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# ST. LOUIS LABOR

OFFICIAL ORGAN

of the

SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS

THE FEARLESS CHAMPION OF ORGANIZED LABOR

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## Potpourri Politique

By Roman O'Klickem.

After two years of industrial depression and Roosevelt-Taft rule the Republican machine politicians are getting ready for the next congressional campaign. Once more they will appeal to the working people of the country to re-elect the G. O. P. ticket in November, 1910, or the country would go to the dogs. Some smooth labor union parasites will be bought up to assist in misleading and deceiving the wage workers and get them to once more vote for capitalist prosperity and labor's starvation.

The Missouri Democracy had their periodical love feast and harmony talkfest in Kansas City. David R. Francis and other Big Cinch corporation financiers managed the whole affair and played the first fiddle during the harmony concert. Francis insisted on harmony under any and all circumstances; if such harmony is obtainable and Democratic victory can be assured next November, Hon. Francis may even be induced to run for the U. S. Senatorship. Meanwhile he will guide the machine for the interests of the many INTERESTS he is lined up with in this city and state.

Mayor Kreismann is the busiest man in town. He is the "best man," too, for everybody likes him, because he goes anywhere and everywhere, and speaks to anybody and everybody, wherever and whenever he is called upon, in the interest of the capitalist business interests. Republican and Democratic capitalists alike favored his election, and it is reported from fairly reliable sources that even David R. Francis, the present Democratic harmony leader, voted for Mr. Kreismann. Up to the present time Mayor Kreismann has in no way harmed the capitalist corporation interests, and why should he? The corporations' money made his election possible. As an amiable gentleman he is naturally provided with an India rubber backbone, and that is invaluable for the mayor of our Million Population village.

Great historical events have taken place recently within the Democratic Jefferson Club. It will be remembered that immediately after last general elections the Jefferson Club went into bankruptcy, as the result of political defeat and financial distress. A receivership was superfluous, because nothing was left of the club but the big house dog, known as "Caesar," surnamed "the Great Dane." Caesar, a real, live, four-legged dog of exceptional size, is also an intelligent dog, because he came direct from St. Louis University, as we shall prove black on white later on. This Jefferson Club dog was the hero of the day on January 6, 1910, i. e., on the same evening on which Harry Blackmore and August Priesterbach were running for the directorship of the club.

On that memorable evening the Jefferson Club's reorganization took place, which also necessitated the election of officers. Caesar, the house dog, was present, according to the St. Louis Republic; so were Messrs. Harry Blackmore and August Priesterbach, the "labor leaders," who were "running" for Board of Directors, but met with defeat, according to the Globe-Democrat of January 7th, 1910. Caesar, the dog, was more fortunate than B. and P., for he was readmitted to full membership, with the privilege of not only attending regular meetings of the Jefferson Club, but even the executive meetings of the board of directors, something which neither B. nor P. have any right to do.

Thus it happens that erstwhile "labor" politicians are considered inferior to such dogs as Caesar of the Jefferson Club.

This dog story is true. It is equally true that Caesar was in danger of going to the dog pound last spring, when bankruptcy without receivership surprised the Jefferson Club. He is all right now. Caesar will remain, while B. and P. are just that much nearer the political dog pound. It is highly sentimental and heart-refreshing the way the St. Louis Republic concludes the Jefferson Club report as follows: "The Great Dane, Caesar (the dog), a gift from the priests of St. Louis University, was exceedingly interested in the election. Upon the outcome largely depended his daily fare. Of course, the club could have given Caesar away, but it is doubtful if he would have remained. He has been an adjunct of the club for several years and is grateful to the officers and management for past favors. All of yesterday Caesar roamed through the rooms of the club, mutely pleading with the voters not to destroy his only possibility of a care-free existence. He is a lobbyist of no mean ability, and voiced his satisfaction at the turn of affairs by retiring to the kitchen, giving himself up to a deep sleep." Thus some dogs are climbing the ladder of fame, while others fall in the attempt.

More than half the members of the Jefferson Club had been delinquent. For the sake of harmony and recovery the new board of directors, in the presence of Caesar, decided to cancel all indebtedness for dues, and thus do away with the general delinquency. This was done to advance the cause of the Kansas City harmony convention under the management of Hon. David R. Francis.

The St. Louis Democratic Club held its election of officers on the same evening. Ed Morrissey, Snake Kinney and Selph were the leading spirits of the evening. Certain "labor leaders" were present, but kept in the background and out of the newspapers, for reasons best known to them. It was stated that the club had disbursed \$785.15 for charity in 1909, that \$9,000 of campaign debts were paid, and that "the Democratic party was still the party of the people." Queer as it may sound, President Selph warned against "anarchistic schemes," but forgot to mention ballot box stealing, ballot box stuffing and similar maladies.

Dave Francis, ex-Governors Dockery and Folk, Senator Stone, L. D. Dozier (of the Mercantile Trust Co.), Cowherd and Ball, the aspirants for gubernatorial honors in 1908, Moses Wetmore and

Senator "Snake" Kinney were the leading lights in the Kansas City Get-together convention. Get together! says Dave Francis, Jefferson Club, St. Louis Democratic Club, Caesar, Harry B. and Gus P. Cowherd and Folk, Dockery and Ball, Dave Francis and Jim C., Ed McC. and other "\$10 a day and expense" men, Charlie Lemp and Gussie Busch, get together for the good of the harmonized Missouri Democratic party machine! Get together, or Caesar will bite you!

Of course, nothing will be left undone to "work" the labor movement from the one end, while the Republican machine will try to work the other end. No doubt the prohibition-fetich will be used once more to work the Republican end.

While Dave Francis' harmony circus convened in Kansas City, the Republican wire-pullers have not been idle. "Trust-buster" Gov. Hadley has been talking "Home Rule" and other "issues" whereby the Republicans expect to chloroform the people during the coming campaign. Hadley tried to counteract the Democratic "harmony" by outlining the "campaign issues," while some of his machine operators were figuring out how to "save Missouri for the Republican party." Some day the people will talk saving Missouri from the political brigandage of the Democratic and Republican parties.

If Missouri can be "saved for the Democratic party" Dave Francis will be the next U. S. Senator—perhaps!

With the Democratic harmony repaired and polished up, now comes Merriweatherite Chas. J. Maurer charging the Missouri Democracy with having "robbed Mr. David Ball of a well-earned nomination for governor."

President Taft, in compliance with the request of the Western "interests," such as the Lumber trust and the "National Wool Growers' Association," pinched Pinchot, the Chief Forester, by discharging him from the service. Taft did it for the sake of "discipline" and for the good of the Republican machine, which can not be kept in operation without the "oil" furnished by the very "interests" Gifford Pinchot attacked while at the head of the Forestry Department.

In an address delivered before a group of publishers at the University Club in New York the Chief Forester declared that "the great conflict now being fought" is to decide for whose benefit our natural resources are to be conserved—whether "for the benefit of the many or the use and profit of the few." He claims it as an "honorable distinction" of the Forest Service that "it has been more constantly, more violently, and more bitterly attacked by the representatives of the special interests in recent years than any government bureau," these attacks have increased in violence and bitterness "just in proportion as the service has offered effective opposition to predatory wealth."

President Taft is a good man for the powers behind the throne. Theodore the growler gave way to Bill Godknows the Smiler, who smilingly delivers the goods to his capitalist masters.

In his message to Congress President Taft said all that J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. permitted him to say as to so-called reform measures. In spite of the fact that for over two years the American working class has suffered most painfully under the Republican "prosperity," i. e., the industrial depression, Mr. Taft failed to mention Labor with a single word. The working class, representing 90 per cent of the nation, is not recognized by the Republican president, except during campaigns. After election he is bound to serve his capitalist masters.

What has the Republican Congress done for the working class? Nothing.

What has the Republican state machine done for the working class? Just as much as the preceding Democratic machines—nothing.

What has Kreismann's Republican city administration done for the working class? Just as much as Rolla Wells' Democratic machine—nothing.

It is said that St. Louis capitalists, including several millionaire brewers (one of whom is a Democrat) will raise several hundred thousand dollars for the Republican state campaign fund in order to increase the number of congressmen from Missouri in the November elections. Naturally, most of the big St. Louis capitalists believe that Bill Taft, Joe Cannon & Co. represent the best capitalist interests and should therefore be supported by additional Republican congressmen. On the other hand, a millionaire Democrat like Dave Francis might well be supported for the U. S. Senate.

Taft, Cannon & Co. are trying hard to discipline the Republican insurgents in Congress. The powerful corporations will not stand for any political disobedience, and Messrs. Taft and Cannon will attend to the act of disciplining these rebellious political grasshoppers in Congress.

I am anxious to see whether the rank and file of the working people will again allow themselves to be fooled and deceived at the November elections, or join the Socialist Party and attend to their own political business. St. Louis will be one of the great centers of capitalist political activity, because tremendous capitalist class interests are at stake. Money will be spent freely and the political mercenaries of Capitalism will get busy to capture the labor vote.

The Socialist Party will be confronted by powerful enemies. Hard work and great sacrifices will be required to conduct a successful working class campaign under the banner of Socialism. There is no time to be lost to prepare for the great campaign battles and arouse our fellow wage workers to the gravity of the situation both on the industrial and on the political field.

Subscribe to St. Louis Labor and Induce Your Fellow Worker to subscribe.

## "SOCIALISM AND PUBLIC MEN"

Citizens Industrial Alliance Organs Parade the Mercenaries of Capitalism for their Opposition to the Socialist Movement.

Mark Hanna, Roosevelt and Prof. Eliot Heralded as Authorities Against Socialism.

It is amusing, indeed, to observe the contradictions in the work of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance leaders. Two of the C. I. A. organs, the Exponent and The Square Deal, waste their "valuable space" for two purposes.

1. To prove that Socialism is making no headway in this country; and

2. That the Socialist movement is making tremendous headway in this country.

Which is which? If Socialism does not amount to anything, if the people of this country are too intelligent to waste their time with Socialist ideas, why fill the pages of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance organs with these anti-Socialist alarms?

If the Socialist movement has become a powerful factor in the economic and political affairs of this country, why the foolish attempt to make the people believe that Socialism didn't amount to anything?

The Exponent and The Square Deal publish an article "Socialism and Public Men," in which George B. Hugo, Prof. Hadley, Prof. Eliot, Prof. Nixon, Mark Hanna, Wm. McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt and Wm. Taft are mentioned as the "public men" who condemn Socialism to the very depth of hell.

These C. I. A. organs denounce Marx and Engels as teachers of immorality, because these two men, in their Manifesto, published in 1847, declared that "Capitalism had converted the physician, the lawyer, the priest, the poet, the man of science into its paid wage laborers."

The Exponent and The Square Deal furnish the proof for the correctness of the above quoted sentence from the Manifesto.

Who is Hugo? A New England Citizens' Industrial Alliance man.

Who is Hadley, or Eliot, or Nixon? The leading "paid wage workers" of the capitalist universities, such as Yale, Harvard, etc.

Who was Mark Hanna? Let Mr. Van Cleave answer this question.

Who was McKinley? The capitalist president made by Mark Hanna.

Who is Theodore Roosevelt? Who is Wm. Taft?

The Socialists can not expect any sympathy or support from these paid intellectual and political "wage workers" of Capitalism. The Socialists never expected that Mark Hanna, Roosevelt, Taft or Prof. Eliot would advocate Socialism.

The Socialists are satisfied with the successful work among the rank and file of the working class. May the Citizens' Industrial Alliance desperadoes keep their "public men" and with them continue the fight against the Socialist movement.

For the edification of our readers, and as a matter of record, we reproduce the Exponent-Square Deal article in full. Here it is:

### Socialism and Public Men.

(From the St. Louis Exponent and The Square Deal.)  
The Bourgeoisie (the capitalist class) has stripped of its halo every occupation hitherto honored and looked up to with reverent awe. It has converted the physician, the lawyer, the priest, the poet, the man of science into its paid wage laborers." This statement is taken from the manifesto of the celebrated Socialists, Marx and Engels. It is not any more startling than some other revolutionary tenets of the Socialist party. Socialistic theories on marriage, home and family as explained by many of their authorities are so shockingly immoral as to be unfit for publication. Is it, then, surprising that statesmen, churchmen, educators, and scientists are almost unanimous in denouncing Socialism? Prof. Lawrence Laughlin calls it the "Creed of Failure," Mr. George B. Hugo in his splendid article in The Exponent proves it the "Creed of Despair." President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale University says that "The industrial results of Socialistic theories are inefficiency, antiquated methods of work and restrictions of service rendered." President Emeritus of Harvard, Charles W. Eliot, commenting on Socialists, says: "They start from various economic fallacies and inevitably reach an absurd conclusion."

Prof. Thomas Nixon Carver compares Socialism with the devil, as a moral agency to make us good. Henry Clews declared, "Socialism is self-contradictory and opposed to deep-rooted and ineradicable human instincts. Its origin is, of course, purely selfish, but there are two kinds of selfishness—the enlightened and the unenlightened. Unfortunately Socialism belongs chiefly to the latter." Andrew Carnegie usually knows what he is talking about. He says that Socialistic theorizing "obstructs the steady, orderly march of progress; is losing substance by grasping for the shadow and wasting our time, like children, chasing rainbows and crying for the moon."

