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OFFICE: 212 SOUTH FOURTH STREET

ST. LOUIS, MO., FEBRUARY 12, 1910.

PHONE: KINLOCH, CENTRAL 1577.

NO. 471

\$220,000 VERDICT AGAINST HATTERS

U. S. Circuit Court Jury Applies Sherman Anti-Trust Law Against United Hatters Organization in Danbury Boycott Case.

LOEWE HAT COMPANY PLEASSED WITH VERDICT

Organized Labor of America received another little surprise, as the following dispatch will show:

Hartford, Conn., Feb. 9.—A crushing blow to organized labor was landed last Friday afternoon, when the jury in the Danbury hatters' boycotting case, in which D. E. Loewe & Co., Danbury, Conn., hat manufacturers, asked \$240,000 from Martin Lawlor and 240 others, all members of Danbury, Norwalk and Bethel unions, alleging conspiracy and restraint of trade under the Sherman anti-boycott law brought in a verdict of \$74,000 for the plaintiffs.

Under the Sherman anti-boycott act, damages awarded in such cases may be trebled, so that the actual amount awarded the plaintiffs is \$222,000.

A stay of execution for sixty days was granted. The defendants will appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals. Arrangements were made for a hearing before Judge Platt at 11 o'clock March 7. At that time a motion to set aside the verdict as excessive will be argued. Two other matters, which will be decided at that time, are the bill of costs and the attorneys' fees.

If the higher courts sustain the verdict of the United States District Court, the exercise of the boycott by organized labor will have been given one of the most severe blows in the history of American unionism.

It took Judge Platt but half an hour to charge the jury. He said that he considered it his duty to direct the jury to bring in a verdict for Loewe, and asked the jurymen to consider only the question of damages. As to the amount of damages the judge said that he considered them able to come to a satisfactory conclusion.

The jury went to the jury room at 11:35 o'clock, and they remained there until the verdict was given at about 3 o'clock.

Find Only One Result.

"If the means employed by the defendants to cripple the plaintiff's trade at home and abroad," said Judge Platt, "have been established in this trial as a crime, then it is not possible for any body of men to find anything but one result.

"It is your positive duty to accept the law in this case. There is sufficient evidence so that you can arrive at the proper amount of damages to be awarded without guesswork and without speculation. I want the question of damages to be settled from a business standpoint. It is your business to settle as best you can the extent of damages done Loewe & Co. in the other states of the Union also."

"I leave you gentlemen with the statement of my absolute confidence in your integrity and fairness, and intention to do the right thing. I feel that sympathy will bear no part in your settlement of that portion of the case which has been turned over to you by the court. I want you to reach your conclusion on that subject of damages from the business standpoint."

Judge Platt further said:

"The purpose of this combination of men (indicating the unions of Danbury, Bethel and Norwalk) was to cripple the plaintiff's business at home and abroad, and these actions began July 5, 1902, and ended September 20 of the year following. The damages done the plaintiffs in the other states should be clearly established by the testimony. I think sufficient evidence has been presented for you to reach a satisfactory conclusion."

The suit marked an innovation in the history of organized labor in the United States. D. E. Loewe & Co., who manufacture hats in Danbury, were but the nominal plaintiffs, as the suit was backed by the Anti-Boycott Association, with members in every state, and a "defense fund," according to the evidence brought out in the suit, of millions. The defendants, Martin Lawlor and 240 associates, members of the Danbury, Norwalk and Bethel hatters' unions, were in this suit figureheads, the fight being conducted by the United Hatters of North America, because of the issues involved.

History of the Case.

The suit was instituted in 1908, Loewe & Co. demanding \$240,000 damages from the union, because they boycotted their products. Trial began last October, and the taking of testimony ceased on January 27, during which time 204 of the defendants testified, the prosecution calling only a few witnesses.

While D. E. Loewe was on the stand he described the Anti-Boycott Association which, he declared, was made up of manufacturers all over the United States who subscribed to the fund to prevent labor unions declaring boycotts in labor disputes. While it has been hinted that such an association existed, this was the first time that concrete evidence of its aims and methods was obtained.

Depositions from Samuel Gompers and Frank Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor, swearing that the federation had no direct part in the boycott instituted by the United Hatters, are a part of the records in the case. The manner in which the boycott was put into force and its extent was shown by the evidence of Martin Lawlor, secretary of the United Hatters, and James P. Maher, the treasurer.

GOMPERS BLAMES SUPREME COURT.

Says Ruling That Labor Unions Are Trusts Is Responsible for Hatters Decision.

Washington, Feb. 9.—"It is repugnant to the very purposes of the Sherman anti-trust law."

Such is the opinion of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, upon the verdict of \$222,000 rendered by the jury in the United States Court at Hartford, Conn., against the 200 union hatmakers of Connecticut for losses alleged to have been sustained by D. E. Loewe, of Danbury, Conn., during a boycott of his firm.

"There is the fact," said Samuel Gompers in a statement today, "of the labor organizations brought under the Sherman anti-trust law by the interpretation of the United States Court, the voluntary organization of the workers governing their personal rights. A labor organization is not organized for profit nor to deal in the

products of labor, it simply undertakes to aid the men in the protection of their personal rights.

"The court has decided that such an association organized not for profit but for the benefit of their personal rights and interest comes under the Sherman anti-trust law. It is repugnant to the very purposes of the law. I hope and expect that an appeal will be taken, but, after all, the inquiry involved is in the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States under which the labor organizations are brought and the Sherman anti-trust law, and which will have to be rectified by an act of Congress.

"The thing for which the Hatters' Union is now mulcted in damages and for which any labor organization may be mulcted, is distinctly legal in Germany, and so decided by its highest judicial courts, and by the trades dispute act passed by the British Parliament in 1906, and is also legal in nearly every European continental country. Surely what is legal for the working people under monarchies and empires should not be illegal in the republic of the United States."

Prepare to Appeal Case.

Hartford, Conn., Feb. 9.—Attorneys for the Hatters' Union, who suffered defeat in the United States Court yesterday when the jury in the case of D. E. Loewe & Co. of Danbury, against Martin Lawlor and 240 others, alleging conspiracy and restraint of trade under the Sherman anti-trust law, awarded the plaintiffs \$222,000, are today preparing to contest the verdict to the highest court.

Unless the damages can be set aside or greatly lessened, labor men realize that boycotting manufacturers in the United States must virtually be at an end, and the defendants have instructed their counsel to use the last appeal, if necessary, to save the cause of union labor one of the most formidable weapons it has wielded against employers.

Although Judge James P. Platt has set March 7 as the date on which he will entertain a motion to set the verdict aside, it is understood from the court's charge to the jury yesterday that no such motion will be granted. As lawyers now view the case, the only chance for the hatters to retrieve themselves will be to have the verdict set aside by the Circuit Court of Appeals.

Says Judge's Charge Erroneous.

Bridgeport, Conn., Feb. 9.—Judge Robert E. De Forest, of counsel for the defendants, in the Danbury hatters' case, announced today that a motion is now pending in the Circuit Court to upset the verdict of the jury, upon the ground that the damages awarded are excessive, and that the defense will take the case to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and to the Supreme Court if necessary.

Judge De Forest, in a statement made today, devotes some time to the disappointment of the jury because the facts were not left to the jury, and he said:

"In the opinion of the defense the charge of Judge Platt, though undoubtedly conscientious and entitled to great respect, is erroneous."

DEMS. AND REPS. WILL FUSE

To Defeat Socialist Aldermen in Nine Milwaukee Districts.

HARD FIGHT ON SOCIALISM PLANNED

(Milwaukee Daily Journal.)

Fusion between Democrats and Republicans is to be resorted to in the strongly Social Democratic wards to defeat the Socialist candidates for aldermen. Fusion candidates will be placed in the field and will be supported by both the Republican and Democratic city organizations in the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second wards, according to workers in those wards. By fusing their strength the Democrats and Republicans hope to retire all the Social Democrats now in the council.

First steps in this program were taken Thursday night, when 350 citizens of the Twenty-first ward, Republicans and Democrats, gave a reception to Gust Weske, candidate for alderman on the Democratic ticket. A Republican candidate for supervisor will be named, but no Republican nomination for alderman will be made in this ward, and, it is said, that all the organization which both parties can command will support Weske. At the reception an organization local to the ward was formed. The following were named as a committee to perfect plans for the campaign:

Henry S. Young, Phil J. Pier, August W. Heebel, John Heubor, Hugo Koenen, Henry Rippe, Albert Schimian, John Rounge, Paul Herbst, N. M. Wilger, Otto Biemann, August Hebel, William Miller, William Ellenbeck, Theodore Boll, Jack Boll, Fred Trenler, C. G. Salzer, Eugene Kloety, George Boll, John Wagner, Eugene Holzer, Charles Rika, Nicholas Anzia.

OBJECTS TO STRIKE PICKET.

St. Joseph Foundry Company Seeks Injunction.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 8.—The Berry Foundry and Manufacturing Company today brought injunction proceedings to prevent the International Molders' Union of North America and members of Local Union No. 138, from picketing the plant of the company and homes of non-union workmen employed there. Damages of \$10,000 are also asked.

The molders have been on a strike since January 1 and there have been serious encounters nearly every day since between the strikers and non-union men. The suit has been filed before Judge Eastin in the State Court, but he has not yet taken action.

WOMAN'S RIGHT TO VOTE

Will be discussed at the next meeting of the Christian Socialist Centers gathering, February 17th, at the Cabanne Library, at 8 p. m. This organization believes that the ruled have a right to take part in making the rules to be observed, and its members want to increase the numbers of those who so think.

"LABOR POLITICS IN MISSOURI"

Lecture by E. T. Behrens, Former President of Missouri Federation of Labor and Member National Committee Socialist Party.

DELIVERED AT DRUIDS HALL JANUARY 30, 1910

Comrade Chairman, Comrades and Fellow Trades Unionists:

The subject selected by your committee which I am to discuss this afternoon, "Labor Politics in Missouri," presents many phases, and is a subject that just now is agitating the minds of the organized workers more than any other question that has ever confronted them.

Labor politics in Missouri, I grant you, is no different from the labor politics of any other state in the Union. Labor politics, as I



E. T. BEHRENS.

view it, means that labor, organized labor, at last is reaching out for a weapon which, if unitedly used and intelligently directed, will forever put an end to the evils of which organized labor complains.

But labor politics is also fraught with many dangers to the organized labor movement. Whatever political program the organized workers agree upon should be such as will cause the least possible friction within the economic movement. The trades union movement cannot afford to jeopardize its economic strength by attempting to make it do a two-fold duty—that is, to make it both an economic and a political machine.

If all the organized workers were of the same political mind, and if they were agreed upon a political program which had for its purpose the ultimate control by the working class of all the

political powers of state and nation and municipality, political activity within the trades union movement would still be unwise and imprudent.

Under our system of government, political parties are essential to the proper introduction of and putting into effect new principles and new policies. A group of individuals with no political organization, though representing a majority of the people, believing in the same principles of government and holding the same views on questions affecting their material group interests, would be as impotent against the minority group, which had a political organization, as a band of aborigines, armed with sticks, in a battle with an army of well drilled soldiers equipped with modern rifles and field guns.

History records not a single instance where any great change was brought about in our political life unless backed up by a well organized political movement. And no lasting relief from economic and political oppression can come to the workers unless they constitute themselves into a political party, independent of all other class interests, financed, operated and controlled absolutely in the interest of, for and by their class.

You would not consider it wise for the workers to take into their unions as members, business men, professional men, and employers generally. You recognize fully that these groups of individuals have economic interests not in common with your own.

You know that your employer buys your labor power as cheap as he can, and sells it again, in the form of commodities, as dear as he can; while you strive, individually and collectively, to sell your labor power just as dear as possible, and buy back a portion of that labor power, in the form of commodities, just as cheap as possible. There is not, there cannot be, any identity of interests here. Now, if your interests and the interests of your exploiters are not identical in the industrial field, how are you going to reconcile these when transferred to the political field?

We have been taught that this is a free country. That all are equal before the law. That the government recognizes neither rich nor poor, millionaire or mendicant. That the government is impartially administered in the interest of all the people.

