

UNITED WE STAND

DIVIDED WE FALL

ST. LOUIS LABOR

OFFICIAL ORGAN
of the

SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS

THE FEARLESS CHAMPION OF ORGANIZED LABOR

OFFICE: 212 SOUTH FOURTH STREET

ST. LOUIS, MO., JANUARY 22, 1910.

PHONE: KINLOCH, CENTRAL 1577.

NUMBER 468.

SOCIALIST LECTURE

Public Meeting at Druid's Hall, Sunday
Afternoon, January 30.



E. T. BEHRENS.

Don't fail to hear this able exponent
of Socialism and Trade Unionism! Ladies
especially invited.

Trade Unionists, Socialists and friends
of the labor movement, are invited to
attend this important public meeting.

LABOR POLITICS
IN
MISSOURI

SOCIALIST LECTURE

—BY—

E. T. BEHRENS

Secretary of Sedalia Federation
of Labor.

—AT—

DRUIDS' HALL

Ninth and Market Sts.

SUNDAY JAN. 30, 2 P. M.

Under the Auspices of the
Socialist Party.

ADMISSION . . . FREE

Socialist News Review

Gorki's Speakers' School.

Maxim Gorki is supporting a school for the education of young
Socialist propagandists on the beautiful island of Capri.

Who Knows Otto Erber?

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Otto Erber, formerly of
Danville, Ill., last heard from in Indianapolis, Ind., please notify the
National Office of the Socialist Party.

Socialist Daily Press in France.

France has another new Socialist daily paper—La Verite (The
Truth)—established at Marseilles. This makes five. The others
are in Paris, Grenoble, Toulouse and Limoges.

Editor Sarabia Free.

San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 18.—Tomas Sarabia, editor of the Re-
forma Libertad y Justicia, the Mexican revolutionary organ pub-
lished in Texas, has been given his liberty after five months in jail.
During those months he has been awaiting the action of the grand
jury, which finally failed to return an indictment.

Socialist Victory in Berne.

Berne, Switzerland, Jan. 18.—The Socialists have been swept
into political power in Berne as a result of the recent elections, which
gave them a representation of thirty-four in the City Council, while
the Radicals elected thirty-three and the conservatives only thirteen.
The Socialist victory has started a stampede among the moneyed in-
terests not only of Berne but of all Switzerland as well. With the
municipalities in the control of the Socialist party, it will not be
long before the Socialists will be in power in the national govern-
ment.

Christian Socialist Fellowship.

On his eastern lecture trip Rev. W. O. Ward, general secretary
of the Christian Socialist Fellowship, may be addressed during Jan-
uary at the following cities: General Delivery: Elwood, Ind., Jan. 17;
Fostoria, O., Jan. 20; Sandusky, O., Jan. 25; Batavia, N. Y., Jan. 27;
Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 31. Any Centers, Party Branches or Comrades
wishing lectures from him will please write him as above in good
time. All Pennsylvania Comrades wishing lectures by Rev. Ward
will please write to State Secretary Robert Ringler, 347 Spruce
street, Reading, Pa.

From National Executive Committee.

The National Executive Committee has decided by vote that the
time for receiving reports (upon the vote for national officers and
national referendum "D") shall be extended to and include Feb. 10,
1910, and that only such reports as contain a total vote which is a
multiple of 376 shall be included in the National Office tabulation,
and to inquire of the state organization of Texas if they object to
furnishing the membership of that state with the list of the locals
of that state. The National Executive Committee has decided by
vote that the number of delegates to the International Congress
shall be reckoned upon the membership of 1909, and that the next
highest candidates in the election shall be the alternates.

Socialists Hold Demonstration for Secret Suffrage in Berlin.

Berlin, Jan. 16.—The Socialists throughout Prussia made a dem-

onstration today in favor of universal, direct, secret suffrage to re-
place the existing three-class system. There were no disorders.
Sixty-two meetings were held at various places in Berlin, and all
were models of orderliness, which accorded with the directions of
the leaders, whose orders were aided by the absence of police provo-
cation. Large forces of police were kept in readiness, however, in case
they should be needed. They were all carefully hidden from view.

Socialist State Conventions.

The Socialist Party state convention of North Dakota will be
held at state headquarters in the city of Fargo, beginning at 10 a. m.,
Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1910.

The state convention of the Socialist Party of Minnesota will be
held at McElroy's Hall, Minneapolis, beginning at 10 a. m., Sunday,
Feb. 20.

By a recent referendum, W. Lanfersiek, 506 Washington ave-
nue, Newport, and Charles Dobbs, care Insurance Field, Louisville,
have been re-elected State Secretary and National Committee mem-
ber, respectively, of Kentucky.

The Mexican Revolutionists.

Jose M. Rangel, one of the Mexican political refugees held in
jail, has been declared guilty of violating the neutrality laws by a
jury at San Antonio, Tex. The verdict was a great surprise, as the
judge favorably charged the jury and the newspapers and the people
generally looked for acquittal. An appeal has been taken.

Guillermo Adan, one of the Mexican revolutionists in the Las
Vacas fight, was freed after being held in jail seventeen months
awaiting a hearing. Tomas Sarabia, editor of Refor Libertad y Jus-
ticia, the Mexican revolutionary organ published in Texas, has been
given his liberty after being held five months in jail awaiting trial.

The secretary of the Political Refugee Defense League, John
Murray, is at San Antonio looking after the interests of the cases
of those who are still held in jail.

Socialist Warning Against Latest Utopian Schemes.

"Socialism by Schemes." Under this heading the Chicago Daily
Socialist publishes the following timely warning: The wave of co-
operative sentiment that seems gathering in this country just at present
is reviving all the old utopian schemes that cursed the Socialist
movement during its early days. During the past week numerous
communications have been received explaining how Socialism can
be made "practical," how it can be "put in practice," etc. All of
these are either revivals of the old "colony" schemes or else they are
variations on some form of co-operation. Socialists have no quarrel
with either of these things, provided they are not put forth as a part
of Socialism. If any body of individuals think they would be hap-
pier in some remote community, cut off from the great productive
forces of society by which they would still be surrounded at a great-
er or less distance, that is their affair. If another body of persons
wish to follow the example of the European workers who have
greatly improved their immediate condition by the establishment
of co-operatives, the Socialist will gladly do all he can to assist in
the maintenance of such establishments. When an effort is made
to couple such enterprises up with Socialism, as an immediate reali-
zation of Socialism, then the Socialist objects. He has seen the con-
fusion that has grown out of such talk in the past. He knows that
Socialism is a social stage in which the workers are the masters of
all the instruments of social control, social and industrial. So long
as the capitalist class controls these instruments we have capitalism
and not Socialism. All such schemes should be defended or attacked
on their own merits and not as a part of the Socialist movement.

Referendum "E" and Mr. Mechokemchild.

In one of Dickens' stories (it is some time since I have had
leisure to read Dickens, so I forget which of his stories it is) he
describes a school-room visited by some kind of an educational au-
thority, trustee or director, named Mr. Mechokemchild. This gen-
tleman asked the children a question. The youngsters had no idea
what the correct answer was, so half them shouted "Yes!" and the
other half "No!"

Mr. Mechokemchild told them "no" was the proper answer, and
asked them another question. But by this time the children had
got the idea that "no" was the right thing to say to this queer man,
so they all yelled "No!" at the top of their lungs.

Something like this has happened with our referendums. We
have had so many queer and freakish propositions submitted to refer-
endum vote of late that our comrades have come to think that it is
safe to vote down every referendum that is put before them.

Just so I find that many of our comrades are voting against
National Referendum "E" just because they are "agin" all national
referendums on general principles.

Now, comrades, please remember that Referendum "E" is the
proposition to strike out this crazy 1-2-3-4-5-6-7, etc., way of voting.
Referendum "E" will do away with this, and put back the national
constitution about where it was before the cranks began to meddle
with it.

Do you want to vote again according to the present idiotic meth-
od? Well, no, I guess not! We are all united on that.

Then vote to strike it out by adopting National Referendum
"E."
E. H. THOMAS.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 17, 1910.

THE DAVID R. RANKEN, JR. SCHOOL OF MECHANICAL TRADES.

Cook, Newstead and Finney Avenues, St. Louis, Mo.

January 7th, 1910.

Editor St. Louis Labor, 212 South Fourth Street.

Dear Sir:—I inclose herewith an outline of a course of lectures
on steam and steam engines to be held at the Ranken School this
winter by Mr. J. W. Wood, Chief Engineer at the City Hall.

This series of lectures is to be laid out with a view to meeting
the needs of both the younger and the older engineers of this city
according to the judgment of Mr. Wood, whose reputation is, of
course, well known. He will endeavor to cover all the most impor-
tant points of his subject both practically and theoretically, and will

FOR LOCKED-OUT GARMENT WORKERS

**The Miners Local Union of Livingston, Ill., Sends
Another \$143.00 to Assist the Locked-
Out Victims of the Marx & Haas
Clothing Company.**

**Letters of Encouragement From All Parts of the Coun-
try---The Fight to Be Vigorously Pushed by Garment
Workers and Organized Labor in General.**

To Secretary-Treasurer St. Louis Garment Workers' Council:
List of donations for locked-out employes of the Marx & Haas
Clothing Co. reached our office too late for publication in this week's
paper. We shall publish same next week.—Editor St. Louis Labor.

There is no change in the Garment Workers' lockout. The
strike committee is as busy as ever before, notifying the unions and
merchants everywhere of the local situation.

To show our readers how widely the Marx & Haas fight is in-
teresting the rank and file of Organized Labor everywhere, from
the Atlantic to the Pacific, and as far north as Canada, we quote sev-
eral letters:

Local Union of Livingston, Ill., Jan. 18, 1910.

United Mine Workers of America.

Inclosed find check of \$143, as assessment for locked-out Gar-
ment Workers of the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. Fraternally yours,
LOCAL UNION, LIVINGSTON, ILL.

Pattern Makers' Association of Toronto and Vicinity, P. M. L. of
North America.

Toronto, Jan. 13, 1910.

Inclosed find express order for five dollars (\$5.00) as our con-
tribution towards your struggle for the betterment of the conditions
of the employes of Marx & Haas. Wishing you success, I remain,
yours in sympathy,
THOS. H. AXWORTHY, Secretary.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America,
Union No. 38.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 12, 1910.

I have been instructed by the above union to forward you the
inclosed order for five dollars (\$5.00), which I hope you will receive
in due time and help you along in your noble fight for Organized
Labor.

We do not know any firm in our city who carry the line of
goods you mention, but should there be any we will do our best to
buck it.

With best wishes to the United Garment Workers of St. Louis,
I remain, yours fraternally,
JAMES C. BURGESS,
Recording Secretary L. U. 138.

Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, Local No. 226, of San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 11, 1910.

In answer to your appeal for assistance, will inclose money
order for \$25.00 for the same. Hoping you success, we are, yours
fraternally,
M. E. DECKER, Secretary.

The Workingmen's Sick Benefit Society, Branch 71, donated
\$15.00 for the Garment Workers. Phil. H. Mueller, Secretary.

The St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union at its next meet-
ing will be informed of all the local firms that have promised their
support to the locked-out Garment Workers, and also of those that
have not yet replied to the communications sent out by the com-
mittee.

Let every labor organization come to the support of the locked-
out men and women! The battle must and will be won!

be assisted in these lectures by prominent specialists on such sub-
jects as boilers, engines, lubricants, steam turbines, and the like.
There will be given time at each lecture for class discussion.

Mr. Wood met the class for the first time on Monday
evening, January 10, from 7:30 to 9:30, and thereafter regularly on
Monday and Wednesday evenings of each week during the same
hours, for eleven weeks.

The first lecture will be free, and engineers and firemen who are
interested are invited to be present. If twenty or more students en-
roll, the entire charge for this course will be only five dollars per
student.

We should be glad to have you give this notice in your paper, if
you feel so inclined.

The evening classes, which began Monday of this week, have
opened up well. Each department is represented, and the attendance
has been averaging about fifty students an evening. Yours very truly,
LEWIS GUSTAFSON, Superintendent.

Evening Course of Lectures on Steam Engineering, Monday and Wednesday Evenings.

