seat with a whip in his hand and kept striking them with it every few minutes to make them go faster. Nothing, I suppose, not even hot irons, could have caused them to go faster than a walk. The years had been too long and too cruel. They were too nearly dead. All they could do was to make a feeble lurch forward at each blow, and, after a few quickened steps, lapse again into their painful trudge. And their poor old backs and sides had become so deadened by blows that these parts no longer had nerves; and the driver, instead of whipping them in the ordinary way, struck them over the face and around their ankles and legs, where the flesh was still sensitive.

Talk of vivisection! It is monstrous! But it is not all carried on behind voiceless walls and in the name of science. It goes on all our streets in broad daylight every day. And much of it, I am sorry to say, is to be laid at the feet of men who are themselves crying piteously for justice.

No wonder horses become downcast and apathetic! No wonder they become broken-hearted! No wonder their faces become drawn and out of their eyes streams the solemnity that darkens the faces of the doomed.

Man treats those co-operating with him in the labor of life as mere means to his own selfish purposes. He feeds and shelters them for the same reason that the capitalist feeds and shelters the poor human beings who serve him—simply to make them last as long as possible. There is no equity in the matter—no brotherhood—no thought of the Golden Rule. They are to him simply lemons—things to be squeezed, nothing more. And when he has extracted from them every benefit he is able to extract he casts them out, as the money-hog does his worn-out workmen, to rot. The stars of heaven never look down on more pitiful sights than that of horses or men, after having drugged faithfully all their days in the service of others, and after receiving for their life-long devotion a compensation chiefly of pain, turned out in their helpless old age to starve to death.

It is not necessary that the relation between the human and other species shall cease in order that conditions may conform with humanitarian ideals. It is not even necessary that this relation be made less profitable to man—merely that it be made two-sided instead of one-sided; made to harmonize with the plain and simple principles of justice. We talk so much about justice and humanity. We never seem to get tired of it. I presume that if all the complimentary things men say and write every year about justice and humanity were put into books and gathered together in one place they would fill a library. But there it all ends—in fine sentences dozing gloriously in gold-bound volumes. There is no justice or humanity to amount to anything anywhere else in the universe—except in the libraries. Justice and humanity are sentiments that are particularly fitted for verbalization, but they do not lend themselves readily to the daily practice of beings who are to all intents and purposes enameled barbarians.

Woman's Progress in the World

Women in Medicine.

The University of Berlin, which has opened its doors to all women who desire to study medicine, may soon have a woman lecturer in the medical school. It is true that hardly any German women have entered the medical school in Berlin during the past few years. Of the few who did enter not one completed the course. There are, however, a number of women who hold diplomas as physicians from the Berlin University. These are all Russian women.

There are rumors that one of these Russian students, Rossa Goldblum, who graduated this year with honors, may become a lecturer in the university where she studied. Her graduation thesis dealt with cancer and she is said to have written a paper on the subject which astounded the professors. This may win for her a lectureship, as the faculty desires to encourage her in this work. Cancer is a disease which is rather widespread in Germany, and every medical institution tries to encourage anyone who studies or investigates this fatal ailment. It is hoped in this way to find some cure for it.

Women Working for Humanity.

Leading women of Holland have made an appeal to their queen to intercede in behalf of the Jews who are persecuted by the Roumanian government. They ask her to communicate with the government or to see what she can do by her personal influence with Carmen Sylvia, Queen Elizabeth of Roumania, in behalf of these oppressed people.

Living in Holland these women have an opportunity to see the condition of some of the Jewish immigrants from Roumania who come to Amsterdam and Rotterdam, where they sail for America. The pitiable condition of these immigrants moved their hearts and they appealed to their queen and asked her to do something for these people.

The appeal is rather timely, as the anti-Semites or Jew-haters

are now very active in Roumania. Entire families are made to leave villages and small towns where they have lived for years. Hardly any time is given them to dispose of their property. Women and children are driven from their homes in the absence of their husbands and fathers who are away looking for bread.

The Working Women in Berlin.

The "Verein für Weibliche Fuersorge"—Association for the Protection of Women—has appointed a commission to study the conditions of the working women in the German capital. The commission reports that one of the best things the organization could do is to build lodging houses for the working girls.

In its investigations it has found that there are in Berlin 100,000 factory girls. Of these 10,000 are under the age of 16 and 90,000 are over that age. It has been found that 50 per cent, in other words, 50,000, of these factory girls are boarders and roomers with strangers, as they have no families in the capital.

