

UNITED WE STAND

DIVIDED WE FALL

ST. LOUIS LABOR

OFFICIAL ORGAN

of the

SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS

THE FEARLESS CHAMPION OF ORGANIZED LABOR

OFFICE: 966 CHOUTEAU AVENUE.

ST. LOUIS, MO., MAY 7, 1910.

Phone: Kinloch, Central 1577.

No. 483

Removal Announcement

This Friday, May 6, the business offices of ST. LOUIS LABOR and ARBEITER-ZEITUNG will be removed to our new home, 966 Chouteau avenue, to which place all communications should be addressed, beginning with to-day.

The office force has been too busy this week with outside work in connection with the innovations and alterations in our new building, that it was impossible to get this week's financial report in this issue of ST. LOUIS LABOR. Comrades who have paid for shares or donations will please take notice. A full financial report for the two weeks will appear in the next issue of this paper.

All the delegates to the General Committee of the Socialist Party of St. Louis are hereby notified that the next regular meeting of the committee will take place at 966 Chouteau avenue, Monday, May 9, at 8 o'clock p. m.

The job office will be moved into the new building next Friday. On account of a big printing job which Mr. Morlang had to get out by May 11, the removal of the job office had to be postponed for a week.

The linotype machine arrived last week and is now being erected on the second floor of the building, over the job printing department.

By Saturday, May 7, ST. LOUIS LABOR and ARBEITER ZEITUNG will be ready for business in the new home, 966 Chouteau avenue.

The Farmer's Union Convention

St. Louis has a Business Men's League. It represents the elite of the powerful business interests of St. Louis. It pretends to protect the best interests of the community.

What the Business Men's League means by "the best interests of the community" may be illustrated by its recent "move" to give better "protection" to St. Louis by demanding that the city appropriate several hundred thousand dollars for two new militia armories and for the equipment of two additional companies of the "National Guard of Missouri."

Under the auspices of this Business Men's League a "Convention Bureau" was launched some time ago for the purpose of inducing all state, national and international societies, associations, organizations, lodges, etc., to hold their conventions in this city, to give to these conventions all the spectacular advertising that the daily capitalist press and the "boiler plate" country papers are able to give. The railroads, street railway corporation, and the wholesale merchants and manufacturers, and above all, the big hotels display a feverish propaganda for these conventions.

Thus, in some way or other, the Business Men's League succeeded in getting the General Farmers' Union Convention to St. Louis. "The biggest Farmer Convention ever held in this or any other country!" the capitalist papers announced for weeks. At least ten thousand farmers were expected to meet in the Coliseum and tens of thousands of other "country uncles" would surely arrive in the metropolis of the Mississippi valley to unload hundreds of dollars of their Republican prosperity money on the business counters of the Business Men's League patriots.

The Farmers' Convention opened its sessions on Monday morning. The ten thousand farmers failed to show up. The opening session was attended by less than three hundred people. Think of the disappointment! Three hundred people in the spacious Coliseum with a seating capacity for thirteen thousand.

One of the special features of the Farmers' Convention was the great number of speakers of "national reputation." Over one hundred of them were put on the program, and in order to give every speaker a chance to deliver himself of his oratorical display, would require three eight-hour shifts a day for at least three weeks. We are informed, however, that all the speeches, whether delivered or undelivered, will appear in print somewhere, like the speeches made or not made in Congress, appear in the Congressional Record.

It seems to be the general impression that the convention was a frost. It is a failure when comparing the attendance with the noisy advertising it received through the daily press. That this is the most unfavorable season of the year to take the farmers away from their farm work will be readily admitted by everybody, and the spectacular prophesy that ten thousand farmers would gather at the Coliseum, was irresponsible talk engineered by the Business Men's League and calculated to deceive and fool the people who believe things because they read them in their capitalist newspaper.

President Taft spoke Wednesday. There was a parade and for some reason yet unexplained there were not only a thousand policemen and detectives needed for the protection of Honorable Taft, but the Fire Chief with four firemen and hose followed the President's automobile. Whether the Business Men's League suspected that the gasoline tank might "expand," that the tires might explode, or that some other mishap might occur and inconvenience the guest from the White House, could not be ascertained.

Some of the leading men of the Farmers' convention were indignant because the Business Men's League monopolized all the honors of entertaining President Taft. This indignation was entirely out of place, because if the farmers would waste their time with entertaining the best-fed and jolliest president the United States ever had, they certainly deserved the ridicule of every honest reformer.

Monday evening President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor addressed a public meeting under the auspices of the convention, which was also poorly attended, less than 500 people being present. Had this meeting been held under the auspices of the Central

A Trade Union and Socialist Victory

BY ROBERT HUNTER

One of the gratifying signs of the time has been the joyful way in which labor papers all over the country have received the news of the Milwaukee victory.

Nearly every trade union journal has commended the work of the Milwaukee comrades and spoken of the Socialist victory there as an awakening of Labor.

There has been some scoffing, but on the whole, we may expect the labor movement of America to keep its eyes intent upon Milwaukee. And the fact is the trade union movement should have no less pride than the Socialist movement in this victory.

Nearly every man elected is a trade unionist. The Mayor is a pattern maker and several of the Aldermen are union officials.

And Labor should be especially proud of this victory because it is really the only political victory yet won by Labor in this country.

It was won through their efforts, through their own organizations and through their own votes.

The newly elected Municipal officers are no less responsible to their organizations than a walking delegate or the president of a union is responsible to the union.

Labor is going into politics very fast, but unfortunately most everywhere it is going into politics in the wrong way.

In some places it is begging this man or that man to promise to befriend Labor.

In other places it is putting up its own men in the hope of getting the Democrats or Republicans to support them, but nowhere except in Milwaukee has union labor its own political organization, its own political programme and its own political representatives.

If Pattern Maker Seidel should go wrong it will hurt the Milwaukee movement just as much as, and no more than, it hurts a union to have one official go wrong.

So long as a vigilant, energetic organization exists, the individual that betrays the movement can be brushed aside.

In Milwaukee the movement is not one of men, but of principles and of organization.

Some of the labor papers express some concern over the future of the Milwaukee movement.

They say they will await the test before expressing an opinion; but the test has already been made!

The Milwaukee movement has been undergoing a test for twenty years. Had it been willing to compromise it could have won victories long ago.

Had it only desired to elect a popular union official it could have had that empty honor a decade ago.

Had it desired merely sweet words and lip-praise, Berger could to-day have been in Congress brushing the boots of some Democratic or Republican boss.

No, the test of the Milwaukee movement was made during the long years of privation and defeat that preceded the present victory.

To-day the workers of Milwaukee know what they want and they have set out to get what they want.

They have asked no favors in getting into power and they will need to give no favors to keep in power.

They have the movement, the votes, the intelligence and the determination and when in their battle to remodel the city of Milwaukee, they meet trials and tribulations they will not be baffled.

They know trials and tribulations of old. They have met them at every step in their onward movement and as they have overcome the obstacles of the past they will overcome the obstacles of the future.

And as they have prevailed over the discouragements that come to all who fail they will prevail over the discouragements that confront the victorious as well.

Let Labor keep its eye on Milwaukee. It is an example to America of what Labor politically united and intelligently organized can do.

No Place For Union People!

Read This! Tell Others About! Don't Forget!

Now is the Time to Remember that the

Suburban Garden Management

had Non-Union Carpenters, Non-Union Painters and other Non-Union building trades men working at this place of amusement for months, under Non-Union conditions.

Now is the Time to Remember that the

Suburban Garden Management

has been fighting Organized Labor during all these many months; that the fight is still on, and the management is opposing Union Labor.

Now is the Time to Remember that the

Suburban Garden Management

is one of the Enemies of Union Labor, in open warfare against the Carpenters' and Painters' District Councils, the Building Trades Council and the Central Trades and Labor Union.

Now is the Time to Tell Every Friend of Union Labor that
The Suburban Garden is Unfair to Organized Labor!

Every Reader of ST. LOUIS LABOR will stand by Organized Labor, and as true Union Man or Woman, or Friend of Organized Labor, will repeat this pledge:

"I AM A UNION MAN!"

"I AM A UNION WOMAN!"

"I AM A UNION FRIEND!"

My Principle, My Policy, My Honor, My Interest, My Conscience, My Love For My Fellow Working Men and Women, make it Obligatory Upon Myself and My Family to

STAY AWAY From SUBURBAN GARDEN!

Every Reader of ST. LOUIS LABOR will make it his or her duty to tell Every Other Union Man and Woman, and Sympathizers within their reach not to forget to tell Everybody Else of the Fact that the

Suburban Garden is Unfair!

To patronize unfair summer gardens is in violation of Union principles. Now is the time to remember this!

Trades and Labor Union there would have been a much better attendance, as past experience proves. The sensational dinner in which this Farmers' Convention had been brought together seemed to make the organized wage workers suspicious, hence the general lack of interest displayed.

Simultaneously with the farmers' gathering, St. Louis was enjoying a whole week's baseball revival. And the Ringling Bros. circus and menagerie was in town! Plenty of shows for everybody! The general public seemed to prefer baseball and Ringling's to the Farmers' Convention.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, in his Coliseum address, repeated that he was not allied with any political party, neither was he contemplating establishing or helping to organize one. He advised the farmers to work for measures of reform, instead of tying themselves to any political party. Labor is fighting for the right to live, he said. Labor wants that right, not theoretically, but in an active realization. Labor wants more of its product, and it will get more. And when we have secured more, we shall ask for still more, he continued. He hoped the time will come when Congress will represent the people, instead of the powerful corporation interests. Mr. Gompers expressed the conviction that the Farmers' Union and the Society of Equity had done great work in the past and would accomplish much more in the future.

Whenever the farmers have another national convention they will do well to cut sensationalism and spectacular display out of their program. Whenever the people feel like having that kind of amusement, they find Ringling's and other shows much more agreeable. It was simply impossible for the delegates to deliberate intelligently and beneficially for their constituents under such conditions. The farmers could hold their convention in any out-of-the-way country town, away from the theatrical and circus shows, free of Business Men's League influence, and the results would be more encouraging for the advocates of economic and social reform.

It must be generally admitted: The Farmers' Union convention was a frost.

IT IS DIFFERENT NOW

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin seized upon the opportunity afforded by a blunder or an intentional joker in the bill providing for a municipal electric light plant in Milwaukee and declared the law unconstitutional. A year ago, or in any other city, this would have ended the fight for some time. It only gave it a fresh start in Milwaukee. Just because municipal electric light plants are only incidental to the main campaign of the Socialist party, a little thing like a Supreme Court decision does not worry them. They proceed at once to re-enact the law in a form that removes the particular constitutional objection raised by the court, and, meanwhile, they are going after that court.

They are going after it, not simply because of this decision. They are going after it as a part of the general movement against rulership by irresponsible judges.

There is no question about the law being re-enacted. It will not take another campaign to secure that. It is such a matter of routine that it will require no discussion save as to the best form to meet judicial quibbles.

A Condition—Not a Theory

By Victor L. Berger

The hand that giveth also smote.

And while John I. Beggs, Tom Neacy and the North American Securities Trust won a decided victory in the case of the electric lighting plant—the street car company, which is also owned and operated by the North American Securities Company, received a setback from a decision of the Supreme Court.

To-wit, the court held that the Milwaukee Street Railway Company has no interurban franchise, and therefore can only run city cars on the streets of Milwaukee. The interurban line is not permitted to run its cars on the streets without securing a franchise.

And it seems reasonable enough even to the common, unenlightened mind of the plain citizen who is not a lawyer that a street car company before running cars ought at least to secure a franchise.

But this also at once opens up the entire street car situation in Milwaukee.

There can be no doubt that Mr. John I. Beggs, the president of the Milwaukee Street Railway and Electric Light Company, had entirely his own way in Milwaukee until now.

