

# ST. LOUIS LABOR

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PHONE: KINLOCH, CENTRAL 1577. NO. 434

## THE LATEST P.-D. FABRICATION

**The St. Louis Post-Dispatch Sensationally Misrepresents the Socialist Movement of Staunton, Ill.—Our Staunton Comrades' Prompt Reply—Committee Calls on Post-Dispatch, But Gets Little Satisfaction.**

### THE FABRICATION.

Monday, May 24, 1909, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch published the following sensational news item:

### CONSTABLES RAID SOCIALISTS' PICNIC; TAKE RED FLAGS.

Five Emblems Are Confiscated and Protesting Crowd is Dispersed.

### HAD NO AMERICAN FLAG.

Majority Were Slavs Who Could Not Speak English Language.

Three constables, each armed with a rifle and a revolver, tore down five red flags which had been hoisted at a Socialist picnic at Staunton, Ill., Sunday afternoon, and carried the flags away as 150 men and women, protesting loudly, dispersed to their homes.

The only man who approached the officers to offer objections was halted at the muzzle of a rifle, and searched for arms. He was found to be unarmed.

The three officers reported the matter Monday, according to a message by long-distance telephone to the Post-Dispatch, to State's Attorney Murphy of Macoupin County, at Carlinville, and to Attorney General Stead at Springfield. They announced that if the state officials found they could take no action, the matter would be taken to the federal immigration and naturalization officials.

### No American Flag Displayed.

No American flag was displayed with the red flags, and this fact caused the constables to demand that the flags be taken down. When the leaders of the picnic party refused to remove the flags, Deputy Constable Frank Allen jerked one of the flags from a sapling to which it had been fastened. Then, with guns in hand and revolvers conspicuously displayed, Allen and Constables Walter Stiff and Ben Valentine removed the other four flags.

Staunton, 39 miles from St. Louis, is a coal mining center. The adherents of the Socialist Party, estimated by their leaders as numbering 200, are mostly miners of Slavic birth or ancestry.

The majority of these at the picnic Sunday were unable to speak English. No conspicuous announcement of the affair had been made, and there was no procession from Staunton to the grounds, nearly two miles away.

### Farmer Tells of Red Flags.

Early in the afternoon a farmer drove into Staunton and reported to Constable Stiff that red flags, but no American flag, were being displayed at the picnic ground, and urged him to go there.

Stiff and the other two officers started out, first arming themselves as thoroughly as they do when, every month, they guard the pay car of the coal company on its round of the mines.

The picknickers were seated quietly about tables, drinking beer and chatting in small groups when the officers arrived. The officers found difficulty in finding any one who would admit that he could understand the order to remove the flags. After some time one man said:

"We are Socialists, and we are behaving peacefully. Those flags are our emblem, and we will not remove them. We have no American flag. If there were one here, we would not object to putting it up."

While the officers were tearing down the flags they saw one man go into a building. When he came out and started toward them they "covered" and searched him, but when they found no weapon, let him go.

**Crowd Disperses.**  
The officers gave no order to the crowd to disperse, but the crowd did so of its own accord, refusing to continue the afternoon's enjoyment without the flags.

The constables expressed the opinion Monday that the oaths required at naturalization had been violated by those who hoisted the red flag, and that recent immigrants who took part laid themselves liable to deportation.

Leading members of the picnic party were Rich Hamel, William Koenigkramer, Ed Hiller and Ed Wiecks.

### THE FACTS.

Last Tuesday morning a committee of the Socialist Party of Staunton, Ill., went to St. Louis and called on the editor of the Post-Dispatch, who would not disclose the name of the party that sent in the sensational report. The P.-D. editor said that he might publish a reply in the "People's Column." Here is what the committee asked the paper to publish

### Headquarters THE SOCIALIST PARTY, Macoupin County.

Office of County Secretary, Staunton, Staunton, Ill., May 25, 1909.

To the Editor of St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

In the columns of your paper Monday, May 24, appeared a news item headed in large type, "Constables Raid Socialists' Picnic; Take Red Flags," which gives the impression that instead of there being a raid on a picnic party, it was an effort to quell a riot. It would only be fair on your part to publish facts, which are given below:

The picnic was given by the Women's Auxiliary of the Staunton Labor Lyceum Association at the home of one of its members. The members of the Labor Lyceum Association and their families attended. The members of this association are directly connected with the Socialist Party of Staunton.

The picnic, as stated in your paper, was held two miles from the town and, besides being on private property, was entirely out of the jurisdiction of the Staunton constables, being in another township. The "red flags" which are frequently spoken of in the articles were pieces of red calico hung on the trees in conspicuous places so that late comers could find their way to the place of merriment, the vicinity being very woody and otherwise difficult to locate.

Generally speaking, the persons present were Germans, and not Slavs, as your paper infers.

The perfectly legitimate propaganda which the Socialist Party has carried on for some time in Staunton seems to have aroused the ire of some person or persons who are ready to adopt any despicable method to discredit those who are engaged therein, and so, the police, armed to the teeth, wended their way to this peaceful gathering of men women and children spending a few pleasant hours in the sunshine, and disturbed them in their short period of recreation.

The Socialist vote in Staunton last fall reached a total of 202, which indicates that the party is not composed of ignorant foreigners, as insinuated. You have been totally misinformed as to the persons who were the leaders of the picnic party. Hanel was present when the "raid" was made, but was not a leader, because, the affair being organized by the women, as above stated, Koenigkramer, Hiller and the undersigned, though members of the Socialist Party, had no knowledge of the picnic until it was over, and therefore were not present.

EDW. A. WIECK,  
Staunton, Ill.

### SOCIALIST PARTY PICNIC.

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

## THE CHILD TOILERS

By Edwin Arnold Brenholtz.

O Children caught beneath the burdened wheels  
Of modern Business! soon the unpurchased breath  
Of God shall move the greed-mist which conceals  
Our baseness that we profit by your life-long death.

Then shall we see ourselves as Justice sees:  
Blood-guilty of these stunted lives, these graves.  
Then shall we ask ourselves: What profit knees  
Bent in God-worship while these live and die like slaves?

Then shall we know the doom that has denied  
Soul-growth to us while satisfied with this.  
O ye child-toilers! curst is wealth, and pride  
Of place and power, so purchased by the things ye miss.

The greed-mist lifts; for those who see, thank God!  
Loud voices now, uplifted 'gainst this wrong!  
Ye are avenged, O Children, for the nod  
Of Business stays the souls that else were justice-strong.

Avenged are ye; the final loss is ours.  
Base slaves to Business, believing we are free,  
Constrained to close our eyes continually,  
Greed hath one gift for us—and with the hard heart dowers.

Avenged are ye!—since, sowing, we must reap.  
Accurst the toil-worn coin accumulantes,  
Blood-stained, to bloodshed bring. The end relates  
To those who make their souls like Child's forced labor—cheap.

But Business shall not blast Child-lives for aye.  
Men shall be Masters e'en of Business soon,  
Decreeing your release from toil. The boon  
Ye pray for now shall come in Man's sane Justice-day.

## KERLIN AND COLLINS LEFT PENITENTIARY

**Two Union Men Unjustly Convicted  
Out on Parole.**

**METAL POLISHERS, BUFFERS, PLATERS, BRASS MOLDERS, BRASS AND SILVER WORKERS UNION OF N. A.**

Affiliated With American Federation of Labor.

George Kerlin and George Collins Released From the Ohio Penitentiary.

Cincinnati, O., May 14, 1909.  
Bro. George Kerlin and Bro. George Collins, martyrs to the cause of Labor, unjustly convicted for crimes of which they were both innocent, were granted paroles from the Ohio penitentiary Friday, May 14, 1909.

They were sentenced to ten years each. Bro. Collins voluntarily surrendered himself and began his sentence on Nov. 27, 1907, having served one year five months and eighteen days. Bro. Kerlin also surrendered himself voluntarily and began his term on Dec. 26, 1907, having served one year four months and nineteen days.

Strong with the knowledge of their innocence, fully believing their union (their only hope for liberty) would work incessantly until they were liberated, they faced the punishment heroically, never complaining, never giving their enemies a chance to further persecute them by any misbehavior. Their conduct was such that the chaplain and warden jointly recommended their parole and the Board of Penitentiary Managers, by unanimous vote, granted the parole.

Positions have been secured in Cincinnati, Ohio, for both brothers, where they will make their future home. Now the parole has been obtained and their liberty secured, the next step will be for a complete pardon.

**Short History of the Strike at the Wehrle Stove Co., Newark, Ohio, Which Led to the Conviction of Brothers George Kerlin and George Collins.**

The Metal Polishers' Union went on strike at the Wehrle Stove Works, Newark, Ohio, June 1905; the strike lasted until Dec. 27, 1905.

The cause of the strike was the unsanitary condition of the factory, lack of sufficient wheels, emory, tools, etc., and the awful conditions under which our men were forced to work; but mainly on account of the discrimination against union men by this company. The Manufacturers' Association, co-operating with the Wehrle Stove Co., worked strenuously to defeat the ends of labor.

They imported strike breakers, and also imported Pinkerton detectives. These latter composed of the worst class of society; river thugs, ex-convicts and men (if that word can be used in describing such creatures), men who would resort to almost any means to cast discredit on union men, or to break a strike. Seventy of these parasites were brought into the little town of Newark, O., and kept there for months bullying and intimidating; every arrest of our members were traced directly and indirectly to their operations.

One of our staunchest members, Michael Goodwin, was cruelly murdered, making a widow of a brave little woman, who had already suffered by the strike, and her little boy an orphan. No effort ever was made to capture the assassin, who is still at large, only his guilty conscience to punish him. In November, 1905, a man named Higgins was shot and killed while on a drunken spree with several other strike breakers. George Kerlin, a union man, along with several non-union men, was arrested for the murder. The non-union men were released. Brother Kerlin was bound over to the grand jury charged with murder in the first degree.

In December a non-union polisher named Loar was shot while going through an open field with several other strike breakers. Nearly every strike breaker carried a gun.

When Loar was shot the authorities began arresting members of our union as fast as they could be found, especially local officers and others who had served actively on committees. Ten men were thrown into jail and compelled to remain there for over a half year, charged with murder in the first degree. Among them was Brother George Collins.

It appeared that an effort was being made to convict union men in order to cast odium on the strike. The newspapers, as usual in cases of this kind, took sides with the Manufacturers' Association and practically convicted the men by their published articles long before the trial. They had aroused public sentiment to such a point that we believed a fair trial could not be obtained. However, with this strong sentiment against Organized Labor, the evidence at the trial showed that the men were innocent. We believe an ordinary jury, under any other circumstances, would have acquitted the men without leaving their seats. As it was, the jury stood ten to two in favor of acquittal. The two men, holding out for eighteen hours, succeeded in forcing a compromise. They brought in a verdict of guilty of manslaughter. Both members were sentenced to ten years each in the penitentiary.

The international organization of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders, Brass and Silver Workers' Union deposited

## FOR OUR SOCIALIST PRESS

**An Appeal to the Comrades and Sympathizers.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

The following contributions to the St. Louis Press Fund (St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung) have been received up to Tuesday, May 25:

Old St. Louis Tageblatt worker .....	\$25.00
"Charter Member" of Arbeiter-Zeitung Association .....	25.00
Brewers' and Malsters' Union No. 6 .....	25.00
Old Friend of the Socialist Press .....	10.00
Otto Kaemmerer .....	5.00
Karl Kuhnberg .....	1.00
George Lupp .....	.50
Charles Hahn, St. Charles .....	1.00
A Friend, Madison .....	1.00
A. Hlavaty .....	1.00
L. G. Pope .....	1.00
L. E. Hildebrand .....	1.00
Incognito .....	.50
Max Sendig .....	1.00
Otto Pauls .....	2.00
W. E. Eckart .....	2.00
Iwan Incognitowsky .....	1.00
Total .....	\$103.00

\$10,000 for bonds to carry the case to the Supreme Court. That body overruled a motion for a new trial. Both men then voluntarily surrendered themselves and began serving their sentence. In addition to the eight months served in the Licking county jail they have now served about sixteen months in the Ohio penitentiary.