Who doubts that the "Father of his Country," George Washington, had in mind such principles, or rather lack of principles, as those expressed in the Socialistic manifesto quoted at the beginning of this article when he said, in his farewell address: "Towards the preservation of your government and the permanency of your present happy state it is requisite not only that you steadily discountenance irregular opposition to its acknowledged authority, but also



that you resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles." A long list of our Presidents could be quoted as vigorously opposed to Socialism and fearful as to modern tendencies toward Socialistic teachings. President McKinley was especially strong in his denunciations. Senator Marcus A. Hanna spoke knowingly when he said: "Everything that is American is primarily opposed to Socialism. \* \* \* There is nothing in the organization of society in this country that can afford to permit the growth of Socialistic ideas; they are un-American and unnatural to us as a people."

Theodore Roosevelt makes Washington's warning more specific and timely in The Outlook of March 20, 1909, from which we quote: "It (Socialism) is not only indifferent, but at bottom hostile, to the intellectual, the religious, the domestic and moral life; it is a form of commission with no foundation, but essentially based on the immediate annihilation of personal ownership of capital, and in the near future, the annihilation of the family, and ultimately the annihilation of civilization." That President Taft is a worthy heir to Roosevelt's anti-Socialistic policies needs no verification.

And here we want to repeat our former assertion that the Socialistic banner covers many enemies of law and order ordinarily not expected there, for instance, Anarchists and radical Unionists. America, a Catholic weekly, tells us: "Nothing, it is true, does the Socialist resent more than to be confused with the Anarchist, yet have we not in these very days seen them shoulder to shoulder, and jowl to jowl, shouting the same Marseillaise of the new revolution? Is not the French Commune the Socialist's ambition by day and his dream by night, which he hopes may be realized once more, not in one country, but all over the earth?" Again, are not the leaders of Socialism and the leaders of the American Federation of Labor cooperating at present in their endeavor to defy our courts and defame our judges? J. R. Clyeres, fraternal delegate of the British Trade Union, said at the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor, at Toronto: "Our Labor Party is an alliance of extreme forces. The moderate trade unionist joins hand with the extreme Socialist. I can not conceive a Socialist declining to work in harmony with the organized trade unionist in any line. The reason why I am a Socialist is that I want the workers of the world not to have a part of the wealth their labor makes, but the whole of it." This very radical Socialist, we understand, has since been introduced by his "fellow unionist," Mr. Gompers, to President Taft during a visit to the White House.

Let no one assume that Socialism is a struggle between the rich and the poor. Church leaders are not accused by thinking men as taking sides with the rich. Pope Leo XIII in an encyclical letter on labor conditions in May, 1891, has this to say: "The Socialists, in endeavoring to transfer the possessions of the individuals to the community, strike at the interest of every wage earner, for they deprive him of the liberty of disposing of his wages, and thus of all hope and possibility of increasing his stock and of bettering his condition in life. \* \* \* The main tenet of Socialism, the community of goods, must be utterly rejected, for it would injure those whom it is intended to benefit. \* \* \* Our first and most fundamental principle, therefore, when we undertake to alleviate the conditions of the masses, must be the inviolability of private property." Archbishop Glennon of St. Louis, in a sermon on November 7 of this year flayed Socialist morals unmercifully. He said: "The Socialism of Europe is opposed to all the principles for which the church stands. We hold to a fixed code of morals in accordance with the word of God. They teach that morals are a matter of personal convenience and choice and change with changing epochs of time. Concerning marriage they hold it to be simply a matter of the pleasure of the two contracting individuals, and of no concern to anybody else. A sacrament? No. Permanent? No. Marriages to them are dependent on love and passion, and the two individuals are to live together only so long as it suits them. The church, therefore, is opposed to a movement that destroys the basic foundation of society—the home and the family."

It is difficult after a most careful study of Socialistic authorities to agree with this reverend gentleman that American Socialism is less vicious than European Socialism. We shall prove this in subsequent articles.

The Roman Catholic Church is probably fighting Socialism more systematically and successfully than all other factors combined, but other churches have ably assisted, as is evident from the following statement by Bishop Lawrence of the Episcopal Church at Tremont Temple, Boston, May 11, 1909. Socialism begins with Tremont Temple, Boston, May 11, 1909: "Socialism begins with the confiscation of all property, and that this can not be accomplished without a revolution is an accepted fact to the Socialists. Socialism is a confidence game played upon the workmen. For a fancied despotism of capital it would establish a real one. The Socialists mean business. To temporize, to sympathize, is to play with fire."

After this review of expressions we join in the conclusions of the Boston Herald of November 14: "Socialism is rapidly gaining ground in the United States. The growth in large measure, a matter of which the general public has no knowledge, has been steady and sure in recent years. The time is rapidly approaching when, unless some other solution is evolved, it will be a problem to be decided at the polls with the answer of the voters of the country to the question, 'Shall the government become Socialistic or shall it not?'"

"The great majority of Americans give little or no heed to the existence of Socialism as either a fad, a fancy, a political creed or a mere economic abstraction. They know the name, and that is about all. When they hear it mentioned they shrug their shoulders or laugh and go about their own affairs, giving it no more attention. Membership in this political organization, which calls itself the Socialist party, is largely recruited from the labor unions. Its members in turn are prominent in many, if not all, of the unions. It is striving toward the position occupied in continental Europe, where the unions and their legislative representatives work together, each supporting the other."

A Union Man

**BUCKS**  
at  
**SCAB**  
**STOVES**  
because they  
are  
**UNFAIR**

United Garment Workers' Local Union No. 26 of St. Louis

Elected the following officers for the ensuing term: President, Otto Kaemmerer; vice-president, W. G. Hofflin; corresponding secretary, Rudolph Otto; financial secretary, Harry Seegers; treasurer, C. A. Zollman; trustees, Harry Kelley and Frank Kymes; executive board members, C. C. Seegers and B. Capes; finance committee, H. Murphy, O. W. Goodin and Joe Reinhardt; guide, C. Meyer; sergeant-at-arms, John Holman; delegates to Central Trades and Labor Union, Otto Kaemmerer, B. Capes and Nicholas Thoenis; delegate to Workingmen's Protective Association, M. C. Seegers.

## LITTLE TIM'S FUNERAL

From "Catholic Citizen."

Fifteen landaus were loaded with flowers taken from the house before the coffin was put in the hearse. This was an incident of the funeral last week of Little Tim Sullivan, who for many years was the political king of the Bowery in lower New York city.

Thousands of people lined the route of the funeral to St. Ann's church. The Sullivan clan, the Knights of Columbus and the Elks had the places of honor in the cortege. The mayor of the city, many of the judges and some great men of finance sat in front pews as the pastor paid tribute to the charity of Little Tim. "There was no distress in the parish which he did not hasten to relieve." The choir sang "Lead, Kindly Light," and Big Tim Sullivan (for many years a partner of Little Tim, both in the liquor business and in politics) was seen to bow his head and weep.

Report has it that Little Tim Sullivan left an estate of nearly a million. If so, his fortune was made in politics.

Here we approach an ethical question. As a politician, as a lobbyist, as a Tammany magnate, he was useful to great traction syndicates and the great Wall street interests. They paid him well for his services; and he cultivated and cemented the vote which made him valuable to these men by dispensing charity to the jetsam and flotsam, the derelicts of humanity on the Bowery. He was ever ready with measures to alleviate distress, but usually cold towards movements striking at the causes of distress, such as temperance reform, electoral reform, tenement house legislation, etc.

He belong to a body of opinion—and quite a respectable body it is—which would perpetuate a system, by softening its hard spots with almsgiving; rather than reforming the system in the direction of social justice. There are moralists as well as politicians of this kind, and what is still more singular, they are popular with the very people dispossessed, down-trodden and degraded by the system.

The predatory rich, whose greed deprives the masses of their equal opportunities, square matters and maintain their ascendancy by doles from the hands of popular politicians.—Catholic Citizen.

### JOHN B. LENNON'S SUCCESSOR.

Eugene J. Brais Elected National Secretary of Journeymen Tailors.

The result of the referendum vote for election of a National Secretary of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America is now definitely known. There were three candidates in the field: John B. Lennon, the present incumbent; Eugene J. Brais of Cleveland, O., and Harry Lironi of Chattanooga, Tenn. Brais was the successful candidate, much to the surprise of Mr. Lennon, who held the Tailors' national secretaryship for many years. Lennon, as is well known, is also treasurer of the American Federation of Labor. In accepting the candidacy, Mr. Brais said:

"I have given considerable study and activity to the trade union movement since boyhood, and have reached certain conclusions that I believe will work for the best interest of our organization. I wish to assure the membership that I shall do all in my power to give the members a square deal, a better and more efficient organization."

"The changes that have been going on in industry and the inability of Organized Labor to successfully cope with the employers and their methods demand that we should change the methods of the past and adopt new ones. One of the necessary new weapons, and one which we have been dodging for some years, is getting together with the Garment Workers; this is a very important question and one that demands a solution."

"I believe in, and will work for and advocate, the industrial form of organization, where all workers in the tailoring craft shall belong to one federation, subdivided by trades or branches thereof."

"The form of industrial organization must be such that each branch shall retain its autonomy, and that its members at any time must give their support where needed, recognizing that, as a matter of fact, not of sentiment, an injury to one is the concern of all."

"Industrial conditions determine the well-being of the worker, and dictate an industrial form of organization, that can promote and defend his interest today and meet the requirements of the future."

Eugene J. Brais, the national secretary, was business agent of Local Union 162 of Cleveland, Ohio.

### Typographical Union No. 8 Woman's Auxiliary

Has been holding well-attended meetings recently. The recent addition to the order of business, that of reading a list of union-made goods and where they could be obtained, made, it is safe to say, many calls for the label next day that otherwise might have been neglected. The annual election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mrs. A. McHenry; first vice-president, Mrs. F. Hynes; second vice-president, Mrs. S. Tenney; secretary, Mrs. R. J. Lowther; treasurer, Mrs. G. H. Woodward; sentinel Mrs. O. F. Frederici. The officers of the Woman's International Auxiliary are: President, Mrs. Charles Hertenstein, 3813 St. Louis avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; Secretary, Mrs. Frank W. Long, 4926 Ash street, Norwood, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Watch the Proud Union Man Who Is Patronizing the "Smoke Houses" of the American Tobacco Trust. Tell him that every trust cigar he smokes contains some of the life blood of poorly-paid women and children. Stick to the blue label of the Cigar Makers' International Union.

"We Affirm as a Fundamental Principle, That Labor, the Creator of wealth, is entitled to all it creates."—Wendell Phillips.

## 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 misrule of the capitalist class.
2. The collective ownership of railroads, telegraph, telephones, steamboat lines and all other means of social transportation and communication, and all land.
3. The collective ownership of all industries which are organized on a national scale and in which competition has virtually ceased to exist.
4. The extension of the public domain to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power.
5. The scientific reforestation of timber lands, and the reclamation of swamp lands. The land so reforested or reclaimed to be permanently retained as a part of the public domain.
6. The absolute freedom of press, speech and assemblage.

### Industrial Demands.

7. The improvement of the industrial condition of the workers.
  - (a) By shortening the workday in keeping with the increased
  - (b) By securing a more effective inspection of workshops and

- (c) By securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half in each week.
- (d) By forbidding the employment of children under sixteen years of age.
- (e) By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child labor, of convict labor and of all uninspected factories.
- (f) By abolishing official charity and substituting in its place compulsory insurance against unemployment, illness, accidents, invalidism, old age and death.
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.)

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## Study Course in Socialism

Authorized by the National Committee of the Socialist Party.

### The Economics of Capitalism.

In closing this brief economic analysis of the capitalist system, we must consider some recent tendencies of this system, especially in the distribution of the value produced.

The proportions in which the value-product is distributed vary continually and in a very complex manner. General observation and study of statistics justify the following general statements as to tendencies of recent years in this country:

**Wages and Surplus Value.**—It is impossible to determine the exact proportion in which, at any given time, the value-product is divided between wages and surplus-value. The statement so often made, that only 15 per cent of the product now goes to the workers and 85 per cent is retained by the capitalists, is grossly exaggerated. But it seems safe to say that the workers now receive in wages less than half the value their labor produces—probably between 40 and 50 per cent. And it is certain that this proportion is steadily declining, and the proportion retained by the capitalists consequently increasing.

In the manufacturing industries of the United States, according to the census of 1890, the total wages amounted to \$1,891,000,000 and the total surplus-value to at least \$1,688,000,000; according to the census of 1900, the total wages amounted to \$2,327,000,000 and the total surplus-value to at least \$2,309,000,000; in reality, the amount of surplus-value in each of these years was considerably greater than here stated. The important point is that the growth of surplus-value is more rapid than that of wages, and has certainly overtaken it by this time, even on the showing given by the census. Mining, transportation, and other branches of capitalist industry would probably show about the same proportions.

**Rent, Interest and Profit.**—The capitalists' share is divided into rent, interest and profit, and the ratio of this division varies continually. In general, the proportion going to rent is increasing. The rate of interest is slowly declining and the proportion of the total surplus-value appropriated in this form is becoming less. Profit, strictly so-called, shows a generally tendency to increase.

This means a reduction in the share going to mere investors, who are largely small capitalists or members of the middle classes, and an increase in the share appropriated by large capitalists who actively control production.

**Tendency of Wages.**—We must distinguish nominal wages, the amount of money paid for labor, from real wages, the amount of food, clothing, etc., which that money will buy. For the present, we speak of nominal or money wages.

The rates of wages paid for various kinds of labor have, on the whole, kept increasing through the whole period of capitalism in the United States, rising more in periods of prosperity than they fell in times of depression, their rise being accelerated and their fall retarded by the action of the unions within the last forty years. Employment has perhaps become somewhat less steady, which partly offsets the rise of wage rates. But, allowing for this, it is probable that the average worker in almost every trade today gets more wages yearly than did the average worker in that trade ever before.