Until now, unquestionably, he has practically controlled the Mayor and the Common Council, and through them the city of Milwaukee. And unquestionably the street car system in Milwaukee has been managed with the sole view of getting the most dividends for the North American Securities Trust, but without any regard for adequate service, common decency or even human life.

There seemed to be no balm in Gilead, nor any remedy in existence against the street car company.

The railroad commission seemed to be without jurisdiction—it could only "suggest." When the complaint was made that there were not enough cars, especially during rush hours, Mr. Beggs plainly stated that there were enough to suit him. When there was bitter resentment because the cars were indecently crowded, then his superintendent would set up the claim that the "girls liked it." And besides all this, the cars maimed and killed more than one hundred human beings a year.

Dividends, and dividends only, were the object. And the citizens of Milwaukee were considered solely as the natural and God-given subjects of exploitation to attain that object.

And then came the Social-Democratic victory of April 5, 1910.

Now, we know that Mr. John I. Beggs is a good business man and that he understands the art of making money. And to the business instinct of John I. Beggs we will appeal in the following lines:

This is now the situation. If Mr. John I. Beggs is not going to turn over a new leaf and take into consideration the fact that the street car company is a public utility—and that the street car service exists for the citizens, and not the citizens for the street car company, then he will have very hard sailing indeed.

He will find that he might just as well run his head against a stone wall as against the Social-Democratic Mayor and the Social-Democratic Common Council.

As I understand, the shares of the North American Securities Company fell several points the moment the result of the election in Milwaukee was known, for which drop there really was no reason. But I can assure Mr. Beggs that these stocks will fall below the freezing point and there will be good reason for it, if he should continue to set his face against justice, decency and the expressed will of the people.

Such words as he spoke to Ald. Melms some years ago, "Men of your type have no business in the Common Council," will not go with men that have been elected by 27,000 votes and over. And Mr. John I. Beggs will soon find out that he will have no business in the Common Council if he should wish to continue on these lines. *Tempora mutantur!*

However, this administration starts with charity to all and malice to none, in the words of Abraham Lincoln. And until we can get public ownership of public utilities, we are willing to come to a fair understanding with the street car company.

But we want adequate car service in the streets of Milwaukee, and not only in the columns of the *Milwaukee Sentinel*.

We want a sufficient extension of the lines.

We want a decent and clean and safe service.

Now, I am not a lawyer, and at this moment I am not quite clear in what way we can enforce the first two demands. However, I know that with the city administration in our power, ways and means will be found to enforce them, if the common sense and self-interest of the company should not be reasonable enough to induce it to comply with these demands.

Moreover, I do know that according to the decision of the supreme courts of several States the police powers of the city are sufficient to compel the company to have lifting jacks, air brakes, vestibules, fenders, and to do away with flat wheels. And we should hate to arrest a great and good man like John I. Beggs as often as the law would permit, because his cars are a menace to the lives and limbs of the people. But it will be done if it has to be done.

The health department also now has power enough under the Supreme Court decisions rendered in many States to enforce clean cars and good ventilation. And there also we should hate to arrest a great and good man like John I. Beggs, because he is causing a public nuisance and danger to the health of the people.

So much in order to have no misunderstanding right from the start.

We are willing to go half way. We want peace even with the street car company. We are willing that the company should make a reasonable profit. We are willing to give all reasonable time and consideration to Mr. John I. Beggs and the street car company to make the improvements. But to use common parlance—they've got to deliver the goods to the public.

The Socialists may be theorists, but the fact is, the street railway company is up against a condition, not against a theory.

And the North American Securities Company has not enough ready cash, stocks and bonded indebtedness combined to buy up this Common Council or to swerve it from its purpose.

SPRING OUTING AT RISCH'S GROVE.

June 12 is the date for the annual outing. It will take place at Risch's Grove, Luxemburg. The proprietor is making alterations and everything will be in nice shape for a pleasant day in the country.

The Entertainment Committee is busy with the arrangements and wants to see a big attendance and a good time for all concerned.

Facts Wage-Workers Should Know

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The working class of the United States can not expect any remedy for its wrongs from the present ruling class or from the dominant parties. So long as a small number of individuals are permitted to control the sources of the nation's wealth for their private profit in competition with each other and for the exploitation of their fellowmen, industrial depressions are bound to occur at certain intervals. No currency reforms or other legislative measures proposed by capitalist reformers can avail against these fatal results of utter restrictive legislation will arrest the natural course of modern industrial development.

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

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

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

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

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

FRANK TOMBRIDGE, President.

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

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

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

Office No. 324 CHESTNUT Street. Both phones.

ASSIST THE BAKERS!

DOES THE BREAD UNION



YOU EAT BEAR THE LABEL?

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

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

They are opposed to short hours and high wages.

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

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

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

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

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



WHERE THE Underwood Standard Typewriter

has replaced other machines, gains have been made in celerity and accuracy of work—due to the UNDERWOOD features of proven value.

Everybody ought to know what the UNDERWOOD will do when put to the severest test.

An opportunity to examine and prove "THE MACHINE YOU WILL EVENTUALLY BUY" will be afforded at any branch office

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER COMPANY

"INCORPORATED"

St. Louis Branch : : : : 811 LOCUST STREET ST. LOUIS, MO.

NEU AND LIND STRICTLY UNION.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS AND HATS.

More Union Label Goods

than any store in the city.

916 FRANKLIN AVENUE.

Hughes-Schmitt LIVERY AND UNDERTAKING CO. Both Phones. 1817-19 Sidney Street. UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER. UNION STABLE

Guttering, Spouting and Furnaces Gas and Gasoline Stoves, Washing Machines and Wringers Repaired Small Pipe and Lathe Work. Lawn Mowers and Scissors Sharpened. Phone Bell South 705, or call 4705 GRAVOIS AVE. Res. 427 GRAVOIS AVE.

Remember, no CIGARS are Genuine Union-Made



UNLESS THE BOX BEARS THE Blue Union Label

Drink Only UNION BEER

(Fac-Simile of Our Label)



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

By Insisting Upon Purchasing UNION STAMP SHOES

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

DO NOT BE MISLED By Retailers who say: "This shoe does not bear the stamp, but is made under UNION CONDITIONS." THIS IS FALSE. No shoe is union unless it bears the Union Stamp.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 Summer St., Boston Mass.

John F. Tobin, Pres.

Chas. L. Baine, Sec.-Treas.

POPULAR PRICES

UNION TAILORS

BERGER & CASEY, Tailors

Skilled Union Tailors Only Employed

705 PINE STREET

National Socialist Convention

Latest Party News From All Over the Country

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS SOCIALIST PARTY, 180 WASHINGTON STREET,
Chicago, Ill., April 30, 1910.

TO THE LOCALS AND MEMBERS

Comrades, Greeting:—The Socialist party of America will hold its first National Congress in Chicago, May 15th.

There are no political candidates to be nominated by this congress and the entire attention of your chosen delegates can be given to party affairs of greatest moment.

Organization, agitation, campaign methods, literature, the organic law, international relations, etc., may receive calm and careful consideration. The Socialist movement of America will enter a new era.

The members wanted this Congress and by two National Party referendums so declared.

The National Committee, looking ahead, on March 31st, by a vote of 48 to 1, adopted the following motion:

"That if the National Party Referendum closing April 6th decides favorable to the holding of a Party Congress May 15th, the National Secretary shall issue mileage assessment stamps of the denomination of twenty-five cents each and apportion them according to membership to the respective state organizations and locals in unorganized States. The National Secretary shall also send out a circular to the locals and members, urging them to voluntarily pay said assessment to cover the assured deficit on delegate mileage."

The mileage stamps have been apportioned accordingly, and all stamps must be strictly accounted for either by cash or stamps returned to the official from whom they were received.

You will note that this is a voluntary assessment. However, aside from the mileage, the Congress expenses will be larger than ever because the best possible facilities will be provided to enable the delegates to discharge the duties devolving upon them.

The largest hall in the Masonic Temple, Randolph and State streets, Chicago, has been procured for the sessions.

Remember, the Socialist Party blazed the way in the matter of paying the mileage for delegates to political conventions and first converted a correct principle into practice by guaranteeing equitable representation to all members, regardless of location, finances or any other consideration.

Comrades, this policy is the work of your heads and hearts; it must not be permitted to break down. However, unless there is a rapid sale and ready return of the proceeds for the mileage assessment we will not have enough money on hand at the close of the Congress to pay the claims of the delegates. This weakness must not be shown by our organization. Such comfort must not be given to the enemy at the opening of this momentous campaign.

Confronted by this situation I ask your local to sell all stamps you can and send all money you then have for mileage stamps to your State Secretary on May 10th, so that he may in turn remit to this office not later than May 12th. By your earnest and hearty co-operation you will launch the campaign with prospects inviting victory.

Fraternally yours,

J. MAHLON BARNES,
National Secretary.

National Secretary Barnes on Propaganda

To the National Executive Committee:

Dear Comrades: You will recall in my report to your committee the following appears:

"Seventeen States now permanently maintain a State Secretary and most of them one or more organizers, and by their disposition and as a matter of party policy the time has arrived when they will need little or no assistance in the way of national organizers."

"It is becoming more and more difficult to make cross-country tours for National organizers. The fact that we encounter a number of States in different sections of the country which do not allow the National Office to solicit dates from the locals direct, and because there are others who are more and more developing their own men, it is quite impossible to arrange consecutive dates across country economically."

"The feasible and most economical form of propaganda for the National Office to conduct in the future is a systematic distribution of literature. For the same amount of money which the National Office is obliged to spend to maintain national organizers in the field, millions of pieces of literature could be furnished locals at the mere cost of shipment."

These facts were brought forth again when the question of "speakers afield" was taken up and the subject was fully discussed, resulting in the following motion:

"That Comrade Goebel be continued until about June 10th in territory to be assigned by the National Secretary, provided dates can be secured."

Consequently, and in agreement with Comrade Goebel, dates were arranged for him April 12th and 13th, and consecutively thereafter from April 16th until May 17th, eight assignments being based upon applications with the usual terms. For the balance the coal centers in Illinois were selected, owing to the fact that there are 70,000 coal miners on strike in this State.

Letters fixing the dates and advertising matter had been sent all down the line. On April 18th, two days after Comrade Goebel left the office, I received a letter from him saying he had cancelled all dates after the 20th, while in the interim I had received acceptances of seven more dates, some of the locals having secured halls.

I, therefore, wrote to the affected points as follows: "We received word from Comrade Goebel to-day that he had cancelled all dates after the 20th, and had notified all secretaries to that effect. To make sure, however, that you do not make further arrangements for a meeting and have no speaker, I am sending you this notice. I regret this very much, but could not help it, as Comrade Goebel took the matter into his own hands without consulting this office about it."

I should also state that the dates, April 14th and 15th, were left open in order to enable Comrade Goebel to serve with Comrade Lewis on the Auditing Committee as per your appointment. Following the adjournment of the committee meeting, Comrade Goebel requested to be released from the auditing work and secured the consent of Comrade B. Berlyn to act in his place. This explains the fact that the auditors' report, dated the 16th, was signed by Comrades Berlyn and Lewis.

Fraternally submitted,

J. MAHLON BARNES,
National Secretary.

NOTICE TO DELEGATES.

Owing to the fact that there is not now sufficient money on hand to pay mileage both ways, and the further fact that the names and addresses of delegates are coming in so slowly, as a general policy checks for mileage cannot be forwarded in advance, and delegates, wherever possible, will pay their own fare to the Congress. By Monday evening, May 16th, they will be reimbursed by the National Office for the amount advanced upon filing a requisition on the blank form which will be distributed at the first session. However, any delegate who will need a remittance before leaving home will receive a check by return mail by stating the cost of trip one way and giving full name and home address.

