

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 14, 1910.

Phone: Kinloch, Central 1577.

No. 484

THE WORKERS WANT BREAD

By ROBERT HUNTER.

Sometime ago there was quite a flurry in the ranks of the Socialist party over the subject of a labor party.

A well-known publisher sent out a telegram asking candidates for the National Executive Committee to answer the following question:

"If elected to the National Executive Committee will you favor or oppose merging the Socialist party into a labor party?"

It was a cleverly-worded question that gave the impression that a conspiracy was on foot to emasculate the Socialist party:

But as no labor party existed and as there was no immediate prospect of one, the question could only be answered in an academic and therefore unsatisfactory manner.

The telegram served its purpose well enough, but it did not help, unfortunately, to awaken a clear-cut discussion on the attitude of Socialists toward labor parties.

No Socialist, so far as I know, wants a rival party of labor in this country.

Certainly no Socialist desires that confusion which would surely result if two parties existed in America, both claiming to represent the interests of Labor.

Moreover, no Socialist would work to create a situation which unquestionably would arouse much quarreling, controversy and suspicion.

But all Socialists agree upon one thing, and that is, in the words of our national constitution, "the necessity of the working class constituting itself into a political party distinct from, and opposed to, all parties formed by the properties classes."

That is the immediate end and aim of our propaganda, of our resolutions and meetings, and in fact of all our expenditures of time, effort and money.

We are not seeking to establish a sect or a philosophical school or little groups of visionaries. We are struggling with all our power and energy to establish a powerful working class political party.

In a very real and definite sense, therefore, we are all struggling to establish a labor party.

We belong to an international organization of labor parties, and in nearly every country but our own the working class has established a powerful political organization that has already achieved great political victories.

Nor is this desire to establish a labor party a thing of the last few months.

For decades the Socialists of this country have been working with all their energy to bring into being a powerful, independent, political organization of the working class.

Our aim is to win the workers from a corrupting and demoralizing subjection to capitalist parties.

Our aim is to create a revolt of the workers that will emphasize the class struggle in politics.

Our aim is to get Labor to stand on its own feet, independent and self-reliant, determined to win for itself its emancipation.

Herbert Burroughs, an old and valiant Socialist, who has been a member of the Social-Democratic party of Great Britain since its foundation, said at its last national congress:

"We are politically bankrupt. We have been plowing the sands for thirty years, and to-day as a party we stand outside the working class altogether."

Now, those are ominous words. There is no need to discuss here why the Social-Democratic party of Great Britain is the one Socialist organization in Europe that has failed in its effort to bring the working class to support the principles of Socialism.

The point is that in every other country the Socialists have in some manner led the working class organizations to accept the fundamental principles of Socialism and to stand politically independent of all capitalist parties.

And if the facts for Great Britain are as Burroughs himself has so frankly stated, we may well consider at this moment whether or not we shall also have to make in the next few years the same confession.

To-day labor is in revolt. It is discussing political action and the general strike in every part of the country. It is seeking impatiently and in some places adopting recklessly any old method of expressing itself politically.

It is saturated with a vague Socialism that to-day finds neither adequate expression nor direction, but Labor WILL take some action, and despite all the powers of earth it WILL AND MUST express itself.

Those are facts. And this great crisis faces us no less than it faces Labor.

If we continue to dispute among ourselves about abstract theories; if we continue to waste time and energy splitting our own hairs and skulls and if we continue to neglect our magnificent opportunities and plow the barren sands we shall simply be brushed aside.

Labor may be very stupid, but it would hardly be so stupid as to put its political affairs into the hands of a party like that.

Fortunately we are already beyond that stage never to return, but we have still to do a great work. We must now translate our theories into weapons, our demands into slogans and our sects into one mighty army.

Labor is waiting for us to show our worth, and it will support us if we are worthy of support.

When the Call fights for the Car Workers the Car Workers back the Call. When the Call shows Big 6 its sincerity Big 6 comes to the rescue. When the Milwaukee comrades fight for the unions the unions fight for Socialism.

But, Comrades, the workers want bread, real bread, and the workers are right!

The Voice From Milwaukee

What the Socialist Administration is Doing in the Wide-Awake Wisconsin Metropolis

While the new Socialist administration of Milwaukee has not yet been in power long enough to adopt any very radical Socialist measures, it has already proved one thing. It has given proofs that it is a workman's administration.

One proof of this is that since the Social-Democrats went into office in Milwaukee, every piece of printing done in the City Hall, in every department whatever, bears the union label.

The Social-Democrats fought for the label in vain for many years, while they were in the minority. The old party politicians always refused their consent to its use.

The new Socialist administration has also instructed the Board of Public Works to pay competent wages to all skilled mechanics. The City Attorney gave it as his opinion that union labor could not legally be required in any city contract. But while the union scale is not named, nor is it specified that these skilled mechanics shall be union men, this is the tacit understanding. The wages for the mechanics employed on the Sixteenth street viaduct have accordingly been raised to the union scale—that is, from \$3.00 to \$4.50. Thus, when there is a will there is a way around all these little legal technicalities.

Moreover, the Socialist City Attorney of Milwaukee has discovered a technicality on the side of labor. A certain law had been passed forbidding the raise of salaries except at the 1st of January. Our City Attorney discovered a technical flaw in the law, which leaves the Social-Democratic administration free to raise the salaries of its workingmen whenever this is desirable. Thus, with the Socialists in power, the shoe is on the other foot, and the laws can be interpreted in favor of the working class.

All of which goes to show two things. First, that the Socialist party is what it claims to be, the political expression of the working class movement. Second, that when trades unionists talk about the necessity of establishing a labor party, they are greatly mistaken, since there is already a class-conscious Labor party in this country, and it already has control of one of the largest of our American cities.

At the same time the Milwaukee Social-Democratic administration is disproving the old charge that if the Socialists got control of the government they would permit the workingmen to "soldier." Some of the old city employees are viewing with dismay the new order of things. It seems to them very hard to be compelled to work eight hours a day. This rule is weeding out the lazy and undesirable employees at the City Hall. Here is ocular proof that one of the old stereotyped objections to Socialism, one on which many doleful anti-Socialist arguments have been built, is without any basis.

The Milwaukee city charter is an antiquated old document which

ties the hands of the administration against introducing almost every Socialist measure. The new City Attorney, however, informs us that the charter will permit the establishment of a municipally-owned and operated coal and wood yard. Accordingly a special committee of the City Council will be appointed at the next meeting of the Council to frame a measure of this sort. This is one of the few measures looking towards municipal Socialism, for which the consent of the Legislature will not be necessary. It will, therefore, be one of the most interesting subjects which the Milwaukee Social-Democrats will have to handle.

The Social-Democratic supervisors have been doing some investigating since they are in the majority on the Milwaukee County Board. They find the House of Correction has been left in a horrible condition by the former Republican administration. There is only one doctor for this large institution, who makes only one visit daily. There is not even one nurse. The building is a fire-trap. If it caught fire it would immediately go up in smoke. A new building will be erected as soon as possible, and with all the improvements suggested by modern criminology.

Two Socialist supervisors of Milwaukee have made a novel proposition. They have volunteered to take turns for one week at the County Jail. Their object in making this remarkable offer is for the sake of investigating conditions in the jail.

It will be remembered that last year the Social-Democratic supervisor of Milwaukee fought hard for the introduction of free lunches for underfed school children in the Milwaukee public schools. The Socialists were then in the minority on the County Board. The old party supervisors, who were at that time in the majority, opposed this measure on the ground of economy. Now it turns out that these economical gentlemen, who counted the pennies when the hungry children were concerned have been recklessly wasting the public funds in various kinds of petty graft. The feeding of juries at the jail, for instance, has been an opportunity for somebody to pocket a good slice of the county's money. All these things will be investigated by the Socialist supervisors.

When the investigation is ended, it will no doubt be discovered that with all the leaks of graft stopped, there will be funds on hand for many such Socialist measures.

In the City Hall also some little graft leakages have already been discovered. For instance, a discrepancy was found between the price paid for a calculating machine and the price entered on the books of the former Democratic administration. Thus it is clear that while the Republican administration of the county and the Democratic administration of the city howled for "economy" of the public funds whenever the Social-Democrats suggested any relief for the people, or even common humanity to the little children, the public funds were being secretly bled by these same professed economists and "friends of the taxpayers."

Just before election, the bonding companies which handle the Milwaukee city bonds, threatened to refuse the sale of our bonds in case of a Socialist victory. This threat of capital has stirred the work-

ingmen. In response, a labor union of the East has offered to invest their funds, amounting to several hundred dollars, in Milwaukee bonds.

This is a most significant fact. It is a splendid proof of the truly class-conscious sentiment of American Socialist workingmen. It is worth all the phrases about "class-consciousness" that were ever orated. It is the thing in itself. It is a real and practical application of the old maxim, "Workingmen, unite." E. H. THOMAS.

ANNOUNCEMENT

St. Louis, May 14, 1910.

We beg leave to announce to our comrades, friends and sympathizers that we have purchased the job printing plant of Mr. Philipp Morlang, known as Co-Operative Printing House, formerly located at 722 South Fourth street.

This job printing establishment will from this date on be known as the

CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY

and will be operated under our management in connection with our papers, ST. LOUIS LABOR and ARBEITER-ZEITUNG, in our own building,

966 CHOUTEAU AVENUE

Mr. Morlang will remain with us for several weeks, i. e., until such time as our job printing department under the new management will be in good working order.

We shall do all kinds of job printing, both in English and German. From this date on, the old Co-Operative Printing House ceases to exist and all orders and communications should be addressed to

CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY

966 Chouteau Avenue

Assuring our comrades, friends and sympathizers that we shall endeavor to give entire satisfaction and that we appreciate their patronage, we remain

Respectfully yours,
LABOR PUBLISHING CO.

REMOVAL

The offices of ST. LOUIS LABOR and ARBEITER-ZEITUNG are now located at 966 Chouteau avenue. It is not a "pleasure" to move newspaper offices and printing plants, and the only satisfaction we get out of this latest removal is that we have moved into our own home.

When these lines reach the subscribers we shall be in the midst of moving the job printing office into our own building, 966 Chouteau avenue.