The officers of this institution have reported publicly that these men are above the average in intelligence, and that their department has been first class while in that institution. The warden and chaplain both recommended that they be paroled.

Every effort was exerted, every influence brought to bear to alleviate their punishment and obtain their release. The International Union watched the cases day and night, interested every local union in Ohio in the cases, and the parole board received nearly three thousand letters from them during the past month. Hundreds of signatures from citizens of Newark were secured on petitions. Dozens of prominent merchants wrote letters and every public official of Newark, Ohio, wrote personal letters on behalf of these brothers. The Newark Central Labor Union sent a committee twice to Columbus, Ohio, to appear before the Parole Board and about every local union in Newark passed resolutions.

The Ohio Federation of Labor endorsed our cause and sent their president to Columbus at their own expense. Our members in Toledo did excellent work, in fact all cities. A detailed story of the work would fill a volume. It was work of such a nature that no publicity could be given it without arousing the antagonism of the Manufacturers' Association.

As it was, that organization caused to be circulated petitions of protest, had hired an attorney to visit the Parole Board protesting the granting of a parole; even going so far as to take the widow of one of the murdered men and exhibit her before the board. Her only duty was to weep, in order to arouse prejudice against our brothers.

Mrs. Kerlin, her mother and two children were moved from Philadelphia to Columbus, and received a weekly allowance from the International Union, enabling her to often visit Brother Kerlin. Brother Collins had no family. Both brothers were allowed a monthly allowance from the international for their extra needs. These statements are made at this time on account of the many inquiries which have been received in the past concerning these cases.

Fraternal yours,  
A. B. GROUT,  
International President.

CHAS. R. ATHERTON,  
General Secretary.

**Speaking of the Recent Citizens' Industrial Alliance Activity,** the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Herald writes: "J. W. Van Cleave of the Buck's Stove and Range Co., whose treatment of its men caused the American Federation of Labor to list it as an enemy of the working class, announced that he would not be a candidate for re-election as president of the National Manufacturers' Association. It is whispered that Van Cleave quits under pressure. The manufacturers feel that he has not administered wisely. They feel that he has brought about a conflict that has only solidified the labor movement and that has, worse still, driven thousands of workingmen to think of the political weapon—of Social-Democracy! The decision of Judge Wright, bitter, stony-hearted and full of class hatred, has stirred the workers of the country too profoundly to be relished, and astute capitalists now look on it as a boomerang. And we very much suspect that the legal fight to prevent the A. F. of L. from boycotting the Buck stoves and ranges has only operated to put every workingman in the country wise. Van Cleave quits with burned fingers, just as did Post, the postum-cereal and 'grape-nuts' man, after his atrocious insults to the workingmen of the land. Will the new one fare better?"



# Child Slavery

## Large Number of Youthful Bread Winners

By REV. DR. CHARLES F. AKED.

THE extent of child labor in the United States it is difficult to form an estimate which is not open to challenge. The official figures are easily grasped, but nobody whom the writer has met or corresponded with, and none of the authorities he has consulted, believes for a moment that the official figures reveal anything like the true facts.

But, such as they are, the statistics tell a terrible story, writes Dr. Charles F. Aked, in Appleton's. In 1900 there were a million and three-quarters of the children of the country employed as bread-winners. It must be said that a million of them were employed in agricultural pursuits where, to be sure, the conditions are not so frightful.

But nearly three-quarters of a million remained, imprisoned in mines, factories, mills, sweatshops, and the like. During the years 1880-1900 the evil had been increasing. Still following the official figures, the population of the United States increased 50.6 per cent., but the number of children employed in remunerative toil increased 56.5 per cent. The indications point to an increase since 1900. An official estimate for 1906 places the number of working children between 10 and 15 years of age at 1,939,524, as against 1,750,178 in 1900. If the illustration of the one canning factory which had 300 children illegally employed goes for anything at all, the numbers actually employed must be terribly in excess of those embraced by the official figures.

From Tennessee, and Alabama, and Virginia, and Kentucky, from woolen mills, and cigar factories, and glass factories, and silk mills, and from the mines, from the manufacturing cities of New England, from the sweatshops and the tenements, and the streets of the proud city of New York, comes the bitter cry of the children. And the churches must have no rest while that cry rises in their ears day and night.



Are you in season with your dress? Do you buy your winter coat in accordance with the dictates of the weather and the fashion? Do you buy your straw hat when common sense or your next door neighbor or the newspaper tells you that the season of the straw hat is here?

If you do, if you dress according to the dictates of the season and not according to the dictates of your pocketbook, you are the subject of envy on the part of thousands of poor men and women. Thousands of men, women and children of the "other half" of the city's population never know

the pleasure of buying a suit or coat just when they need them. Instead of getting their winter coat in October or in the first part of November, they get it after New Year's. Instead of getting their spring suit in May they get it in the middle of August.

The reason for this irregular buying of clothes is the same which accounts for many other irregularities in the life of the people of the other half. It is the "cannot afford" reason. To buy a winter suit at the opening of the winter season takes about twice as much as it does to buy the same suit after two-thirds of the winter has passed. Likewise the summer suit and straw hat can be got 40 per cent. cheaper about the middle of August than one has to pay in May or June.

The inconveniences which such a mode of after season buying entails in addition to the physical hardships and dangers are many. Frequently people who don't get their winter suit or coat until February, their summer suit and straw hat until August, have to defer many engagements and must deny themselves many pleasures in which they could participate if they had the proper, or rather necessary, suit or coat.

Among the worst sufferers of this out-of-season buying are girls. They miss many a party, social, or otherwise enjoyable evening by not having the proper dress at the proper time. During the week when they go to work early in the morning and come from work in the evening they pay but little attention to their dress. Nobody sees them. The foreman in the shop does not care how they are dressed. The girls with whom they work are likewise driven there by necessity.

On a Sunday, however, they feel the lack of proper garments. They feel their backwardness, and many a sad hour is spent in trying to make the old coat, the old hat, and the wornout skirt do for that day or this occasion.

When they buy clothes after the season they are also worse off than the man who buys his winter suit after the winter is nearly gone. His suit will not be as warm and nice during the fall and first few months of the following winter. But he will have no fashions to contend with. The girl has. And when she spends \$10 on a winter coat about the end of January and is overjoyed with her bargain she is at the same time wondering whether this same coat may not be out of fashion the following year. Not infrequently her vague fears are more than justified. The coat which she bought at a bargain price, and after so much suffering and saving, is out of date by the time she gets ready to wear it.

I think that universal peace may prevail within a generation or two. We must first develop the arbitration principle and establish and extend the authority of the Hague tribunal. There has been much accomplished and much remains to be done. While a combination of the leading powers, as this country, Great Britain, Germany, France, and Italy, could rule the world, a complete and lasting peace cannot obtain without the concurrence of all nations, including China and Japan. An international army will be as necessary as an international navy, especially in countries without an extensive seacoast. The Napoleonic wars were almost entirely waged on land. Merely to insure peace upon the high seas is manifestly insufficient. The theory that our economic system needs war in order to exist is not well founded.

# Universal Peace Within Generation

By PROF. JOHN P. CLARK.

tries without an extensive seacoast. The Napoleonic wars were almost entirely waged on land. Merely to insure peace upon the high seas is manifestly insufficient. The theory that our economic system needs war in order to exist is not well founded.

# Socialism and Unionism

The Utopian Socialists of the school of Robert Owen were openly hostile to the then rising labor movement. This hostility to the labor unions is the essence of their Utopianism. Robert Owen, Fourier, Saint Simon, etc., all labored under the illusion—that the interests of all men are identical. They wished to establish mutual co-operation between the capitalist and the laborer. All that was necessary to establish a harmonious world was to impress the capitalists as well as the laborer with the beauties of the Co-operative Commonwealth. How could any man resist after the vision was once unfolded to him? However, the capitalist was in no hurry to be converted, and the outraged working class in no mood to wait, so, with what seemed to Robert Owen unjustifiable impatience, the working people began to form labor unions with which to wrench from the capitalist class whatsoever concessions they might. Now, surely, thought Robert Owen, to strike and riot upon the streets was no good way to establish a harmonious world! But the workers cared nothing about a harmonious world, they cared for shorter hours of labor, for more food for themselves and their starving children, for better housing and better clothes. How could they dream of a harmonious world who had not even the bare necessities of life?

In justice to Robert Owen it must be said that, after having vainly preached the Co-operative Commonwealth to the world at large—especially however to the capitalist class, to whom as the holders of power he thought it right to appeal, Owen turned to the working class. The capitalist class had refused to help—the workers must help themselves! The labor unions which only a short time ago he had regarded as obstacles to the formation of a harmonious society, he now recognized as powerful instruments in social progress. The great principle that what is worth having is worth fighting for began to appeal to him. Turning away from the beautiful vision which seemed so near and yet so far, Robert Owen went up the wearisome path of the long class struggle. For thirty years he fought with the working class, working one capitalist wing against another he was able to obtain many concessions for the struggling proletariat. Largely to his genius the co-operative movement in England is due, a movement which without any doubt has aided the workers in keeping up an efficient fight against their masters. "Every social movement, every real advance in England in behalf of the workers linked itself to the name of Robert Owen," says Frederic Engels. Last but not least Owen presided over the first congress at which all the trade unions of England united, in a single trade association.

Ferdinand Lassalle, that great German genius of working class organization, was also not entirely sympathetic towards the labor unions. Lassalle, while recognizing the great principle that the workers must largely, if not entirely, help themselves, laid entire stress upon the political movement. He was somewhat afraid that the labor unions would draw the attention of the workers away from the political field, which he regarded all-important. At the most he would concede that the labor unions were a great preparatory school for Socialism.

To Karl Marx and Frederic Engels belongs the unassailable honor of first having recognized the labor unions at their own true value. The French Socialist leader, Jaures, who is far from being idolatrous of Marx, stated once that Marx's greatest credit is having bridged over the chasm between the Socialist ideal and the labor movement. Kautsky expresses the same opinion, saying that "the great achievement of Marx and Engels lay in their bridging over the chasm between the theoretical and the practical labor movement."

We may well ponder these statements for a moment. At the last national convention of the Socialist Party, when some of the delegates advocated keeping silent on the Labor Union question, a delegate from Illinois violently cried: "If you do that, tear down the picture of Marx!" The delegate was laughed down, yet undoubtedly in his meaning he was entirely correct. I state here boldly that there is no Socialist movement apart from the labor movement! And no one understood that better than Marx. The only middle class tendency we have to fear in the Socialist Party is the tendency which would divorce the economic and political movements of the working class. Please do not misunderstand me: I am in hearty accord with the policy pursued by the Socialist movement all over the world to keep economic and political organizations of the working class autonomous, but the political movement must be the political expression of the economic needs of the working class, and these needs are best set forth in the economic demands of the labor unions. The two movements must keep step together. The reason that the Socialist Party of America has not been able to enlist the support of the labor unions is because it has been away ahead of the revolutionary development of these unions. This is not meant as a reproach to the Socialist Party; it is simply a statement of facts. Gradually economic forces will drive the labor unions to a more advanced political expression of their economic needs. Of course there always exists the danger of the political movement being too far in advance of the economic movement, when a new political movement springs up, as happened, for example, in England.

Let us, however, at all times, remember that we are here because the working class wants us to be here, and that we first of all represent the interests of that part of the working class which makes a determined fight against the exploiters—the organized laborers. As to the unorganized workers, those who do not take part in the battle, we can not save them, we can only teach them how to save themselves. If we are not the party of the organized proletariat, we are nothing and will dwindle down to nothing. I have sufficient faith in the working class, however, sufficient faith also in the organized Socialist movement, to believe that it is only a question of a very short time when the organized workers and the Socialist Party will form one mighty phalanx, when the economic and political movements of the working class will be like a double-edged sword with which labor will slay the vile dragon of private capital and make the world worthy to be the habitation of men.