The average rate of wages for the whole working class is higher today than it was immediately after the Civil War (when American capitalism began to expand rapidly) or at any previous time. But it has declined slightly within the last fifteen or twenty years, since American capitalism entered the period of concentration. The apparent paradox—that the average rate of wages for the whole working class declines while the wage rate for almost every particular branch of labor is rising—may be made clear by the following illustration:

Suppose that at a given time we have 250,000 factory operatives getting \$1 a day, 500,000 laborers getting \$1.50 a day, and 250,000 skilled mechanics getting \$2 a day; the total daily wages for the million workers will be \$1,500,000, and the average wage rate for the whole will be \$1.50 a day. Now suppose that, a few years later, we have 1,000,000 operatives getting \$1.10 a day, 600,000 laborers getting \$1.60 a day, and 400,000 mechanics getting \$2.10 a day; the total daily wage for the two million workers will be \$2,900,000, and the average wage rate for the whole will be \$1.45 a day. While the wage rate for each branch has risen, the average wage rate for the whole has fallen, because of the change in the proportionate numbers in the various branches.

This is what has happened in the United States in recent years. The disproportionate increase in the number of workers in the most poorly paid branches has more than counterbalanced the rise of wage rates.

**Prices and Real Wages.**—Real wages are affected by fluctuation of price as well as by fluctuation of money wages. If money wages remain unchanged, a rise of prices means a fall of real wages, and vice versa. If prices and money wages rise or fall together at the same rate, real wages are unchanged.

During the greater part of the capitalist period in this country some commodity prices were rising and others falling, and the general tendency was downward. During the last two decades, however, there has been a general upward tendency of prices, especially of the principal necessities of life. Taking the working class as a whole, real wages have not been appreciably declining since about 1890.

**Causes of Rise in Prices.**—The recent rise of prices is not confined to the United States. It has two main causes.

1. During the last twenty-five years the supply of gold has increased more rapidly than at any other time since the sixteenth century. Now deposits have been found and cheaper methods of mining and smelting invented. The value and price of gold have fallen. But, as gold is the commodity used as money in measuring and exchanging (tending to lower their standard of living) and also up the various other things. The result is an upward tendency both of commodity prices and of money wage rates—though the latter, as usual, rise less rapidly than the former.

2. More important is the effect of the concentration of capitalist ownership. As before shown, the law of value and its corollaries apply only in so far as competition prevails. Competition still prevails almost completely in the supply of labor power. It has been very largely restricted in the supply of many commodities. Concentration of the ownership of factories, mines and railways enables a small group of capitalists to control the greater part of the supply of coal and ice, of meat, milk and many other food stuffs, of most clothing materials, etc. They are thus enabled to exact prices for these things above their normal price or value.

The prevalence of monopoly price involves what may be called a secondary exploitation in the process of exchange, in addition to the regular exploitation of the wage workers in the productive process. This secondary exploitation falls upon the wage workers (tending to lower their standard of living) and also up the various middle classes, and it benefits only the great capitalists who have attained some degree of monopoly.

### Questions for Review.

1. Give some illustrations of non-economic forces influencing the price of goods. Instances of non-economic forces influencing the wages of labor.

2. Name some of the ways in which competition is checked or restrained, aside from habit and sentiment.

3. When an invention or other events causes one industry to decline and another to expand, why do wages in the former continue low and in the latter high for some time instead of being immediately equalized by competition? Do not answer this with a phrase, but work it out in detail.

4. What three facts must be taken into consideration in comparing the higher wages of America with the lower ones of Europe?

5. What three facts were mentioned to explain or qualify the difference of wages in different trades in this country? Illustrate in detail.

## Foolish Love

## Reasons Why Men Don't Marry

By HELEN OLDFIELD



IT IS generally agreed that the great and growing reluctance toward matrimony which is shown by the young men of to-day chiefly is due to the increased cost of living and the much higher degree of style which "everybody who is anybody" is expected to keep up. It is only among the laboring classes, where the wife practically is self-supporting, that men feel that they really can afford to marry upon an income which 50 years ago their fathers would have regarded as more than ample.

Also it is a fact which is less in evidence that many young men dread the expense of courtship almost, if not quite, as much as that of matrimony, and this is one answer to the oft-propounded question: "Why don't the men propose?"

There are some women who make their lovers veritable purse slaves. Often, let it be hoped, this is done in thoughtlessness, but many girls, to use a homely but expressive phrase, "sponge" upon their lovers.

They never are satisfied unless the poor men keep them liberally supplied with candy and flowers, frequently take them to theaters or concerts, and make them handsome presents whenever an occasion such as Christmas, birthday, St. Valentine's, or any other pretext offers a good excuse. And if, as often—indeed, usually—is the case, the man has to earn his own living, these outlays seriously affect his pocket.

It is a lamentable fact that there are some women, not to say many, who, as a matter of course, accept devotion of their lovers as manifested in spending money on them which, if they reflected for an instant, they must know either is saved by denying themselves necessities, or—what is worse—borrowed without prospect of speedy repayment.

However, it must be admitted that it by no means always is the young woman's fault. Often her lover gives her no chance of acting sensibly. The amount of ingenuity which some men evince in order to conceal the real state of an empty purse truly is marvelous. The girl who asks that a man shall sacrifice his prospects for her pleasure and to gratify her vanity is the kind of girl who should be left alone.



A large majority of the girls and young women who are inmates of the evil resorts in Chicago are country born and bred. In a recent investigation of conditions in the "red light" district the searcher found that in a majority of cases the girls came from good homes in rural neighborhoods. One was from a little settlement beyond the Canadian border. Another came from a little town in the backwoods of Maine. Another had but recently left a prosperous farm home on the Minnesota prairie, and still another was from a good home in the sunny southland.

And thus it went. From Wisconsin, Michigan and the rural districts of almost every state in the nation had come these girls and young women, from the farms and the country towns.

And what is the reason that so many unfortunates come from the country? It is because they are born and brought up in their country homes without any knowledge of the life of the big cities and its temptations. The result is that these girls leave their homes in the country and come to the city in search of work entirely unprepared for the battle they will be forced to make against the evil of the big city.

In a majority of cases the young women found positions and started to work with every intention of making names for themselves. They took the first misstep and from that point to the underworld is but a short distance.

The fault lies partially with the parents back in the rural homes, who raised their children without giving them a proper view of life in its various phases.

## Ten-Hour Labor Law for Women

By MYER A. PARADICE

The complaint of I. Frances in regard to the 10-hour labor law for women is not so strange. The comparison of girls in shops with those working in department stores is perhaps correct, but the people who interested themselves in and who were active in passing the 10-hour bill in the last legislature worked hard to include department stores, too, but found the opposition too strong to overcome and rather than have the bill defeated compromised on this point. It may also be true that this law will cause inconvenience to some people who are ready or who are compelled

to sacrifice their health and welfare for a little consideration, but laws are made for the betterment of the majority of the people and this is certainly a benefit to most working people, and as long as it is a law on the statute books of Illinois it will gradually produce better conditions for all working classes in all shops. Every reform movement meets opposition from various sources and for different reasons and this measure is no exception, but the world moves onward just the same.

Do all mothers know where their daughters spend their leisure time? I am speaking of girls from 15 to 18 years. Some mothers do not know that their young daughters blockade the streets with unprincipled young boys. It is true when the girl comes from work she must not stay indoors. She must have recreation and pleasure. It is very proper for her to belong to a respectable club of girls, where she can gain education and pleasure. There are many good ways where every young girl can dispose of her spare moments. But it is the mother who must know the whereabouts of her daughter, because the mother is the best teacher of the child. Yes, the best friend and teacher in the world is the mother.

## Mothers Should Know Their Girls

By ANNA GOLDBERG

### Aiding the Cherry Victims.

The United Mine Workers are devising ways and means to raise a fund of \$100,000 for the victims of the Cherry mine disaster. It is somewhat strange that an organization whose members are sometimes branded as law-breakers and anarchists can show such generosity towards the distressed and unfortunate.

### Get Naturalized!

Any day and every day in the year is a fitting time for foreign-born comrades to make a start for citizenship. Every local should canvass its membership and see to it that all qualified persons get their naturalization papers. The National Office has for sale, at ten cents per copy, a booklet entitled "The Law of Naturalization Made Easy to Understand." Thirty-six hundred copies have been sold in less than two months. This booklet is printed in the following languages: English, Bohemian, German, Italian, Swedish, Norwegian, Hebrew, Hungarian, Polish, Slavonic, Lithuanian, Croatian and Finnish. Ten cents each copy. No reduction for quantities.

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# ST. LOUIS LABOR

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

## ALLIED PRINTING TRADES LABEL.



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

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

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

## SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

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

## The Marx & Haas Fight

"War is Hell!" exclaimed old Sherman. So it is. Every labor strike or lockout means war, and as such it means sacrifices. No one knows this better than the rank and file of Organized Labor.

That a lockout such as the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. recklessly and brutally inaugurated over four months ago against the Union Garments Workers would mean expensive and bitter warfare said firm has certainly found out by this time.

Expensive and bitter! Expensive for the Marx & Haas firm; bitter, because waged by Organized Labor throughout the country. The machinery of warfare has just been put in full operation. Unavoidably, for various reasons, it took some time to get into correspondence an intimate relations with the labor unions and retail clothing dealers handling the Marx & Haas products. Some unions, and even local central bodies, meet only twice or once a month, and communications are often in the secretary's hands for several weeks before the unions have a chance to act upon them.

Today from 75 to 100 letters a day are pouring into headquarters of the Marx & Haas strikers, containing the assurance of business men everywhere to assist the locked-out Garment Workers of St. Louis in their just and noble fight. The editor of this paper has had occasion to be in close touch with many a great strike movement during the last 25 years, but seldom, if ever before, has he observed such a spirit of solidarity among Organized Labor and such an enthusiastic determination to fight to the last ditch and until victory is secured, as in this Marx & Haas Clothing Co. lockout.

We know what we are speaking of, and the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. has surely learned within the last few weeks that we are not dealing in exaggerations. Recently rumors have reached the office of this paper that the United Garment Workers had refused to confer with the firm with a view of bringing about an amicable settlement. We are authorized to say that these rumors are without foundation. The fact of the matter is that at the very start of the lockout a committee, of which Secretary Dave Kreyling of the C. T. and L. U. was a member, called on the Marx & Haas Clothing Co., but was rather snubbedly treated by the firm's representatives.

We are also authorized to state that the United Garment Workers' District Council of St. Louis is ready, at any time, to confer with the firm as to an honest, honorable and fair settlement of the trouble whenever the firm is ready.

And we may add the information that meanwhile the United Garment Workers and Organized Labor throughout the land will push the "campaign" more energetically and determined than ever before. Equipped with the latest rapid-firing chassepot and mitrailleur guns and smokeless powder ammunition, they will remain on the outer walls of Fort Unionism firing merrily and incessantly at the sinking C. I. A. ship so unfortunately put into service by the Marx & Haas Clothing Co.

Organized Labor of America! Make it known far and wide that the lockout is still on, and that the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. will not be placed on the Union label "fair list" until the papers of peace are properly signed and sealed. Whenever that day comes you will be officially notified by the locked-out men and women and their United Garment Workers' Union.

## "Jeffersonian Principles"

Our "Democratic South," where the great "Jeffersonian principles" are being exploited in every political campaign for the Democratic party machine, presents some amazing social pictures. In Georgia the superintendent of the prison has with one of his guards been indicted for cruelty, while similar charges have been brought against the city Commissioner of Public Works. Here are some details condensed from the grand jury's report:

"We found over one hundred men living in rooms unventilated and filthy, without bathing facilities or opportunities of changing their clothes, in sickening, indescribable squalor. There is practically no discipline and there are no hospital arrangements. The superintendent stated that when the men got so they couldn't get out of bed—'bedridden,' he termed it—they were sent to the Grady Hospital.

"We found that barbarous modes of punishment were used, to wit, what could best be described as a 'bucking' or 'whipping chair,'

which the superintendent claimed he had had built and installed some seven or eight years ago. It was a very heavy device, built of about two-inch plank, made in such a manner that the front of a box-like portion, which would incase the body of the prisoner, could be opened on hinges. The front is opened, the convict backs in and sits down, the front is closed and fastened, with the convict's arms above his head. A man on either side of this chair then tips the upper portion of it forward, the device being hinged at about the thighs of the inmate, carrying his body over with it, on his face, his feet and legs being under the seat. There is an iron rod on which the front of the box rests when it is thrown forward and the prisoner is helpless to move his body, arms or legs, except very slightly. In this position the man is beaten over the exposed parts with a strap, two of which we examined. These straps are about four inches in length, the handle being several thicknesses of heavy leather, sewn or riveted together, making about five-eighths or three-fourths of an inch thickness of handle. This width of leather is tapered toward the whipping end and in one of the straps there were a number of rivets down with a short distance of the whipping-end. There were also a number of clubs, and one so-called 'billie' made of metal about seven inches long, covered with leather, and a strap attached to it. We inspected the quarters for the mules and found these to be almost perfect in their appointment and inestimably better than those occupied by the prisoners."

The foregoing grand jury report is substantiated by an official inquiry instituted by the Atlanta City Council. This latter inquiry has also brought forth the fact that in the prison stockage women were hung up by the wrists on the wall of a cell room, and that at least one attempt was made to whip a woman.

Muscovite Russia has enjoyed the reputation of the most brutal prison system in the so-called civilized world, but it seems to us that distinction should belong to Democratic Georgia.