The commission reports that as far as it could investigate the conditions in the various rooming houses, these are not of a very satisfactory nature in any respect. They are unsanitary and in many cases not particularly moral. In fact, even these girls who are under 16 years of age and live with strangers have practically no protection or supervision from anyone.

Higher Education for Women.

In spite of the fact that attempts are constantly made by the conservative press and conservative educators to keep women away from higher education in Germany, the high schools and gymnasiums for girls are on the increase, and with the increase of schools comes the increase of students. Only a few years ago there was a strenuous fight against the opening of high schools to girls, but today there are such schools all over Germany. Five years ago there were only 213 schools where girls were admitted to higher education. Today there are over 300. In 1906 there were already 270. The increase is normal and steady.

In 1903 there were 53,000 girls attending high schools in Germany. In 1906 the number increased to 71,000. This makes an increase of 18,000 in three years. Today the number of girls in high schools is said to be not less than a quarter of a million.

The number of male teachers in these schools in 1903 was 1,238, while that of female teachers was 1,020. Since that time only 200 more male teachers were employed in these schools, while the number of female teachers is over 700.

It must be remembered that the schools spoken of here are the public schools. To these must be added 675 private schools where girls are sent to acquire a higher education. In these schools there are 85,000 students. Private schools, too, are on the increase and they, too, are employing more female teachers in preference to male teachers.

Cigars { PEN MAR - 10c
SUNRISE - 5c

Brandt & Stahl 319 Walnut Street

ASK FOR

MANEWAL'S BREAD

Because It is Strictly Union-Made

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

MANEWAL BREAD CO.

Both Phones

Bartenders' Union Local 51

Patronize only Saloons displaying Union Bar Card



and where the Bartenders wear the Blue Button

OFFICE: 918 PINE STREET : BOTH PHONES

DRINK ONLY UNION BEER

(Fac-Simile of Our Label)



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

Remember, no CIGARS are Genuine Union-Made



UNLESS THE BOX BEARS THE Blue Union Label

ROETTER

518 PINE ST.

HATTER AND HABERDASHER

THE BEST \$3.00 HAT IN THE WORLD

Missouri Socialist Party

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

McAllister Among the Farmers.

While dates were being arranged for him across the Fourteenth District, Comrade McAllister went out into Christian County to carry the good news to the farmers in that section. After speaking to the audience at Bruner, he organized a local of five members. From Bruner he went to Chadwick to see what could be done in that neighborhood.

Dates have been arranged for McAllister as follows: Dec. 11, 12, 13, Fordland; 14, Seymour; 15, Willow Springs; 16, 17, 18, Mountainview; 19, 20, Fremont. After a few dates in Stoddard County he will be routed into Dunklin and Pemisot Counties, where he will work some time. Comrade McAllister is only asking that his fare and entertainment be paid. For the rest he will depend on the collection, and comrades should dig down and see that he gets enough to continue in the work. In many places the collections will be very slim, and wherever possible comrades should give him a lift.

Have You Voted?

Ballots for the state referendum have been sent out and every party member who is in good standing should vote thereon. If you are not in good standing, then get the necessary stamps from your secretary, so that you can vote. The vote closes at the state office on Dec. 28. Returns from locals must reach there by that time.

Why It Was.

The filling of orders for due stamps during the first week in December was caused by some delay in the national office. The stamps were a week late in arriving for some unexplained reason. However, a good supply is now on hand and all orders will be promptly filled, as usual.

Who Wants Them?

Comrade Mudgett of Local Eldon thinks that a card suitable for the notification of members who are in arrears would be a good idea. Before printing such cards it is advisable to ascertain how much demand there is. Locals that would use such cards are requested to write the state secretary and state how many they will use.

The Struggle for Existence.

This Republican prosperity plays fast and loose with the membership of the various locals. In places where the people depend on one industry for a living it sometimes happens that a local's membership will be cut in two by enforced removals. Quite often the local will disappear and then come to life again later on, under more favorable conditions. In other cases, party members are away for long periods and are only home at short intervals. The worst thing for a small local is when the one or two active hustlers, who furnish the steam that keeps it in motion, lose their employment and must go elsewhere. Many small locals do not survive the removal of their secretary. The wandering from place to place of workingmen seeking employment undoubtedly lost the Socialist Party many votes. In 1904, with much better industrial conditions, this was not so much the case as in 1908. A reasonable estimate of the votes lost to the Socialist Party from this source will reach at least 50,000.

Lecture Dates for Winfield R. Gaylord.

