

ST. LOUIS LABOR

VOL. VI

OFFICE:
212 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1909

PHONE:
KINLOCH, CENTRAL 1577. NO. 437

OUR FAMILY OUTING

Tomorrow, Sunday, June 20, at Risch's Grove.
Program: Races for Single and Married Men, Married and Single Ladies, Boys and Girls. Presentation of Flags and Hats to All Children, Prize Bowling. Speakers: Comrades Chris Rucker and Dr. Emil Simon. Concert, Dance

All preparations have been made for an unusually enjoyable time tomorrow, Sunday, June 20, at Risch's Grove. The committee has been hard at work devising ways and means of making the day as pleasant as possible for every visitor. The weather man has promised to serve his very best for the occasion and everybody is invited to come out and partake of the good things.

The committee on games and races has secured fine prizes for the winners. A program that includes everybody that wants to join in has been arranged as follows:

Married Men's Race—A box of cigars.
Single Men's Race—One best shirt.
Winner of each heat gets a handy match box.
Married Ladies' Race—Pair of slippers.
Winner of each heat receives a set of fancy shirtwaist buttons.
Boys' Race, 12 to 15—Catcher's glove.
Boys' Race, 9 to 12—Ball and bat.
Winner of each heat receives a baseball.
Girls' Race, 12 to 15—Silk fan.
Girls' Race, 9 to 12—Silk fan.
Winner of each heat receives a handkerchief.

Each child participating in the parade will be presented with a flag and hat.

Judging from the prizes offered by the bowling committee, they intend to monopolize the crowd. Just look at the following:

First Prize—\$3.00 hat.
Second Prize—\$2.50 pair of shoes.
Third Prize—\$1.00 shirt.
Fourth Prize—Fancy fob and match box.

A handsome brooch will be given to the lady making the highest score on the bowling machine.

Comrade Hirschenhofer will initiate all comers to a mysterious animal that he has discovered. He will not divulge anything concerning it beforehand and you should look him up when you arrive next Sunday. The animal in question is not known to science and is in a class by itself.

Comrade Chris. Rucker will deliver a short address in English and Dr. Emil Simon will speak in German. Their subject will interest and instruct. Be sure to hear them.

Tickets admitting family are \$1.00; single ladies, 25c.
Park open at 9 o'clock in the morning.

Committees for Socialist Summer Festival and Family Picnic on June 20.

The following is a complete list of the committees for the Socialist Family picnic at Risch's Grove on Sunday, June 20. Comrades will take this as the official communication:

Gate Committee—Feick T. E. Necker, Jac.,
Hoehn, G. A., Kaewer, C. Tellian, Val., Hildebrand, L. E.
Bar Committee—Beitler, Geo., Eckhoff, Gus., Schwehr, Jul., Wedel, Fred, Bernstein, Sam, Luetzel, Jac., Wolf, Frank, Brockmeier, B.
Lunch Committee—Kloth F. J., Hunstock, W. F., Ottesky, Edw., Weber, J. A., Eckart, W. E., Eckhoff, Mrs. G., Hoehn, Mrs. Mary.
Bowling Committee—Brandt, W. M., Heuer, Frank, Franz, Frank, Siepmann, Alb., Kindorf, W. E., Schwarz, Hy., Brosin, M., Crouch, W. F.
Games and Races Committee—Hildebrand, L. E., Hirschenhofer, C., Brown, Roy, Reuther, Christ, Mueller, Phil., Poenack, Robt., Heuer, Jos., Ruesche, Wm., Rackow, Mrs. H.
Dancing Committee—Siemer, J. C., Hoehn, G. A., Mueller, Phil.
Literature Committee—Otto Pauls, C., Hirschenhofer, Mrs. Hunstock, M., Wildberger.

THE COMMITTEE.

The Workers' Rights

A Voice From the South-African Labor Field.

Johannesburg, South, Africa, May 15, 1909.—"The working classes must understand that they have no rights which they can compel the capitalist to respect." Such was the decision of a judge in the United States Supreme Court recently. In South Africa, domineered by the scraps of military refuse and the fag ends of an effete aristocracy, the people need to dearly understand that they have no rights at all. As the very best, the working classes have a few paltry and contemptible concessions. Those who think along lines quite different from our own are never tired about prating about the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Unfortunately the "right" does not carry with it the fact itself. Of what use is the right to life when living is made impossible? In the streets of Johannesburg may be seen the mere sawdust of manhood "working" side by side with natives, and doing less than the native. But they do all their physical stamina will allow, and more than any moral motive could demand. But we must not attack the constitution of Society, that would smell of revolution, nor must we rise to the housetops and exhibit truth in forms which would compel the attention of all, that would be social heresy. We have been going too fast, and so have been left behind; instead of teaching the multitude in tiny grains, we have choked them with loaves and the mental digestion has become clogged. We must come down and compel the masses to grasp the simple truth of the movement. The Right to life, what does it really mean? Does it mean no more than this, no man is legally entitled to end another man's existence? Does it, ought it to mean that, every man is entitled to the opportunity to earn the means of an existence calculated to lift him to the highest development of which he is capable. Not one worker in a thousand has that simple right now. Before he can engage in "work" he must bow to the will of another, who is absolute master of the conditions of life. At one time the master owned "slaves," mere vital chattels, but without responsibility, without worldly care; today masters own the conditions in which even a slave's manhood is impossible. The assertion that men have the right to life while they are denied the right to the means of living is absurd. But, in what we call "civilized society" no man has a right to die by his own hand. Maddened by his environment, a man seeks refuge, say at some wharf; if he succeeds his relatives are stamped with social shame because he was a suicide; if the poor wretch fails he is dragged before the court as a criminal, and is then put under another social ban. If the toiler has any right, it is the right to plant and to dig, but never to claim the produce of his labor; he can only receive what his master can not use or does not want. To be class conscious is important; the first need is to be conscious of fact. Thousands of men do not take the trouble to understand the why and wherefore

of the degrading conditions in which they live; tens of thousands do not know there are such conditions. We repeat: the working classes have got no rights which they can compel the capitalists to respect. Why is this? Who is really to blame, the man who has the opportunity and uses it, or the men who ought to have the opportunity, but are too apathetic to seize it? The workingman has no right to life is the simple fact to be burnt into his soul.

F. WORKER.

TOMORROW! SUNDAY!
ANNUAL
Family Picnic
and
Summer Outing
St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung
—AT—
RISCH'S GROVE Lemay Ferry Road
and Horn Avenue
SUNDAY, JUNE 20, 1909
PARK OPEN AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M.

Refreshments Free!

Amusements for young and old; races, dancing, bowling, children's games and contests. Take Broadway to city limits, walk south to Horn avenue, then west to grove; or take Bellefontaine cars to southern terminus and wagon (fare 5c) to the grove, which can also be reached in 10 minutes walk.

COST OF MEMBERSHIP CARD TO SUBSCRIBERS, \$1.00.

IN HELL

Experiences of a Modern Visitor

I was in Hell last night. It has been a long time since Dante made the trip, and it is possible some may suppose the road thither has been permanently closed, but I assure them they err. It was miserably hot last night, and as I lay in the rooming house, near the wall where the sun had been beating all day, it seemed impossible to get a breath of air. I couldn't get a wink of sleep. That was Hell.

It must have been, really, because I began to see things. To my surprise, what I saw was not at all like what Dante had described, though it was enough in its way. There were no flames, no demons with pitchforks grilling the wicked, and no devils smiling at the tortures of the damned. Instead of this, men were at work much as I had seen them on earth. I couldn't understand it, and seeing a well-groomed and smiling man lounging in the shade near by, I approached him with the intention of asking some questions. After conventional greetings had been exchanged, I began:

"Is this Hell?"

"Some folks say it is."

"Well, I see no flames or tortures. How does that come?"

"Oh, that belongs to an old era, which has been entirely superseded by modern and more rational methods. Keeping up the fires was very wasteful of coal and sulphur, and almost exhausted the splendid deposits of these things that there are in this country. After the American millionaires began to arrive they reformed this, and introduced order and economy. They seized on the natural resources, and were very soon able to direct governmental affairs. Satan has become a mere figurehead, so much so that on earth, his former stronghold, his very existence is questioned. Instead, a thorough business system has been inaugurated."

"A business system? I do not understand."

"Well, the sulphur mines were abandoned so far as the keeping up of useless fires were concerned, and instead they were worked and the product was placed on the market. They have become sources of great revenue, and the sulphur billionaires are as powerful here as the oil people were on earth. There are also many other fine resources in Hell that are now being developed. Gold is quite plentiful, and there are unusual opportunities for men who are alive to the situation. It is an ideal place for manufacturing, because you can get your labor at your own price."

"How is that?"

"Why, man alive! Think of it. Millions coming here every year for thousands of centuries. Why, the place is literally overrun with souls that want something to do."

"I had no idea people in Hell had to work."

"They didn't use to. But that was because they were not alive to their opportunities in the old days. A soul can get along without much food, but it has to have some, and as there is such a competition for work to enable the toiling classes to get something to eat, wages are low, and the chance to make money is correspondingly great. Imagine paying only twelve cents a week for an able-bodied man."

"Twelve cents a week?"

"Yes. And women and children can be had much lower. You see there are always plenty of people out of employment and they are glad to get that."

"Don't they strike?"

"I should say not. There are always so many out of employment even at these prices that they are glad to work and work hard to get these wages and the meal that goes with it every other day."

"How about the people who have no work?"

"It is a trifle hard on them. Satan says their torture is much greater than it was under the old regime. And think of it, it is automatic and costs nothing. No demons kept busy shoveling coal and no waste of sulphur. Oh, things have been greatly improved since the old days."

"I suppose you must have some very rich men here."

"All of them. You don't know what riches are on earth. The financiers of experience who have come over here have profited by their knowledge, and are billionaires and trillionaires. They have some beautiful places and live ideal lives."

"In Hell?"

"Why not?"

"Why, it is immoral."

"Oh, that idea is obsolete. Even on earth rewards and punishments have not gone to the good and bad for a long time now, but the men who has gets more and the one who has not loses all he had. It is the natural order, and being according to nature, it must be

"A Dirty Little Atheist"

By Robert Hunter.

In such words Theodore Roosevelt refers to one of the fathers of the Republic. A hundred years ago last Saturday Thomas Paine died in New York City.

His last days were tortured by illness and poverty. He gave his life to the cause of republicanism, and the states of New York and Pennsylvania, as well as Congress, gave him from time to time small pensions.

He was born in England, the son of a Quaker. At thirteen years of age he left school to enter his father's trade, that of a shipstap maker.

In 1774 he was discovered by Benjamin Franklin and introduced to America through him.

He became the editor of the Pennsylvania Magazine, entering warmly into the republican spirit prevailing at that time.

He helped to form the first American Anti-Slavery Society, and to draft the Pennsylvania Act of 1870, abolishing slavery.

In 1776 he published his famous pamphlet, "Common Sense," arguing that the American colonies should declare their independence of the mother country.



Thomas Paine.

The pamphlet had a powerful effect upon the spirit of the time, and was circulated to the number of 120,000.

He served the government in a variety of ways, among others as envoy to France to raise money to support the American government.

By 1787 his name was known wherever the spirit of liberty was at work, and in both France and England he was received by the radicals as one of the great men of that age.

He was soon outlawed in England because of his attack upon the English constitution in the second part of the "Rights of Man," a book written in reply to "Burke's Reflections Upon the Revolution in France."

Fleeing across the Channel, he was received with enthusiasm, and the French National Assembly gave him the title of "Citizen," along with Washington, Hamilton and Madison.

In honor of his services to the cause of republicanism he was elected a deputy to the French convention, where he sat at the time the abolition of monarchy was under consideration.

"I endangered my own life," Payne says, "by opposing in the convention the execution of the king, and by laboring to show them that they were trying the monarchy and not the man, and that the crimes imputed to him were the crimes of the monarchical system."

The French were in no mood for such humanity, and they ejected Paine from the convention, and later committed him to prison.

At the same time the people of France, incensed by the outrages of the clergy, decided to abolish God, and it was so decreed in the convention.

Paine then wrote in prison the "The Age of Reason."

Had Mr. Roosevelt read this book he would have seen that Paine declares his belief in God, but he holds up to ridicule the methods of the Church in its use of miracles, superstition and prophecy.

He was attacked by the atheists on one side, by the clergy on the other.

By a change in government he was restored to his seat in the convention, but several years later returned to America.

In remembrance of his services to the American republic he was received here with affection, except by those ignorant bigots who, like Mr. Roosevelt, judged him without a reading.