I have been asked in this regard to express my opinion on our present national platform, and to answer the question if it is not thoroughly bourgeois. No, a thousand times no!

Your criticism is faulty, your flings against the national party untrue. Someone has stated that our last platform emanated from Milwaukee—if that's true, so much the better for Milwaukee. Perhaps you do not know that the Milwaukee movement is more thoroughly working class in its makeup than perhaps any other movement in the United States. As far as I know they haven't a single lawyer in the movement in Milwaukee, or at least they hadn't some time ago.

Now it is a thoroughly bourgeois position to take when we say: We are not going to fight for any immediate demands, we want the whole cheese. If we can't get the whole cheese now we are going to starve to death until we can. It is a bourgeois position because the bourgeois can afford to wait for the coming of the Co-operative Commonwealth even if that coming is somewhat postponed. He is not hard up for bread just now, his children are not working in the factory so he can afford to dally with ideals. But by the eternal the working class can not, and no true working class party can remain merely a party of ideals. The lawyer and the doctor and the teacher in the Socialist Party needn't worry about any child labor laws, immediate demands and all that. He can sit back in his easy chair and dream of the Co-operative Commonwealth and be Revolutionary. The workers are as Revolutionary as you are, but they are up against it and they want immediate improvements in their condition.

A party, which is not willing to fight for such immediate improvements is not a working class party, it is a middle class party, a party of Utopian idealists who has profited nothing by the lessons Marx taught, a party not in line with the labor movement, which will never gain the confidence of the organized workers.—Ralph Korngold.

# FIGHT FOR YOUR LIFE

By BEN HANFORD

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This book bids fair to be one of the best propaganda sellers in the Socialist movement. It is written in Hanford's well-known style, and contains many striking stories, each covering some special points in the Socialist argument. Just the thing to appeal to the workingman. Nicely gotten up, paper cover, with portrait and biographical sketch of the author. First edition exhausted first week. PRICE 20c. BY MAIL 25c. LABOR BOOK DEPARTMENT, 212 S. Fourth St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

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## WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE DEPARTMENT

### WHY WOMEN SHOULD VOTE?

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

#### III.

A woman after enfranchisement would have all the personal influence she has now, and political influence in addition. One thing is certain: Every vicious interest in this country, to which women are hostile, would rather continue to contend with women's "indirect influence" than try to cope with women's vote.

#### CEASE TO BE RESPECTED.

"Women would cease to be respected."

Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker of Denver writes: "Under equal suffrage there is a much more chivalrous devotion and respect on the part of men, who look upon their sisters not as playthings or as property, but as equals and fellow-citizens."

Mrs. K. A. Sheppard, president of the New Zealand Council of Women, says: "Today a young New Zealander in his teens no longer regards his mother as belonging to a sex that must be kept within a prescribed sphere, but as a human being, clothed with the dignity of all those rights and powers which he hopes to enjoy within a few years."

Mrs. A. Watson Lister, secretary of the Woman's National Council of Australia, says: "One striking result of equal suffrage is that members of Parliament now consult us as to their bills, when these bear upon the interests of women. The author of the new divorce bill asked all the women's organizations to come together and hear him read it, and to make criticisms and suggestions. I do not remember any such thing happening before, in all my years in Australia. When a naturalization bill was pending, one clause of which deprived Australian women of citizenship if they married aliens, a few women went privately to the Prime Minister and protested, and that clause was altered immediately. After we had worked for years with members of Parliament for various reforms, without avail, because we had no votes, you can not imagine the difference it makes."—Woman's Journal, Feb. 13, 1904.)

#### WOULD MAKE WOMEN PARTISANS.

"Women can do more good now than if they had a vote, because now they are non-partisan. If they became voters, their non-partisan influence would be lost."

Women continue to be non-partisan after they have the ballot, and it gives them more power to secure the good things which the women of all parties want.

Prof. Henry E. Kelly, formerly of the Iowa State University, now practicing law in Denver, says in an open letter to State Senator A. H. Gale of Iowa that he went to Colorado opposed to equal suffrage, but has been converted by what he has seen of it. Prof. Kelly adds:

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

Ellis Meredith of Denver writes:

"There has never been a party measure espoused by women in the Colorado Legislature. The women of all parties want the same things, and have worked for them together, in perfect harmony. They wanted a pure-food law, and secured one from the last Legislature, in line with the national legislation. They wanted civil service reform, and have obtained that, so far as the officers of state institutions are concerned. During the last Legislature, an attempt was made to take control of the State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection away from the Colorado Humane Society, and to create a political board. Every federated woman's club in the state besieged its senators and representatives to vote against the bill, and the vice-chairmen of the state central committees of the two chief political parties (both of them women) went together to different members of the Legislature to enter their protest. Men understand that in legislative matters, when they oppose the women, they are opposing practically all the women, and the great independent vote of the state." (Woman's Journal, Aug. 31, 1907.)

#### OPPOSITION OF WOMEN.

"Women in large numbers are organizing against suffrage. The majority are opposed to it, and the majority ought to rule."

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe says:

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

"In New York, at the time of the last constitutional convention, the suffragists secured more than 300,000 signatures to their petitions; the anti-suffragists only 15,000. The woman suffrage petitions presented to the recent constitutional convention in Michigan bore 175,000 signatures. There were no petitions on the other side. In Chicago, not long ago, 97 organizations, with an aggregate membership of more than 10,000 women, petitioned for a woman suffrage clause in the new city charter, while only one small organization of women petitioned against it. In Maine, Iowa, Kansas, in short, in every state where petitions for suffrage and remonstrances against it have been sent to the Legislature, the petitioners have always outnumbered the remonstrants, and have generally outnumbered them 50 or 100 to one. On the only occasion when the government took an official referendum among women on the subject (in Massachusetts in 1895), the women's vote was in favor of suffrage 25 to one.

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

(To be continued.)

#### CHURCH OFFERS STARVATION PAY.

Methodist Publishing House Tenders Girl \$2 Per Week for Long Hours.

Nashville, Tenn., May 22.—Two dollars a week to work from early in the morning until late at night with not time for study or recreation is how the Methodist Church would encourage employees of its publishing houses to be led "not into temptation."

This sum was offered a young woman of this place recently to become an employe of the Methodist Publishing House located here. Recommendations as to character were also demanded. Working people here consider no woman could have been more grossly insulted than to be offered such wages for such hard work.

This publishing concern is in open competition with public printers and is encouraging other publishers to lower wages to the starvation point. These publishers would, of course, point to the church, which is usually considered as being capable of doing the "right thing," as being the leader in lowering wages.

The Methodist publishing houses are in an open fight with the unions of the printing trades, having refused on several occasions to have anything to do with members of labor unions that insist on

maintaining their unions scales of wages and hours of work.

Since this unreasonable offer has been made it has aroused considerable comment in labor circles in Nashville.

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The Buck Stove and Range Co. in our "We don't patronize list."

—Norman D. Lippincott.

## Socialists of St. Louis! Increase the Circulation of St. Louis Labor! This is Your Paper!

#### IMPORTING STRIKE BREAKERS.

Smuggling Eight Hundred Men to Crush Union Labor.

The following clipping from a Norwegian paper has been sent to The Journal for publication:

"Eight hundred Norwegian sailors, mostly from the eastern part of the country, are about to leave for America. The majority of them are engaged by contracts to sail on the great lakes."

It would appear that the Lake Carriers' Association is preparing to evade the contract labor laws and import these men from Christiansand, Norway, through Canada, for use of the lake boats, to break up the present strike of the union seamen. The contract labor laws prevent the wholesale importation of these men into the United States by the Carriers' Association. Canadian laws are not so stringent and it is a very easy matter for the Carriers' Association to take the men to a Canadian port, such as Windsor, opposite Detroit, or, Sault Ste. Marie, Canada, where the boats can pick up all the men on the Canadian side and then open up the lake season full blast, leaving the Lake Seamen's Union out in the cold.

The Lake Carriers' Association was well informed as to the industrial depression abroad and took full advantage of the situation to round up the eight hundred Norwegian, Swedish and Danish seamen in Christiansand for importation to Canada.

The defiance of the laws by the Lake Carriers' Association, however, did not stop at merely rounding up the men; nearly all of them are already signed up to contracts to work on the lakes.

It had been the hope of the seamen when they struck that they would be protected by the contract labor laws. They knew that it was altogether too dangerous a business to try to run the lake boats with inexperienced hands, especially in such dangerous waters as the head of Lake Michigan, Lake Huron and St. Mary's river, as well as the shallow stretches of the rapidly desiccating Lake Erie. They knew that they could not take a boat from Duluth to Buffalo with an inexperienced crew of landlubbers, and the question here resolved itself into getting experienced seamen. Experienced seamen in America or Canada were not to be had and the only place to go was to the seafaring nations abroad.

The eight hundred men who have signed up are in all probability entirely unconscious of the fact that they are being brought over in violation of American laws as strike breakers. The Lake Seamen's Union has been awakened to the gravity of the situation by the report from Norway, and will probably make it its business to notify sailors in all foreign countries, through the International Seamen's Union that there is a strike on the great lakes and that any seaman signing contracts for work on the lakes will be placed in the position of a strike breaker.

As soon as the word of the importation of contract labor was taken to the Lake Seamen's Union, the officials immediately notified all immigration officers to be on the lookout for eight hundred Norwegians who were being brought over, and the United States authorities are expected to intercept any overt attempt to openly break the law by bringing the men to the American side of the lakes. The Carriers' Association has been carrying things in such a high-handed manner with the men that such an overt attempt is feared if the authorities are not vigilant.

This is the most wholesale attempted importation of contract labor to take place in recent years. It is on a much larger scale than the small importations of Chinese labor now taking place along the Canadian and Texas boundaries, where only small parties are smuggled in for use on the railways.

"Those fellows will not get in here," said Secretary Hanson of the Lake Seamen's Union. "We will take care of that. There will be trouble moving any of the tied-up boats across rivers to Canada, and even then, if the men are signed, they will be amenable to the contract labor law, because we understand the contracts were signed in Norway."

#### Socialist Party Picnic.

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

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

## THE FACT IS

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

## The Buck's Stove & Range Co.

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

## Is Still Unfair to Organized Labor

Judge Wright of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, to whom the case was appealed, sentenced  
**GOMPERS, MITCHELL AND MORRISON**  
to twelve, nine and six months' jail imprisonment for alleged viola-

tion of the injunction, which would mean that Organized Labor shall be deprived of the freedom of press and speech and that a union man or woman would not even be allowed to think of the possibility to

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

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

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

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

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

### SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

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

## BUTTING AGAINST STONE WALLS

The National Manufacturers' Association held another convention. At the New York Astoria Hotel Messrs. Van Cleave, Parry, Post, Kirby & Co. competed with each other in denouncing the "Labor Trust." Once more they decided that Trade Unionism and Socialism must go, must disappear from the free American soil.

No doubt, the Manufacturers' Association is a powerful organization. Men representing millions of dollars of property are associated for the express purpose of protecting their interests. With them business is God, and where business ends the world ends. Business for breakfast, business for dinner, business for supper. Business in their friendship, business in their religion, business in their patriotism.

With them the alpha and omega of life is business. Every action of theirs is based on business interests. With them there can not be any other conception of life but business. Whatever good or bad they may do, it is business with them.

Working men, women and children long hours at low wages is their business.

Selling cheap commodities at exorbitant prices is their business. Breaking up labor unions and pressing the wage workers into a state of slavish submission is their business.

Fighting Socialism and the Socialist Party is part of their business; by doing so they are simply taking care of their own class interests.