Several locals are desirous of having Comrade Gaylord of Milwaukee for a series of lectures. He can not come before February, but locals that desire lectures should write the state office so that arrangements can be made. Gaylord's terms are \$10 and expenses for one lecture and \$25 and expenses for three lectures. If at all possible the three lecture course is the best. The results will be very much better and more permanent. Admission tickets and advertising will be furnished by Gaylord. For lectures of this kind the most feasible plan is to charge admission and sell tickets beforehand. Single tickets would be 10c; for the three lectures 25c. Local Eldon wants Gaylord when he comes; other locals that will no doubt cooperate are Kansas City, St. Louis, Kirksville, Hannibal and others.

Sidelights.

Secretary Peal of Local Eldorado has moved to Kansas in quest of a living and W. H. Bush has been put in his place by the local. In addition to losing his father, Secretary Rutledge of Grandin is sick himself, and was unable to arrange a meeting for McAllister. Better luck next time.

The solution of the bread-and-butter problem keeps Comrade Forbes of Taskee from confining his efforts to one place. Being a dyed-in-the-wool Socialist, he puts in a few licks wherever he happens to be.

His activity as a Socialist has made Comrade Goot of Salem so many enemies that he feels obliged to sell his little farm and move away. It would seem that the comrade has not adopted the best methods in carrying on his work. Allowances must be made for the ignorance and prejudice of those we seek to convert.

Missouri Financial Report for November.

Receipts.		Expenditures.	
Aurora	2.00	Turnback	1.00
Arnett	1.00	Unionville	1.50
Burlington Junction	2.10	Thayer	4.50
Bell City	.50	West Plains	2.60
Bonne Terre	3.00	Warrensburg	2.00
Bevier	2.70	Total dues	\$174.10
Cream Ridge	2.30	Supplies.	
Cedar Hill	1.00	Kansas City	.40
Chillicothe	2.00	Kirksville	.20
Delhi	1.40	Springfield	.50
Eldorado Springs	5.00	Flat River	3.00
Essex	.50	Maplewood	.25
Flat River	4.00	Mindenmines	.15
Hannibal	3.90	A. Slepman	.20
Jasper County	20.00	Cash	.05
Kennett	2.40	Sedalia	3.00
Keota	1.00	Hannibal	2.75
Kansas City	27.00	St. Louis	1.45
Kirksville	2.00	Total	\$119.50
Liberal	1.80	West Plains Campaign Fund	1.00
Lexington	2.00	Dues received	174.10
Laclede	.80	Total receipts	\$187.05
Lamar	2.00	Total expenses	\$151.71
Mindenmines	3.00	Due stamps	70.00
Mountain View	.80	Supplies	4.65
Mountain Grove	2.00	Posters and platforms	17.40
Mt. Vernon	.70	Rent, November	7.00
Milan	1.00	Bulletin, November	9.00
Moberly	.60	Postage	6.06
Neosho	2.80	O. Pauls, wages, November	40.00
Nelson	2.00	Total	\$151.71
Novinger	2.00	Cash deficit, October 31	31.09
Ozark	2.15	Receipts in November	\$187.05
Puxico	2.00	Cash on hand November 30	4.25
Patterson	.60	Liabilities.	
Richwoods	2.50	L. G. Pope, balance due	\$20.00
Richmond	1.20		
Rural	1.25		
Rich Hill	1.50		
St. Louis	40.00		
Stott City	3.00		
Sedalia	3.00		

FEEDING SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The necessity of a free school has been thoroughly recognized by nearly all nations that are looked upon as civilized. When it was first proposed to educate children without cost to the parents except as such cost was shared by them as a part of the community it was urged that such action would undermine individual initiative, that it would pauperize the parents and the children alike, that it would destroy parental responsibility and ultimately break up the family. Now that investigations in all great industrial centers have shown that a large percentage of the children of the working class are insufficiently fed, and it is proposed to supply this deficiency by free meals in connection with the schools, all the old objections are being compelled to do new duty against the proposal to feed school children.

Yet, strange as it may seem, this feeding is urged by the Socialists of Europe upon the ground that it will develop the desire for individual and collective freedom. They believe that a well-fed child will be much more apt to develop into an independent, assertive individual than a half-starved one.

In a large portion of the schools of Europe this question has been fought out and decided in favor of school meals, and, like popular education, once it has been established, practically all opposition ceases.