From this time onward he suffered poverty. Ill health overtook him, and he died in Grove street, New York, neglected and forgotten. Such a one was this "dirty little atheist."

Samuel Adams, the pre-eminent leader of the Revolution in Massachusetts, wrote on November 30, 1802:

"Your 'Common Sense' and 'The Crisis' unquestionably awakened the public mind and led the people loudly to call for a declaration of our national independence. I therefore esteem you as a warm friend to the liberty and lasting welfare of the human race."

Such was the contribution of Thomas Paine to human freedom.

In the matter of religion he himself says: "I believe in one God, and no more; and I hope for happiness beyond this life. I believe in the equality of man, and I believe that religious duties consist in doing justice, loving mercy, and endeavoring to make our fellow creatures happy."

Such was the religion of this "dirty little atheist."

right. There are still mighty fine opportunities for geniuses of finance in Hell, and probably will for all time to come. It is only the weak, the working class, who have a hard time of it. As it is that way on earth, why it follows that this is right, and we ought to submit gracefully."

"But the fire—I don't—"

"Oh, it is hot enough for some, yet, and that without a waste of fuel."

Then I noticed that I was hot. I didn't see flames, yet it appeared I was suffocating and burning up. I turned over, mumbling, "I ought to have at least twelve cents a day," and then—I awoke.

PUSH.

Socialism Practicable.

The trust is systematizing and unifying industry and preparing the way for the Co-operative Commonwealth. Any industry organized into a trust is eminently ripe for appropriation by the community. It is useless to say that such an enterprise cannot be managed by the state, when it is being managed by a band of capitalists. The board of directors—who usually do not own the capital invested—can as readily be made responsible to the whole people as to the shareholders. The directors in charge at the time can be retained if thought advisable, simply making them responsible to all the people. Socialism is thus seen to be practicable, inevitable, and to rest upon a solid economic foundation.

The Trustification.

We recognize that the ultimate goal of capitalist evolution is the trustification of every department of production and distribution, so that the greatest possible product may be realized from the least expenditure of economic forces. The difference between a capitalist trust and a public trust lies in the department of distribution, and capacity of the people to consume the product of their labor at cost. The capitalist trust is Socialism in production, but individualism in distribution. We want Socialism in both production and distribution.

ONCE MORE

The Democratic Organ, St. Louis Republic Intensely Interested in the Socialist Party Affairs.

Last Monday, June 14, the St. Louis Republic, the official mouth-piece of the Wells-Francis-Huttig Big Cinch capitalists, published the following report, with three inches of headlines. In order to once more chronicle the lively interest the old Jefferson Club organ takes in the internal affairs and welfare of the Socialist Party we hereby republish the St. Louis Republic report in full:

"SOCIALISTS IN ROW; TREASON IS CHARGED.

"Recent Candidates Accused of Belonging to Opposing Party—Committee is Grilled—Body Chosen to Investigate Complaints Bring Stormy Meeting to End.

"Charges that the men placed on the Socialist ticket at the last municipal election were not Socialists were aired last night at a stormy meeting of the Socialist Party held in Druids Hall. The charges were made against the Campaign Committee.

"One hundred and two of the faithful were present, including many women, who participated in the proceedings, which began at 8:15 o'clock and did not end until nearly midnight.

"Leander G. Pope, an attorney, presided. The oratorical fusillade began when the gavel was rapped for order.

"It was evident from the start that there was something doing. Although the chairman did his best to conduct the meeting along parliamentary lines, every patriotic partisan had something to say, and wanted to say it irrespective of his parliamentary rights to the floor.

"It was difficult to ascertain just what the meeting had been called for and what was the underlying cause for the heated calls for recognition from the chair from all parts of the house. Motions were made without number, then tabled, then discussed, then re-offered with amendments, until the original propositions were lost sight of, necessitating a call from the chair for assistance from better parliamentarians than he to explain 'things' back to the starting point.

"Bingo! the Meeting Is On.

"Endless speeches were made, sarcastic flings came from all parts of the house, and once in a while a little invective was indulged in by the more belligerent members of the party present. In point of good, old-fashioned politics, the meeting was a great success, and everybody appeared to have a say.

"By 9 o'clock the sessions, with two chairmen in the chair, quieted down sufficiently to make apparent to the less interested ones just what they wanted.

"Some time ago George Boswell, one of the members of the St. Louis local, wrote a letter which was claimed to be an infringement against the constitution of the Socialist Party, and charges were preferred against him by his comrades. A committee was elected to sit on his case and was due last night to bring in its report. But the friends and complainants against Boswell were disappointed.

"A charge was then read before the house by the secretary which contained 72 names and which took exception to the action of the Campaign Committee in the last municipal election. This committee was charged with placing upon the ballot names of men who were not in the strictest sense Socialists and which action on the part of the committee is alleged by the party to be contrary to its constitution.

"Climax Very Interesting.

"In the discussion of this charge, with its many names appended thereto, the real uproar took place and motions and amendments flew back and forth from the chair until the meeting threatened to wind up disastrously.

"The committee is composed of G. A. Hoehn, Frank Hoyer, William Brandt, W. W. Baker, W. F. Kindorph, L. E. Hildebrand and David Allen. Both their friends and accusers were present in equal numbers, between whom sallied all manner and methods of parliamentary argument.

"After some parley, in which several made more speeches, not without exhibition of temper, it was decided to appoint a committee to 'try' the gentlemen on the Campaign Committee, and the chair, in a voice above the din, called for nominations from the house.

"About twenty names were suggested from whom the committee of seven was to be elected by ballot, and slips were passed around and after further parley were collected in a hat. As there were 102 votes cast, the ladies voting as well as the men, the committee in charge of the count had over 2,000 votes to make a tally upon. It was well into its work early this morning.

"During the proceeding of the count another hat was passed around and a collection taken up."

"How did the St. Louis Republic secure the foregoing report? It was an executive meeting, where none but members were admitted. And they had to show their paid-up due cards at the door, too."

Resolution.

Whereas, There appeared an article, in the columns of St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung of May 15, which attacks nearly one hundred members of Local St. Louis for belonging to a so-called "underground" movement; and

Whereas, Said attack was printed without the knowledge of the local or any other responsible body of Socialist; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Local St. Louis, to slightly repair the damage done to reputable comrades, declares said attack absolutely unwarranted and deplorable the fact that any member of the local will attack other members of the local in advance of any action by this body.

Resolved, Further, That these resolutions be printed in the next issue of Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung. G. W. Boswell.

The foregoing was put to an aye and nay vote by the chair and declared adopted as read.

Trust and Private Ownership.

The capitalist class, as represented by the Republican party, endeavors to uphold the trust and its private ownership in order to maintain its own supremacy. Senator Hanna has pointed out the inevitableness of the concentration of industry and the advantages which flow from increased production and economy. But such statements are one sided, and endeavor to cover up the pathway of blood, the bitterness and failures that have attended its growth. The middle class, on the other hand, as represented by the Democratic party, chooses to see only the evils, overlooking the great power that concentration brings and the enormous economy effected by unified industry. It remains for the Socialist, untrammelled by the interests of the other classes and parties, to clearly point out both the good and the evil of concentration, and show how the evil can be eliminated and the good retained. We note with satisfaction the progress which has gone hand in hand with the development of industry, but we clearly see that we have now reached the point where the system of private ownership of the trust blocks the way to further progress. We see that the only salvation is in pushing the evolution on to its logical consummation—public ownership. We reject the Democratic middle class policy of destroying the trust and so throwing civilization backward. We would preserve it and improve it and open it to all. Socialism, then, welcomes the trust, not as a finality, but as a step toward Socialism, and the quicker the constructive work of these great combines work out their destructive counterpart in failure and crises, the quicker the final consummation of the industrial evolution will be effected.

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

WHAT WE OWE TO ORGANIZED LABOR

By A. M. Simons.

There are certain institutions of which the average patriotic American is very proud. He boasts of the free school system, universal suffrage, mechanics' lien law, freedom of debtors from imprisonment and numerous others things that are supposed to be characteristic of a "free country." If this same average American were asked when these rights were secured he would probably say during the Revolutionary War, and he would add that they were made certain by the adoption of the constitution of the United States.

But the constitution dealt with none of these things. It was not itself adopted by a majority vote, and had such a vote been required it would never have been adopted. For a generation after adoption there was not universal suffrage. Although Thomas Jefferson was President for eight years of this time, there is no record that the great father of all the Democrats ever tried to secure any of these rights.

While he was President, and for many years afterward, if a debtor was unable to pay even a few cents he was thrown into jail, where he was left to rot or starve until the debt was paid. Manifestly he had no means of paying it while in jail, so such a sentence might easily be for life. In New York City hundreds of poor debtors were huddled together without fire or food throughout the year, depending for the latter upon charity. There were societies organized having for their object the collection of funds with which to feed these debtors. The members of these societies would never have thought of abolishing the imprisonment for debt any more than the modern charitable society would think of abolishing the poverty which it pretends to relieve.

Between 1825 and 1840 there arose the first Organized Labor movement in the United States. It grew so strong that it had a daily paper in New York and elected one man to the New York Legislature.

It was to this labor movement more than any one other thing that we owe most of the institutions of which Americans are most proud.

This labor movement went into politics. It did not indorse the candidates of its enemies, but stood independent of all other political parties. At least, it did this at the beginning, and as long as it amounted to anything.

This early labor movement demanded free schools. It made this its fundamental plank. It secured them, and your child is educated by the state today because of that early labor movement.

These pioneers of the modern trades unions stood against imprisonment for debt, and that relic of the dark ages disappeared.

They made a mechanic's lien law another of their fundamental demands, and the laborer today owes this security for his wages to those valiant fighters who are never mentioned in our school histories.

Not only did they insist upon the abolition of imprisonment for debt, but they secured the enactment of a law exempting a certain minimum of property from seizure for debt, and such laws have remained upon the statute books ever since.

Backed by the pioneer workers who had gone to the far west and there established state governments more democratic than any previously known, these same organized workers secured universal suffrage and the election of members of the legislature by districts instead of upon a general ticket, as had been the case in many states before.

Look over this list of measures that make up almost the whole of what we have of liberty today, and remember that not one of them was even urged with any enthusiasm by those whom our text books call the founders of our liberty—Washington, Jefferson, Adams and their like.

Remember all this and you will realize that tenfold more was done for liberty by these unknown heroes of the first labor movement than by all the valiant warriors of Lexington, Valley Forge and Yorktown, to say nothing of the politicians who gathered at Philadelphia to formulate the document we call the constitution of the United States.

Yet the text books may be searched in vain for a single line concerning these real "fathers of American liberty."—A. M. Simons, in the Chicago Daily Socialist.

UNFAIR LIST of the American Federation of Labor

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

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

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

- BREAD—McKinney Bread Co., American Bakery Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Gordon & Pagel, Detroit, Mich.; The National Biscuit Co., branches throughout the country.
- CIGARS—Carl Upman of New York City; Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer of New York City, manufacturers of the Henry George and Tom Moore Cigars.
- FLOUR—Washburn-Crosby Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Valley City Milling Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.
- GROCERIES—James Butler, New York City.
- TOBACCO—American and Continental Tobacco Companies.
- WHISKY—Finch Distilling Co., Pittsburg, Pa.
- CLOTHING—N. Snellenberg & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Clothiers' Exchange, Rochester, N. Y.; B. Kuppenheimer & Co., Chicago.
- CORSETS—Chicago Corset Co., manufacturers Kabo and La Marguerite Corsets.
- GLOVES—J. H. Cownie Glove Co., Des Moines, Ia.; California Glove Co., Napa, Cal.
- HATS—J. B. Stetson Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; E. M. Knox Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Henry H. Roelof, & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
- SHIRTS AND COLLARS—United Shirt and Collar Co., Troy, N. Y.; Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Cluett, Peabody & Co., Troy, N. Y.; James R. Kaiser, New York City.
- BOOKBINDERS—Boorum & Pease Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- PRINTING—Hudson, Kimberly & Co., printers of Kansas City, Mo.; Times, Los Angeles, Cal.; Philadelphia Inquirer, Philadelphia Bulletin; The Butterick Pattern Co., New York City.
- POTTERY AND BRICK—Northwestern Terra Cotta Co. of Chicago, Ill.; Corning Brick Tile and Terra Cotta Co., Corning, New York.
- CEMENT—Portland Peninsular Cement Co., Jackson, Mich.; Utica Hydraulic Cement and Utica Cement Mfg. Co., Utica, Ill.
- GENERAL HARDWARE—Landers, Frary & Clark, Aetna Co., New Britain, Conn.; Brown & Sharpe Tool Co., Providence, R. I.; John Russell Cutlery Co., Turner's Falls, Mass.; Henry Disston & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; New York Knife Co., Walden, N. Y.
- IRON and STEEL—Illinois Iron and Bolt Co. of Carpentersville, Ill.; Casey & Hedges, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Lincoln Iron Works (F. R. Patch Mfg. Co.), Rutland, Vt.; Singer Sewing Machine Co., Elizabeth, N. J.; Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa.; Pittsburg Expanded Metal Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; American Hoist and Derrick Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Standard Sewing Machine Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Manitowoc Dry Dock Co., Manitowoc, Wis.
- STOVES—Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.; United States Heater Co., Detroit, Mich.; Gurney Foundry Co., Toronto, Ont.; Home Stove Works, Indianapolis, Ind.; Buck Stove and Range