On the other hand the working class is fighting the great battles of humanity, of progress, of civilization. The Unions and Socialist parties the world over are defending the rights of the wealth-producing masses, of the nations of the world. Future generations will look back on the present day world-wide Labor and Socialist movement as the greatest social revolution in the history of the human race, as the dawn of industrial and social democracy.

While admitting that the National Manufacturers' Association is a powerful organization, if viewed from the historical standpoint it is but an almost invisible little insect sitting on the great drive-wheel of social evolution.

When will Messrs. Van Cleave, Parry, Post, Kirby & Co. forget their imaginary importance and realize their own insignificance in the process of economic and social reconstruction?

## Trade Unions in Europe

Comrade Legien, the International Trade Union Secretary, just published the fifth annual report for 1907. It is an interesting document which shows the enormous growth of the International Trade Union movement. The membership of the unions in the several countries was as follows:

	1906.	1907.
Germany	2,215,165	2,446,480
England	2,106,283	2,106,283
Austria	448,279	501,094
Italy	273,754	387,384
Sweden	209,924	239,000
Belgium	158,116	181,015
Hungary	153,332	142,030
Switzerland	135,377	135,377
Holland	128,845	128,845
Denmark	98,432	109,914
Norway	25,339	48,215
Spain	32,405	32,612
Finland	32,000	32,000
Bulgaria	5,000	10,000
Servia	5,350	5,434
Croatia	.....	8,700

No official reports were received from the following countries, and Comrade Legien therefore adds these unofficial figures:

France (in 1904)	715,576
United States of America	1,586,885
Australia and New Zealand	213,136

The figures given for the United States seem to include only the A. F. of L. unions, while no mention is made of the 100,000 Railroad Brotherhood members and other organizations not directly affiliated. Two million will get nearer the actual membership of the Trades Unions in this country.

Secretary Legien gives the total membership of the Trade

Unions in 19 countries at 8,029,980. If we consider that all of the tremendous work of organization has been done within the last thirty or forty years we must admit that the labor movement is making wonderful progress.

Add to this army of Trade Unionists the millions of politically organized proletarians, as represented by the International Social-Democracy, we have good reasons to feel much encouraged. While here and there local defeats, local disappointments and local obstacles may have a depressing effect on the militant workers, we must not lose sight of the fact that the entire movement of the proletariat is continuous warfare against a powerful capitalist class. In war there are victories and defeats, periods of serious reaction and periods of great progress are part of the natural law of the labor movement, like the movements of the ocean waves. Action and reaction are natural allies, but the movement is going on in its irresistible course.

## Starved Amid Plenty

There lies in the morgue this morning the body of an unidentified man who died in this city of starvation. A man who starved to death in Pittsburg amid wealth unrivaled by that of Ormus and of Ind.

This is a curious truth, an odd thing, an event that must strike every beholder as a thing at variance with the natural order. It is a fact so pitiful that it wrings the heart and brings tears more scalding because they are futile to restore life to the inanimate form on the marble slab.

Starved to death where there is food and riches! It is a strange thing! It is a haunting mystery! It cannot be helped, for the victim is beyond aid, but this pitiful sacrifice can serve to arouse us all to the needs of others and to the duty of driving away the specter!—Pittsburg Dispatch.

## Editorial Observations

There Can Be No Socialism Without the Organized Working class.

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

H. H. Rogers Is Dead, But the Standard Oil Co. Is Still Doing business at the old stand.

The St. Louis Comrades' Attention Is Called to the Ninth Ward picnic to be held Sunday, June 6, at Risch's Grove. Pay the Ninth Warders a visit. You won't regret it.

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

Guess When You Will Take the First Walk Over the St. Louis Free Bridge. The Democratic machine succeeded in postponing the work three years. Now it's up to the Republican machine to show how much they can do for the Big Cinch capitalists.

Practically in Every Country in America, Europe and Australia the economic and political conditions have so shaped themselves that the Socialists are compelled to take up the everyday struggles of the proletariat, or leave the arena for good. The days are gone by when the Socialist movement was simply a federation of debating societies and sport clubs.

R. T. Crane, a Chicago Millionaire, Has Written a Letter to the members of the Legislature regarding the University of Illinois, in which he stated that the state would be better off if it applied the torch to the university and to all institutions in the "higher institution business, which are being aided or supported by state funds. "Instead of teaching young men to seek labor, they cause them to despise it, and the students leave the schools with the feeling that they are too good to work and are smart enough to make their living by their wits," said the gentleman, who seems to have the idea that the people don't like to work as they used to do.

The Tobacco Workers' Union Is Waging War Against the Tobacco Trust. One of the union's strongest points against the trust is the fact that women and children are displacing men in the trust factories and that sanitary conditions there are shockingly bad. The union's case against the trust is a strong one, if it were to be tried at the bar of disinterested humanity. Unfortunately, that court has no jurisdiction in such matters. It is political and economic power that counts in the tribunal where such contests must be decided. The weight of economic power is today on the side of the capitalists, and to hope that the trust can be broken up and conditions improved by re-establishing small industry is to hope for the impossible. The workers have the weight of political power on their side, if they once decide to use it. They can transform the Tobacco Trust into a public institution, owned and controlled by the whole people, of whom the workers are the majority, if they will act together to that end. Then there will be no need to complain of abuses, for the cause of these abuses will disappear with the removal of the profit-and-interest motive in control.—New York Evening Call.

### ST. LOUIS CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR UNION

Will Invite Clarence S. Darrow to Deliver Labor Day Address.

Last Sunday's meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union at 3535 Pine street authorized the Entertainment Committee to invite Clarence S. Darrow, the well-known Chicago attorney, who had charge of the Moyer-Haywood case, to deliver the Labor Day address on the first Monday in September. It was also decided that the Building Trades Council be invited to participate in the Labor Day parade and picnic.

Mr. Charles Dickendike, representative of the London Board of Trade, addressed the meeting in behalf of the laboring men of Great Britain. He asked the co-operation of the Trades Union Council in the gathering of data showing the difference in purchasing value of the higher wages in the United States and the wages in Great Britain. He said that when the average workman of England heard of the high wages in America he became discontented and at once wanted higher wages or came to America without taking into consideration the difference in the purchasing power of money in his own country and that of America. He asked that the Council appoint a committee to make a schedule of the average wage of St. Louis and vicinity and a corresponding schedule of the price of commodities used by the average workman. Mr. Dickendike has credentials signed by the secretary of the London Board of Trade, which corresponds to the Bureau of Commerce and Labor in the United States, also by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor. He will visit all of the principal cities in this country, gathering data intended to stop the emigration of the English laboring man to this country and make him content to stay at home.

### Campaign Deficit Fund.

The following contributions were received till May 25th: (27th Ward Club on list):

J. Miller	\$.50
J. H. Pickard	1.00
Otto Kaemmerer	1.00
T. Prendergast	.25
H. J. Morrison	.50
Henry Werdes	.50
7th Ward Club	3.00
Anton Hlavaty	.50
(1th Ward E. Branch):	
Carl Fauth	.25
Joseph Wiesmeier	.90
Oswald Braune	.25
(28th Ward, on list):	
E. B. Hall	1.00
Cash	1.00
Cash	.25
Previously reported	14.50
Total	\$25.40

### Typographical Union No. 8 Elects Officers.

At the annual election of Typographical Union No 8 the following candidates were successful: President, Charles Hertenstein; vice-president, Austin W. Biggs; secretary-treasurer, Harry S. Sharpe; executive committee, Edward C. Clark, F. G. Copeland, Stanley Crane and John G. Knight. Board of trustees, Malcolm W. Campbell, George F. Pfeil. Finance committee, Edgar P. Dunn, Joseph Giles and E. J. Madigan. Investigating committee, C. O. Bishop, Richard Goodenough and Bert N. Willoughby. Relief committee, C. J. Foster, Charles Grove and Charles M. Wilson. Sergeant-at-arms, Leslie W. Foster. Delegates to I. T. U. convention, James H. Mason, Sr., Wallace W. Cato, Joseph A. Jackson and Henry C. Braunhold.

### OUR BOOK DEPARTMENT

Books On  
Socialism, Labor, Science and Nature

Author.	Title.	Cloth.
AVELING	The Student's Marx	\$1 00
BAX	The Religion of Socialism	1 00
BEBEL	Woman and Socialism	1 00
BELLAMY	Looking Backward, a novel, paper, 50c.	1 00
BELLAMY	Equality, a novel, paper, 50c.	1 25
BEALS	The Rebel at Large	50
BENHAM	The Paris Commune, paper, 25c.	75
BLATCHFORD	God and My Neighbor	1 00
BLATCHFORD	Britain for the British	50
BLATCHFORD	Merric England, paper, 10c.	50
BOELSCHE	The Evolution of Man	50
BOELSCHE	Triumph of Life	50
BOUDIN	The Theoretical System of Karl Marx	1 00
BROOKS	The Social Unrest, paper 25c.	1 50
BRENHOLZ	The Recording Angel, a novel	1 00
BUCHNER	Force and Matter	1 00
BUCHNER	Man in the Past, Present and Future	1 00
CARPENTER	Love's Coming of Age	1 00
CARPENTER	Civilization; Its Cause and Cure	1 00
COMAN	Industrial History of the United States	1 25
CONVENTION REPORT	1904, paper, 50c.	1 00
DARWIN	Descent of Man	75
DARWIN	Origin of Species	75
DARROW	Crime and Criminals, paper, 10c.	50
DIETZGEN	The Positive Outcome of Philosophy	1 00
DIETZGEN	Philosophical Essays	1 00
ENGELS	The Origin of the Family	50
ENGELS	Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, paper, 10c.	50
ENGELS	Feuerbach	50
ENGELS	Landmarks of Scientific Socialism	1 00
FERRI	The Positive School of Criminology	50
FITCH	The Physical Basis of Mind and Morals	1 00
FRANCE	Germes of Mind in Plants	50
GHENT	Mass and Class, paper, 25c.	1 00
HAECKEL	The Riddle of the Universe	1 50
HAECKEL	Last Words on Evolution	1 00
HAECKEL	The Evolution of Man	1 00
HILQUIT	History of Socialism in the United States	1 50
HUME	The Abolitionists	1 25
HUNTER	Poverty, paper, 25c.	1 00
INGERSOLL	Shakespeare, a Lecture, paper, 25c.	50
INGERSOLL	Voltaire, a Lecture, paper, 25c.	50
JAURES	Studies in Socialism	1 00
KAUTSKY	Ethics and History	50
KAUTSKY	The Social Revolution	50
LABRIOLA	Materialistic Conception of History	1 00
LAFARGUE	The Sale of an Appetite	50
LAFARGUE	The Right to Be Lazy	50
LAFARGUE	Evolution of Property	1 00
LAMONTE	Socialism, Positive and Negative	50
LEWIS	The Rise of the American Proletariat	1 00
LIEBKNECHT	Biographical Memoirs of Marx	50
LIEBKNECHT	No Compromise, No Political Trading, paper, 10c.	50
LLOYD	Wealth Against Commonwealth	1 00
LORIA	The Economic Foundation of Society	1 25
LONDON	War of the Classes, paper, 25c.	1 00
MAYNARD	Walt Whitman, Poet.	1 00
MARX	Capital, Vol. I, Vol. II, each vol.	2 00
MARX AND ENGELS	Communist Manifesto, paper, 10c.	50
McGRADY	Beyond the Black Ocean, paper, 50c.	1 00
MESLIER	Superstition in All Ages, paper, 50c.	1 00
MEYER	The Making of the World	50
MEYER	The End of the World	50
MILLS	The Struggle for Existence	2 50
MORGAN	Ancient Society	1 50
MOREHOUSE	Wilderness of Worlds	1 00
MOORE	Better-World Philosophy	1 00
MOORE	The Universal Kinship	1 00
PAINE	Age of Reason, paper, 25c.	50
PAINE	Rights of Man, paper, 25c.	50
PAINE	Crisis, paper, 25c.	50
PLATO	The Republic, 5 books, each, 15c.	50
PLUMMER	Gracia, a Social Tragedy	1 25
PHILLIPS	Speeches, Lectures and Letters	1 50
RAPPAPORT	Looking Forward	1 00
RAYMOND	Rebels of the New South, a novel	1 00
RENAN	Life of Jesus, paper, 50c.	1 00
ROGERS	Work and Wages	1 00
SIMONS	Class Struggles in America, paper, 10c.	50
SIMONS	The American Farmer	50
SCHAEFFLE	Quintessence of Socialism	1 00
SINCLAIR	The Jungle	1 00
SPARGO	The Bitter Cry of the Children	1 50
SPARGO	Socialism	1 25
SPARGO	Capitalist and Laborer	50
SPARGO	The Socialists	50
SUE	The Silver Cross, paper, 25c.	50
TALLEYRAND	Letter to the Pope, paper, 25c.	50
TRAUBEL	Chants Communal	1 00
TEICHMANN	Life and Death	50
UNTERMAN	Science and Revolutions	50
UNTERMAN	The World's Revolutions	50
VAIL	Modern Socialism, paper, 25c.	75
VAIL	Principles of Scientific Socialism, paper, 35c.	1 00
VANDERVELDE	Collectivism and Industrial Evolution	50
VOLNEY	Ruins of Empires, paper 50c.	75
VOLTAIRE	The Man of Forty Crowns, paper, 25c.	50
VON SUTTNER	Lay Down Your Arms	75
WARD	Ancient Lowly; Vol. I, II; each vol.	2 00
WHITMAN	Leaves of Grass	75
WORK	What's So and What Isn't, paper, 10c.	50