Subjects: Requirements of perfect steam boiler, and types;
boiler room arrangement; furnaces and stacks; fuels and combustion;
valves and fittings; boiler room regulators; steam, generation and
transmission; boiler and engine pipe lines; boiler and engine room
economizers; pumps and auxiliaries; scale and its elimination as
applied to St. Louis water; types and forms of foundations for steam
plants; simple engines and types; compound engines and types;
steam turbines; lubricants for reducing friction; heating and ventila-
tion; essentials of successful buying; engine room management
and records; gas engines and gas producers;

Lectures to follow as nearly as possible in the order as above
named; some lectures may have to be divided into two or more lec-
tures. Hours of lectures, 7:30 to 9:30 p. m.

Study Course in Socialism

Authorized by the National Committee of the Socialist Party.

Classes and the Class Struggle.

Economic Foundations of Society.—Men have always been compelled by necessity to act together in some manner in getting their living. This fact involves them in certain economic relations with each other. These relations are not dependent upon the will or opinion of individuals, but upon the stage of economic progress which society has reached. Every individual, in order to live, has to enter into such relations with his fellow men as the economic conditions of the time provide for him.

The dominant factor in social evolution is the development of the material means and methods of production and exchange, through discoveries, inventions and technical experience. In general, this development is in the direction of great efficiency of production and greater facility of exchange, with increasing specialization and increasingly complex relations among men. Upon the development of the methods of production and exchange and of the property relations connected with them depends the development of manners and habits of life, legal and political institutions, intellectual and ethical conceptions, and even religious belief.

Class Divisions and Exploitation.—From a very early period in history, every people has been divided into two or more classes, the basis of the division being the system of property relations. These class divisions have always involved some measure of exploitation, imposing a heavier burden of work upon certain classes and giving others more leisure, wealth and power. There have been many forms of class division and exploitation—slavery of various kinds, in which the persons of the workers are held as property; serfdom of different kinds, in which the workers have some rights, but have to work for the benefit of their lords; and other methods involving less interference with the personal liberty of the workers, but even more effectively exploiting them by depriving them of some of the necessary means of making a living. The latest and most effective of these, which is rapidly supplanting all others, is the relation of capitalist and proletarian, or wage worker.

Evolution and Revolution.—Each successive system of property relations and class divisions, with the institutions connected with it, is adapted to a certain stage in the development of production and exchange. But every such system is bound up with the interests of the then dominant class or classes, which strive to maintain it intact. On the other hand, the methods of production and exchange go on developing within this established system, giving rise to a new class or classes, whose interests conflict with those of the dominant class and are not served by the existing property relations and institutions. After a time this development reaches a point where the old system becomes a positive obstacle to the further growth of production and exchange. The antagonism between the old property relations and institutions and the new economic methods become acute. The conflict between the old ruling classes and the classes which have newly risen to importance breaks out into a more or less clearly conscious class struggle. As a result of this struggle, the new class or classes come into power and new institutions and property relations are introduced, more advantageous to these new classes and better adapted to the methods of production and exchange which have now been developed.

The evolution of society, therefore, is not a process of steady growth in a certain direction, nor is it a series of accidental cataclysms. It consists of two alternating phases—periods of gradual development within the forms of a given economic system, and periods of sudden and often violent change by which the old system is destroyed and a new one brought into existence, based upon the new economic conditions which have been produced during the preceding period of gradual internal growth. These periods of rapid readjustment we call revolutions. They are not exceptions to the evolutionary process, but are normal phases of evolution. Class struggles are not disturbances artificially fomented by conspirators and agitators, but are the necessary consequence of the antagonism between the interests and tendencies of various classes. A revolution is not simply the triumph of new ideas, but is fundamentally the triumph of vigorous and growing classes over superannuated and decadent ones, and the triumph of new and more efficient methods of production and exchange over antiquated and relatively inefficient ones. Men can not at any time freely choose whether or not there shall be a revolution, or what kind of a revolution it shall be. No class can make a revolution until it has the power as well as the desire to do so; and when a class has developed the necessary power, it must take such revolutionary action as its economic circumstances demand or else commit suicide as a class. The new system resulting from a revolution is not framed according to the arbitrary choice of the revolutionists, but must be adapted to the existing economic forces and conditions; the revolutionists are able to put their pre-conceived theories into effect only in proportion as these theories correspond to the facts of economic development.

Class Rule and Progress.—The subject classes have not always been the classes most capable of furthering human progress. The aspirations of the most exploited classes have often been reactionary. The greatest forward steps in civilization have been made, not by rising of the exploited classes, but by the advent of new exploiting classes in place of old ones and the establishment of new forms of exploitation more favorable to the development of the productive powers of society. In general, up to the present age, the maintenance of order, advancement of knowledge and improvement of methods of production have depended upon the existence of classes freed from the necessity of working for a living. Each ruling class has for a time performed functions useful to society; each has later become useless and pernicious to social welfare.

In recent times, however, the powers of production have been so greatly increased and the intelligence of the masses so largely developed that it is impossible for all to be maintained in comfort by an amount of labor which, if systematically organized, would leave leisure and opportunities for culture for all. It has now become possible for the exploited class to be also the constructive revolutionary class. In asserting his own interests, it asserts also the highest interests of civilization. In emancipating itself, it will put an end to economic class divisions and exploitation and clear the way for a still greater development of the powers of production. It is the wage working class or proletariat which occupies this unique position.

Material and Ideal Motives.—The Marxian theory of social progress is misrepresented by those who say that individuals or classes always act in accordance with their material interests and that self-interest is the only motive that counts as a force in social evolution. In fact, religious beliefs, moral sentiments, intellectual conceptions, and social customs often override material interests. But the Marxian theory shows that these ideal motives have their origin in economic conditions and that their effect in social affairs is subject to the controlling influence of economic necessities.

1. The conduct of the members of any class is governed partly by motives of self-interest, partly by beliefs, sentiments, ideals, etc. But these beliefs, sentiments and ideals result from the environment in which the persons are born and bred; and this environment consists essentially in their economic position. Each class has its peculiar psychology. Men of the same race, put in different economic positions, in time develop widely different moral characteristics, and each group acquires a moral code, a religious conviction, and a general view of life corresponding to its environment. A change in methods of production and exchange, transforming the environment of any class, gives its members a new point of view, new experiences, new knowledge, new pleasures and sufferings, new hopes and fears, and so alters their beliefs, sentiments and ideals and prompts them to new modes of conduct.

2. Not only are these ideal motives produced by previously existing economic conditions, but also their action, as factors in social

progress is controlled by present economic conditions. Beliefs, sentiments and ideals often have great weight as conservative forces, retarding social change. They often have great weight as progressive forces, if they coincide with the economic tendency of the times i. e., if they favor an economically vigorous class and promote such changes as would increase the productive powers of society. But such ideal forces are futile or suicidal when they work in a direction opposite to economic evolution; a social transformation effected by these forces and reducing the economic efficiency of society would only doom that society to destruction at the hands of some other society more economically efficient.

References.

Each student is urged to read within the next week at least one of the following:

1. Hillquit, "Socialism in Theory and Practice," Chapters II. and III.
2. Spargo, "Socialism," Chapter IV.

Also, within the next three weeks, to read at least one of the following:

1. Marx and Engels, "The Communist Manifesto," including the Preface, but omitting the last two sections on "Socialist and Communist Literature" and "Positions of the Communists," etc., which are out of date and confusing.
2. Engels, "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific," including the Introduction.

Questions for Review.

1. State the difference between real wages and nominal or money wages.
2. What are the two main causes for the general rise of commodity prices during the last fifteen or twenty years? Upon what classes does the burden of rising prices fall? Who benefits by it?
3. Does a change in the relative proportions of surplus-value going to land owners, investors and active capitalists (rent, interest and profit) have any direct effect upon the condition of the working class? If so, what?
4. Since the concentration of ownership in the hands of fewer capitalists results in giving a larger share of the product of labor to the capitalists and a smaller share to the worker, why is it not advisable for the working class to co-operate with the small capitalists in opposing concentration and striving to re-establish small capitalism?

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.

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.

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

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

ASSIST THE BAKERS!

DOES THE BREAD UNION



YOU EAT BEAR THIS LABEL?

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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
- (c) By securing a more effective inspection of workshops and

factories.
productiveness of machinery.

(b) 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.)

Cigars { PEN MAR - 10c
SUNRISE - 5c

Brandt & Stahl :: 319 :: Walnut Street

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



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FRANK TOMBRIDGE, President. JACOB F. LEIENDECKER, Vice-President and Notary Public.

TOMBRIDGE AGENCY

ESTABLISHED MARCH 13, 1885.

A General Real Estate and Insurance Agency.
FIRE AND TORNADO INSURANCE.

We represent good and responsible Insurance Companies. We loan money on Real Estate and our charges are reasonable; you will make no mistake in dealing with us.

Have your legal papers, such as last wills, deeds and conveyances drawn at our office; they will be drawn correct.

First Real Estate Mortgages for sale, secured by double their face value. Tell us how much money you have and we will tell you what we have on hand.

Twenty-five years of fair dealings have made the office of the TOMBRIDGE AGENCY well liked by the public.

Office No. 324 CHESTNUT Street. Both phones.

Remember, no CIGARS are Genuine Union-Made



UNLESS THE BOX BEARS THE Blue Union Label Drink Only UNION BEER



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

Co-operative Printing House

722 SOUTH FOURTH ST.,

ENGLISH AND GERMAN

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

Colored and Union Work a Specialty

PH. MORLANG, MGR. All Work at Reasonable Prices.

Spoiled Boys

Many Are Not Taught to Work

By ROBERT A. WOODS



DIVERSITY is the prosperity of the great," says Emerson. The "first American" will stand forever as the witness to the truth that life is something more and other than what one can receive through it.

Most children of the well-to-do and many children of the poor are to-day brought up to have what they want rather than what they need. The standard of life to them seems to be to possess rather than to create.

Public school education, resting back on the tradition established when every child had his active powers put to the stretch continually on the farm, devotes practically the whole of its attention to eliciting in the child a wide variety of cultural wants, insistent demands for the good things of life, dreams of what he is to have and to be, but gives very little of that constructive discipline of will and imagination which develops in the young person the capacity and the eagerness to make, of his own exclusive initiative, the objects of his desire, or their equivalent.

This defect is characteristic of the higher education as well. The young college graduate, in spite of all his long educational course, has a serious time himself, and gives others a serious time, when he at last undertakes positively to serve the god of things as they are. His intellectual pabulum has always been predigested for him. He has held the reins in his hands and he has thought that he was driving, but his careful preceptors have never really let him run the risk.

The general tendency to luxury, the crowding into the easy, sensational ways of politics and financial speculation—the gambling impulse which is so strong in American life—the desire to get a great deal and do as little as possible—is largely to be traced to the defective environment in which our young people are placed.

Lincoln and every creative spirit, has had that one indispensable sort of education, the learning to make something out of nothing, and to make it so that under the hard tests of the world it would stand in its inherent worth. Nobody is educated who has not learned this; everybody is educated who has.

Robert A. Woods.

Engaged Girls Keep Men Friends

By BETTY VINCENT

Why will so many girls who are engaged to be married insist that they cannot give up the attentions of their men acquaintances?

Girls, this is all wrong. You have absolutely no right to permit your former male acquaintances to call upon you after you have announced your engagement. Of course, exceptions might be made in the case of an old and intimate friend, but under such circumstances it would be best to receive him only when your fiancé or a member of your family is also present.

The main point, however, is that a girl does not really care for her fiancé properly or she would not desire the comradeship of other men. When a woman is really in love as she should be with the man she intends to marry, other men do not interest her.

If a girl who is engaged to marry insists that it is a sacrifice to give up the other men she knows, it is a pretty safe indication that she does not know her own heart; that she really does not love the man she has said she would marry enough to become his wife.

For, what does a girl like this imagine her future will be? If she cannot exist without other men around her while she is engaged, what will she do when she is married? The idea is wrong, girls. Either give up your men friends or give up your fiancé. It is neither fair to yourself nor to him to attempt to keep them both.