At the instance of the National Finnish organization and by virtue

of a resolution adopted at their convention held in Hancock, Mich., August of last year, a conference of the delegates to the National Congress, from all foreign speaking organizations has been called to meet at 11 a. m., at National Headquarters on May 13th. To make the necessary arrangements for the conference, the Executive Committee of the National Finnish organization will meet at National Headquarters on May 8th. All correspondence relating to this conference should be addressed to Herman Louko, National Finnish Translator, 180 Washington street, top floor, Chicago, Ill.

Upon a call issued by Comrade Ernest Untermann, chairman of the permanent Committee on Immigration, that committee will meet at National Headquarters, May 12th, 1910. The committee is composed as follows: Ernest Untermann, Victor L. Berger, Joshua Wanhope, John Spargo and Guy E. Miller.

By a recent referendum in California, J. Stitt Wilson, Ridge road, Berkeley, was elected a member of the National Committee, and N. A. Richardson, San Bernardino, was re-elected to the same position. F. B. Meriam of Chula Vista, was elected State Secretary-Treasurer. Until further notice the State Office will be maintained at 591 Twenty-second street, Oakland, Cal.

Comrade Paul J. Paulsen, Rock Springs, Wyoming, by the request of State Secretary Hackenberg, has assumed the office of State Secretary pending an election to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Comrade Hackenberg.

State Secretary E. E. Adel of Ohio reports the expulsion of Frank Midney and Samuel Snyder from Local Dayton for conduct detrimental to the best interests of the Socialist movement.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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SOCIALIST PARTY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

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

What Milwaukee Socialists Will Do

By Carl D. Thompson in Milwaukee Free Press

CARL D. THOMPSON,
Of Milwaukee.

Rev. Carl D. Thompson, the city clerk under the Social-Democratic administration, in an address on the municipal program of his party before the Westminster Civic League, promised that there would be a survey at the outset of Milwaukee by men of national prominence, men of such reputation that the very announcement of their names would carry confidence in their investigation of housing problems, etc.

He said the Social-Democrats wanted the truth and by its aid would carry out their programme so far as possible against the interference of constitutional provisions, injunctions and the delay of legal processes.

One of the first things they intended to make clear was whether the water works was making \$53,000 a year profit, as they had claimed, or were not making a profit, as their adversaries in the recent campaign had asserted.

He said there was \$185,000,000 of property in Milwaukee which escaped taxation. The manufacturing plants alone would yield at the present rate an additional revenue of \$1,812,000 every year if taxed as other property is taxed. They intended to bring these facts to the people.

TO AID THE SCHOOLS.

The Social Democrats intend to stick to the international program, he concluded, and they also intend to reinforce in every manner possible the public school system of the city.

"You won't have to go to the courts to make the Social-Democratic administration vote bonds which the people have approved," he cried. "You will have to sit on the safety-valve instead for the education of the people is one of the foundation stones of our propaganda."

Penny lunches in some quarters of the city, free textbooks and more school buildings were other things which the Social-Democrats hoped to bring about, and the School Board could count at every turn, where co-operation was needed, that the Social-Democratic administration and council would give it to the limit.

He said they had their own ideas of civil service. With them it meant not only that every good man who got a job should keep it, but also that he must do the work.

TO REDISTRIBUTE THE CITY.

The wards would be redistricted and the precincts arranged so as to give every man a chance to vote. The party would fight political corruption, defend the ballot box and keep the polls clean.

"As the Social-Democratic party grows in strength, fraudulent voting, miscounts and the defeat of the will of the people will cease," he assured his audience. "We will defend the purity of the ballot with our blood, as our fathers won their liberty, even with the red flag and bullet, if need be."

He alluded to the terrific discipline of the Social Democratic organization, and said that as eternal vigilance was the price of liberty, the Social-Democrats would sit down and watch every man who came to join them—they had already fired out many such men, and could fire many more, if occasion arose and it proved necessary, to keep the party pure and clean.

"During the campaign," he said in conclusion, "we announced we had no friends to reward and no foes to punish, but a city to save and a world to gain for humanity and a new civilization. We are not considering problems with reference to to-day alone or to Milwaukee alone—we know that the eyes of the world, or of the United States, are upon us. We invite criticism and we do not fear abuse."

DISCUSS ICE QUESTION.

S. Y. Gillan, in a short speech following Mr. Thompson, said Houston, Tex., 3,000 miles from any natural ice, sold 100 pounds of ice for 25 cents in any quantity, however small, while larger amounts were sold for 20 cents a hundred, and if the consumer would go to the factory he could get it at 15 cents a hundred, while in Milwaukee the price was 30 cents. He wanted to know if Milwaukee could make money

delivering water in liquid form, why cannot it do the same delivering it in solid form, especially since the Houston plant was not a municipal plant?

Mr. Thompson replied by saying for six years the Social Democrats had gone before the City Council and before the Legislature at Madison for a city ice plant.

WILL APPEAL TO LEGISLATURE.

"Ice costs Milwaukee as much per pound as coal which is mined hundreds of feet below the surface of the earth in Pennsylvania and shipped by rail and lake to us. Backed by this victory in Milwaukee we will go to Madison again next winter and we will say to the men there, 'Give us the right to put in our own ice plant—if you don't give it to us now there won't be any Republicans or Democrats left anywhere.'"

R. C. Spencer and Prof. George A. Chamberlain of the East Side High School, spoke briefly, and the latter moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Thompson, which was carried by a rising vote.

TAFT VERSUS GRAFT

By Wm. Preston Hill

Every patriotic American citizen hopes and is naturally inclined to believe that a man who has reached the exalted position of chief magistrate of the greatest nation on earth should be and is a man above suspicion, too good and noble and true to be smirched by the foul corruption that has prevailed in our politics and high finance for years.

We have been assured by Mr. Taft's friends that he is such a man, a veritable pearl among swine, and that his honesty, frankness and fair dealing make for him a place apart from the ordinary politician.

We sincerely hope for the honor of our Republic that this is so, and that the accumulating mass of damaging facts may by some miracle be explained away and kept from engulfing Taft in graft. If this turns out to be so, then Mr. Taft has been a most unfortunate man in the selection of his associates.

There is an old proverb that expresses the accumulated experience of mankind to-wit: That birds of a feather flock together; perfectly true that you can usually arrive at a fair estimate of a man's character by finding out what kind of people he associates with. A rogue lawyer almost invariably has a rogue client, because such a client does not feel comfortable with any other kind of a lawyer, and he hunts around until he finds his own familiar brand.

We marvelled greatly therefore when the pure and honorable Mr. Taft selected as his Attorney General, Mr. Wickersham, the notorious attorney of the Sugar Trust, which was already under accusation of the gravest frauds against the government.

Our wonder was increased when the guilty Sugar Trust immediately selected Mr. Taft's brother as its chief attorney in the place of Mr. Wickersham, who was now supposed to represent the government.

But our credulity was strained to the breaking point when Mr. Taft sent a message to Congress urging it not to appoint a committee to investigate the Sugar Trust frauds, on the specious plea that it might give the guilty officials an immunity bath.

That would be too bad, of course, but if the pure and honorable Mr. Taft was so convinced that the Sugar Trust was guilty that he did not want it to have any loophole of escape, why did he not follow up his plea by vigorous prosecution? Why did he not dismiss the Sugar Trust sham, or Wickersham, and select an unbiased Attorney General to represent the outraged justice of the people? Why did he not insist on his brother severing his connection as the well-paid attorney of this monstrous conspiracy of fraud and crime?

These are questions that we would like to have answered, because this would be the course of action that would immediately suggest itself to the averagely honest man.

When we find, on the contrary, that instead of this vigorous prosecution which we expected from Mr. Taft's assumed righteous indignation, that there has been a hushing up of crimes, that the Sugar Trust officials remain unmolested and their friend Wickersham remains in charge of their prosecution, what conclusion can any reasonable man arrive at, except that Mr. Taft did not want the Sugar Trust investigated by Congress because it might disclose facts uncomfortable to his subordinates or to himself?

Whatever may have been his motives for not wishing an investigation by Congress, we can be quite sure now that it was not because he was afraid they might secure immunity thereby, because his course ever since then has been to give them the greatest possible amount of immunity.

And now these damaging facts have come to light: The scandal of the Friar Lands deal in the Philippines, where Taft as satrap of the Philippines, paid \$7,000,000 of the government's money to the Pope at Rome as a payment of the Friar's Land Claim, and a howl of protest went up from all over the islands. Even the most ardent Catholics on the islands were shocked, because they knew that the Friars did not own the lands they pretended to sell; that the only claim the Friars had to the land consisted in the fact that the Spanish Government had allowed them to collect certain tithes from the peasants which were to be expended in maintaining hospitals, asylums and other eleemosynary institutions.

Mr. Taft's answer to this protest was that he had paid the Friars only a fraction of the real value of the lands; that the lands were worth \$75 an acre and upward, and that it was necessary for the restoration of peace and security on the islands to remove this cloud on the title so that the Philippine farmers could enjoy undisputed possession.

Now we find that the rights of the Philippines are completely forgotten and that the Sugar Trust buys 55,000 acres of the very choicest of these lands, the cream of the purchase, at \$6.50 an acre, or about one-third the price Taft paid for them with the people's money. The Honorable Taft's brother is a member of the firm which engineered the deal.

Now what conclusions can anybody draw from such damnable facts as these?

The Honorable Taft placed himself on record by declaring that these lands were worth \$75 an acre and upward, and his administration sells the very choicest pick of these acres to the scandalously criminal Sugar Trust for \$6.50 an acre, and Mr. Taft's brother is the go-between in the deal!

Does this look as though the high-minded Taft were filled with righteous indignation and anxious to punish the Sugar Trust for its crimes?

Was this why he did not want Congress to investigate the Sugar Trust?

During Taft's Presidential campaign he and his boss, Roosevelt, refused to publish the contributions made to the Republican campaign committee on the ground that it might influence the judgment of the people at the polls on election day.

Sure enough. It might have had some influence on the elections if the people had known that the criminal Sugar Trust had contributed \$500,000 to Mr. Taft's campaign fund, and the Lord only knows how much more.

It might have helped the people to determine whether Mr. Roosevelt was handing us a great big fat lemon when he selected Mr. Taft as our next President, if we had known that conclusive evidence of the Sugar Trust's rascality was presented to Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft before the campaign commenced, and was ignored by them while they accepted the Sugar Trust's contribution to the Republican Campaign Fund and refused to make it public.

Was there any connection between this contribution and the failure of President Roosevelt's administration to instigate proceedings against the trust?

Was there any agreement beforehand that the Sugar Trust was to

get its money back in the shape of the best Philippine sugar land, worth more than \$5,000,000, for a nominal price?

Was it agreed beforehand that the tariff should be modified so as to admit the Sugar Trust's Philippine sugar duty free into this country, so as to make its lands still more valuable?

Was it agreed beforehand that the Trust's attorney should be made Attorney General so that he could conveniently render an opinion that the statute of limitation prevented him from prosecuting his old employers and comrades?

The organic laws of the Philippines forbids any individual acquiring more than 40 acres, and any corporation acquiring more than 2,500 acres of land.

Was it foreseen beforehand that Mr. Wickersham would be useful as Attorney General to hand down an opinion that this law did not apply to the Friar lands that the trust wanted, because, foresooth, they were purchased after the law was passed?

Another contribution to Mr. Taft's campaign fund that might have furnished the people food for thought, was that of the Guggenheims and the land thieves of the Northwest.

Did the contributions influence Mr. Taft to appoint Mr. Ballinger as his Secretary of the Interior? Mr. Ballinger was the hired attorney of these land thieves, who were doing their best to steal the Alaskan coal lands, worth billions of dollars, from our Government. The Secretary of the Interior performs a judicial function. He is, in a measure, the judge who finally decides all land cases in the department. It is strange that the Honorable Mr. Taft should select the attorney of these land thieves to decide whether they should be allowed to steal the people's lands or not.

In all these United States, could he have picked out a more biased judge for this important decision, which will determine the price that generations yet unborn will pay for their coal?