It has been found that there are many incidental advantages of such feeding aside from the immediate satisfaction of the hunger of the child. The school work is much more satisfactory; the children make more rapid progress; the cost is many times less than for individual meals, generally averaging about three cents for a good, substantial meal; important dietary improvements are made possible by the large scale preparation of the food, and the entire character of the school is greatly improved.

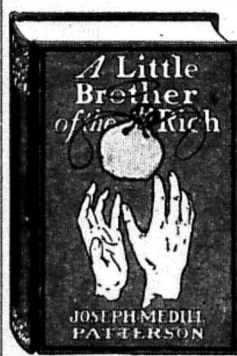
This same question is now being raised in several American cities, and it is practically certain that it will ultimately be settled here as in other countries where it has arisen.—The Progressive Journal of Education.

Socialist Sunday School.

Fifteenth Ward Socialist Sunday School meets every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 1823 Carr street.

SOME BOOK BARGAINS.

A Little Brother of the Rich.



Joseph Medill Patterson has thoroughly exposed the rottenness and degeneracy of "high society" in his latest book, "A Little Brother of the Rich." It has created a sensation and Comrade Patterson has seemingly portrayed conditions as he actually found them. Get a copy and be ready for the next individuals that tells you of our "upper classes." Price, \$1.15.

The Moneychangers.

This latest book from the pen of Upton Sinclair is a sequel to "The Metropolis," which appeared some time ago. Sinclair delves deep into the doings of our "best citizens" in Wall Street. He depicts the panic of 1907 as being caused by rival speculators quarreling over the possession of a woman. Price, \$1.20.

- The Metropolis, by Upton Sinclair.....\$1.20
- The Jungle, by Upton Sinclair..... .50
- The Iron Heel, by Jack London..... 1.00
- Bitter Cry of the Children, by John Spargo..... .50
- Looking Backward, by Edward Bellamy..... .50

If sent by mail, 15c extra.

Labor Book Dept., 212 South Fourth St.

TO THE PUBLIC!

Why is the St. Louis Bakery Trust opposed to Union Labor? For the same reason that the other trusts and corporations are opposed to having their employees join the ranks of Organized Labor. Every workman and woman is requested not to patronize any of the boycotted bakeries.

Give your grocery man to understand that he will lose your patronage if he will not insist upon the removal of the boycotted firms' bread boxes in front of his store.

This is a battle for the rights of the workingmen and women. 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!**

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.

Socialist Party of St. Louis

Executive Committee meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock, at 212 S. Fourth street. Otto Kaemmerer, Secretary.

Ward.	Place.	Time.	Secretary.
1	4444 Penrose, 2nd and 4th Tuesday		F. E. Nye
2	3023 North Broadway, 1st and 3rd Wednesday		F. Rosenkranz
3	Unorganized, at large.		
4	Unorganized, at large.		
5	Unorganized, meets with 15th.		
6	Thirteenth and Chouteau, 1st and 3rd Sunday		A. Slepman
7	Rear 1724 South 9th, 2nd and 4th Wednesday		Frank Heuer
8	2213 South Tenth, 1st Thursday		G. Bolting
9	2875 South Seventh, every Tuesday		W. M. Brandt
10	Ohio and Potomac, 1st and 3rd Thursday		F. F. Brinker
11	South Branch 7801 South Broadway, 4th Friday		Wm. Klages
11	North Branch, 6001 Gravois Ave., every Wednesday		E. Plambeck
12	2623 Lemp, 1st and 3rd Monday		Dr. E. Simon
13	1000 Mississippi, 1st and 3rd Wednesday		D. H. Worman
14	Unorganized, meets with 15th.		
15	1832 Carr, 1st and 3rd Thursday		W. Burckhart
16	1446 North Nineteenth, 1st and 3rd Tuesday		Jul. Siemers
17	2300 North Market, 1st and 3rd Tuesday		W. W. Baker
18	2108 North Fourteenth, 2nd Tuesday		W. E. Kindorf
19	3720 North Twenty-first, 1st and 3rd Wednesday		Peter Frank
20	3129 Easton, 2nd and 4th Wednesday		F. Mittendorf
22	2651 Washington Ave., 2nd and 4th Friday		G. W. Payne
23	3306 St. Vincent Ave., 1st and 3rd Wednesday		Jas. E. Wilson
24	4262 Junliata St., 1st and 3rd Wednesday		Otto Mehl
25	4345 Arco, 2nd and 4th Friday		David Allan
26	2735 Vandeventer Ave., 2nd and 4th Tuesday		M. Duerrhammer
27	South Branch, 5524 Easton, every Wednesday		Paul Manthel
27	North Branch, 2318 Gilmore, 1st and 3rd Thursday		Hy. Gerdel
28	5586 Vernon Ave., 3rd Friday		J. K. Savage
	Women's Branch—212 S. 4th St., 1st and 3rd Thursday.		Miss E. M. Bassett
	Jewish Branch—1105 N. Eleventh St., 1st and 3rd Friday		Dr. A. Kean

Every reader of Labor can help the paper by patronizing those who advertise in it.