The following contributions for the Printing Plant fund have been received:

Krankenkasse, Br. 127, East Dedham, Mass.	donation	\$ 1.00
Reinhold Seibold	on account	4.00
Arbeiter Krankenkasse, Br. 59, Stapleton, N. Y.	donation	1.00
Chas. Hirschenhofer	on account	3.00
Nic Cortigan	1 share	5.00
Painters' Union No. 137, St. Louis	on account	50.00
Joseph Eder	1 share	3.00
Arbeiter Krankenkasse, Br. 75, Brooklyn, N. Y.	donation	2.00
Nicolaus Becker	on account	3.00
"H. F."	donation	1.00
Arbeiter Krankenkasse, Br. 232, Chicago, Ill., (collection)		
Chas. F. Hohmann	.50	
Michael Pampe	.25	
A. Byer	.10	
L. Baer	.60	
Wm. Bedow	.25	
Wm. Staar	.25	
Rause	.20	
Lemee	.25	
K. Bison	.10	
Ad. Poppel	.25	
F. Gwerster	.25	
Henry Zimmermann	on account	3.00
Wilhelm Winge	"	4.00
Fred Berkel	1 share	5.00
Emily Kientz	on account	1.00
Henry Sirokv	5 shares	25.00
Phil. H. Mueller	on account	5.00
Adam Bauer	"	2.00
Louis P. Phillipi	"	3.00
M. L. Klauber	1 share	5.00
Franz Winter	on account	4.00
Anton Mauer (Beyern Verein)	donation	1.00
Chas. Ludwig	1 share	5.00
Socialist Party of St. Louis (donated by G. A. Hoehn)	15 shares	75.00
W. H. Worman	on account	1.00
Benj. F. Lamb	3 shares	15.00
Robert J. Ebrecht	on account	2.00
Jacob Devus	"	4.00
C. B. Robel, Chicago, Ill.	donation	1.00
H. H. Werdes	"	1.00
Socialist Party of Livingston, Ill.	1 share	5.00
Brewers' Union No. 74, Rochester, N. Y.	donation	5.00
Joseph Filler	"	1.00
"C. M."	on account	5.00
Ed. Heilman	"	4.00

Cash receipts and shares sold for two weeks 20 \$ 250.00
Previously reported 1527 \$7,638.60

Total 1556 shares \$7,897.60
(Correction.—In the report published April 30th, the list of Louis Krueger was credited to Louis "Schroeder." The list was numbered 34 and contained names of 14 contributors.)

The America of Lincoln

By George D. Herron

I have lately been reading one of the greatest of modern books: It is a book about the country of Lincoln, and is called "The Valley of the Shadows." Its author is an English musician, whose early childhood was spent in the country of which he writes. His name is Francis Grierson. It is a great prose-lyric Mr. Grierson has written—one of the abiding books of literature; one of the rarely vivid and truthful pictures that words have painted. The book is Greek in its purity, worthy to stand besides Xenophon or Thucydides. Or he has told his story in some such manner as Luke the beloved physician tells his story of Jesus, and of the Christian springtime. He has set forth the soul of the America that Americans do not yet know. It is about this America, in which and of whose people I was born, that Mr. Grierson's book has set me thinking.

And there is an America that Americans do not know. It is the America of the middle rivers; of the regions embraced by the two great arms of the Ohio and the Mississippi, spreading out below the Missouri; and more especially of the lands that lie before and beyond the Wabash—the counties of Indiana and the prairies of Illinois. The people beside the Wabash and the Sangamon were ever the most characteristically American. New England was never other than what its name indicates. But the peoples of the Wabash and of Illinois were as different from New England as New England is different from Provence. Here, in the bosoms of these prairies and beside these rivers, was the incipient south of America to be found in the early years before the Civil War; and here it now sleeps. America is not a nation yet; it is only a mob—a mob of conflicting capitalist interests and their slaves. But when this mob becomes a nation, when the New People emerges from the American melting-pot into which the tribes of the world have been cast, the living soul thereof will rise from along these middle rivers—where it slumbers so long and deeply, or but stirs to troubled dreams. If America becomes a distinct spiritual being, that being will proceed from the life and love of these earliest westerners, enlarged and enriched by the vast and varied Slavic and Latin elements of our more recent populations.

These were the romance-peoples of America. In their lands of malaria and mysticism, of ferocious feuds and kindest fellowships, entered whatever we have had of the ancient chivalry. The first settlers were from France. They were the ardent devotees of religion; or else they were the exiled devotees of the sword, or of fair women, or of statecraft, or of intrigue and conspiracy, or of other dissipations of the old noblesse. While the English were establishing themselves along the Atlantic, the French were making Vincennes-on-the-Wabash their gay little stockade capital. Even up to a few years ago French was still the language of the older parts of Vincennes. The Wabash valley, and the counties of Illinois that parallel the river's course, have always crudely preserved somewhat of the blended devotion and gallantry of old Catholic France. But though their influence was permanent, the French were few among the final settlers. The focal geographical points of the French missionaries and explorers became the radiating centers of the frontier families that came from Scotland, Ireland and England, by the way of the Virginia mountains and the Kentucky meadows. The English and their language were predominant of course; but they were not the English type that Massachusetts knew, and that made the traditional mind of America. It was rather the descendants of Cavalier England that poured into these settlements. They were often ignorant and impoverished. They were sometimes lawless and superstitious. But in them whatever was left of the old romanticism was resurgent. Its ways and weapons were rude, but the romanticism was there; and there, in distinction from the Puritan thought of life upon the Atlantic coast, was life still looked upon as a quest. It was there also, as at Paris in the beginnings of the Great Revolution, that the human spirit refused to be bound.

Then with all the superstitions of these peoples, with all the wildness of their religious revivals, with all their high and habitual melancholy, with all the mysticism that pervaded their actions as well as their words, there went a shrewd rationalism. Their lives were ever expressive of a strangely mingled intuitionism and scepticism. They were as realistic in their habits of thought and action as they were religious in feeling. It was from them that Lincoln came, who was their true word and flesh—the word and flesh of what they are, as well as of what they were. And it is Lincoln who reveals, though unto a blind nation, what the real and yet unrealized nation is.

This America of the Wabash and of the Illinois prairies is much more akin to Saint Francis and to Dante than to John Hancock and the Adams family; is much nearer to Isaiah or to Omar Khayyam than to the comfortable merchant-minded Boston that took to literature in Hawthorne, Emerson and Lowell—for New England literature was always a distinguished Puritan theology; always a masquerade of the essentially-immoral Puritan morality. There is vastly more kinship between the Wabash and the Arno or the Euphrates than there is between the Wabash and the Connecticut. There is as much of Provence or Persia in the prairies of Illinois as there is of New England. The spirit of the first peoples of these middle rivers was the spirit of wide spaces, of great breathing places, of unfettered human being.

But perhaps the most underlying element in their life was the sense of neighborhood. I am not sure, but what this was their chief distinction. I am sure that in this the settlements of Illinois and Indiana stood in strong contrast with the anti-social spirit of the Puritan settlements. These frontier families had their strifes, their feuds, their guerilla wars; not infrequently were there murders among them. But the sense of neighborhood was never absent; while their attitude toward the guest with whom they had once broken bread was much like that of the Arab. Each family was moved by an inner necessity for ministry to the other families of the vicinage; and the vicinage, in these days, meant a wide circle of territory; one's intimate neighbors might be miles away. By this sense of neighborhood, begetting a spirit that was at once intensely individual and widely social, these communities repeated some of the characteristics of the early Christians and the first Waldensians.

This real America has passed from the memory of the living. I have said that it sleeps—and who knows when it will awaken? Nor was it ever the manifest mind of the nation. It flowed high, for one great moment, bearing Lincoln upon its crest. But then it ebbed again. The Civil War left not only the youth of America under the sod; it buried the soul of the nation as well, at least for a long time. It was the Puritan, not the prairies, that formed the nation's moral and mental habits. And the Puritan still rules the land. Into our dark-omened present, into our terrible capitalist society, into the unclean and degenerate Puritanism, the real America has disappeared. It will not reappear, the nation will not have a soul, until the last of Puritanism is dissolved in a social humanity.

It is true we have made much of Lincoln. We have made his name a popular asset—a fund upon which the needy may draw; the maker of sounding rhymes, the vagrant editorial writer, the ignorant preacher, the obscene politician. But all that is because we have not understood him. America has enshrined Lincoln without in the least knowing him. Even while his name is the nation's most familiar glory, he is as a stranger in a strange land. Into the wide habitations of this man's soul, his own generation did not enter, and far from his thoughts are the thoughts of

the generation after him. We have linked up his name with that of Washington and other patriots and national saviors; yet he had no part nor lot with these. Nor had he any portion with the Puritan; Lincoln and the Puritan are but the antithesis of each other. The American books about him are but superficial chronicles, or vulgar dreams of the scribblers. Purporting to be biographies of Lincoln, they have been written by journalists or lawyers who knew as little of the man of whom they wrote as they did of the dwellers of other planets. The only at all interpretive biography of Lincoln—and by far the best—has been written by a Quaker Englishman, Henry Bryan Binns.

Lincoln was one of those mysterious personal forces that bring with them the silences from which they come; that tarry a little while upon an earth that really never sees or hears them; that light up the thick darkness for the moment they are here; that remain inscrutable to the end; and that go back into the silences without any man knowing whence they come or whither they go. They come, they go, as if earth were a momentary halting place upon a long quest. They are always the supreme national types; and they are always essentially unknown by the nations to which they come—either glorified by the nation's rejection, or falsified by its acceptance. Yet always are they so much more than this. They are universal types as well—more infinite and unsearchable than the heavenly spaces. As one of these, Lincoln looms across the centuries, above racial changes and the shifts of nations, belonging at last to no time, to no special people. He is more akin to Aeschylus or Beethoven, to Moses or Mohammed, to Jesus or Mazzini, than to those whose names we commonly set beside his own. He differs from each of these of course, as these differ one from another; commonly set beside his own. He differs from each of these of course, but he is of the same mystery, the same power, the same glory. We may think of him as the greatest mystic who ever took to politics. He did not show what he saw, nor the way in which he walked. There were many things he might have revealed; but he knew the world would not bear them. He said but little of what he really thought; and the little he said was as if by accident, flashing from the clouds that enveloped him.

Of course, Lincoln was more than this. It is true that he was mystical. There were abysmal broodings in his soul. No one ever really knew him. But he also possessed the sceptical intellect. His was the mind that refuses to follow its intuitions until they have stood the severest examinations of reason; until they have been tried before the jury of common fact of past experience. It is this duality of great personalities, housing what is essentially the scientific faculty in the same mind with the intuitional sense, that constitutes their spiritual tragedy. It was the tragedy that ran red in the souls of Aeschylus and Jesus, of Beethoven and Mazzini, perhaps of Shakespeare, and Leonardo. But in an extraordinary degree did Lincoln combine this immense and profound mysticism with the keenest and shrewdest powers of reasoning. And to some extent he harmonized the two. He knew how to choose the moment, the method, and the available man. He knew how to use the exact word, the sure symbol; and he knew when to speak, and he knew what to leave unsaid, and he knew when to keep silent. In the best sense, America had never had so practical a politician, and never so far-seeing a visionary. And when he died, the heart thus stilled, was the bravest and wisest that ever beat out the world's political redemption.

And what he said, and what his life meant, has had no actual bearing upon our subsequent national development. To truly say this, one has only to glance at the uninterrupted decadence that has proceeded since his time. The declivity down which the Gadarene swine precipitated themselves into the sea was not so steep as is the descent of the nation from Abraham Lincoln to Theodore Roosevelt. It is not merely that we have taken a brutal coward for our present hero; it is that we thus reveal ourselves a brutalized and cowardly nation. It is that this hero, the most deceptive and degrading personal force in our public life and history, has carried the nation in the hollow of his hand; and that he may do so again, when he returns from the joy of his African slaughter. It is fitting thus, that William R. Hearst and Dr. Lyman Abbott should be our champions of morality and religion. The nation has fallen on flagrant times. We are deep in political decadence. Doubtless the world has never known such moral pretentiousness, such worthless bombast, as the America of the present day presents. Probably there has never been such brazen and unshamed hypocrisy, such inadequate and insincere professions of reform, such spiritual rottenness, such inclusive corruption of the human soul. In spite of the criminal character of our municipal and state and national governments, in spite of the increasing brutality of our public life, in spite of a suppression of free speech that will soon place us behind Russia, we still boast ourselves the great free nation. And we impose the falsehood upon Europe. But in no nation of the world is there so little freedom for the human spirit, so little intellectual integrity, so little moral initiative, as in America. The Puritan blight is indeed upon the land. The real America, the America of Lincoln and the middle rivers, the America of the pioneers and the prairies, is in the tomb. Or let us say that America is unborn.