Those who make this contention, however, never have in mind the working class. They look upon you as a class having no place in our social or political life—a class to be tolerated so long as you submit to their exploitation and suppressed if you revolt. When they speak of all the people they have in mind only those who have property interests, and it is to protect these property interests that all governments exist today. All governments, of whatever character, are based upon and are a reflex of the prevailing industrial system, and property rights, that is, capitalist property, is the sole object of their protection.

But the capitalist system in the process of its development has produced several groups of interest, all of whom prey upon the producer.

Again, these various group interests find expression in political parties. The small fry, to prevent its annihilation by the larger capitalists, appeals to the workers for their political support, but it will not agree to get off the worker's back. It wants your support in order that it may get a longer lease of life. Now, both the large and small fry capitalists exist by reason of the wage system. Both strive to perpetuate that system. The wage system means wealth and affluence for your masters, misery, want and woe for you. Both support the political parties that propose to perpetuate that system.

A vote for their parties and their candidates is a vote against you and your class. Whatever legislation benefits them harms you. Success for them means failure for you.

"But," some will say, "we are not partisan. We propose to support only those candidates who are friendly to our cause. We will reward our friends and defeat our enemies."

Those who support this policy assume that the individual can

rise above his party. That he can act independently and still retain his standing with the party. They even propose to select from their own ranks any old party ticket regardless of whom or what the party stands for. Every time I meet a good union man who is being boosted for a political job on a ticket and through a political machine which the workers do not control, I bid him goodbye, for the labor movement loses another member and the capitalist politicians secure another victim.

This policy, "Stand by your friends and defeat your enemies," will be like opening a Pandora box upon the labor movement. Every local central body will become the center of attraction around which will gather the vulture politicians seeking endorsement or commendation. They will reach their slimy hands into the very councils of organized labor. They will inject the same pernicious tactics into the labor movement which they now practice in their respective political parties, leaving behind them a trail of pollution, discord and disruption.

Already, everywhere, there is evidence of their activity. I will give you just one incident of recent occurrence. In Sedalia we have not yet elected our officers of the central body for the ensuing term. They are elected the first meeting in February. A few weeks ago I was handed by one of our delegates a slip of paper containing the name of a man who has been more or less active, politically, in our local labor movement. The slip contained the additional information that the person named was the right man for the presidency of the Federation. Upon inquiry I found that the slip had been given to the delegate by a local politician, who, in the recent past, failed to secure the endorsement of the central body when a candidate, and being now a candidate for another office, is again seeking an endorsement. The person who handed me this slip is seeking a pension, and had sought the aid of the man with the political bee in his bonnet, because of the influence he might exert with the politicians higher up.

Now, the gentleman whose name appeared on the slip as the right man for the right place, the presidency of the Sedalia Federation, is the tool of the politicians in the local labor movement, and, according to a statement made by him to others, is seeking the office of president because of the prestige and influence it will give him when he runs for a political office to which he intends to aspire a year or so hence. Now what do we find by a progressive analysis of this particular political situation? Just this: The local politician uses his influence with the politicians higher up in securing a pension for a member of the Federation, who in turn uses his vote and influence to elect a man as president of the central body, who is himself a seeker after political office, in order that he may use his influence, if elected, in securing an endorsement for the local politician, the alleged friend of organized labor.

Let me cite you another instance how the interests of the workers are sacrificed through this policy in order to gratify the political ambitions of the self-seeker. As an organizer for the American Federation of Labor, I succeeded after a number of years of effort in unionizing one of the local laundries of our city. The conditions under which the girls work in our laundries is as deplorable as can be found in similar industries anywhere. The wages are miserably low, hours long and no pay for overtime, the girls often working late into the night with no compensation whatever. Having been defeated by the proprietors in my efforts to unionize the laundries, I thought the opportunity had arrived for securing a union laundry for Sedalia when I learned that two gentlemen, both of whom were members of a labor organization, contemplated engaging in the laundry business. I arranged a conference, went over the situation, explaining to them that if they would run a union laundry I would do everything in my power to induce the union men to give them their patronage. A provisional agreement was made, which was approved by the national officers of the Laundry Workers, wherein the proprietors agreed to pay the union scale three months from the time of signing the provisional agreement, and at the expiration of which a formal contract to that effect was to be made. The then prevailing rate of wages and hours were to continue during the life of the provisional agreement and the laundry permitted the use of the union stamp.

For three months I worked hard visiting unions with a committee of laundry workers and by writing letters to individual members. The union men responded. They made good. When the time arrived for the signing of the formal contract, the proprietors objected to certain clauses and asked that they be eliminated, although they had previously agreed thereto. However, the matter was submitted to the national officers for their decision, who left the entire matter to the judgment of myself and the members in interest. The clauses were placed under three separate heads, the least important being indicated as number one and so on. We decided to concede these in consecutive order, but to endeavor to secure them all if possible. Having discovered that the action of the local had been communicated to the proprietors by one of the members, I determined that no concession should be made, for I knew the proprietors would hold out for all three concessions, inasmuch as they had already been advised of our decision. I therefore arranged a conference to talk over the matter of contract between all the members and the managing proprietor. The then secretary of the Federation was called into the conference. I had been most favorably impressed with the secretary, who was a young man of not a little natural ability, and had done everything possible to interest him in the labor movement.

The conference proceeded without any serious disagreement until we reached the fateful three clauses. To my chagrin and utter astonishment I found that my friend, the secretary, was not only willing that these concessions should be made, but further on suggested other concession on the part of the Laundry Workers which would have deprived them of every privilege we had endeavored to secure under the contract. And it was only through the utmost diplomacy that I succeeded in preventing him from surrendering the Laundry Workers' interests to their employers. I was greatly nonplussed at his inexplicable action. There was no apparent motive that I could see, hence, attributed his action to his lack of knowledge of labor matters. Two weeks later, however, the real motive came to the surface. The working class at the previous city election had come very near electing a councilman from the ward in which the secretary lived. His position as secretary gave him a standing. He was selected by the politicians as their victim. They prevailed on him to stand for the nomination of a candidate for councilman from his ward on one of the capitalist party tickets, and at the very time the conference in which he took part was being held, the proprietor, in whose interest he was acting so conservatively, was grooming Mr. Secretary of the Federation as a candidate for councilman of his ward. In other words, he was willing to sacrifice the interests of the Laundry Workers to pay a political debt he owed a ward heeler and politician. It was then that I recalled that the secretary had shaken hands with the proprietor upon leaving his office at the conclusion of the conference, and thanked him for a favor I did not understand at the time, but which was quite clear to me then.

Similar cases might be cited by thousands. I could stand here and cite incidents of this nature that have come under my observation in my experience in the labor movement until the rising of tomorrow's sun and still not finish.

Do you want to revive this kind of politics, my brothers? Shall the trades unions go back to the days when politicians dominated the labor movement? When the local central bodies and state branches were over-run by men seeking political jobs? Go into any town or city in these United States, where there is a labor movement, and you will find ex-union men who at one time were active, conscientious workers in the trades unions, but are now loathed and despised by their former associates as a result of their activity in the field of capitalist politics.

We have elected to political office friends of organized labor before. We have taken union men from our own ranks, but as a rule they thrust their offensive political ambition upon our movement, and elevated, aye, I might say, degraded them to political office. These men, though perhaps of good intent, when first they entered the field of politics, impelled by sordid selfish motives, will sacrifice every interest of the workers in order to gratify a personal ambition. It is one of the fundamental principles of Socialism that all

human activity, whether individual or social, is determined by economic conditions. Achille Loria, an eminent writer on this phase of Socialism, says: "A man of himself is neither good nor bad, he is neither controlled by virtue or by vice, a single sentiment guides him, one impulse drives him on; the instinct of self-preservation or per-

A Union Man

BUCKS at SCAB STOVES because they Are UNFAIR

sonal ego. But this fundamental instinct is undetermined in its direction; it manifests itself in a manner in accordance with the economic relation under which it operates."

So, too, the action of the good men whom the trades unions propose to elect to political office, will be determined, not by the will of workers whose votes elected them, but by the "instinct of self-preservation" and the political environment surrounding them.

Now, you will agree that all capitalist parties are hopelessly corrupt, that they are dominated absolutely by interests opposed to yours; how, then, can you expect the action of men living in such a political atmosphere to square with your interests?

The forty-fifth general assembly of Missouri, we are told, contained a greater number of "friends" of organized labor, and some of them were union men, than any previous session, yet the legislative committee of the State Federation of Labor regretted to report to the eighteenth annual convention of that body that fewer labor bills succeeded of enactment than at any session in recent years.

It was reported by them that Republican members refused to support labor bills because the labor movement had endorsed the Democratic nominee for president, and the Democratic representatives refused to support labor bills because organized labor failed to make good; so, there you are. "You pays your money and you takes your choice." In either event you get it in the neck.

We have now and have had for several years past, members of organized labor in the city council of Sedalia. Have measures beneficial to labor been passed or even proposed by these representatives of organized labor? No, not one.

They have acted merely as stool pigeons for the capitalist parties. They are the bell weathers who lead the workers into the capitalist shambles. It is such men as these, with the brand of Judas on their brow and the thirty pieces of silver in their pockets, who sell their birthright for a mess of political pottage, and defeat the efforts of the workers to organize and fortify themselves behind a true working-class political movement.

Compare the records, if you will, of the "friends" of organized labor in political positions with the records of those elected through the Socialist Party. Take the city of Milwaukee and the state of Wisconsin as examples. There the Socialist representatives have forced the powers that be to enact a number of progressive labor measures—measures that really count for something. They have stirred the state of Wisconsin to its very depths.

Robert Marion La Follette, senator from Wisconsin, did not develop his radicalism in the Republican party, it was scared into him by the Socialists of Wisconsin.

We do not claim for the individual Socialist a greater degree of honesty of purpose or a higher standard of moral righteousness, but we do claim that there is less likelihood of Socialist representatives succumbing to the wiles and blandishments of the enemy, because back of them there is an organized political movement controlled by the working class to which they owe allegiance, and which constitutes a dynamic force for right doing which is irresistible.

The capitalists' interests do not care a continental how much you play at the game of politics, so long as you place your stakes on their political tables and they get the rake-off. They will allow you a man occasionally on the political chessboard, but will checkmate you with him in the end. They stack the cards and load the dice, and if they can't win with these they hold you up with a policeman's club or the injunction.

"Stand by your friends and defeat your enemies." This is the short cut road which is to bring relief. Yes, it is the short cut road, but it leads to industrial hell. Better, far better, that you take the more laborious road—the road which leads to economic freedom. A road on which the workers will encounter many difficulties, many vicissitudes, many obstacles, many defeats, but every defeat will be a victory still, because out of every conflict they will come stronger and better equipped for the fray.

"Stand by your friends and defeat your enemies." Friendship for labor consists not in uttering high sounding phrases concerning the dignity of labor. Labor needs no mouth friends. It begs no man's friendship. It is big enough, and strong enough, and intelligent enough to take care of its own interests. In due season and in due time they will show the power within them. They will take possession of things. They will take possession of a world their labor has made. They will right the wrongs of six thousand years. They will supplant injustice with justice, hate with love, disorder with order, and greed with benevolence. Out of this hell of industrial strife they will bring universal peace and plenty, happiness and contentment. Upon the ruins of this fast decaying system of capitalism they will build the new republic—the republic of labor. This new republic will not be built in a day; we are building towards it now—the republic of which poets have sung and philosophers have dreamed.

Two great and mighty forces are working to bring about its complete realization—the hope, the dream of the ages—modern trades unionism and the Socialist Party.

I know that sooner or later, you of the trades unions will adopt, not as a part of your economic movement, but independent thereof, the political program of the Socialist Party. You may organize a labor party along reform lines with the hope of gathering around it all the elements of discontent, but such a party, based upon widely separated and conflicting material interests, will of necessity fail. You, however, will have gained by such an experiment. You will be wiser in political knowledge. It will delay the day of your deliverance just a little longer. The class struggle will become a little more intense. Political as well as industrial oppression will press down upon you just a little harder. But whatever your future political action may or may not be in this respect, we of the Socialist Party will not fall out with you on that or any other account. We will be your brothers and comrades still. Here and there, no doubt, will be found, in the Socialist Party, individual members, who, because they lack patience and discernment, will denounce and call you stupid for doing the same thing they themselves perhaps have done in times past. We will counsel patience on the part of these members. We will clear the political road, that you must sooner or later traverse, of the rubbish that naturally falls in the path of a movement such as ours. The Socialist Party is not yet a perfected machine. The gearing is not yet all adjusted. A cog slips now and then. There is considerable lost motion and not a little friction in the machinery,

but these defects, I am sure, will be remedied. Time and experience is teaching us how to equip and run the machine with safety and success. And then, when you are ready, we will say, "jump in, boys, turn on full steam and let her go."