Points of Danger in False Culture

By REV. DR. JOHN ROACH

Perhaps the greatest foe of Christianity—greatest because of its respectability—is what we may term false culture. Now, true culture is not in any sense antagonistic to Christianity, nor is Christianity in any sense antagonistic to true culture. Indeed, Christianity is the mother of the world's best culture. Yet there is a false culture, vain and arrogant, which is one of Christianity's deadliest foes. We see it well illustrated in the experience of Paul at Athens. The haughty and arrogant philosophers of that cultured city, imagining in their egotism and pride of intellect that

they had all the truth of the universe, said in a condescending manner, "Let us turn aside now and see what this babbling will say." Those epicureans and stoics have perished forever, but that babbling at whom they sneered has overturned and transformed the world by the teaching of the practical truth which he held. And so there is a false culture in this age of ours which sets itself against the simple faith of the human heart and which sneers at the preacher of God's gospel, who, like Paul, has learned from his own experience what truth is and what it will do.

Laborers Treated Like So Many Cattle

By JAMES BOYLE

Some time ago I noticed an article telling how cattle suffer in cars. Why not look after the men who build the roads to haul the cattle on? One company compels 12 men to sleep in an old box car with two thin blankets and an old gunnysack for a mattress. We have no stoves to dry our wet clothes when it rains. No soap or towels are furnished to wipe our faces on. And the board for which we pay \$3.75 a week is not fit to give a dog. One dollar is kept out of our wages by the boarding contractor for office fees before starting to work and if we get 10 cents a day increase

from the company the board is raised 25 cents a week, with no change in the food. We get old potatoes so sour in the morning that no one can eat them. When the skins are on they are not so bad. Liver and heart and sausage are the meat bill of fare. Men are compelled to leave every day on account of the board furnished.

Thirty-three cents a day is allowed by the contractor to feed the men. A good cook is let go the week he runs over 33 cents a day.

WOMAN'S PLACE IN THE SCHOOLS

The Work of Ella Flagg Young as Superintendent of the Public Schools of Chicago.

From the Cleveland Press

A woman superintendent for the Cleveland public schools! This is what Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, the newly-elected head of the Chicago public schools and the first woman in the United States to achieve such a position, believes would be the cure for the Cleveland schools. Mrs. Young, it was plain to see, did not advocate such a move because she is a woman, but because from the ripeness of her 47 years of experience among schools, she believes that no man can minister to the lives of teachers with the sympathy and understanding of a woman. Only a woman, she thinks, can maintain a perfect feeling of harmony and esprit de corps among teachers, for it can be said with practical certainty that the Chicago teaching force to-day in the country.

Mrs. Young has brought about this condition in just a few weeks—a condition that men superintendents have striven for and failed in after many years. Mrs. Young has accomplished it in a woman's way—quietly and unassuming. Here is her story of what she found when she became superintendent, and how she started out to remedy the existing evils. The Cleveland system's evils and those of all other cities can be cured in the same way, she clearly intimated.

"The work of the superintendent of a great public school system," she said, as she sat in her plain little office on the sixth floor of the Tribune building, "is not that which is best done 'on the house-top.' It is a work of love, of human sympathy born of actual experience, and it is a work where a woman's intuition must play a major part. It is work that calls for the abandon of all ulterior and worldly motives, and of self, and calls for the free use of a 'personal impersonality,' such as only a woman seems to have.

"When I began teaching 47 years ago in a first grade at Foster school I made up my mind that teaching should be a personal matter carried out in an impersonal manner.

"I convinced myself that a child could never insult a teacher, because the more unruly and unreasonable he was, the more he needed help, and I have always made that my rule. I am going to use it in the same way with the teachers. When a teacher comes to me and is ready to fight, I know she has mettle and deep emotions, and is a fine but unharnessed force. Then, just as I used to in the first reader, I say to myself: 'She can not insult me—she needs my help.' And then I set out to help her. Without allowing myself to be prejudiced because of personalities, I nevertheless make her case a personal one.

"To illustrate: Last week a teacher came to see me. 'I am a fighter, I want you to know,' she said, 'and I guess there are other fighters around here, too.' I told her I wasn't one, because I was a woman. 'Don't you know,' I said to her, 'that you lose all your charm and your woman's effectiveness when you are angry?' Then she calmed down and told me that that was the way she had always had to make her point with a man, and she hadn't realized that she could pour her heart out to me as she would to her mother.

"When I took this place I found many discouraged and disgruntled teachers that caused a lack of harmony such as is said to exist in Cleveland. Now we have altogether a new feeling in the schools. The teachers feel as though they can come and tell me all their little troubles, and that I will understand and attack the problems in an intelligent way because, as they say I have been 'through the mill' myself, and see with a woman's eye what they, as women, are bearing. Nothing is too small for me to hear, for life is made up of little things.

"I have made up my mind that everybody shall have justice rendered in as impersonal a personal way as I can give it. To illustrate again: Last week a high school principal, a man, came to me and asked a favor previously refused by men supervisors. His manner was distinctively against him, as it was positively rude, but I felt his cause might be right. I did not want to allow his manner to prejudice me, so I told him to come again in a week. I looked into the matter and found he was entirely right. I went to the officials who had turned him down before he appealed the case to me, and told them he was right. They immediately spoke of his insulting manner, but I told them of the rule I had set up when I was a first grade teacher, and the principal won his point.

"I am going before the Board of Education next week and ask them if they won't give the high school principals here a raise. They previously turned down this request, but I am going to try to make the Board see the 'personal' side of this—how these men have given years to college preparation and have high ideals, just as they have concerning the way their families should be raised, and yet they are being kept down to salaries too small to live on properly. I shall ask them to put themselves in these men's places, and then I am sure they will not refuse the request. I myself will shoulder this perhaps unpopular move, because I have weighed it in my own mental scales and proved its worth.

"By treating things in this impersonal personal manner I believe we are obtaining an esprit de corps in the Chicago schools that will not be surpassed anywhere. If that spirit is lacking in Cleveland, or any other city for that matter, it is of course subtly undermining the entire system. No one but a person that can re-establish a feeling of confidence in teachers and citizens alike can bring back that harmony that makes for a grand system.

"I would not like to be quoted as saying that only a woman can do this, as I am against any attempt at arraying the effectiveness of one sex against the other. But I will say there is much less chance of getting a man who can re-establish harmony in a distraught system than there is of getting a capable woman.

"The individual who does succeed in making a smoothly running machine must have broad understanding of humanity wrought from experience, a deep sympathy born of self-discouragement, and the almost supernatural intuition of a woman. Is there a man who can fill these requirements? There are certainly plenty of women who can, and who in addition have the necessary depth of mentality and executive ability.

We don't prohibit talking over the lessons by the pupils now; instead, we encourage it. We do not make the pupils learn things out of books; we let them absorb them by free discussion. We believe the work of education is to develop the child into the broadest, best-equipped man there can be—not to make him into a selfish, cramped being who thinks his only mission in life is to evade helping others. I try to teach the teachers to teach their pupils this by treating them in this way myself. I am willing to help them all I can, and I am always easy of access. I believe in the 'open door' and free conversation.

"There is no barred gate before my office door with a formidable secretary to ward off the public. The public pays me and I owe them my time. I'll see them as well as my teachers on any trifling matter any time, not only because I am paid for it, but because I want to be a friend of man anyhow. I want to stand for the broad-mindedness that I am trying to have the schools teach.

"I believe that this change in the educational system of the world is coming, and that it will relegate the old-fashioned superintendent that hedged himself and his teachers in with dignity and funeral-like solemnity, to the offing."

Mrs. Young, who draws a salary of \$10,000 a year, is 64 years old. Forty seven of these years she has spent teaching in the Chicago schools. She began in the first grade and within a year and a half was made head assistant. She taught in the normal school, in the high school, in Chicago University, finally becoming principal of the Normal School.

Mrs. Young gets up every morning at 6 o'clock. She has dressed and bathed by 7 and eats her breakfast in 40 minutes, meanwhile reading newspapers. "I could not start on my day," she says, "unless I knew everything that was happening." At 7:55 she takes the train from Englewood to Chicago and visits the schools, explaining her methods, the innovations she wants, and such matters. At noon

she lunches, taking an hour. At 1 p. m. she goes to her room at the Board of Education and there she sits till 5:30, receiving everyone who comes. She smooths out complaints of teachers and parents and listens to the pleas of book agents. She attends committee meetings and dictates letters. Everything is done with the dispatch of the keen man of affairs, but with the innate justice of a woman. After the last word has been said by the endless line of visitors this woman, who is directing the destinies of 300,000 pupils and 6,300 teachers, takes a cab for the station, where her train whirled her back to Englewood for a 7 o'clock dinner with her companion, Miss Brayton. This is followed by an automobile ride or an hour's study, and at 9 o'clock the first woman superintendent of schools in the world is asleep.

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.

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

SOCIALIST PARTY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

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

City Charter Revision

The general talkfest is over and the constructive work for the Board of Freeholders on City Charter Revision has begun. It is the duty of the Board to draft the new Charter which, will then be submitted for adoption or rejection to the voters of St. Louis. One bad feature of this referendum on the new Charter is that the document drafted by the Freeholders must be voted on in its entirety, hence the rejection of any section or provision without rejecting the entire Charter will be impossible. Under such conditions it is of vital importance that the new City Charter be drafted in accord with the progressive demands and urgent needs of the people.

The Socialist Party, the Trade Unions and the progressive civic improvements associations of St. Louis have plainly and distinctly stated their side of the case. The Board of Freeholders can not be in doubt as to the people's demands. There are several fundamental propositions which must be inserted in the new Charter. If they are omitted, the Charter will be voted down.

Under no condition shall we stand for the so-called Commission plan of government, the Des Moines, Galveston or Boston schemes. Because corrupt political party machines in the hands of capitalist corporations have made a farce out of the popular system of representative government is no reason why the system itself should be abolished. We insist on our demands of either retaining the present two-chamber Municipal Assembly elected by the people, or on the system of a single-chamber municipal council to be elected according to the proportional system of representation. We prefer the latter. Government by Commission, no matter how cleverly hatched and how sweetly sugar-coated, means the gradual disfranchising of the people.

The Socialist Party, the Trade Unions and the progressive civic improvement associations are on record as being decidedly in favor of direct legislation, i. e., the initiative and referendum and the imperative mandate, better known as the recall. Some members of the Board of Freeholders seem to fear that either one of these three radical reform measures, if adopted, might be abused. That there might be too many laws proposed, too many referendums called, or some good man forced out of office. We are not prepared to assert that direct legislation will bring about the millennium, or that these political reform measures would not be used for mischievous purposes in some exceptional cases. For the sake of argument we will even admit that sometimes some good official may be forced out of public office. But these are no reasons why direct legislation should not be introduced. Because St. Louis has been cursed with popular indifference concerning our public affairs, and because for the last 25 years our Municipal Assembly has been delivered to gangs of political cut-throats and highway robbers, does not prove anything against universal suffrage and representative legislation upon which our federal, state and municipal governments have been built up since the days of the great American Revolution.

The State Constitution draws certain limits to the work of the Board of Freeholders. However, we do not expect that the State Constitution will be used as a means to fool the people of St. Louis with in the building of the new Charter. Provisions should be made authorizing the municipality to own and operate such public utilities as the people, from time to time, may decide by referendum vote. The time has come when the people of this city must begin to seriously think about owning and operating their own means of transportation and communication, street railways, gas and electric light and power plants, telephones, etc.

While in St. Louis the people are complaining about the light monopolies and other corporations, and while we are hoping for cheaper gas, natural gas, and some other gas, kicking against exorbitant prices and leaky meters, the great city of Berlin, the best-lighted city in the world, is making an annual profit of nine million marks (about \$2,225,000) out of its municipal gas works, at the same time furnishing the city, for public lighting and power purposes free of charge, 40,000,000 cubic feet of gas annually.

In St. Louis we submit to the dictates of a private light and power monopoly. We grumble, and sometimes we kick, but we submit and pay. The Freeholders are the servants of the people. It is the people's interests they are in duty bound to represent. If they fail to draft a Charter protecting the people against further exploitation they will receive the verdict of public condemnation when the document goes to the referendum.