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 8 p. m. daily. LABOR BOOK DEPT., 212 S. Fourth St., St. Louis, Mo.



# Latest News From the Field of Organized Labor

## The National Manufacturers' Association

**In National Convention Assembled, Declares Unceasing War on Organized Labor.— Socialism and the Socialist Movement Come in for a Share of the Union Haters' Wrath and Abuse—John Kirby of Dayton, O., Elected as Mr. Van Cleave's Successor to Continue the Hopeless Fight Against the Labor Movement.**

New York, May 20.—The luxurious banquet of the National Association of manufacturers in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria last night, which closed the national convention, in session since Monday, marked the end of a gathering which has never been exceeded in the bitterness of its antagonism to labor unionism in all its phases.

The rabidly anti-union tactics of the Manufacturers' Association under the leadership of Van Cleave have been criticised by many of the larger capitalists who control the basic industries of the nation and who think it wiser policy to hoodwink labor by a pretense of conciliation.

But the honors showered upon retiring President Van Cleave by the manufacturers, yesterday, the unanimous election of John Kirby, Jr., to carry on war against unionism inaugurated by Parry and Van Cleave, and the savage speeches delivered at the convention and the banquet, all expressed the determination of the manufacturers to carry on an uncompromising fight to the finish against every form of union activity.

"My policy is the policy of David M. Parry and J. W. Van Cleave," declared Mr. Kirby in his speech of acceptance. "I have been selected as your president because you know where I stand on the labor question, which is the real question that has brought us together. There can be no compromise with labor union criminals. The only way to handle that animal is to take him by the horns and shake him until he is obedient. If we keep compromising with these fellows they'll gradually get a little more until they get everything."

### "Beware of Socialism."

President Kirby denounced all philanthropists and men of prominence who gave personal recognition to leaders of the American Federation of Labor, and warned all manufacturers who were supporters of the churches and the Young Men's Christian Association to see that these institutions were not used to spread the seeds of Socialism and unionism.

Mr. Kirby was nominated by David M. Parry, the notorious union-smasher who was a former president of the association and author of a vicious anti-Socialist work called "The Scarlet Empire." Kirby is, if possible, an even more rabid opponent of unionism than his predecessor, Van Cleave. It is said by members of the association that it was Kirby who "educated" Parry and Van Cleave along these lines and infused them with a spirit of still greater hostility to the labor movement. Kirby is president of the Dayton Manufacturing Co., and was one of the most virulent enemies of the printers' eight-hour movement in that city. He is short in stature and in appearance is as mild a mannered man as ever scuttled a union or cut a wage scale. His election, which was unanimous, was followed by tumultuous applause and prolonged cheering.

All the attacks of the speakers on the labor movement were delivered under the guise of high-sounding phrases; and in the name of "Patriotism," "Americanism," "Christianity," "freedom" and "justice," the assembled self-styled "benefactors of mankind" were called upon to crush out the organizations formed to better the condition of the working class.

### Capitalistic Idealism Rampant.

The air was reeking with idealism and the bourgeois orators jumped nimbly back and forth between Christ and coin, patriotism and pay roll, altruism and account books, freedom and low wages, justice and long hours, the American flag and the beneficent effects of benzoate of soda, ideal manhood and the glorification of the seal. In the golden haze introduced in the capitalist breast by the occasion, all these things melted harmoniously together into one grand, sweet song of exceeding Profit. And as many a manufacturer, under the magical influence of oratorical rhetoric, cherished the hope that the wicked unions might finally be exterminated altogether, and became exalted with the vision of an abject working class and an unlimited industrial graft, their faces became transfigured and almost seraphic in expression. The hard lines of business worry and commercial struggle were softened and disappeared under the influence of the ideal.

These sentimental and idealistic features of the convention reached a climax in the grand presentation scene when retiring President Van Cleave was given a bronze tablet commemorating his administration, a costly ruby stickpin and a check for \$10,000 as a few slight tokens of his fellow members' appreciation of what they called "his heroic fight for industrial freedom as against trade union tyranny."

Mr. Ludwig Nissen made the presentation speech and he said, in part:

"With no other thought than with that of duty, as God gave you light to see it, you must have laid upon the altar of our common country your time, your energies, your health, your mental comfort and your fortune in unselfish devotion to the principle of righteous industrial liberty in the interest of employer and employe alike, in furtherance of the most idealistic Americanism.

"You have battled manfully and successfully for the preservation of our institutions which are founded upon the constitutional rock of human liberty and equal rights for all.

"Those of us who know you best and understand your motives know that your goal has been to re-establish in this country certain inalienable and constitutional rights which were fast and surreptitiously slipping away from our people in every avenue of life through the wanton and illegal acts of various organizations, having for their object the spreading over this land of the spirit of Socialism and anarchy.

"These are the tributes from your associates acting for themselves and on behalf of the ten and hundreds of thousands of wage earners and their families, who are grateful for the opportunity to earn a living free from tyranny and oppression, an opportunity made possible by the sturdy stand you and your associates have taken against militant labor unionism when it sought to order out workmen and close factories—a stand for liberty which has brought order out of chaos, which I beseech you to accept in the spirit in which they are tendered, accompanied by the Scriptural declaration: 'Well done, thou good and faithful servant.'

### Van Cleave Weeps and Talks of Love.

As Van Cleave stepped forward to receive the \$10,000 check with trembling hands, he mopped away the tears of emotion with his handkerchief, and the scene was one that would have brought moisture to the eyes of the most hardened industrial pirates—as indeed it did.

Afterwards he was presented with a diamond ring by the manufacturers and the Citizens' Industrial Alliance of California, and the purity of the stone was compared to the purity that was said to have "dominated his every action."

In accepting this last gift the man who has done his worst to defeat every bit of legislation in behalf of the working class said that "such things as this show that there is something worth living for and prove that human sympathy, human appreciation and human love is the best thing in life."

He probably meant it—at least for the time being. Ten thousand dollars would get on any man's feelings—especially if the

dollar is his ideal, his mode of expression and his concrete symbol of all other values.

In taking the chair upon his election, President Kirby spoke as follows, being repeatedly interrupted with applause:

### Kirby's Significant Inaugural Address.

"I was asked a number of times by newspaper reporters if I would not give them a little insight as to what my policy would be. Mr. Samuel Gompers has said that Mr. Van Cleave was permitted to continue in the presidency of this association last year because of the delicate situation he was in with reference to his little affairs, and that they did not want to throw him down in the midst of a fight of that kind, but that this year, while he was pretending to decline a re-election, the Manufacturers' Association was going to throw him out. I think if Mr. Gompers has an opportunity to read in the papers an account of what took place here this morning, and then, following that, an account of the fact that John Kirby has been elected to succeed Mr. Van Cleave, I do not know wherefrom he is going to draw any consolation, because, gentlemen, I can say to you now, what most of you know, and I do not know that I need to say what my policy will be with reference to one particular question, which is the question that has brought us here together today.

"The tariff is an important issue. Bankruptcy and currency are important, and so are many other things; but, gentlemen, the question that is uppermost in our minds today and that has been uppermost in our minds is the labor question (applause) there is no getting around the bush; and that is why I have been selected as president of this organization; not on account of my ability, not on account of my national reputation, nothing of that kind, but simply because you know where I stand on the labor question. That's why I have been elected your president today.

"Now, I realize that that question involves a great principle, a principle that should not be fooled with, should not be temporized with, should not be compromised. Not one jot, not one tittle should be given in to that principle if we are going to have America stay America. I believe that it is the sense of the members of this association to keep up this fight against all the odds that may be presented. Today the life of the American Federation of Labor is hanging by a thread. They are now pursuing a well-devised plan, seeking the aid of the women's clubs of the country; they are seeking the aid of the Y. M. C. A., and every philanthropic and religious organization that they can stick their wicked heads into, and planting the seeds of Socialism and anarchy as fast as they can accomplish anything.

### Watch for Socialism.

"I know that, because I have just raised a little rumpus in my own town on account of that very thing. We have there many men some of them have contributed as high as \$75,000 to a magnificent Y. M. C. A. building. My attention was called to a Sunday afternoon lecture entitled 'Praying and Preying, or Why Workmen Do Not Attend Church.' My suspicions were aroused immediately and I made investigation as to who the speaker was, and I found he was vice president of the Musicians' Union, general counsel for the organization and the man who ran the campaign in the last election in the interest of Organized Labor to defeat the candidate for judge because of two or three decisions which were unfavorable to Organized Labor. So I thought I would go around there and see what the gentleman had to say. He was tipped off before he went on to the platform, and assured the secretary that there would not be anything unsatisfactory to anybody; but as he was closing he said substantially this: After abusing all the great men who had been successful through life, and saying that was one reason why workingmen did not attend church, he said there are some things in this country that during the year of our Lord 1909 have got to be remedied. One is that if I do not want to buy a Buck's stove the law shall not say I shall buy a Buck's stove; a most ridiculous statement, but the idea was to get that little bit of seed impressed on that audience. The next thing he said was that the workingmen must not be prevented from obtaining their rights by injunctive interference by the courts. That law, said he, must be repealed. His next proposition was that when preachers preach the kind of doctrine that workingmen want to hear they will go to church. Now, I mention this matter in order that you gentlemen here who are subscribers and supporters of the Y. M. C. A. in different parts of the country may keep your ears and your eyes open to see that this thing is not creeping into your organizations wherever you are.

"If we think we have got these men licked, they bob up again (although I admire them for that); they keep at it all the time, and we have got to keep at it. Gentlemen, we can not lie down on this proposition. Now, what do you find all over this country today through another channel? We find men who ought to be ashamed of themselves, men who know better, and if they do not know better, they ought to be ashamed that they don't know better, men of prominence, harboring the leaders of that organization, associating with them, putting them at the head of organizations and sending them out over this country to address women's clubs; making prominent ladies of this country presidents of the women's branches of this state, that state and the other state. And I say to you, gentlemen, with all frankness and without fear of being contradicted that this is the greatest danger we have got, and that is the worst enemy we have got to fight.