## PEACE AND DEATH

By Robert Hunter.

Statistics are nearly always tiresome reading. When you begin to print figures the ordinary reader quits reading.

But once in a while figures state a case better than any amount of fine writing.

They are sometimes as clear as a pikestaff. The following are figures of that character:

### Fatal Accidents in Dangerous Occupations.

Occupation.	Years.	No. Persons.		Rate per 1000 Em-ployed.
		Exposed.	Killed.	
1. Railroad Brakemen .....	1900-1902	10,116	160	15.8
2. Gloucester Fishermen .....	1892-1900	52,000	692	13.3
3. *Gunpowder Manufacturers .....				10.5
4. R. R. Switch and Flagmen .....	1900-1902	5,717	41	7.2
5. R. R. Firemen .....	1900-1902	6,238	45	7.2
6. R. R. Engineers .....	1900-1902	15,621	196	6.8
7. Dynamite Manufacturers .....				6.7
8. R. R. Conductors .....	1900-1902	5,074	31	6.1
9. Anthracite Coal Miners .....	1892-1901	352,807	1,978	5.6
10. United States Army (war period) .....	1898-1901	446,221	2,251	5.0
11. U. S. Navy (war period) .....	1898-1901	95,434	464	4.9
12. Bituminous Mine Laborers (Pa.) .....	1892-1901	22,792	107	4.7
13. Anthracite Mine Laborers (Pa.) .....	1892-1901	245,893	1,122	4.6
14. Metal Miners (Montana) .....	1893-1902	101,974	439	4.3
15. Drivers and Runners, Anth. (Pa.) .....	1892-1901	101,231	379	3.7
16. Lead and Zinc Miners, Missouri .....	1892-1901	77,579	243	3.3
17. Metal Miners (Colorado) .....	1896-1901	201,572	646	3.2
18. Railroad Laborers .....	1900-1902	17,668	51	2.9
19. Copper Mines (Michigan) .....	1891-1900	91,917	261	2.8
20. Anthracite, Fire Bosses (Pa.) .....	1892-1901	10,062	25	2.5
21. Paid Firemen in American cities .....	1885-1900	177,964	447	2.5
22. Bituminous Coal Miners .....	1892-1901	631,374	1,383	2.2
23. Railroad Trackmen .....	1900-1902	34,742	77	2.2
24. Railroad Section Foremen .....	1900-1902	5,896	13	2.2
25. U. S. Army (peace period) .....	1894-1897	109,555	197	1.8
26. U. S. Life Saving Service .....	1876-1902	43,240	55	1.5
27. U. S. Navy (peace period) .....	1894-1897	55,641	67	1.2
28. Railway Mail Clerks .....	1892-1901	85,489	78	0.9
29. Electric Street Ry. Employees .....	1902	140,376	122	0.9
30. Policemen in American cities .....	1885-1900	287,447	209	0.7

\*Note—The estimated ratios are based upon statistics secured by correspondence with a large number of individual concerns.

Now, brothers, just consider those figures for one moment.

The trades are classed there in proportion to their danger.

Numbers 10 and 11 show the men killed in war, and war is supposed to be a very dangerous occupation.

It is considered so dangerous indeed that men are pensioned because they must face that danger. Yet we find that three times as many men are killed as brakemen on railroads as are killed in war.

We find that mine laborers face every day of their lives danger as great as men must face in battle.

The day's toil is a hum-drum thing. It doesn't interest our statesmen at Washington.

To get legal protection for workmen at the Congress is well-nigh impossible, yet day after day railroad men, fishermen, mine laborers and others face death.

They endure a life of danger which makes the life of a soldier seem like play, and soldiers, remember, are largely single men, while these toilers are married men with children.

Reader, cut out the above figures and study them. They are worth thinking about. They are full of profound lessons in political economy.

## Editorial Observations

Suicides in 1909 Numbered 10,230, Compared With 10,852 in 1908. Horrible figures. 21,082 cases of self-destruction in this great civilized country of ours. Nearly one-third of the victims were women.

It Is Believed by Seymour Stedman of Chicago, Attorney for the United Mine Workers, who has been making an exhaustive investigation, that the coroner's jury will charge the mine owners with homicide in regard to the Cherry mine disaster.—S.-D. Herald.

Belligerent Blatchford, of Merrie England Fame, Who Is Now blowing the British jingo war-trumpet against Germany, much to the annoyance of our English comrades, and to the disgrace of the International Socialist movement, declares that England is in sore need of a MAN. Who that MAN may be, Blatchford sayeth not; but we can hardly think of a better political jumping-jack at the head of the British Dreadnaughts and jingoes than Mr. Blatchford himself. He is the man to fill the bill.

Keep Your Eyes on the "Friendly Relations" Between Uncle Sam and Japan. The little brown men in the Orient are getting suspicious of the motives by which Uncle Sam's friendship is guided. On the other hand, our American capitalist promoters and speculators, under the political protection of Taft, Cannon & Co., are laying their wires for securing greater influence in China. Of every Chinese loan Morgan, Loeb, Kuhn & Co. demand a good-size slice. Japan

got the upper hand in Corea, and the prospects are for some little "mix-up" between Uncle Sam and the rulers in Tokio are by no means unfavorable.

A Specter Is Haunting Europe, America, the World, the Capitalist world—the specter of Socialism. Everybody is opposed to Socialism! say our Citizens' Industrial Alliance apostles; yet the same gentlemen appeal to everybody to fight Socialism. Meanwhile the Socialist movement goes merrily marching on together with the general, world-wide labor movement, from battle to battle, sometimes defeated, but always marching on to new battlefields, new victories and success.

Whitelaw Reid, "Our Ambassador" to England, in a Signed statement to British politicians, said: "It is certain that suffering while unemployment lasted was less in America than under similar circumstances elsewhere, since the prevailing rate of wages was so high that practically every workman who cared to lay up something for an emergency had ample means to do so." Mr. Reid, America's most highly honored ambassador, knows all about the conditions of our wage workers. As the representative of the American capitalist corporations at King Edward's court he is in duty bound to "tell the truth, and nothing but the truth."

Last Monday's Globe-Democrat Did Not Publish a Line About the Central Trades and Labor Union meeting, and the Republic had but a few lines hidden on an inside page. Was it lost? Does the central body of Organized Labor not transact its business to suit the local capitalist cliques? Or did these great Rep. and Dem. dailies expect Owen Miller to make an anti-Socialist farewell speech when handing the gavel over to Phillippi, his successor? Perhaps they did, and disappointment was the result, for Mr. Miller's remarks were sensible and a good plea for unity of action. The only thing that will ever interest the capitalist press in connection with the labor movement is internal dissensions and fratricidal fights, or any scheme tending to weaken the working class organization.

Capitalist Anarchy and Rowdism in Public Office Still Reigns supreme in Spokane, Wash. One question (which may not please some people) is in order: Have the Socialists and Trade Unionists of Spokane, as citizens and members of Organized Labor, so gravely neglected their duty in recent years as to make such capitalist political anarchy possible? The movement in Spokane, Socialist and Unionist alike, seems to be absolutely powerless in this present crisis. There is something wrong somewhere, something pitifully weak, which we "outsiders" can not understand. Possibly it is the natural weakness of all ultra-radicalism, namely, the weakness of not realizing their own weakness, as to policy and tactics in the great proletarian class struggle.

Horace Traubel, in The Conservative, Makes the Following comment on the recent police outrages in Philadelphia, which may be also appropriately applied to the free speech fight in Spokane. Comrade Traubel writes: "Foolish people who can't see beyond their noses imagine that the police administration of Philadelphia has had a quarrel with Emma Goldman. That is a mistake. The fight is not O'Leary and so forth versus Goldman and so forth. The fight is O'Leary and so forth versus the State of Pennsylvania and so forth. The fight is not between law and anarchy, but between lawlessness and the Constitution. And the conformist today is not the police administration, but the woman whom that administration has assailed. If the club of the policeman is right then the traditions of the State of Pennsylvania are wrong. Yes, then the Constitution of the State is wrong. Tuesday night there was a victor and there was a victim. The victor was Chaos, and the victim was the State of Pennsylvania. Every time a policeman's club was raised on Tuesday night it landed on the sacred body of the law it pretended to protect. Nothing happened that night to injure Emma Goldman. Everything happened that night to hurt the State of Pennsylvania. All the spiritual honors of that night went to Emma Goldman. No club ever beat down or destroyed an idea. If an idea is true no physical force, however formidable and impressive, can harm or destroy it."

"Mr. Lee and the Switchmen's Strike." This Will Be a Fine subject to fill one solid page in the history of the American labor movement. Not a gilt-edged page, though! Mr. Lee seems to be more concerned for the welfare of the railroad corporations than for the poorly paid and miserably treated railroad workers. We read in the Journal of the Switchmen's Union: "We had hoped that during the present wage movement it would be unnecessary to make mention of our rival organization, the B. of R. T. Inasmuch, however, as Mr. Lee, the president of that organization, has ordered his men working in the yards of the N. P. and G. N. railroads, where they were in the majority in local yards, to return to work and to use their discretion in regard to the matter where in the minority, compels us to take cognizance of his tactics as applied to this union. Mr. Lee, as we understand him, is an open-shop man and does not believe in class organizations, such as the Switchmen's Union, B. of L. E., or O. R. C., etc. He believes they should all be in the B. of R. T. As we understand him, he has no particular objection to a farm laborer, or what not, with little or no experience, being hired in preference to his own members who are out of employment and who have spent much time and money in building up the organization of which he is president. That is the open-shop theory and, if we are correctly informed, that is what he stated he was in favor of in an address which he delivered at Indianapolis. We do not believe the rank and file of Mr. Lee's order is in favor of his open-shop ideas." Mr. Lee, according to capitalist newspaper reports, volunteered to furnish strike breakers, if need be. Naturally enough, capitalists like the Lee sort of labor leaders.

The Socialist Party differs in many important respects from every other political party. In the first place, all its members pay "dues," a small monthly sum, for the support of the party. This unusual practice is observed for the reason that it is a working class party; it is the safeguard of the party against corruption and betrayal. The other great political parties have no such system. They get their funds, as the current insurance investigations have shown, through grafting upon great corporations. In reality these great corporate interests buy up the political parties and, because they own them, control them in all essential particulars. The Socialist Party does not get its funds that way, but from the monthly payments of its members, and their voluntary contributions. It is the only party in the country which publishes regularly a full account of all its expenditures, including its campaign funds. The Socialist Party is not run by "bosses," either good or bad, but by its members, the rank and file. Every member has an equal voice and vote in the management of the party's affairs and the organization is the most democratic possible.



**UNION SECRETARIES AND BUSINESS AGENTS**

ARE REQUESTED TO SEND IN FACTS CONCERNING THE ACTIVITIES OF THEIR RESPECTIVE ORGANIZATIONS, SUCH AS STRIKES, MEETINGS, TRADE CONDITIONS, GROWTH OF ORGANIZATIONS AND OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST TO THE WORKERS. ITEMS FOR PUBLICATION IN THE SAME WEEK'S ISSUE SHOULD REACH THIS OFFICE NOT LATER THAN TUESDAY EVENING. ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS: ST. LOUIS LABOR, 212 South Fourth St.

**FROM THE FIELD OF UNION LABOR**

**More Determined Than Ever Before**

**Are the United Garment Workers in Their Struggle Forced Upon Them by the Marx & Haas Clothing Co.**

**BUSINESS MEN GIVE SUPPORT TO LOCKED-OUT**

"Never before has there been any such activity displayed in any St. Louis strike movement as in the Marx & Haas lockout; and hardly ever before could Organized Labor have been more liberal in its support."

Those were the remarks of a member of the strike committee of the United Garment Workers of St. Louis. The brother also volunteered the information that the business men throughout the country, dealing with the Marx & Haas Clothing Co., are giving all possible support to the locked-out people in St. Louis. He stated that in three days, i. e., last Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, over 250 letters were received at strike headquarters, mostly from outside dealers, assuring the United Garment Workers of their moral support in this fight inaugurated by the Marx & Haas firm. It is impossible to publish all those letters, but we may show our readers what kind of support outside business men give by publishing two or three of these letters.

The Ettenson & Son Clothing Co., in St. Joseph, Mo., addressed the following letter to the firm:

St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 10, 1910.

Marx & Haas Clothing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Gentlemen:—Upon advice that you have as yet failed to reach a satisfactory settlement with the Garment Workers' Union, and in view of the fact that our business is one that depends upon the union labor trade of St. Joseph for its support, we feel that in justice to Organized Labor, as well as to ourselves, that you are not worthy of our patronage, and take this means of advising you that until you have made a settlement of the differences existing between you and the Garment Workers' Union our business relations must cease, and that we herewith notify you to cancel our order placed with you for spring goods. Trusting you will see fit to re-establish the union label in your factory, which we assure you will more than meet with our approval, we are, yours for Organized Labor.

H. ETTENSON & SON.

The N. Levine Clothing Co., in Chelsea, Oklahoma, writes to strikers' headquarters.

Chelsea, Okla., Jan. 8, 1910.

United Garment Workers District Council, St. Louis, Mo.

Gentlemen:—Although there are no unions in this town (I wish there were, because I believe in them!) I wish to inform you that so long as Marx & Haas will not settle up with the unions I shall not buy any goods from them. Yours truly,

N. LEVINE.

The Plymouth Clothing House of St. Paul, Minn., writes:

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 8, 1910.