- Co., St. Louis, Mo.
- BAGS—Gulf Bag Co., New Orleans, La., branch Bemis Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.
- BROOMS and DUSTERS—The Lee Broom and Duster Co. of Davenport, Ia.; M. Goelleris Sons, Circleville, Ohio; Merkle-Wiley Broom Co., Paris, Ill.
- WALL PAPER—William Bailey & Sons, Cleveland, O.
- WATCHES—Keystone Watch Case Co. of Philadelphia, Pa.; Jos. Fahy, Brooklyn, Brooklyn Watch Case Co., Sag Harbor; T. Zirbrug Watch Case Co., Riverside, N. J.
- WIRE CLOTH—Thos. E. Gleeson, East Newark, N. J.; Lindsay Wire Weaving Co., Collingwood, Ohio.
- BILL POSTERS—Bryan & Co., Cleveland, O.; A. Van Burc Co. and New York Bill Posting Co., New York City.
- HOTELS—Reddington Hotel, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
- RAILWAYS—Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad; Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co.
- TELEGRAPHY—Western Union Telegraph Co. and its Messenger D. M. Parry, Indianapolis, Ind. Thomas Taylor & Son, Hudson, Mass.
- C. W. Post, Manufacturer of Grape Nuts and Postum Cereal, Battle Creek, Mich.
- FIBRE WARE—Indurated Fibre Ware Co., Lockport, N. Y.
- FURNITURE—American Billiard Table Co., Cincinnati, O.; O. Wisner Piano Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Krell Piano Co., Cincinnati, O.; Derby Desk Co., Boston, Mass.
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Modern Problems

Aerial Travel Causes Inquiry

By MAJ. BADEN-POWELL

In four years' time we may be able to say that flying is common. It may, perhaps, still be looked upon as a venture-some practice, and among the general community may not be exactly an every-day experience, but most well-to-do people will have made a trip, and many will own machines and make almost daily runs.

It is then that new laws and regulations will have to be adopted. The "rule of the road" in the air must be settled, as also the question as to whether international frontiers are to be respected, and if not whether universal free trade must result. Then comes the subject of the ownership of the air above private property. Finally we must consider the means by which laws may be enforced and the registration and identification of aerial machines carried out.

Hitherto international frontiers have been fixed by natural divisions of land and water, such as the sea coast or river bank, or clearly defined strips of ground. Such lines of demarcation are not easily crossed by those who wish to do so unseen and without interruption. But in the air it is different. Here no natural boundaries exist, nor can artificial obstructions be erected so as to be insurmountable by airships.

We are then called upon to answer a most vital question. Are aerobats to be allowed to traverse these frontiers without hindrance, or must they descend at frontier stations to report themselves? If the former, many laws and regulations now in force would be affected. Those regarding passports, alien immigration, and the like, would be seriously upset.

But a far more serious matter is the collection of customs. Even supposing it were not possible to convey large cargoes of goods, and there is no good reason why this should not be done some day, still it would undoubtedly be possible to carry parcels of 100 pounds or so. If such an amount can be taken through the air free of duty it would manifestly have to be allowed equally to land travelers. Considering, too, the rapidity and ease with which machines are likely to travel, they could be employed continually going to and fro over the frontier, and so transporting large quantities of dutiable goods.

Either customs must be entirely done away with or we are faced with a second alternative, that all aerial vessels must descend at the customs houses to declare their cargo. Though in the ordinary way it might be possible to enforce this by the imposition of severe penalties on any one detected in evading it, yet so great would be the opportunities for smuggling, especially in the dark or in misty weather, that it would without doubt be easy to ply the nefarious trade. The air-going smuggler would not be bound, as with his maritime prototype, to land at a favorable spot on the coast; he could travel far inland before disembarking. It seems impossible to enforce any law as to machines being compelled to descend at a frontier, and this implies that customs in the main will have to be abolished.

Great Wealth of Our Country

By James Schoolcraft Sherman

We have to-day 80,000,000 of people, occupying 3,000,000 square miles of territory, and they own \$120,000,000,000 of wealth. On farms valued at \$25,000,000,000 we produce annually agricultural products valued at \$8,000,000,000.

It is nothing that we produce annually 2,500,000,000 bushels of corn and 11,000,000 bales of cotton, if there is no demand for the corn and cotton and if the demand is not at a fair return. But we have the market, says Vice-President Sherman in Leslie's Weekly. Our 5,500,000 of people who produce \$15,000,000,000 of manufactured products annually, and receive in wages \$230,000,000, make the market. These figures apply only to finished product.

We get the products to the consumer by 250,000 miles of railroad, which is three times the railroad mileage of Great Britain, France and Germany combined. When side tracks are taken into account, we have more railroad mileage than all the rest of the world. On these railroads we have 100,000 engines, carrying millions of cars and hauling 2,000,000 tons of freight. This practically equals all the tonnage carried by all the railroads and all the ships of all the rest of the world.

This monstrous task is performed by 5,500,000 of employes who are yearly paid \$2,300,000,000, and this vast business is conducted by \$150,000,000,000 of bank clearances.

Do we prosper? Only two decades ago we were second to Great Britain in the output of iron and steel. To-day our output equals all the rest of the world. We live well and have happy homes, filled with comforts and luxuries. Yet we are a saving people.

We have in savings banks \$3,500,000,000, in national banks \$4,500,000,000, and in state banks \$5,000,000,000—in all, \$13,000,000,000. The per capita of money in the country is larger than in any other save one, France, and amounts to \$35 for each of our 80,000,000 people.

The business of the country amounts to over \$3,000,000,000 annually. How do we do such a monstrous business which is also profitable? It is because we have confidence in ourselves and the other nations of the globe have confidence in us.

Tour of Fleet Is Money Wasted

By JUSTICE BREWER
(Of the United States Supreme Court)

The assertion that the best way to preserve peace is to build up a great navy and army shows an ignorance of history, says Justice Brewer in Leslie's Weekly. The trip of the fleet around the world, as a boastful show of our naval strength, has been nothing but a waste of money.

After all its folly, its influence on the orient has not brought peace one day nearer. Over five millions of the people's money have been spent for coaling this fleet alone. What benefit has the nation received from that expenditure? Over 65 per cent. of this country's expenses are due to the army and navy. In 1907 the sum spent in this way totaled \$365,000,000—the largest sum spent by any nation.

There never has been a nation that built a great army or navy but that got into war. Peace born of force is only temporary. Not until all nations settle their differences by arbitration will the world enjoy peace.

THE GOVERNMENT BY COMMISSION

John Brockhausen, Dallas, Texas.

We are permitted to print the following from a letter written State Secretary Frederick Brockhausen of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor by his son, John Brockhausen, now a resident of Dallas, Tex. It gives some first-hand ideas of the beauties of the capitalistic, undemocratic system of government by commission:

"This system has been in force for two years now, and the benefit received by the working class as a result of the change has been exactly nil. From the men elected on the commission we can't even secure a hearing. This attitude has been one of contempt for the workmen. So I would say that so far as securing anything from the men elected we stood a better chance with the old system. They were more directly answerable to the people. But perhaps the people will realize the power placed in their hands by the initiative and referendum and recall in time.

"Three years ago a charter convention was called to draft a charter to be presented to the legislature. The Socialists got busy and elected G. G. Edwards to represent us in the convention. Most of the other members were business men. They formed a charter which gave the commission power to grant franchises and do a number of other things equally dangerous. This charter did not contain the recall, initiative or referendum, either. The men who formed it agreed that the city should be run like a corporation, that is, by a board of directors who should have complete control of all our affairs. Edwards aroused the people to the danger threatening our liberties should such a charter be presented to the legislature, and he, with a number of more broad-minded citizens, succeeded in shaping the charter as it is today. The big business men held a rump convention, drafted a charter that would make the blood of a Socialist boil, and sent a delegation to Austin with it. After a hard fight there the present charter was granted us.

"Now the business interests (which are sacred in Dallas) saw the danger threatening them in this new charter if a radical set of commissioners should be elected. They also lost considerable sleep over the initiative and referendum clauses, which was unnecessary, since the people have never shown an inclination to use them.

"But our poor city was now to have 'business administration' and of course no other than 'business' men could give us one. Under the charter the old game of bribing an official to secure favors or franchises could not be worked, as the powers in this respect were very limited. They saw the necessity, however, of getting more of their class elected, so they organized a Citizens' Association. The executive committee of this league numbers seventeen, 'the sacred seventeen' they are called, and they select the candidates. This committee is made up of all the big capitalists, bankers (and a few bank-wreckers) and lawyers of Dallas. The candidates they select are nice, obedient, capitalistic-minded men, but jelly-fish like. They are open at all times to suggestions from our 'leading citizens,' but never from the workmen. They are giving us a 'business' administration without a doubt. For instance, they have cut the wages of city street workers 25 cents per day, for, they argue, why should not the city purchase its labor as cheaply as possible? They were put in office by the business interests, and it is the business interests they are serving."

National Socialist Platform

Adopted at Chicago Convention, May, 1908.

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

General Demands.

1. The immediate government relief for the unemployed workers by building schools, by reforesting of cut-over and waste lands, by reclamation of arid tracts, and the building of canals, and by extending all other useful public works. All persons employed on such works shall be employed directly by the government under an eight-hour workday and at the prevailing rate of union wages. The government shall also loan money to states and municipalities without interest for the purpose of carrying on public works. It shall contribute to the funds of labor organizations for the purpose of assisting their unemployed members, and shall take such other measures within its power as will lessen the widespread misery of the workers caused by the misuse 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 unsuspected 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.)

Might Profit by Their Example.

The capitalist class recognize the value of their press and feed it fat and plenty to keep it strong and active. Socialists might well profit by their example. It is not to the credit of the fifty thousand Socialists who make up the Socialist Party that their two daily papers have to almost fret themselves into nervous exhaustion to keep up a day-to-day existence. The snarling wolf is ever at the door, and under such circumstances no paper and no set of men can do the best there is in them. They can not fight the battles of Socialism and the battle for their own existence at the same time.

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In 1904 for Debs and Hanford408,230
In 1908 for Debs and Hanford.....423,898

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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

A Song of the Factory

By James J. Montague.

The trees were white with blossoms, the meadows were broad and fair,
And the care-free birds made music for the children that idled there.
But a man had need of the meadows. His walls and chimneys sprang
From among the swaying branches where the thrush and robin sang.
And the man had need of the children. He gathered them in like sheep
And set them to work to earn his bread, for children are many and cheap.
They crouch all day by the spindles, wizened and wan and old.
They have given their youth to a master who has minted it into gold.

No longer they idly listen to a warbler's futile song.
No longer their idle laughter rings out the whole day long.
No longer they roam the meadows like idle Gypsy bands,
For the world is growing richer by the work of their puny hands,
And the man who found them idling among the feathery blooms
And brought them to their lives away beside his clattering looms,
He talks of the goodly riches that his enterprise has won
With the toil of the sad-faced children and boasts of the things he's done!

THE KANE-MOHRLE TRAGEDY

While on trial for murder at the Four Courts, on Monday, June 7, Fred Moehrle was shot down in cold blood by Thomas Kane, an ex-deputy constable. Moehrle had been charged with and indicted with the killing of Sam J. Young, a constable in Judge Halloran's court, on April 6, 1909. The killing of Young was the climax of a "political estrangement." Young, one of the political kings of the slum proletariat in the Northern River wards, was sentimentally described by the St. Louis Republic as a very educated and refined gentleman. According to this Democratic mouthpiece this man Young was educated at the Christian Brothers College, was a good Latin scholar, understood the ancient Greek of Solon and Socrates, was polite and mild in manners, offended nobody, never participated in any scrap or row unless forced to, and was esteemed and loved by all over whom he wielded his powerful political scepter.