Taciturn Robinson

Our readers' attention is called to the Robinson reward article on page 5, in this issue of St. Louis Labor. Mr. Robinson, for years an officer of the New York Central Federated Union, and a general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, received his slice from the capitalist political pie counter of Mayor Gaynor.

"Forward," the Jewish daily paper of New York, publishes an editorial under the caption "Robinson and His Reward," of which we quote these sentences:

"Mr. Herman Robinson, the great organizer of the American Federation of Labor, has received his reward for his fidelity to capitalist politics. Mayor Gaynor has provided him with the job of License Commissioner, with a salary of \$5,000 a year. Mayor Gaynor also availed himself of this opportunity to highly compliment Mr. Robinson as a good labor leader; as the man of silence, whose taciturnity others might imitate with good advantage.

"Great man of silence!"
"Thousands of poor girls are on strike, engaged in a fearful struggle—Robinson remains silent! The police clubs drop on the heads of striking girls—Robinson remains silent! The pickets of the striking shirtwaist makers are arrested and dragged to the workhouse—Robinson remains silent; The striking girls sign the membership cards of the Federation—Robinson remains silent! Even wealthy ladies speak out in loud voice in behalf of the thousands of girl strikers—but Robinson remains silent! Robinson, the representative of the great Trade Union movement; Robinson, the right hand power of Samuel Gompers, he remains silent! His strength of silence is heroic, indeed! No cause can break his silence! With the horrible misery of millions of wage workers during the industrial crisis, only the Socialists have kept up the noise, the Socialists, these noise-makers! When they appealed to the American Federation and to Mr. Robinson, when he was asked to take part in the noise of the suffering masses, there was the same answer—Robinson remained silent! He, the great leader of the working class, remained silent! Why should this taciturn Mr. Robinson not be liberally rewarded for his steadfast silence by the capitalist class and their politicians? But not only for his silence! To remain silent is not difficult. The dead walls remain silent, too. Robinson has been of great service to the capitalists by his knowledge of WHEN TO KEEP SILENT and—when to slander and to defame, whenever he had an opportunity to slander and denounce the Socialists, to make out of a certain Karl Moor a Karl Marx, and to lie and misrepresent, in order to keep the working class from independent political action; whenever he had a chance to throw obstacles in the way of the socialists—Robinson never did remain silent!

"Now he has received his reward. Now it is clear how right he was in sticking silently to his virtue of silence, at the same time continuing his capitalist war-cry:

"No (honest) politics in the Unions!"

St. Peter and the Scab

St. Peter stood guard at the golden gate,
When up at the top of the golden stair
A shrouded figure ascended there,
In hope the city of peace to win,
And asked St. Peter to let him in.
"St. Peter you will clearly see
That the gate of heaven is open to me;
I've been to meeting three times a week,
And almost always I'd rise to speak.
Here's the company's letter of recommend,
It might gain for me a higher place.
You'll find I was always content to live
On whatever the company cared to give,
And I ought to get a large reward
For never owning a union card.
I've never mixed up with union truck,
But I must be going on my way to win,
So open, St. Peter, and let me in."
St. Peter sat and stroked his staff,
Despite his high office he had to laugh.
Said he, with a fiery gleam in his eye,
Who is tending this gate, sir, you or I?
I've heard of you, and your gift of gab;
You are what is known on earth as a scab."
Thereupon he rose in his stature tall
And pressed a button upon the wall,
And said to the imp who answered the bell,
"Escort this fellow around to hell,
Tell Satan to give him a seat alone
On a red-hot griddle up near the throne.
But stay, e'en the devil can't stand the smell
Of cooking a scab on a griddle in hell.
It would cause a revolt, a strike, I know,
If I send you down to theimps below.
Go back to your masters on earth and tell
That they don't even want a scab in hell."

Editorial Observations

Subscribe to St. Louis Labor! \$1.00 a Year. If you Are Interested in a world-wide labor movement you can not be without a good Socialist labor paper.

Watch the Anti-Terminal Fight Inaugurated by the Civic Improvement associations. It may become quite interesting. As to the result we await further developments.

Our Republican Mayor Kreismann, Like His Predecessor, Rolla Wells, is consistently lined up with the Terminal Bridge monopoly and the Democratic Big Cinch leaders. And the public be d—d!

In Democratic New York and in Republican Philadelphia the striking shirtwaist makers are clubbed, arrested, kicked, thrown in jail by order of the political bosses and their masters of the Manufacturers' Association.

Joseph A. Jackson, Ex-President of Typographical Union No. 8, who died last Tuesday morning, was one of the oldest trade union members of St. Louis, having joined the movement prior to the great Eight Hour movement of 1885-86.

War Against Euchre Playing, War on the Lid Clubs, War on the saloons, war on white slavery, war against the immorality of the stage, war on the little grafters, campaign for prohibition, campaign against prohibition, campaign for natural gas, etc., these are some of the issues whereby the capitalist corporations and their political servants will forever fool the people and keep them from getting to the real issues now confronting this and other nations. Every effort is made to prevent the organization of the working class into a political party as proposed by the Socialists.

We Sincerely Hope That the Present Movement Against the Terminal Association and Bridge monopoly will not end as a storm in a teapot. It would not be the first time to break the hurricane by pouring a few barrels of "oil" on the raging waves. The "Big Business Interests" of St. Louis are not a theory, but a condition which can not be gotten rid of by means of well-prepared and nicely-sounding resolutions. A good, stiff fight will be required to force concessions from the monopoly; to put it out of business would require a powerful Socialist movement and a well-organized army of Trade Unionists.

Seventy Socialist Daily Papers in Germany! This is the Latest official announcement made in the Berliner Vorwaerts of January 7. In addition, Germany has three weeklies, two published three times a week, two twice a week, two twice a month, twelve once a month, two humorous papers, published bi-weekly, and two illustrated supplements, published weekly. Furthermore, there are sixty-eight trade union organs, mostly the official journals of National and International organizations. The Socialist and Trade Union Press of Germany has become a powerful factor which must be reckoned with very seriously by the ruling powers.

The Great anti-Socialist Labor Leader, Herman Robinson, in New York, succeeded in getting a \$5,000 political job from the capitalist political machine, the same machine under whose auspices the police department is clubbing striking shirtwaist makers, breaking up strike meetings, arresting and clubbing picketing girls, and throwing them into the workhouse by order of the machine's police judges. The thirty pieces of silver gained by Robinson are besmeared with the life blood of the striking girls of the East Side. Judas Iscariot repented, ended in self-destruction. Robinson will not hang himself like Judas, for he is too "practical."

Some Years Ago One of the Strongest Labor Organizations in St. Louis was the Tobacco Workers' Union with its many branches. Mr. Wetmore and his Liggett & Meyers Tobacco Co. were strictly Union. But it took only a few months of Trust rule to wipe the entire Tobacco Workers' organization off the slate. Some of our local unions that are doing so little to educate their members on broader lines and in accord with the sound Socialist principles may some day have similar experience. The Tobacco Trust is opposed to Organized Labor. Every Union man should assist the International Tobacco Workers and the International Cigarmakers' Union by buying none but Union Label tobacco and Blue Label Union cigars.

Bernard Shaw and the World

By Robert Hunter.

How can you call America a free country when you know of the poverty of the masses and the frightful condition of child labor in the cotton mills of Carolina, which are worse than the mills of Manchester were a hundred years ago?—George Bernard Shaw.

What rubbish. There are nearly ten times as many paupers in Great Britain as in the United States—one in every thirty-six persons by the latest figures. There is nearly as much frightful poverty of the masses in London alone as in our entire vast country.—The World.

Rubbish? Bernard Shaw talk rubbish? Pish! You don't know Shaw.

The facts are these: There are about two million paupers in Great Britain. In 1891 Prof. Richard T. Ely and Mr. Charles D. Kellogg, then secretary of the Charity Organization Society of New York City, estimated that there were no less than three million paupers in the United States. Today there are not less than four million.

The Board of Trade of Great Britain publishes statistics of unemployment. For ten years, the number of trade union men out of work has never exceeded nine per cent of the trade union membership.

The New York Bureau of Labor publishes statistics of unemployment in New York state. The number of union men out of work in 1909 averaged twenty-two per cent of the total membership. In 1908 it averaged thirty-four per cent, in 1907 fourteen per cent.

In the worst months of 1908 the percentage of unemployed among trade unionists rose as high as thirty-six per cent. In other words, out of every three trade unionists one was unemployed.

Nowhere in Great Britain, and in fact nowhere else in the entire world are there such conditions of unemployment as exists here in America.

And now will the editor of the World question Shaw's statement that child labor in the South is as bad today as it was in Manchester one hundred years ago? The editor is evidently a very reckless person, but will he go that far?

As for the frightful poverty of the masses in London, is the eye of the editor so discerning that he can discover any material difference between the poverty of London and the poverty of Packerstown, of Pittsburg or of the lower East Side?

Does he happen to know, for instance, that in one year considerably over two million applications for relief were made to the charitable agencies of New York?

Does he happen to know that Mr. Jacob Riis estimated some time ago that about one-third of the people of New York City were dependent upon charity at some time during the eight years previous to 1890?

Does he happen to know that one out of every ten persons who die in this city is buried in a pauper's grave?

And does he care to know that one out of every fourteen families in the Borough of Manhattan is evicted each year?

Rubbish? Do you really consider this rubbish?

If the editor of the World wants to know the facts about riches and poverty in Great Britain, let him write and ask Mr. Bernard Shaw for Fabian Tract No. 5.

If he would also like to know the figures of poverty, misery and unemployment in the United States, Mr. Shaw will doubtless furnish him with these also.

Some one, I fear, has told the editor that Mr. Shaw is a humorist, without mentioning also that he is an economist, fairly conversant with the facts of poverty.

But while the editor does not know Mr. Shaw, Mr. Shaw unquestionably knows him.

G. K. Chesterton says: "The English Philistine complains that Mr. Shaw is making a fool of him, whereas Mr. Shaw is not in the least making a fool of him; Mr. Shaw is, with laborious lucidity, calling him a fool.

G. B. S. calls a landlord a thief, and the landlord, instead of denying or resenting it, says, 'Ah, that fellow hides his meaning so cleverly that one can never make out what he means, it is all so fine spun and fantastical.'

"G. B. S. calls a statesman a liar to his face, and the statesman cries in a kind of ecstasy, 'Ah, what quaint, intricate and half-tangled trains of thought! Ah, what elusive and many-colored mysteries of half-meaning!'"

It is only too evident that Shaw had the editor of the World in mind when he said in the interview from which the World quotes: "I notice that Americans never know anything about their own country. They always are astounded if you tell them what is going on there. For instance: They are ignorant of the fact that liberty does not exist there."

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

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**Civic Federation and Municipal Ownership**

By Robert Hunter.

If you want to know whose interest is served by any institution find out who pays the bills.

It may be safely assumed that when any one pays the bills he expects to get the goods.

A man may now and then give a bit to charity here and there, thus casting his bread upon the water, but that is an exception which proves the rule.

A corporation doesn't buy legislation to hurt itself with. A corporation doesn't spend immense sums in politics to injure its own interests.

When, therefore, we see rich men organized together in the Civic Federation or the Manufacturers' Association spending money lavishly we can be reasonably assured that they know what they are about.

When Belmont endeavors to raise fifty thousand dollars in Wall Street to fight Socialism he does it because he believes that Socialism will hurt his business.

The Civic Federation is formed to give the appearance of being philanthropic. It spends a large amount of money in a variety of ways trying to draw to it a variety of men in various walks of life. But who pays the bills?

The man who pays the bills is doubtless getting the goods and it is pertinent to ask who pays the bills?

A few years ago the Civic Federation gathered together labor leaders, professors and capitalists to make an investigation into municipal ownership. It was to be impartial. The facts were to be impartially searched out and the conclusions impartially drawn.

Men like John R. Commons were persuaded to go abroad, live and travel at the expense of the Civic Federation, because in their belief the report was to be impartial. Now read the following letters:

"May 7, 1906.

"Dear Mr. Vreeland:—

"I have received your letter of May 4th inclosing check for \$5,000 as a subscription on behalf of the New York City Railway towards the expenses of the Municipal Ownership Investigation.

"As this amount is only a guarantee, you will kindly have a check made to my order and oblige, AUGUST BELMONT."