But the real America will come unto birth at last. We shall have a harsh and terrible capitalist culmination. We shall have the empire we want, with Caesars more ruthless than Rome ever knew. Our economic machine, and its inevitable political form, will prove the most destructive of historic tyrannies. The new Dark Ages, spreading from America, may envelop the world. From America will proceed the great catastrophe, the breaking up of what we call civilization. But there will arise a new America, a new human type. It will be the America that we Americans do not now know—the America whose seed is the frontier people of the first West, whose sign is Abraham Lincoln, and whose fulfillment will be a commonwealth that is at once economic and social and spiritual; a commonwealth that is the living synthesis of inclusive association and unhindered individual liberty.

SOME TIMELY QUESTIONS.

- Did Socialists do any of these things, or were they done by Capitalists?
 - Who hires thugs to stir up riots during strikes?
 - Who fixes the assessor?
 - Who bought the Pittsburg Councilmen?
 - Who benefitted by the Harrisburg Capitol steal?
 - Who corrupted the Senate with Sugar trust stock?
 - Who fixes the Congressmen?
 - Who fixes the judges for liquor licenses?
 - Who puts up the money to buy votes?
 - Who bribes Councilmen to grant franchises?
 - Who murders thousands of people a year on railroads by shoddy equipment and overwork of employees?
 - Who murders and maims over a hundred thousand people per year in mills and factories by lack of safeguards and overwork of employees?
 - Who commits perjury to escape taxes?
 - Who violates child labor laws?
 - Who is the essence of Anarchy?
 - Lawlessness.
- If you answer these question by saying Capitalists do these things, then they must be the Anarchists by their actions, regardless of their endeavors to apply the term to a discontented working class who have been the victims of their lawlessness.—Free Press.

ASSIST THE BAKERS!

DOES THE BREAD UNION



YOU EAT BEAR THIS LABEL?

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

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

They are opposed to short hours and high wages. They tell you and their customers they are your friends and are friends of organized labor. Yes, they are your friends as long as they can get your money; but for the men in the bakeryshop 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

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"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

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Hughes-Schmitt
LIVERY AND UNDERTAKING CO.
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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
Arthur M. Leisse 14705 GRAVOIS AVE.
Res. 4727 GRAVOIS AVE.

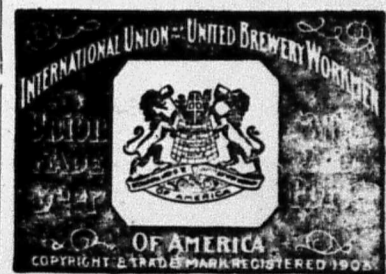
Remember, no CIGARS are Genuine Union-Made



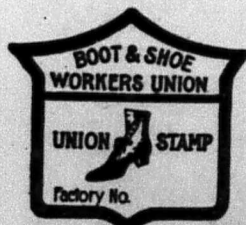
UNLESS THE BOX BEARS THE Blue Union Label

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

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From National Socialist Headquarters

Chicago, Ill., May 7, 1910.

The National Executive Committee will meet in session at National Headquarters at 11 a. m. Saturday, May 14th.

The State Committees of the following States have made appropriations in support of the Minnesota primary law contest: Iowa, \$8.00; Michigan, \$12.82; Wisconsin, \$24.42.

With the assurance that a majority of the Woman's National Committee members will be in Chicago for the Party Congress, Comrade May Wood Simons, chairman, has issued a call for a meeting at 2 p. m., Saturday, May 14th, at 180 Washington street, third floor.

RULES FOR DELEGATES.

The Windsor-Clifton Hotel, corner Monroe street and Wabash avenue, Chicago, can accommodate from sixty to eighty persons at the following terms: 75c and \$1.00 per day per person. The \$1.00 rate is for single rooms.

The Palmer House, corner State and Monroe streets and Wabash avenue, will accommodate from fifty to seventy, price per day for single rooms, \$1.50. Both hotels are first-class and located within three squares of the Masonic Temple, where the Congress will be held.

MAIL FOR DELEGATES.

A post office will be maintained in an ante-room of the Congress hall, Comrade Henry E. Allen in charge. Mail for delegates which will reach Chicago between May 15th and 19th may be addressed in care of the Socialist Congress, Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

The financial report for the month of April shows that remittances were received at the National Office for dues from every organized State in the Union, and from all but one of the unorganized States. Remittances were also received from locals in Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico. This is the best showing for any month in the history of the party.

Upon the request of the Political Refugee Defense League the National Executive Committee is now considering the question of appropriate one hundred dollars to assist in defraying the expenses of John K. Turner from Los Angeles to Washington, D. C., as witness in the Congressional investigation of the persecution of the Mexican political refugees in the United States.

The committee is also voting upon a draft of rules and order of business for the Party Congress.

The State Convention of the Socialist Party of Connecticut will be held at Socialist Party Headquarters, Main street, Bridgeport, Monday, May 30th, beginning at 10 a. m. sharp. Candidates for the State election in November will be nominated.

Financial Report of National Secretary Barnes

NATIONAL SECRETARY'S FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1910.	
EXPENDITURES.	
Exchange	4.60
General Expenses	10.91
Express & Freight	313.59
Postage	255.41
Telegrams and Phone	11.38
WAGES:	
J. Mahlon Barnes	\$125.00
J. C. Chase, 5 wks.	100.00
J. H. Brower, 5 wks.	90.00
D. Fleming, 5 wks.	90.00
M. Hudson, 5 wks.	84.00
E. Koop, 5 wks.	45.00
J. Sehley	41.00
A. Stout	12.00
H. J. Crouch	26.50
Dan A. White	30.00
Extra Help	9.50
SPEAKERS:	
M. Altschuler	\$ 6.00
John Collins	130.65
Jas. Connolly	260.00
Arna A. Maley	100.00
E. B. Slatton	30.00
J. E. Snyder	100.00
Dan A. White	50.00
John M. Work	5.00
N. E. C. MEETING:	
Victor L. Berger	\$ 8.40
Jas. F. Carey	74.90
Geo. H. Goebel	14.10
Morris Hillquit	80.00
Robert Hunter	75.00
Lena Morrow Lewis	31.60
John Spargo	80.00
Reserve Mileage Fund	\$ 364.00
Total Expenses	\$3,572.26
SUMMARY:	
Bal. on hand April 1st	\$1,337.40
Receipts for month	3,585.56
\$4,922.96	
Expenditures for month	3,572.26
Balance May 1, 1910	\$1,350.70
Reserve Mileage Fund	\$3,174.75
Advance paid to delegates	605.50
\$5,131.00	
Fraternally submitted,	
J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary.	

NATIONAL SECRETARY'S FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1910.	
RECEIPTS.	
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, SOCIALIST PARTY.	
Chicago, Ill., April 30, 1910.	
NATIONAL DUES FROM STATE COMMITTEES:	
Alabama	\$ 6.50
Arizona	10.00
Arkansas	25.00
California	90.00
Colorado	40.55
Connecticut	30.00
Florida	10.00
Idaho	20.00
Illinois	225.00
Indiana	42.00
Iowa	25.00
Kansas	55.00
Kentucky	10.00
Louisiana	10.00
Maine	20.00
Maryland	25.00
Massachusetts	137.75
Michigan	63.75
Minnesota	120.75
Missouri	50.00
Montana	12.00
Nebraska	10.00
Nevada	10.00
New Hampshire	20.15
New Jersey	100.00
New Mexico	10.00
New York	250.00
North Dakota	13.60
Ohio	154.00
Oklahoma	400.00
Oregon	49.00
Pennsylvania	186.50
Rhode Island	15.50
South Dakota	18.00
Tennessee	5.00
Texas	64.25
Utah	7.50
Vermont	6.00
Washington	85.75
West Virginia	10.00
Wisconsin	149.75
Wyoming	13.35
\$2,606.65	
UNORGANIZED STATES:	
Alaska	\$ 13.20
Georgia	1.60
Hawaii	4.00
Mississippi	1.60
North Carolina	5.00
Porto Rico	1.10
South Carolina	2.00
Virginia	4.20
Members at Large	6.20
\$2,645.55	
Supplies	69.75
Literature	621.93
Buttons	118.10
Campaign Fund	26.50
Milwaukee Campaign Fund	25.10
Mileage Assessment	72.50
Subs. to Daily Socialist	5.50
Miscellaneous	.63
\$3,585.56	

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THE MARCH OF MEN.

If you could cast away the pain,
The sorrows and the tears,
And let the joys alone remain
From all departed years;
If you could quite forget the sighs
And recollect the song—
What think you, would you be as wise,
As helpful, or as strong?

If you could lay the burden down
That bows your head at whiles,
Shun everything that wears a frown,
And live a life of smiles—
Be happy as a child again,
As free from thoughts of care—
Would you appear to other men
More noble or more fair?

Ah, no, a man should do his part
And carry all his load,
Rejoiced to share with every heart
The roughness of the road.
Not given to thinking overmuch
Of pains and griefs behind,
But glad to be in fullest touch
With all his human kind.

—Charles Buxton Going.

OUR PRINCIPLES PLAINLY STATED Line of Arguments for Socialism.

Human life depends upon food, clothing and shelter. Only with these assured are freedom, culture and higher human development possible. To produce food, clothing or shelter, land and machinery are needed. Land alone does not satisfy human needs. Human labor creates machinery and applies it to the land for the production of raw materials and food. Whoever has control of land and machinery controls human labor, and with it human life and liberty. Today the machinery and the land used for industrial purposes are owned by a rapidly decreasing minority. So long as machinery is simple and easily handled by one man, its owner can not dominate the sources of life of others. But when machinery becomes more complex and expensive, and requires for its effective operation the organized effort of many workers, its influence reaches over wide circles of life. The owners of such machinery become the dominant class.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

have been reported by the following comrades and friends:
R. Poenack, 1; Hy. Werdes, 2; A. G. Wolf, 1; J. V. McCarthy, 2; Hy. Schwarz, 7; W. F. Crouch, 5; Alfred Mickler, 3; Nic Becker, 3; H. Kientzel, 1; Max Stopp, 1; H. J. Morrison, 1; F. Werner, 1; L. Schustuhl, 2; O. Kaemmerer, 4; J. Miller, 1; Carl Fauth, 1; Emily Kientz, 3; J. C. S., 12; F. J. Kloth, 6; Alb. Grossing, Loraine, O., 1; Math. Klinger, Staunton, Ill., 2; Total, 57.
Outside renewals: Berthold Braun, Alton, Ill.; G. F. Knollmann, Evansville, Ind.; P. A. Anderson, Springfield, Ill.; Henry Henmann, Baden, Mo.; Gus Richter, Kirkwood, Mo.; F. Rehbach, East St. Louis, Ill.; J. McDaniels, French Village, Ill.; Mrs. M. Boer, Brandenburg, Tex.; Peter Helenthal, Staunton, Ill.; Ignatz Ebner, Chicago, Ill.; F. Kroehmann, Staunton, Ill.