This Young was the man for the job. He was possessed of all the intellect, smartness, coolness, smoothness, "warmth of heart," politeness and "kindness" required to make a first class political leader among the slum proletariat. He was one of the strong links which connect the political interests of the Westend aristocracy with the River and central ward slums and political Indian groups that have for decades operated under the leadership of the Filleys, Butlers, Snake Kinneys, Hawes, etc.

The average bourgeois citizen cannot see these connections, because his political horizon extends to the "good man," and no further.

The average workingman with the capitalist mind is in much the same position.

Not even the majority of Union men and Socialists have any idea of the great political power of the Young-Moehrle-Kane class of people.

Young, who was killed April 4; Moehrle, his alleged slayer who was killed by Kane on June 7, and Kane himself belonged to the same political family.

Kane was a deputy under Constable Mike Kinney. Mike is the Brother of Tom (Snake) Kinney, now "Honorable State Senator Kinney."

Senator Kinney is the Chief of the Democratic Indians of St. Louis, a personal bosom friend of Charlie Lemp, the millionaire brewer, politician and statesman, and other leading lights of the local aristocracy.

One of "Snake" Kinney's brothers has for years been the almighty boss in the Bottling Department of the Lemp Brewing Department, and during his "leisure hours" during campaigns he would operate Lemp's Democratic Ninth Ward Club in the well-

known "Cave Dwelling" on Arsenal Street and Lemp Avenue. Thus we have already pointed out the relations of the Young-Moehrle-Kane-Kinney gang in North St. Louis with the Kinney-Lemp tribe in South St. Louis.

Most of our readers acquainted with local political history, will know of the roles played by the Kinneys, Butlers, Lemps, Hawes and Hallorans in the Jefferson Club and in the St. Louis Democratic Club.

We are simply stating historical facts; our readers may formulate their own conclusions. The Youngs, Moehrles and Kanes are the products of many years of capitalist boodle and bribery politics. These men belonged to the class of political desperadoes. Among themselves they have a firmly established code of ethics, a code of unwritten moral law. "One for all, all for one!" is their moral, and "United we stand, divided we fall!" is by no means an empty phrase with them. The moment one of them violates this internal family code of ethics he is marked for destruction.

Young, Moehrle, Kane & Co. have made and unmade statesmen, they have helped to make some of the leading financiers of St. Louis.

Young, Moehrle, Kane & Co. made Rolla Wells, Mayor of St. Louis, made Joe Folk Circuit Attorney, made "Snake" Kinney State Senator. They elected Councilmen and Aldermen, Sheriffs and Judges, Justices and Constables. They made the men who granted the valuable franchises to capitalist corporations.

Young, Moehrle, Kane & Co. were the commanding officers of the Army of political mercenaries, of Indians and Slum proletarians, that have been fighting for the material class interests of the West End aristocracy. Some time ago Fred Lehmann, member of the Board of Freeholders on Charter Revision, made the public statement that corruption in politics does not originate so much in the Fourth, Fifth or other down-town wards, as it does in the aristocratic West End. Correct! The originators reside in the West End; the Indians and their chiefs in the River and central wards do the rest.

Repeating, ballot box stuffing, slugging, shooting and killing for the "good of the party" etc., is never considered a crime according to their code of ethics. They shoot at a man with as little consideration as they would shoot at a stray dog.

Through their affiliation with the Jefferson Club and St. Louis Democratic Club, where the Hawes and Kinneys played the first fiddle, the Youngs, Moehrles and Kanes also came into close relationship with a number of "labor leaders," who were operating under the protectorate of the Hawes, Lemps and Kinneys. In order to secure or hold the labor vote Hawes' Jefferson Club elected its standing "Committee on Labor," with Barber Frazee and others as members. This "Committee on Labor" had the mission to work the labor unions. Nay, the committee had to do more. Frazee, Conroy & Co. were expected to work the Socialist Party, too, as was plainly demonstrated some years ago during the Federal Labor Union troubles, when the fact was brought out that there was direct cooperation between the General Fry, S. L. P. outfit and some members and allies of the Jefferson Club "Committee on Labor," with the St. Louis Republic editorial rooms as the central bureau of information. The Socialist Party of St. Louis became a menace to the capitalist politicians and their masters. After the Greenbaum episode in 1902 our local party made splendid progress. From a few hundred votes in 1901 we increased steadily from election to election until we reached the 5,000 mark. Then the Democratic work began in all seriousness. From the "Socialist School" in the engine rooms of Mayor Wells' Mississippi Valley Trust Co. on Fourth and Pine Streets, where a General Fry held forth, with the St. Louis Republic (the Dave Francis-Wells-Huttig organ) as its mouthpiece. Right now it is important to repeat that at about the same time when "Scientific Socialism" was taught in the engine rooms of the Mississippi Valley Trust Co. (of which Mayor Wells was a leading director), and when the St. Louis Republic published an illustrated full page writeup about that "Socialist School" on Fourth and Pine, Mayor Wells ordered Chief of Police Kiely to send over a hundred policemen to the Twelfth Street Socialist meeting and Cossak-like, club men, women and children in a most outrageous manner. It was during those days of storm and stress in the history of our local movement when a number of people succeeded in getting into the party with seemingly no other purpose than disruption and destruction. Some of the work was done under the cloak of "class consciousness, in the name of real, genuine Socialism, as a matter of course. This reminds us of the scoundrel White whom the Western Federation of Miners recently exposed as a Pinkerton agent. That Colorado Pinkerton was not only a radical Unionman and for years a trusted official of one of the leading Miners' Local Unions, but he was also a member of the Socialist Party, and a "clearcut, scientific, revolutionary Socialist."

But he was a Pinkerton and tool of the Mine Owners' Association!

The local Democratic organ "St. Louis Republic," for years, interested itself very much in the Socialist Party movement. Its Frazees, Youngs, Moehrles, Kanes, Snake and Mike Kinneys, Conroys and others fully realized that the Socialist Party would gradually call a halt to their political operations.

To the surprise of many comrades the same paper has once more come to the front. Last Monday morning the St. Louis Republic published an almost complete report of an executive meeting of Local St. Louis, where only party members with paid-up cards were admitted.

The Democratic and Republican parties, Citizens Industrial and Manufacturers' Associations are making every effort to disrupt the political and economic movements of the proletariat. Our local Socialist Party and our local Socialist press have stood fairly and squarely on the side of the working class in every great battle of the proletariat. We are not in the least surprised of the capitalistic work against us. On the contrary, we are proud of it, for it attests to the fact that we are on the right track in the great struggle for Labor's improvement and emancipation.

In conclusion we may say that we have nothing to fear from the capitalist class so long as we can meet their mercenary forces in open battle. However, there is good cause for serious apprehension when the capitalist class succeed in getting their Pinkerton spies and agents provocateurs, their political wirepullers, their Youngs, Frazees, Kinneys, Kanes, etc., into close relationship with the entire labor movement, economic and political. There is where we must be on our guard. The sad experience of our Colorado Comrades, of the Western Federation of Miners, in the cases of White and others, and the latest exposure by the A. F. of L. of Van Cleave and his relationship with Pinkerton Detective agencies, should be a lesson to the Trade Union and Socialist movement.

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

A Word From Debs

Comrade Debs was called to the bedside of a dying sister in Terre Haute two weeks ago. The loved one passed away two days after Gene's arrival. Since that time our loyal comrade has been bowed down with grief and the duties imposed in laying to rest the remains of one who had for so many years stood by him in his fight against injustice and oppression. On receiving the telegram from Washington printed in last week's Appeal I wired Comrade Debs and below I print his reply:

"My Dear Fred: Your telegram came yesterday. I would have answered sooner, but pressing duties prevented. I do not think the suit will be brought against Wayland and myself, but I am half inclined to wish that it might. I do not shrink from it in the least so far as I am concerned. We have written only the truth, and we have nothing to take back. If the action is brought the only question in my mind is whether I will attempt any legal defense. I am inclined, if arraigned, to plead not guilty and refuse to be represented by legal counsel. That kind of a defense in a capitalist court is a waste of money and a farce. However, we will talk about that when I get back, which will be as soon as I can get things in order here. As for having libeled the marshal that is uproariously funny. If he brings that action I will give him his money's worth. I already know a good deal about him and his record and I have it very straight. I will make it my business to get the rest if he opens fire. My only concern in the case is the Appeal. For myself I do not care. I know they can send me to the pen if they want to, but that will matter very little. We are in this fight and it is just beginning and some of us will have to go and it might as well be myself as anybody else. But I am thinking what effect it will have on the Appeal? I believe it can not be otherwise than good. The only consideration with the administration and its corporation supporters is the breaking of the Appeal, and I'll stake anything I have that they can not do it. If the government brings these suits the Appeal will gain more than it will lose. In any event the Appeal will grow bigger and stronger and this being true we can stand the rest. If they open fire we will have our chance. Wickersham and the higher government officials are too shrewd to bring suit in their own names. They will back it and use Mackey as their goat. Let them come! Without personal boasting, if I could meet them on equal ground with 10,000 of the common people as a jury, I would clean out the last bunch to the last pin feather in about twenty minutes. I will be with you soon and then we will clean the deck for action. Best love to you all."—Appeal to Reason.

Editorial Observations

Sunday, June 20, at Risch's Grove! See program on Page 1.

Comrades Chris. Rocker and Dr. Emil Simons will be the speakers at our Sunday's family picnic at Risch's Grove. Don't fail to hear them.

The Chicago Socialist cast over 9,000 votes for their political ticket last Monday. A new lot of anti-labor judges were elected. And yet if labor had its eyes open to its own danger and had really voted in its own interests, every one of the old party candidates would have been snowed under so badly that all the snow shovels in the state of Illinois wouldn't serve to uncover them. The men who were elected judges in Chicago Monday, and who certainly do not represent the people who toil, simply got in by luck—they got in because the working people thoughtlessly permitted it.—S. D. Herald.

Max Morris, of Denver, Colo., National Secretary of the Clerk's Int. Union, and one of the Vice-Presidents of the American Federation of Labor, died Sunday, June 6. The United Labor Journal says: "The end was not unexpected, for word was given out on Saturday that the end was near, and hour after hour telephone inquiries were made regarding his condition and Max Morris's name was on every labor unionist's lips all day. He was scarcely forty-three years of age having been born in Mobile, Alabama, in 1866 and came to Colorado with his parents in 1880. The family settled in Breckenridge, he subsequently lived at Glenwood Springs, Leadville and Cripple Creek before settling down in Denver. In this town he assisted in organizing the present Retail Clerks' Union No. 7, from this union he was elected general secretary-treasurer of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association. When elected to this office the association was a small struggling organization which was in no financial position to pay a living wage to its secretary. With no office but his own home to transact the business of the union he struggled along, ever hopeful, cheerful, buoyant and optimistic, he was the right man in the right place, plodding along, overcoming criticisms with steady courage until the splendid organization of today was gradually built up. Only those who have been through the experience of holding together a small organization can realize the courage and fortitude this work requires and can give the credit due to those who achieve it. The Retail Clerks now have an office force of some seven people, the organization has a membership of over 50,000, an almost universal six o'clock closing rule has been established with no Sunday work; when formerly the clerks worked to eight or nine o'clock at night and a half a day on Sundays."

Here is an Example of Capitalist Law—abidingness, as reported by the daily press of last Tuesday: "Working under cover of the first foggy night in weeks, and barricading the tracks of the rival company with a big electric locomotive and three work cars, the Illinois Traction Company (McKinley System) early Tuesday laid a crossing over the tracks of the East St. Louis and Suburban Street Railway Company at Nineteenth and A streets, in the heart of Granite City. The crossing and the tracks it makes possible complete one of the last links of the McKinley System's main line through Granite City to Venice and the approach to the new bridge over the Mississippi River. According to the law of Illinois, a crossing once laid cannot be removed except by order of court and there was nothing for the East St. Louis & Suburban to do but to go to Edwardsville and apply for a warrant charging trespass. A succession of bright starlit nights and a full moon have delayed the contemplated move for a fortnight or more, but Monday night, all weather conditions being favorable, 100 tracklayers and laborers were marshaled in the woods between Edwardsville and Granite City. The crossing, a temporary switch known as a "frog" rails, ties, tools and everything necessary, was in readiness on the three work-cars drawn by an electric locomotive. The men climbed aboard and the invasion began about 1 a. m. Tuesday. Quickly and silently the run was made to Nineteenth street and Niedringhaus avenue. The work was in charge of Superintendent Ross Bell. At this point the frog switch was thrown from the McKinley to the East St. Louis & Suburban rails, and the run was completed over the rival company's tracks. At A street a barricade was arranged on either side of the point of crossing. Thus the other company was prevented from running any cars to and occupying the street which would have made the steal impossible. Daylight revealed the work well along, and a few hours later the shift was changed both to complete the work and guard against any counter move on the part of the East St. Louis & Suburban." This is a sample of the Capitalist's respect for law and order whenever their class interests are at stake.