"If it had not been for that class of people and for that enemy, Organized Labor of the militant type would have been as dead as a mackerel today. Leave the question between Organized Labor and the men who are directly interested in it, and they will settle it without any question or any trouble. Take away from their practices the evils, the lawlessness, the viciousness, the picket, coercion and their criminal acts and let them stand squarely and fairly as a business proposition, and we can take care of the labor question and solve the labor problem without any of this philanthropic aid which these people think they are giving for the benefit of humanity. I want to say this much on this question, because I have been asked what will be my policy, and I am going to answer that question finally and stop there. My policy is the policy of David M. Parry and J. W. Van Cleave.

### Says Unionism Is Rebellion.

"David M. Parry came into the arena and waged battle against this devil with seven heads and ten horns that was stalking up and down the earth demanding that no man should work, buy or sell, save he that had the name or mark of the beast upon his right hand or on his forehead. Other men rallied to his support and today, instead of Organized Labor controlling the commerce and industries of the country we find the principal leaders of this rebellion against constitutional government sentenced to jail at the national capital.

"The courts of this land are not only sufficiently potent, but they have the courage to dispense justice where justice is demanded and to whom it is due, regardless of sympathy for or encouragement given to those who violate the law and defy the courts, whether that sympathy and that encouragement be much or little, whether it be the result of honest opinion or otherwise, or whether it comes from the President of the United States or from a ward politician.

"In the face of its record, and in fact of the fact that organized

resistance to its wicked policies has already reversed its reign of power and started it on the down grade, we are asked by men of exalted position, who think it wise statesmanship, to co-operate with such a turbulent, law-defying and merciless body of men in an effort to solve the so-called labor problem by conciliation and compromise. Should we do it?

"Should we, like cowards, lay down the sword and shield of patriotism, hoist the flag of truce and march side by side with those who neither revere nor respect the flag of our country, and who employ every means at their command to destroy the institutions which have made this country the envy of the world.

"Organized Labor of the kind for which Gompers, Mitchell, Debs and men of that kind stand has so demoralized the industrial world that only the most persistent action on the part of those who believe in the preservation of our institutions can restore its equilibrium.

### Labor Threatens Revolution.

"But when politicians, preachers and educators, as well as other men of good standing and reputation, many of whom know little or nothing about the real issues which the practical workings of the system involves, sympathize with and otherwise play into the hands of these men, the problem of reconstructing industrial and commercial conditions and placing them back where they belong, become a more serious one; and the closed shop, restriction of output, the boycott, the sympathetic strike, the elimination of personal effort as a means of personal advancement, and the many other equally wrong and fallacious doctrines preached and practiced by Organized Labor, as well as the lawless methods employed to enforce such doctrines, are given an impetus which adds to the difficulty of combating them.

"The revolution which threatens the overthrow of the French Republic foreshadows the fate which awaits this Republic if lawless unions and law-defying Socialism are to direct legislation and dictate the decisions of our courts.

"In the fall of 1907 Mr. Van Cleave, with the consent and cooperation of the board of directors of this association, established the National Council for Industrial Defense, which has affiliated with it 186 national, state and local associations, for which it is the accredited agent and authorized representative in all matters pertaining to national legislation where ultra trade unionism is involved.

"This concentration of influence has already proven to be a wonderful power at Washington and has reached several state legislatures, where its general counsel, Mr. Emery, has appeared before committees having labor bills in charge and, in the name of the council, has opposed the measures in such convincing manner as to prevent, in some cases, their further consideration.

"The work accomplished at Washington during the early part of 1908, with Mr. Van Cleave at the wheel and Mr. Emery at the throttle, and, again, at the national Republican convention, first, in securing the defeat of the plan of the American Federation of Labor, indorsed and supported by President Roosevelt, to secure the adoption of an anti-injunction law and a law exempting it from the operation of the Sherman anti-trust law; and, second, the defeat of the same influence to secure the injection into the Republican national platform of planks pledging the party to such legislation, was phenomenal and shows clearly what concentrated action under wise leadership can do.

"If we of today meet our duties manfully, do right as God and our conscience shall give us to see the right, the hopes of the fathers will be realized, their prayers answered and the God who presides over the destinies of nations will make America the chosen instrument for spreading civilization and Christianity throughout the world, preparing it for the coming of Him whose right it is to reign."

C. W. Post, the notorious anti-union advertiser, was among those elected to the board of directors. Francis H. Sullivan of the Watson-Stillman Company, was elected treasurer.

### Anti-Trust Law Useful Against Unions.

James A. Emery, speaking on "Legislation Affecting Labor Relations," denounced "that peculiar thing which Socialists call class consciousness," and said that it placed allegiance to labor organizations above the law of the land.

Mr. Emery also opposed any change in the Sherman anti-trust act on the ground that it afforded the most effective protection against boycotts by labor unions, and also protected the manufacturers against "the great trusts who, if unrestricted, could impose their will upon the great body of business men who must take their raw material." He said that the Sherman law was useful in such strikes as the Debs A. R. U. strike of 1893.

The traffic committee recommended "the widest latitude to those responsible for our transportation facilities."

"At the banquet the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, praised the German system of old age pensions. Chas. E. Littlefield spoke on "The Iniquity of Anti-Injunction Legislation." Congressman Charles N. Fowler of New Jersey, in an address dealing mainly with banking reform, said that "the whole business world is moving rapidly toward single units in each line of production," and contended such corporate power should not be destroyed, but that each worker should be given a share in the business, which he called "commercial Socialism."

### STRIKE TIES UP TRAFFIC.

### Georgia Railroad Management Makes No Effort to Move Trains.

Atlanta, Ga., May 23.—Traffic on the Georgia Railroad was tied up today by the firemen's strike. The management is not trying to move trains and announces it has the men, the means and the equipment to proceed, and will do so when the state offers protection to the employes and property.

Acting under advices from First Assistant Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the engineers did not report at the yards, because of the danger from mobs along the road anxious to beat and injure the strike breakers and the negro firemen.

Last night General Manager Scott of the Georgia sent a wire to Gov. Hoke Smith, putting the blame on the governor, asserting that his failure to act was responsible for the condition of affairs.

Gov. Smith replied today showing that all he could do would be to order out troops and in that case engineers and firemen would be made targets of marksmen scattered through the woods.

Gov. Hoke Smith wired the sheriff of McDuffie County to cooperate with the municipal authorities and to summon all deputies necessary to protect life and property. In this county is located Thomson, where the crowd issued their ultimatum last night that no trains should pass carrying either non-union firemen or negro firemen.

Attorney General Hart, after conferences with both sides today made a report to the governor, in which he proposed that each side choose three Georgians, and these six, with Manager Scott of the Georgia and Second Vice President Ball of the striking firemen, should arbitrate the matter. This plan will be submitted to Scott and Ball. It is rumored in Atlanta that Mr. Scott has left for Louisiana to hold a conference with Milton Smith of the Louisville & Nashville, which operates the Georgia road under lease.

### Socialism Not a Made-to-Order Scheme.

The Socialism of to-day 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.

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



# STUDIES IN SOCIALISM

## THE MISSION of the WORKING CLASS

By Rev. Charles H. Vail.

### III.

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

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

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

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

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

But this is not all. We are told that of the 1,168,343 firms doing business in the United States and Canada in 1897, 233,332 either failed or wound up their affairs after losing their last dollar. At this rate it would take but about five years to wipe out the existence of the whole middle class were there not an equal number standing ready to invest their small earnings or inheritance in middle class enterprises. But the supply is not inexhaustible. The wealth of these aspirants of bankruptcy will soon be absorbed by the plutocracy and then society will be divided into two classes—a few hundred prodigiously wealthy families on the one side and the great mass of proletarians on the other.

The middle class reads its own doom in the concentration of wealth in the hands of the few. The field of production is already nearly closed, and the men of means, having nowhere else to invest their increasing wealth, are now beginning to invade the field of distribution, and the small store will, in a few years, be as scarce as the small factory is now.

Let us not be deceived by statistics here. There was an apparent growth of the middle class from 1880 to 1890; a growth in quantity, but a decrease in quality. Those entering the mercantile middle class were not attracted there by any enlargement of its field of opportunities; they were driven there by the closing up of other avenues of employment and enter only to feed the fire of bankruptcy. Driven from the field of production, they enter the mercantile body only as a halting place on their way to commercial death. This very phenomenon is a symptom of the approaching collapse. As before pointed out, concentration in this field has been delayed, but the time has now come when it will go forward with alacrity as the other fields for investment are being closed. The statistics of 1900 will undoubtedly show a rapid decrease in the number of the middle class. Is it any wonder, then, that the middle class should raise a cry of protest against this concentration when it sees its special privileges vanishing before the approaching trustification of industry?

Its protest however, is not in behalf of the laboring class, but in behalf of its own existence. Its cry is not against the exploiting system of production, but against the new capitalism, represented by plutocracy, becoming the sole exploiter. The middle class does not object to some riding on the backs of other, it only objects to being the party ridden. The old capitalism cries out against the new, because it feels the iron heel of capitalistic oppression.

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

(To be continued.)

FREE SAMPLE COPIES.

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

### Finland Socialists Elect Eighty-four Members of Diet and Poll 320,000 Votes in Election.

Helsingfors, Finland, May 18.—The Socialists have again swept everything before them in the Finnish elections, not only holding to their big lead of 31 votes in the Finnish Diet but gaining one seat over their rivals and adding ten thousand votes to the party poll. Eighty-four Socialists have been elected to the Diet, the party polling more than 320,000 votes. This great victory was gained in the face of greater difficulties than any which have hitherto confronted the party, the whole influence of the Czar and reactionary Russian officialdom being thrown into the election to unite the opposition and crush the Socialists. The party was further handicapped by the defalcation of the party treasurer, which left the campaigners without funds. This defalcation was also seized upon by the opposition to discredit the party in every way. Another factor in the election was the fear that there might be some apathy among the party voters because of the fact that there was a general strike in progress and no revolutionary excitement, as at the time the two former victories were gained. The Czar dissolved the Diet at what he thought an opportune moment in order that the Socialists might be beaten. The election is the answer of the party to the Czar. The last two Finnish elections resulted as follows:

	1907.	1908
Social-Democratic Party	329,946	340,082
Finnish Party	243,573	205,633
Young Finns Party	121,604	114,819
Swedish Party	112,267	103,307
Agrarian League	51,242	48,667
Christian Workers' League	13,801	20,553
Miscellaneous	18,557	3,789

Total ..... 890,990 ..... 866,850  
The two former Diets have had members from the various parties as follows:

	1907.	1908.
Social-Democratic Party	80	83
Finnish Party	59	54
Young Finns Party	25	27
Swedish Party	24	25
Agrarian League	10	9
Christian Workers' League	2	2
Miscellaneous		

The holding of the great Socialist vote is largely due to the activity of the women. The labor unions, all of which are affiliated with the party, also contributed to the result.

### The Czar Exiles Eighteen Socialists.

Moscow, May 18.—The trial of members of the local Social-Democratic organization came to a close here today. Eighteen of the prisoners were sentenced to exile for life in Siberia and 20 others are to be imprisoned in a fortress for terms varying from one to three and a half years. The exiles include Professor Rochkoff of the University of Moscow, whose connection with the party for a number of years has been a mystery to the police. The authorities were aware that one of the most competent members of the central committee resided permanently in Russia, but they never identified this man with the university authority on Russian history. When Professor Rochkoff was betrayed by his own carelessness he went to St. Petersburg, instead of fleeing abroad, and continued his activity under a false passport for four years before he was arrested in 1908. During the year preceding his imprisonment, he wrote a valuable work on the economic condition of Russia in the sixteenth century. The other condemned men include Police Judge Sparksky and Instructor Presin of the University of Moscow, who will serve terms of two years and 18 months respectively.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

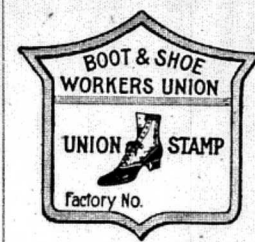
them, the elected public officials. They select the executives, bribe the legislatures and corrupt the courts of justice. They own and censor the press. They dominate the educational institutions. They own the nation politically and intellectually just as they own it industrially.