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Subscribers changing their residence are requested to promptly notify this office of new address. Also state old address.

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

OFFICE: 966 CHOUTEAU AVENUE.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES LABEL.

69

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

SOCIALIST PARTY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

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

FIGHTING SOCIALISM

The German Catholic Federation of Missouri met in St. Louis, in annual convention, and after much prayer, discussion and debate, once more decided that Socialism was the enemy of society, religion, morality and family; that Socialism must be wiped out, and that it is the duty of every good Catholic to join the crusade against the red spectre. Catholic workmen were pledged to fight Socialism in the Unions. One editor, the "spiritual backbone" of the "Catholic Workmen's Welfare," called attention to the recent Milwaukee elections as a danger signal for the rapid growth of Socialism. It is high time to prepare for the general campaign against Socialism, the same editor declared, and in his paper he denounced the Socialists as the "red vermin." The convention endorsed the "social political program" of the American Federation of Labor. Archbishop Glennon attended some of their gatherings, and we are surprised indeed that the "Catholic Federation of Missouri" paid no attention whatever to the scab bricklayers and stonemasons employed by Archbishop Glennon on his \$10,000,000 Cathedral on Lindell boulevard.

There would have been an excellent chance for the "C. F. of M." to prove its love for Organized Labor. The A. F. of L. stands for the Union principle. Why did the Catholic Federation not insist that Archbishop Glennon have his new Cathedral built by Union bricklayers and Union stonemasons?

It is the worst kind of hypocrisy to endorse Union labor in convention and at the same time permit the building of a cathedral by scab labor.

While this anti-Socialist work was going on in the "C. F. of M.," Rabbi Dr. J. Samuel Levy preached a sermon at the Temple Shaare Emeth. Dr. Levy, in his address, claimed the four greatest international ideas of the last few years were the ideas of Jews, and that the world, whether people liked it or not, was rapidly approaching the goal of another Jew, Carl Marx, as it sped on its way to Socialism. He declared Socialism was here to stay, that the world was anxious for it and that, despite everything, the world would soon realize that "when man learns to be just to his fellow-man he will love his fellow-man." He said, in all the phases of art, life and science the Jew was not the foremost, except in one, and that one is religion. The heroes that are to-day almost worshipped—Alexander, Caesar and Napoleon—he claimed, would in time be called "murderers, assassins and wretches."

We recommend Dr. Levy's remarks to the stupid fanatics of the C. F. of M. for careful consideration. The days are gone by when a Giordano Bruno could be burned at the stake on the Campo di Fiore, when a Galileo Galilei could be tortured into submission, or when a John Huss could be escorted by a procession of high church dignitaries to the burning woodpile in Constance. "Socialism is here to stay!" says Dr. Levy, and he is right. The Socialist victory in Milwaukee may scare the night owls of the C. F. of M., but the American working class will rejoice over the great work done by our Wisconsin comrades.

We are coming—
You are going!

"Friends of Union Labor"

We note that many trade union journals are now printing a charming little story about King Edward VII, "the friend of union labor." It seems nowadays that nearly every great man is the friend of union labor. The Pope is opposed to Socialism, but he is a friend of union labor. The kings of Europe are all opposed to Socialism, but they are all the friends of union labor. Andrew Carnegie, August Belmont and other great industrial magnates, having smashed the trade unions in their business, are all nevertheless the friends of union labor, and so the merry game proceeds of dividing the sheep from the goats. The Civic Federationists and other great capitalists feel that so long as they can keep union labor and Socialism fighting each other the capitalists are sure to have an easy time of it. "A word to the wise, etc."—New York Call.

COMING OF THE GLORY

Editorial in Machinists' Monthly Journal

Education and an energetic propaganda have again been triumphant. The workmen of Milwaukee have become educated and energetic in the propagation of socialistic ideas with the result that they have taken possession of the city government and will for the next two years administer its affairs in accordance with the ideas with which they are identified. They won a great and sweeping victory, but there was nothing wonderful about it, for it was strictly in accord with what was expected and what had been worked for for more than a decade. It was no sudden political upheaval to show resentment of the parties in power or a revival born of excitement, but the expected result in obedience to the law of evolution and progress. A complete change in the city government has been made, and men have been elected because of their recognized association with things socialistic and their advocacy of trade unionism and the principles of social democracy. And although these men have been elected upon a strictly socialistic platform, nothing approaching a social revolution need be feared, neither will there be any free-love nonsense or the dividing up of property. Nothing but an ambitious desire to do things that ought to be done in the proper administration of the city's affairs with honesty and fairness to all concerned.

The campaign which preceded the result in Milwaukee last month was strictly an educational one. There was no riotous extravagance for fireworks, torchlight processions, or automobile parades; there was no foolish expenditure of the campaign funds for stupid entertainments designed to attract the attention of the workers from the real issues with which they were confronted. None of the old follies were noticeable; there was nothing but education and enlightening methods employed. The greatest expense was incurred for printing. Handbills and pamphlets were the principal means employed to enlighten the people and they were distributed with great care and thoroughness, and upon every occasion when the facts they contained could be forced home with advantage. The members of the party volunteered their services gratuitously and every Sunday morning for months past they distributed literature of their propaganda at the door of every house in every section of the city. It was by this means that the results sought for were accomplished, and the victory for the workers won.

Besides electing the Mayor—who, by the way, is a workingman, a patternmaker by trade, who celebrated his election by going to work the morning after at 7 o'clock, the same as usual—all the seven aldermen-at-large were elected. Twenty-one out of thirty-five in the City Council, representing the different wards, eleven in the Board of Supervisors against three Republicans and two Democrats, the Comptroller, Treasurer and City Attorney were also elected, and every one of them members of the Social Democratic party and elected upon its platform. In addition to the elective offices above mentioned, during the next two years, several other important places will be filled by appointment, which will include a Commissioner of Health, an inspector of Buildings, a City Engineer, Fire, Tax and Police Commissioners, Public Works Commissioners and many other positions of a minor nature. Despite all this, the people who placed these workmen in power are perfectly well aware that not one of the candidates elected sought office because of the spoils involved, but because of an honorable desire to serve their fellows with honesty and integrity and to carry out what was promised by them when they sought election.

They did not promise a new heaven and a new earth all at once or anything beyond what they thought themselves capable of performing, only a few reforms, many of them promised before but never performed. Proper supervision of corporations enjoying special privileges and care exercised that they pay their proper share of taxation; three-cent fares on all street car lines, with universal transfers; a seat guaranteed for every passenger; the transit companies to keep the streets they use in proper repair, clean swept and sprinkled, and many other reforms that would come under the jurisdiction of a municipal government properly administered are what they promised and what they will carry through. They will not beautify the well-to-do residence section of the city or build a speedway to begin with, but they do intend to clean up the slums and purify them a little and ease the sections that are most congested. What they intend to do in this direction was hinted at by the newly-elected Mayor, Emil Seidel, in a speech he delivered the night after the election. This is what he said:

"The modern city, while it has grown to large proportions and increased its population until hundreds of thousands of souls are huddled in small areas, has developed swamps of a different nature than those our forefathers drained. Some of these have become cesspools. Men and women, as well as innocent children, are wrecked in these swamps.

"We, the children of the settlers, must follow in their spirit. Our task is to make our city a real home for its hundreds of thousands; a place where there is little room for tears and heartaches; a place where our boys can become men and our daughters women; a place where virtue is protected and a place where the strong stand for the weak."

An administration imbued with that spirit and with courage enough to put it into execution cannot fail to accomplish what it has set out to do, and although doleful predictions were made by the capitalistic press the morning after the election, no fears need be felt for the outcome in Milwaukee. One foolish statement was made in all seriousness, to the effect that within twelve hours after the election returns were made capital had begun to take flight from the Cream City. It was stated that several apartment houses involving an expenditure of two or three million dollars in their construction, which had been projected and which were intended to be built this spring, were abandoned because the wicked Socialists had ridden into power. Nothing could be more absurd or ridiculous, for people who build apartment houses do so because there is a demand for them and not because either Republicans or Democrats have been placed at the head of a city's affairs. Neither do they refrain from building them if there is a demand for such property because a Socialist has been elected mayor. Many other absurdities and extravagant statements will be made and charged against Milwaukee by the political harpies and humbugs now bereft of opportunity in that city and elsewhere, but all they can say will prove impotent when confronted with the facts and demonstrations of the next two years. The people have come into their own in Milwaukee, and what they do and how they do it will be an incentive and a lesson for their brother workers in all the other cities of the country.

CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR UNION

Mayor Seidel of Milwaukee Assures C. T. & L. U. that Socialist Administration Will Uphold Honor of Organized Labor

State Referendum on Unemployed Problem—The Suburban Garden Boycott

At last Sunday's meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union, the Suburban Garden boycott was again discussed at some length. The suggestion to prohibit any Union man to produce any goods for the unfair summer garden, was not concurred in, but it was insisted that Trade Unionists and their sympathizers shall not patronize the place until the management will have recognized Organized Labor.

It was reported by Musicians' Union that the State University Students' Band would play at the Suburban Garden during the vacation. Secretary Kreyling was instructed to write for further information.

Carpenters' Council complained against Autheried Hotel in Clayton, where non-union building mechanics are employed. Secretary Kreyling was authorized to co-operate the matter, together with a committee of the Carpenters' Council.

Delegate Murray, of the Cement Workers, reported that their strike was settled and the men would return to work on Monday, having gained an increase in wage of 2½ cents per hour.

Mayor Emil Seidel, of Milwaukee, in a communication, thanked the Central Trades & Labor Union for the letter of congratulation and assured Organized Labor of St. Louis that the Socialist administration of Milwaukee will do all in their power to protect the interests of the working class. It was decided to publish Seidel's letter in the minutes.

Organizer George Prince, of the Cigar Makers' International Union was granted the floor to address the meeting on the Union Label cigars vs. Trust-made and Prison-made goods.

On motion of Delegate Pepon, the central body adopted the following proposed constitutional amendment to be voted on at the November elections:

TEXT OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

Article 2, section 4, of the Constitution of the State of Missouri shall be amended to read as follows:

That all constitutional government is intended to promote the general welfare of the people; that all persons have a natural right to life, liberty and the opportunity to employ their labor in producing wealth, and the enjoyment of the gains of their own industry; that to give security to these things is the principal office of government; and that when government does not confer this security it fails of its chief design. In protecting the rights of the people to employ their own labor, the state shall establish and conduct such farms, factories, workshops, public works or other means of employment as may be necessary to give work to every person applying therefor. The Legislature shall enact such legislation as may be necessary to carry this provision into full force and effect, subject to the right of the people to adopt such legislation by direct action under the initiative.

The petition reads as follows:

INITIATIVE PETITION.