I know that in due time, in due season, the great army of trades unionists will join forces with the working class political movement. The trades unionists who have seen the trades union movement grow from a tiny infant to the full stature of a giant. Who have served in labor's army through storm and stress. Who never wavered under the most galling fire of the enemy. I know will not waver nor falter when the battle shifts from the industrial to the political field.

It is said of the Corsican general that at the battle of Marengo, after having four times charged the Austrians and as many times retreated, contemplated a final retreat, and stepping up to a drummer boy said to him: "My lad, can you beat a retreat?" The boy, looking up into his general's face, said: "Sir, I know not how to beat a retreat, but O, sir, I can beat a charge!" He did beat a charge, and the battle of Marengo was credited to Napoleon. So, too, in labor's political army, there may be some who will halt, falter or retreat, but somewhere along the line of battle there will be men and women, who, like the drummer boy at Marengo, will not know how to beat a retreat, but will beat a charge that will lead the army of labor to victory.

My faith in the trades union movement is boundless. I know the same causes which is forcing the workers to organize and federate in the industrial field will also force them to unite on the political field. With each succeeding conflict in the industrial field, the workers will be forced to a fuller realization of their class interests, and the impotency of the weapons now used against their adversaries. They will perceive that the citadel of capitalist power is not upon the industrial field, but upon the political field. And with a growing consciousness of their class interests and political power they will finally gather the now scattered forces of labor under the political banner of Socialism, and moving upon the breastworks of the enemy, will rout the usurpers of political power and establish the industrial republic.

In this conquering political army of labor's emancipation there is no room for the summer soldier or the grand stand performer. It is not a dress parade of nondescripts. It is composed of men—men who will dare and do; men who will not compromise; men who will not yield; "men whom the lust of office does not kill; men whom the spoils of office cannot buy; men who possess opinions and a will; men who have honor; men who will not lie."

To the oppressed toilers of earth it brings a new message of hope. To the dismayed hordes of capitalists it speaks, not in words of flattery, but in tones of thunder; and to their political henchmen, it says, in the language of the immortal Bard of Avon:

"Lay on, McDuff,

And damned be him who first cries hold!—enough."

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

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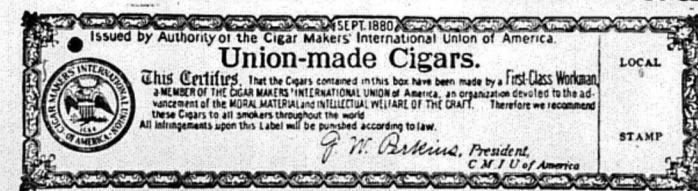
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WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE DEPARTMENT.

THE WOMAN'S VOTE IN NORWAY GAIN FOR THE SOCIALISTS

By Elizabeth Edwards-Noest.

"Het Volk" (The People), organ of the Socialists of Holland, in one of its recent issues, contained an article with very interesting particulars about the results of the Parliamentary elections in Norway which took place last autumn. These elections had an additional importance, because the women of Norway for the first time made use of their vote since the granting of woman suffrage in 1906. Though there is adult suffrage for men in Norway woman suffrage is still based on a tax-paying qualification. All economically independent women and all married women have the vote, provided a certain sum in taxes is paid by or for them a fortnight before the election. The man, however, is not deprived of his vote if he does not pay his taxes.

The opponents of woman's suffrage in Norway—just as the anti-suffragists in every other country—had predicted that all sorts of dire disorders would come over the country as a result of granting votes to women. Nothing of the kind happened, of course.

In the first place, it had been predicted that the women would vote for women candidates only. Let me explain that women are now also eligible for Parliament in Norway. The results of the election have, however, belied this prediction.

In two or three wards in Christiania, where women candidates had been put up and where the number of the male and female voters is almost equal, the number of votes given to the woman candidate, by men and women together, amounted only to about half the number of the women's votes.

In the second place it had been predicted that the women would strengthen the Conservative vote. This is also a favorite delusion strengthen the Conservative vote. This is also a favorite delusion (1909) election in Norway have completely falsified also this second proposition.

In the "Weiner Arbeiter Zeitung" (Vienna Labor paper), a Social Democratic daily, it has been pointed out, after careful investigation of the figures of this and previous elections, that three-quarters of the women's votes were given to the Radicals and the Socialists, and only one-quarter to the Liberals and the Conservatives. These conclusions are confirmed by the leading organ of the Conservative press in Christiania, the "Morgenbladet," which affirms that the results of the late elections have taught to the people of Norway this important fact: that the only political party which has derived gain from the woman's vote was the Socialist party.

As the women in Norway have in this election completely disproved all the assertions of the opponents of female suffrage, it is expected that adult suffrage for women will soon be won.

In April, 1909, long before the elections were due, a bill had been drafted by the Norwegian Council of State for submission to the Storting which has in view to protect the illegitimate child against neglect and disinheritance. To English people some of the provisions of this bill may seem very radical and highly unconventional. If so, remember that the promoters of the bill are women of Norway, and that the provisions it contains have the thorough approval of even the most conservative of women's societies. In this bill Norwegian women have voiced what is felt by thinking women all over the world—that the best security for marriage is that men should not be in a privileged position with regard to their illegitimate children and the mothers of these children.

The mother is given the right, either before or after the birth of the child, to inform the local authorities of the name of the father. The person named may deny responsibility within fourteen days, in which case the mother has to prove that he is the father. He is registered as the father if he does not deny or disprove responsibility. The child is entitled to the father's name, and in case he dies intestate the illegitimate child has the same rights of succession as the legitimate one. The father can be compelled to help the mother financially for three months before, and, in some cases, for nine months after, the birth of the baby. The local authorities are responsible for this amount, which can be recovered by them from the father. The father is bound to maintain the child until it is sixteen. Such are the provisions of the bill, destined to make the sufferings of mother and child less acute, and to lighten somewhat the burden of shame and injustice which society lays upon an illegitimate child for no fault of its own.

Though some of the members of the Storting may not have been in favor of these provisions, they will not even have dreamt of rejecting them, because the general election was due in autumn and for the first time the women would have the franchise.

This is a specimen of the kind of legislation women all over the world are sure to advocate when they have got political power. Our main object will be to make the life of the nations purer and holier than it is today.

WOMAN'S DAY: SUNDAY, FEB. 27.

By Hebe, in New York Call.

When on Feb. 28, 1909, Socialists throughout the country held demonstrations in favor of woman suffrage, when on the self-same day Socialist men and women, from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, made powerful speeches in defense of sex equality; the reactionary forces of society sat up and took notice. The entire capitalist press of the country reported and commented upon the national suffrage day observed by the Socialists. Here was a new, young, live, active force, risen to champion woman's cause. The Socialists had brought their declaration for the enfranchisement of women from the theoretical realm of party platforms, and were making it a vital topic, a present-day issue.

The national woman's committee, with the indorsement of the national executive committee, has decided to bring the Socialist defense of women's rights before the country again, and has again set aside the last Sunday in February as Woman's Day. Now it is up to you, Comrades, to you, the Socialist men and women of the United States, to make this national demonstration as successful and impressive as it deserves to be. We are not only to assert again that Socialism stands for equal rights and equal opportunities for all men and women, we are also to point out to all women of the country, and especially to the working women, what the realization of the Socialist ideals will mean to them as workers, as citizens, as wives and mothers.

The Socialist women of New York have not delayed their preparations for Woman's Day. They have engaged Carnegie Hall, and with the ardent support of the entire party organization of Local New York they mean to fill that hall on Sunday, Feb. 27, with an enthusiastic crowd of Socialist supporters of woman suffrage. May our Comrades from Boston to Los Angeles go hence and do likewise!

Value must be distinguished from utility. The utilities of different commodities differ in quality and can not be compared quantitatively. On the contrary, the values of different commodities are all alike in quality and can be quantitatively measured and compared. The value in a thousand dollars' worth of flour is exactly the same as the value in a thousand dollars' worth of beer or shoes or kerosene or diamonds. We can not say that a coat is more or less useful than a loaf of bread; neither can be substituted for the other in use. But we can say that a coat is hundred times as valuable as a loaf of bread, since we can sell the coat for \$5 and buy a loaf of bread for 5 cents; as values, they are interchangeable.

Labor's Goals

Many Problems Remain to Be Solved

By J. FRANK O'HARA, Labor Leader

THE PRINCIPLE at least of the eight-hour day is established and in many lines of industry it is an accomplished fact. Where it is not already realized, such efforts are being exerted to obtain it that it is only a question of time when it will have become practically universal wherever labor is properly organized.

I have not heard of any general movement looking in the direction of a demand for a shorter workday, but the movement for the half-holiday on Saturday will, when it is rewarded with success, bring the number of hours of employment in the week from 48 down to 44.

The workingman would rather have Saturday half-holidays than to work, say, half an hour less each day in six, since he can put the half-holiday to far better use than he can the daily half hour six days in the week.

Labor has other tasks to perform than that which is involved in the effort to realize a shorter workday, important as that task is understood to be. Labor must devote a great measure of its energy constantly to the purpose of obtaining and maintaining its constitutional rights. Corporate interests have so influenced the courts and legislative bodies that interpretations and decisions and laws have been made which have nullified the effort to secure and conserve its rights.

Legislation is needed which will render a greater measure of justice to labor than it can now obtain under biased interpretations of more or less flexible law. The exercise of the injunction against labor has, in actual practice, constituted a tyranny which the highest influences in the country have deplored.

The privilege of appeal and trial by jury are accorded to the commonest offender against the law, but the injunction, in its operations, denies these privileges to the man against whom it is directed.

Labor ought also to devote some of its energy to securing the establishment of a system of old-age pensions, which exists in other countries that do not pretend to safeguard the interests of labor quite so much as our legislators constantly declare to be their purpose.

The efforts of organized labor must be directed to maintain these principles, as well through the political activity of the individual member as through the thorough organization of the trades union.

J. Frank O'Hara

Man's Walk Tells His Character

By SEARLES PATTERSON

The way a man or woman walks means more to a close observer than the walker would admit. A good reader of character will pick the man of purpose from the crowd on the street every time. Some may move slowly and others with a rapid stride, but the way they do it is what counts. The swing and bearing give an impression of just what a man does when at work.

Some day the young man who bears himself well will walk right into the position he desires. He often leaves his country town with an awkward, shuffling gait and returns like the soldier with the manly

walk of enterprise. The walk and bearing of success have come with his rise in life. The town is proud of him and that quick, wide-awake alertness lends a bright example to the community.

There is the man who walks slowly, but with a sureness of step which tells that he locks every door behind him which ought to be locked.

Here are two men who set a swift pace to their places of work. One is the business manager of a big magazine and the other a soda fountain dispenser, but they both excel in their line. And each appreciates the other for a good magazine and a good drink.

Cold in the North Not Severe

By CARRIE CLARKE

It is amusing to read the comments of persons who have never experienced colder weather than that which Chicago supplies about the impossibility of enduring or traveling at the temperature named by arctic explorers.

The writer spent three years in the Klondike. On one occasion when the government thermometers were frozen (they could not register below 62 degrees) while washing my breakfast dishes I saw through my window a man abusing his dog team. He was kicking and beating the dogs cruelly and when he began to jump up and

down on the leader I ran out and ordered him to stop. I remained until he was arrested and started for the barracks, having on no wrap or head covering, and bare hands covered only by the apron I wore. I was out of my cabin exactly 20 minutes and suffered not at all, neither was I frostbitten.

It should be added that the above statements refer to cold without wind. When the wind blows and the thermometer is frozen—then it is different.

Comfort for the Lonely Old People

By B. PARK

There are so many old ladies living alone and suffering greatly from loneliness. Some of them have plenty of means, but are deserted by their children, left to themselves to mourn their lives away.

Others have no families and scarcely any means and none to look after their welfare. I am sure that nearly every one knows one or more of this class of people.