Latest News From the Field of Organized Labor

Convict Labor in Maine

The Work is Carried on Under the State Account System, and Has an Injurious Effect on Free Labor in the Broom and Harness Industry.

At the Maine state prison at Thomaston, 228 convicts are confined who are employed in the broom, carriage and harness shops. In the carriage shop repair as well as new work is attended to.

Just at present the greater part of the wood working force of the carriage shop is employed in turning out the furniture for the hospital at Bangor. The entire work is carried on by the system known as state account. That is, the warden of the prison sells the product of the prison shops and turns the money received into the state. For this reason the convicts are not exploited, as they are under the contract system. No fixed amount of work is required as the day's work, but each convict must keep busy during working hours. In the blacksmith, paint, woodworking and broom shop long-term prisoners (three years or more) are transferred from one branch of the work to the other until they have been through the entire shop.

The same is true in regard to the harness shop, with the exception of the men on the machines, who are kept at the machines as long as they remain in prison. A new shop is being built, by convict labor, to take the place of the present harness shop. I have been informed by retailers in the carriage and harness business that it is impossible for them to secure the Thomaston carriages and harnesses any cheaper than those produced in outside factories. Admitting the truth of this statement, these facts remain:

The convicts (men who have been taken from society for society's good) are steadily employed, while honest, upright men not alone starve, but are submitted to the refined torture of seeing their wives and helpless little ones suffer for the want of food and clothing.

Manufacturers throughout the state are paying taxes on their plants in order to have the state enter into competition with them.

Such men as D. M. Parry continue to oppress the unfortunates who are employed or enslaved by them on the pretext that they must compete with Thomaston. In short, there is no argument against the prison contract labor system that does not apply to the state account system.

In the warfare being waged against the employment of convict labor in competition with free labor there can be no compromise—there is no middle ground.

Every citizen who desires the betterment of living conditions for all the people must continue their fight until this nefarious system is wiped out, whether it is conducted under the brutal contract system or the state account system.

If the great state of New York, with a prison population of thousands, finds it profitable to abolish prison labor, except on certain state works, surely the state of Maine, with its vast natural resources, with its great wealth, is not in such dire need of the profit of the labor of two hundred and eight convicts that it must starve the families of two hundred and eight honest men to secure this trifling sum. There are plenty of bad roads in Maine—and some right near Thomaston.

JAPANESE STRIKE IN HAWAII.

American Capitalists and Their Political Tools Are Trying to Crush Movement.

Honolulu, June 15.—Determined to try to secure "evidence" against the three Japanese strike leaders, Makino, Negoro and Soga, who were arrested Thursday, the police invaded the Jiji, a Japanese newspaper of Honolulu, and the offices of the Japanese Higher Wage Association and seized letters, reports and other documents.

Following confiscation of the papers, application for a writ of habeas corpus entered in behalf of Makino, Negoro and Soga was rejected by the court.

It is asserted that the papers found indicate that a widespread conspiracy was to be formed among Japanese to wrest control of affairs from the white residents and conduct the internal government in their own interests.

While the court was deliberating on the first habeas corpus petition a thousand Japanese gathered about the courthouse. The gathering was orderly, but cheered for the prisoners whenever they came in sight. A second petition was filed later by the prisoners, but it did not come up for decision.

The strike of Japanese plantation hands has been in progress for more than a month, and is the most extensive ever known on the islands. Between five thousand and eight thousand Japanese are involved. The strikers demand an increase from 60 cents to \$1 a day for field laborers and a proportionate advance for mill hands and other plantation employes.

SHANESSY GRAND MARSHAL FOR LABOR DEMONSTRATION.

Central Trades and Labor Union to Issue No Souvenir Programme.

Plans for the Labor Day demonstration on September 6 in St. Louis were discussed at the regular meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union at 3535 Pine street last Sunday. James C. Shanessy, secretary of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union, was elected grand marshal for Labor Day after a nominating bee, in which every one nominated, including Owen Miller, president of the Central Trades and Labor Union, declined the nomination once, but on insistence accepted. Two men were nominated against him.

It was decided not to issue a souvenir programme of the day's events, owing to the numerous fraudulent schemes played upon St. Louis merchants who have given money for programme advertising on Labor Day, supposing the money went into the coffers of the central body.

FIGHT FOR YOUR LIFE

By BEN HANFORD

Second Edition Now Ready

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



Darrow's Advice to Prohibitionists

In the course of his speech before a body of prohibitionists in Chicago recently, Clarence S. Darrow, among other things, said: "Rum isn't the only bad thing in this world. I use tobacco. So do millions of men. Tobacco is bad. It has filled as many graves as rum, perhaps. Would you prohibit tobacco?"

"Then there's coffee and tea. Coffee has filled as many graves as tobacco, perhaps. And tea, the women's favorite drink. That is poison, according to physicians. Would you prohibit tea and coffee?" "Corsets!" continued Darrow. "Corsets, physicians say, do more harm to the human race, born and unborn, than whisky, tobacco, coffee and tea combined. Would you prohibit corsets?"

"In the tenements men and women and children are dying like flies of ills that can be prevented by legislation. The bad air and poor sanitation in these habitations have attracted the attention of the reformers who truly have the good of the people at heart.

"In the industrial pursuits workmen die needlessly every hour because the corporations employing them do not provide proper safeguards to life and limb.

"But whoever saw a committee of prohibitionists before a legislature to argue for any legislation remedying these ills? Nobody!"

"You are hughouse on rum? You see it in your sleep. You have a false idea of things. You are good people, of course, but your ideas are wrong. Good people do more harm in the world than the bad ones. Bad people can be caught and locked up—by good people. But when a 'respectable fanatic,' full of religion, bent on saving the world, sure of himself, runs amuck, he is dangerous, because he may get enough other respectable fanatics to adopt his personal views of right and wrong to influence legislation.

"Not that these names apply to you, or that you are in any danger of influencing much legislation," he added.—Bulletin of the Clothing Trades.

TURKISH PRINTERS ORGANIZE.

Constantinople Typographical Union Established—Socialist and Labor Papers Launched.

Constantinople, June 7.—The Socialist and Labor movement has received a new impetus from the re-establishment of the constitutional system in Turkey. Besides the Armenian Socialist paper, Nor Hossank, another Socialist weekly, has now been launched in this city, the Journal of the Workers, published in Turkish and French.

There is also a Socialist weekly in the Bulgarian language, Ra Opnitcheska (The Spark of Labor), published in Macedonia. Its May Day number was devoted to the idea of the international solidarity of labor, and a large picture of Karl Marx was one of its features.

After several unsatisfactory attempts to form aid or insurance societies, the printers of Constantinople have finally organized to protect their class interests, under the name of the Union of Ottoman Typographical Workers. At present the union is composed mostly of Turkish and Armenian printers, but they expect soon to amalgamate with the groups of Greek and European workers of the printing trades.

The preamble of the union's statutes declares that its purpose is "to defend the industrial, legal and class interests of its members and to encourage their intellectual development." In order to accomplish this it will seek to establish a minimum wage scale, an eight-hour workday, with five hours for night workers and a continuous rest of at least 36 hours each week; to abolish piecework; employment of children under 15 years of age, and the custom of finding work through employment agencies. Employers and workers will negotiate only through the union.

The First of May is recognized in the union's statutes as the International Labor Holiday.

CALIFORNIA METAL TRADES ASSOCIATION.

The California Metal Trades Association has met the Iron Trades Union and peaceably signed an agreement for one year on strictly a union basis. This agreement states that the workday shall be reduced from 8½ to 8¼ hours, and so remain for six months and again be reduced 15 minutes; this without any reduction of wages. The Association claims that small cuts at a time will not be so hard a chip and the workman will, in this way, get what he deserves. As Organized Labor protects rights and property it is entitled to more consideration than unorganized labor at any time.

THE UNION LABEL IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Years ago the Boot and Shoe Workers had a good organization in San Francisco, but owing to the Manufacturers' Association one shop after another refused to use the label until now there is not one shop that carries this stamp on the goods and the consequence is that nearly all of the shoes are purchased in the Middle West and East and must carry the label. Of course men are ready to work in these factories, but the goods can not find a market.

Chicago Teachers Victorious! Under this caption we receive this encouraging information: In Chicago they have a "business" school board that has fought hard against the Teachers' Federation, and also (it may seem remarkable) against any increase in the city's school fund that would affect the big business interests. The teachers, however, under the remarkable leadership of Miss Margaret Haley, have beaten the "business" board in two legislative matters. They have killed a measure aimed against the teachers' organization and in favor of the book trust and certain big business houses that are robbing the city by the low rents they pay for certain pieces of school land they occupy. This bill would have resulted in giving the superintendent the same slave-driving power over the teachers that the head of a factory has where there is no union. And with the grade teachers the principals heartily co-operated.

Foolish Objection Answered.

When we say that women would be eligible to hold office, what do we mean? Simply that if a majority of the people in any place would rather have a woman to hold a certain position than any one else, and if she is willing to serve, they shall be allowed to elect her. Women are serving as officials already; some of the women most prominent in opposing equal suffrage have been holders of public office. The late president of the "Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Suffrage to Women" (Mrs. J. Elliot Cabot) was for years a member of the school board of Brookline, and also Overseer of the Poor. Yet that Association, in its published documents, object to equal suffrage on the ground that "suffrage involves the holding of office, and office-holding is incompatible with the duties of most women." Suffrage does not involve office-holding by the majority of women, but only by a few; and there are always some women of character and ability who could give the necessary time. Women, as a class, have more leisure than men.

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.

Success of the Hatters

Hat Manufacturers' Association May Go to Pieces.

The announcement that the hatters' strike, which began in the 23 factories in Danbury, New Milford and Bethel some five months ago, has been brought to a practical close by the employers reaching an agreement with the union, is most pleasing information to all those who desire the welfare and progress of American labor.

This settlement will undoubtedly bring to a close the contest in Massachusetts and New Jersey and in all sections where the trouble has existed, and we have no doubt there is a deep feeling of relief among the manufacturers and the union men involved that an agreement has been reached.

This fight of the hat manufacturers with the union was directed by a few of the large concerns in the trade in New York in the hope of destroying the union and forcing their employes to accept just such conditions of labor as they might impose. In conformity with the open shop idea, they wanted no union to protect the rights of their working people. They wanted a free hand to do with their labor as they saw fit, regardless of justice.

Believing they had the power through the Hat Manufacturers' Association to wipe out the union, they are responsible for all of its evil results. It might easily have been prevented and enormous losses and suffering avoided. Undoubtedly the strike has taught a valuable lesson to the employers and it is probable that their organization will cease to play any very important part in future contests through its power of coercion by bonding its members in the sum of \$25,000 to stand together in its fight with the union.

If the close of this contest does not see the Hat Manufacturers' Association a thing of the past, so far as its fighting features are concerned, we shall be greatly surprised. Like the Manufacturers' Association and the Citizens' Alliance, it has been only the breeder of discord and animosities between employers and their employes, and this truth is being learned and understood by the broad-minded and intelligent employer in the hat industry. Through the loyalty of the members of the Hatters' Union to their organization and to the principles of trade unionism is to be ascribed the hopeful outcome of the great contest.—Bulletin of the Clothing Trades.

TEN COMMANDMENTS OF SOCIALISM.

(Cut Out and Paste on Your Bedroom Wall.)

Love your schoolfellows, who will be your fellow-workmen in life.

Love learning, which is the food of the mind. Be as grateful to your teacher as to your parents.

Make every day holy by good and useful deeds and kindly actions.

Honor good men, be courteous to all men, bow down to none. Do not hate or speak evil of anyone, do not be revengeful, but stand up for your rights and resist oppression.

Do not be cowardly. Be a friend to the weak, and love justice.

Remember that all the good things of the earth are produced by labor; whoever enjoys them without working for them is stealing the bread of the workers.

Observe and think in order to discover the truth. Do not believe what is contrary to reason, and never deceive yourself or others.

Do not think that he who loves his own country must hate and despise other nations, or wish for war, which is a remnant of barbarism.

Look forward to the day when all men will be free citizens of one fatherland, and live together as brothers in peace and righteousness.

PRESIDENT GOMPERS' ITINERARY.