To the Honorable Cornelius Roach, Secretary of State for the State of Missouri:

We, the undersigned, citizens and legal voters of the State of Missouri and of the County of _____, respectfully demand that the following proposed amendment to the Constitution of Missouri, shall be submitted to the legal voters of the State of Missouri, for their approval or rejection, at the regular general election to be held on the eighth day of November, A. D., 1910, and each for himself says: I have personally signed this petition; I am a legal voter of the State of Missouri and of the County of _____; my residence and post office are correctly written after my name:

Name _____ Residence _____ Post Office _____
Street and Number or Rural Route _____

Debs in Arkansas

Greeted by Big Audience in Fort Smith

Fort Smith, Ark., May 8.—Fully 2,000 people gathered in the Auditorium at Electric Park last night to listen to Eugene V. Debs, the noted Socialist, who gave an eloquent address on Socialism.

Mr. Debs, accompanied by George D. Brewer, of Girard, Kan., and Dan Hogan, of the Huntington Herald, appeared on the stage amid a hearty ovation and welcoming cheers by the large audience.

Comrade Debs, in beginning his address, dived directly into the case of Editor Warren. The authorities were trying to convict him and impose a \$1,500 fine and six months imprisonment, but Mr. Debs said the real issue was whether an American had the right of a free press and free speech. He said if a Republican or a Democrat would have been in Mr. Warren's place, no one would have ever dreamed of prosecuting him. He told his hearers that if Warren was sent to prison he would enter its doors with a head erect and a soul free from guilt. It is of no consequence of sending any one man to prison, but it is a great question to the American people, said Mr. Debs.

The speaker said the people are divided into two classes, the capitalists and the working organizations. The former own the tools of industry while the latter use those tools for the benefit of those who own them and they retain very little of what they produce. He said that the great interests were monopolizing the production of the working classes and that in Colorado the Guggenheims controlled everything except the Western Federation of Miners who were fighting them hand to hand. The speaker scored the judiciary of the United States and said they were no better than any king or monarch who ever held a throne in Europe. They could annul anything they wished if it did not look right to the powers above them, the corporation who put them in office and to whom they were obligated for their life tenure in office.

CARPENTERS' STRIKE IN THE BREWERIES.

The carpenters employed in the St. Louis breweries were called out on strike last week. At the time of this writing conferences are in session and the prospects of an early settlement are good. A demand for an increase in wages is the main cause of the controversy.

One hundred miners were killed in an explosion near Palos, Alabama. Human life is cheap nowadays, especially when the lives of poor wage workers are at stake.

TAFT IN ST. LOUIS

Ice-Cold Reception—Less Enthusiasm than at Average Nickleodeon Show—President Attends Scab Base Ball

President Wm. Taft was in St. Louis. He was automobilized about town, dined and whined by the big "business interests." The people of this city took little interest in the fat man. The crowds were conspicuous by their absence and the general reception accorded to "Injunction Bill" was as cold as cold storage. President Taft disregarded the request of Organized Labor not to attend the base ball of the boycotted "Clevelanders."

Commenting on Mr. Taft's St. Louis visit the *Cleveland Citizen* says:

The unfairness of the Cleveland Baseball Club management is becoming pretty thoroughly advertised in the league cities.

Letters are pouring in on local officers of the building and printing trades showing that the unionists in other places are tireless in their efforts to acquaint the amusement-loving public with the mean treatment that Kilfoyl, Sommers & Co. accorded the organized workers of Cleveland.

Despite the free advertising that the club received via the White House at Washington to the effect that President Taft would attend the St. Louis park on Wednesday, the game was a fizzle so far as attendance was concerned.

One newspaper dispatch stated that 3,000 persons assembled to witness the double attraction, another boosted the attendance to 4,000 and still another to 5,000. It was admitted that the bleachers were nearly empty. A private wire from St. Louis announced that the paid admission, really fell below 2,000.

The poor showing made in St. Louis indicates that President Taft would hardly make a successful advertising agent for a third-rate circus, and that he is not adding to his popularity by slapping honest labor in the face every time he has an opportunity.

But the Cleveland unionists are not going out of their way to quarrel with President Taft at this juncture. He will not be up for reelection until two years hence. Then perhaps his "secondary boycott" nonsense will be thoroughly dissected. Besides, Taft is reported to have been a "deadhead" at Louis, anyhow. He may be a dead one, politically, before 1912.

The Cleveland unionists and their fellow-workers in other cities are now concerning themselves strictly with the work of keeping honest sympathizers with the principles of fair play away from the games. And they are succeeding beyond the fondest expectations of the most enthusiastic members among the organized toilers.

As pointed out in the *Citizen*, the union people realize that it will require work, patience and time to acquaint all fair-minded citizens with the facts of the case as outlined in this paper two weeks ago, and which facts cannot be successfully controverted.

There is considerable deliberate misrepresentation being resorted to for the purpose of confusing the public, but these misstatements are being met; and as rapidly as the people are learning the truth that Kilfoyl broke a solemn contract they ask no further questions and swing to the union side.

Let every person who believes in the American spirit of "fair ball" keep away from the games until such time as the club management can see its way clear to admit that labor has some rights in this world that must be respected.

Labor's Rights to the Product of its Labor

In nearly all Socialist and Labor papers to-day we see quoted again and again Lincoln's words: "To secure to each laborer the whole product of his labor, or as nearly as possible, is a worthy object of any good government."

It is really noteworthy that a President of the United States should have used that thought to express his view of economic justice.

It is so unlike what one hears from presidents and politicians and it is really so revolutionary in its essence that one wonders how Lincoln ever came to hold such a view.

Perhaps he saw it first in Horace Greeley's *Tribune*, which in Lincoln's day professed socialistic views.

Perhaps he got it from one of the many radical labor papers that were then crying out against industrial wrongs.

Perhaps he got it from one of the Abolitionist journals. In any case Lincoln used that sentence again and again in his speeches.

And the fact is that nearly all the labor and semi-socialistic papers of the middle of the last century used that phrase as a slogan.

It was the thought running through all the propaganda of the early Republicans, the Abolitionists and the Socialists.

"Would you like," said William Thompson, nearly one hundred years ago to the distressed weavers of Spitalfields, "to enjoy yourselves the whole products of your labor? You have nothing more to do than simply to alter the direction of your labor. Instead of working for you know not whom, work for each other."

Thomas Hodgskin about the same time says: "The law of nature is that industry shall be rewarded by wealth and idleness to be punished by destitution; the law of the land is to give wealth to idleness and to fleece industry till it be destitute."

Speaking of the comparative pauperism and destitution of the laborers, he says: "It cannot be doubted * * * that the immediate and approximate cause of their poverty and destitution, seeing how much they labor and how many people their labor nourishes in opulence, is the law which appropriates their produce in the shape of revenue, rent, tithes and profits."

John Bray, another of the same school, says: "All profit must come from labor * * * the gain of an idle class must necessarily be the loss of an industrial class."

"Capitalists and proprietors do no more than give the working man for his labor of one week, a part of the wealth which they obtained from him the week before."

"Thus, view the matter as we will, there is to be seen no towering pile of wealth which has not been heaped together by rapacity."

And Bray, as early as 1839, shows that America proves the futility of merely political reform. "Society is upon the same principle in all countries," he says. "They (the Americans) like ourselves are divided into rich and poor, into capitalists and producers, and the last are there, as they are here, at the mercy of the first."

John Gray, still another writer, says in a summary of one of his books: "We have endeavored to show by whom wealth is created and by whom it is consumed. We have endeavored to show that it is from human labor that every description of wealth proceeds; that the productive classes DO NOW support not only themselves, but every unproductive member of society."

In another place Hodgskin says: "Masters, it is evident, are laborers as well as their journeymen. In this character their interest is precisely the same as that of their men. But they are also either capitalists or the agents of a capitalist, and in this respect their interest is decidedly opposed to the interest of their workmen."

"The contest now appears to be between masters and journeymen, or between one species of labor and another, but it will soon be displayed in its proper characters and will stand confessed as a war of honest industry against idle profligacy."—ROBERT HUNTER.

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!

DEMAND UNION HATS

ANTI-BOYCOTT SOCIETY WAGING WAR AGAINST THE HATTERS.

New York, April 14, 1910.—To Members of Organized Labor and Their Friends, Greeting—The National Association of Manufacturers and Anti-Boycott Society are still waging war against the United Hatters of North America. In the recent trial before the United States Court at Hartford, Conn., for an alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, in which a judgment was rendered against our organization for two hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars (\$222,000), Mr. Loewe, the supposed plaintiff in the case, testified that the defendants (two hundred and forty members of the Hatters' Union) were selected by Mr. Davenport, who is the legal adviser and organizer of the Anti-Boycott Society, and that that organization was furnishing the expense of conducting the trial, showing clearly that the Anti-Boycott Society, and not the D. E. Loewe Company, was the real plaintiff in the case.

The great crime of which we were accused was that our members refused to work for the Loewe Company because of his refusal to unionize his factory, and that we told our friends, the members of organized labor, that the Loewe hat was unfair and did not contain the label of the United Hatters of North America.

The court holds that this is a serious crime, and must not be repeated by our organization, but we can ask you (without any fear of breaking the law) "to buy no hat unless it contains the label of the United Hatters of North America."

We don't believe there is a member of organized labor who would wilfully help the Anti-Boycott Society in their fight against the United Hatters of North America, but the fact remains that many members of organized labor can be found with non-union hats, which shows that (unconsciously, perhaps), they are helping the enemy to destroy our organization.

There is no neutral ground in this fight of the Anti-Boycott Society. Every time you buy a hat you must take part. If you insist on getting a hat with the union label you side with the United Hatters of North America; if you buy a hat without the label you side with the Anti-Boycott Society.

Look under the sweat band of the hat which you now wear and see whether you are with the United Hatters of North America or against them. So many hats are made by members of the United Hatters of North America and contain their union label, that we were accused during the strike of having a monopoly of all the skilled men in the hat industry, and had to defend that action in court at Trenton, N. J.

Union-made hats can be had in every style and quality, and are far better value than hats made by unskilled labor in non-union factories. Under these circumstances why buy non-union hats?

Once more, we would request that you remember when buying a hat, "That it is not union-made unless it contains the union label of the United Hatters of North America."

Thanking you and the members of your organization for many past favors, and hoping that when the roll is called by your association that no member will be found siding with the Anti-Boycott Society in their efforts to exterminate the United Hatters of North America, we are respectfully yours,

UNITED HATTERS OF NORTH AMERICA.

John A. Moffitt, General President.
Martin Lawlor, General Secretary.

Grand Lecture and Entertainment

A grand lecture and entertainment will be given by the St. Louis Trades Label Section at the Social Turner Hall, Thirteenth and Monroe streets, Wednesday evening, May 18th, 8 p. m. sharp. Speaker, Miss Mary McDowell of Chicago, Ill. member National Executive Board of the Women's Trade Union League.

Program: 1. Musical Number; 2. Mrs. A. May Smith; 3. Illustrated Song; 4. Musical Number; 5. Miss Mary McDowell; 6. Label Display.

Admission free. Free Souvenirs for all.

THE WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE

Meeting Report Shows Much Activity Among the Union Women of St. Louis

HEADQUARTERS: SELF CULTURE HALL, 1832 CARR ST. St. Louis, Mo., May 9th, 1910.

The Women's Trade Union League of St. Louis will give a banquet to the National Executive Board on Friday, May 20th, at 7:15 p. m., in the Cottage of Forest Park Highlands.