Now, I would suggest that some philanthropic person or persons build an apartment house of two or three room flats, with moderate rent. Let those pay who can according to their means and let others live there who cannot pay so much, but are well recommended.

Would it not be a haven of rest for old people? They should be at liberty to vacate at any time or at the expiration of their leases, which should not be longer than for one year.

It would be a kind of social settlement house where old people could mingle together and enjoy each other's company.

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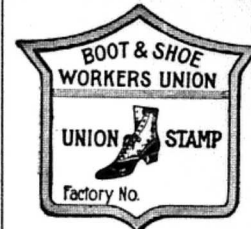
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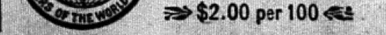
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1887 931,000
1893 2,585,000
1898 4,515,000
1903 6,825,000
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"OUR PRESS"

We are so used to speak of "Our Press" that we do not even pause to think whether "Our Press" really is our press. We speak of our press like the half-starved hobo speaks of "my country," or the proletarian living in rent of "my house."

Under present conditions, and with our present arrangements, "Our Press" is not our press. Today every line of type required for our two papers, St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung, is set up on linotype machines not owned by us; they are not "our machines." Today every copy of our two papers is printed on a press which is not owned by us, which is not "our press."

And because "Our Press" is not our press today the business and editorial management has had several sleepless nights and restless days in order to get this week's St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung off the press and into the hands of our subscribers on time. We do not care to speak about this recent experience at this time. Our press and campaign committees and the Arbeiter-Zeitung Publishing Association, were duly notified, and through these channels our members will also be informed. Suffice it to say that the "money question" was not at the bottom of our latest trouble in connection with "Our Press," and this is about all we can or will say today.

In conclusion we must say this, however, that the time has come for the Socialist proletariat of St. Louis to take up the question whether or not it is high time to make "Our Press" what it should and must be in order to become our press, set on our own machines, printed on our own press in our own establishment.

Unless this is done we may some morning wake up, in the midst of some great labor struggle, or in the midst of a most important political campaign, to discover that we have been deprived of our press, at least for the time being.

The Hatters Verdict

Organized Labor of America is getting it in the neck right and left. Systematic attempts are made by the powers that be to crush this great, powerful movement for the uplifting and emancipation of labor. The machinery of government, legislative, judiciary and executive, is brought into action against the labor movement.

This is only natural. Conflicting class interests are at stake, real material interests upon which rest the social class distinctions, and class rule. It is the fight for the defense of these conflicting interests that causes the class struggle and the bitterness with which this struggle is conducted.

History repeats itself. Whenever the wealth producers, in any country, made the least attempt to join hands for their mutual protection and assert their rights as human beings, upon whose work progress and civilization depended, the ruling powers would get busy to teach them the lesson: "Submission to Slavery or Destruction!"

Fifty and sixty years ago the capitalists of England waged a war of extermination against the young British labor movement by means of "conspiracy laws." The treasury of one single metal trade union was "cleared" of nearly \$50,000 for fines, lawyers' fees and other court expenses. Those were critical days for the British labor unions, the movement was temporarily checked, but could not be killed.

Similar work against the labor unions of Great Britain was repeated some years ago, when the Taff Vale decision was rendered, which confiscated the treasuries of their unions for the purpose of indemnifying bosses who suffered defeat in battle with their employees. But the workingmen of Great Britain had not lost all manhood; they were not so easily crushed. They formed a Labor party, sent a number of their own men to Parliament, and forced the adoption of a law nullifying the Taff Vale decision. They have also done other things for the benefit of labor, and they are going to do still more, and the British labor movement is marching fast in the direction of Socialism.

In this country the capitalists are simply following the footsteps of their British colleagues. Their latest victory over Organized Labor was won on February 4 in the Danbury Hatters' case. Following the instructions of the judge in the United States Circuit Court at Hartford, Conn., the jury awarded the firm of D. E. Loewe & Co. the sum of \$222,000, to be collected from the hat makers and

their union, individually and collectively. The hat makers boycotted the above-mentioned firm. The boycott was effective. It inflicted on the firm a loss of money, which in the opinion of the jury amounted to \$74,000. Therefore, the hatters and their union, individually and collectively, are assessed in damages triple the amount of the loss sustained by the firm. "Had the boycott been ineffective, no one would have minded," says the New York Call. "Neither the bosses, nor the law. But the boycott proved an effective weapon. Therefore, the workers must be punished for employing it. The workers have no right to the use of effective weapons. That right is an exclusive privilege of the ruling class. The fine on the hatters was inflicted in accordance with the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. The makers of that law never contemplated the possibility that it would be directed against labor unions. The law was aimed against the trusts. It has never been enforced against the trusts. Every time an attempt is made, whether by the courts or by the President, to enforce the Anti-Trust Law against the trusts, there is a panic in Wall street, accompanied by the direst threats against the country from the mouthpieces of Wall Street. Only a few days ago Mr. James M. Beck, the noted corporation lawyer, stated at a banquet of bankers and corporation magnates that whenever a serious attempt would be made to enforce the Anti-Trust Law against the trusts, there would ensue a panic, "compared with which the Roosevelt panic was as a zephyr to a cyclone." Wall Street is convinced that the panic of 1907 was caused by Roosevelt's fulminations against the trusts, and Wall Street means to treat the country to a worse panic if court decisions are to take the place of Rooseveltian sound and fury, which signified nothing."

We all learn in the school of experience. The labor unions may be persecuted, their members fined, imprisoned; the unions' treasuries may be confiscated, like Bismarck used to confiscate the treasuries of the Socialist and Trade Union organizations in Germany. Bismarck went down and out, and his system with him. The German Trade Unions have today a membership of about 2,000,000, while the Socialist vote increased to 3,250,000.

The Danbury Hatters' case will open the eyes of the American Trade Unionists, thereby causing a radical political revolution in the near future. If there is anything that can drive good old conservative union men into independent political action and Socialism, it is certainly this latest court decision in the Danbury Hatters' case.

And no matter what the courts may decide in this or any similar case, the editor of St. Louis Labor and his many Union friends will continue to feel proud of buying and wearing Union-label hats.

OUR TRADE UNION TACTICS

By Robert Hunter.

There has been an interesting revival recently of discussion concerning the attitude of Socialists toward the Unions.

In nearly every other country of the world this question has been settled, but with us it remains a bone of contention.

The party has again and again expressed itself piously as to our attitude toward the unions, but this is no more done than men here and there fly in the face of these resolutions and transgress all party decisions.

For a time many of our comrades pursued here the policy of Lassalle long after it was abandoned in Germany.

They then looked down upon the Trade Union movement; considered it as a sort of lightning-rod conductor working to the detriment of the political movement.

They then proclaimed that only the political movement could improve the conditions of the working class. "Everything else," as Bebel has said, "they looked upon as palliative measures and as a division of strength."

Some comrades here have condemned, as the Lassallians once did in Germany, the entire Trade Union movement.

Trade Union leaders who opposed politics in the unions have been violently attacked, as they once were in Germany, as traitors to the working class.

However, after failing to capture the Trade Union movement or to persuade Trade Unionists to abandon it some few people of the S. L. P. recklessly set out to ruin the unions by starting rival organizations.

Nor is this all. Again and again comrades have revived Robert Owen's Utopian project for a National Labor Union comprising all classes and ranks of labor.

Even now a section of the movement is seeking to revive the Proudhonianism which Marx so bitterly fought and destroyed.

Well-known men in our ranks are today speaking contemptuously of the ballot and urging "direct action" as all sufficient.

Unfortunately these fads are usually advocated by men who call themselves Marxists, although none should know so well as they that these precise fads were bitterly opposed by Marx.

Fads are never new: they are usually the revival of old curiosities which have had their day and have been cast aside.

And so the idea of a National Labor Union is not new; direct action is hoary with age; and syndicalism is the rebirth of a philosophy which Marx thought he had destroyed.

It is well for those who call themselves Marxists to realize therefore that these Utopian projects—whatever their merits—have nothing in common with the teachings of Marx.

Marx rarely agreed with Lassalle; he classed Robert Owen as a Utopian; he did his utmost to destroy Proudhonianism and he never sheathed his sword in his battle with Backunine.

Marx considered that the Trade Union, as every other movement, would undergo the evolutionary process.

He maintained that the Trade Union must evolve out of its own struggles—its defeats as well as its victories—the most potent form of united action.

He never believed that any one could bring down from the clouds some heaven-born and ideal form of organization and impress that upon the workers.

And so it was not until Marxism gained the upper hand in the International Socialist movement that Trade Unions were given proper recognition.

Before that time they were flouted as useless or ineffective or temporary expedients.

They were condemned and their leaders despised until the Marxists came to the front.

Then it was that the Social Democratic Labor Party put forward the following resolution which was unanimously adopted.

"In consideration of the fact, that the capitalist power equally oppresses and exploits all working men, no matter whether they are conservatives, progressives, liberals, or Social-Democrats, this congress declares it to be the sacred

duty of the working men to lay aside all party strife, in order to create the conditions for a vigorous and successful resistance on the neutral ground of a united trades union organization, to secure their threatened existence and to conquer for themselves AN IMPROVEMENT in their class conditions."

That resolution, deciding the trade union policy of the Socialists of Germany, has been tested by thirty-eight years experience.

Loyally and consistently followed that policy has enabled the Germans to build up the most powerful Trade Union movement in Europe and at the same time the most powerful political movement.

Now let us see how clear our own tactics are.

Some of us call Trade Unionists "pure and simplers" and then form "industrial" unions that scoff at the ballot.

All of us declare that we want to unite the workers of the world and some of us start by forming as many rival unions as possible.

We all say we are Marxian Socialists, yet some of us advocate and practice the views of Robert Owen, Utopist; of Proudhon, Mutualist; and of Backunine, Anarchist.

Most of us say that we must have a political movement and an industrial movement, each enjoying independent action, yet some of us still insist upon our party deciding in its national conventions the tactics to be pursued by the industrial movement.

We all say we must convert the working class, and some of us begin by dropping out of the unions, spurning their feeble efforts; thus separating ourselves hopelessly from our fellow workers.

Because a few leaders become corrupt or the flunkies of rich men we condemn entire organizations of the working class as tools of capitalism.

Our policies and tactics are to the extent of this confusion utterly incoherent. We get nowhere because we drive in no one direction with any consistency.

The English movement has pursued tactics different from the German movement; the German different from the French; the French different from the Austrian and the Belgian.

But each movement has for a generation held strictly to a clear and well defined line of action.

And in every one of these countries Marxian Socialism is today a power, and in this country it will become a power as soon as we ourselves are united in clear, consistent policies and tactics not only as a political movement but in our attitude toward all other existing working class organizations.

Editorial Observations

The Philadelphia Shirt Waist Makers have won their strike. Good!

No effort has yet been made to prosecute the meat boycotters under the Anti-Sherman law. Oh, well, what's use talking!

"Our Trade Union Tactics," by Robert Hunter, on our this week's editorial page, is of vital importance to every member of the trade union movement.

There are \$3,000,000 worth of meats, eggs and fruits in cold storage plants. Some day Capitalism may put all the unemployed wage workers in cold storage.

The Druids Hall lecture by Comrade E. T. Behrens, printed in full in this week's St. Louis Labor, should be carefully read and digested by every Socialist and Trade Unionist.

There will be no let-up in the Marx & Haas fight on the part of Organized Labor. Do you want our statement attested to? Look over this week's contributions to the locked out Garment Workers' Strike Fund!

The latest court decision in the Danbury Hatters' case is another one of the many hard blows that will force the labor movement into the political class struggle. With 100 Socialists and Trade Unionists in Congress, backed up by a Socialist party with two million votes, there would be no more \$222,000 verdicts against labor unions.

Couldn't the Civic Federation straighten out some of those wrinkles in the latest \$222,000 court decision against the United Hatters of America? Where is that clever "No money—no washey" laundryman Easley? Can't he give his services to the persecuted Hatters' Union instead of wasting his time writing anti-Socialist fiction for would-be labor papers? Perhaps he could, but he is not paid for that kind of work.

While the employes of the Homestake Mining Company have been locked out and denied employment, unless they severed connections with the labor movement, the great "friend of labor," "Willie" Randolph Hearst, journalist and politician, has been enjoying himself with Paulhan in a flying machine. "Willie," the sport, feels no heart-throbs for the thousands of men, women and children whom the Homestake has decreed shall starve unless they yield obedience to a dictum that forces men to discard their honor. The membership of organized labor throughout the country should know what action to take relative to "Willie" and his newspaper syndicate.—Miners' Magazine.