DEBS' LIFE AND WRITINGS.

Our book department has a good stock of the Debs' book on hand. It contains a biography, his writings, speeches, and some appreciations by well-known individuals. The book is well illustrated and finely bound and printed. Every Socialist will need it for reference. Every friend of liberty and progress will prize and cherish it. Get a copy for your library. Price \$2.

Labor Book Department, 212 South Fourth Street.

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

THE FACT IS

The Court of Equity of the District of Columbia declared against the boycott and ordered the American Federation of Labor to discontinue in the columns of the American Federationist under the "We Don't Patronize" list the name of

The Buck's Stove & Range Co.

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

Is Still Unfair to Organized Labor

Co-operative Printing House

722 SOUTH FOURTH ST.,
ENGLISH AND GERMAN
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.
Colored and Union Work a Specialty.
PH. MORLANG, MGR. All Work at Reasonable Prices.

..Stove Repairs..

FOR ANY OLD STOVE
"Forshaw"

111 NORTH TWELFTH STREET.
Kin. Cen. 3491R. Bell, Main 2043.

J. Hahn Bakery Company

(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL)

Union Label Bread

Delivered to All Parts of City.
2801-S 5. 7th St. Both Phones

CHAS. WERZ & CO.

Wood, Brass, Metal, Embossing on Glass, Etc.....
SIGNS
1505 CASS AVE., ST. LOUIS
Kinloch, Central 1451

Bell: Main 133. Kinloch: Cen. 3892.

T. C. Stephens

Member 13th Ward Socialist Club.
Undertaker and Embalmer
UNION CARRIAGES FOR ALL OCCASIONS.
1325 MARKET STREET.

MENNEMEYER'S

For **TOYS** And
HOLIDAY GOODS
Dry Goods Gents' Furnishings
"23" rd. and Dodier.
SPECIAL--3 instead of 1

EAGLE TRADING STAMPS

To any purchaser presenting this ad. at our store before January 1st.

CHAS. SPECHT

NOONDAY CIGAR CO.,
..FINE CIGARS..
Wholesale and Retail
708 CHOUTEAU AVENUE

E. C. Oventrop

2123-A BENTON STREET.
Teacher of Music
PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED.
All Work Guaranteed; Consult Persons for Whom I Have Tuned.

DR. L. H. DAVIS

Physician and Surgeon
Office, 2102 South Eleventh Street
Hours: 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.
Phone: Kinloch, Central 3492; Bell Sidney 268.
Residence 1032 Morrison ave. Hours: 7:30 to 9:30 a. m. and 12:30 to 1:30 p. m.
Phone: Kinloch 8056; Bell Olive 1297-L

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW

A monthly magazine that applies Marx's historical method to the things that are happening now. Edited by Charles H. Kerr. Articles every month from the strongest socialist writers of America and Europe. \$1.00 a year; 10c a copy; agents wanted. Address CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY 266 Kinzie Street, Chicago.

MULLEN Undertaking Co.

Coleman and North Market Sts. and St. Louis Ave. and Sarah St.
STRICTLY UNION
..BOTH PHONES..

HARDWARE

Chas. Blassberg
Cor. Linton and Carter Aves.

Hardware, Glass, Paints

OILS, STOVES, RANGES

Steiner Eng. and Badge Co.

11 N. 8th St. St. Louis.
We Solicit Your Orders for
Badges and Banners
Call on Us, or Will Furnish Samples.

R. MEDERACKE BUILDER

GENERAL CARPENTER WORK AND REPAIRING.
Plans and Estimates Furnished.
4452 Arsenal St. Kinloch, Victor 2396-R.

Wm. Kraatz TAILOR

CLEANING, DYEING, REPAIRING
3515 NORTH BROADWAY

Julius Friton

Jeweler Optician AND Watchmaker
121 No. Seventh St.

DRUIDS' HALL

NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.
Workingmen's Headquarters
Meeting Place of Unions of the Webb Pressmen, Tailors, Stone Masons, Sprinkler Fitters, Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, Railway Trainmen, and many other organizations.