Leaves for European Trip, Saturday, June Nineteenth.

President Samuel Gompers, who will leave for an extended European trip on Saturday, June 19, for the purpose of studying the social and industrial conditions in the Old World, as authorized by the Denver Convention of the American Federation of Labor, has arranged the following itinerary:

He will be in attendance at the Federation of British Trades Unions, at Blackpool, July 1-2; then visit briefly one or two cities in Ireland and Scotland; and then make his way to London, in which place already several meetings and conferences have been arranged. From thence to Paris, Cologne, Bremen, Hamburg, Essen, Berlin, Vienna, Budapest, Rome, Naples, Venice, Geneva, Berne, Basle, Brussels, Antwerp and Ipswich, the latter to attend the British Trade Union Congress, and returns on the steamer Adriatic, which sails from Cherbourg on September 29, to attend the International Trade Union Congress, which will be held in August in either Paris, Stockholm or London, the place of meeting not having as yet been definitely decided upon.

In referring to his absenting himself while a court sentence is pending Mr. Gompers in the June Federationist says:

"In connection with my leaving the United States I have been frequently asked whether the decision and sentence of Justice Wright would not interfere. In answer, I may say, that I have consulted our counsel, and they advise me that the decision of the Court of Appeals will not be rendered before the opening of the term of the Court in October, and that I may, therefore, undertake the trip without any mental worry on that score. Of course, it is unthinkable that I would undertake to leave the jurisdiction of the United States with the possibility of a decision of the court being rendered during my absence."

THE FACT IS

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

The Buck's Stove & Range Co.

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

Is Still Unfair to Organized Labor

Judge Wright of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, to whom the case was appealed, sentenced

GOMPERS, MITCHELL AND MORRISON

to twelve, nine and six months' jail imprisonment for alleged violation of the injunction, which would mean that Organized Labor shall be deprived of the freedom of press and speech and that a union man or woman would not even be allowed to think of the possibility to

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

STUDIES IN SOCIALISM

THE MISSION of the WORKING CLASS

By Rev. Charles H. Vail.

VI.

We see, then, that the interests of the laborer and capitalist are not identical. It is to the interest of each to get as large a share of the product as possible. The value created by a day's labor is a constant quantity, and is equal to the sum of the value of the labor power (wages) and the surplus value (profits). If a constant quantity consists of two parts, is it not self-evident that you can not increase the one without diminishing the other? If the surplus value rises, the value of the labor power falls, and vice versa. Many superficial persons have been led to consider the interests of laborers and capitalists identical through a failure to distinguish between capital and capitalists. Thus, while capital, which is produced by labor and has been exploited from it, is of service to laborers, the capitalists are not. The capitalist today is merely a man who, by his monopoly of the instrument of production, is enabled to levy a tax or tribute upon productive toil, and thus secure an income without personal exertion. The apology often offered that the capitalist should receive interest because he renders a service to labor is not valid, because the service is reciprocal. Capital is only preserved by constant reproduction at the hands of labor. It would soon decay unless in productive use. Laborers, by taking capital and keeping it intact, render a greater service to capitalists than capitalists do to laborers. There is no more reason why laborers should pay the capitalists than that capitalists should pay the laborers, nor as much. But in reality it is to the direct employer or "captain of industry" to whom the money lender renders the service, by enabling him to extend the field of his operations; that is, fleece labor on a large scale. The man who borrows money and uses it to exploit labor is simply compelled by the lender to divide the spoils. Interest is merely a part of the booty. The harmony of interests between laborers and capitalists is like the harmony between the horse-leech and its victim. Capitalists, like all parasites, live off others. This they are enabled to do through their monopoly of land and capital.

Capitalism, then, like feudalism, has developed the class which is to work it overthrown. We have seen how the landed nobility and capitalists have performed their work in social evolution. We now come to the mission of the modern proletariat or working class. This class has a mission to perform, and that mission is the abolition of wage slavery.

The economic struggle is necessarily a class struggle, a struggle between the proprietor and non-proprietor class. The subjection of the working class is due to the fact that the instruments of production are owned by another class. The interest of these two classes being diametrically opposed necessitates a class struggle. While there are members of the other classes who perceive the truths of Socialism and lend themselves to the cause, still, as a class, we need not expect them to take the initiative or aid in carrying forward the movement for the abolition of the wage system. They think their interests lie on the other side, but like the slaveholders of old they are blinded by their prejudice. The majority of this class will have to wait until they are thrown headlong into bankruptcy before their eyes will be opened. But this will not be long. The whole middle class are hopelessly doomed, and it is only a question of little time before they will join the ever-growing majority—the proletariat. But there are many who realize the hopeless struggle and have joined the cause of progress in advance. The work of reorganization, however, must rest chiefly with the proletariat, and the members of this class are being fitted and prepared for the fulfillment of their mission. The laborers have been gathered together in large factories, where they have been organized and made to feel their class consciousness and solidarity.

But, as we have seen, the transition from one stage to another can not take place until conditions are ripe for it. Although the proletariat has been in existence many years, the time was not ripe for it to work out its destiny until the economic evolution had expressed itself in the trust and syndicate. This condition is now realized and the time has come for the proletariat to work out its destiny.

In all previous revolutions class has superseded class. The class below has overthrown the class above, thus emancipating itself by subjecting others. But the triumph of the working class is necessarily the abolition of all economic dependence, for the working class can only emancipate itself by socializing the instruments of production and distribution. The new servitude which arise as the result of other revolutions was caused by a continuance of private property in the instruments of production. By abolishing this private ownership the cause of economic dependence and servitude will disappear.

The rapid concentration of wealth evidences that the end of capitalism is near. This end is also evidenced by the rapid organization of the working class. But how will the final step be taken? What are the means by which the working class will emancipate itself? Class interests and class politics are inseparable. It was perfectly natural, then, that as these class lines became more and more tightly drawn they should find political expression, and that the working class should organize politically to secure its rights. The class-conscious laborers are today organized under the banner of Socialism. This party claims your confidence and support as laborers because it expresses your interests and rights as a class. Its purpose is to awaken in you a conception of your class interests and lay the foundation of a class-conscious political organization. The first step toward emancipation is the mastery of the public powers. In the political field you are supreme. Here you meet the capitalist as an equal, while as a class you overwhelmingly outnumber the capitalists and your advantage is constantly increasing with the destruction of the middle class and the narrowing of the capitalist class.

The time has come for the manual and mental workers to unite and strike for liberty. Strike at the ballot box for freedom. Vote into effect your demand for the abolition of wage slavery. Wrench by united political action the power of government from the hands of your exploiters, that you may put your economic program into effect. In your effort to attain this end accept no political palliative. Any measure which does not tend to the abolition of wage slavery is unworthy of your support. The laboring class must learn that it need expect nothing from any political party which does not stand squarely upon the demand to wrench from the exploiting class the economic and political weapon of exploitation. No such uncompromising demand as this will ever be made by any political division of the capitalist class. If the laborers are to achieve their emancipation they must stand upon a platform of their own, demanding the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class. The Socialist Party is the party that presents this demand and proposes to carry its principles into effect. Laborers, why longer waste your efforts in the old political parties, which are but handmaids of the capitalist class? Their chief object is to divide us into various factions, fighting against each other, and thus prevent our uniting to secure our freedom. The petty political issues which the Republican and Democratic parties raise are only for the purpose of fleecing us on the one hand and throwing dust into our eyes on the other, lest we see the only real question at issue—Socialism vs. Capitalism.

Friends, be not deceived. You have no interest in the success or failure of parties composed of classes whose interests are antagonistic to your own. You surely have been befooled and used as a tool to do your master's bidding long enough. I am rejoiced to see that the laborers are at last getting their eyes open to the thorough capitalistic nature of both old parties and the fraudulent issues which

they put forth. To be sure, the interests of various capitalists are conflicting, some being able to exploit labor better by one method and some by another, but all are united upon the policy that labor must be exploited. The laborer's interest, however, is one and alike everywhere; it is forever against this abominable competitive system which robs them of the larger part of the product of their toil.

Laborers of America, do not longer throw away your vote by casting your ballot for something you do not want. You had better vote for what you do want and not get it than vote for what you don't want and get it. But, friends, we shall get what we want. Socialism is the outcome of economic evolution. That Socialism will follow capitalism is as certain as that light will follow darkness. The rapid growth of the Socialist vote evidences that salvation is near. Fellow laborers, hesitate no longer in joining the ranks of Socialism. Swell its vote and thus hasten the day of your emancipation. A vote for the Republican or Democratic ticket is but putting another rivet into your chains of economic servitude.

Laborers, unite; you have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain. Unite, that your mission may be speedily realized. If you would be free, you yourselves must strike the blow. You have no subject class, like earlier classes struggling for mastery, to use as a weapon to fight your battles. You must achieve your own emancipation; and to accomplish this you must unite for political action in a party which recognizes your class mission, and recognizes that the time for its fulfillment is at hand. The realization of this mission means the abolition of all class rule, for under Socialism all society will be members of the producing class, and consequently, that which is for the benefit of one will be for the benefit of all. We rejoice that the proletarians of the world are beginning to realize their mission and are uniting in mighty class-conscious armies, before whom the ruling powers are beginning to tremble; they are uniting to the end that they may conquer the public powers and convert the nations of the world into Co-operative Commonwealths.

The Rev. Stelzle's Anti-Socialist Work.

Rev. Charles Stelzle, "labor commissioner" of the Presbyterian Church, gallivanting around Europe for a few weeks and now knows all about the labor movement across the pond—much better, in fact, than most men who have lived in the old countries all their lives. He is sending a lot of stuff to the labor press for publication, which for unreliability and misrepresentation of fact is seldom surpassed. One would be led to believe that all the English union officials who amount to anything are church members and teetotlers, and that Socialism in Great Britain spells anything opposed to the Tory party. In France the "revolutionaries" (the term is used to cover Socialists and anarchists, who, as a matter of fact, are at war) "prefer to keep the bona fide trades union membership comfortably small, so that they will not be outnumbered and then overpowered," and that's probably the reason the "revolutionaries" have been fighting the combined powers of government and the capitalists "to keep the bona fide trades union membership small," etc. "Just now," says the lynx-eyed Rev. Stelzle, "Socialism appears to be having rather a hard time of it on the other side. There is a note of pessimism in the Socialist press which is unusual." In Germany, says he, the Socialist members in the Reichstag were reduced from 83 to 40 at the last election, "although there was something of an increase in the total number of votes cast." Nothing is said about the unjust gerrymandering of districts and that all parties in the empire combined against the Socialists, despite which fact the latter increased their vote from 3,000,000 to 3,125,000, in round numbers. In London there was a setback and also in Edinburgh, says Mr. Stelzle—because of local conditions which he does not mention. Not a word about the tremendous gains in Austria, Italy, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, France, Switzerland, England, Belgium and other countries, in national and local contests, since the general election was held in Germany, when Socialism was "smashed" by polling a quarter of a million increase. Wherever Stelzle finds his "pessimism" outside of the London Times, we are unaware, and we doubt whether he reads any foreign papers. His knowledge of the foreign political movement of labor sets him down as the merest tyro and, although he made an ocean trip and dodged in and out of a few countries, he is a mighty long way from becoming an authority at his present pace. It takes some years of study to know something about the Socialist movement, its progress as well as its philosophy.

FREE SAMPLE COPIES.

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

WHAT OUR PARTY STANDS FOR

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 in-

tervals. No currency reforms or other legislative measures proposed by capitalist reformers can avail against these fatal results of utter anarchy in production.

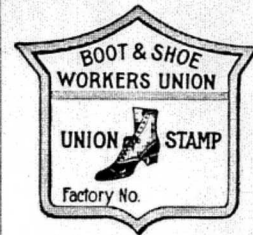
Individual competition leads inevitably to combinations and trusts. No amount of government regulation, or of publicity, or of restrictive legislation will arrest the natural course of modern industrial development.

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.



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.

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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.

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Patronize only

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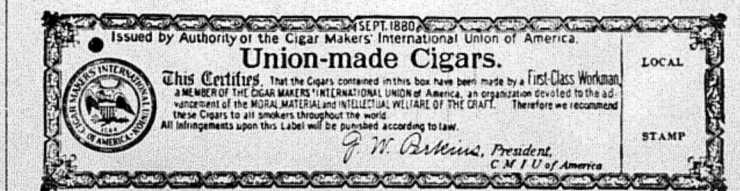
Drink Only UNION BEER

(Fac-Simile of Our Label)



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

Remember, no CIGARS are Genuine Union-Made



UNLESS THE BOX BEARS THE

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When You Buy

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You get the BEST Tobacco handled and made into Cigars by EXPERT WORKMEN.