Bethlehem Steel Works Trouble Extends Among 2,000 Men.

South Bethlehem, Pa., Feb. 8.—The strike at the Bethlehem Steel Works spread to other departments today, and tonight the strikers say they have more than 2,000 men out, about one-fourth the number employed.

The additions to the striking machinists' ranks today numbered 600 and included Hungarian laborers, drop forgers, molders and crane men. Only 500 of the expected 2,000 laborers went out, but by tomorrow 1,500 more will go out, the leaders claim.

In this plant, which never before has had a union lodge, there are three branches, which include 800 machinists, 500 industrial and scores of members in the Molders' Union.

When President C. M. Schwab returned from a business trip to New York today he personally took charge of the plant and gave out that the company would make no more statements regarding the strike.

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.

UNION SECRETARIES AND BUSINESS AGENTS

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

ST. LOUIS LABOR, 212 South Fourth St.

FROM THE FIELD OF UNION LABOR**MORE DETERMINED THAN EVER**

Is the Defensive Attitude of Organized Labor Throughout the Land

IN THE MARX & HAAS LOCKOUT

One of the Most Wonderful Labor Battles in the History of the St. Louis Labor Movement.

For five months the lockout of nearly one thousand Union Garment Workers by the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. is on, but this concern, backed by the Citizens' Industrial Alliance under the leadership of Mr. Van Cleave, still refuses to do justice to their former faithful Union employes.

No doubt, it is the policy of Messrs. Marx & Haas and their C. I. A. advisers to starve the men and women into submission, a very noble act, indeed! But this speculation of the firm will remain a speculation, a pipe dream, for the simple reason that quite a number of the locked out people succeeded in finding employment in other shops, while the others receive the support of Organized Labor.

As was repeatedly stated in the columns of St. Louis Labor, the St. Louis Garment Workers are making a splendid fight which will be continued more energetically, and with more determination than ever before. The lockout was deliberately precipitated by the Marx & Haas firm, seemingly for no other purpose than to disrupt the United Garment Workers' organization, an attempt that called forth the indignation of Organized Labor and friends throughout the land, wherever the firm had found the liberal support of the Trade Unionists.

What has been written in the columns of St. Louis Labor about the Marx & Haas lockout within the last five months, was free of exaggerations, was supported by the thousands of dollars of hard cash donations by Organized Labor everywhere.

Union men and women stand by the locked out Garment Workers!

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE LOCKED OUT EMPLOYEES OF THE MARX & HAAS CLOTHING CO.

| On Account of Central Trades and Labor Union Assessment: | |
|--|----------|
| Metal Polishers' Local Union No. 13..... | \$ 6.10 |
| Bill Posters' Local Union No. 5..... | 3.70 |
| Box Makers' Local Union No. 149..... | 4.00 |
| Hatters' Local Union No. 21..... | 1.00 |
| Carpenters' District Council..... | 2.20 |
| Commercial Malsters' Local Union No. 368..... | 1.25 |
| Cement Workers' Local Union No. 78..... | 12.50 |
| Printing Pressmen's Local Union No. 6..... | 15.00 |
| Switchmen's Local Union No. 134..... | 2.50 |
| Sprinkler Fitters' Local Union No. 268..... | 2.00 |
| Coopers' International, Local Union No. 37..... | 7.50 |
| Marble Mosaic Terazzo Workers, No. 10,263..... | 1.30 |
| Steam Fitters' Local Union No. 33..... | 7.75 |
| Sheet Metal Workers' Local Union 247..... | 1.00 |
| Book Binders' Local Union No. 18..... | 7.50 |
| Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Local Union No. 3..... | 4.85 |
| Tuck Pointers' Local Union No. 10,384..... | 6.40 |
| Lithographers' Association No. 5..... | 2.20 |
| Carpenters' and Joiners' Local Union No. 73..... | 35.00 |
| Tobacco Workers' Local Union No. 1..... | 3.00 |
| Granitoid Workers' Local Union No. 22..... | 15.00 |
| Carpenters' and Joiners' Local Union No. 1,596..... | 14.70 |
| Finishers' and Gilders' Local Union No. 41..... | 1.25 |
| Teamsters' Local Union No. 709..... | 5.00 |
| Carpenters' and Joiners' Local Union No. 578..... | 15.00 |
| Badge Makers' Local Union No. 9,136..... | .55 |
| Cement Workers' Local Union No. 79..... | 5.00 |
| Carpenters' and Joiners' Local Union No. 47..... | 15.95 |
| Carpenters' and Joiners' Local Union No. 1,329..... | 3.75 |
| Paper Carriers' Local Union No. 5,783..... | 2.50 |
| Mill Wright's Local Union No. 602..... | 2.80 |
| Sheet Metal Workers' Local Union No. 247..... | .25 |
| Brewery Workers' Union No. 21, Belleville, Ill..... | 5.00 |
| United Mine Workers No. 2219, Gillispie, Ill..... | 25.00 |
| United Garment Workers' Local 139, Denver, Colo..... | 10.00 |
| United Garment Workers, Local 166, St. Louis, Mo..... | 2.50 |
| United Garment Workers, Local 141, Utica, N. Y..... | 5.00 |
| Stove Mounters and Range Workers, No. 72, Belleville..... | 10.00 |
| United Mine Workers, Local 2707, Benld, Ill..... | 132.50 |
| United Mine Workers, Convention, Indianapolis..... | 1,000.00 |
| United Garment Workers, Local 146..... | 10.00 |
| United Garment Workers, Local 131, San Francisco, Cal..... | 10.00 |
| United Garment Workers, Local 60, Detroit, Mich..... | 5.00 |
| United Garment Workers, Local 247, Chicago, Ill..... | 10.00 |
| United Garment Workers, Local 138, Ottumwa, Iowa..... | 2.00 |
| United Garment Workers, Local No. 12..... | 7.20 |
| United Garment Workers, Local 61, Chicago, Ill..... | 32.00 |

O. W. GOODIN,

Secretary-Treasurer St. Louis Garment Workers' District Council, No. 4.

Any error in the above list of contributions should be promptly communicated to O. W. Goodin, Bowman's Hall, Eleventh and Locust streets, St. Louis, Mo.

FIND LABOR SPY IN CHICAGO STOCKYARDS.

Union Butchers Expose Traitor Kennedy in the Employ of Packing Houses.

Chicago, Feb. 9.—Kennedy, the spy employed by the packers to watch operations and developments among the workers of the packing houses, and whose aim it is to sow the seeds of discontent among the members of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, is now in Chicago, where the packers realize they must get in their most strenuous work.

It is a well known fact that Kennedy's contract with the packers is to destroy the organizations of any and all men employed in the industry. His plan of campaign is to disrupt the Amalgamated Association by organizing new unions of men antagonistic to the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers Workmen's Association. Kennedy was successful to some extent at first in New York, but he was unable to make good. The records from this affair make a good showing on paper and go a long way toward bringing over dissatisfied union workers in other localities.

Kennedy succeeded in dividing the cattle butchers at the plant of the New York Dressed Beef Company, and the result now is that these men are receiving from 50 to 60 per cent less than they did two years ago. In a letter to C. F. Smith, Homer D. Call, International Secretary-Treasurer, writes:

"Kennedy's little bunch stands ready to scab any job where men of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters are employed, and do it at lower wages and under the worst possible conditions. He is owned body and soul by the packers, and they are putting up all the money to

cover his expenses. Kennedy has been seen in the New York office of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger in conference many nights before the strike was declared off.

"Kennedy's plan of action in Chicago will no doubt be built on the same principle. The packing houses will insist on their men joining the Kennedy organization and through him they will be able to control wage scales and the general conditions of work."

WAIST STRIKE WON IN PHILADELPHIA.

3,000 Girls Return to Work Today With All Their Demands Granted.

Philadelphia, Feb. 6.—After dragging along for seven long weeks the strike of the shirtwaist makers ended victoriously today. Their demands for a fifty-two-hour week and a 15 per cent increase in wages are granted. Tomorrow 3,000 girls will return to work happy in the thought that their struggle was not in vain.

The acceptance of the bosses' offer to settle was finally agreed to at an immense meeting of the strikers at Thomashefsky's Arch Street theater this afternoon which was attended by no less than 3,000 strikers, mostly women.

The meeting was addressed by A. Rosenberg, president of the International Ladies' Garment Makers' Union. Other speakers followed. By unanimous vote the girls decided to accept the offer of the bosses and return to work tomorrow. A letter from President



COMRADE A. M. SIMONS, OF CHICAGO,

Who Will Be the Principal Speaker at the March Festival of the St. Louis Socialists, at the New Club Hall,

Saturday, March 26, 1910.

Taft to Alfred H. Love, of the Universal Peace Union, advising a speedy settlement, tended in a great measure to persuade the bosses to surrender. The letter was read by Love at a twenty-five hours' session of two committees from the bosses and the strikers at Hotel Walton. The conference was called to devise ways and means for the settlement of the conflict. The meeting opened at 6 o'clock Friday evening and did not close until 7 o'clock last night.

The strikers were represented by Abraham Rosenberg, B. Bichofsky, John A. Dyche and A. J. Margolin. The bosses were represented by M. Baber, Leo Becker, Samuel Schein and Max Clair. The strike was called on Sunday, December 26, 1909, at the mass meeting held in the Labor Lyceum, Sixth and Brown streets. By a unanimous vote it was decided to declare a general strike, and all members of the union, at that time numbering nearly 10,000, agreed to walk out at 9 o'clock the next morning. At the stroke of 9 all operators stopped their machines and walked out of the factories, taking with them several hundred operators who were not members of the union.

800 STEEL WORKERS GO OUT ON STRIKE.

Charles M. Schwab's Bethlehem Plant Tied Up—Police Start Trouble and Use Guns.

Allentown, Pa., Feb. 8.—Eight hundred men went on strike at the Bethlehem Steel Works. The trouble is a question of pay, the men demanding time and a half for overtime, evenings and Sundays. The regular day is ten and a half hours; the wages range from 22 1-2 cents to 30 cents an hour.

The trouble began yesterday afternoon when three men supposed to be the leaders were discharged. This morning 500 men walked out of shop No. 4 and 300 out of shop No. 6 in sympathy.

As the 800 marched to shop No. 2 to get the 2,000 men there to join them, a dozen policemen barricaded the doors. When a policeman clubbed a striker he was roughly handled. He retaliated by firing five shots from his revolver, but did not hit any one.

The men then assembled on a vacant lot just outside the works, where President Charles M. Schwab addressed them, declaring he would close the plant before giving in. The men then dispersed.

It is expected that because of the great amount of work on hand that the men's demands will be granted.

IN MEMORY OF BEN HANFORD.

Memorial Meeting Under the Auspices of Jewish Branch.

A Ben Hanford memorial meeting was held last Sunday afternoon at the Library Hall, on Cass avenue and Fourteenth street, under the auspices of the Jewish Branch Socialist Party. Comrade I. Turetzky acted as chairman and Comrade L. P. Pope was the principal speaker of the meeting, who spoke of Hanford's great work for the Socialist and Union movements. Comrade G. A. Hoehn delivered a short address in German. There were also Jewish speakers. Resolution in memory of Comrade Hanford were adopted.

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.

WALSH IN "CLOSED SHOP" NOW.

Ex-Banker Walsh, the former publisher of the Chicago Chronicle, for some time the leading open shop organ in the land, is now an inmate of the federal prison in Leavenworth, Kans., a "closed shop," i. e., closed to people who lead an honest life.

WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LABEL LEAGUE.

This organization is very active and its work is meeting with much encouraging success. The members have assisted in organizing hundreds of women and girls into labor unions. During the last few days arrangements have been made to extend the good work to the neighboring cities and towns, and it is expected that a good, strong Woman's Trade Union League will be organized in Granite City.

The Theatrical Brotherhood Ball

At the Coliseum last Tuesday evening was attended by fully 5,000 people who enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content. This was the 19th annual ball of the Brotherhood. There was a band of 50 musicians who kept things moving pretty lively till late after midnight. The officers of the Union are: Wm. H. Donovan, President; R. E. Gleason, Vice-President; W. J. Schmalzried, Secretary; Charles Chiel, Treasurer.