We are desirous that those St. Louisans interested in the industrial organization of the women workers, their aims, accomplishments and interests, know of this dinner and be among those there. Will you come? May we reserve one or more places for you at \$1.00 per plate?

Among the speakers expected are: Messrs. Louis Brandeis, Paul U. Kellogg, Owen Miller, William Marion Reedy, Mmes. Raymond Robins, Frances Squires Potter, Frederic C. Howe, Misses Janie Adams, Leonora O'Reilly and Rose Schneidermann.

ANNOUNCEMENT—Second Anniversary of the League, Thursday, June 9, 1910. Special programme and refreshments.

Regular Meeting, May 4, 1910.

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

Minutes of the previous meeting approved and read. Credential from Musicians' Mutual Benefit Association, No. 2. Mrs. Jean B. Anderson, was received and delegate seated.

Communications from the Musicians' Mutual Benefit Association affiliating with the League, accompanied by year's dues, was received and accepted.

From Emma Brody resigning as a member of the Branch and Miss Nellis Finley also resigning as a member of Board, by motion, both resignations were accepted, and proceeded to elect members in their places was put and carried.

Reports of Committees.

To the Officers and Members of the W. T. U. L., Greeting—Your Committee on Organization beg to submit the following report for your consideration: Since the last monthly meeting of your committee has been actively engaged in trying to organize a craft of Women Workers, the name of which we are not at liberty to divulge at this time. Weekly meetings are being held and the prospects are very bright for a local of girls belonging to a craft that needs organization very badly in this city. Members of this committee have visited some of the employers and been treated very courteously by them. We hope by the next meeting to be able to give a more definite report and respectfully request this report be received with progress.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. SADIE SPRAGGON,
Chairman of Organization Committee.

Investigation Committee Report.

From one of our large pickle factories in the city a young woman came asking for a change of conditions in the factory where she was employed from the W. T. U. L. She stated that she was in the Mustard Packing Department; worked 9 hours a day at the rate of \$8 per week. She wants for her department shorter hours at the least. She also stated the girls who worked in the pickling department were working piece work and work ten hours a day; none of them making a living wage. These girls, while doing this kind of work are wet all day long. While bottling the pickles they are compelled to work in water and vinegar to the knees. Troughs are used for the vinegar and water to flow through, and it is from standing at the mouth of these troughs that causes them to get wet. She would like at some future time assistance for better conditions. By motion the report be received and the Investigation Committee call on the Secretary of the C. T. & L. U. and get information as to organizing these girls, was put and carried. On Tuesday of last week a most terrible accident occurred to one of the young women shoeworkers in the employ of the Johansen Bros. Shoe Co. In some manner her hair was caught in the belting and was torn from her head; not only from her scalp, but also the cuticle from her forehead, as well as a part of one eyebrow. So large was the piece of flesh that was torn away it is impossible for grafting of new skin at present, if at any time it can be done. And should such be the case, she must go through life horribly disfigured. The forelady in the factory made a statement to the effect it was not known how such a thing could have happened, and when an examination was made it was found that the belt was in its proper place, but later one of the fellow workers stated that she was putting on the belt and her hair being loose caught in the belt. I recommend that the League appoint a committee to render such aid as found to be necessary.

NELLIE QUICK,

Chairman of Investigating Committee.

By motion the report be received and the recommendation be concurred in, was put and carried.

Committee, Miss Somerville, Miss Meara and Miss Quick, special committee.

To the Officers and Members of the W. T. U. L.: The trouble existing between the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. and the U. G. W. of A. in St. Louis is still on, and the members are making a strenuous fight in pushing the boycott. The various labor organizations all over the United States have given us their financial and moral support, which has been a great help in St. Louis. Miss Hurtig and Mrs. Sellins are out West in order that they may carry on the work in the Western cities. Some time ago the Iowa-Retail Clothiers' Association wrote to us, asking information in reference to the business' relationship between Marx & Haas and the big Chicago mail order house, Sears, Roebuck & Co. They have also written to the firm and they have failed to answer up to date. A second letter came telling us they would give us their support. Most of the members are working in the various shops, and others have gone to other cities to seek work. The members intend pushing the boycott to its fullest extent.

MAGGIE MEARA,
H. HENNESSY.

Committee on Entertainment of the National Board reported Owen Miller of the Musicians has granted the use of the parlor of the Musicians' Club for the executive meetings of the Board. A banquet will be held at the Cottage at Forest Park Highlands, May 20, at 7:15 p. m., at \$1.00 per plate. There will be speaking by representatives from New York, Boston, Chicago, Springfield and St. Louis Leagues, and other prominent people, who are interested in the work of the League. Automobiles have been secured for a ride on May 19, and the big mass meeting in Granite City is turned over to a committee in Granite City. Invitations were sent to all locals affiliated with the Central Body, asking them to send a representative to the banquet. By motion the report be received as progress was put and carried.

Elections for members of the Board: Nominations—Miss Sarah Aldridge of Brewery Workers' Branch, No. 2; Miss Mayme Bird, of Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 338; and Miss Gertrude Gaiser, of Brewery Workers Branch, No. 2. Nominations were closed on the candidates.

Mr. Louis Negele of Typographical Union, No. 8, made a motion that the names of organizations affiliated and the delegates present be printed in the minutes, was put and carried.

Committee on the A. F. of L. Convention reported they had met with the committee of the Central Body and they ask them to submit some plan. By motion the report be received was put and carried.

Mr. Lebeske suggested that the League organize the copy-holders. After some discussion a motion was made that the League try and organize the copy-holders in the printing trades.

After a few remarks, President Mrs. Knefler introduced Mr. F. M. Grossman, who gave a very interesting address on the Missouri

Labor Laws for Women. Mr. Grossman pointed out weak points in the factory inspection law, child labor law, and the women's fifty-four hours bill. He also stated that he had spoke to the Consumers' League at their last meeting on the work being done by the League, and asked them to co-operate with the League. He suggested the League having a standing legislative committee (of which League has), and to draft a letter and then ask legislators whether or not they favored such and such a bill and then, if so, get them to sign the letter.

The President then announced that Miss Mary McDowell of Chicago would speak at the Social Turner Hall, Thirteenth and Monroe, May 18, on the Union Label, under the auspices of the Trades Label Section.

National Executive Board will meet May 19 and 20, at 3535 Pine street.

Meeting in Granite City May 19, at 8 o'clock. Speakers: Mrs. Robbins, Agnes Nester and others. Everybody is invited.

Banquet will be \$1.00 plate, and any girls who belong to the unions and can't afford the dollar tickets, are 50 cents. Tickets can be had from any of the members of the committee, Miss Somerville, Mrs. Smith, Miss Meara, Miss Hennessy and Mrs. Knefler. Motion meeting adjourn till Thursday, June 9, 1910. Locals affiliated: Garment Workers, No. 238, A. Kahre; Musicians' M. B. Association, No. 2 Mr. Jean B. Anderson; Typographical, No. 8, Louis P. Negele; Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 338, Mrs. Sadie Spraggon; Bindery Women, No. 55, Nellie Quick; Press Feeders, No. 43; Garment Workers, No. 67, Maggie Meara, Rose Rosebaum, Lottie Buffa, H. Hennessy.

The Postal Deficit and the Remedy

The President in his message to the present Congress stated that the deficit in the Post Office Department last year was \$17,500,000, that the loss on second-class mail was \$63,000,000, the loss on rural free delivery was \$28,000,000, and that, "it would seem wise to reduce the loss on second-class mail matter at least to the extent of preventing a deficit in the total operations of the post office."

The President further says:

"A great saving might be made, amounting to much more than half of the loss, by imposing upon magazines and periodicals a higher rate of postage. They are much heavier than newspapers, and contain much higher proportion of advertising to reading matter, and the average distance of their transportation is three and a half times as great.

"I commend the whole subject to Congress, not unmindful of the spread of intelligence which a low charge for carrying newspapers and periodicals assists. I very much doubt, however, the wisdom of a policy which constitutes so large a subsidy and requires additional taxation to meet it."

The Post Office Department is the popular department of the government in the sense that it serves more people, and, in spite of its Bureaucratic and extravagant methods, gives the people better service than any other department of the government.

Why this department should at this time be singled out to be made self-supporting or even profitable, is not quite clear, especially as the President in the same message advises a subsidy to be paid by the Government to ocean steamships.

Surely the mail service, conveying educational matter to all citizens, is fully as important as the upbuilding of a merchant marine for the enrichment of a few.

But, taking the President at his word, and assuming it to be desirable to place the post office upon a self-sustaining basis, it would seem that the quickest way to do this would be to credit the Post Office Department with the mail carried for the Government departments and under the franking privilege, which at regular postal rates would amount to about \$20,000,000 per year, and would immediately wipe out the deficit.

Surely a business that allows nothing for so large a free service is not being very closely figured.

But if business methods are to be introduced into the Post Office Department there should be no reason why the Government should not obtain as low rates from the railroads as the express companies receive.

The *American Magazine* says:

"When, for instance, we ship the magazine in bulk to Chicago for news-stand distribution, the rate by fast freight is \$13.50 per ton, by express \$50 a ton. The railroads, please note, get only a fraction of this, the express companies the rest, but the government pays, according to the President, \$100 a ton."

Is it because Uncle Sam is so small, with his forty odd millions paid to the railroads for carrying the mail, that he cannot get as good rates as the express companies, or is it because the railroads are paid "so large a subsidy," which "requires additional taxation to meet it?"

If business methods are to be applied to the Post Office Department it would be well to investigate the whole subject of railroad mail contracts, and, while so doing, to inquire why so much second-class mail is carried on the fastest express trains, at the highest possible rates.

It might also be wise to investigate the weighing of the mails, which is said to be done when the mails are exceptionally heavy, so that the railroads, being paid by average weight, shall receive far more than their due even under their exorbitant contracts.

A business-like investigation of the employes and officeholders in the department, with a view of putting modern business systems in place of office creating methods and unnecessary duplication of work, would undoubtedly effect savings that would dwarf the deficit.

Senator Aldrich has recently said that if he were permitted to manage the financial affairs of the Government he could effect a saving of \$300,000,000 per year. As the entire running expenses of the Government are under \$1,000,000,000 per year this is equivalent to saying that substantially one-third of the expenses of the Government are wasted.

If this rate of saving were to hold good in the Post Office Department, with its annual business of about \$200,000,000, and there is little doubt it would, it would mean a saving of approximately \$65,000,000 per annum.

If the President, instead of proposing to raise more money by taxation which will bear heavily on many educational publications and their readers, will devote a little time and effort to prevent the wasting of the present revenues of the Government not only in the Post Office Department, but in the army and navy, and in the customs and revenue service, and in appropriations for Government instruction work, and among the office-holding class generally, a grateful people will be truly appreciative.

To attempt to "save at the spigot," while "wasting at the bung" does not show any great amount of business sagacity and is certainly mighty poor politics.

On this subject a convention of farmers recently adopted the following resolution:

"That we do not sanction the attempt to place the responsibility for the deficit in the Post Office Department on second-class mail matter and we resent the proposition to raise the deficit by an extra tax on this class of mail as in effect a blow at the poor man's school—as an action that will tend to cut off the cheap reading that the rank and file of the American people have been enjoying—and we request our legislative representatives at the national capital to use all honorable means in their power to prevent the passage of any law in accordance with such proposition."