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

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

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

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



## By Insisting Upon Purchasing UNION STAMP SHOES

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

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

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

## Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 Summer St., Boston Mass.

John F. Tobin, Pres.

Chas. L. Baine, Sec.-Treas.

### ASK FOR

## MANEWAL'S BREAD

Because It is Strictly Union-Made

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

## MANEWAL BREAD CO.

Both Phones

## Bartenders' Union Local 51

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

When You Buy

## Mercantile and "305"

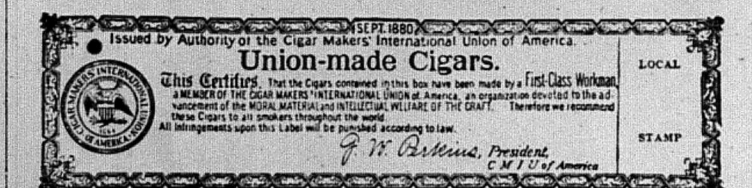
## CIGARS

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.

## Remember, no CIGARS are Genuine Union-Made

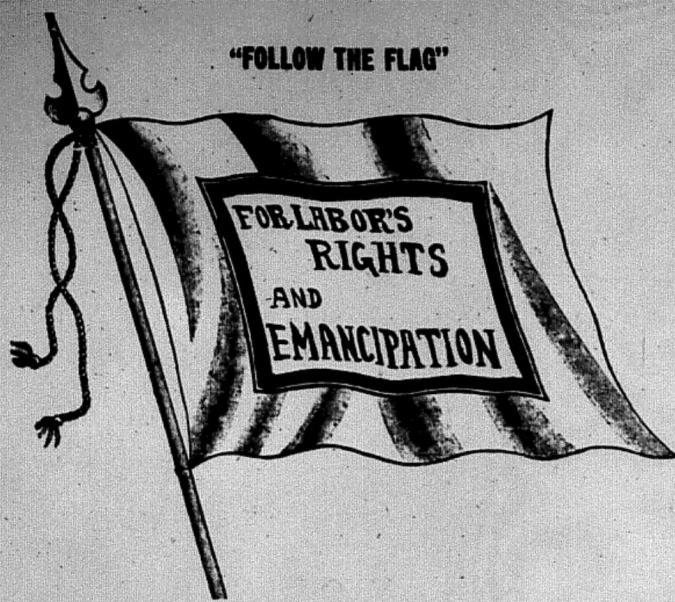


UNLESS THE BOX BEARS THE

## Blue Union Label



"FOLLOW THE FLAG"



NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Have been reported by the following comrades and friends for St. Louis Labor:

R. L. Lashley, Missouri, 1; H. Spradling, 1; M. Polonovsky, 1; M. Brosin, 8; O. Pauls, 3; W. R. Bowden, 1; R. D. Morrison, Missouri, 3; W. F. Crouch, 1; A. M. Kinney, Kansas, 1; John Marty, 1; Hy Schwarz, 3; Comrade, 4; J. J. Sommers, 1; H. J. Morrison, 1; F. J. Kloth, 1. Total, 31.

Arbeiter-Zeitung:

Henry Schutte, 1; John Potolsky, 1; C. H. Goehring, 1; Wm. F. Crouch, 1; Herman Hammer, 1; Karl Kuehler, 1. Renewals were reported by Wm. Kraas, Fred Beck, Indianapolis, Ind.; Branch 1, S. P., Paterson, N. J.; Hugo Zessin, S. Hadley, Falls, Mass.; C. Schroppel, Indianapolis, Ind.; Frank Badstuber, Toledo, Ohio; Dr. Schweter, Buffalo, N. Y.; Ernst Fuchs, Toledo, Ohio; Jos. Pisch, Albany, Tex.; E. Theobald, Toledo, O.

Comrades, during these days of Democratic and Republican prosperity the working people must be made acquainted with our press. How can we ever expect them to join our ranks if their reading is confined to capitalist newspapers?

## Missouri Socialist Party

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

Winfield R. Gaylord.

Scott County comrades want a good speaker for their monster Fourth of July picnic at Morley and the state office is trying to get enough dates to secure State Senator Gaylord of Wisconsin.

Comrade Gaylord will reach Missouri about July 1, according to present calculations. All points in the southern part of the state that want meetings are requested to write the state office at an early date. You will find it easy to get big audiences to hear a Socialist senator tell of his actual experiences in the legislative field. The terms are \$5 and expenses for a lecture if we use him for two weeks or more. Get busy and arrange for a rousing big demonstration in your neighborhood. When your neighbors have heard Gaylord speak on "Socialists in Action" they will gladly give ear to your future propaganda.

Stick to It.

Secretary Foster of Hannibal sends in some dues and says he intends to stir the local comrades to action again. There has been very little doing for some time in Hannibal, but it is time to brace up and get busy. A number of other locals are behind in dues and the secretary needs to get on the job in livelier fashion. This is the busy season for farmers and that probably accounts for some of the delay, but Socialists should always find time to attend meetings and keep the local doing something.

Wants to Get to the Schoolhouses.

Comrade McAllister is back from his trip to Girard and is mad all through about the Warren verdict. He had some good meetings on the way, particularly at McKinley and Aurora. He finds the best place to work is out in the school districts and is anxious to get to work again. Comrades in Polk, St. Clair, Henry, Cass, Bates and nearby counties that want to carry the message of Socialism should write the state office how long they can use McAllister. Terms are very reasonable and he will do the cause a world of good in places that have never heard a Socialist speaker. The best plan is to take McAllister for a week, placing him in the surrounding schoolhouses at first and then winding up in town with a big rally for the finish.

Socialism in Your Local Paper.

How would you like to have good Socialist reading matter in your home paper? This, too, at very small cost to yourself. The Minnesota comrades are making extensive use of the plate matter that is furnished by the National Office and are enthusiastic over the results. They are reaching thousands of people every week that would, otherwise, never hear the Socialist idea expounded. The cost is \$1 for a page of six columns. About the best plan is to interview the editor of your local paper and see if he will use it, if not every week, then once in a while. The local could easily afford to pay for the plate matter and furnish it free to local papers. It would be the cheapest and most effective kind of propaganda. In a way, using the enemy's weapons upon himself. The Quorum is securing further information on this matter and will soon be in position to explain it more fully. In the meantime, think it over and you must conclude that here is a field we have been neglecting. Comrades or locals that think they can use some of this plate matter are urgently requested to write the state office about it.

ASSIST THE BAKERS!

DOES THE BREAD UNION



YOU EAT BEAR THIS LABEL?

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

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

They are opposed to short hours and high wages.

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

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

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

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

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

## CIGARMAKERS' CHAT.

A splendid Financial Report Issued by the International.

Cigarmakers' Union has just issued one of the most complete historical resumes of the international's financial transactions ever put forth. It shows that during 1908 the union paid out \$586,255 in benefits. In a little over 29 years, when the benefit system was first partially adopted, the international union has paid out \$8,372,783.

Analyzed, the table issued by the international union reveals the fact that last year the sum of \$46,613 was loaned to members, \$32,423 was paid in strike benefits, \$184,755 to sick members, \$220,979 in death and disability benefits, and \$101,483 to those out of work. The union has a total of \$705,960 in the treasury and the total membership is now 47,120.

The dues paid by the members range from 15 to 30 cents per week, and in 1908 the total cost per member for all benefits averaged a fraction over \$12, being about 25 per cent more than paid in during the previous year and due, of course, to the industrial depression precipitated by the Wall street wolves. The out-of-work benefits paid in 1908, for example, amounted to \$101,488, whereas in 1907 the payments to the unemployed totaled but \$19,497.

The Cigarmakers' International Union stands like a rock of Gibraltar against the crushing waves of hard times and the attacks of plutocratic enemies alike. The United States Tobacco Co. (better known as the trust) has used every scheme possible to weaken and destroy the union in order to obtain an absolute monopoly of the tobacco business, beat down wages, employ women and children, and thus be enabled to pile up still larger dividends for the capitalistic parasites in control of that institution.

The trust has so far failed to crush the cigarmakers because they stood together in the face of all opposition, and for the reason that the people largely demanded only blue union-labeled cigars, thus backing up with their purchasing power the men who stood on the firing line battling for decent conditions for American workers.

But there is no telling what will happen if the people become indifferent or ignorantly purchase the smoke products of the greedy, merciless trust. It will mean that the cigarmakers will go down, and if they go down others will fall with them, too, for we are pretty much in the same boat. Therefore, the man who purchases a cigar that comes from a box that does not bear the union label is helping the trust to crush American labor. Remember that! And smoke only union-made products, and thus aid the cigarmakers to obtain a square deal not only for themselves but for YOU.

Socialist Party Picnic at Risch's Grove on Sunday, June 20.

The Entertainment Committee of the Socialist Party of St. Louis is making arrangements for a family picnic to be held at Risch's Grove, in Luxemburg (south of Carondelet, on Lemay Ferry road), Sunday, June 20. Further particulars will be announced later on.

## National Socialist Platform

Adopted at Chicago Convention, May, 1908.

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

## General Demands.

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

## Industrial Demands.

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

## Political Demands.

8. The extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the amount of the bequests and to the nearness of kin.
9. A graduated income tax.
10. Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women, and we pledge ourselves to engage in an active campaign in that direction.
11. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall.
12. The abolition of the Senate. The abolition of the power usurped by the Supreme Court of the United States to pass upon the constitutionality of the legislation enacted by Congress. National laws to be repealed or abrogated only by act of Congress or by a referendum of the whole people.
14. That the constitution be made amendable by majority vote.
15. The enactment of further measures of general education and for the conservation of health. The bureau of education to be made a department. The creation of a department of public health.
16. The separation of the present bureau of labor from the department of commerce and labor, and the establishment of a department of labor.
17. That all judges be elected by the people for short terms, and that the power to issue injunctions shall be curbed by immediate legislation.
18. The free administration of justice.

Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole power of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry and thus come to their rightful inheritance.—(National Platform Adopted at the 1908 Convention.)

## The Latest Coats



THE sketch on the left shows a useful, tight-fitting coat, suitable to be made up in serge, cloth or coating. Braid and buttons form the trimming; they are arranged down center of front, round the foot, also a few inches higher up, and edge the sleeves at wrist, and revers. Hat of soft drawn silk, trimmed with feathers.

Materials required: 5 yards 46 inches wide, 2 dozen yards braid, 2½ dozen buttons, 4 yards lining.

The second illustration is that of a loose, graceful coat, serge or cashmere; it is lined through with silk the color of material. The turn-down collar has a plain hem at the edge, and has slits cut and button-holed and tied in a loose knot in front, with tassels attached to the ends; tassels are also sewn on the sleeve points.

Materials required: 5 yards 46 inches wide, 4 tassels, 2¼ yards ribbon, 10 yards silk for lining.

## MAKES THE BATH BENEFICIAL

Long-Headed Young Woman Has Ideas of Her Own as to the Needed Ablutions.

One athletic young woman indulges frequently in what she calls her "home-made Turkish bath." It is a fact, as she says, that one cannot always cleanse the skin thoroughly with only soap and water and comparatively smooth cloth. A cold-cream bath on the face will prove that. Therefore she takes a small scrub brush, of the sort sometimes sold in drug stores for nail brushes, and, first wetting the body with a sponge and hot water, scrubs the whole surface of the skin with the brush and a thick soap lather. This goes down into the pores and cleanses them, carries off more old skin and particles of dust and waste than the ordinary wash cloth, and stimulates the circulation. The soap is next thoroughly rinsed off with hot water, and the bath followed by a cold shower and a brisk rub. For the not too vigorous person, a slight rest adds to the beneficial effect, but, whether with or without the concluding soap, the treatment will be found both refreshing and invigorating.