Would any man of ordinary intelligence pick out the attorney of his opponent as a judge, to render the final decision in his case?

The first act of Mr. Ballinger as Secretary of the Interior was, of course, to attempt to carry out what his old employers intended he should do when they placed him there, to-wit: To hand over to them the lands they had been trying to steal. He was thwarted temporarily in this by two honest and faithful servants of the people. This, of course, created a scandal in the Department of the Interior and the dispute was referred to the President.

What does then the pure and high-minded Taft? Does he hasten to stand by the honest men doing their duty to the Government and the people? And with righteous indignation dismiss the erstwhile crooked attorney of the land thieves?

Not by any means. He dismisses the honest men and sustains the crooks.

And so it happens that we can search the annals of misgovernment in vain to find so open, brazen, and flagrant an alliance between unjailed and unmolested thieves, swindlers and crooks of every description and the administration of the pure and Honorable Mr. Taft, made President of these United States by the Four Flusher Roosevelt, and the asinine stupidity and lick-spittle subserviency of a part of our American voters.

WHY MILWAUKEE WON AND WHY OTHERS ALWAYS LOSE

By Allan L. Benson in Social Dem. Herald

(We have no part in any question as to the conduct of a party paper in another city, but are asked to give the following space, inasmuch as it was declined with thanks elsewhere):

After a sudden change it is sometimes easier to tell where we are than to tell how we got there. Here is an instance:

A poor glazier awakened as if from a dream. At his right were eight dozen quarts of champagne—very dry. At his left were 2,000 of the kind of cigars that Mr. Morgan smokes. Reposing gracefully at his feet were a dozen bottles of stuffed olives. A little farther away were all the ingredients of a Delmonico dinner.

The glazier rubbed his eyes. The sight of such luxuries almost made his mind believe his eyes were lying. He touched a bottle of wine to see if it were real. He found it to be more than real—it was cool. Thus reassured, he asked of a man who was bending over him:

"Tell me this—who raised my wages?"

"Nobody raised your wages, Bill," was the reply. "You fell through the skylight of a wholesale grocery store."

We Socialists in common with all other Americans, are having some difficulty to account for the sudden change that has taken place in the government of Milwaukee. Like the glazier, we are unconscious of the difficulty, but the difficulty nevertheless exists. Most of us believe Comrade Seidel is Mayor because Milwaukee has been first hit by the overwhelming wave of Socialism that is supposed to be sweeping over the land. Some of us believe Comrade Seidel is Mayor because there are so many Germans in Milwaukee.

Other Americans present other reasons. Our good friend, Senator La Follette, for instance, has a reason. His reason is that Milwaukee, tired of graft, at last turned to the Socialist candidates, not because they were Socialists, but because they were believed to be honest men. He, therefore, hastens to assure the country that the Milwaukee victory was not a Socialist victory, but a victory of honest men, as against thieves.

We are much indebted to Senator La Follette for this explanation. It is something to be recognized as honest men. But we who are Socialists, know that his explanation does not explain. We who are Socialists know what a fight has been waged in Milwaukee. We know how the battle has gone on year after year, with all the patience and all of the relentlessness with which the Japs wore away the fortifications at Port Arthur. And, while we know, as a matter of fact, that the Milwaukee Socialist ticket received the votes of some disgusted Republicans and Democrats who are not Socialists, we know that the great bulk of the vote was cast by our comrades. In other words, we know that the Milwaukee victory was emphatically a Socialist victory.

We are quite clever, it will be perceived, in demolishing "explanations" like that of Senator La Follette. But are we as clever in framing an explanation of our own?

We are not. We say the country is preparing to turn to Socialism; that it is tired of the old parties.

We deceive ourselves. If the country is preparing to turn to Socialism, why in the name of all that's good and great, doesn't it turn? Why don't the Massachusetts Republican district that elected a Democratic Congressman turn? Why didn't the New York Republican district that elected a Democratic Congressman turn? Why is it that the only place that has turned is Milwaukee?

Make no mistake—this country shows no signs of turning to Socialism. What it does show unmistakable signs of doing is to turn from the Republican party to the Democratic party. And, it has done that before without doing us or the people any good.

What, then, is the significance of the Milwaukee election? Just this: The Milwaukee comrades were in a position to embrace an opportunity and embraced it. They had worked for years to do what they did that April day. They had argued when the people were in no mood to listen to argument. They had built up an organization when it seemed as if there would never be any use for an organization. They kept pitilessly banging away at the facts until the time came when the people were ready to listen.

And how did these Milwaukee comrades bang away at the facts? by mounding mightily about Marx—and nothing more? By droning of

the perfect world to come? By using words that the people could not understand?

No. By grabbing each official crook by the neck, dragging him in the front page of the *Social-Democratic Herald*, and saying to him between blows: "You scoundrel, you did this, and this and this—and you know it."

By dragging each official scoundrel into each home in Milwaukee, and pummeling him with a leaflet or a newspaper.

By making a Milwaukee fight in Milwaukee! By making to-day's fight with the facts of to-day. By fighting to-day's dishonesty with to-day's honesty, while showing how to-morrow can be made what we want it.

Opportunism? Yes, I guess so. Names don't matter much. For my part, I prefer to call it ordinary horse sense. Berger couldn't have brought the co-operative commonwealth to Milwaukee last Tuesday. He did bring a Socialist Mayor, a Socialist Common Council, a Socialist County Board, and several other Socialist officials to Milwaukee last Tuesday. I rather suspect that the inauguration of a Socialist administration in Milwaukee last Tuesday will not much delay the coming of the co-operative commonwealth. I should not be surprised if it would hasten it a bit. Do you, if you are not an "opportunist," think otherwise? Are you sorry that Seidel and the other comrades are in office? Would you have preferred that they be defeated? Would you have voted against them if you had been a resident of Milwaukee? If you do not object to the Milwaukee victory, why do you object to the honorable means by which it was achieved? And, if you do not object to the honorable means by which it was achieved, why in the name of heaven don't you do something to bring the same means into use in New York, and elsewhere throughout the nation?

Here in New York, we are proceeding as if the victorious Milwaukee campaign were a model of all that a Socialist campaign should not be. In Milwaukee they have harmony. Here we have hell. There they have solidarity. Here we have sectionalism. They fight the common enemy. We fight each other. They whip the enemy. We whip each other so badly that the enemy can't find much left to whip. The Milwaukee Socialists deserve to succeed. We don't. And the Milwaukeeans, like ourselves, have got precisely what they deserved.

I say we don't deserve to succeed. I mean exactly that. A body of men and women who cannot co-operate for a political victory, or for the purpose of publishing a daily newspaper, are not fit to teach others to co-operate. A street brawler might as well burst into a church, kick the preacher into an alley, and try to deliver a sermon on the joy of turning the other cheek. As co-operationists, we are jokes.

I hold *The Call* responsible for much of the bad feeling that exists among those New Yorkers who should be comrades. I say this without the slightest feeling toward anybody who is or has been connected with this newspaper. I believe everybody who now works or has worked on the *Call* has done or is doing his best. But the *Call* is not a success. It was started as a propaganda paper and it has never been one. Non-Socialists couldn't understand it. Thousands of Socialists couldn't stand it. Every day it has been printed, it has fallen so short of the mark that it has seemed as if the gunner didn't even know there was a target.

And, it is not pleasing to plant a seed that is expected to grow a prize grape-fruit, water the plant with your blood and tears, and, at harvest time find on the tree only a small lemon. Failure, that dries persistently on, does not make for good nature. Men who see failure come where victory was planned begin to accuse, to blame, and sometimes to hate.

I accuse no one. I blame nobody who is or has been on the *Call*. But I do put the responsibility upon the members of the association that publishes the *Call*. They have always proceeded upon the theory that it was not necessary to have anybody who knows anything about daily newspaper making to run their newspaper. Any good, class-conscious Socialist was good enough. To nobody has it ever seemed to occur that the great non-Socialist public, whom we are trying to reach, might have something to say with regard to what kind of a newspaper it would buy. Our greatest aim has apparently been to bleed ourselves for money with which to jam down the throats of the public the sort of a newspaper that we believe the public ought to like.

It is about time we woke up. The great Rip Van Winkle public is becoming restless, as it does every twenty or thirty years. During the brief moment that it is awake, before it rolls into the Democratic slough, we shall have an opportunity to be heard. A good Socialist newspaper in New York will help us to be heard all over the country.

But it will have to be the kind of a newspaper that the people who are not Socialists will want to buy. It will have to have teeth and claws. It will have to bite and scratch. It will have to get down to the facts of to-day. It cannot solely confine itself with the hopes of to-morrow. In other words, it will have to be a journalistic Berger, punching every capitalistic head that comes above the mire, and speaking in a language that can be understood by anybody.

With such a newspaper, we shall be measurably nearer a duplication of the Milwaukee victory. And, when we deserve to win, we shall win. When Berger's victory was due it came. It came not because Milwaukee is full of Germans, because it isn't. The percentage of native-born Americans is higher in Milwaukee than it is in New York, or in my old town of Detroit, where there are thousands of Germans, but few Socialists. Berger's victory came because he had hammered it out at the blazing force of intelligent persistence.

New York.

Decadent Philadelphia

By Samuel Gompers in Am. Federationist

Philadelphia, measured by the criterion of a civilized city, has once more shown herself wanting. Her supposed "better elements" have been proven to be her worst. She has exhibited in an emergency all the failings naturally consequent upon her contentedness with her chronic corruption.

A reasonable expectation in a well-governed community to-day is a street car system so planned, constructed, financed, and managed as to perform a satisfactory service for the public with fares at a just rate—sufficient to reimburse the investment of capital in the plant and compensate those who perform the work, and no more. How has Philadelphia acquitted herself in this civic duty? The facts in answer to this question we do not need to supply ourselves. They may mainly be given through quotations from business sources. A New York daily paper tells us:

The Philadelphia Traction Company is an overcapitalized accretion of overcapitalized companies. Some of its subsidiary leases are for 10, 20, 36 and 50 per cent a year, and one is even higher.

What a story this statement tells of the betrayal of the interests of the municipality by its legislators! How many blocks of stock, how much cash, what other gifts, what pointers on rigged stock market passed from the recipients of franchises to the men in Council and Legislature before this legalized loot could become a vested interest?

While such nefarious work was going on, where were the guardians of the city's civic honor? It took years of rascality heaped on rascality to bring about the culmination of the holding traction company's power to rob the people. During all that time, in the presence of a public game in comparison with which highway robbery is a gentleman's occupation, who among Philadelphia's social leaders showed himself capable of getting at the bottom of the plot to plunder the city and of rousing the public to the shame of the situation? The history of the cession of the series of privileges to the companies is a valid indictment of the capacity and honor of every Philadelphia prominent in its politics or business who did not raise his voice, and make it heard, at every stage of the disgraceful proceedings.

Summed up, Philadelphia's decadence shows: Loss to the transit company of \$2,500,000, as shown in its going to the money market seek-

ing that sum. Losses to the business interests in general of other millions. Losses to the wage workers of sums enormous to them. Morally, a loss to the reputation of Philadelphia, quite irretrievable.

The newspapers of the country published on the morning of April 15 the following dispatch from Philadelphia:

The committee of nineteen, composed of representatives of the striking motormen and conductors from each of the barns of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, met to-night and voted in favor of accepting a settlement offered by the company through representatives of the American Federation of Labor.

The terms of the settlement are * * * the company agreed to take back all the strikers and to guarantee them \$2 a day until regular runs could be obtained for them. The cases of the 174 men whose discharge precipitated the strike on February 19 will be submitted to arbitration. The vote on an offer of settlement of the strike came as a great surprise, as it was generally believed that all negotiations were at an end. Since the beginning of the strike twenty-eight persons have been killed by trolley cars. These accidents, the strikers claimed, were caused by inexperienced motormen.