MINE'S DEATH TOLL NOW 75.

Cigarette Caused Explosion of Gas in Mexican Shaft.

Laredo, Tex., Feb. 3.—Seventy-five persons in all lost their lives as a result of the mine explosion at Las Esperanzas yesterday. There may be one or two deaths among those who are now in the hospitals.

The local authorities have made a thorough investigation and have reported to the Governor of the State. While no official report has been given out, the inquiry is said to have demonstrated that the explosion was caused by the ignition of gas from a miner's cigarette.

BAKERS' MASQUERADE BALL.

This Saturday Evening, at the New Club Hall.

This evening, Saturday, February 12, Bakers' Union No. 4 will give its annual masquerade ball at the New Club Hall, Chouteau avenue and Thirteenth street. The committee assures everybody in advance of a good time, because for weeks no effort has been spared to make this ball a decided success. Admission will be 25 cents a person. A fine souvenir will be presented to every lady.

61 DEAD NOW RECOVERED.

Rescuing Party in Colorado Shaft Find Another Body.

Primero, Colo., Feb. 3.—One more body was recovered by the rescuing party in the Primero mine, making a total of fifty-one bodies recovered since Monday's catastrophe.

Work inside the shattered mine has been made most horrible by the odor from the decaying bodies of the mules. Six barrels of chloride of lime were sent here from Trinidad and scattered through the mine passages, but despite its effect the rescuing parties were sickened by the horrible stenches.

It is believed twenty-four bodies of miners are still lying under tons of coal and rock, and some of these may never be recovered.

"Cause unknown" was the verdict reached this afternoon by the coroner's jury that investigated the explosion.

Nine witnesses were examined, including General Manager E. H. Weitzel, State Mine Inspector John D. Jones, Leonardo Virgin, the only man taken out alive, fire bosses and electricians.

ST. LOUIS BUILDING TRADES

Ask Increase in Wages for Coming Season.

St. Louis Union plasterers, painters, granitoid men and sheet metal workers and their helpers will demand from the contractors a raise in wages from 10 to 20 per cent. The journeymen have issued their ultimatum and have given the bosses until the present agreements with the union expire before the new scale of wages will become effective.

The time set for the union painters and plasterers to strike is March 1, the date when the granitoid workers will walk out is May 1, and the sheet metal workers declare they will quit June 1 unless their demands are complied with.

All of the contractors have been notified of the demand for higher wages, but only the plasterers have gone so far as to definitely fix a scale. The latter have sent to each of the bosses a printed circular fixing the new prices after March 1.

The Building Industries Association, with headquarters in the Century Building, and comprising a majority of all builders and contractors in the city, has taken up the matter of increased pay and will try to prevent the strike. Some of the members declare it an outrage, and that they will stand out against the unions. Others declare that the demands, coming as they do in the busy season, will have to be met.

F. F. Boyd, Secretary of the Building Industries Association, said yesterday that if the strike did come it would cause the contractors and builders to lose heavily, and that he feared it would seriously retard building and other improvement throughout the city.

BOSS BUILDERS WILL NOT RAISE WAGES.

"Work for Old Wages or Quit," Said to Be Their Attitude in Controversy.

The St. Louis Republic, which claims to be on "intimate terms" with the leading boss builders, publishes the following report:

"Work for the same scale or quit." This ultimatum will be the reply of the bosses to every union which has demanded an increase of wages from 10 to 20 per cent. To any others engaged in the building industries who may ask for an increase the same answer will be made.

The bosses, however, will not formally announce their slogan until after the mass meeting of contractors, February 15, in the headquarters of the Building Industries Association. To this meeting every contractor engaged in building or other improvements work will be invited, whether he is a member of the Building Industries Association or not. He will be asked to sign an agreement to make a finish fight.

The bosses affected thus far by the demands of the unions are those who handle paint, granitoid, cement, concrete and iron work.

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

Comrade Simons of Chicago Will Be the Principal Speaker at the annual March festival of the St. Louis Socialists, at the New Club Hall, on Saturday, March 26th.

PROPERTY UNDER SOCIALISM

A Reply to Attacks Made by the "Anti-Socialist Union of England."

By Fred Henderson.

I have just been reading the latest pamphlet issued by the Anti-Socialist Union—"The Economics of Socialism," by J. H. Balfour Browne, K. C.

Anyone who is acquainted with the crude appeals to prejudice, the use of the word "Socialism" as a mere missile, which form nine-tenths of anti-Socialist literature and oratory, will be prepared for pretty well anything in an anti-Socialist pamphlet; and it would seem that even when the pamphlet bears upon its title page the name of a K. C., and, presumably, an educated person, that is no sort of guarantee against the appearance in it of any of the usual clap-traps of the case for class privilege.

The particular clap-trap which Mr. Balfour Browne sets out to repeat through eighteen pages is that under Socialism there can be no private property whatever in any shape or form; that everything will belong to the cormorant State; and that if you want a needle and thread with which to sew on a button you will have to apply for it to an official at the municipal stores, and return it again when you have done with it. "The object of Socialism," says Mr. Balfour Browne, "is to do away with all private property;" and, having solemnly committed himself to that absurd statement, he goes on to make elephantine play with it, pointing out that men must have something to eat—"surely that will be private property"—and wondering how Socialism proposes to "follow the morsel into the alimentary canal."

That Ancient Poser.

Mr. Balfour Browne, if there is anything in the presumption that a K. C. is an educated person, probably knows better. But the ridiculous nonsense which he has written does undoubtedly express what is a general hazy opinion in the minds of a number of people—that what Socialism means is State ownership of everything right down to toothpicks. Every Socialist lecturer knows the man who gets up at question time with an air of having a settler for Socialists, and asks, "Will the lecturer be good enough to tell us exactly what private property would be permitted under Socialism?"—the evident intention of the question being to suggest that there can be none at all, and that you are an illogical person unable to understand your own principles if you say that there can be any. One becomes accustomed to this confusion of mind in the average non-thinking man; but when a K. C. of repute appears to be unable to distinguish between capital necessary for the production and distribution of wealth, and that wealth distributed amongst and held by private individuals for consumption and enjoyment, a word of explanation becomes necessary.

The point, of course, is perfectly clear and simple. Socialism means the organization of the national industry under public control for the public benefit, instead of under private control for private profit; the transfer of land and capital from private ownership to the ownership of the whole people, organized as a co-operative commonwealth for the production, distribution and exchange of the national wealth.

Now, just project your thought into the future, not by a leap ahead, but starting from the present moment and following the process of Socialist development. Already we have a certain amount of public organization of industry. As the strength of Socialism grows, that will grow. Public organization will steadily absorb one industry after another away from private ownership. Is it not clear that what the State or the municipality will possess, at any moment in the development of this process, will be the machinery and organization needed for the work of producing and distributing goods or carrying on services; the purpose of the whole thing being to get those goods and those services more effectively into the life and possession and enjoyment of every citizen than is the case today? By what freak of illogical misunderstanding can any man imagine that this involves any interference whatever with private property in the earnings which a man possesses for consumption, for personal use or enjoyment?

Why, the very point of our Socialist indictment of private capitalism is that it shuts great armies of people out from the possibility of having any personal possessions worth mentioning. Private ownership of the means by which the nation produces its wealth gives to the comparatively small class of owners the power of appropriating that wealth as fast as it is produced, leaving to the disinherited class only the barest living. If there is to be widespread private property in the output of our industrial machine, the machine itself must be owned by the nation as a whole. While the machine is privately owned, the entire output belongs to the owners of the machine; and the wealth of the country, instead of flowing in a life-giving stream into the homes of the people, flows into a few pools of great wealth, leaving the mass of the people propertyless at the margin of subsistence, living from hand to mouth upon wages which, like the fuel supplied to an engine, represent the unavoidable expense to their masters of keeping them alive and working.

It is not Socialism, but private capitalism, which is the denial of the right of private property to the great mass of the people; and the Socialist case is that the only way in which you can secure a widespread distribution and possession of wealth for consumption and enjoyment is that the means of its production and distribution should belong to the whole people instead of to the few. The right of personal property in wealth for use and consumption would stand then for everyone on precisely the same footing as it now stands for every man in respect of his wages; but it would be enormously enlarged, inasmuch as the whole of the wealth produced by the nation would be available for the national life, instead of being drained away, as it now is so largely, in tribute levied by the owners of our means of work.

"Oh, but," it is said, "if you permit private property at all, men will not use or consume all they get. There will be saving, and if there is saving there will be accumulation in private hands, and so you will get the evil of capitalism all over again."

The Real Evil.

Really? What is the evil of capitalism? The evil of capitalism is not accumulation. If a man chooses to live upon bread and water and to accumulate the rest of his earnings, nobody desires, certainly no Socialist desires, to question his right to do so. The evil of capitalism is that, having got his accumulation, he should be able to use it for acquiring ownership over the means by which our national work is carried on; for by acquiring such ownership he is able to compel the workers of the nation to part with their product to him to the extent of his ownership of their means of work. He ceases to live upon his accumulated earnings, and begins to live by holding up the industry of the nation to tribute in that way.

Now, truly, if there is private property there may be accumulation; but just in the degree to which the industry of the nation has come under public organization, the opportunity will have disappeared for using that accumulation so as to secure control over other men's means of work. The other men, through their organized citizenship, will own and control their own means of work, as a sane and reasonable nation should do; and they will be independent of the private adventurer looking for resourceless persons driven by necessity into selling their labor to him for less than the value of their product.

The Good, Thrifty Gentleman.

And the good, thrifty gentleman will therefore find that he can do nothing with his accumulation except use it and enjoy it. He may keep it in a cupboard and have the satisfaction of looking at it daily; but he will no longer be able to enslave his fellow men with it by controlling the means of their work. If he is a reasonable creature, he will probably, after a few years of this pastime, give up living on bread and water, and settle down to the enjoyment of his earnings, thanking Heaven that he happens to live in an age

which surrounds him and his children with such security that it is no longer necessary for him to climb on the backs of his fellows in order to insure himself against the uncertainties of life under capitalism.

Some Interesting Facts

Compiled by W. B. Shier.

The average yearly wage of the individual workers employed in manufactories of the United States is \$439—less than \$1.50 per day.

It is estimated that ten million people in the United States are constantly on the verge of poverty.

There are 1,750,000 children between the ages of 10 and 15 years employed in the mines and factories of the United States.

A multi-millionaire recently had a home built in New York city which cost him \$4,000,000. It would take a laboring man earning \$4 a day three thousand three hundred years to receive that amount in wages.

The income of one of our most prominent men is estimated to be \$50,000,000 per annum. The president of the United States, whose salary is \$50,000 per annum, would have to hang on to his job 1,000 years to be paid that amount out of the public treasury.

In 1890, according to government statistics, one per cent of the families of this country received nearly one-fourth of the total national income; the wealthiest ten per cent of its families receive about the same total income as the remaining ninety per cent; one-eighth of the families received one-half of the total output of wealth in that year; and the richest one per cent received a larger income than the poorest fifty per cent.

In the United States \$600,000,000 is spent every year on advertising. Advertising would be almost unknown in the co-operative commonwealth.

Five thousand persons in the United States own nearly one-sixth of the entire national wealth; that is, control about one-sixth of all money, land, mines, buildings and industries in the country.

More than four million families in the United States, or nearly one-third of the nation, must get along on incomes of less than \$400 annually; more than one-half the families get less than \$600; two-thirds of the families get less than \$900; while only one family in twenty gets an annual income of more than \$1,000.

Over one-half the farms in the United States are mortgaged. The aggregate capitalization of the great trusts in the United States exceeds twenty billions of dollars, or nearly a quarter of the total wealth of the country.

Six of the great railway systems control over ninety per cent of all railway mileage, and a half dozen men can fix the freight rates for the whole of the United States.

It is estimated that one million persons are constantly out of work in the United States.

In 1900 the United States census showed that 250,251 persons, or three-tenths of one per cent of the population, owned \$67,000,000,000 out of a total national income of \$95,000,000,000, i. e., seventy-one per cent of the country's wealth.

The voting strength of social democracy throughout the world exceeds seven million.

In 1906 there were 405 Socialists in the national legislatures of various countries out of 5,718 representatives.