"May 14, 1906.

"August Belmont:—

"I hand you herewith a check for \$5,000 as a special contribution in behalf of this company to the fund of investigating questions connected with municipal ownership and operation. Kindly acknowledge receipt. Yours truly, H. H. VREELAND, President."

On June 18, 1906, Belmont acknowledged another installment. On August 20, Belmont wrote:

"Dear Mr. Vreeland:—

"I saw the chairman of the Public Ownership Committee, Mr. Ingalls, today and he told me that the report of the commission will be very luminous and will be most likely out of the printer's hands by the middle of next January; the work, as far as I understand, is very satisfactory; the disbursements of the commission to date have been \$78,857.50. On the other hand, receipts have been from guarantors \$40,000, from contributors \$30,482.50—total \$70,482.50, leaving a present overdraft of \$8,375.00.

"Roughly speaking the estimated total expenses will be about \$90,000. It will be necessary to call in assistance of \$500 each from guarantors. I shall thank you to send me check to my order to this amount.

"The budget made up at the beginning of the work was \$87,000. So that you will see that the expenses have been kept pretty close to the figures. Believe me yours truly, AUGUST BELMONT."

The street railways of New York paid the bills. They seemed to have been assured that such an investigation would be worth thousands of dollars to them. They seemed convinced in advance that somehow that report would do damage to the idea of municipal ownership of street railways.

August Belmont's company did not give the money as charity. August made the Metropolitan Street Railway Co. pay the bill because that money would buy a black eye for municipal ownership dealt by labor leaders, professors and other disinterested people.

That was little enough to pay for a black eye. The Civic Federation is a rather dangerous institution. It is costing the capitalists a very pretty penny, but they pay the money gladly enough.

Perhaps the workers will one day discover the real inwardness of this institution and why it doesn't like Socialism.

JOSEPH A. JACKSON PASSES AWAY.**Union Labor Official Is Dead at Centenary Hospital.**

Joseph A. Jackson, 51 years old, of 1517A Benton street, former president of the St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8, and one of the most prominent men in labor circles, died at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning in the Centenary Hospital.

He is survived by his wife and six children. Three sons are printers and are employed in St. Louis newspaper offices. They are Joseph, Jr., Ralph and Edward Jackson, Miss Loraine Jackson, a daughter, is stenographer in the office of City Register M. R. H. Witter. Another daughter, Miss Helen Jackson, and a smaller daughter live with the mother.

Joseph A. Jackson had much to do with the success of the St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8, and retired from its presidency two years ago, only because he felt that he had been in the office long enough. He was succeeded by George Wilson.

He had served as delegate from the St. Louis organization to the international conventions several times and was a member of the Conference Committee of the Publishers' Association and the Typographical Union since it was created fifteen years ago. He represented the union in the Million Population Club for two years.

Mr. Jackson was favorably known and respected by all members of every union in the city, and in the international meetings as well.

THE SITUATION IN THE BLACK HILLS.**Strikes Follow Announcement of "Open Shop" in Deadwood District.**

Deadwood, S. D., Jan. 18.—The struggle between the Western Federation of Miners and the mine owners, which started with the lockout at the Homestake mine near Lead, has spread until it includes thirteen of the largest mining properties in the Black Hills. The mine owners declare that they intend to establish non-union labor conditions permanently in the Black Hills and to inaugurate the card system, which means that the men employed are pledged "scabs." The management of thirteen affected companies has issued a notice to the employees that they would be given an opportunity to sign wage scales under the new conditions before any outsiders were imported to establish an open shop. All of the mines have been closed at once as a result of the unanimous refusal of the miners

to comply with the ultimatum put up to them. More than 800 men are affected, exclusive of those locked out at the Homestake mine, recently closed.

Shoe Workers' Open Meeting.

The local organization of the International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union is holding open meetings weekly at the Fraternal Building, Eleventh and Franklin avenue and invites the presence of all shoe workers. The next meeting will be held Tuesday night, January 21. Address will be made by George W. Disney, organizer, and others.

THE COMMISSION PLAN OF GOVERNMENT**A Dangerous Scheme, Concocted to Deprive the People of their Political Rights and Power.**

Boston tried a new experiment in municipal elections recently, and the only thing demonstrated is that an easy method of preventing public expression of opinion has been found. James F. Fitzgerald, a former mayor, was elected and he led his nearest competitor, James J. Sorrow, by a little over one thousand votes. Sorrow was a reformer. Fitzgerald was not, and evidently won on the fact that he was not, for in the field against him were two other reformers, Geo. A. Hibbard and Nathaniel H. Taylor.

The candidates were not nominated by conventions or caucuses, but went on the ticket after they had each obtained 5,000 signatures to petitions. As under a hundred thousand votes were cast this means that 5 per cent of the city's normal vote must appear, in the form of signatures, on the petitions before a man can be a candidate. This method effectually blocks all radical party expression, because the candidates appear only under their own names and street addresses. The idea is to vote for men, not for principles, to put the good man into office and to strike out forever from city government all partisan politics. The election of Fitzgerald, a Democrat and a well-known friend of all capitalist interests, shows how thoroughly effective this idea is. The fact that the latter last two candidates on the list did not together receive half as many votes as were needed for one of them to get on the ticket shows how indicative of popular will a petition is. Almost any one asked to sign will do so. When it comes to voting for the man whose petition he signed it is another matter.

But the Boston election is significant for other things besides the way in which it was conducted. The city government now consists only of the Mayor and a City Council of nine members. It is the nearest approach to a municipal dictatorship yet achieved in this country. There is only one step beyond what now exists in Boston and that is the appointment of a small, select governing commission by the chief executive of the state. That development is not impossible, nor is it so very improbable, for the conviction is steadily growing that the American people are incapable of governing themselves.

The suggestion for a state constabulary for New York city instead of the present police force is in line with this idea. The present craze for government by commission is another development of it. The passing of control of local matters from the municipality to the state and from the state to the federal authorities, is still a further development. The people are being steadily and insidiously stripped of power and are being deprived of the right to express themselves in matters that directly and vitally affect themselves.

It has been supposed up to the present that the ballot was an effective resort when an outraged electorate was aroused to a sense of its wrongs. Boston has found a method as thoroughly effective in preventing this as the injunction is in the case of strikes and boycotts. It is far easier to throw out a candidate nominated by petition than it is to throw out a candidate nominated by a convention whose delegates were elected by caucus. It is far costlier to nominate by petition, and financially poor parties are therefore deprived of the chance to appear before the public. Finally, the absence of party names deprives the voter of knowing for whom or for what he votes. He is an adherent of a party, but its name is missing from the ballot. The only thing that can guide him is the fact that he may have heard one or more of the candidates mentioned by name. Naturally, the name that will stick in his mind is the one that has had the most advertising, that is the one which was backed by the greatest amount of money.—New York Daily Call.

The Milwaukee Journal says on the Boston experiment: "Boston has elected its first mayor under its new charter, an essential feature of which is that it seeks to eliminate political parties from municipal activities. The result has not been satisfactory to those that expected by a change of form to achieve a change of substance. Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald, whose former administration was involved in scandal, owing to the grafting proclivities of some of his subordinates, was elected. There were three other candidates in opposition, and Fitzgerald, with the Democratic "machine" behind him, overcame the unorganized opposition."

St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union

Will have its regular semi-monthly meeting tomorrow, Sunday, Jan. 23, at 2 o'clock p. m., at 3535 Pine street.

Assist the Striking Shirtwaist Makers.

The International Unions of Masons and Bricklayers, at its national convention, held in Boston, Mass., donated \$500 to the striking shirtwaist makers of New York.

Rochester Shoe Cutters Strike.

The Shoe Cutters of Rochester are now on strike and we wish them success, for their demands are just and they should at least be given a fair hearing by the manufacturers. Why not submit the matter to arbitration?—Rochester Labor Journal.

St. Louis Women's Trade Union League.

An interesting musical program was rendered last Sunday evening at Self-Culture Hall, 1832 Carr street, at the third popular concert given under the auspices of the Women's Trade Union League. Miss Allene Baker and Miss Mollie Blumenkranz sang several songs, G. F. Devereaux played a violin solo and Mrs. Loris Scarsdale Hooker gave a monologue. The affair was a splendid success.

Fourteen Thousand Factory Children in Massachusetts.

Boston, Jan. 16.—Declaration by the National Child Labor Committee that 14,000 children between fourteen and sixteen years of age are engaged in Massachusetts manufactures, and that under the present law they may be worked 10½ hours a day, stirred the delegates to that body, which is in session here. The committee's statement says that Massachusetts is far behind many other states in its protection to child wage workers, and discussion as to how this condition may be remedied was the principle topic of this afternoon's session.

ROBINSON GETS FAT JOB**"Silent Labor Leader" Rewarded by Mayor Gaynor of New York.**

New York, Jan. 15.—"If all labor leaders had your silence, habit of thought and discretion, and always looked before they leaped, it would be well for all of us."

The above "compliment" was paid to Herman Robinson, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, by Mayor Gaynor yesterday; as Robinson was sworn in as Commissioner of Licenses to succeed John N. Bogart at a salary of \$5,000 a year.

The news that Robinson "got a political job" caused considerable comment in labor circles yesterday. While many labor leaders expressed the opinion that it was only "natural" that a fellow like Robinson should be out for Robinson first, last and all the time, yet a few thought Robinson had disappointed them in joining the gang of heelers who sell their standing as workers in the labor movement for a mess of pottage.

Gaynor's characterization of Robinson as the "silent labor leader" was the source of much amusement to many labor men. One of them said:

"Robinson certainly was a silent labor leader. His silence was due to his inactivity, and a sound was no more to be expected from him than from a dead man."

Worked One Time.

Robinson many years ago was a clothing salesman, but for nearly a score of years he made a living out of the labor movement. He was general organizer of the A. F. of L., and had charge of the New York office for the last eighteen years. He was also financial secretary of the Central Federated Union of this city since 1898. These offices he held down without a murmur, as Gaynor points out.

At all times Robinson tried to show the capitalists of this city that he was safe, sane and conservative, and was opposed to the bad Socialist. At C. F. U. meetings he used to make "grandstand plays" as the champion of conservation, with the result Robinson always was played up in the headlines of the capitalist press and slobbered over by the editorial writers of our metropolitan sheets.

There is one act of Robinson that nearly gave him a place in the Hall of Fame and a medal from the Carnegie Hero Fund. That was at the time when he jumped into the breach and saved the labor movement from disaster because the central body came nearly joining the demonstration at Union Square in April, 1908, to protest against the police suppression of a meeting of the unemployed in that park a month previous.

"Silent" Leader Becomes Noisy.

Here again Robinson, the "silent labor leader," couldn't resist creating a lot of noise about himself. So he went to a meeting at the Church of Ascension, where Alexander Irvine was expected to criticize him for his action at the C. F. U. When Irvine finished his speech Robinson got up and defended himself by abusing Socialists generally. Plenty of reporters were around and the "puff" Robinson got in all the papers the next day attracted the attention and the admiration of another silent man, whose resting place was at the White House.

"Roosevelt Invites Robinson to Dinner" were the headlines in the newspapers the day following.

Robinson a few days later was interviewed by Nixola Greely Smith for the Evening World. Her story contained this assertion of Robinson, that "Socialism believes in bullets not ballots." This slanderous statement was, of course, played up in the headlines by the World.

Max S. Hayes, the well-known labor leader of the Middle West and editor of the Cleveland Citizen, once charged Robinson with "being an organizer of the A. F. of L. at a salary of \$3,500 a year who didn't organize."

Few of the labor movement here mourned their loss when they learned that the "silent labor leader" was no more.

Mum's the word.—The Daily Call.

More Victories for Strikers.

The New York shirtwaist makers are gradually winning their strike. The Knickerbocker Waist Company of 38th street and First avenue came to an agreement with the striking Ladies' Waist Makers' Union and gave in to every demand of the workers. This means that 200 strikers will return to work with the wage scale granted and the union given full recognition. The officers of the union are inclined to look on the settlement of this company as an important victory in the struggle and hope to reach further agreements with other shirtwaist manufacturers just as large. The fact that within the last three days no less than four of the city's largest bosses have given up the conflict gives the strikers confidence in their ultimate victory.