Gentlemen:—Your letter, signed by the Garment Workers' District Council, pertaining to Marx & Haas Clothing Co., duly at hand. As you say, this is the second communication we have received, and the first was not answered for this reason—that on the day of its receipt, a local committee called and inquired if we were doing business with Marx & Haas Clothing Co., and our reply was that we used to, but upon your request we did not give them an order for spring, and the local committee advised us that they would reply such to you in said way.

We have not purchased anything of them since last fall and will not in the near future.

Trusting this will be satisfactory, we remain, yours respectfully,

THE PLYMOUTH CLOTHING HOUSE.

By G. H. WALKER, General Manager.

We might publish several hundred letters like the foregoing, but space does not permit.

The labor unions throughout the country are giving valuable moral and financial support to the locked-out Garment Workers of St. Louis. Not less than five thousand additional letters have been mailed from headquarters within the last ten days, and double that number will go out within the coming two weeks. Once being in correspondence with the unions and dealers the future work is made much easier, and more effective.

**Contributions for the Locked-Out Garment Workers of Marx & Haas**

Steamfitters' Association of Chicago	\$25.00
United Garment Workers of America, Local 12, Columbus, O.	5.00
Belleville Trades and Labor Assembly, Belleville, Ill.	10.00
Illinois State Federation of Labor	50.00
Pattern Makers' Association, St. Louis	10.00
Jos. J. Sommers	3.00
United Garment Workers of America, Local 51, Pittsburg, Pa.	10.00
United Mine Workers of America, No. 304, Belleville, Ill.	10.00
Donation from Dime Bank, Washington, D. C.	2.00
United Bro. of Carpenters & Joiners, L. U. 1000, Greenville, Pa.	1.00
Workmen's Sick & Death Benefit Fund, 64, Providence, R. I.	5.00
Workmen's Sick & Death Benefit Fund, 112, Holyoke, Mass.	5.00
Workmen's Sick & Death Benefit Fund, 219, Scranton, Pa.	1.00
Int. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 155, Oklahoma City	5.00
Int. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 77, Seattle, Wash.	10.00
Int. Brotherhood of Teamsters, 450, Mt. Carmel, Ill.	2.00
Iron Molders' Union of North America, 277, Ridgway, Pa.	2.00
Iron Molders' Union of North America, 12, Rochester, N. Y.	2.00
Iron Molders' Union of North America, 151, Bellaire, Ohio	1.00
Iron Molders' Union of North America, 75, Spring City, Pa.	1.00
Iron Molders' Union of North America, 35, Reading, Pa.	2.00
Iron Molders' Union of North America, 255, Ensley, Ala.	5.00
Cigar Makers' Union, 205, Battle Creek, Mich.	2.00
Custom Tailors' Union, 81, Los Angeles, Cal.	5.00
Custom Tailors' Union, 157, Indianapolis, Ind.	2.00
Custom Tailors' Union, 131, Pittsburg, Pa.	2.00
Custom Tailors' Union, 60, Decatur, Ill.	1.00
Order of Railroad Telegraphers, 33, Oakland, Md.	5.00
John Zach, St. Louis, Mo.	1.00
Int. Bro. of United Brewery Workmen, 247, La Crosse, Wis.	5.00
Robert Stephen, Secretary L. U. 40, Norfolk, Va.	5.00
Second Ward Club, Socialist Party, St. Louis, Mo.	4.00
<b>Garment Workers' Donation on Account of Central Trades and Labor Union Assessment.</b>	
Beer Drivers' Union No. 43	30.00
Theatrical Brotherhood No. 6	5.45
Retail Salesmen's Association No. 84	2.50
Broom Makers' Union No. 3	1.65
Brewery Labors' Union No. 262	2.50

Brewery Oilers' Union No. 279	6.00
Brewery Workers' Joint Executive Board	1.25
Electrical Workers' Union No. 1	1.20
Steamfitters' Union No. 29	9.75
Stereotypers' Union No. 8	3.20
Electrotypers' Union No. 36	3.30
Cigar Packers' Union No. 281	1.00
Paperhangers' Union No. 341	15.00
Sign Painters' Union No. 774	4.50

Any omission or error in the above list should be reported to Secretary O. W. Goodin, Garment Workers' District Council, 11th and Locust Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

**MINERS' CONVENTION IN ST. LOUIS**

**Why Illinois Miners' Official Favors the Proposition to Have Next Year's National Mine Workers' Assembly in this City.**

The following copy of a letter sent to the "Convention Bureau" of the St. Louis Business Men's League is self-explanatory:

East St. Louis, Ill., Jan. 10, 1910.

Mr. Thomas L. Cannon, Secretary-Manager Convention Bureau, St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of your favor of the 8th inst., saying that your organization is desirous of getting the next (1911) convention of the United Mine Workers of America to St. Louis, and in reply will say that such a movement meets with my hearty approval.

In the past several years the delegates from this vicinity have endeavored to get the convention there, but have always lost out by a small margin. We shall repeat our efforts in the coming convention and it seems that everything is in our favor.

There are several reasons that can be advanced why the convention should be held in St. Louis, chief among them is that it is the home of J. W. Van Cleave, the man who made himself so infamous in his union-smashing crusade. We shall advance that point in our endeavor to land the convention for St. Louis. Another reason is that the United Mine Workers of America is the organization which by unanimous vote passed a resolution that incurred the wrath of this gentleman, the provisions of which made it an offense to patronize the product of the Buck Stove and Range Co. This action caused Mr. Van Cleave to "go up in the air," and nothing would be more appropriate than to have this offensive organization hold its convention in his home city.

Another good reason why the convention should be held in St. Louis is, the distinguished service the Police Department rendered when it was converted into an agency to recruit strike breakers for the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. This fact has become generally known among the miners, especially of this vicinity, and it is also an element that should induce the delegates to vote for St. Louis for 1911. I am sure the miners' representatives would delight in spending a few weeks in a city where the executive powers are placed at the command of corporate wealth in order to further subjugate the outraged workers, as in the case of Marx & Haas.

Then, too, the conditions of labor in St. Louis are of a nature that could stand improvement and there is plenty of room for labor organization.

The convention of the United Mine Workers of America, bringing to the city more than one thousand delegates, would be a splendid means for crystallizing a healthy sentiment in that direction. In the past our delegation has taken advantage of their presence in a city and have done a great deal in the establishment of a trades union movement, which of course carried with it all the good things incident to labor organization.

There are several other good reasons why the convention should be held in St. Louis in 1911, and we shall advance all of them when we make the campaign for the convention city.

Hoping we may be successful in our joint endeavor to have the 1911 convention held in St. Louis, I am, yours very truly,

ADOLPH GERMER.

Secretary-Treasurer Sub-District 6, U. M. W. of A.

**FOR 1910 A. F. OF L. CONVENTION**

**St. Louis Body Elects Committee to Make Preliminary Arrangements—Newly Elected Officers Installed.**

Last Sunday's meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union at 3535 Pine street was well attended. President Miller in the chair. Secretary Kreyling submitted his semi-monthly report, and also reported on general conditions in the local labor movement, showing general activity among organized workers, and pointing out need of getting unorganized into line with union labor. The Executive Board submitted report of auditing committee. Reports were received and filed.

United Hatters of Norwalk, Conn., notified Union Labor of St. Louis that certain local dealers were selling Eastern non-union hats. One of the firms is Werner & Werner. Labor Unions of Louisville, Ky., sent communication stating that they would give support to locked-out Garment Workers of Marx & Haas.

The Model License League, with headquarters at Louisville, Ky., is still having its publications printed in non-union shops. As said League will hold its convention in St. Louis in the near future, an effort will be made by the C. T. and L. U. Executive Board to take up the matter and try to get Organized Labor recognized by the League.

The Committee on Laws was elected as follows: Lamb, McCoy, Hertenstein, Mulcahy and Hansborough.

Delegate Conroy submitted a resolution proposing the election of a committee of 15 members to make the arrangements for the A. F. of L. convention; eight members to be from the C. T. and L. U. and seven from the B. T. C. This resolution was discussed pro and con. Secretary Kreyling could not see why such a big committee should be elected at such an early date; neither did he favor the singling out of one trades council. On motion of Delegate Stapp it was decided to have a committee of five members, which shall make regular reports of its transactions to the central body from time to time. Not less than 15 candidates were proposed. Before the ballot was taken Delegate Mike Gill of the Glassblowers proposed to postpone the election of the committee till next meeting, in order to familiarize all the delegates with the names of the candidates. Delegates Sharpe and Negele supported Gill's proposition, while Pepon thought it wasn't good policy to postpone.

The balloting took considerable time and the successful candidates were: Dave Kreyling with 163, Louis Phillippi with 126, Owen Miller with 105, Hertenstein with 91, and Ruhle with 91. These five were declared elected as the committee of arrangements. The vote for the other delegates was: Murray 87, Prendrgast 82, Goodman 72, Robinson 58, Myer 52, Spraggon 38, Higgins 20, Zurich 19, Sims 15, Norris 3.

On motion of Delegate Shanessy the committee was instructed

**ALLIED BREWERY TRADES COUNCIL**

**By-Laws and Constitution Adopted and Endorsed by Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis.**

**Preamble.**

The object of this organization is to bring about friendly intercourse and to secure united action among all organizations employed by the breweries of St. Louis and vicinity.

Section I: Name—This organization shall be known as the Allied Brewery Trades Council of the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis, Mo., and vicinity.

Section II: Membership—The membership of this organization shall be composed of all crafts having members employed by the breweries.

Section III: Representation—Representation of this Council shall be as follows: Two delegates for each craft.

Section IV: Credentials—Delegates to this Council shall be elected by their respective organizations and seated by credentials properly signed and sealed.

Section V: Meetings—Regular meetings of this Council shall be held on the first Monday of each month.

Special meetings may be called by the president at the request of five representative crafts in good standing, all delegates to be notified.

Section VI: Quorum—A quorum shall consist of representatives of seven different crafts.

Section VII: Per Capita—(Committee left this to the organization to decide as to how expenses will be defrayed.)

Section VIII: Officers—The officers of this Council shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer and Sergeant-at-Arms. No craft filling more than one office. Nominations and election of officers shall take place at the first regular meeting in January of each year. All officers shall be elected by ballot. Candidates receiving majority of votes cast shall be declared elected.

Section IX: Duties of Officers—President—The President shall preside at all meetings of the Council and preserve order during sessions and strictly enforce obedience to the Constitution, rules of order and regulations that may be made from time to time and to see that none of the funds of the Council are improperly or unlawfully expended, to sign all orders on the Secretary-Treasurer, or such documents as the laws and usages of the Council may require; appoint all committees not otherwise provided for and to perform such other duties as may of right pertain to his office.

Section X: Vice-President—The Vice-President shall render the President all possible assistance and in his absence preside over the meetings of the Council and he shall be subject to the same rules of discipline while acting as such.

Section XI: Secretary-Treasurer—The Secretary-Treasurer shall fill the office and his duties shall be as follows: To keep an accurate record of the proceedings of this Council in a suitable book provided for the purpose and shall enter in same a statement of the receipts and expenditures of each meeting. He shall prepare and keep an accurate roll of the delegates of the Council with their residence and shall call such roll at each meeting, noting the absentees and shall notify the Council when any delegate shall have been absent three consecutive meetings. He shall conduct all official correspondence, issue all summons for meetings, have charge of the seal of the Council and affix same to all official documents and perform such other duties as the Council may direct.

He shall receive all money and give a receipt therefore and to make no disbursements without the sanction of this Council upon an order signed by the President, and he shall make a correct statement at the close of each year for money received and paid out by him during the year and shall submit his books to an Auditing Committee for inspection whenever called upon to do so.

Section XII: Committees—All committees shall make their reports in writing.

Section XIII: Contracts—All contracts must be submitted to the Council not later than the first regular meeting in February; said agreements to be ratified by the Central Trades and Labor Union and are to be presented to the brewery proprietors as joint agreements, to go into effect and expire at the same date.

Section XIV: Amendments—This Constitution or any part of it may be altered, amended or repealed by a resolution authorized under seal by said affiliated organization or presented by a duly authorized committee appointed by order of the Council.

to confer with the convention bureau of the Civic League with a view to securing the old Public Library building on 9th and Locust streets for the next A. F. of L. convention. The newly-elected officers were then installed: President, Louis Phillippi; Vice-President, John A. Murray; Secretary, Dave Kreyling; Financial Secretary, Julius G. Schwarz; Treasurer, P. Beisel; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. Schott; Trustees: Lou St. Clair, Joe Hauser, Mrs. S. Spraggon. A lengthy communication from A. F. of L. headquarters concerning the Electrical Workers' trouble and the efforts to bring about a settlement was read and filed.

**THE SWITCHMEN'S STRIKE.**

**Railroads Attempted to Bribe Strikers and Buy Up Union Officials.**

The Journal of the Switchmen's Union writes on the switchmen's strike in the Northwest: The switchmen of St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and all at terminal along the lines of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroads to the Pacific Coast went on strike at 6 p. m. November 30th, after the committeemen representing the men had been in conference for nearly two weeks with the railroad officials trying to secure a raise of pay and the improvement of working conditions for the switchmen involved in that territory.

The railroads refused to offer anything whatever in the way of a general increase of wages and the men went on a strike to endeavor to secure the conditions they believed were due them.

The strike is still on in full blast and from all reports we have been able to secure from our men involved, it is a most complete tie-up of traffic. There have been but few desertions from our ranks and no disorderly conduct chargeable to any of the men. These facts are a mighty tower of strength in their favor in the battle for right they are now waging and they are bringing to public attention more than ever the sturdy and manly qualities of the American switchman, his important and perilous duties and the unjust treatment long imposed upon him by railroad corporations.