We do not advertise on billboards and take the cost of the advertisement out of the quality of our goods.

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

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE DEPARTMENT

WHY WOMEN SHOULD VOTE?

Objections Answered.

By Alice Stone Blackwell.

The majority of women had never asked for suffrage, in any of these places.

A Growing Cause.

"Opposition to woman suffrage is growing. In Oregon, a large proportional vote was cast against the suffrage amendment in 1908 than in 1906 or 1900.

There are now five states in which woman suffrage has been submitted to the voters more than once, at intervals of some years. In four of the five, the latest vote was the most favorable to woman suffrage; in one, it was the other way.

In Colorado, when woman suffrage was submitted the first time it was defeated; the second time, it was carried.

In Kansas, the first time, it received only 9,100 votes; the second time, it received 95,302.

In the state of Washington, the first time, the majority against it was 19,386; the second time, it was only 9,882.

In South Dakota, the first time, the adverse majority was 23,610; the second time, it dropped to 3,285.

Since on their latest vote four states show a gain for woman suffrage, while only one shows a retrogression, it is clear that growth of the cause is the rule, and that the result in Oregon was due to exceptional local circumstances. Which ought to carry the more weight, four states or one?

The increased adverse vote in Oregon was due to the Anti-Suffrage Association formed by Oregon women, and to the bad results of equal suffrage in the neighboring states of Idaho and Colorado.

Oregon is the only state where a woman suffrage amendment has been submitted more than twice. There it has been submitted four times. Its first submission was in 1884, before any Anti-Suffrage Association had been formed, and before either Idaho or Colorado had granted the ballot to women. At that time it received a smaller proportional vote than it has ever received since. In 1884 it was defeated by a vote of 28,176 to 11,223—almost three to one. In 1906 the vote against it was 58,670 to 36,858—much less than two to one.

The Test of Experiment.

"It works badly in practice."

Women now have the full ballot in Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, New Zealand, Australia, Finland and Norway. They have municipal suffrage throughout England, Scotland, Ireland, many of the English colonies, Sweden and Denmark. In some of these countries they have had it for generations.

In all these places put together, the opponents thus far have not found a dozen respectable men who assert over their own names and addresses that it has had any bad results.

This is the more remarkable in view of the fact that active Anti-Suffrage Associations in New York and Massachusetts have been for years diligently gathering all the adverse testimony they could find.

On the other hand, scores of the most highly esteemed men and women in the equal suffrage states testify that the results are good. In Wyoming, women have had the full ballot for 39 years. For the last 20 years the advocates of equal suffrage have had a standing challenge, inviting its opponents to find, in all Wyoming, two respectable men who will assert over their own names and addresses that it has had any bad results whatever. The opponents have thus far failed to respond.

Doubling the Vote.

"It would only double the vote without changing the result."

If letting women sing in church merely doubled the volume of sound, it would still be a good thing, because it would double the number of persons who had the lung exercise and the inspiration of joining in a good hymn and it would make the chorus stronger. If equal suffrage merely doubled the number of voters, it would still do good, because to take an interest in public affairs would give women mental stimulus and greater breadth of view; and it would also bring to bear on public problems the minds of an increased number of intelligent and patriotic citizens. But the great advantages of women in music is that they add the soprano and alto to the tenor and bass. If women were exactly like men, equal suffrage would merely double the vote. But women are different from men; and women's voices in the state, like women's voices in the choir, would be the introduction of a new element. This is recognized even by opponents, when they express the fear that equal suffrage would lead to "sentimental legislation."

Men are superior to women along certain lines, and women superior to men along certain others. The points of weakness in American politics at present are precisely the points where women are strong. There is no lack in our politics of business ability, executive talent, or "smartness" of any kind. There is a dangerous lack of conscience and humanity. The business interests, which appeal more especially to men, are well and shrewdly looked after; the moral and humanitarian interests, which appeal more especially to women, are apt to be neglected.

Not a Natural Right.

"Suffrage is not a natural right."

It is hard to define just what a "natural right" is. Dr. James Freeman Clarke said: "If all women were forbidden to use the sidewalk, and they complained of the injustice, it would be no answer to tell them that it was not a natural or inherent right, but one given by society, and which society might therefore control as it saw fit. A great many rights are given by society, of which, however, it would be manifestly unjust to deprive either sex."

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 employes small wages and work them the hours they feel like.

What Is Necessary.

Every Central Labor Union should be continually exposing unhealthy tenements and other conditions prejudicial to health, and demanding on every hand improved conditions for labor.

Missouri Socialist Party

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

MAY, 1909, REFERENDUM.

The vote on the question, "Shall a new election of state officials be held?" was as follows:

Local.	Yes.	No.
Arnett	5	5
Aurora	1	11
Barren	4	4
Bevier	7	12
Bell City	3	3
Brentwood	6	6
Burlington Junction	6	6
Cardwell	1	10
Cedar Hill	3	3
Ferguson	3	3
Greenfield	9	9
Independence	2	3
Jennings	1	4
Job	6	6
Joplin (Branch 2)	18	18
Kansas City	22	7
Kirkville	8	8
Licking	2	5
Liberal	7	7
Maplewood	6	6
Mindemines	12	12
Mountaingrove	1	13
Myrtle	5	5
Oronoga	27	27
Richwoods	8	8
Sedalia	20	20
Springfield	12	12
St. Louis	40	130
Members-at-large	3	3
Totals	130	316

One ballot of 6 votes in the negative had neither name of local nor secretary and could not be counted. Part of Local Joplin, 20 "Yes" and 2 "No" was received after the vote had closed.

Committee—L. G. Pope, A. Siepman.

New Wayne County Local.

Comrade Haire persisted in his efforts until he secured the necessary five signers to start a local at Shook. They are not well versed in the management of a Socialist local, but intend to dig in and do things.

The Outlook in Springfield.

Springfield—Last Sunday was "Ladies' Day," and they furnished the local a very entertaining program that was appreciated by a good-sized audience. Very few of the old standbys were present, Comrades Howell and Lane having both gone job hunting. Our regret for their absence can not be expressed in words, but we have the consolation of knowing that the cause of Socialism is being promoted wherever they are. Our financial secretary, Comrade Sargent, has been sick and unable to attend meetings. About fifteen of us met at his home recently and reviewed the lesson of the Christian Socialist Fellowship. Comrade W. A. Ward made a good and lasting impression here and we can not speak too highly of him.—R. G. Hotham.

Mills Finishes in Missouri.

Kirkville comrades concluded that they just had to have Mills speak again for them and another date has been arranged for June 18. This will conclude his route and he then goes to Ohio to fill engagements there.

Comrade J. A. Phillips, whose energy and persistent effort was instrumental in arranging many of the debates, reports that the general result of the meetings was fine and the comrades much encouraged. The Eldon attendance was not as heavy as expected, but the impression made on those who did attend seems to have been unusual. At Eugene and Union the attendance was splendid. The proprietor of the hall at Union hitherto has been liberal, but after hearing Mills' clear exposition of our aims and objects he announced that "that was going too far and would have to be stopped. First thing we know a man will either have to work or starve." His hall is no longer for rent to the Socialists.

Gaylord's Dates.

Commencing at Desloge on July 1, Winfield will speak at the following points: De Lassus, Morley, Flat River, Bonne Terre, Elvins, Morehouse, Aquilla, Bell City, Cardwell, Buck Donie, Greenfield, Mindemines and Carthage. There is still opportunity of securing dates in the western part of the state and all locals desiring to have Senator Gaylord speak for them should apply without delay.

Scott County comrades have laid their plans for a monster picnic at Morley and expect to have half the county there on July 3. Gaylord will have a splendid audience and will explain matters from the viewpoint of the rack-rented farmer.

Milton Baker to Speak.

While on his way across the state, Comrade Milton Baker of Oklahoma will speak at several points. Sarcouxie and St. Clair will arrange meetings and other applications are expected shortly. The route is up the Frisco from Joplin to St. Louis. All comrades desiring dates are requested to apply to the state office at once.

McAllister in Hickory County.

Comrade J. R. Wisdom of Weaubleau has engaged Comrade McAllister for a week's work in his vicinity, commencing June 20. This will be the first Socialist speaker to dig into Hickory County.

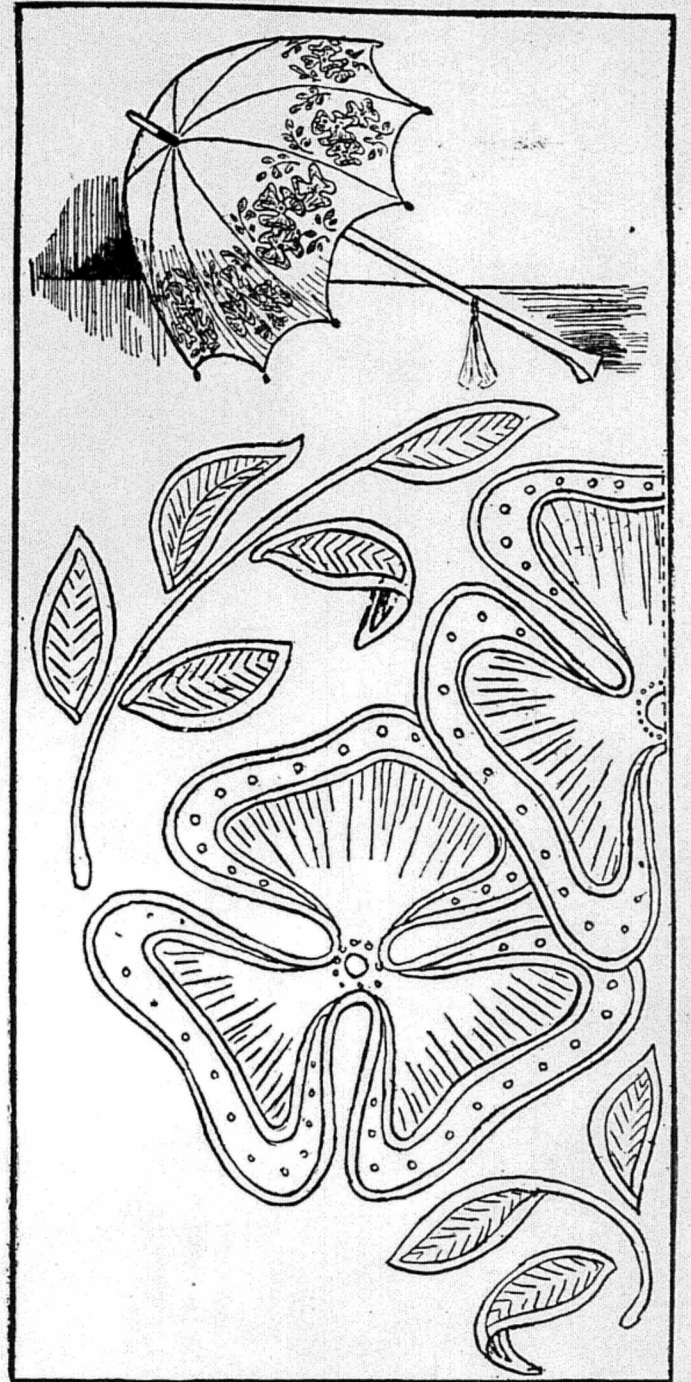
Will Find Time to Vote.

The duties of motherhood and the making of a home are the most sacred work of women, and the dearest to them, of every class. If casting an intelligent vote would interfere with what only women can do—and what, failed in, undermines society and government—no one can question which a woman must choose. But it cannot be shown that there are any large number of women in this country who have not the necessary time to vote intelligently, and it can be argued that study of the vital questions of our government would make them better comrades to their husbands and friends, better guides to their sons, and more interesting and valuable members of society. Women of every class have more leisure than men, are less tied to hours of routine; they have had more years of school training than men. All this makes simple the combination of public and higher duties.

Women on School Boards.

Where women have school suffrage their votes occasionally turn the scale, but there is never any attempt to install the defeated candidates by force. Where women have the full ballot, they have often defeated bad candidates for higher offices, but no riotous uprising has ever followed. This particular objection is a libel on American manhood.

EFFECTIVE EMBROIDERY FOR SUMMER PARASOL



Soutache Motif Embellished with French Dots—Half of Motif.

ONE of the daintiest accessories of the summer wardrobe is the sunshade. A parasol boasts more virtues than the eminently practical one of shading the eyes from the impertinent rays of the sun. It gives an air of smartness to the summer girl. The display of sunshades in the shops is as attractive as it is varied, and many of the models shows designs of this year's vintage.