## WORK OF THE WISE HOSTESS

Study and Close Application of Little Things Has Put Her in Proud Position.

A hostess whose little dinners or luncheons are never long or expensive, but described at all times as perfection, with delicious surprises included that do not interfere with the night's good rest, declares that these gastronomical achievements are often suggested to her merely by seeing the ingredients in juxtaposition. This may happen through the carelessness of the butcher boy or the groceryman, both having returned with "forgotten" articles that have been thrown without intent for such effect upon the same table. In this way a most delectable combination of oysters and macaroni occurred which was tempered by cheese and paprika and some shredded green peppers. Another time a stuffing for peppers ensued, for which the secret has never been told. Another invention is a salad of chopped celery, to which grape fruit, orange and nuts are added, and over this a French dressing with tarragon vinegar, aided by chopped onion and a wee bit of sugar. An accompaniment to this salad is a cheese souffle done in tiny balls, arranged in a pyramid on toasted biscuits. Paprika is plentifully sprinkled over all to give a snap, but not bring tears, a cayenne would.

## TEA GOWN.



An exceedingly simple but effective style is illustrated here. The gown is in old rose cashmere, and has a yoke and sleeve bands of braided velvet; the gown is set to the yoke without any fullness, it falls straight to the foot, where it is cut rather full. Materials required: Six yards 48 inches wide, 1 yard velvet.

## The Cabriolet.

A novel piece of headgear is the cabriolet with one string only, and that a long one capable of being wound around the neck and left to flow down the back.

## The Puritan Collar.

The high stiff linen collar has had its day, and with summer shirt waists will be worn soft stocks or the cool, pretty turned-down collars in Dutch or Puritan style. These collars are very easy to make, and, as the distinction of handmade neckwear is always recognized, a supply of turned-down collars should be made up at home. Fine linen lawn is the proper material to use, and the collar may be worked with heavy white dots, a dainty scalloping finishing the edge, or it may be trimmed with cluny or torchon lace. Sometimes there is merely a narrow lace edge with a little embroidered pattern above. Other pretty collars show an edge of the lace, with a narrow insertion running around an inch above.

## Cretonne Used for Embroidery Bag.

A nice little embroidery bag is made of cretonne covered with two embroidery hoops, and finished at the ends with cardboard covered with cretonne just the size of the hoops. In other words, the bag is built like a barrel, with an opening at the side. This opening is held together by lacing with ribbon or by two buttons.

The bag is carried by ribbon loops, which are fastened at each end to the embroidery hoops. It is pretty and the sewing materials do not get lost when thus protected.

## Dressy Bows of White Net.

To make a bow which is very dressy to wear with a linen waist, select a pretty piece of white net and cut a strip one-half yard long and six inches wide.

Hem it on all sides and trim the two short ends with narrow lace ruffle.

Gather it through the center and form three gathered loops on each side of the central line, making them in graduate depths, the central ones smallest; bring the ends out straight with the third loops.



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—Given by the—

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—At—

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Bellefontaine Cars to End of Line.

### Socialist News Review

Socialist News From Wisconsin.

As a result of several months of careful work a local of seven members has been organized at Hartford, in the central part of the state. The secretary of the Trades Council is a member and was elected secretary of the organization.—The Finnish local recently organized at Superior starts out with 22 members.—The Lettish comrades at Heineman propose to conduct a continuous performance so far as propaganda is concerned. They recently applied for a German speaker to speak three hours in the forenoon, and an English speaker to speak five hours on the afternoon shift. We believe in the eight-hour day in Wisconsin.—The Social-Democrats in the City Council in Milwaukee stand like a stone wall against the capitalistic schemes of their opponents. It seems now that their resolute stand may yet compel the Mayor and the City Council to grant the public schools the full amount of bonds voted by the people.—Comrade E. H. Thomas, the Wisconsin State Secretary, began her lecture tour of the state last Sunday, May 16. She will speak at various points throughout the state during the next three weeks.—Special arrangements are being made to secure Comrade Latimer of the Illinois University for organization and lecture work in the state during June and July. Comrade W. A. Jacobs will take up the work in July and August. In this way it is proposed to work up every possible field during the summer.

Successful Meeting in Murphysboro, Ill.

The Murphysboro, Ill., daily papers publish a full column report of a Socialist meeting at which Comrade Pope was the principal speaker. We quote:

The Socialists of Murphysboro and others interested in the doctrine taught by that party gathered at the courthouse on Saturday night to hear a talk on "Panics—Their Cause and Cure," by L. G. Pope of St. Louis. Attorney Pope made a very interesting exposition on the teachings of the party he represented, and his audience paid strict attention all the way through.

Mr. Pope said, during his talk, that the cause of panics is that the producers—the laboring people—can not buy from the market what they put into the market. In other words, the laboring man's wages are so small in proportion to the amount that goes to the capitalist that he is unable to buy as much goods as he manufactures, especially at the high price demanded above the cost of production. This inability to dispose of all the goods manufactured causes the capitalists to close down their factories, rendering the situation even more critical.

"There are just two ways to make money," said the speaker. "One way is to make it with your own mind and muscle and the other is to get the other fellow to make it." The capitalists are those who are "getting the other fellow to make it."

"If every able-bodied man under the age of 50 and over the age of 16 could work at some useful employment, he could produce all the wealth that is now produced and would need to work only two or three hours a day."

Condition of Belgian Socialist Party.

Brussels, May 18.—The report of National Secretary Maes of the Belgian Labor Party at the 24th annual congress held recently in this city showed that the dues-paying membership of the party for 1908 was 180,000, an increase of 14,000 over 1907. The number of Socialist voters cast at the legislative elections of the period 1906-1908 was 492,210, an increase of 23,116 over the period 1904-1906. At present the Socialists have 35 deputies and eight senators in Parliament, 93 members of provincial legislatures and 800 members of municipal and village governments. The Socialist press consists of 11 dailies, 20 weeklies, 7 monthlies and 20 trade union journals which support the Socialist movement. The strongest of the dailies is the People of Brussels, which has a circulation of about 70,000. The Belgian labor unions have about 150,000 members, of whom 70,000 are affiliated with the union commission of the Labor Party; 40,000 belong to their local Socialist groups; 30,000 are Catholic unionists, and 10,000 are neutral, with Socialistic tendencies. The convention was attended by 610 delegates from 451 groups, and the debates over the several questions taken up were lively and instructive. The most interesting discussion was held on the subject of the advisability of the Socialists insisting upon immediate local disarmament in an effort to end wars and bring about absolute international arbitration. In speaking on this question Emile Vanderveide, the Socialist leader in Parliament, declared that he should not vote for the disarmament of Belgians alone; a general disarmament would be all right, but a local disarmament would smack of a Utopianism which had nothing to do with Socialism. Replying to an interruption he said: "There is no question of a comparison with Denmark, which is not a country liable to invasion in case of a war between France and Germany."

Prussian Government Throws Out Socialist Legislators.

Berlin, May 24.—Great indignation has been aroused among the working class voters of this city by the despicable action of the Prussian Legislature in deciding by an immense majority that the election of the four Socialist legislators, Borgmann, Heimann, Hirsch and Hoffmann, from the 5th, 6th 7th and 12th Berlin districts, was null and void. This act is designated as the worst case of parliamentary high-handedness ever seen in Germany and the Socialist daily organ, Vorwaerts, declares that the cause of Socialism will be the gainer in the long run, as the people are so full of wrath over this incident that when the elections to fill these vacant seats are held the Social-Democrats will win out by bigger majorities than ever. Ever since the six Socialists were elected to the Prussian Landtag last June they have been a thorn in the flesh of the bourgeois representatives, who had never been troubled before by the presence of the champions of the working class, and many were the schemes devised to rid the august body of these revolutionists. The pretext finally chosen to accomplish this object was pretty flimsy, but the reactionists put it through by main force. The circumstances are as follows: The Berlin Municipal Council, which is controlled by the Radical party, prepares the lists of voters and the law prescribes that these are to be made up according to the taxes paid by the electors. The lists of those citizens with an income of less than \$750 per year were already made out last spring when the Prussian government notified the Council that the elections to the Landtag would soon be held. These lists were consequently used for the great majority of voters, but for the minority the lists of 1907 were used, as the new ones were not ready. Upon

these grounds an investigating committee of the Landtag recommended that the four Socialists be thrown out, and their advice was followed. During the debate on this question it was also asserted that the Socialists had secured their election through "terrorizing" the small dealers by threats of a boycott, but the Social-Democratic members fully explained the silliness of that charge and showed that, on the contrary, it was the government that terrorized the voters into supporting the bourgeois candidates. It was also shown by the Socialists that if those reasons were sufficient to cause these four legislators to be thrown out, the other two Socialist members and the six Radicals should share the same fate. This was not done, however, because the government had no hope of regaining the mandates held by those Socialists and did not care to molest the Radicals. That this effort to keep the working class representatives out of the Landtag is doomed to failure, however, seems assured by the active preparations being made by the Socialists for the coming special elections, and it is practically certain that the four distinguished members will be returned to their seats in triumph.

#### PRESIDENT GOMPERS ON UNION BAITERS.

Replies to Anti-Boycott Association's Attack on Organized Labor.

Washington, May 22.—When shown a copy of the address delivered before the National Association of Manufacturers in New York by R. Boocock, secretary of the American Anti-Boycott Association, Samuel Gompers made the following reply:

"One man can make more false statements and false accusations in five minutes than it is possible for any man charged or misrepresented to answer in a year. These tactics are known to Mr. Boocock and his friend, Mr. Van Cleave, and were employed by both in their attacks upon the American Federation of Labor at the meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers. I shall just point out one instance. Mr. Boocock says: 'By the admission of Mr. Gompers the boycott is the keynote to the structure of which Organized Labor has been built in this country.'

"And upon supposed admission by me, Mr. Boocock bases all his attacks, vilification and misrepresentation of the American Federation of Labor and myself. As a matter of truth, no such statement has ever been said or anything bearing even a semblance to it. No one knows that better than Mr. Boocock, but it was in line with the general policy and the Van Cleave policy to try to bring the labor movement and myself into disrepute, but they will fail.

"Neither Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Morrison nor myself is trying to pass as a martyr. We are making the fight for free speech and free press, the right to express ourselves as our judgment and conscience dictate. If anything we have said or may say is libelous, let anyone make proper complaint and put us on our defense before a jury of our peers. Boocock and Van Cleave know they have no just, legal cause of complaint. They are endeavoring to befog the minds of the people by malicious fabrications and misrepresentations.

"Mr. Gompers, will you accept a pardon from President Taft in the event the appeal you now have pending is thrown out of court?" the reported asked.

Mr. Gompers replied:

"I want to state here, and for the last time, that neither Mr. Morrison, Mr. Mitchell nor myself will ever accept a pardon from President Taft in the Buck's stove case. Nor will we allow anyone to request that pardons be issued. This is final. We are battling for a principle, and if we have to go to jail, why we will go for the cause for which we are fighting."

Gompers to Leave for Europe by June 21.

Washington, May 22.—"I am preparing to sail on June 21 for a three months' trip to various European countries, where I go as the representative of Organized Labor. I shall then return ready to go either to jail or to the national convention of the American Federation of Labor."

"But," Mr. Gompers was asked, "you are in no danger of going to jail, are you?"

"I don't see why I should go to jail," he replied. "I haven't committed any crime, nor have I violated any of the laws of the country. I have only exercised my rights as an American citizen in everything I have ever done or said or written in regard to the Buck's Stove and Range Co. controversy, and all the subsequent proceedings connected therewith. I have simply dared to have an opinion, and to discuss and explain it, and all I have done and said has been in the interest of labor. I have a cause to serve, and I am going to serve it."

#### How Our Party Views Conditions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

by capitalist reformers can avail against these fatal results of utter anarchy in production.

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

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

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

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

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

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