There is no doubt that the foregoing resolution expresses the view of the agricultural population generally upon this question.

The magazines and their readers, upon whom this new and wholly unnecessary burden is designed to rest, form a very influential portion of our citizenship.

The proposed increase in taxation also bears severely on labor publications and their readers, the members of Unions generally.

It will evoke a general protest from all classes except the railroads and express companies, who alone are likely to benefit by it.

The people as a whole, want even better service from the Post Office Department. Rural free delivery, as a means of communication and education, is worth all it costs and should be extended in all sections of the country.

Let some of the money now wasted in unnecessary salaries and in extortionate railroad contracts be spent in improving and extending the postal service.

The President by referring to this subject in his message in the manner that the employed has unintentionally performed a valuable service to our people in sharply inviting their attention to the abuses of Government favoritism and the wasteful extravagance of the people's money in the Post Office Department. Every citizen should promptly address his Congressman and Senator upon the subject.—*Shoe Workers' Journal*.

The Arousing Giant

By A. M. Kinney, Seneca, Kas.

Hark! To that low, threatening murmur
Filling the air with its sound;
Ever growing louder and firmer;
Arising in waves from the ground.
'Tis the giant Labor awaking;
Bursting his shackles and chains.
All his false idols forsaking;
Learning to think with his brains.

For ages, this giant has slumbered
In misery and suffering untold;
Been starved and beaten and plundered;
His life blood congealed into gold.
In wars his sons have been slaughtered
For their masters' pleasure and fame,
His daughters and wives have been bartered
Into lives of disgrace and of shame.

But see! A new star has arisen;
Shining boldly out of the gloom,
Lighting up the giant's dark prison;
To masters a herald of doom.
Even now this giant is trembling
With hope and strength newly found;
The bars of his prison are bending;
He is hurling his chains to the ground.

He has heard that bold declaration
Of freedom from bandage and pain
Proclaiming a new dispensation;
Demanding that Justice shall reign.
His pulse is jumping and throbbing;
New blood coursing his veins with a dash;
Never more with groaning and sobbing
Will he answer the crack of the lash.

Yes, the giant at last is arousing,
Ignorance will bind him no more.
His masters amidst their carousing,
Will soon see his hand through the door.
'Twill not be extended in pleading,
But clenched as a sign to foretell
The freedom of toilers succeeding
This awful industrial hell.

LABOR MEETING STIRS GOTHAM

Workingmen's Circle Shows Growth of the Party Among the Jews

New York, May 6.—The tenth annual convention of the Workingmen's Circle began yesterday morning and will continue until the end of the week. On Saturday the 485 delegates in attendance will participate in a great parade as the closing ceremony of the convention.

The delegates represent 37,000 members. The Socialist and radical papers of New York are represented among the delegates by the editors of the various papers—Abe Cahan, editor-in-chief of the *Forward*; S. Yanowski, editor of the *Freie Arbeiter Stimme*; J. Schlosberg, editor of the *Arbeiter*; Dr. K. Fornberg, editor of *Zukunft*; Alexander Jonas, editor of the *Folks Zeitung*, and Herman Simpson, editor of the *New York Call*.

TO DECORATE EAST SIDE.

The East Side will be decorated with flags, especially ordered for the occasion. Red will be the color of the day, as in the May Day celebration. The parade will be the expression of welcome to the delegates by the Socialists of the city. The parade will end with a mass meeting in Hamilton Park.

The Workingmen's Circle is an organization formed by the Socialists for the purpose of mutual aid in case of sickness, death or misfortune, among the members. The main object of the organization, however, is the spiritual development of the Jewish workingman and the education of the masses on progressive and Socialist lines.

The growth of Socialism among the Jews in the last few years is demonstrated by the remarkable growth of the organization. In 1901 the membership was 879. In the present year it is 36,000, divided among 435 branches. It has a surplus of \$200,000. A noteworthy achievement of the organization was the building of a sanitarium for consumptives at Liberty, N. Y. The organization is principally Jewish.

MILWAUKEE

The International Musician

The result of the municipal election held in Milwaukee, April 5, will, like the much quoted first shot fired at Lexington on the threshold of the American Revolution, reverberate around the world. It is the first time in history that the Socialists have succeeded in securing complete control of all the departments of an American municipality. They have every opportunity of illustrating the practicability of their theories, and the result of the use made of that opportunity will have its influence upon other urban communities. There is no doubt but that the same results can be obtained in nearly all the other large cities of the country if the working classes can be brought together as they were in San Francisco and Milwaukee. San Francisco was carried on strictly trades union lines; Milwaukee on Socialistic lines, in combination with the trades union movement. Such a combination, by whatever name it may be called, can clean up nearly all the large cities.

The trend of current events actually forced every thinking workingman in Milwaukee to ally himself with the representatives of the working classes that had a militant political organization, and which had sense enough not to antagonize the trades union movement, but rather catered to it.

Milwaukee was the first to answer to the \$222,000 fine assessed

against the hatters. It was the first to answer against the brutalities of the authorities of Philadelphia during the street railway strike, when men, women and children were trod under the hoofs of the Pennsylvania State Cossacks and mercilessly clubbed by the local policemen, and that in the shadow of the building wherein was signed the Declaration of Independence. It was the first real notice to the Cannons, Paynes, Aldriches and other political manipulators that the common people were waking up.

There is not a man holding an elective public office in the United States to-day, from Constable to President, but does so by virtue of the labor vote. The example of San Francisco and Milwaukee ought to be an object lesson in getting that vote together. One hundred men in Congress with trades union cards in their jeans would make the issuing of unjust injunctions against labor forevermore impossible.

In future there will be no more clubbing of citizens who desire to peaceably assemble or parade the streets in Milwaukee. You will not find policemen stationed in workmen and women's meeting places, ostensibly to preserve order, but really to break up the meeting, as was done in Chicago and New York. In Milwaukee, No! These outrages will not occur in Milwaukee, at least not for two years.

"Whom the Gods wish to destroy they first make mad," is an old Grecian axiom, as true to-day as ever. The money lords of this country became mad in their lust for gold, and Milwaukee has met the issue, and may more follow: It was about time to call a halt.

LIKE MILWAUKEE IDEA.

The Chicago Teachers' Federation has sent a letter to Emil Seidel, the recently elected Socialist Mayor of Milwaukee, commending him for his stand on the school question. The Chicago teachers especially like the following passage from a statement by Mayor Seidel:

"The Board of Education should work along broader lines. The school authorities should take an active interest in our boys and girls even after they leave school for work. These young folk, many of them, have no helpful guides now, and so they look for cheap amusements, which are mostly harmful. The school houses should be a second home to them all through the year. For the school children themselves healthful diversion and recreation should be provided during the summer. At intervals they ought to see something of the beauties of nature and to breathe the fresh air of the country. Make the city clean, beautiful and comfortable, and, above all, a safe place for our boys and girls."

THE HOMESTAKE MINERS' STRIKE.

The situation in the Black Hills remains about the same, so far as Lead is concerned. At Terry, the mine-operators who joined forces with the Homestake Company are becoming desperate as the cost of maintaining hired thugs has eat up the surplus capital of the smaller fry who are operating mines. The cost of maintaining forty professional gun-men at Terry, has written wrinkles of agony on the brows of mine operators, who realize that hired murderers armed with weapons of violence are not producing dividends.

The Homestake Company is still scouring the country for miners, and while the company is able to ship in a great number of men, yet many of those who have been imported under misrepresentation, become dissatisfied and take their exit as soon as they are able to secure sufficient money to take them elsewhere. At a recent meeting of the "Loyal Legion," Superintendent Grier gave the traitors to understand, that the work being done in the Homestake mine was far from being satisfactory and better work and more of it must be performed if the members of the "Loyal Legion" were desirous of retaining the good will of the Homestake Company. The union men of the Black Hills are still hopeful and confident that they will ultimately score a victory.—*Miners' Magazine*.

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Dittmar, Frank	4251 Schiller Pl.	Master Bakers,	938 S. Taylor av.
Eckert, Theo. F.	2869 Salena st.	Messerschmidt, P.	2225 Cherokee st.
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
Foerster, Chas. J.	5228 Virginia av.	Nowack, Frank R.	616-18 Louisa Ave.
Fuchs, Frank	2301 Plover av.	Old Homestead Bky	1038 N Vandeventer
Geiger, H.	1901 Lami st.	Papendick B'k'y Co	3609-11 N 22d st.
Graf, Ferd	2201 S 2nd st.	Rahm, A.	3001 Rutger st.
Jahn Bakery Co.	2801-5 S. 7th st.	Redle, Geo.	2100 Lynch st.
Halleman, Jos.	2022 Cherokee st.	Reichelt, H.	3701 S Jefferson
Hartman, Ferd	1917 Madison st.	Rother, Paul	Lemay Ferry Rd.
Hoefel, Fred	3448 S Broadway	Rottler, M.	2500 Illinois av.
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MANIFESTO

In Behalf of Finland and Brave People's Independence

TO THE WORKINGMEN OF ALL COUNTRIES!

On March 27, of this year, Nicholas II, Czar of Russia, and Grand Duke of Finland, published a manifesto, by which, notwithstanding his solemn pledge, he abolished the Finland Constitution.

This is the second time that the Russian government has criminally attacked the public rights of Finland, and which causes universal reprobation throughout the whole of the civilized world. The Socialist proletariat especially has expressed to the Finland nation, and again by this manifesto expresses its warm sympathy, because it is aware that they have to engage in a stubborn fight against Russian despotism. It will intervene as far as it possibly can, to protect Finland against her enemies because right is on the side of the oppressed nation and not on the side of the perjured sovereign. The organized workingmen do not for an instant doubt the happy issue of the conflict. The Finland nation has risen as one man! After a five hours' debate the Diet unanimously decided to refer the manifesto of Nicholas II to the constitutional commission, which according to the most eminent jurists of all countries, will not have the slightest trouble in showing the illegality of this brutal and cynical act.

If it is still necessary to prove that right is on the side of Finland, it will suffice to recall the conditions under which the State of Finland was attached to the Russian Empire, without for an instant ceasing to preserve its autonomy.

During the whole of the eighteenth century Finland was the scene of sanguinary conflicts between Sweden and Russia. But in 1809, under date of March 27, she accepted the Czar Alexander I as Grand Duke, who by the day before, had signed the act of guarantee of the fundamental laws, and, on March 20, in the presence of the Diet, the new sovereign repeated his pledge solemnly proclaiming the inviolability of the Finland Constitution. This declaration was republished on April 4, in a manifesto to the inhabitants, and sanctioned by all Alexander I's successors, and especially confirmed by Alexander II in 1863. The Diet of estates was again assembled and operated without interruption, an emanation of an autonomous state, possessing a special legal and monetary organization, legislating interior affairs without interference of any kind, and taking resolutions, which, by the sanction of the Grand Duke, became legal. In 1878 the Diet of estates drew up a law concerning military service, enacting that the inhabitants of Finland should serve in the army only in their own country, and the right of passing such a law was never for an instant contested.