Mayor Reyburn visited the northeastern section of the city to-day for the first time since the beginning of the strike. Accompanied by President McCrea, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and other railroad and city officials, the Mayor went on a special train to inspect improvements which will do away with grade crossings. At numerous points in Kensington, where the train stopped, the Mayor was recognized and jeered and hooted.

The inspection trip was cut short.

What a condition of affairs must obtain in a city when its chief magistrate is so thoroughly despised by the people that he cannot appear in public without being jeered and hooted by them.

In dealing with its street-car problem, Philadelphia has been recalcitrant to herself. She was and is wasting millions yearly in authorizing the bad service and the present fares of the company. She has confessed herself before the whole world as in a state of arrested development—in her indifference for her wage-workers, in her harboring strike-breakers, in having an inefficient police, in being governed by a corrupt political machine, in not having in this last social crisis brought to the front a single man of brain, heart, and nerve to lead in retrieving her from her disasters and her deserved humiliation and disgrace.

Electricians of Kansas City

Are Issuing an Appeal for a Joint Convention to be Held in June

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS LOCAL UNION, No. 124.

Kansas City, Mo., April, 1910.

To All Local Unions of the I. B. E. W.—Greeting:

At a regular meeting on the 12th inst., a resolution was presented and unanimously adopted, that we petition our General Secretary for a Special International Convention to be held at Springfield, Ill., June 27, 1910. We are under the impression that like steps are being taken throughout the seven executive board districts. If as yet the proposition has not been submitted for your consideration get in on this any way and petition your general secretary without further delay. The idea is simply this: That both factions petition their respective general secretaries for a special international convention to be held at Springfield, Ill., June 27, 1910, and then, and only then, will we be nearing an end to this long continued controversy, that has cut our strength in two and threatens to eventually disrupt our Brotherhood. As the matter now stands we are even farther from peace than we were in the fall of 1908.

Both A. F. of L. conventions that have considered our case, the arbitration committee and practically all who knew of our present predicament declare that a joint convention, is absolutely necessary to restore unity, harmony and peace in our ranks. When the delegates of both factions assemble in their respective conventions steps can then be taken to amalgamate the two delegations into a joint convention, then we can handle our own trouble.

Brothers, the A. F. of L. has been considering our case for nineteen months and the special committee of arbitrators have been on the job since last November and have demonstrated their inability to regulate our present international differences. It is clearly a question for the rank and file to settle, and the only possible way is through the holding of a joint convention.

The proposed plan seems to be the only successful solution to our getting a joint convention, so let us get busy without further delay or the funds that our organization has accumulated will go to pay high-priced lawyers for opinions; to defray court costs; decisions, etc., instead of being expended to build up a larger, stronger and better brotherhood. If this proposition meets with your approval act on it at once. In either case communicate with us relative to this matter at your earliest convenience and oblige.

We understand that the Reid-Murphy faction are strong for a joint convention.

We feel like meeting anyone half way. Local Unions No. 124 and No. 19 have already petitioned and the question will be taken up with other local unions in this district this week. Hoping this plan will meet with your approval and that an amalgamated brotherhood will be effected as a result, we beg to remain fraternally yours,

J. C. JOYCE, President,
A. J. WINNIE, Secretary,
C. F. DROLLINGER, B. A. & F. S.
McNulty Faction.

(Seal.)

CIGAR MAKERS' SHOWING

The annual financial report of the Cigarmakers' International Union for 1909 has been published and proves very gratifying.

The report, recapitulation, and table of benefits shows the entire financial transactions of the International Union.

Prior to 1886 \$4 per week was paid for strike benefit until the strike ended. Commencing January 1, 1887, one term of the out of work benefit was cut out, otherwise there has been no material change in the payment of benefits.

While the general fund shows a loss or decrease of \$33,776.36, it was due to the continued depression in trade which is proven by the amount of out-of-work benefits paid, which amounted to \$76,107.25. The amount expended for out-of-work benefits in a normal year of trade conditions in 1907 was only \$10,497.50. The amount expended in 1908 for this purpose was \$101,483.50. The table and recapitulation show that the decrease in the general fund was due to the depression in trade and the extra amount expended for out-of-work benefits. Since this money went to relieve the distress of worthy members, who were out of work, no one will regret its expenditure, especially since such a formidable sum left and the prospects indicate that for this year the fund will show a balance to the good or gain side of the ledger. The amount expended for strike benefits dropped from \$32,000 in 1908 to about \$20,000 in 1909, and is gratifying, showing that despite the unsatisfactory condition of trade very few attempts at reductions of wages to resist was made. The amount expended for sick benefits shows the usual annual increase of from \$184,755.09 in 1908 to \$186,088.28 in 1909, although the increase in this connection was less than it has been for a number of

years. The expenditures for death and disability benefits increased from \$220,979.71 in 1908 to \$238,284.47 in 1909, showing an increase of \$17,304.76. The steady increase in the amount expended for this purpose is accounted for by the fact that each year more members are entitled to the full benefit of \$550 and to the fact that a considerable sum is required to meet the disability claims. During the last eleven years the death and disability benefits have increased \$143,344.64.

The total amount paid for each benefit since the adoption of the benefit system was: Traveling loan benefit, \$1,180,604.83; strike benefit, \$1,211,907.23; sick benefit, \$2,909,434.88; death benefit, \$2,366,863.21; out-of-work benefit, \$1,266,865.36.

The total benefits paid during the year 1909 were \$562,963.92 and the grand total of benefits paid since the chain of benefits system was adopted November, 1879, or in 30 years and two months, is \$8,935,765.51.

One extremely gratifying fact is the substantial gain in membership. Despite the unsatisfactory condition of trade which remained with us the greater part of the year the membership increased from 40,354 thirty cent members, in 1908, to 44,414, thirty cent members, in 1909. The membership all told, including the 15c, 20c and 30c members, is 51,477. Compared with 18 years ago and counting only the active members, the gain in membership has been just 21,348, or nearly 100 per cent.

BETHLEHEM STRIKERS EXPRESS DISCONTENT

Greatly Dissatisfied With Position Taken by Ministers' Association in Backing Steel Company President

Allentown, Pa.—There is considerable dissatisfaction at South Bethlehem on the part of the striking men at the steel trust plant toward the ministerial association committee which took the position of the trust with reference to Sunday work.

In a lengthy report the committee states: "An interview was first had with the president of the steel company and the cordial assurance was received that the attitude of the company is to discourage Sunday labor, and to reduce the same to the lowest minimum consistent with the necessary work that must be done at such a plant on Sundays and holidays, and must, therefore, be viewed as work of necessity.

"A statement was accordingly sent to the bulletin of labor signed by virtually all the ministers (twenty-two) of the Ministerial Association, setting forth their views on the Sabbath question and expressing their cordial confidence in the president of the steel company."

David Williams, chairman of the executive committee of the strikers, makes the following statement and comment on the position taken by the preachers' organization:

"This strike, starting February 4, was caused by the discharge of three machinists, who refused to work overtime at night. One machinist had been discharged a short time before for not working on Saturday morning. This man stayed home on Saturday, so that he would not be compelled, or, to use Mr. Schwede's word, 'tempted' to work on Sunday. Upon his reporting for work Monday he was discharged. About one year ago five machinists were discharged in this same department for protesting against being compelled to work overtime on Sundays.

"We are charged by these ministers with trying to create a condition favorable to the organization of a union. If that is their opinion about the strike, we must ask them whether they took the same course, and consulted Mr. Schwab, that they took with the United States government investigating committee. Is not the Ministerial Association a ministers' union. Are they not organized to obtain greater individual benefits from their organization? Is it right for ministers to organize, but wrong for workingmen? The trouble with the members of the Ministerial Association, Law and License League, Commercial League and Bar Association is that they see the necessity for organizing to protect their own interests, but when workingmen are forced to organize in order to have Sunday off to worship God as they see fit their organizers are denounced as agitators.

"We are out for increased wages, shorter hours and the abolition of Sunday work, no amount of persecution will stop our movement."

Ten Hour Law Constitutional

So Decided by the Illinois Supreme Court

FOR THE PHYSICAL AND MORAL WELFARE OF THE ENTIRE COMMUNITY, COURT HOLDS EMPLOYERS SHOULD BE RESTRICTED.

The law prohibiting the employment of women in factories, workshops or stores more than ten hours in any one day was declared constitutional by the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois.

While such a decision by the Supreme Court has been expected by union people everywhere, who realized that the finding of this court would be based somewhat upon the precedent established when the United States Supreme Court held the Oregon eight-hour law constitutional, yet the announcement of the decision yesterday caused many expressions of gratification among the laboring people of this community.

The ten-hour law for women workers was first placed upon the statute books of Illinois by the Forty-sixth General Assembly, who passed the bill in May, 1909. It was signed June 15 by the Governor and became operative on July 1, 1909. The passage of the bill was secured only through nine weeks of constant work by a lobbying committee of women, headed by such well-known trades unionists as Mrs. Raymond Robins, Agnes Nestor, Elizabeth Maloney, Arona Willard, Mary McEnerney, Lulu Holley, Mary McDowell and others. Miss Jane Addams and Miss Anna Nicholes in their able way argued before the assembly for the shorter workday. The manufacturers of Illinois bitterly fought the passage of the measure through their organization, the Illinois Manufacturers' Association.

After the law became operative on July 1, 1909, the Manufacturers' Association determined to test the validity of the law and used W. E. Ritchie, a paper box manufacturer of Chicago, as the tool with which to accomplish their purpose. The Ritchie box factory employs a large number of young girls and some not so young. It works them long hours at starvation wages, and when a move was made last fall to improve the conditions under which these girls worked, an injunction was secured by the firm preventing trades union sympathizers from talking to their help.

The case was finally carried up to the Supreme Court, where Louis Brandeis, of Boston, prepared the brief for the workers. He was the lawyer who handled the Oregon case some three years ago and won, and his knowledge of affairs bearing upon the situation was indeed valuable.

This city had a conspicuous part in arousing public sentiment on the question. The effort to have the law set aside was denounced by the Baptist State Convention, while it was in session here and was one of the big guns fired in behalf of the law.

Then the Trades Assembly took the matter up and in co-operation with the Socialist Club, the Y. M. C. A. and the Men's Brotherhoods of all the churches made it the occasion of one of the great Sunday meetings at which there was a large representation of the men and women of the city, and at which Mrs. Raymond Robins, one of the gifted women of Chicago, spoke. At this meeting a ringing resolution

in favor of the law was adopted and the court was asked to look at the question from the viewpoint of the public good.

The city press took keen interest in the law and for the sustaining of it. The women of the city were particularly interested, and this movement in behalf of their sisters who work in shop, store or factory extended all over the State.

The women workers enjoyed an eight-hour day for a short time in Illinois fifteen years ago. Our Legislature, on June 17, 1893, passed a bill limiting the hours of employment for women in any factory or workshop to eight hours per day.

The validity of legislation limiting the hours of working women was established by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Muller v. Oregon (208 U. S. 412), February 28, 1908, it being unanimously decided that the reserved legislative power of a state of this Union extends to the subject of regulating the working hours of women in certain lines of employment.

For the Garment Workers

Committees on the Road in Behalf of Locked Out Union Men and Girls of Marx & Haas Clothing Co.

Kate Hurley and Fannie Sellins in Kansas City

"War is hell!" said old Sherman. It is true.

The same may be said of most of the big strikes and lockouts. They are expensive, but when they come the battles must be fought.

The lockout of the St. Louis Garment Workers is a war forced upon them by the ill-advised Marx & Haas Clothing Company on September 13, 1909, nearly eight months ago. It is a war which has been fought bravely by Organized Labor, and which cost the United Garment Workers many thousand dollars.

But the Garment Workers had not been looking for war; they wanted peace. However, Marx & Haas insisted that there shall be war. And there was war! There has been war for the last eighteen months, until the field of operation extends over all the Middle West and the Pacific States.