Chicago Cigarmakers on Strike.

With the holiday rush over, the proprietors of the Alphonso Rios & Co. cigar factory in Chicago announced a reduction in wages, resulting in the immediate walkout of the cigarmakers working at the place. This is the second strike at this factory in three months. As a result of the first strike the wages were raised until the "rollers" received \$4.50 a thousand, and the "bunchers" \$2.50 a thousand. The firm announced a cut of 50 cents a thousand for the rollers and 25 cents for the bunchers. This would put the wages back where they were before the strike three months ago. The men at the Rios factory belong to the Progressive Cigarmakers' Union, which is giving the strikers its solid support. A committee from the union called on Alphonso Rios, who in reply to their demands said that if the men didn't like the cut in wages they could quit working. In all other cigar shops the \$4.50 and \$2.50 wage scale is in force. Under these conditions the men can earn about \$1.75 a day. With the wage cut in force they could earn from \$1.25 to \$1.50. The strike was called by a majority vote of the union.

Workingmen's Sick Benefit Society, Branch No. 71, St. Louis.

Met at Druid's Hall last Saturday evening to elect officers for the ensuing term: President, Gus Eckhoff; Vice-President, Ernest Koenig; Recording Secretary, Carl Hirschenhofer; Treasurer, Charles Specht; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, Phil H. Mueller; Trustees, Fred Arend, Albert Siepmann, Peter Waisz; Auditors, And. Kick, Carl Millick, Alois Schober; Investigating Committee, J. M. Rauchwein, L. Sharosky and (Name Later). Ten new members were admitted and six candidates proposed. As a second donation the sum of \$15 was given to the locked-out Garment Workers of the Marx & Haas Clothing Co.; and \$10 was donated to sister branches Nos. 54 and 154 for disabled comrades. Branch No. 71 of St. Louis was organized in March, 1893, has today a total membership of 635, and is one of the leading branches of the national organization. The national body has nearly 40,000 members. Its declaration of principles is strictly Socialist and the members are pledged to support the Socialist and Trade Union movements. The sick benefit department is divided into three classes: First men class paying \$9 sick benefit per week; second men class paying \$6 sick sick \$9 per week (both men classes pay \$250 death benefit); ladies' class for

death benefit. Branch No. 71 meets every first and third Saturday evening at Druid's Hall, Market and Ninth streets. Any further information will be given by the members, or by the secretary, Phil. H. Mueller, 2222 Sullivan avenue.

Iron Molders Get Jurisdiction.

The American Federation of Labor convention adopted a recommendation of the committee on adjustment by which the Iron Molders' Union is given jurisdiction over brass molders as well as molders of other metals. The action was strenuously opposed by the Metal Polishers' Union, which at the present time has between 500 and 900 brass molders in its membership, and a heated debate followed, in which a good deal of ill feeling was shown. The convention, however, gave a big majority for the Iron Molders.

Electricians Threaten With Strike.

Paris, Jan. 16.—The electricians of Paris decided today to inaugurate a strike on January 22 unless "King" Pataud, the discharged secretary of the Electricians' Union is reinstated. The electricians say that their proposed strike will plunge Paris into darkness, as the army electricians have promised not to interfere to break the strike. Pataud was discharged on account of his action in temporarily cutting off the lights at the opera house during a recent performance in honor of King Manuel of Portugal. He succeeded in forcing the opera house managers to come to the electricians' terms by the act.

German Laborers to Bring Action Against Railway Company.

Berlin, Jan. 17.—The latest steamers returning to Germany from Brazil have brought back a large number of Germans who were engaged as workmen on the Madeira-Mamore Railway in the extreme west of Brazil. About 500 laborers went there on a one year's engagement, only to find the conditions intolerable. The commissariat and sanitary conditions on the railway were so bad that many of the men fell sick and twelve or fifteen died. The remainder have thrown up their work and have had to be brought home at the cost of the Imperial government. They are said to be preparing to bring an action against the railway company for breach of contract.

Miners to Ask Increase of Wages.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 16.—Ten per cent increase in wages for the bituminous miners of North America probably will be the demand formulated in the annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America. The convention opens here Tuesday. The contracts between the bituminous miners and the operators of the following states expire on March 31: Central and Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Contracts in Tennessee, Wyoming, Montana, Colorado and Washington also will expire this year. In all of these states a uniform increase in wages will be asked.

Bosses' Sheriff Help Was Costly.

Newark, N. J., Jan. 18.—Bills from the sheriff's office aggregating \$17,851.77, growing out of the successful strike of the Hatters' Union against the open shop, which lasted from early spring until the fall of last year, and in which many special deputies were used by the sheriff in helping the bosses fight the strikers will be audited by the subcommittee of the finance committee of the board of freeholders. Edward Winslow of Montclair and David A. McBride of East Orange are the committee. Freeholder Charles W. Romine of Orange, the chief opponent of the bills, refused to act on the committee. The amount of the bills incurred during the strike are said to be greater than the entire revenue of the sheriff's office for last year, and it is estimated that the office will run about \$20,000 behind on the year. The subcommittee will audit the bills and report to the finance committee at its February meeting.

American Federation of Labor to Ask Governors for Aid.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labor has decided to present resolutions to the conference of governors here proposing uniform laws to regulate child labor, laws for compulsory education, free text books and a consideration also of the employers' liability law. The council voted to renew its efforts before Congress for the enactment of laws to regulate and limit injunctions and to have labor organizations eliminated from the jurisdiction of the Sherman anti-trust law. Support for the steel, iron and tin plate workers in their fight against the United States Steel Company was pledged by the council. In the case of the boycott by the Newspaper Carriers against the San Francisco Call, the executive council today wired the union that no boycott could be put into effect by any local branch of the American Federation of Labor without the approval of the executive council. The application of the Newspaper Publishers' Association of San Francisco for a revocation of that union's charter was denied.

Resolutions and the Labor Press.

The Labor Times-Herald of Fort Wayne, Ind., says on the above subject: "The A. F. of L. at the Toronto convention adopted some very pleasing resolutions concerning the labor press and trade unionists throughout the country can now settle themselves back comfortably with the satisfaction of knowing that the labor editors have been provided for, for another year at least. There is nothing in the world that distends an editor's stomach and swells his bank balance like a nicely worded resolution. When the union man is asked to subscribe for his home paper all he need do is spring a copy of the resolutions and the editor slinks away abashed and ashamed. When the printer hangs around the desk on Saturday afternoon waiting for his envelope, all the editor need do is read him the text of the latest resolutions and the printer man goes away without his money with a smile of ecstatic joy on his face. For two neatly printed copies the coal man will fill the cellar to the muzzle, and one copy modestly framed will stock the pantry from the grocer's for at least a year. Resolutions are a great thing and, when seasoned with an occasional knock and two or three well-timed kicks about anything at all, make the average editor so happy he wants to go out and steal something. He doesn't need money and shouldn't be trusted with it, and if he can't run a paper to suit everybody just for the fun of the thing he ain't a good union man and ought to get out of the business."

Another Setback for Employers' Liability Act.

An effort to place on the statute books a Federal employers' liability act that will stand the test of the courts has met with another serious setback. This time Federal Judge Maxey of Texas, in a case at El Paso, has held that jurisdiction in such cases can be secured only in the districts of the defendant's legal residence. On this ground he declined to take jurisdiction of such an action, under the law, in his district, and indicated that the suit would have to be brought at the headquarters of the railway company. This is accepted by the Interstate Commerce Commission and Department of Justice authorities as a serious blow at the law, as it means that a man injured on a railroad in Oklahoma, for instance, would have to bring his suit in the district of the legal headquarters of the company. Union Pacific cases would have to be started in Utah, Rock Island cases in New Jersey, and Southern Pacific cases in Kentucky. The difficulty of starting and sustaining suits in such fashion, involving as it would in most cases the removal of witnesses and documentary evidences, lawyers, etc., hundreds of miles, is manifest. The long and short of the matter is that, if this ruling is finally held good, as is expected, the employers' liability act, which already has been passed a second time in order to get around a decision of the Supreme Court, will have to be reorganized once more. The ruling gives all the advantage to the defendant railroad company, as the plaintiff can seldom afford to take the grave financial risk involved in carrying his case such a distance from his home.

Denver Pressmen's Strike Settled.

Denver, Colo., Jan. 15.—The four principal Denver papers, The News, The Times, The Post and The Republican, which had suspended issue for two days as a result of a strike of pressmen, will resume publication tomorrow morning. Late tonight a working agreement for one year was signed by Clayton Pense, third vice-president of the national union, and publishers of the local papers. It provides for a flat increase of 20 per cent in the wages of pressmen and helpers, an eight-hour day for workmen on afternoon papers, and a seven-hour day for workmen on morning papers, except on Saturday night, when they must work eight hours, and no back pay beyond Jan. 1, 1910. The demands of the local union originally were for a seven-hour instead of an eight-hour day and an increase of \$1 a day, the changes to date from March 1 last. These conditions were agreed to, but before the final adjustment could be made the pressmen demanded that they be granted time and a half for the extra hour they had worked under the new scale since last March. This the publishers refused and the lockout followed.

The Werner Printing Company in Bankruptcy.

The bankruptcy of the Werner Company, noted in the Citizen last week, had its sequel in the failure of the South Cleveland Bank, one of the oldest and considered one of the most substantial financial institutions in the city, reports the Cleveland Citizen. Enormous sums of money, varying in amounts between \$100,000 and \$1,000,000, are reported to have been loaned on Werner paper. Depositors in the South Cleveland Bank were for the most part poor working people, who had laid aside a few dollars for the traditional rainy day, and it is impossible to determine how much of their deposits can be recovered finally. It is noteworthy that of all the alleged reasons advanced last week for the bankruptcy of the Werner Company, which failure carried the South Cleveland Bank with it, none seem to be satisfactory explanations. The true cause has been kept in the background and out of the newspapers, but the Citizen is in a position to say positively that that cause is being thoroughly discussed in financial circles. It is none other than the admission of Paul E. Werner himself that the printing trades unions broke him! That is the explanation that Werner has given prominent bankers as the real reason for his downfall. And that explanation has been studiously suppressed for obvious purposes. "You printers have been victorious at last in bringing the Werners down to defeat," said one of the leading business men of Northern Ohio to a representative of the Citizen, in discussing the matter. "Mr. Werner lays all the blame for his failure at the doors of the printers, with whom he has battled for over four years."

The United Mine Workers' Convention.

The twenty-first annual convention of the United Mine Workers (which convened in Indianapolis last Tuesday) is one of the most important in the history of the organization. In addition to celebrating the age of its maturity, there are matters that are of supreme importance to all who have been faithful and loyal to its principles since its inception. Twenty-one years ago, when the loyal hearts and true met in Columbus, Ohio, to launch forth as the organization of the American coal miners, there was hope and joy in the heart of every delegate, but, judging by past experience, there is no doubt but many had also some fear mingled with their joy and hope.

However, like the beginning of the Christian Church—

When at first the work begun,
Small and feeble was its day,
Now, the Word doth swiftly run;
Now, it wins its widening way.

More and more it spreads and grows
Ever powerful to prevail,
Wrong's stronghold it now o'erthrows,
And shakes the gates of capital.

The founders of the U. M. W. of A. builded better than they knew. The child, a sickly looking infant at its birth, and for years afterwards, survived all the ills of infancy, and has now developed into a great, big, strong being, full of hope and inspiration for the future, determined to do and dare for the best interests of its members, bidding defiance to wrongdoers, and insisting that right and justice shall prevail for the coal miners.—*Mine Workers' Journal.*

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.

Up to Last Tuesday the Result of the British Parliamentary elections were as follows: Unionists (Conservatives) 92, Liberals 77, Labor Party 16, Nationalists 29. The Labor Party has thus far gained two new seats. Philip Snowden, the Socialist and Labor leader, has been elected over Lord Cecil. It is practically settled that Mr. Thorne, O'Grady, Hardie and all the other leading Socialist and Trade Union candidates will be re-elected. The elections will close Saturday, January 22.

Behrens at Druid's Hall!

Sunday, Jan. 20, at 2 p. m., Comrade Behrens of Sedalia will speak at Druid's Hall. See announcement! Get announcement cards from headquarters!