Strike-breakers in great numbers have been sent there to fill the places made vacant. You can find from five to ten of them with one engine and yet business is virtually at a standstill. These men are not switchmen, being mostly negroes, Polocks, Greeks, in fact, any old thing to break the strike. They simply can not do the business and the result is that there is already great suffering all along the line for want of coal, merchandise, grain and everything else, and the situation is becoming worse all the while, in spite of the pretense on the part of the companies that conditions are normal at the Twin Cities.

It is reported that overtures to the extent of \$150 as Christmas presents have been offered our men and in exceptional instances as



high as \$1,000 bribes have been held out to them as inducements to get them to return to work. This does not sound very much like normal conditions, when they strip you from head to foot and examine you as a horse or mule and make you pay the doctor and beg for the job besides. From even paid-for reports in capitalistic papers business is most abnormal with but little doing, and while the manufacturers' and wholesalers' associations are joining hands with the railroads in deceiving the public as to the true state of business, and also in regard to ignoring the clamor the general public are making for the resumption of business, this condition can not last much longer as it now is, for these big fellows are losing too much money and soon the pressure will be so great from them that the companies will be compelled to settle with their strikers.

**THE BLACK HILLS STRIKE.**

**Mine Owners Attempt to Create Dissension and Suspicion Against Western Miners' Officials.**

The situation in the Black Hills, South Dakota, remains practically unchanged, notwithstanding the fact that the Homestake Mining Company has used all its efforts in an attempt to induce men to sign the blacklist against Organized Labor. With all the energies of the superintendent, foremen, bosses and female persuaders, not more than one hundred men have severed their allegiance to the principles of unionism and dishonored themselves by placing their signatures to a mandate of a corporation that absolutely assassinates individual liberty.

The Homestake Company is still pleading with its former employees to surrender their right to join a labor organization in exchange for a job, but the men of the Black Hills realize that they can not afford to commit treason against themselves. Last Friday night, Yanco Terzich, the executive board member from Alaska, addressed his countrymen in the opera house at Lead, and standing room was at a premium. Terzich, in returning to Denver, declared that he had never seen such solidarity as there is shown among the men who are fighting a lockout and battling for the recognition of Organized Labor.

James Kirwan, the board member from the Black Hills, speaks in the highest terms of the unswerving loyalty of the locked-out miners and feels convinced that if every member of the Western Federation of Miners does his duty in rendering the necessary financial aid, the lockout of the Homestake Mining Company is destined to go down to defeat.

But, notwithstanding the loyalty of the miners, every effort is being made to sow the seeds of dissension by creating a suspicion that the officials of the Federation are revelling in opulence, while the members of the organization in Lead and Central are bearing the brunt of battle in resisting the dictum of the Homestake company. The Call, the official mouthpiece of capitalism, whose editor prostitutes his mentality and manhood in the hope of securing some reward from the coffers of a corporation that has attempted to crucify unionism, has not hesitated to indulge in calumny and falsehood, in the hope that such vilification of officers in the Federation might shatter the trust and confidence of the membership. The Call has even gone so far as to assume that the president of the Western Federation of Miners was living in a mansion, purchased on the graft that he has been able to filch from the labor movement.

**THE STEEL TRUST IS GOING TO GARY.**

**One Hundred Million Dollars to Be Spent for New Plant.**

Not only the steel mill workers but the whole working class of the United States are vitally interested in the latest move of the Steel Trust to concentrate a great part of the industries under their control at Gary, Ind. The Bridgeport (Ohio) mills are already in process of dismantling and much of their machinery is already on the way. More will follow. It is probable also that other mills and factories will be moved to Gary. In addition, the Steel Trust makes the announcement that it will spend a hundred millions in enlarging its already tremendous equipment at Gary, and how much more it actually will spend no one, of course, knows.

This does not mean that Western Pennsylvania will be abandoned as a steel-producing center. The trust will be compelled to hold this field also, in order to keep down all possible competition.

The Steel Trust is in possession of some 25 miles on the Lake front, mostly donated by the legislatures of Illinois and Indiana. Within a hundred miles it is in possession of inexhaustible coal fields. Between these and its works at Gary it operates its own trains, by means of its own train crews, through special arrangement with the Frisco road. Its docks are on Lake Michigan, where it can unload from its own boats, the finest on the lakes, the ores taken from its own mines in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota and reload with its finished product, with scarcely the intervention of a human hand. Gary itself, being only 25 miles from South Chicago, is also a magnificent shipping point by rail and when the deep water canal connecting the Ohio and Mississippi, now under consideration by Congress and the President, is completed, will command the distribution of steel products throughout the South and West. As for the market in the Southeast, that is already secured to the Steel Trust by their equipment in Birmingham, Ala.

The machinery at Gary is of the newest and best. A notable feature is the utilization of the hitherto waste gas from their blast furnace in gas engines to generate electricity for motor power to drive their machinery. There are now motors in operation which ordinarily run at 6600 horsepower, but whose power can be increased to 22,000 if required. The main purpose for which the Steel Trust at Gary uses coal is to bring their raw material to the required temperature. And of coal they possess an inexhaustible supply at their very doors.

**The Werner Publishing Concern in Hands of Receiver.**

Down goes another open shop concern! exclaims the Cleveland Citizen. The Werner Company of Akron, operating the largest printing plant in the country, went into the hands of a receiver late Wednesday evening. The bankruptcy of the Werner Company was not wholly unexpected. Four years ago this concern became involved in trouble with the printing trades because it refused to concede the eight-hour day, as did other printing houses throughout the country. The Werners have been making an ineffectual attempt ever since to operate their large plant with incompetent scabs who floated in and out, with the result that many carloads of books were thrown back upon its hands, while expensive machinery was all but ruined. While the Werners may give out the impression that they were embarrassed by the failure of some customers, and it is wholly a matter of financing their concern, it is well known that they have come to the end of their string in borrowing money, which condition was forced upon them because of the fact that everything was going out and little or nothing coming in. At this moment the Werner plant does not employ 50 per cent of the workers that were found in that establishment before their eight-hour strike, and heads of departments have frankly admitted that with few exceptions their strike breakers are the worst of incompetents.

**Uncle Sam as a Boycotter.**

And now it is Uncle Sam himself that has been enrolled on the list of boycotters. For is it not writ large that Secretary Dickinson of the war department has issued orders forbidding commissaries, when they go into the market to buy oil, to make purchases from the Standard Oil Company or any of its subsidiaries? The oil is tainted, therefore Uncle Sam must not light his tents with it. And this comes on the heels of a similar order issued against the purchase of trust-made tobacco. If it is incumbent on the government to withhold patronage from trusts in legal difficulties, the same obligation rests on members of Organized Labor and those in sympathy with its principles to withhold patronage from their enemies, and there's no getting away from the logic. Why not get the United States Supreme Court after Uncle Sam, the boycotter?

**Telegraphers' Law Killed by the Court of Appeals.**

The Court of Appeals of the state of Texas has knocked out the eight-hour law for telegraphers. The decision is based on the grounds that the law is in conflict with the federal statutes. The courts can be relied upon to protest the interests of the exploiters.

**The Preston-Smith Case.**

The case of Preston and Smith will come before the pardoning board of Nevada in a few days and every effort will be made for the liberation of these men, who were convicted through prejudice instead of evidence.

**Indianapolis Newspapers Sign Union Contracts.**

After negotiations covering a few weeks' time the newspaper publishers of Indianapolis and Typographical Union No. 1 have signed an agreement for a period of five years. The agreement covers wages and working conditions that shall obtain in Indianapolis newspaper offices and includes a clause providing the method by which any differences that may arise during that time may be amicably adjusted. The outcome of the negotiations was pleasing alike to the men and to the employers. Industrial peace so far as their establishments are concerned has been assured the employers and the employes have been accorded a fair wage.

**Thirty Thousand Dead on Industrial Battlefield.**

The secretary in reading his report to the American Mining Congress held recently at Washington, D. C., furnished statistics to show that during the last thirty years more than 30,000 had been killed in the coal mines, while 100,000 had been injured. The secretary, however, did not state that the parties responsible for such a loss of life had even been brought into the courts and convicted of murder. It has become legitimate to jeopardize human life in the accumulation of profits, but should a hungry man nerved to desperation take human life to secure the necessities of life to save his own life he would be arraigned for murder and probably hanged. Industrial murder has become legalized.—Miners' Magazine.

**KILLING THE RAILWAY WORKERS.**

**Within Ten Years Every One of the Present Army of Trainmen Would Be Killed or Maimed.**

In 1906 there were about 300,000 trainmen employed on the railways of our country; 2,310 of these trainmen, or 8.09 per 1,000, were killed and 34,989, or 122.53 per 1,000, were maimed during that year. The rate of killings increased from 6.05 per 1,000 in 1897 to 8.09 per 1,000 in 1906. The rate of maimings increased from 85.47 per 1,000 in 1897 to 122.53 per thousand in 1906. The number of trainmen killed during the years 1897-1906 was 16,363; the number maimed during the same years was 221,685. Total, 238,048. The number of employes in 1897 was 161,397 and in 1906, 285,556. The average number of trainmen during those ten years was 219,484. Put against this number the 238,048 killed and maimed during these ten years, and what do you see? That the railways kill and maim in ten years more trainmen than the average number employed; that if you give the railways 220,000 trainmen as a working force and 20,000 more as a reserve, they will have in ten years killed or maimed every one of these men.

Here is what a government investigator says: "Railroad accidents to employes have within recent years attracted considerable attention. It is one of the most important occupations, indispensable to the needs of the nation, but in which, at the same time, the risk of life, health and well-being is one of the most serious met with in industrial employments. The evidence is overwhelming that a large number of railroad casualties are preventable, but while much has been published upon the subject, no thoroughly qualified inquiry into the accident hazard of individual employments has ever been made, either by the Interstate Commerce Commission or the numerous state railroad commissions. Such an inquiry would emphasize the very serious risk in certain well-defined occupations, which, as made evident by insurance mortality experience, falls most heavily upon the economically most important period of life—that is, ages under 45.

This is how our "able" captains of industry run our railroads. Who could run them worse? Who could kill more workers? Blood, blood, blood, everywhere red human blood! It is the Red Laughter of Capitalism.

**Facts Wage-Workers Should Know**

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 petition have failed to pass. Laws ostensibly enacted for the benefit of labor have been distorted against labor.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Socialism, Its Growth and Outcome.** By William Morris and Ernest Belfort Bax. Chicago. Chas. Kerr & Co. Price, 50 cents. 'Tis a splendid little volume which should find its way into every public and private library.

Don't you think it is about time for the working class to listen to the voice of the Socialist Party? To the words of Karl Marx: The emancipation of the working class must be achieved by the working people themselves!

**A LIST OF UNION BAKERIES**

WHERE YOU CAN GET UNION BREAD EACH LOAF BEARING THE UNION LABEL

AND BAKERY GOODS MADE BY UNION BAKERS	
Becker, Louis	2330 Menard st.
Boeglin, Joseph	9800 S. Broadway
Dalies, R.	1027 Allen av.
Dittmar, Frank	4251 Schiller Pl.
Eckert, Theo, F.	2869 Salena st.
Enz, Aug.	6700-S Broadway
Fischer, Wm. F.	5600-Compton Ave.
Foerster, Chas. J.	5228 Virginia av.
Fuchs, Frank	2301 Plover Ave.
Geiger, H.	1901 Lami st.
Graf, Ferd	2201 S 2nd st.
Hahn Bakery Co.	2801-5 S. 7th st.
Halleman, Jos.	2022 Cherokee st.
Hartman, Ferd	1917 Madison st.
Hoefel, Fred	3448 S Broadway
Hollenberg, C.	918 Manchester
Huber, Math.	1824 S 10th st.
Huellen, P.	4101 N 20th st.
Hues, Fr.	7728 S Broadway
Imhof, F.	1801 Lynch st.
Knebel, Adam	2577 Emerson Ave.
Kubik F. J.	1723 S 11th st.
Labis, Herm.	1958 Withnell av.
Lay Fred	8509 S Broadway
Leimbach, Rud.	1820 Arsenal st.
Linke, John A.	2907 S 13th st.
Lorenz, H.	2700 Arsenal st.
Machatschek, Jos.	1960 Arsenal st.
Manewal Bread Co	Lami and Broadway
Marschall, L.	2908 S Broadway
Messerschmidt, P.	2225 Cherokee st.
Michalke, F. L.	1901 Utah st.
Mueller, Fred	2012 Gravois av.
Nichols, E. S.	4136 N Newstead
Nowack, Frank R.	616-18 Louisa Ave.
Old Homestead Bky	1038 N Vandeventer
Papendick B'k'y Co	3609-11 N 22d st.
Rahm, A.	3001 Rutger st.
Redle, Geo.	2100 Lynch st.
Reichelt, H.	3701 S Jefferson
Rother, Paul	Lemay FeFry Rd.
Rottler, M.	2500 Illinois av.
Rube, W.	1301 Shenandoah st
Schmerber, Jos.	3679 S Broadway
Schneider & Son,	2716 N Taylor av.
Schueler, Fred	3402 S Jefferson av
Seib Bros.	2522 S Broadway
Speck, Geo.	311 W Stein st.
Vidlack, Rudolf	2005 S. 11th St.
Vogler, Mrs. G.	3605 S Broadway
Weiner, M.	1625 Carr St.
Witt, F. A.	3558 Nebraska av.
Wolf, S.	3120 S 7th st.
Zwick, Mich.	7701-3 Virginia av.