And this war will be continued until Marx & Haas come to the conclusion that after all it is the best paying policy to live in peace and harmony with Organized Labor.

The Marx & Haas Clothing Company has undoubtedly found out by this time that "War is Hell!" and that the Citizens' Alliance Union-haters, with all their anti-boycott and injunction methods cannot protect the firm against heavy losses.

The Kansas City Post of April 30 published the following report:

MAINSTAYS OF GARMENT WORKERS' UNION VISIT MERCHANTS IN BOYCOTT'S INTEREST.

WORKERS OUT EIGHT MONTHS.

PRECEDE SALESMEN INTO SMALLER TOWNS AND PREACH DANGER OF SWEATSHOP.

Misses Fannie Sellins and Katherine Hurley, representing the striking garment workers of St. Louis, arrived in Kansas City this morning to solicit money for aid to the strikers. They are visiting the principal cities of the country, presenting the claims of the garment workers and urging labor unions particularly to help with donations.

Miss Sellins, president of the St. Louis union, is a dark-eyed young woman, with the energetic personality of an enthusiastic reformer. She has been the life of the Garment Workers' organization for over nine years.

Her companion, Katherine Hurley, left the ranks of garment makers several years ago, but when she saw she could help her old-time companions she threw herself into the work with an energy equaling her friend's. Since the lockout these two girls have virtually supported the union. They frequently address as many as six labor meetings in one day.

Their work is not altogether concerned with collecting money. They look after the interests of their organization in many other ways.

"We have made nearly all the small towns in Northern Missouri in advance of the clothing drummers," says Miss Sellins. "And persuaded the small storekeepers that there is danger in nonunion sweatshop goods. In this way we hope to show the organization of manufacturers fighting us that it is better to employ organized labor in sanitary surroundings."

The two girls feel that the future of organized labor will be greatly influenced by the result of this garment makers' strike. It was brought about eight months ago, they say, by a deliberate effort of the manufacturers to break up the garmentmakers' union by the lockout and boycott. Since that time less than twenty of the original 600 strikers have returned to work.

After completing their work in this city the young women expect to make a trip through the Western States. They will leave about May 6 for Omaha.

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.

PIERPONT AND HIS ANNA

HER FATHER'S DAUGHTER.

CHAPTER I.

New York Tribune of January 22, 1910.

The opening gun in Miss Anne Morgan's campaign for a new trade union movement was fired yesterday morning by Mrs. Eva MacDonald Valesh, who, in a speech before the Woman's Forum, at No. 23 West Forty-fourth street, said the Socialists were using the shirtwaist strikers for their own "dangerous purposes." The speaker charged that the Woman's Trade Union League was "full of socialism, masked by its perfunctory interest for the strikers."

"Do you want to go on record as saying that?" demanded a woman in the audience.

"I do, and I'll write it down if you like," said Mrs. Valesh.

The speaker began by criticising the executive committee of the shirtwaist strikers for turning down an offer which, she said, was made through her informally by the Associated Waist and Dress Manufacturers.

"It was made informally, but I was assured that the organization would stand by it if the strikers agreed," she went on. "The manufacturers proposed to submit the difference to a committee to be composed of either Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell or any labor leader they might name, a representative of the manufacturers, and a third man to be designated by the other two. The strikers' committee refused to consider any overture but one agreeing to the closed shop."

"What is that strikers' committee? Eighteen men and two girls were present the day I saw them—the men all Socialists, connected with the trade perhaps, but ignorant of what the girls want. And to show you the feminine viewpoint, those girl strikers are actually grateful to the men who are using them for their own purposes. 'It's so nice of the men, who know so much more than we, to serve on our committees,' they say."

"I propose," Mrs. Valesh went on, "to start a campaign against Socialism. This strike may be used to pave the way for forming clean, sensible labor unions, and I want to enroll every woman of leisure, every clubwoman, in the movement. The existing unions aren't doing what they ought to stem the tide of Socialism in this country. The Woman's Trade Union League is dominated by Socialism, though I won't deny they have helped the shirtwaist strikers some."

"Socialism is a menace, and it is alarming to one who has been, as I have, away from New York for some years, to come back and see how Socialism has grown here. I've been down to Clinton Hall, and I am terrified at the spirit that fills the people who congregate there. There's nothing constructive about Socialism. It just makes those ignorant foreigners discontented, sets them against the government, makes them want to tear down. And the Socialists are using the strikers."

"How about the suffragists?" demanded Mrs. William H. McCartney.

"That's different," said Mrs. Valesh. "The suffragists have used the strikers, but they've helped them, given them spiritual vision, and, besides, the suffragists say frankly to the strikers, 'We want votes for women,' while the Socialists veil their purposes under all sorts of pretences. It's to the interest of the Socialists to foment trouble, and they are constantly saying to the girls out on strike, 'Keep it up as long as the money flows in.'"

Miss Morgan's name was not mentioned during the meeting, but Mrs. Valesh said afterward that she might be considered as representing Miss Morgan.

HIS DAUGHTER'S FATHER.

CHAPTER II.

(Detroit Evening News.)

After unions are crushed? Nine years ago, so the story runs, J. Pierpont Morgan, during the adjustment of the steel workers' strike of 1901, in a burst of rage said to Theodore Shaffer, then President of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers:

"I'll smash your union for this!"

There is another strike in progress in the mills of the United States Steel Corporation now, and not a union man is at work in any of them. Morgan has driven the union out, just as he vowed he would drive it from shops which employed about 130,000 men, most of them skilled mechanics. In 1901 there were 60,000 union men in the steel mills and 40,000 others workers were non-union, "Morganized" men. In 1906 the same mills were employing 21,000 union and 87,000 non-union men. In the early part of the present year the figures stood at 8,000 unionists and 119,000 non-unionists. When these 8,000 men struck against a reduction in wages, the steel corporation declared that the fifteen mills in which the men struck would hereafter run as "open shops." The affected mills are in Newcastle and Sharon, Pa.; Wheeling, W. Va.; Martins Ferry, Bridgeport, Piqua and Struthers, Ohio, and Elwood, Anderson and Gas City, Ind.

If the trust is able to defeat these 8,000 men, Morgan will have kept his word. The union will be smashed in the mills of the steel trust. When this job is completed Mr. Morgan will be able to say just how many nickels and dimes per day he will pay to each of 130,000 men without the fear of interference. Unorganized, the men will not be able to force wages upward toward the rising cost of living. True, if they don't like conditions and pay in the mills they may hunt work elsewhere. But if they try to find employment in independent mills they will simply glut the market with surplus labor and compel lower wages thereby. If they go into other lines of employment they must leave all their previous skill and experience behind them and begin in the apprentice class—and that won't raise their wages. There will be nothing for these men to do but to accept the conditions and make the best of them—or perhaps join the ranks of Socialism and revolution.

The steel trust, with its heel on the necks of 130,000 men, will more than ever be able to dictate legislation in the national congress for its own benefit, make such prices for its products as it pleases and devise such snares as it may deem surest to crush competition. More than ever will it furnish an example to the whole people of what to expect from unbridled corporation greed and power—and perhaps the crushing of the union to gratify the spite of J. Pierpont Morgan may some day arouse the whole people to apply the pulverizing power of the law to his and other like corporations.

The crushing out of unionism may precipitate greater dangers in this great American Republic than are even dreamed of by the Morgans, the Parrys and the rest of the industrial Napoleons who are opposed to the only organizations which now voice the protests of the great, toiling industrial army.

A COMRADE'S HOUSE HIT BY LIGHTNING

During a severe storm in the Southwestern part of St. Louis the house of Comrade Henry Fete, 6838, Arthur avenue, was hit by lightning, at 4:45 a. m. Mr. Fete, who was asleep on the second floor with his 20-months-old daughter, Alma, in his arms, was stunned by the bolt, while the baby was not even awakened.

The lightning struck the chimney and sent the bricks tumbling into the basement. The bolt traveled down into the kitchen, thoughtfully extinguished the jets of a gasoline stove before knocking it over, and then started a washing machine to running madly in the cellar.

Mrs. Fete, who was cooking at the stove, was uninjured, and thought an earthquake was in progress. She ran upstairs to awaken her husband, and found him unconscious. She wrapped the baby in a

blanket and dragged Fete downstairs and to the home of William Kramer, 6810 Arthur avenue.

The house was ablaze when Mrs. Fete succeeded in removing her husband and child to safety. The fire apparatus struggled out through the mud, and were just in time to prevent the total destruction of the house. Only a shell was left standing, and the flames destroyed that part of the roof which the lightning had not smashed.

The loss was \$2,200 to the house and \$600 to the furniture, partly covered by insurance. Fete recovered from the shock in an hour. He is a machinist for the Terminal Association.

Mothers of Multitudes

MAY BEALS-HOFFPAUIR.

It was about seven years ago on my first trip in the mountains of East Tennessee that I saw for the first time a mother of sixteen children. Never shall I forget her face and voice.

We had been driving all day through the beautiful mountain scenery; sometimes along a winding river, under beetling crags; sometimes hemmed in by rocks and trees on all sides; sometimes looking down from a high point, "ringed by the azure world." And our friend who was conducting the party, a dear old physician who had given up brilliant prospects in his youth for the sake of educating mountaineers, had been entertaining us with the cream of his own widely varied experiences, the romance of Indian legends, and the no less interesting facts of his adventures with indigenous plants and local geological formations.

When we stopped for the night at a mountaineer's cabin, I came down to earth with a thump. The cabin was larger and better than the average, but the woman who came out to meet us was wrinkled and withered and older in appearance than many women of eighty, though she was not half that age. And her voice! I could not believe at first that it was a human voice. It was so cracked and dissonant, more plaintive than a parrot's voice, more like the creaking of a door upon unoled hinges. I looked around involuntarily for a parrot, and then, remembering that there could be no parrot so far in the "back mountains," looked for a raven, having heard that ravens have been taught to speak.

But the voice came from the withered little shell of a woman, who had given her strength to her children. Even the youngest of her children were plump and pink-cheeked. But the woman—what could the woman be?

Those who glibly denounce race suicide should go where it is unknown, and view the wrecks of womanhood who have mothered fourteen, twenty, even in some cases twenty-three or four children. I think they would come to the conclusion that race suicide should be reformed, not abolished.

The best argument that has ever been brought against Socialism is that "the mighty instinct of reproduction and its consequences, the tendency to multiply with great rapidity," would sooner or later "re-introduce the cosmic struggle * * * not merely for the commodities but for the means of existence." That is, when the population reaches the limit of possible expansion, the surplus members of society must be disposed of somehow; or the fierce struggle for existence must recommence and change the peaceful industrial state back to the old order of senseless competition.

Huxley suggests that this difficulty might be met by the "systematic extirpation of the superfluous." The hopelessly diseased, the infirm aged, the weak or deformed in body or mind, would be put away, as the gardener pulls up defective and superfluous plants, or the breeder destroys undesirable cattle.

It would be far more economical, not to say more humane, to prevent the production of these undesirables, than to destroy them. Race suicide is not a solution of the problem, though the mere diminution of quantity means an improvement in quality. This is woman's problem, and by far the most important problem of the future.

The check on reproduction and its consequence, over-population, must eventually be intelligence, not war, pestilence and famine—not abortion.—Progressive Woman.

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Enz, Aug.	6700 S Broadway	Michalke, F. L.	1901 Utah st.
Flabb, Julius.	1301 Wyoming St.	Mueller, Fred	2012 Gravois av.
Fischer, Wm. F.	5600-Compton Ave.	Nichols, E. S.	4136 N Newstead s
Foerster, Chas. J.	5228 Virginia av.	Nowack, Frank R.	616-18 Louisa Ave.
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TWO LITTLE HEROINES

The Progressive Woman

I have listened to all the speakers and I have no patience for talk. I am one who feel and suffers for the things pictured. I move that we go on a general strike.—Clara Lemlich at the famous Cooper Union meeting.