Decidedly the most effective of the parasols for all-around use are the embroidered linens. A woman who is clever with her needle may transform a plain, unassuming linen sunshade into a chic embroidered affair that might have come straight from Paris on the latest steamer.

A sunshade of white linen, with one of the new square light wood handles, may be purchased, and the above design, half of which is given, applied to each of the sections, as shown in the sketch. The design may be traced on the parasol with carbon paper. It is then worked out in coronation braid, French knots and satin stitch in floss embroidery silk.

The coronation braid is to be sewn on in the space between the double lines. This outlines the flowers, leaves and stems, and forms an inner line on each flower petal.

Small white French knots are worked between the two rows of braid. The petals are filled in lightly with long satin stitches of irregular lengths with delicate pink floss. The effect of the glossy texture of the silk is extremely pretty.

The center of the flower is composed of one large yellow dot surrounded by tiny rose colored French knots. The stem and leaves are of the coronation braid, and the latter are filled in with pale green floss. The color scheme is charmingly dainty, and would harmonize with almost any costume.

A sunshade decorated in this way would be an attractive addition to the trousseau, or to the outfit for college commencement festivities. It would be highly appreciated as a graduation gift or wedding present, and is equally suited to town and country use.

PRETTY SILK WAIST.



Blouse of silk, made with tucks headed by fagoting and trimmed yoke, fashioned with a heavy cord embroidery.

The long, close-fitting sleeves are encircled with tucks headed by the fagoting, and are finished at the wrists with ruffles of tulle or lace.

Shepherd's Plaid Coats.

Few women feel themselves fixed for the summer without a loose top coat hanging in the closet. They seem more necessary in spring and summer than in winter.

They are the height of fashion and fortunately they are not always expensive. The fashionable ones come in a dull white camel's hair serge, and in a black and white shepherd's plaid. They are loose, have many pockets, are made with long sleeves, and reach to within four inches of the ankles.

FABRICS OF SILK AND WOOL.

Latest Decree of Fashion Has Overshadowed Everything Previously in Vogue.

There are more silk and wool materials put on the counters each week. New ones that were kept until late in the season have been shown to the public. These are made up into coat suits or one-piece frocks, and are often striped.

Some of the colors come with a plain surface for the skirt and a striped surface for the coat. Silk-and-wool bengaline is possibly the favorite of them all. The corded fabrics are in the height of fashion. The idea even runs into shantung and pongee. There seems no end to the latter weave. It overspreads everything else. Just why is hard to say, for it is rather raglike when made up and cannot be depended on for graceful lines.

Some of the weaves are delightful for house frocks, and as the material has practically no weight, it makes a most comfortable frock for this hot climate.

One of the latest weaves in it has a diagonal cord through it. It is very wide and heavy, much like the stylish serge we have worn all winter.

Cleaning Tan Shoes.

A raw white potato, cut in halves and peeled, is excellent for this purpose. Rub the potato, which must be freshly cut, well into the leather, leaving no part untouched. Let this dry on, then polish with a rag with a light, quick motion. A little turpentine on a flannel rag is also a good cleanser for tan leather, while several drops of lemon or orange juice give a brilliant polish to any leather. Olive oil, with a brisk afterpolish, is used on patent leather.

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

FROM OUR READERS

A MODERN VERSION OF JESUS AND HIS SAYINGS.

Plain Truths Not Welcome in the Columns of the Daily Records—Fear of Financial Storms Forces Out Items Interesting to the Populace—Hopes of Budding Brains Blasted by Blind Bats of Business.

And it came to pass that while Jesus was speaking, many of those who heard his parable of Dives and Lazarus, withdrew to the edge of the crowd, and began to say, one to another, Whom meant he when he spoke of Dives? One of the bolder ones said he referred to Marshall Field; another said, nay, rather was it Jay Gould; still another cried out it was Cornelius Vanderbilt. They waxed warm in their assertions, when at last one said, let us go and ask the Master himself; and straightway they came into his presence and besought that he listen to them. And Jesus, hearing them, said what dost thou desire? Then did their leader tell of their controversy and begged him to enlighten them. After he had heard them patiently, Jesus looked upon them with earnest pity, and said: Be ye not concerned about the names of them that are written in the "blue book of the damned" which is kept by Beelzebub, but rather give ye heed to the condition of the friends of Lazarus, still remaining with you. Let it be your business to know how to relieve them, and instead of speculating as to the persons who benefit by their misery, remember, if ye be wise it will be your business to declare that tyranny is a system, which ye, by your rightly exercised power, canst overthrow. Therefore be not divided by useless controversies, but be ye strong in your devotion to the cause of humanity. And they left him, marveling at his wonderful words.

Now these sayings of Jesus caused much sensation, and as there were many newspaper reporters present, who not only heard Jesus, but the inquiry made of him by the workmen, they assured the multitude that, other news being scarce, the incident would furnish "hot stuff" for their sheets. This pleased the crowd, and they went home rejoicing and expectant.

Now in the morning, as the multitudes went to their work, they looked for the news of this wonderful meeting, and great was their disappointment when they saw no mention of it, not even in the yellow journals of the day.

Now it so happened those reporters were known to each other, as well as to many who were at the meeting; and the next day they chanced to meet and were observed by some of the most active workmen; and when they were asked, the reporters confessed with shamefacedness that their stories had been blue-penciled and suppressed, but they gave no reason why.

A little later in the day the reporters were comparing notes, and, one of them, being just fresh from the "School of Journalism," read his story and it was declared to be a peach! Then why, said he, with tearful accent, was it thrown out. At this the knowing ones took him into their confidence and gave him to understand that if any paper published such stories none of the advertisers would use their columns, as the business managers all know that the Citizens' Alliance, including merchants, manufacturers and preachers, would blacklist every paper publishing them.

Nevertheless Jesus kept on in his work.

JOS. BARRATT.

STUDY THE FOREIGN MOVEMENT.

Editor St. Louis Labor.

It seems to me that many of our comrades pay little attention to the International Field of Labor and Socialism. Within the last five or six weeks you published some excellent letters from England and Australia portraying the movement in those countries. In my daily intercourse with a number of comrades I found to my surprise that out of ten only three had carefully read the letters above referred to. The others had either only glanced them over or "remember having seen the headlines." This is wrong. Those communications touched upon the life question of the labor movement, and we must be thoroughly acquainted with it, in order to do justice to the cause we pretend to represent. Study up on the foreign movement! Fraternal yours, JNO. HOFARTH.

Socialist News Review

Maryland State Convention.

The Socialist state convention of Maryland will be held at Hagerstown July 4 and 5.

Comrade Debs' Sister Dead.

Mrs. Eugenie Selby, sister of Eugene V. Debs, died in Terre Haute, Ind., a few days ago at the age of 57 years. Mrs. Selby was beloved by all the people of Terre Haute because of her broad, generous sympathy for the workers and her devotion to the boys, Gene and Theodore, of whom she was justly proud.

Woman Organizer Begins Work.

Comrade Anna A. Maley of New York, who has been chosen woman's national organizer, will begin work in Massachusetts June 26. Two days have been assigned by the National Office to each city visited in order that one day may be devoted to propaganda and one to organization work among the women.

Italian Socialist Weekly.

La Parola Die Socialista, an Italian weekly, published at 145 Blue Island avenue, Chicago, Ill., has finally been granted the second class mailing privileges after being held up or denied these privileges for a period of about sixteen months. The publication will appear enlarged and in better style than formerly. The subscription price is one dollar per year.

Japanese Workers Organize.

The Japanese plantation laborers of Hawaii have organized to increase wages and to better the miserable housing conditions imposed upon them. The plantation owners have decided as an opposition move to stimulate immigration of the contract labor variety. Being backed up by the territorial government, they are taking advantage of a ruling of the Bureau of Immigration at Washington permitting state and territorial governments to import foreign labor. A. J. Campbell, acting as agents for the planters, left Honolulu on May 25, destination unknown.

New Subscribers

Have been secured during the last week by the following comrades: O. Beckwith, Kansas, 1; Max Stopp, 1; Hy. Schwarz, 1; D. S. McCorkle, Marshall, 1; A. E. C. Wiegner, 1; F. J. Kloth, 1; Geo. Bauer, Sheridan, Wyo., 4; T. E. Delmore, 1; A. G. Erbs, Hamilton, O., 2; Fred Wedel, 1; Wm. Crouch, 2; Otto Kaemmerer, 1; Hy. Schwarz, 1. Renewals: Wm. Fogarty, Portland, Ore.; John Heberling, Warrensburg, Mo.; E. H. Mead, Oklahoma; G. D. Sauter, University

City; Robert Wuffli, Cleveland, O.; Th. A. Huth, Moline, Ill.; P. Gerstner, Buffalo, N. Y.; Jos. Hubmann, Tacoma, Wash.; John Tutsch, Valley Park, Mo.; Jos. Bauer, Los Angeles, Cal.; Brewers' Union, Hamilton, O.; Eug. Meves, Portland, Ore.; Wm. Havenstein, Cincinnati, O.; Peter Neuner, Covington, Ky.; Hy. Rehder, Moline, Ill.; Jacob Becker, Anglum, Mo.

Good Work Among Unions.

Comrades John Collins and Dan A. White, who are doing special propaganda work in the machinists' and iron molders' unions, under direction of the National Office are being cordially received. Several of the iron molders' unions in Massachusetts have asked that Comrade White be sent back for return dates when arrangements can be made for big open meetings. In Illinois a number of machinists' unions have called special open meetings or arranged "smoke talks" for Comrade Collins and have requested return dates. Both organizers are with the unions of their trade five nights each week. On Saturdays and Sundays there are no union meetings, and these two nights are given to Socialist propaganda meetings arranged by the locals of the party.

The Little Socialist Magazine.

The Little Socialist Magazine is a 16-page monthly, on first-class paper, containing handsome half-tone illustrations, and the subscription price, 50 cents per year, brings it within reach of all. It is the most appropriate present for a school child. The Little Socialist Magazine promises to rear a generation which will become more accessible to our doctrines, and every Socialist should not fail to realize that a reader of The Little Socialist Magazine will most likely become a loyal reader and ardent supporter of the party press. The June number of The Little Socialist Magazine is an excellent propaganda issue for children. The article entitled "The Real Father of Our Country" should reach every child in the land. Adult Socialists are aware how many false notions of patriotism and distorted historical data they have to combat and to elucidate before they can make any impressions upon the majority of men. The serial chapters on the History of Our Country will be of lasting benefit to every child, as they are written in simple style, and will serve to draw comparisons with the history it is forced to learn in school. The Little Socialist Magazine, 15 Spruce street, New York.

FOR OUR SOCIALIST PRESS

An Appeal to the Comrades and Sympathizers.

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

The Socialist Singing Society "Herwegh Saengerbund"

At its last week's monthly meeting held at Dodier Hall decided to donate the sum of \$10 for the Socialist Press Fund. In addition the members took up a collection among themselves which amounted to \$10. During the week ending Tuesday, June 15, the following contributions have been received:

Table listing names and contribution amounts for the Socialist Singing Society and other contributors.

CAMPAIGN DEFICIT FUND.

Table listing names and contribution amounts for the Campaign Deficit Fund.

MENDELISM. By Prof. R. C. Punnett. Cloth, 112 pp., 50 cents. Wilshire Book Co., 200 William Street, New York.

This work, issued by the Wilshire Book Co., explains in a most instructive manner the theories of Gregor Mendel, an Austrian monk, who about fifty years ago worked out a series of interesting experiments in the crossing of various plant forms. For many years his labors were overlooked by the great body of scientists of the Darwinian school, but are now being brought to light by a growing body of Darwinian students who champion the theory of evolution by mutation as against the view that organic changes in plant and animal forms require great periods of time through the slow process of natural selection. Professor Punnett of Cambridge University, England, the author of this work, is one of the most distinguished advocates of the mutation theory.

Mendel holds that his experiments have proven that when plants of similar species, but which differ in one characteristic, are crossed, the results are governed by a mathematical ratio which holds good in all cases, and to which the name of the Mendelian law has been since given. Briefly, any described characteristic in one of the parents can be transferred to the offspring, and such characteristic definitely fixed through the working out of the Mendelian principle. Succeeding experiments have shown that the law holds for animal as well as plant forms.

A knowledge of this law we are assured will enable breeders of plants and animals to realize the desired form much sooner than by the unreliable method of artificial selection. The United States Bureau of Agriculture employs the Mendelian principle extensively in its experiments.

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