**GET YOUR HAMMER AND KNOCK THE BREAD TRUST. KEEP ON KNOCKING TILL THE SIDEWALK IS CLEARED OF ALL THE HEYDT-FREUND-MCKINNEY-CONDON-HAUCK-HOERR-WELLE-BOETTNER-HOME AND ST. LOUIS BAKERIES BREAD BOXES. ALL THESE FIRMS ARE OWNED BY THE BOYCOTTED BREAD TRUST WHICH REFUSES TO RECOGNIZE THE BAKERS' UNION.**

**ASK FOR**

**MANEWAL'S BREAD**

If you want the BEST. Baked in their New Sun Light Bakery and made by Union Labor.

**MANEWAL BREAD CO.**  
Broadway and Lami Street  
Both Phones

**NEU AND LIND STRICTLY UNION. GENTS' FURNISHINGS AND HATS. More Union Label Goods than any store in the city.**  
**916 FRANKLIN AVENUE.**  
**ROETTER**  
518 PINE ST.

**HATTER AND HABERDASHER**  
THE BEST \$3.00 HAT IN THE WORLD



## BOOK REVIEW

Wendell Phillips, Orator and Agitator, by Lorenzo Sears, L. H. D. Doubleday, Page & Co., 135 East Sixteenth street, New York. Cloth, \$1.50 net.

It is a singular fact that no adequate biography of Wendell Phillips, the stormy petrel of the Abolition movement, was written till twenty-five years after his death. One of the greatest Americans of his time, exercising an influence over the minds of men such as comes to but few, and assuredly the foremost orator America has produced, it is singular, we repeat, that no biography of such a man has been written till after he has slept a quarter of a century. Biographies we have of his contemporaries, orators and "statesmen" like Webster, Calhoun and Choate, men usually found differing with Phillips over the cause to which he consecrated the larger part of his life. Is it more than an accident that Calhoun, who was an open and aggressive defender of slavery, or Webster, who traded and compromised his opinions for a prospective presidential nomination, should find plenty of biographers, while Phillips, the tongue of an enslaved race, should have to wait for the twentieth century to do him justice? Be that as it may, we know that he was identified with an unpopular cause and made his life and conduct such a rigid squaring with his ideals that it stands out in marked contrast in an age when compromise and bargaining of principles were the chief characteristics of the "statesman." Men who are orthodox are more apt to find early recognition than the rebel pleading for a dumb and defenseless class.

Born in Boston, November 29, 1811, he was the eighth child in a family of nine ("whose chief distinction is that Wendell was one of them.") he began as a boy to exercise the natural gift that was to make him face and conquer hissing mobs throughout the country. With a row of chairs for auditors in the privacy of his home, addressing them at length, he soon acquired elocutionary powers that attracted the attention of his school-fellows. After three years' instruction in legal lore at Harvard and opening a law office in Boston, he was soon to be introduced to the Cause which he was to make his life work. On the first day of the year, 1831, William Lloyd Garrison issued the first number of "The Liberator," nailing at its mast-head the demand for immediate emancipation of the slave. On October 21, 1835, a mob of "gentlemen of property and standing," seized Garrison in his office and dragged him through the streets, rescued by the police, sentenced to jail as a "disturber of the peace," and placed in a cell just vacated by a murderer.

Phillips, sitting in his office, observed the actions of the mob, which had a marked influence in determining his future career. Meeting Miss Ann Terry Green, daughter of a wealthy shipping merchant of Boston and an ardent abolitionist, after a courtship of one year she became Mrs. Phillips. Of her Phillips said she made "an out-and-out abolitionist" of him and ever after he ascribed to her the intensity and inspiration that distinguished his services on the platform. Becoming an invalid shortly after their marriage, and confined to her room almost constantly the remainder of her life, the unceasing devotion of the husband reveals a side of his character that one takes for granted in a man of the large heart and intellectual gifts of Phillips.

His first public profession of alliance with the few who had espoused the cause of immediate emancipation was made in March, 1837, at a meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society at Lynn, Mass. The murder of Lovejoy at Alton, Ill., the following November brought him into prominence by reason of the remarkable speech he delivered in Faneuil Hall in reply to one of James T. Austin, Attorney-General of the Commonwealth, who defended the murderers. Phillips, then only twenty-six years old, conquered the vast audience which had endeavored to drown his utterance with howls and hisses. Many times after he was to face such audiences as this one and win their respectful hearing. Sometimes an entire meeting proved to be a duel between speaker and audience, but the ready wit and powerful invective of the orator battered down all opposition and left him triumphant in the end.

Considering his intensity on the platform it is not surprising to learn that Phillips was rigid in the application of his ideals. No doubt many good people in those days who were proud to avow themselves Abolitionists, purchased products of slave labor. Not so with Phillips. No article cursed with the slave system of production was allowed to cross his threshold. Then there was the loss of friends which must have hurt him keenly. Coupled with this was his abandonment of the law because "he could not conscientiously follow it under a Constitution which recognized property in human beings and sanctioned their return to bondage after escape from it." Nor would he give allegiance to a Constitution that was "a league with death and a covenant with hell." Wherever he could break with the system he did so. If Sumner, Seward or Lincoln wavered or were obscure in their utterances on slavery, if there was any tendency among friends to compromise with the abominable system, he did not hesitate to imperil friendship by voicing the claims of the slave. We doubt that in all history there has been another with such loyal adherence to and defense of a line of conduct in behalf of an enslaved race. Even the death of Lincoln could not swerve him from the rigid standard by which he judged all men. In his eulogy he could say: "The martyr sleeps in the blessings of the poor whose fetters God commissioned him to break, and he has sealed the triumph of the cause he loved with his own blood. Who among the living may not envy him? leaving a name immortal in the sturdy pride of our race and the undying gratitude of another, withdrawn at a moment when his star touched the zenith, and the nation needed a sterner hand for the work God gives it to do." Yet in the same eulogy he could say that "he groped his way very slowly and sometimes reluctantly forward." Gently though firmly he gives no trace of recantation of precious criticisms.

After the war Phillips is aggressive in behalf of equality of rights for both black and white. Following the Reconstruction period he declares that "Momentous issues are before this and the next generation. The race question, temperance, woman's position, capital, and labor furnish toil for years." In 1870 he is still blazing the trail as a pioneer. As candidate for Governor of the Prohibition and Labor parties his political creed is summed up in the following resolution: "We affirm, as a fundamental principle, that labor, the creator of wealth, is entitled to all it creates. Affirming this, we avow ourselves willing to accept the final results of a principle so radical, such as the overthrow of the whole profit-making system, the extinction of monopolies, the abolition of privileged classes, universal education or fraternity, and the final obliteration of the poverty of the masses." In 1871, in a speech supporting General Butler, he declares: "Republican institutions will go down before moneyed corporations. Rich men die; but banks are immortal, and railroad corporations never have any diseases. In the long run with Legislatures they are sure to win." These declarations show the keenness with which he observed the tendencies and the accuracies of the forecasts based upon them.

Such is the man the biographer makes known to us. The singleness of purpose, lofty ideals, and intense devotion of the great orator are constantly before the reader. It is safe to say that if this biography and the two volumes of Phillips' "Lectures, Speeches and Addresses" were read by young men conscious of present social wrongs, they could not do otherwise than fire them with the purpose to be something else than mere driftwood buffeted here and there by every passing gale. Phillips died in 1884, but he speaks louder today than many of those who strut the stage and offer glittering platitudes in extenuation of great wrongs. It is to be hoped that Mr. Sears' biography will find its way on many shelves and serve to inspire the increasing number of those who recognize the gravity of present social and industrial evils and who seek a solution for them.

J. O.

## TO RAISE WAGES.

Smoky City Carpenters Will Get Substantial Increase April 15.

Pittsburg, Pa., 6.—The Master Builders' Association has voted unanimously to increase the wages of carpenters from \$3.50 to \$4 per day. The increase goes into effect April 15 next. The date was set forward because the opening of the spring season will see spring contracts well under way and the master builders want to prepare all projected buildings for the advance. The master builders in discussing the action said that the advance of 50 cents per day was granted the carpenters because of the friendly spirit shown by the workmen, and more so because of the increased cost of living. The scale in vogue expires April 15. The carpenters work eight hours a day and the increased wage rate is for an eight-hour workday.

**The History of the Great American Fortunes.** By Gustavus Myers. Published by Chas. H. Kerr & Co., Chicago. Price \$1.00. This work is indispensable for the student of the Socialist problem in the United States. The chapters tell the story: 1. The Great Proprietary Estates. 2. The Sway of the Landgraves. 3. The Rise of the Trading Class. 4. The Shipping Fortunes. 5. The Shippers and Their Times. 6. Girard—the Richest of Shippers. Part II. contains these chapters: 1. The Origin of Huge City Estates. 2. The Inception of the Astor Fortune. 3. The Growth of the Astor Fortune. 4. The Ramifications of the Astor Fortune. 5. The Momentum of the Astor Fortune. The Climax of the Astor Fortune. 8. Other Land Fortunes Considered. 9. The Field Fortune in Extenso. 9. Further Vistas of the Field Fortunes.

Assist the Locked-Out Garment Workers of Marx & Haas! Let no Union take a back seat!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

To maintain their rule over their fellow men, the capitalists must keep in their pay all organs of the public powers, public mind and public conscience. They control the dominant parties and, through them, the elected public officials. They select the executives, bribe the legislatures and corrupt the courts of justice. They own and censor the press. They dominate the educational institutions. They own the nation politically and intellectually just as they own it industrially.

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

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

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

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

## For the Hostess

Chat on Interesting Topics of Many Kinds, by a Recognized Authority

### A Merry Christmas.

What better wish can be sent forth to all the department readers than this one made by Charles Dickens so many years ago?

"Many merry Christmases, many happy New Years, unbroken friendships, great accumulations of cheerful recollections, affection on earth and heaven at last for all of us."

There it is all in a nutshell, just the wish Mme. Merri extends to every one on the day of the Christchild's birth, when the joy bells are echoing their message of peace round this great world. But to insure "accumulations of cheerful recollections" we must begin this very minute to lay up our treasures by thinking of the next one who may need our ministrations, rich as well as poor.

I was especially touched last week when I saw a deeply veiled woman, whom sorrow has touched with a heavy hand, having lost every member of her own family within a very short time, leaving her absolutely alone, making purchases of dainty trifles for children, for servants and friends on both sides of the continent. It took a stout heart to join with the merry throng and it was to me true bravery to even attempt to get away from what I knew her true feelings to be. As I grow older I think the greatest art in the world is that of self-forgetfulness. We are so apt to think that we may be excused if we personally do not feel like rising to an occasion or entering into the spirit of this blessed holiday time. There is a college girl who has had heavy financial losses, making her usual gifts impossible, but to assure her friends that she does not forget she is writing the dearest notes on scarlet paper with gold ink, sealing the envelopes with a Christmas emblem. I think even the overburdened postman will smile when he delivers these bright missives. By the way, how many of us ever think of the postman or ask if he has children to whom we could at least send a Christmas postcard?

Gifts of home-made cakes, fine marmalades, mince pies and cookies are acceptable to young housekeepers, bachelors and college folk who may be unable to participate in the festivities at their own homes. Speaking of things to eat, as nearly every one dines sumptuously in the middle

of the day on Christmas, this supper was planned to satisfy but not overwork the inner man, who is generally taxed to the uttermost on feast days. First, there was an appetizing combination of fruits served in orange cups resting on a doily made of holly leaves. The mixture consisted of oranges, grape fruit, bananas, grated pineapple, lemon juice and sherry, with sugar to sweeten. It was chilled and seemed to be just the appetizer necessary. Then came fried oysters, old-fashioned cold slaw, hot biscuit, potato chips, individual molds of cranberry jelly, shrimp salad, toasted crackers, coffee, cheese, nuts and white grapes. The salted nuts were in little sled-shaped boxes and the name cards were tied to small Christmas tree boxes, which were filled with bonbons wrapped in gilt paper.

### A Christmas Chimney.

A generous hostess is to ask 50 children from an institution for a Christmas party. There is to be a chimney built of candy boxes in exact imitation of red brick. Santa Claus will emerge from behind this pile and it will have the effect of coming out of the chimney. He will take down and distribute the bricks, which contain candy and nuts. Then they will play wiggle "Santa Claus," which consists of distributing bits of cardboard with pencils on which dots are drawn, from which there are to be lines connected so as to make a figure of Santa. He may be represented at full length, bust only, carrying his pack, or without it, or with his sleigh and reindeer. Twenty minutes may be allotted for the drawing and then all will be quiet and ready for the refreshments of ice cream and cake. A "Santa Claus" candy box may be given as a prize for the best "wiggle."

MADAME MERRI.

## FANCIES OF FASHION.

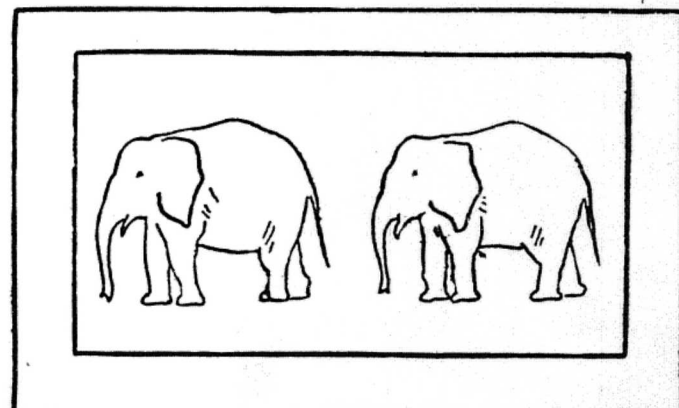
Long sashes are being worn with coat suits.