The spontaneous strike of 20,000 shirt waist makers in New York City was the greatest event in the history of woman's work. The majority of the strikers were mere girls, few of them over twenty years of age. They had no "great" leaders, but among them were individualities strong enough and great enough to hold a place in the history of our country's industrial development. Two of these were Fannie Zinscher and Clara Lemlich. The following from *The Survey* is a sketch of the lives of these two brave little girls:

I have two pictures of Fanny Zinscher in my mind, one as she came from Russia at fourteen, fleeing from persecution to free America, with round cheeks, smiling, irresponsible lips and clear eyes full of interest and delight in living; the other after five years of American freedom, with sad sweet eyes whose sight was strained by the flashing of the needle and by study late at night, mouth drooping with a weight of sadness and responsibility and an expression of patience and endurance far beyond her twenty years.

She came a little high school girl from Kishineff to San Francisco. She did not know what work for wages was, but she and her brother four years older had to turn to and support a mother and a little brother. Three hundred power machines in one long room of the garment factory welcomes this little human machine-in-the-making. The roar and flash of the needles terrified her. She tried to work, but her nerves went more and more to pieces, her frightened eyes failed to follow her fingers as they guided her work and the second day she slit a finger open and was laid up for three weeks. When she returned she could adapt herself no better to the nervous strain. At piece work she could earn little over \$1.00 a week, until a kind forewoman removed her to a smaller room where in time she rose to five dollars.

To the older generation among the Russian Jews the hardest thing of all about America is to find that they can take no part in industry; that it is only their little children, cherished and protected by their patriarchal institutions at home, who are quick and "smart" enough to be used in our industries. For the 16 years of her widowhood Mrs. Zinscher had supported her family in Russia trying to give them a fair start in life, and now after six months in California she felt that the fear of persecution at home, near relatives and friends, was not so deadly for her children as the machine, with no hope, even, of better things to follow. With what remained of the money she had brought to America she came east to sail, only to learn that a second massacre of her race was going on at Kishineff. So the two children settled down again to the machine and in a year the third boy took up the work.

But they wished for something better and studied at night for the regents' examinations. The older brother matriculated at a dental college and has been studying for eighteen months. Fannie passed her examinations a year ago, but the strike came and the money went and it will be back to the machine again when the strike is settled, not to save for the future, but to make up arrears of debt. The younger brother, a tucker on undergarments, is laid off now as his employer fears the strike will spread to his trade, and so refuses to cut out new work. That is the situation as it stands to-day.

In the four years preceding the strain was continuous—to adjust oneself to mechanical work at a high tension all day and then turn to mental work at night and all Sunday. And during that time distress and worry of mind were seldom absent. The student frequently lost her place because school prevented her from working the prescribed number of hours a day—that is, from 8 a. m. to 8:30 p. m. for about six months in the year, and Sunday from 8 to 1, or sometimes to 5. For the same reason her pay was small, even when she had work. The position she held when the strike began, making nine dollars a week for the long day—tucking 2,200 yards a day, for which she should have received \$13.20 at the piece wage scale of \$2.20 a day—and planning to save for study.

Perhaps during her years of night school she had had no time to notice conditions in the shops. Now she was free to observe, and what she saw of petty persecution, speeding and overwork made her join the union, made her bring her friends in with her. The spirit spread until 140 out of the 165 in the shop during the slack season were organized. The union, Fannie Zinscher believes, is the only possible way of protecting the factory worker, for, she says, the factory inspector is regularly duped; girls are primed how to answer his questions, and the forewoman is on hand to see that they say the right thing; girls under age are hidden away in closets or under tables, and, in general, the law is never violated in any respect so far as the inspector can find out.

In the recent strike Fannie was arrested for speaking to one of the pickets. The officer pinched her arm black and blue as he dragged this dangerous criminal to court, and there glibly told the judge she had been arrested four times before. Her heart leaped at the insult. Quick as thought she raised her hand. "I swear I have never been arrested before." Her face and tone gave the man the lie. He turned purple and could make no answer, but she was fined just the same, on his evidence.

Fannie Zinscher is strong and steadfast, but the soul of this young woman's revolution was Clara Lemlich, a spirit of fire and tears, devoid of egotism, unable to tolerate the thought of human suffering. The dramatic climax of the strike came when this girl was raised to the platform at Cooper Union and "with the simplicity of genius," as one reporter says, put the notion for the general strike. "I have listened to all the speakers and I have no patience for talk. I am one who feels and suffers for the things pictured. I move that we go on a general strike," she said. Dramatic, too, was the moment two years before when she stood, a solitary little figure, distributing circulars of her union to the girls employed in "the worst shop in New York." For this "disorderly conduct" she was arrested and had her first experience of a prison cell.

At sixteen her real education began—in the shop. Her description of the slow and blundering way she pieced together the relation of the workers to their work and their employer recalls the slow dawning in Judge Lindsey's mind of the outline of the "Beast." What outraged her most from the beginning were the petty persecutions, the meannesses, and the failure to recognize the girls as human beings. She tells of the forewoman following a girl if she left the room and hurrying her back again, of the pay of the new girls kept down because they did not know what the market rate was, of excessive fines of frequent "mistakes" in pay envelopes hard and embarrassing to rectify; of a system of registering on the time clock that stole more than twenty minutes from the lunch hour, of the office clock covered so that the girls could not waste time looking at it, or put back an hour so that they should not know that they were working overtime. She sat and worked and observed, and her greatest wonder was that the workers endured this constant dragging down of their self-respect.

Very soon she began to say things that made her parents call her a "Socialist." She thought more deeply about her industrial experiences in America, and became one. At the same time she joined the International Union of Shirtwaist Makers—one of the handful who fought for years to keep that infant union alive. From that time she became an agitator in a small way. She had no personal grievance. She was a draper, always well paid and in demand. She needed money, furthermore, because she wished to take a course in medicine, but this did not prevent her from trying persistently to organize every shop she worked in. She tells of one time when she felt that she must keep her place, and determined to be a good girl—from the boss' point of view—but in two days found herself talking unionism again. She found, too,

then as almost always, that the girls listened, and in a crude sort of way hung together in the shop even when they did not join the union. She gradually learned to look for work in the smaller shops where she could make her influence felt. Two years ago the girls in her shop went out on strike because in one department married men were being turned off to make room for cheap girls. That is Clara Lemlich's idea of solidarity.

THE VAMPIRE

Theresa Malkiel in Progressive Woman

Are men's veins so full of beast nature,
Men's bosoms so sordid and cold
That humans, aye, children must suffer
For being in feminine mold?

—Lurana Sheldon.

Mary bent her head low over the washboard trying to suppress the tears that were fast rolling down her cheeks into the soapy water.

In surprise I asked the cause of her grief, for this was the first time she had worked for me and I attributed her tears to some momentary dissatisfaction.

"No, it's not the work; it's all him, my husband!" she exclaimed in reply to my question. "I suffer and work, I've four children already, but he no care nothin'. My baby, she nineteen months and I had a hard time in going to work and leaving her home, and now * * * a new flow of tears prevented her from speaking for a while.

"Calm yourself, Mary," I tried to soothe her. "What is it now?"

"Oh, madame, I just feel like throwing myself into the river," continued Mary, heaving a deep sigh. "I am going to have another. * * * Last night I fight with my husband. I say it's a shame, he is out of work and we can't keep these children, but he don't care; he says he can't help it! I tell my priest, but he say: 'Do not sin, my child, this is God's way.'"

As I stood there helplessly gazing at the unfortunate being in feminine mold, who was being slowly sacrificed on the altar of legitimizd lust the words of Oscar Wilde suddenly came into my mind: "Each man kills the thing he loves."

Mary's was not the first utterance of despair I had heard. Even while she spoke I recalled the face of a pathetic, little, middle-class woman I had met but a few days ago, who though only 23 years old, was already the mother of two living children, and a number of still-born that came long before their time. Her stooped figure and the hunted look in her eyes bespoke of great suffering, and as she told me later, the verdict of her physician was that she had become a physical wreck.

"He told me not to dare have any more children," she informed me mournfully. "But I can't help it!" she added in despair. "My husband would not hear of anything of the kind."

The poor soul had made a vow of conjugal duty and now considered herself bound by it. This would not have been the case, perhaps, if she had not to depend on him for a living; if he had not been the supporter of her two children. Then she might have still found enough

National Socialist Platform

Adopted at Chicago Convention, May, 1908.

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

General Demands.

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

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

3. The collective ownership of all industries which are organized on a national scale and in which competition has virtually ceased to exist.

4. The extension of the public domain to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power.

5. The scientific reforestation of timber lands, and the reclamation of swamp lands. The land so reforested or reclaimed to be permanently retained as a part of the public domain.

6. The absolute freedom of press, speech and assemblage.

Industrial Demands.

7. The improvement of the industrial condition of the workers. (a) By shortening the workday in keeping with the increased productiveness of machinery.

(b) By securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half in each week.

(c) By forbidding the employment of children under sixteen years of age.

(d) By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child labor, of convict labor and of all uninspected factories.

(e) 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.)

energy to rid herself of the vampire who was, in the name of so-called love, sapping her life's blood.

About the same time I received a letter from an able friend, who wrote: "Tolstoy was right when he said that the emancipation of women cannot be brought about in female colleges, nor at the ballot box, but in the nuptial chambers. For no one can guess the misery that the majority of women bear in their wedded life; the depths to which society is pulled down, through the unchecked passions of husbands preying upon hapless and helpless wives. If there was no other reason on earth for wanting Socialism, this would be reason enough—that women may be economically free of men. That children may be born of mothers who desire them, that women may retain their natural vitality for social service rather than for sex service to men!"

These three incidents coming close one upon the other caused me to regret once more the fact that the sex problem, though the most vital problem of the human race, is as yet the least considered and discussed.

The people at large are coming to realize that this instinct of human nature had long over-stepped the natural boundaries and developed into debauchery. But they refrain scrupulously from all public utterance against the depravity of sexual life which, instead of remaining a center of attraction for new generations has become, as a rule, the selfish gratification of the exaggerated desires of the male.

Since history began woman has restrained and man has wilfully gratified his passions, artificially implanting lust as an instinct of organic necessity. But on account of her economic dependence she submits to his will and suffers in silence.

All too frequently is the conventional marriage in reality a deeply immoral relation fraught with the most fatal results for the woman. If the pillars of our society were brave enough to start a thorough investigation of the marital problem, and woman sensible enough to confess the truth, it would become evident soon that the majority of women are in the hands of vampires to whom their personal desires are supreme. And yet—our moral code and the church not only tolerate this horrible crime, but, on the contrary, accede to man the privilege of treating his wife according to his inclinations.

Taking advantage of his superior strength and his politico-economic power over his girl wife, the young husband proceeds to master her to submit to his bid and call. She is his chattel, his goods, and he often takes advantage of this fact in sapping all health and vitality from her.

Once helplessly entrapped in the net, instead of welcoming relations predestined by nature, woman often comes through man's abuse, to abhor the very thought of them, deploring her enforced motherhood and still helplessly continuing it. If she had the legal right and opportunity to develop the ability to humanize these conditions the time would soon come when man would cease to be a vampire.

Or, in the words of Edward Carpenter: "He is indeed a master of life, who, accepting the grosser desires as they come to his body, knows how to transform them at will into the most rare and fragrant flowers of human emotion. For the moment man rises into any sort of consciousness of the equal rights of others with himself his love needs open up the terrible problem."

Man, if he wishes, can educate himself to subdue his passions, to abandon the egotism which by using the right of the stronger, tries to fetter the weaker. But he seems to be satisfied to leave matters as they are. And here lies perhaps, the secret of man's constant opposition to woman's emancipation.

It is therefore absolutely necessary to make woman conscious of her miserable position, since to-day the majority of women go on suffering without clearly realizing the gross injustice of it all, both to herself and the race.