HALLS FOR RENT

AT LOW RATES.
Large hall for balls, entertainments and lectures. Elevator service.
Apply at saloon, or to janitor, or the secretary, H. Grupe, 3557 Chouteau Ave.

CAN YOU make the other mass see just why it is that he can not get all he produces under the wage system? If not, read **Value, Price and Profit**, and then try again. Marx's easier reading and better reading than most of his interpreters. Study him for yourself. Cloth 50c., paper 10c., post paid. Socialist Book Bulletin free. **Special Offer:** Mention this paper and for 65c. we will send the International Socialist Review, 6 mos. and a paper copy each of Value, Price and Profit, the Communist Manifesto, Engels' Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, Spargo's The Socialists, and Simons' Class Struggles in America. If you prefer, we will substitute 1 of these in cloth for the 5 in paper. Address **Charles H. Kerr & Company**, 153 East Kinzie St., Chicago.



SOCIALIST NEWS REVIEW

SOCIALIST VOTE IN 44 STATES.

State.	1904.	1908.
Alabama	853	1,347
Arizona		1,912
Arkansas	1,816	5,842
California	29,534	28,659
Colorado	4,394	7,974
Connecticut	4,543	5,113
Delaware	146	240
Florida	2,337	3,747
Georgia	197	584
Idaho	4,944	6,395
Illinois	69,225	39,711
Indiana	12,013	13,476
Iowa	11,847	8,287
Kansas	15,494	12,420
Kentucky	3,602	4,060
Louisiana	995	2,538
Maine	2,101	1,758
Maryland	2,247	1,758
Massachusetts	13,604	10,778
Minnesota	11,692	14,471
Mississippi	393	1,048
Missouri	12,909	15,398
Montana	5,676	5,855
Nebraska	7,412	3,524
Nevada	925	2,029
New Hampshire	1,090	1,299
New Jersey	9,587	10,249
New Mexico		1,046
North Carolina	124	345
North Dakota	2,005	2,405
Ohio	36,260	33,795
Oklahoma		21,792
Oregon	7,619	7,430
Pennsylvania	21,863	33,913
Rhode Island	956	1,295
South Carolina	22	101
Tennessee	1,354	1,878
Texas	2,791	7,870
Utah	5,767	4,895
Virginia	218	255
Washington	10,023	14,177
West Virginia	1,572	3,676
Wisconsin	28,240	28,146
Wyoming	1,077	1,715
Totals	352,367	375,956

The Wyoming Watchman Dead.

We are sorry to announce that The Watchman, Wyoming's fearless Socialist and Union Labor paper, was compelled to discontinue publication. Compelled by whom? By the Socialists and Union men who neglected to give the paper the support it so well deserved.

Nomination Convention and General Meeting.

Local St. Louis Socialist Party will hold a general meeting tomorrow, Sunday, Dec. 13, at 8 p. m., at Druids Hall, Market and Ninth streets. Bring your membership card along. Order of business: Nomination of a full city ticket, annual election of officers and other important matters.

Socialist Mass Meeting and Free Lecture

By Comrade Clyde J. Wright of Chicago, Sunday, Dec. 13, 1908, at 2:30 p. m., Phoenix Hall, Jefferson and Cass avenues. Comrades, attend this meeting and bring your friends along. Comrade Wright is one of the best speakers we have in the party. Admission free. Auspices of 16th, 17th and 22d Ward Socialist Clubs.

A New Socialist Weekly.

The Emmet County Appeal is the title of a new weekly which is to be published here in the interest of the Socialist movement. The first copy of the paper will probably appear on the first of the new year and will start with a good list of subscribers, 400 having already entered their names on the list. The paper will be published under the auspices of local No. 1 of the Socialist Party of Harbor Springs and will be replete with news of interest to Socialists.

Socialist Lecture Course in Wisconsin.

A regular lecture course is now being arranged for the Wisconsin locals. Carl D. Thompson will lecture on "The Fulfillment of Democracy," W. A. Jacobs on "The Aims of Modern Socialism," E. H. Thomas on "When Will the Revolution Come?" Harvey Dee Brown on "Is Civilization Making Good?" and Senator Gaylord on "Tools and the Man." The whole or a part of this course has been spoken for by Racine, Waukesha, Superior, Appleton, Manitowoc, Madison, Two Rivers, Wheeler, Osceola and other towns.

Thompson Addresses Universalist Club.