A LIST OF UNION BAKERIES

WHERE YOU CAN GET UNION

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UNION LABEL

AND BAKERY GOODS MADE BY UNION BAKERS

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Boeglin, Joseph	9800 S. Broadway	Manewal Bread Co	Lami and Broadway
Dalles, R.	1027 Allen av.	Marschall, L.	2908 S Broadway
Dittmar, Frank	4251 Schiller Pl.	Messerschmidt, P.	2225 Cherokee st.
Eckert, Theo, F.	2869 Salena st.	Michalke, F. L.	1901 Utah st.
Enz, Aug.	6700 S Broadway	Mueller, Fred	2012 Gravois av.
Fischer, Wm. F.	5600-Compton Ave.	Nichols, E. S.	4136 N Newstead a
Foerster, Chas. J.	5228 Virginia av.	Nowack, Frank R.	616-18 Louisa Ave.
Fuchs, Frank	2301 Plover Ave.	Old Homestead Bky	1038 N Vandeventer
Geiger, H.	1901 Lami st.	Papendick B'k'y Co	3609-11 N 22d st.
Graf, Ferd	2201 S 2nd st.	Rahm, A.	3001 Rutger st.
Hahn Bakery Co.	2801-5 S. 7th st.	Redle, Geo.	2100 Lynch st.
Halleman, Jos.	2022 Cherokee st.	Reichelt, H.	3701 S Jefferson
Hartman, Ferd	1917 Madison st.	Rother, Paul	Lemay Ferry Rd.
Hoefel, Fred	3448 S Broadway	Rottler, M.	3500 Illinois av.
Hollenberg, C.	918 Manchester	Rube, W.	1301 Shenandoah st
Huber, Math.	1824 S 10th st.	Schmerber, Jos.	3679 S Broadway
Huellen, P.	4101 N 20th st.	Schneider & Son,	2716 N Taylor av.
Huts, Fr.	7728 S Broadway	Schueler, Fred	3402 S Jefferson av
Imhof, F.	1801 Lynch st.	Seib Bros.	2522 S Broadway
Knebel, Adam	2577 Emerson Ave.	Speck, Geo.	311 W Stein st.
Kubik F. J.	1723 S 11th st.	Vidlack, Rudolf	2005 S. 11th St.
Labis, Herm.	1958 Withnell av.	Vogler, Mrs. G.	3605 S Broadway
Lay Fred	8509 S Broadway	Weiner, M.	1625 Carr St.
Leimbach, Rud.	1820 Arsenal st.	Witt, F. A.	3558 Nebraska av.
Links, John A.	2907 S 13th st.	Wolf, S.	3110 S 7th st.
Lorenz, H.	2700 Arsenal 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.

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New Sun Light Bakery and made
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THE BEST \$3.00 HAT IN THE WORLD

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE DEPARTMENT

WOMAN SUFFRAGE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

By Ida Husted Harper.

The two most important events marking this question as a world movement were the meetings of the International Council of Women in Berlin in 1904 and the International Woman Suffrage Alliance in Copenhagen in 1906. The former, with delegates from twenty countries, instructed by their respective Councils, adopted a resolution that "this International Council advocates that strenuous efforts be made to enable women to obtain the power of voting in all countries where a representative government exists." As this Council comprises seven or eight millions of the leading women in the various countries, its action certainly is an answer to the oft-repeated statement that women do not want to vote. At the International Alliance in Copenhagen twelve countries reported as organized and working vigorously for the suffrage, and an international paper was established. Two countries have since been added, and in almost every one where the status of women has reached any degree of modern civilization, they are beginning to demand a voice in their own government.

The women of New Zealand have possessed the municipal suffrage since 1886. In 1893, the Parliament conferred upon them the full franchise on exactly the same terms as required of men. There is scarcely a dissenting voice in the distinguished testimony as to the good effect of this on the women themselves and on the politics of the country. At a number of national elections a larger percentage of women than of men have voted.

This situation is duplicated in Australia. The women in its six states have had municipal suffrage for twenty-five or thirty years. South Australia gave them the full state franchise in 1895, and West Australia in 1899. The six states united in one commonwealth in 1901, and one of the first acts of the new government was to give all women the full federal suffrage and the right to sit in the National Parliament. New South Wales then conferred the state suffrage in 1902, Tasmania in 1903, Queensland in 1905. In Victoria this vote is still withheld, having been vetoed fourteen times by the Upper House of the State Parliament after it had been passed by the Lower House, but indications now are that it will go through during the present session. At some elections not only a larger percentage, but actually a larger number of women than of men have voted. Last year in Tasmania women outnumbered the men at every polling station. It is also everywhere apparent that they have roused the men to a new sense of their political duty.

Turning to Europe, there is the curious anomaly that in its two so-called republics the cause of woman suffrage is more backward than in almost any of the other countries. In Switzerland every man over twenty may vote. A National Woman Suffrage Association has lately been organized which is supported by many public men. Its president and secretary are members of Parliament and university professors fill other offices.

In France, all men twenty-one years old have the franchise. The National Council of Women, composed of 55 associations with about 70,000 members, has recently joined forces with the National Suffrage Union, thus assuring strong and systematic effort for the enfranchisement of women. In 1906, a committee for the defense of the rights of women was formed in the Chamber of Deputies, to secure the social, civil and political rights of women. A delegation of 150 from the National Woman Suffrage Union was received by this committee and permitted to make their plea for a suffrage bill from the rostrum of the Chamber of Deputies. Its chairman, M. Jean Jaures, assured them that one would be presented. The Socialist Congress at Limoges instructed the Socialist members to introduce such a bill.

The eminent Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, French delegate to the Peace Congress in the United States, is a strong advocate of woman suffrage, as are many other noted men. The Catholics, who have always stood inflexibly against giving political rights to women, are now saying that, if women had possessed a vote, they would not have shown the indifference to the interests of the Church that men have, and Parliament would not have been able to bring about the separation of Church and State.

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

OUR PRINCIPLES PLAINLY STATED Line of Arguments for Socialism.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MISSOURI PRISON LABOR.

Convicts Again Contracted to Capitalists for Exploitation for Four Years at Seventy Cents a Day.

The voice of Organized Labor had little weight with the Missouri state prison management. At its last meeting the St. Louis central body demanded that no convict contract should be for any longer period than 18 months, and the daily pay not less than \$1.00.

The Missouri Trade Unionist, commenting on our convict contract system, says:

"The state of Missouri still clings to the vicious system of selling prisoners to slave-driving contractors and the State Prison Board, acting under the law, is to sell to the highest bidder 2,170 prisoners, or any number thereof, which any contractor may wish to purchase for a long term of years. The highest price paid for these prisoners is 70 cents per head per day, the state to board and clothe the slaves, as well as furnish factories light and power to the contractors who purchase Missouri's prisoners.

"Bids are being considered and the prison board, acting for the great state of Missouri, and under the state law, will sell the state's prisoners during the next sixty days.

"In another column appears a petition which you are urged to cut out and have friends sign and send in to Governor Hadley at once. Every union man in the state should write a letter of protest to the governor and prison board demanding that the state shall employ the prisoners on state work."

And the Miners' Magazine adds:
"This is a state commentary upon a civilization that is supposed to be permeated with the spirit of Christianity. The slave-driving contractors who have a political pull with the powers that be are to be given the opportunity of reaping dividends out of the labor of unfortunate wretches whom the law has branded as criminals. The contractor with political influence is favored with the labor of convicted felons and 'free labor' in our glorious republic is supposed to compete with convict labor and still keep out of the penitentiary.

"It was thought that when rivers ran red with fratricidal blood in the great Civil war that traffic in human flesh was banished from the soil of this country, but it seems that greed for profit has become so insatiable that criminals are now placed on the auction block in order that contractors 'with a pull' may grind profit from the labor of men shorn of citizenship and deprived of liberty."

This is our great, grand, prosperous commonwealth of Missouri. It is here, where for years our anti-Socialist labor leaders have fought, like ancient Leonidas at Thermopylae, for the old Democratic party machine. Since last fall we have a Republican machine in Jefferson City, but it isn't a particle better than the old Democratic gang.

State Board entered into contracts for the employment of 1,487 convicts for a period of four years, dating from Jan. 1, at the rate of 70 cents per day per man. This is an increase of 10 cents per day over the price paid by contractors for the last five years, and the contractors are also deprived of fifteen days' apprenticeship allowed them free of cost for breaking in new men.

All old contractors, except the Giesecke Boot and Shoe Company, are the parties to the contracts entered into today. The former will leave the prison in a very short time, as it has a large factory here on the outside. At this time it is employing only 100 convicts.

The firms making contracts, and the number of men contracted for, follow: Star Clothing Company, 600; Vaughan-Monnig Boot and Shoe Company, 300; Sullivan Saddletree Company, 125; Priesmeyer Boot and Shoe Company, 175; Selz-Schwab Boot and Shoe Company, 20; Central Broom Company, 75; Ruwart Saddletree Company, 12.

At the present time 1,706 convicts are working under the contract system. Under the new contracts the contractors may be awarded more men, at the pleasure of the state and the contractors. In the past all old leases were for five years. This time the inspectors would not consent to a longer lease than four years, nor a less price than 70 cents per man.

Hats for the Year.



By Julia Bottomley.

In spite of the jibes of the critics of fickle fashion, that strong and beneficent goddess allows stability to govern styles in some instances. Even in the realm of millinery where she gives freest rein to caprice, she has decreed that some fabrics and some styles shall belong to every season of the year and every climate. Whether from choice or compulsion, does not matter, but the edict is out, and has been for three years or more, that hats made of silk and those made of what is called "hair braid" are fashionable the year round. These materials were old-time favorites for demi-season millinery and naturally drifted from the between-seasons period into summer and winter use.

The transparent, lustrous braids of which they are made look like the braid woven of horse hair but is either of silk fiber or "pyroxyline," a clever product imitating hair and quite as expensive. It has the advantage of taking all colors in dye and has a beautiful luster. There are cheaper imitations of hair braid, in silk and other materials. These airy braids are so light that they are usually used in full ruffles to cover the wire frames over which such hats are made. They are woven with a drawing thread along one edge, all ready to be drawn up to produce the required fullness.

On account of their light weight, great quantities of braid may be used, and the hat given a soft, fluffy appearance, the effect of a mass of ruffles. These braids are also easily fashioned into rosettes, wheels, petals, in fact into innumerable fancy effects for adorning or making up the body of hats. Plain hats of these braids are made by manufacturers and shown in a variety of shapes, ready-to-trim, each season.

Four examples of hats, of this material are shown, with the frames over which they are made. It will be noticed that the shapes selected are those that are always fashionable, also. There is the round turban in Fig. 1 made of ruffles of braid and

trimmed with wreaths of feathery heather about the brim and top crown. This hat, in shades of lavender, bears an airy aigrette in blue and lavender at the left and a novel touch in the bow of blue velvet ribbon at the right side. Such a piece of millinery is in good taste for evening or day wear and at any season.

In Fig. 2 one of the ready-made shapes is shown, but it can be copied fairly faithfully by sewing the braid to a wire frame like that pictured with it. It is the old, familiar, always beautiful flat hat with broad brim. In the example shown the hat and plumes are all in rose color finished with a charming rose and sprig of foliage.

A street hat is pictured in Fig. 3. In this case a perfectly satisfactory hat results from sewing the braid to the frame without fullness. Its very simple and smart trimming is entirely of ribbon. It is an ideal hat for the tourist.

Perhaps the most effective of all these hats is shown in Fig. 4. This hat is beautiful in almost any color. The example shown, made for a young woman, is in a pink coral shade, the velvet of the same color but darker. The braid is ruffled on the frame, and the under brim is faced with messaline silk matching the braid. Four full loops of velvet are thrust through slashes in the crown. This hat is very fine in black and in the new blue and wisteria shades. It is striking in white with black velvet bows, and can be worn with all costumes in this chic combination.

All the wire frames must be covered with fine mull matching the braid in color, as a foundation to which the braid is sewed. There are millinery fabrics, very sheer, made for this purpose. The braid is to be sewed with silk thread also matching it in color. These hats are within the scope of the home milliner, in fact about the most satisfactory of those she can make successfully. The braids are more or less expensive, depending on the material of which they are made. Some of them are very cheap. The best are very durable.