Throughout the world there are 638 Socialist magazines and newspapers; seventy-seven of these are dailies.

In 1888 there were 2,000 votes cast for Socialism in the United States; 36,000 in 1896; 122,000 in 1900, and 408,000 in 1904.

In London one person in every four dies on some form of public charity. In New York one person in every ten is buried in the Potter's field.

In the United States 60,000 people are killed and 1,600,000 persons seriously injured every year. These accidents are largely preventable.

Consumption is a curable and preventable disease, yet 100,000 persons die of it every year in the United States.

Such is the failure of marriage under capitalism that 50,000 divorces take place annually in the United States.

The total value of all property in the United States is \$100,000,000,000, which, if divided equally among the people, would give each individual \$1,250 worth of property.

Of 700,000 people who died in Great Britain during 1907, there were 617,879 who left no property whatever. Thus it would appear that capitalism has already abolished property as far as the masses of the people are concerned.

Profit is unpaid labor. Between 1895-1900 the Carnegie Steel Works realized \$130,000,000 in profits. In 1901 alone they cleared \$40,000,000. The annual profits of American railroads are approximately \$300,000,000. In 1902 the Standard Oil Co. paid 45 per cent dividends on its invested capital.

It is estimated that John D. Rockefeller is realizing about \$2,000 every hour from his stocks, real estate and mines. Carnegie reaps an annual income of \$15,000,000 from his investments in the steel industry.

Only one-half the children born under capitalism live to reach twenty years of age.—Machinists' Journal.

John W. Kern on Socialism.

John W. Kern of Indiana, who was the running mate of Mr. Bryan in 1908, says the Democrats cannot hope to elect another President. In an interview recently he sized up the political situation as follows: "For present advantage, for the little dollar that can be grabbed and pocketed, business men, and great business men at that, are jeopardizing the principles and the institutions of their country. They are multiplying Socialists faster than are the Socialist leaders themselves. There is a dangerous and dormant Socialist sentiment in the United States that has not yet come into the open, that has not yet dissociated itself from the Republican and Democratic parties. Hundreds of thousands of sedate Socialists are still voting the old tickets. No one can tell what would happen if they should break through the traditions that now restrain them and vote the way they think is right. I am afraid we should witness a revolution; not a revolution of blood—I would not let myself believe that such a thing is possible in America—but a revolution of property."

National Socialist Platform

Adopted at Chicago Convention, May, 1908.

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

General Demands.

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

2. The collective ownership of railroads, telegraph, telephones, steamboat lines and all other means of social transportation and communication, and all land.

3. The collective ownership of all industries which are organ-

ized 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.)

A LIST OF UNION BAKERIES

WHERE YOU CAN GET UNION

BREAD EACH LOAF BEARING *The* UNION LABEL

AND BAKERY GOODS MADE BY UNION BAKERS

| | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Becker, Louis | 2330 Menard st. | Machatschek, Jos. | 1960 Arsenal st. |
| Boeglin, Joseph | 9800 S. Broadway | Manewal Bread Co | Lami and Broadwa |
| 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. | Redie, 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 Shandoah st |
| Huber, Math. | 1824 S 10th st. | Schmerber, Jos. | 3679 S Broadway |
| Huellen, P. | 4101 N 20th st. | Schneider & Son, | 2716 N Taylor av. |
| Hues, 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. |
| Laubis, 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. | 3120 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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THE DAILY SLAUGHTER OF THE WAGE EARNERS

Industrial Accidents, the Negligence of Employers and Compensation.

By Henry W. Bullock of the Indianapolis Bar.

I am told that 50,000 men marched with Sherman to the sea, but that number does not equal those who perish annually by carelessness and neglect in industrial pursuits. Mr. Hoffman, actuary of the Prudential Insurance Company, in the National Labor Bulletin, November, 1908, estimated the number of persons who die from consumption caused by dust and unsanitary conditions in factories at 69,892 annually and that of that number **22,238 might be saved by proper inspection and factory sanitation**, and in the Bulletin of September, 1908, he estimated the number of employes who are annually killed by industrial accidents at between 30,000 and 35,000, of which one-third and perhaps **one-half could be saved by a proper guarding of machinery and factory regulation**. He shows that the American rate is 3.1 killed to the 1,000, and the English rate is only 1.29 in a 1,000, and that the fatalities among railroad men in this country is 2.50 in a 1,000, and the German rate is only 0.98. He also estimates about 2,000,000 industrial accidents annually which do not prove fatal.

From the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission of 1908 I learn that for the year ending June 30, 1908, there were 3,358 employes killed by railroads and 56,344 railroad trainmen injured that year, with 406 passengers killed and 12,645 injured, and I might add that in England, with 23,000 miles of railroads, there was not a single passenger killed during that period.

The Illinois coal report of 1907 shows that for the ten years ending 1906 there had been 16,273 coal miners killed in the United States, a number almost equal to the entire force of miners in Indiana employed in 1908—19,000. Last year 45 Indiana miners met death in the pit and 827 were injured, while in the entire state 219 wage earners were killed—a number equaling the Cherry mine disaster—and 2,500 were injured while at work.

The Rev. Josiah Strong recently wrote: "We are killing more than twice as many every year as perished by violence in both the French and English armies in the Crimean war. * * * During the last ten years we have had two wars, the Spanish and the Philippine, and the aggregate losses of killed and wounded in the two were less than 6,000 men, while the number killed and wounded in our industrial army during the same period was more than five million."

Not long ago Dr. Devine of the Charity and Commons (now the Survey) of New York made a survey or investigation of Pittsburgh and he reports among other things as follows: "Destruction of the family life by the demands of the day's work and by typhoid fever and industrial accidents, **both preventable**, yet costing in a single year considerable more than a **thousand lives**"—three times the Cherry disaster.

Yet the Manufacturers' Association and others of the kind say that the sole cause of accidents is that the American laborer is such a reckless, dare-devil sort of a cuss that he would rather die than take pains and be careful. But it is known that every law for safety, health and sanitation has been opposed by the employers' and manufacturers' associations and by the railroads and factory owners. They opposed ventilation of mines, exhaust fans in factories, guarding of machinery, seats for women, child labor laws, the eight-hour labor law, pure food laws, and, in fact, everything that would stop rotten conditions that kill, maim and injure the health of employes—yet in their language "it is all the fault of the employes."

To check this loss of life and limb and in some manner to compensate the injured and dependents, labor has proposed liability laws. Last winter the legislative committee of the State Federation of Labor and the various railroad brotherhoods employed me to write a liability law. I remodeled the national law so as to apply to our state and Messrs. Edgar A. Perkins, Clarence Gaumer, O. P. Smith and others of the Organized Labor forced worked hard for its passage. One of the greatest lobbies that ever disgraced Indiana appeared. High-paid attorneys of the manufacturers' and employers' associations argued and said that if the law was passed industry would leave Indiana and the smoke of our factories would cease to rise. It was a doleful picture. By deceit, deception and political trickery they won. Both political parties violated their pledges to the people and defeated a fair and just liability law.

England and almost all European countries have passed liability and compensation laws. Carroll D. Wright, in his "Practical Sociology," page 265, writes of the fight there:

"When the English act passed, the attention of employers and employes was called to the inconsistencies of the common law rule. Many corporations resisted the enactment of laws which would tend, as they claimed, to the great increase of the expenses of running their roads and works. Much fear was expressed on the passage of the bill through Parliament that the results would be disastrous to industry and prevent dividends on the stocks of railroads. The experience under the law, however, has not substantiated these fears, while **one of its best effects has been to induce greater care in the selection of agents**. Perhaps this is the very greatest benefit that can be derived from such a statute. * * * In 1887 the Massachusetts Legislature enacted a law somewhat similar to the English statute, but much simpler in its construction. All the arguments which had been brought against the bill in the British Parliament have been forcibly arrayed against the passage of bills in this country. * * * Here, as in England, the fears of financial embarrassment or entailing expense on employers have not been realized."

While the Cherry mine disaster is fresh in our minds let us remember that the 300 dead miners are but a very small number of the vast army of men, women and children that are annually slaughtered and maimed by carelessness that could be prevented. If we had better liability laws that would hold these employers liable in damages or compensation they would better safeguard their employes. If they knew that to injure men would reduce their dividends they would be more careful. When men have no hearts or regard for life we can some times reach their purses, that we almost believe contain their souls. Commercialism must give greater respect to life, common honesty and the rights of society and humanity.

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

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

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 climax 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.

The price of a commodity may differ in various transactions in the same place on the same day, owing to this or that buyer's or seller's urgent needs, his ignorance that he could make a better bargain around the corner, or some other personal circumstance. But this is exceptional. The efforts of buyers to get things as cheap as they can and of sellers to get as high prices as they can result in a tendency for all sales in a given market at a given time to be made at the same price. We shall study only the fluctuations in such generally prevailing prices.

Cigars { PEN MAR - 10c
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ENGLISH AND GERMAN
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Of American Design



By JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

Nearly all the millinery worn in this country is designed within our own boundaries. Even the fiction of its French origin is growing out of favor. This does not mean that we owe nothing to the French, but that we could be quite independent of them if we chose and that we have designers in our midst who understand our needs and also how to design beautiful millinery, and we have come to understand this.

These very simple, very pretty and "very American" (if one may be allowed the expression) designs are pictured here. They are selected because they belong to that class of hats which the home milliner may trim for herself.

A big, rather flat felt hat in the color called "taupe"—an elephant gray—is shown in Fig. 1. A messaline ribbon in the same color is plaited about the crown and finished with a folded band. The cluster of skeleton plumes at the side is in a brilliant flame red and mounted with a cabochon in gun metal, harmonizing with the color of the hat.

There are various color combinations which can be worked out successfully in this hat and although its trimming is so simple, it is a clever and chic looking affair which one may wear with perfect satisfaction.

A velvet covered turban in dark blue figures in the second picture.

Wings of palest gray, with dark blue and iridescent markings, and having small spots or dots of black, form its trimming. The pair is mounted in the simplest manner on the crown at the left front. A jet ornament and a band of grey velvet finish the mounting.

Hats of this character are bought already covered and are to be found in a great variety of shapes. The tendency toward simplicity of trimming, so apparent for three seasons, is not only a move in the direction of good taste but an advantage to those who undertake to trim their own millinery.

A more elaborate hat is shown in Fig. 3. The elaboration appears, however, in the making of the fancy feather, not in placing it on the hat. The shape may be had ready covered in a variety of materials. It is shown in chamois skin faced with black velvet.

The trimming is a handsome semi-band made of feather breasts, a sort of bow effect, with a wing mounted at the center. These are made by the manufacturers ready to mount on the hat, which requires no other trimming.

The amateur milliner should be careful in mounting them to not place them too flat against the shape. Very strong thread should be used—long, loose stitches and the thread finally tied inside the crown.

BEST MADE UP IN VELVETEEN

Pretty Dress of Smart Design Adapted for Party Wear or for Sunday.

Nothing is prettier for a girl's smart dress than velveteen. Here we have a really smart little dress that would answer quite well for party wear, especially if made in some dainty color.

The bodice is cut with a low square neck and short open over-sleeves, and



is made up on a fitting lining to which also the skirt is joined. The neck and edge of sleeves are outlined with fancy silk galloon. An underslip of crepe de chine, with lace yoke, is worn with it; and a wide ribbon sash is tied round the waist.

Materials required: Seven yards 24 inches wide, two yards trimming, three-quarters yard sateen for lining, half-yard crepe de chine and three-eighths yard piece lace for underslip, and half-yard nainsook for foundation of slip.

New Scarfs Are Long.

Some of the newest scarfs are six yards long. They are as filmy as a veil and of course they must be arranged to give the best results.

TO PROTECT THE EMBROIDERY

Lavender Flowered Bags of Chiffon Make Pretty Gifts and Have Distinct Use.

Quite wonderful and most beautiful are the lavender flowered bags made as gifts and to hold the most delicate pieces of embroidery. They are chiffon, white with some rambling spray in pale lavender. The bag is shirred into a lavender-covered circular bottom, and at the top of its 12-inch height it is folded to provide material for a casing, folded over an embroidery hoop and sewed over it in casing shape.

There are neither strings nor ribbons, but after the work is put into the opening of the bag formed by the shirred-in hoop, the bag is twisted as it is dropped from the hands. The twist incloses the work as securely as would a drawing.