Comrade Thompson was invited last week to address the Men's Club of the Universalist Church in Wausau, Wis. This club, composed of non-Socialists, including some millionaires, got some very new ideas from Comrade Thompson, and at the close of the lecture bought a large number of copies of Robert Hunter's "Socialists at Work." Comrade Thompson speaks in Oshkosh the 6th, Two Rivers the 7th, Manitowoc the 8th, Green Bay the 9th, Appleton the 10th, Kiel the 11th and Sheboygan the 12th.

Rev. Stelzle and Socialism.

Philadelphia, Dec. 8.—In a stirring speech to the delegates of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, Rev. Charles Stelzle of New York declared the churches must look after the religious and moral welfare of immigrants in order to prevent the onward march of Socialism. "While our churches are deserting the downtown fields in New York and letting the immigrants look out for themselves, Socialism is stepping in," said Mr. Stelzle, who is secretary of Church and Labor of the Presbyterian Church. "Every night speeches are made from boxes on street corners, and foreigners are accepting Socialism, and it is not the Christian Socialism you hear about, but it is the Socialism that preaches revolution, and is a real menace to the country."

Carnegie Writes on Socialism.

The London Labor Leader calls attention to Carnegie's misconceptions of Socialism, in his recent writings, in the following words: As for Mr. Carnegie's Views on Socialism, these are almost as startling as his views on Individualism. He has read MacDonald and Hardie, and Snowden and Jowett, and a variety of other authors, it is true, but he has failed to digest them. What weighs with him is "The Case Against Socialism," and the result is that he still remains haunted with the idea that Socialism is catastrophic as well as Utopian, and that Socialists are a species of moon-struck people who pass the time in dreaming dreams of the future, and neglecting the problems of the day. The misconception on Mr. Carnegie's part is quite excusable. The subscription of the Labor Leader has been placed at such a figure that even a multi-millionaire should have no

difficulty in standing the strain. Naturally, Mr. Carnegie is firmly convinced that Socialism means the reduction of all to one dead level of uniformity, the arrest of progress, the destruction of individuality, and, saddest of all, the extinction of the glory of civilization, the destruction of that abode of bliss and nursery of all virtues, the poor and lowly workman's home. In fact, the man who with others has succeeded in making Pittsburg "a hell with the lid off," coolly ignores all the crimes and vices of which capitalism has been guilty, and softly yet sadly points to Socialism as the potential transgressor.

Preparing for the Spring Campaign.

Our St. Louis ward clubs are at the present time selecting their timber for the House of Delegates nominations, which will be submitted for indorsement to the general meeting of Local St. Louis, to be held at Druids Hall the second Sunday of this month, i. e., Dec. 13th, at 8 p. m. At that general meeting a full ticket for next April's municipal elections will be selected, a platform adopted and the officers of Local St. Louis for the next term will be elected.

Comrade Herve Is Out of Prison.

Our readers will doubtless remember that M. Herve, the French Socialist, was sentenced early this year to twelve months' imprisonment and a fine of £154 for his anti-militarist writings. Although the twelve months does not expire until February next, M. Herve is entitled by law to a remission of one-quarter of the period of incarceration owing to his having been kept in solitary confinement. The authorities, however, refuse to release him unless he pays the fine. Even if he were willing to pay this price for his freedom—and there is little doubt that he would not do so—he can not, as he is a poor man. If, moreover, his friends collect the amount on his behalf, they become liable to fine and imprisonment themselves. Many of the non-Socialist newspapers declare that the anti-militarist leader has been sufficiently punished already, but it seems as though the authorities are anxious to exact their full pound of flesh in this case. According to later information, Herve left the prison a few days ago.

The Progressive Journal of Education.

The December number of the Progressive Journal of Education, the new Socialist magazine, is just off the press. The first article is entitled "The Bearings of Pragmatism on Education," by Prof. John Dewey of Columbia University, who is acknowledged to be the greatest American authority on education. This is the first of a series of articles that will carry the Socialist philosophy into the educational field. A. M. Simons begins a series under the head of "A New Interpretation of American History," in which the history of the United States is written in the light of the Marxian philosophy—the materialistic interpretation of history. Another important contribution is an exhaustive article by Prof. J. Paul Goode of the University of Chicago on "The Human Response to Physical Environment." E. Jerome Beyer has written a sociological sketch entitled "The Hammer of Thor." Prof. J. Howard Moore has a sketch entitled "The Children of the Chains," written in his best style and full of sentiment. The first lesson in "Lingua Internaciona," or simplified Esperanto, is printed in the December number. The Progressive Journal of Education is published at 180 Washington street, Chicago, and the subscription price is 50 cents per year.