CHIFFON VEILED WITH LACE

Idea of Past Seasons Returns to Us with Renewed Expressions of Favor.

The idea brought out last year of veiling lace with chiffon has come back again with renewed vigor. It was brought about by the necessity of softening the metal tissues which were used against the neck and arms last season; it spread to lace. It is rather an absurd method on the face of it, yet it has quite a good many followers, especially among the high-priced designers.

It is usually done with black chiffon, and the claim is that this smoky veil gives charm to the design of the lace beneath it. Whatever the points in its favor or disfavor, it is a prevalent fashion. On afternoon frocks and smart, boned blouses for one-piece suits the small yokes and lower sleeves are veiled with the finest of black chiffon.

It is always better when doing this to add a lining under the lace of silver or gold net. This gives brilliancy to the black chiffon and keeps it from deadening the gown.

It is an expensive fad to use four draperies for one effect, but the designer of to-day has no thought of expense.

Handkerchief Bureau Cover.

A very pretty bureau cover can be made from handkerchiefs. Three are sufficient. The plain hemstitched ones make very pretty covers, though if one prefers some of the embroidered style, it is all a matter of taste. Join them with lace insertion, edged with lace to match and you have a useful and dainty gift at small cost. Torchon or cotton cluny lace, which may be bought for as little as five cents a yard, is quite suitable and wears splendidly.

NET BLOUSES.



Bands of embroidered net and lace beading joined in fashion shown above make a charming blouse for wear with separate skirts. Yoke, stock and long sleeves are made distinctive by using plain tucked net in same shade.

Cashmere and Velvet.

Frocks of soft cashmere are especially suited for young girls. The texture of the material can be worked into soft, girlish lines, and the clinging quality allows the slimmest of a youthful figure to be retained, even though fullness be used. Gowns of cashmere for house wear have now received a velvet touch, which enhances their charm and gives a new opportunity for coloring the dresses. A band of darker-hued velvet is effective at the hem of a skirt; pipings of velvet are excellent in emphasizing lines, and tiny velvet bows are used to give contrast at the neck. When planning your cashmere house gown, do not forget to visit the velvet counter.

INCREASE THE CIRCULATION OF ST. LOUIS LABOR

EVERY NEW SUBSCRIBER FOR YOUR PRESS WILL STRENGTHEN THE LABOR MOVEMENT

FROM OUR READERS

Contributions must not exceed 500 words. Write on one side of the paper only. Names and addresses of writers must be signed to communications (not necessarily for publication, if so requested) as a guarantee of good faith.

NEW YORK SOCIALISTS PROTEST

Against the Proposed New Constitution Submitted as Referendum "D."

To the Editor of St. Louis Labor:

The members of the 23d Assembly District, Local New York, Socialist Party, at their last regular meeting, decided by unanimous vote to utter a public protest against the proposed new national constitution now submitted to the party membership as National Referendum "D," 1909.

The entire scheme proposed—for the plan can not be dignified by any other term—is obviously the outcome of the local grievance of a small group and accordingly contains much that is entirely unintelligible to the membership at large. Therefore it not only fails to present a single point of importance to the entire movement, but is positively subversive of the national interests of the Socialist Party.

Although we can not too strongly condemn the proposed constitution as a whole, special attention must be called to the following most objectionable features:

What, for instance, could better prove the assertion that this document presents the grievances of a small group than the statement in Article II, Section 1, that "no member of the party shall under any pretext interfere with the regular organized movement in another state than of his residence?"

In Article IV, Section 1, we find the following: "The location of national headquarters of the party shall be the residence of the national secretary." What could be more ludicrous than to remove the national headquarters from a central metropolis to some little town or village where the secretary might happen to be located, and what could be more detrimental to the efficient administration of national affairs? If economy has prompted this plan, such economy is false and pernicious.

Equally pernicious is the suggestion that a national secretary shall not serve for more than two years. The stupidity of dismissing a capable person just when he has gained sufficient experience to render him useful and efficient needs no comment; it is a clear manifestation of that spirit of false democracy which largely characterizes our movement today.

Another point that is almost beneath criticism is the childish and unjust provision that no editor or director of a newspaper shall be eligible for national official positions. Evidently, to some people, the ability to serve the movement with one's pen is a crime that can not be too severely punished.

Last, but not least, the proposal to carry on the national work of the party solely by referendum vote, almost implies a malicious intent to destroy the progress and welfare of the national movement. National Referendum "D" is a striking example of what we would be subjected to continuously should this new system go into effect.

The 23d Assembly District wishes to go on record in expressing its criticism of this proposed constitution as an insult to the intelligence and the character of the party membership at large.

Fraternal yours,

ANITA C. BLOCK,

META L. STERN.

For the 23d Assembly District, Local New York, Socialist Party.

Organized Labor and the Daily Press of St. Louis.

Editor St. Louis Labor.

In last week's paper you referred to the queer attitude of the capitalist local papers not giving much of a report of the Central Trades and Labor Union proceedings. As you said, the Globe-Democrat did not publish a line, while the Republic had but a few lines in some hidden corner on an inside page. Well, the fact of the matter is that they never have published any decent report of the central body's meetings. It is not their business to do so. Modern newspapers look out for two things: to publish important news in a way that will suit the capitalist interests, economically and politically, and secondly, to publish sensational stuff to satisfy the spoiled appetite of the great majority of their readers. People who rely on the daily newspapers for information concerning the transaction of business in the local central body of Organized Labor will be badly misinformed.

A little fight on any unimportant question, some careless remark of a delegate, or any little incident of no importance whatever is doctored up for the Monday issues of these papers and sensationally colored for the innocent readers. Ex-President Owen Miller, in handing the gavel over to his successor in office, Bro. Louis Philippi, made a nice little speech to the delegates and his plain words of appeal for harmony and unity of action in the local labor movement were liberally applauded. Yet the daily press did not see fit to mention a line about it. Had Bro. Miller made some break that could have been taken as an attack on "the other side of the house," the Globe-Democrat and the Republic, as well as all the other papers, would not have hesitated to publish sensational front page articles about it.

In France, Germany, Austria, Scandinavia, Italy and other countries the organized wage workers have built up their own daily labor press. In England our brothers and comrades are organizing for the early publication of a daily paper; in this country we have English dailies in New York and Chicago published for the interest of the working class, although with much sacrifice, and I hope that the time will not be far distant when St. Louis will also have a bona fide daily labor press. Even today the daily labor press has become a necessity, but unfortunately our workingmen are still too much interested in Booster Brown kid stories and prize fight reports. Some day, when bread will be dear and meat out of reach, our dear broth-

ers in slavery may open their eyes. Meanwhile we must try to do the best we can to help the movement along with our weekly labor press.

Publish these lines, if they are worth publishing; if not, conduct them to the waste basket and oblige, yours fraternally,

A DELEGATE TO THE C. T. & L. U.

Down With Euchre! Down With the Stage!

Editor St. Louis Labor.

I am a great newspaper reader. With intense interest have I followed the moral tornado which had its origin in the angelic soul of Rev. Dr. Mauze, and which for a while threatened the existence of every theater and show house in St. Louis. The reverend gentleman, in his untameable imagination, sees a veritable inferno in every public theater. Another reverend, Dr. Silber, sees the end of the world because the ladies of his congregation are occasionally playing a game of euchre for charitable purposes. The daily newspapers are making as much ado of these latest moral crusades of our esteemed reverends as they did of the Russo-Japanese war. I don't blame the papers, because it is their business to make a Pike's Peak out of a mole-hill. What amuses me is the fact that these eminent preachers and rabbis can not find any more important work to do. Wasting their time in moralizing and making intelligent people smile! None of the great public questions or problems interest or bother them. And then the same doctors of divinity gravely ask why the people lose all interest in church work! I have never noticed that Rabbi Leon Harrison fell into the same errors and mistakes as his colleagues Mauze and Silber. Perhaps Dr. Harrison might give the two gentlemen a little lecture on the subject: "What preachers must do to escape public ridicule." Respectfully yours,

ONE OF DR. SILBER'S EUCHRE PLAYERS.

TENTH WARD SOCIALIST CLUB.

Important Meeting Friday Evening, January 21.

This, Friday evening, at 8 o'clock (January 21), there will be an important meeting of the Tenth Ward Socialist Club at 3430 Tennessee avenue. All members are requested to attend. In view of the fact that the new ward "redistricting" will cut two big "slices" off the Tenth Ward and throw them into the two adjoining wards north and south, the reorganization question must be taken up. Under the new ward system the biggest portion of the ward will henceforth be known as the Eleventh Ward. Comrades, please attend, as this meeting will be both interesting and instructive.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS

LOCAL ORGANIZATION NEWS

by
OTTO PAULS, SECRETARY-TREASURER,
212 South Fourth St.

E. T. Behrens, Secretary of the Sedalia Federation of Labor, will speak at Druid's Hall on Sunday, Jan. 30, at 2 p. m., on "Labor Politics in Missouri."

Get Some Announcement Cards at the office and bring your friends to hear Behrens. Every union man in the city should be there.

The Tenth Ward Branch held a nice family entertainment last Saturday night. Comrade Siroky was there with his flute, ably seconded by his son, Edmond, on the piano. The real trouble began, however, when Comrade Hoehn fished out a mouth harp and started to play some old-time Bavarian dance music. If the musician had not broken down they would be dancing yet. Comrades Pauls and Goodman spoke briefly on organization and label agitation. The hall was well filled and nothing but enjoyment was to be seen.

Comrades Miss Ella Fries and Julius Bitterlich by their piano soli and songs, contributed much to the social success of the Tenth Ward entertainment last Saturday evening.

Our Subscription Hustlers are doing very good work. New subscribers are coming in at a steady rate and the said hustlers report a very favorable sentiment among the workers. Almost any union man with a cupful of brains can now see the necessity of a paper to defend him and his organization. What are YOU doing for YOUR paper?

Send Us the Names and addresses of your fellow union men and we will send them samples and solicit their subscription. YOU can do this.

A Comrade writes: "Can you give me the name and address of the local secretary? I want to identify myself with the Socialist Party." Sure! For any information concerning the Socialist Party of St. Louis communicate with Otto Pauls, Secretary-Treasurer, 212 South Fourth street, St. Louis, Mo.

The General Committee has elected the various standing committees for 1910. This is campaign year and every member of these committees must be up and doing. A chain is as strong as its weakest link. Don't be a "weak" link in the chain of organization.

The Campaign Committee is arranging for a meeting in February and announcement will be made in due time. Our Annual Spring Festival comes off at the New Club Hall, March 19. In addition to other attractions a first-class speaker will be there to discuss the issues from labor's standpoint.

The New Local Constitution is now ready for distribution. Get a supply for your local branch. Price 5c per copy.

Yes, the ice gorge in the Mississippi is gone—but we still need more new subs. for St. Louis Labor. Did you send any in last week? Did you try?

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Have been reported by the following comrades and friends: Freiheit Singing Society, 2; Wm. Zuck, 7; O. Kaemmerer, 1; O. Pauls, 15; Jacob Dorner, 1; L. E. H., 10; Theodore Schwehr, 2; F. J. Kloth, 4; J. C. S., 4; L. Kober, 1; P. Schulze, 1; Wm. Willem, 1; Martin Belly, 2; F. J. Kloth, 2; Math. Klinger, Staunton, Ill., 1. Total, 48.

Outside Renewals: Herman Boenitz, Moline, Ill.; Frank Brunner, Luxora, Ark.; J. H. Ryckman, Evanston, Wyo.; Lorenz Fuchs, Ernest Ullmann, Carl Dombrowsky, Staunton, Ill.; Julius A. Baer, F. von Behren, Gus Braun, F. Bisler, G. Bunte, Fred Daum, Frank Gill, G. Grund, Elias Jacobson, Wm. Kade, Chas. Kagler, Chas. Kluge, W. Krausch, D. F. Naeve, Carl Saalbach, Charles Schilling, Louis Schneider, F. V. Schwetter, Oswald Thiele, A. Zier and Chas. Zles, Baltimore, Md.

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