Baby's Tray Cloth.

The neatest tray cloth or tablecloth protector for baby who dines with the family is made from white oilcloth, but so covered with its own slip cover of heavy white linen as to be concealed from sight. Two pieces of hemstitched or scalloped linen—very heavy, smooth damask linen without a pattern is best—are sewn together along their edges so that there is a side opening into which to slip the oilcloth.

One will be of little avail, unless every day is washday. This little comfort is necessary in sixes, to say the least.

A Season of Rosettes.

It is a season of rosettes. They appear on hats, on coats, and on gowns, sometimes, it is true, in most impossible places. Cords and tassels are also enjoying favor again. A very magnificent mantle in bronze colored panne bordered with sable has an embroidered collar in tones of bronze and gold, and from the center of this falls a long cordellere with three or four tassels and many loops of the gold bronze silk cord.

For the Young Girl.

Very charming scarfs of generous dimensions made of soft satin and edged with swansdown are for the girl to wear over her shoulders at a dance. These scarfs are so broad that they fall well down below the waist in front and really look like a cape.

They are of satin in all the delicate tones of yellow, green, pink, blue and lavender and are also edged with mar about.

INCREASE THE CIRCULATION OF ST. LOUIS LABOR

EVERY NEW SUBSCRIBER FOR YOUR PRESS WILL STRENGTHEN THE LABOR MOVEMENT

SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS LOCAL ORGANIZATION NEWS

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

Every delegate to the General Committee must be at the meeting next Monday evening, February 14. Matters of the greatest importance to our press will come up for action. All branches should have their full quota of delegates in attendance. Big things are doing.

Query: When is "our press" not our press? Answer: When we do not own the press on which our press is printed.

Another important matter is the forming of the new ward branches. This will be taken up at the meeting of the General Committee February 14.

Tickets for the Annual March Festival will be ready on Saturday, February 12. Get a supply and help pack the place. Men's tickets, 25 cents; women, 10 cents.

Did you ever notice how eager the capitalist press is to advertise Emma Goldman, the anarchist speaker? There are some "wise" people in St. Louis who know how to use an "anarchist scare" against the Socialist and labor movement, at critical moments. The Chicago anarchist affair of 1886 was a bitter blow to the American Socialist and labor movements, from which it took long years to recover. A similar occurrence now would be worth many millions of dollars to the American capitalist class.

Again we have a fine list of subscription hustlers this week. Give this some attention and YOU will find that YOU can help. Talk is cheap—deliver the goods!

Saturday, March 26, is the date of our Annual March Festival. A. M. Simons will speak on "The Political Opportunity and Duty of Labor."

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Have been reported by the following comrades and friends: Hy. Schwarz, 5; Otto Kaemmerer, 7; W. F. Crouch, 1; Jos. Glader, 1; Emily Kientz, 2; Max Stopp, 1; L. E. H., 3; A. J. Happe, Creve Coeur, Mo., 1; G. H. Westing, 1; M. Cope, Joplin, Mo., 1; Frank O'Connell, 1; Math. Klinger, Staunton, Ill., 3; V. Schultheiss, 2; J. Friedman, 1; Carl Breitenbach, 1; M. Grossmann, 1; Robt. Poenack, 1; Joseph Hurler, 1; G. Schmutz, 1; Anton Traefel, 1; Fred Lindecke, 1; F. J. Kloth, 3; Otto Pauls, 3; M. Moin, 1. Total, 44.

To Arbeiter-Zeitung: Michael Schibret, John Hetfleisch, Staunton, Ill.; Vitus Ableitner, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Heinrich Grindler, Bevier, Mo.; August Schmidt, Easthampton, Mass.; John Holeschek, Staunton, Ill.; John Brenner, Perryville, Mo.

CAMPAIGN FUND, 1910.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| Collection, Behrens meeting | \$13.25 |
| Ninth Ward Branch | 25.00 |
| P. R. | 5.00 |
| Otto Kaemmerer | 1.00 |
| Total to February 8..... | \$44.25 |
| Previously reported | 15.95 |
| Total | \$60.20 |

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.

NOTES AND COMMENTS BY A VICTIM OF SOCIALIST IDEAS.

Editor St. Louis Labor:

Last Sunday I listened to a missionary who has labored in India. He said audiences, larger than baseball crowds in America, assemble and will listen to the missionary for three hours. (Twenty minutes oftentimes finds American audiences gasping.) Naming the place, he said: "I didn't talk to them about Christianity, that's the religion of the English, and they hate England" [because she has exploited them for years, taken their rice from them, to pay taxes, to maintain governors, soldiers and officials, and many have died of starvation there, after they have grown food on their own lands], "but they listened to the story of Jesus and His love, and went away only to return the next night, bringing others with them."

This reminded me of the story told of a Socialist meeting in New York City, that when the speaker referred to the American churches, he was greeted with hisses, but when he mentioned the name of Jesus the hall rang with cheers.

(Note: The words and statements in brackets are my own.)

Much is said about Caste in India, and it seems that extreme cruelty is often practiced by the upper toward the lower. It is not called caste here, but the distinctions exist and woe be to those who try to break through.

Last week the school teachers of Pittsburg discussed propriety of organizing, but finally decided they would not, as they belong to the professional class, and are not wage earners. Poor devils, they are salary-slaves, not wage-slaves. O what a difference, especially when their names appear on the "dead-beat" list of the Merchants' Association!

Union Bread Label.

Union Bread Label.

Grand

Masquerade Ball

GIVEN BY

Bakers' Union No. 4

Saturday, February 12, 1910

New Club Hall, 13th and Chouteau Ave.

ADMISSION 25c.

FINE SOUVENIR TO EVERY LADY.

"The public be damned." So said Vanderbilt, and so say his successors in railroad stealing, and, as a result, many of the "public demands," as voiced in two-cent railroad legislation, is brushed aside by the courts, owned and controlled by railroads. The latest decision comes from Oklahoma. Well, the public ought to be damned, and will always be, so long as they permit private ownership. [P. S.—Anti-pass legislation is allowed to stand.]

A church in St. Louis has just succeeded in getting money from Andrew Carnegie, after the pastor wrote six begging letters, to build an organ, on which to toot "Glory to God in the Highest." If I ever chance to drop in and hear the music I'll be reminded of the "Yell of Despair" coming from victims of Carnegie's greed, as they fell into the pit of molten steel! Wouldn't you, Mr. Editor, and wouldn't you think God nearer being glorified were the money spent in constructing safeguards?

Lots of silly slobbering about increased price of living. Even Archbishop Ireland had to "butt in." He says it is because American women don't know how to cook. Possibly! If so, it must be because they have to put in time playing euchre and dancing to raise church funds. The Archbishop thinks schools for cooking ought to exist. Then the common pieces of meat could be cooked to taste just as good as the best. Of course, Jim Hill and the meat packers will take care of the church, if the women and the rest can be kept from "cussing the railroads and the packers!"

The latest church census shows that there are 375,000 Catholics in St. Louis. This includes Father Phelan's "sloppy women," the bottoms gang, and the detective agency and employes, and the "scab workmen" on the Cathedral.

Protestant "business-men" held a foreign mission convention and subscribed \$144,000, and not a mention was made of removing the Ghetto. Too near home!

THE ST. LOUIS BOOKBINDERS.

Unions Get Into Solid Condition and Prospects Are Bright.

The St. Louis Locals of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders show considerable life and activity. Local Union No. 18 meets every first and third Thursday of each month at New Club Hall, Thirteenth and Chouteau avenue, where the Rulers' Local No. 32 also holds its meetings. The meetings are well attended, and much of the success is attributed to Business Agent Bro. A. P. Sovey. Union bookbinders coming from other cities will find it to their benefit to read the following rule of Local No. 18:

"Members of the Brotherhood arriving in St. Louis must report to business agent before seeking position. Violation of this rule will cause a fine of not less than two dollars."

The officers of No. 18 are: President, Vince Kuelker; Vice-President, F. W. Springmeyer; Secretary and Business Agent, A. P. Sovey, 305 Olive street; Treasurer, Wm. Gieselman. The officers of Local Union 32 (Rulers) are: President, George Hanselman; Vice-President, Wm. Ebbinghaus; Recording Secretary, John Keim, 802 Russell avenue; Treasurer, V. Lorenz; Statistician, Otto Becker; Board of Directors—George Ashdown, J. Hourigan and Rud. Bauer.

In the January number of our official journal, The International Bookbinder, Bro. C. Morris has a nice little contribution on "Socialism the Spirit of Fraternalism," which might be reproduced in St. Louis Labor. Bro. Morris writes:

"Quoting from article in the November issue, 'there is so much good in the worst of us,' etc., and that the economic fanatic and moral degenerate exploit their ideas under the guise of Socialism is to a conscientious Socialist only a proof of the genuine movement toward a better system of civilization, for if there be not a genuine there can be no counterfeit."

"What is true of this movement is true of all movements of like size. Different people are appealed to by different interpretations of economic philosophy. The true Socialist is broad enough to know and realize that a man is a fellow man and to give him credit as having his full share of gray matter. Every laborer surely wants the full product of his toil or any measure that is reasonably sure of being of benefit to his welfare. He wants the same thing as the Socialist. 'There is so much good in the worst of us, and so much bad in the best of us, that it ill behooves any of us to speak ill of the rest of us' is an excellent motto to have in mind, if it be not construed that we must not converse with each other as to our economic or spiritual opinions."

"Let us reason together and prove all things, and be exact, that we may not be misunderstood."

In two issues St. Louis Labor dwelled upon the bankruptcy of the Werner Printing Co. in Akron, Ohio, and I wish to say that we bookbinders are very much interested in that non-union firm's latest troubles. Our International President, Bro. Robert Glocking, expresses the hope that "the end is near" in the fight with the Akron concern. Bro. Frank Terry, of Akron Local Union No. 5, writes on the Werner case:

"The personal attorney of Paul E. Werner rushed into print in the local papers to explain that the labor trouble of the Werner Company had nothing to do with their present difficulty. 'Robbing Peter to pay Paul.' The outcome of this means the probable end of our struggle with this company, as it is likely that the present officers will all be forced out, and their successors may adopt a different attitude toward labor. But, anyway, with the passing of the Werner Company, as at present organized, a most persistent foe of union labor is put out of action. It has been said that 'war is hell,' and certainly a labor war of long duration, if not hell itself, is pretty close to it, and should be avoided whenever possible. But in this particular case we had no choice; it was forced upon us."

Bro. Editor, I fear my little report is getting too big, and therefore I conclude with fraternal greetings.

"UNION FOREVER!"

It is idle to say that we do not care for votes. If we do not care for votes, we would be fools to make nominations. But what we want above all is for the working classes to vote and strike and boycott and in every way act together for the immediate and the ultimate good of their class and of humanity. And we will not get that so long as we think that the way to be revolutionists is just mouth the word 'revolution' and throw stones at everybody inside or outside our party who doesn't exactly keep tune with us in the chant.

Robert Ingersoll, the great freethinker, was a Republican. Suppose that some Socialist should take the trouble of compiling a list of quotations from his writings, and the writings of other noted freethinkers who have been Republicans, would it be fair to argue from that list that the Republican party is opposed to religion? Would it be fair to compile such a list from the writings of Jefferson and other Democrats who have been agnostics and free thinkers, and by means of it seek to brand the Democratic party as an anti-religious party? Would it not be equally possible to compile a list of Catholics, or of Spiritualists, belonging to either party, and from it to argue that the party is a Catholic or Spiritualist party? Such cowardly and dishonest methods of attack are unworthy of serious consideration.

Nothing is easier than for persons who are not and never were wage-workers to scoff at the workingmen's demands for labor legislation, increase of wages, shortening of the workday, etc., to denounce these as trifling palliatives, and to call on the workingmen

to throw all this aside and "work for Socialism." But to men and women who have to work at high speed, under unpleasant and unwholesome conditions, from eight to twelve or more hours a day, whenever they get a chance to work at all, whose lives are endangered by the machinery they work with and whose human dignity is outraged by the tyranny of the employer's hired slave-driver, and who barely get enough to keep their souls in their bodies by all this toil and hardship—to these the prospect of even slight present improvement through labor union action and labor legislation is a very serious thing indeed.

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