Convention Proceedings.

The stenographic report of the last national convention is now printed and ready for distribution. This is a document that every Socialist will want. It contains the entire argument made upon all questions that come before the convention and is of great value for reference purposes. The book is handsomely and durably bound and contains a complete alphabetical index. The price is 50c per copy; no reduction in quantities. Order direct from J. Mahlon Barnes, 180 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Socialist Woman's Club.

The Socialist Woman's Club will hold its semi-annual election of officers at its next regular business meeting, Dec. 17. Full attendance is desired. E. M. BASSETT, Secretary.

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES.

Individual Instruction—2106 Lafayette Avenue.

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

PUBLIC SENTIMENT MEETINGS.

Open to everybody. Conducted by Public Sentiment Club. Every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, Barr Branch Library Auditorium, Lafayette and Jefferson avenues. Any and all subjects of public interest will be freely discussed from all sides. You are requested to suggest one or more questions for consideration. Thos. Quinn, Secretary. H. H. Artz, President.

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.

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!

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 this bakery trust, which is incorporated under the name of 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.

THE LITTLE SOCIALIST MAGAZINE.

For Young People.

Sixteen pages monthly, entertaining and instructive reading on Socialism and kindred subjects by prominent Socialist writers. 50c a year; in clubs of five, 25c. 143 Federal street, Boston, Mass.

DO YOU WANT

A First-Class Sewing Machine?

A \$40 machine for \$25. Sent from the factory to your house! No agent's commission or go-between's profit. Comrades and readers should apply to the office of St. Louis Labor, 212 South Fourth street, for further particulars.

Here is a Good Pamphlet for Democratic and Republican Workmen to read after the Nov. 3 elections: "What Help Can Any Workingman Expect from Taft or Bryan?" Price 5c a copy. This pamphlet is better now than before the day of election. Gradually the "free-born sovereigns of labor" are sobering up and a little reading on these lines may make thinking men out of them.

THE SOCIALIST WOMAN

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
THE SOCIALIST WOMAN
GIRARD, KANSAS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Single Copy 5c
One Year 50c
Bundle of 5 Copies or more, at
the Rate of, each 2c

Bell, Main 645. Kinloch, Central 1697.

L. G. POPE

..LAWYER..
714-720 Roe Building,
S. W. Corner Broadway and Pine St
Collections and Consultation a Specialty.

Hours: 12 to 2 p. m., 6 to 8 p. m.
Kin. Cen. 2422L., Bell, Bomont, 104.

Dr. Howard Lindsay

2651 WASHINGTON AVENUE.
The only physician in St. Louis with
a paid up union working card.

SINDELAR SHOE CO.

2612-14-16-18 North 14th St.
---FOR---
UNION MADE

SHOES

CARL HOLLENBERG

BAKERY AND LUNCH ROOM.
UNION LABEL BREAD

918 Manchester Avenue.

Dr. Otto Vierling PHYSICIAN

4555 ADKINS AVENUE.
Bell Phone, South 1067.

SHERIDAN WEBSTER

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
603 Granite Building,
FOURTH AND MARKET ST.

Phones: Kinloch, Central, 700.
—Bell Olive 603—

COLUMBIA BOX COMPANY

19th and N. Market Sts.
Boxes of All Kinds
Union Label Boxes

UNION

...Soda Water Co...
N. E. Cor. 18th and Allen Ave.

Bell Sidney 601a. Kinloch B-1964
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

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.

NEU AND LIND STRICTLY UNION.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS AND HATS.

More Union Label Goods

than any store in the city.

916 FRANKLIN AVENUE.

Whenever You Want Either:

Fire or Cyclone Insurance; to buy a house or lot; to sell a house or lot; to loan money; to have deeds and mortgages drawn up; Notary work done, then go to

TOMBRIDGE.

He will treat you right, do the work right and give you satisfaction and PATRONIZE YOUR PAPER.

Office 324 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo. Both Phones.

ANHEUSER-BUSCH'S

BUDWEISER

THE BEER FOR

Home, Hotel, Club and Cafe

Served Everywhere

FAMILIES SUPPLIED BY GROCERS

Xmas Presents

The most useful and desirable present is an Umbrella, Parasol or Cane. Largest Assortment and Lowest Prices in the City. Call and examine my stock. ENGRAVING FREE.

H. J. JOST, 1424 So. Broadway

Bell, Main 960. Kinloch, Central 2230.