Woman must at last come to understand that she, too, has a right brought her present suffering upon her. She must come to believe that to assert her wishes in regards to her sexual relations, for it is her blind and ignorant submission to the self-assumed mastership of man that has she can exist for her own sake, and not as an appendage to him.

Yonkers, N. Y.

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**SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS
LOCAL ORGANIZATION NEWS**

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

The General Committee Meeting of May 9 will take place at the new headquarters, 966 Chouteau avenue. All delegates are requested to take notice and be on hand May 9 for a house-warming. The new meeting place is light and airy, being the finest and best place we have ever had.

Our candidate for Congress in the Tenth Congressional District is G. A. Hoehn. There were but two nominations; the second one, W. M. Brandt, declined. This made it unnecessary to conduct a referendum of the district.

The Eleventh and Twelfth District nominations did not take place on May 2. The weather being stormy and wet the attendance was small, and it was considered best to make nominations at a later meeting.

Our sub-hustlers were handicapped by the bad weather last Sunday, and the showing is not as good as usual. Lend a hand and make next week extra good. Every little helps.

ST. LOUIS CAMPAIGN FUND.

Frank Schweikert list, No. 13:

F. Schweikert	\$.50	A. Rittmann	.25
A. Friend	.50	W. Kienle	.50
V. Pretterhofer	1.00	C. Erdmann	.50
K. Stocklin	.25	A. Nacher	.25
A. Friend	.50	J. Kaefler	.25
C. Pollnow	.25	C. Fiedeler	.25
F. Weller	.25	M. Sackmann	.25
H. Weimer	.25	F. Beutz	.50
G. Rinie	.25	F. Meier	.25
W. Berg	.25	A. Zweifel	.25
H. Tipolt	.25	A. Smrcka	.25
G. Oberer	.25	F. Baethke	.25
C. Geggus	.25	T. Stopper	.50
J. Esswein	.25	S. Rupp	.25
H. Denger	.25	A. Grein	.25
C. Rapp	.25	P. Kimpel	.25
F. Pfisterer	.50	L. Ebel	.50
A. Erdel	.25	J. Ullman	.25
P. Kluge	.25	B. Hognmeier	.50
Friend	.25	P. Flick	.25
Freunt	.25	P. Krauter	.25
Himmelsbach	.50	A. Zweifel	.25
T. Schreiber	.25	J. E. Bokel	.25
A. Osswald	.50	A. Mehninger	.25
C. Theis	.50		
J. Gahn	.25	Total for week	\$ 17.25
J. Seitz	.25	Previously reported	110.51
J. Weinot	.25		
L. Birkenmeier	.25	Total to May 3	\$127.76

The St. Louis Building Trades

Newspaper Sensations Made to Order of Secretary Boyd of the Building Industries Association

BUILDING TRADE UNIONS KEEP COOL

Last Wednesday's *Globe-Democrat* published a made-to-order front-page article under the captions: "Strike of 60,000 Builders Impends. Contractors Prepare to Meet Compromise Refusal by Open Shop. Crisis Comes To-Day. Locked-Out Cement Workers Decline to Meet Bosses Half Way."

The *Globe-Democrat* reported: "That a general strike of 60,000 union workers in the building trades of St. Louis probably can not be avoided, was the view yesterday of leaders of the Building Industries Association, into which the employing contractors are organized."

"An announcement to this effect followed a meeting of the cement contractors, at which a communication was received from the Cement Workers' Union, stating the union had voted to reject the offer to compromise, made by the contractors Monday, and would hold out until their demands for more pay are granted. A lockout has been on in the cement jobs for several days."

"The contractors met this ultimatum from the union with the declaration that preparations were on foot to declare the open shop to-day and resume work on their jobs with nonunion workmen unless the union comes back with an offer for a compromise."

WOULD TIE UP MANY JOBS.

"The open-shop policy will precipitate a strike that will paralyze building in St. Louis and tie up hundreds of big and little jobs."

"As both the employers and the union leaders view the situation, the open-shop rule will leave no alternative to the affiliated unions in the Building Trades Council, Central Trades and Labor Union and Allied Brewery Council but to call out the union workmen on every job where nonunion men are put to work."

"The prospect that the cement contractors will not be able to put nonunion men on all jobs immediately may result in the situation resolving itself into a partial strike. Whether a general strike is to be ordered as a retaliatory measure depends on the central union bodies."

BOSSSES SAY IT SHOWS ILL WILL.

"Secretary F. G. Boyd, of the building industries said yesterday that the men had not only repudiated the offer of the bosses, but did not even offer an alternative. He said, also, that the men had been claiming for some time that the contractors had not been willing to make them any compromise offer. The action of the contractors, Monday, seemed to offset this statement, and the action of the men is held by the bosses to be a case of ill-will. They do not seem to want to make any compromise, as did the painters, recently, according to the contractors."

"If a general strike is ordered it will involve the stonemasons, plasterers, carpenters, sheet-metal workers, structural iron workers, plumbers, electricians, lathers, painters and other unions."

"The bricklayers, not being allied with the central body, would not be affected, unless they strike in sympathy. The action of the union men to-day will determine whether there is to be a general strike. Should they offer any compromise, the contractors will consider it. Should they stand firm to their first demands, as indicated yesterday, the open shop will be declared this afternoon."

While Mr. Boyd is thus "working" the public through the columns of the corporation press the Building Trade Unions are keeping cool, awaiting further developments. In the first place it is foolish to talk about 60,000 building trade employees in St. Louis.

The Granitoid Workers are still out and will remain out until the differences are amicably settled.

It seems certain that the contractors are doing all in their power

to stir up more trouble. Nothing is left undone to create an anti-Union sentiment, by means of the capitalist press.

The above quoted *Globe-Democrat* report shows how this anti-Union propaganda is being pushed by the Building Industries' Association and its secretary.

Mo. Pacific Machinists Strike

Machinists of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, to the number of a thousand, struck in St. Louis and other points at 10 o'clock Monday. According to dispatches from Atchison, Sedalia and other shop centers of the system, the men went out in full. There is a wage difference of 1 cent an hour between the company and the men. The machinists demanded an increase of 4 cents an hour to 40 cents. The company offered an increase of 3 cents an hour.

All machinists and apprentices quit work in the Atchison shops promptly at 10 o'clock, as they had said they would. At Sedalia they walked out at the same hour and the reports from other shops were that the strike was general.

Other shops of the company where machinists are employed are at Little Rock, Ark., De Soto, Mo., Fort Scott, Kan., Megehee, Tenn., and in St. Louis.

The Commercial Club of Sedalia attempted to bring about a settlement and avert a strike, but was not successful.

A. W. Sullivan, general manager of the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain roads, said Sunday night he was confident the men would accept the 3-cent increase and not strike.

Monday, after the men had quit work, he declined to make a statement.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas reached an agreement with its men Saturday. The machinists on that road accepted the 3-cent increase. The officials of the Missouri Pacific take the position that to be consistent the men should make the same wage agreement with them as with the Katy.

WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE

WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE OF ST. LOUIS.
Headquarters: 1832 Carr street.

PLATFORM.

1. Organization of all workers into trade unions.
2. Equal pay for equal work.
3. Eight-hour day.
4. A minimum wage scale.
5. Full citizenship for women, and
6. All principles embodied in the economic program of the American Federation of Labor.

Monthly meeting, First Wednesday, 8 p. m., 1832 Carr street.

OFFICERS.

President—Mrs. D. W. Knifer.
Vice-President—Miss Maggie Meara, Garment Workers' Union No. 67.
Treasurer—Mrs. Sarah Spraggon, Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 388.
Secretary—Miss Hannah Hennessy, 3732 Page avenue.

Regular monthly meeting of the Women's Trade Union League was called to order by President, Mrs. Knefler.

Credentials: Mrs. A. May Smith, Typographical Union No. 8. Mr. Louis P. Negele, Typographical Union No. 8. Received and delegates seated.

Committee on entertainment of National Executive Board reported a banquet would be held for Board and invited guests, and an automobile ride through city.

Organization Committee reported that an organization of girls working in the breweries had been formed and has a membership of about 300 girls. The girls, with representatives of the other Locals, presented their contract to the brewery bosses and were successful in getting a \$2 a week increase, and having the age limit raised from 14 to 15 years.

Miss Kate Hurley was asked to tell of her trip to Chicago in behalf of the striking garment workers in St. Louis. Miss Hurley stated the Chicago trades unionists were in sympathy with the strikers and gave them great financial support.

Miss Annie Kahre reported the Margulos shop had signed a new agreement, with an increase; 8-hour day; time and a half for overtime, and double time for Sunday. This was due to the men demanding the union label on overalls.

Mrs. Lulu McClure Clark gave a very interesting talk on "The Working Woman's Need of the Ballot."

MEETING AT SOUTH SIDE SELF-CULTURE HALL, 8th AND SOULARD STREETS.

The regular monthly meeting of the League on the South Side was presided over by Mrs. D. W. Knefler, president. Musical selections were rendered by Misses Lura Belcher and Ethel Lowther. A prize had been offered to the girls of the newly organized brewery workers' branch for the best essay on the subject, "What Is Unionism, and Why I joined the Union," and several papers were presented. After the judges had considered all the papers that of Miss Emma Rudolph was awarded the prize.

Mr. Leffler, in announcing the decision, stated, however, that there was much that was excellent in all the papers. After a general discussion of the several points brought out the business meeting adjourned and the balance of the evening was spent in dancing.

Indiana Coal Strike Ends

11,000 Miners Will Return to Work

Temporary Agreement Reached at Joint Conference Gives Employes a 5.55 Per Cent Increase—Fields Had Been Idle Thirty-Three Days

Terre Haute, Ind., May 3.—Eleven thousand Indiana bituminous coal miners will return to work to-morrow morning, thereby ending a strike which has been on in the Indiana coal fields for thirty-three days.

Such was the temporary agreement reached here late to-night by the joint conference of the miners and operators.

Under the agreement only those mines where the northern outside day wage scale was being paid prior to April, 1910, will resume operations.

The mines which will not come under the agreement lie south of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and employ 3,000 men. A settlement for these mines will be taken up soon.

The temporary agreement adopted to-night gives the miners a 5.55 per cent increase.

ILLINOIS CONFERENCE MAY 10.

Springfield, Ill., May 3.—The miners of the state will meet in convention in Peoria Tuesday, May 10, to consider the work of the Scale Committee, which is now in session in Chicago with the Scale Committee of the Illinois Coal Operators' Association. The joint scale committee has not reached an agreement in regard to the scale, and the miners' portion of the committee wishes to report to the miners' state convention and receive further instructions.

CAPITALIST CLASS JUSTICE.

The class character of the Courts has never been more clearly shown than in the recent prosecution brought against the managers of the New Castle (Pa.), *Free Press*. A verdict of guilty was returned against them, while a case upon the same charge against a capitalist editor was dismissed in the same court.

The convicted comrades then published the facts as to how the Grand Jury was influenced to confirm the indictment and had the Chief of Police arrested for perjury.

New Castle for nearly a year has been the scene of the heroic battle of the Tin Plate Workers against the American Sheet and Tin Plate trust. The *Free Press*, with a local circulation of 10,000 copies, valiantly defended the workers and advocated their cause.

The bosses are now determined to crush out unionism and Socialism, root and branch. The latest move has been to institute proceedings against Comrade Charles McKeever, editor of the *Free Press*, and four others for seditious libel, alleging treason to the government, and that they designed and intended to bring the constitution and government and administration into contempt among the residents.

A pamphlet issued by the *Free Press* Publishing Company, address, Drawer 644, New Castle, Pa., contains a complete history of the case. Price, single copy, 10c; 25 copies, \$1.75; 100 copies, \$6.00.

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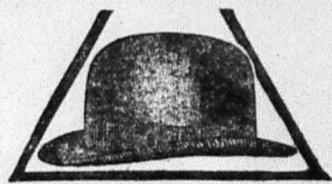
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