Fur neckpieces are very wide and muffs are huge.

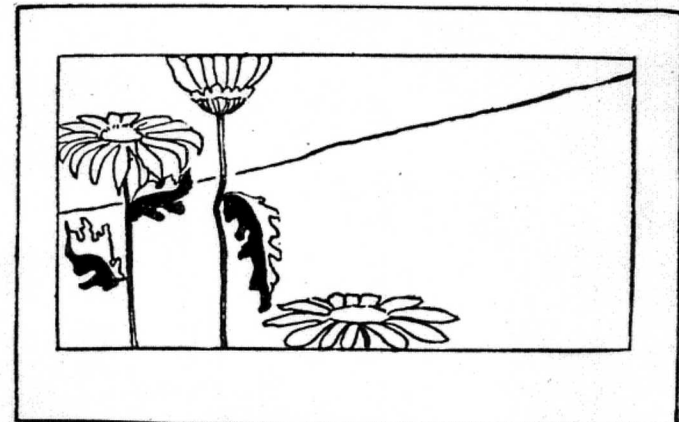
Some of the dainty new silk stockings have lace insteps.

Red is a brilliant exception to the rule that makes for dull-hued colors.

## Nursery Screens



Inexpensive White Elephant.



A Daisy Top.

NOWADAYS the nursery of each house is not an extra room into which the cast-off furniture from other rooms and the left-over rugs and draperies are thrown. Parents recognize the value of environment when their children's lives are in the impressionable stage of development, and playrooms are furnished with a view to giving beauty plus comfort for the little ones.

Screens are necessary to protect children from draughts, for they are on the floors, or very low down, in their play hours. These pieces of furniture are now decorated with pictures of animals, flowers and figures that bring back to us our story-book days, and are a joy to childish eyes. They are expensive if bought in the stores. Why not decorate your own nursery screens? You know the special liking of your children, and can buy plain forms, upon which pictures can be pasted or painted.

Denim is procurable in all staple shades. Screens in two or three sections and of different heights are easily bought, and the pictures you will supply yourself.

Animals are always interesting to little tots. A clever older person ought to be able to draw on white muslin an elephant. The lines must be simple, for children are pleased with drawings which seem almost crude to us. It is an easy matter to cut other elephants from the first pattern, and when you have supplied the eyes, ears and a few flesh wrinkles, paste the forms in a straight border at the top of your screen. They will never be anything but pleasure-giving white elephants to you and your children.

Then there is the daisy top. Huge white flowers with yellow centers and green leaves look very well on a blue background. Yellow petals are effective on brown denim or a wooden panel at the top. They should be arranged in a postereque fashion, with the flowers grouped at one side.

The possibilities are legion. On plain screens which carry out the coloring of the nursery let pictures, made at home, shine out in inexpensive glory. You have no idea how well worth your efforts these simply decorated screens can be made. They are scrapbooks on a large scale and give correspondingly proportionate pleasure to little boys and girls.



# INCREASE THE CIRCULATION OF ST. LOUIS LABOR

EVERY NEW SUBSCRIBER FOR YOUR PRESS WILL STRENGTHEN THE LABOR MOVEMENT

## Socialist News Review

### The Socialist Singing Society "Vorwaerts"

Will Give its annual masquerade ball this evening, Saturday, January 15, at the New Club Hall, 13th and Arsenal streets.

### The South Slavic (Croatian) Socialist Club

Has arranged for a mass meeting to be held at the New Club Hall, 13th and Chouteau avenue, at 2 o'clock p. m. Sunday, January 30.

### Melms in Federated Trades Council.

Alderman E. T. Melms, organizer of the Social-Democratic Party in Milwaukee County, has just been elected to the executive board of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee. That is the way the party and the unions work together in Milwaukee.

### The Tenth Ward Socialist Club

Will give an entertainment and hop this evening, Saturday, Jan. 15, at Kuchenmeister's Hall, southwest corner Cherokee and Nebraska. Doors open at 7:30 o'clock. Concert from 8 to 10 o'clock. Dance commences at 10. Admission 10 cents a person; children free.

### Gaylord Challenges Professor.

Senator Gaylord (Socialist) has challenged Prof. Monaghan to a debate on Socialism. The professor has been lecturing about the country and putting up some very silly arguments against Socialism, which the Socialist Senator is eager to knock over. The challenge has not yet been accepted.

### "Doing Mighty Good Work."

St. Louis Labor:  
Inclosed find 50c for a bundle of your New Year edition. You are doing mighty good work. Keep at it. Here's wishing you success.  
THEO. J. BOYCE,  
Local Broken Bow, Neb.

### Russian Leader Dies in Exile.

Elizabeth, N. J., Jan. 12.—Michael Stepanivitch, the Russian revolutionist leader, who was exiled several years ago, is dead in this city from tuberculosis contracted in a Russian prison. His body has been cremated and the ashes will be taken secretly to Russia for burial.

### Comrade E. T. Behrens to Speak in St. Louis January 30.

Comrade E. T. Behrens of Sedalia, National Committeeman of Socialist Party and for several years president of the Missouri Federation of Labor, will deliver a Socialist lecture in St. Louis on Sunday, January 30, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at Druid's Hall. This lecture meeting was to have been held this coming Sunday, but the time was too short for making the arrangements, and in view of the fact that Comrade Behrens' time is much taken up just now with union labor matters in Sedalia, the meeting was postponed for two weeks. Remember the date: Sunday afternoon, January 30, at 2 o'clock, in the large dance hall at Druid's, Ninth and Market streets. Announcement cards will be out within a few days.

### NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Have been reported by the following comrades and friends: F. D. Baldwin, 2; John Grundhauser, 1; Max Sendig, 3; Edgar Weinstein, 1; J. W. Jacob, Illmon, Mo., 2; F. G. Cassens, Jennings, Mo., 1; O. Pauls, 11; L. E. H., 14; Adam Hummel, 1; F. J. Kloth, 2; Hy. Schwarz, 1; Jakob Dörner, 2; J. McGonagle, 1; Mrs. S. Woodman, Evanston, Ill., 1; Fred Goeter, 1. Outside renewals: Peter Schwarz, Oshkosh, Wis.; Robert Weis, Cleveland, O.; Eugene V. Debs, Terre Haute, Ind.; C. G. Huse, Port Orchard, Wash.; W. F. Redman, Rowena, Tex.; Carl Hoverland, Miles, Tex.; J. Redman, Rowena, Tex.; Charles Lucker, Ouray, Colo.; Edward Abbey, Missouri; Jacob Grimm, Ferguson, Mo.; Mrs. Emma Moenkhaus, Huntingburgh, Ind.; F. G. Bufe, Moline, Ill.; Brewers' Union No. 18, Chicago; Bakers' Union, Chicago; Herman Roeske, Charles Freter, Wilhelm Langner, Chicago, Ill.; W. S. Garner, W. Va.

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## Twenty-First Annual Masquerade Ball

—OF THE—

## Workingmen's Singing Society "Vorwaerts"

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

## Brewery Workers' Association of Missouri Saturday, January 15th, 1910

—IN THE—

## New Club Hall, 13th and Chouteau Av.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

A Comedy, "THE DISCOVERY OF THE NORTH POLE," Will Be Presented in German.

### Socialist Women in Milwaukee School Board.

The Social-Democratic members of the Milwaukee School Board have won a victory in reducing the hours in the Milwaukee Trade School for girls. The two Milwaukee trade schools, one for boys and one for girls, although under the control of the School Board, are supervised by a committee consisting mostly of manufacturers and business men. It is the avowed object of these men to make the conditions of the trade schools conform as nearly as possible to the conditions of the shop and factory. In other words, they want to train for themselves docile wage slaves, whose spirits will be broken in early youth. This the Social-Democrats want to prevent. Accordingly, our Social-Democratic members of the School Board have put up a fight for shorter hours, and in the girls' school they have won out. They have also introduced a measure to prevent boys under sixteen years of age from entering the boys' trade school. This measure has been referred to a committee.

### Do Not Neglect to Vote.

The referendum for national executive committee does not close until the 20th of January even in the larger cities and its out three days longer in the smaller locals. There is still ample time for every party member to record his position. This is the really important thing. Referendums have hitherto been too largely neglected. They have not really represented the opinions of the membership. With as important issues at stake as are to be settled by this vote there should be a full representation. The complex character of the referendum is causing a great amount of confusion. Many letters of inquiry have been received at this office asking for information on various points. The central idea is that every name on the ticket must be voted and that every number from 1 to 27 must be used in marking the candidates. No two persons can be given the same number. No ballot will be counted unless the total number of votes cast adds up to 378—the sum of the digits from 1 to 27. If one imperfect ballot is cast in a branch and is counted by the local secretary, then the total from that branch will not be counted, and all the other members will lose their votes. If the local secretary sends in a total that does not equal the number of members multiplied by 378, and that total is included in the report of the state secretary, then the vote of the entire state will be void. At least that will be the case if the strict letter of the constitution is followed. Under these circumstances the greatest care must be exercised by all who handle the ballots.

## National Secretary Barnes

### Issues Important Statement Concerning the Present Election of National Officers by Referendum Vote.

Dear Comrades:

In consideration of the fact that in the pending national referendum for the election of members of the National Executive Committee the preferential system of voting is for the first time employed, I shall shortly send a circular letter to all local and state secretaries and the press containing detailed instructions in the matter of making out reports.

There is not, nor has there ever been, a constitutional provision governing the details of reports from local or state secretaries upon national referendums. The report forms and regulations have been decided upon as a matter of administration and devised to insure an authoritative and simplified record.

The vital point in the preferential voting system is to know the number of individuals voting, else all manner of mistakes and errors are concealed. The total vote must square with the voting power of the number of members voting.

With 27 candidates each member has a voting power of 378. The total vote upon a report for a local with ten voters must be 3780. One ballot improperly voted and counted will throw out this total and make the entire report defective.

Unlimited mistakes are made possible by the fact that the candidates rotate in position on different ballots and that the duty of transcribing falls upon so large a number as three thousand odd branch, local and state secretaries.

A few mistakes on local reports carried through several state reports will throw the vote for every candidate out of proportion and will leave nothing of the preferential system, or any other election system. The result then would not be an intelligent decision, but only a jumble by which any or all of the definitely preferred candidates might be defeated.

Unless a report shows a multiple of 378 as a total an error is apparent upon its face. An incorrect individual ballot is by the constitution made void. An incorrect report by the same logic must also be void.

Previously there was no check in this office upon the reports made by state secretaries. In fact, there was no knowledge with which to go behind the returns, and a strict application of the principle of state autonomy would permit nothing of the kind heretofore or now.

But in the present instance most peculiar alternatives are presented. We must either refuse to count in our tabulation the known incorrect reports, or include, without question, the figures as presented; with the knowledge that the entire preferential system falls thereby, and then accept as final such result as may follow.

Again, I consider it just about a physical impossibility for the state secretaries within the time limit allowed them to properly tabulate and transmit their reports upon the date set, namely, February 2. Under the present multiplied voting system, taking last year's vote as a basis, some state secretaries will be required to make record of about six hundred thousand votes.

I therefore submit the following questions:

1. Shall the time for receiving reports at the National Office be extended to and include February 10, 1910?

2. Shall only such reports as contain a total vote which is a multiple of 378 be included in the National Office tabulation?

Kindly let me have your vote on the above propositions by return mail. Fraternal submitted.

J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary.

### Election of Officers of Freiheit Singing Society.

The workingmen organized as the Self-Culture and Singing Society "Freiheit" held their annual election of officers for the ensuing year at the recent meeting in their hall at 4444 Penrose street, with the following result: Herman Schuette, President; Philip Schwiete, Vice-President; John Kaut, Secretary; Peter Weiz, Financial Secretary and hall manager; Louis Bohnsack, Treasurer; Julius Blumen-thal, Collector; Curt Eisenreich, Librarian; Peter Aubermann, Louis Randolf, John Aubermann, Ben Brummel, William Schwab, H. Niemann, Amusement Committee.

Nineteen new members were elected. Singer Sauer reported splendid prospects for a large attendance at the coming Chicago Saengerfest by workingmen. St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung were adopted as the official organs of the Freiheit Society and that copies of these papers be on file regularly in the reading room, JOHN KAUT, Secretary.

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

### BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS' LABEL.

Attention, Housewives!

The Label Section of the Central Trades and Labor Union is giving away \$100 in prizes for the Union Bread Label—10 prizes of \$5 each in cash; 25 prizes of \$2 each in cash. Contest will start January 1, 1910, and will close July 1, 1910. Those saving the highest number of labels during those six months and bringing them to the Bakers' Union headquarters, 13th and Chouteau avenue, will receive the prizes. All wholesale dealers, bakers and drivers employed in or around the bakery are barred from this contest. Now, it is up to you to get busy and get in line. No bread can be of more worth to you than bread bearing the Union Label.

A Wise Lady—"A loaf of Union bread, if you please."

An Unwise Grocery Man—"This is Union bread, Madam."

Lady (still wise)—"Perhaps it is! but I asked you for Union Label bread, and you know it; good day!"

Grocery Man (wiser)—"I be jigger! that is the last time I will substitute! Now, I have lost a good customer!"

For further information call up Kin., Central 2189. Bell, Main 4823.

Boycott all bread that does not bear the Union Label.  
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