During the ninth and tenth decades of last century this autonomy was the object of incessant attack on the part of the Muscovite reaction, and the culminating point of these attacks was the manifesto of Nicholas II dated February 3-15, 1890, by which the Czar-Grand Duke wished to extend the imperial legislation of Russia to Finland. In order to break down all resistance, he appointed Bobrikoff, of sad memory, a dictator. In 1901, acting on his own wish, he attempted to abolish the existing military legislation, and tried, by administrative means, to force his own libertic conception on the country. The people of Finland resisted stubbornly. The conscripts went on strike and fermentation increased out. Czarism was obliged to temporize and finally to give way. During the days of October, 1905, the working class of Finland joined the industrial proletariat of Russia in proclaiming a general strike. The dictatorship gave way, the Ukases were withdrawn, the Russian officials disappeared and the manifesto of October 22-November 4, 1905, proclaimed the "return of legal order." The Diet of estates also capitulated, and the result of this struggle, was the victory of Universal Suffrage for men and women, proportional representation, democratic system of a single chamber, liberty of assembly, of association and of the press. All these laws and constitutional guarantees were confirmed by the Czar Nicholas II, by solemn act of July, 1906.

Social Democracy was not satisfied, as the bourgeois class was, with these reforms. It tried to effectively improve the condition of land and industrial laborers, but collided with the narrow minds and the egoism of the governing class. Nevertheless, during the session of 1907-1909, it acused to be voted and passed the law concerning bakeries, limiting the working day to a maximum of forty-eight hours per week and prohibiting night work—the law protecting agricultural laborers as well as small farmers—the law improving condition of schools. The Diet voted a series of other laws, notably the municipal electoral law, based, in spite of a few restrictions, on universal suffrage of the two sexes—a law for labor protection fixing a maximum of sixty working hours per week, prohibiting children from work and limiting night work and women working; but these laws are still awaiting the grand ducal sanction.

The Socialist fraction of the Diet has not for an instant ceased its opposition to the policy of weakness of the middle class, who imagined that they could purchase peace at the price of a few concessions. The reaction at St. Petersburg desired the destruction of the State of Finland; but the whole nation united to oppose this scheme. Three times the Czar dissolved the Diet, with the object of disqualifying the Parliament, of undermining the opposition of the nation and of repelling Socialism. He did not wish Socialism to develop at the gates of St. Petersburg. He did not intend to tolerate as Grand Duke, that which he kept down as Czar. But at each election Socialism increased. It conquered 80 seats in 1906, 83 seats in 1908, 84 seats in 1909, and at the last elections of February 1, 1910, the Socialist candidates obtained in the whole country 314,931 votes, that is to say 40 per cent of the whole, attributing to the party 86 seats out of 200. The Russian government, seeing that they obtained nothing by repeated dissolution of Parliament, then tried to incite the people of Finland to act headlessly, by means of paltry tricks, arbitrary measures and even by threats, but the people preserved their presence of mind and gave no pretext to the Russian potentate for armed intervention. In this way the reactionary plan miscarried miserably.

There only remained for the Czarist government to take steps of brutal illegality. The first aggression was the manifesto of September 24-October 7, 1909, which claimed to decide in principle, the military question of Finland, and ordained the payment of an annual military tax of 10-20 millions of Marks of Finland, levied on the budget of Finland.

The Finland bourgeois of the Senate government, generally very submissive and disposed to make concessions, did not dare approve this flagrantly illegal act, and then the Czar-Grand Duke appealed to the dignity of the members of the government, the military officials of Russia, who received the order to promulgate the illegal decree of Nicholas II. The Diet rejected the military tax asked for, and declared in reply, that the military question of Finland should be settled legally, that is to say, that a new military organization could only be legally enforced with the consent of the Finland Parliament. The Diet was dissolved for the third time and the Russo-Finland Senate on its own authority, raised from the funds of the State of Finland, the millions demanded by Russia.

This new act of brutality on the part of the Czarist government caused great agitation in the whole of the civilized world. Public opinion of Europe and above all of the Socialist International took Finland's part and the most eminent jurists of Europe pronounced judgment in favor of the Finland thesis. But, just this firm and unanimous will of the Finland people and this marked sympathy of other nations, excited the fury of the Russian reaction. The personal enemies of the people of Finland, the Bobrikoffists, who had been turned out with contempt, the Deutrichs, the Korevos, the Mjasojedeffs and other knaves drew up a law "relating to Russian imperial legislation" and Stolypin and the Czar Nicholas signed this anti-constitutional deed.

The Czarist manifesto of March 14/27, 1910, signifies no more nor less than the complete destruction of the Finland constitution. It claims

that henceforth all questions concerning Finland are in the province of Russian imperial institutions and it transforms the Diet into an administrative local organization of no importance. The autonomy of Finland is nothing but an empty term. They extend their audacity so far as to request the Finland Diet to draw up "notice" on this proposition of the Russian government, within one month. They only demand an opinion and not illegal resolution, although the regulations of the Diet, confirmed in 1906 by the Czar Nicholas, contains two important paragraphs (Sec. 60 and Sec. 80) saying that the fundamental laws can only be modified by proposal of the monarch with the approbation of the Finland Diet. But the Czarist government takes little heed of all this and now seeks to cover its move by the authority of the third Duma. The majority of this assembly has already approved the repressive policy of Stolypine as well as the confiscation of the Russian popular rights. It lent its name willingly to the destruction of Finland. The congress of Russian nobles has already grasped the possibility of "a military promenade in Finland," and in the present situation, these sanguinary provocations might become a serious danger, because the autonomy of Finland and its democratic liberty are monstrosities in the eyes of the reactionaries of Russia who will not rest until they have subjected the Finland people to the terrors of the gallows and the knout.

The Diet will be unanimous in rejecting the Russian government's proposition and will call on the people to defend their rights. Finland will then experience a period of agitation, during which the conscious proletariat will undergo painful ordeals. No one in Finland is ignorant of the sacrifices and losses that will be their lot in the future, but social democracy must accept this battle for it is a question of the life and liberty of the people of Finland. The autonomy of Finland is not in the eyes of our comrades, a simple legal title, it signifies to the people of Finland, the liberty of disposing of themselves, it signifies democratic liberty, it signifies the progress of civilization and of Socialism. Imperial legislation of Russia dominating in Finland would mean political servitude and intellectual slavery. For all people of Finland it is an era of sanguinary retaliation and unmentionable misery. For all these reasons the Finlanders have accepted the battle without faltering and have confidence first in their own strength, in the courage and the energy of the proletariat of Finland. They know also that they are in agreement with the conscious Russian proletariat, with the people of Russia, who aspire to liberty and whose movement will probably end in a victorious revolution.

In this hour of danger, our comrades of Finland look towards the Socialist International and to all Democrats in love with liberty throughout the world. They ask them to throw all their political and moral influence into the scales in favor of the democratic constitution of Finland and against the government of Russia, against the Czar and against his policy of violence. It is the moral duty of the Socialist deputies of all countries to denounce in their respective parliaments, the unconstitutional outrage committed by Russia against Finland and to pronounce against the criminal policy of the reaction of St. Petersburg. The Socialist parties of all countries, through their press and in their meetings, have already supported and will further support the struggle in which their brothers are engaged. A veritable tempest of protests must break out against Czarism!

The Social Democracy of Finland, which is in the vanguard of the fight against a powerful enemy, is the guardian of our flag, liberator of peoples, and requests us to fraternally greet the international Socialist proletariat.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST BUREAU, Camille Huysman, Secretary.

The Prohibition Movement

The Prohibition movement that has been sweeping over the country, has endeavored to enlist the services of organized labor in its attempt to destroy the liquor traffic. The most heart-rending pictures have been painted of the countless homes that have been ruined through the sale of the hellish liquid that destroys men physically, morally and financially.

The journalists and orators who have been engaged to denounce the red poison have endeavored to impress upon the public mind that they are engaged in their humanitarian work actuated by a Christian spirit that seeks to protect the homes of the toilers from the blighting and blasting influence of the rum traffic.

It is somewhat strange that these eloquent advocates of prohibition are never seen in the halls of a legislative body, supporting a measure that favors the interests of the working class. It is somewhat singular that apostles of prohibition who deplore the baleful effects of liquor in the homes of the laboring people, are never noticed in the movements to abolish child labor or to shorten the work day of men and women, whose lives are but a living death in mill, factory and sweat-shop. The disciples of prohibition indulge in glittering generalities and attempt to prove that with the destruction of the liquor traffic that poverty in this land will be minimized, forgetting the fact that the greatest temperance worker in America, after a quarter of a century of labor in the movement against liquor, discovered that *poverty was the cause of drunkenness*. Let us suppose that the prohibition movement was successful and that every brewery, distillery and saloon in America would be wiped out of existence, in what manner will the people identified with the prohibition move must provide for the hundreds of thousands of men and women who will be thrown out of employment through the paralysis of such an industry?

But the closing up of breweries, distilleries and saloons affect other avenues of employment. The waiter in the restaurant and the hotel, the cooper and cigar maker, teamsters, blacksmiths, engineers, firemen, in fact, men engaged in a vast number of industries will find themselves out of employment, simply because fanaticism has risen in its wrath to crush the liquor traffic.

It is, unfortunately, too true, that the saloon has bred evil which language fails to delineate, but regardless of the misery that has grown out of the liquor traffic, the membership of organized labor will hesitate to support a movement that, if successful, would add another million to the idle army of America and thus make competition more intense in the labor market of this country.

But the prohibition orator, who is drawing a salary for his services, declares that with the abolition of the saloon other avenues of employment will open to the men and women who will lose their occupations. But the salaried orator is not specific and fails to point out the industries that will rise up to give employment to the jobless slaves of distilleries, breweries and saloons. There is an idle army now in America, and hundreds of thousands of men and women are in need of employment and are willing and anxious to work, but the prohibition movement, that yearns to destroy the liquor traffic, can find no jobs for the countless thousands who are starving in the large cities of this country. Organized labor cannot afford to give its support to a movement that will depress the labor market and make it that much easier for exploiters to recruit strike-breakers, when labor is engaged in conflict with a master class.—*Western Miners' Magazine*.

Girls Wanted

Girls, 16 years and over can secure employment in the Bottle Labeling Departments of the St. Louis Breweries by making application, any day from 9 till 10 a. m., or 3 till 4 p. m., to the Secretary of the girls' Union, Miss Sarah Aldrich, at 2225 Menard Street (Beer Bottlers' Union Office).

The girls employed in the bottling departments were organized under the jurisdiction of the Beer Bottlers' Union last April, and all help for the breweries must be secured through the unions. Readers of ST. LOUIS LABOR are kindly requested to spread this information.

National Socialist Platform

Adopted at Chicago Convention, May, 1908.

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

- General Demands.**
1. The immediate government relief for the unemployed workers by building schools, by reforesting of cut-over and waste lands, by reclamation of arid tracts, and the building of canals, and by extending all other useful public works. All persons employed on such works shall be employed directly by the government under an eight-hour workday and at the prevailing rate of union wages. The government shall also loan money to states and municipalities without interest for the purpose of carrying on public works. It shall contribute to the funds of labor organizations for the purpose of assisting their unemployed members, and shall take such other measures within its power as will lessen the widespread misery of the workers caused by the misrule of the capitalist class.
 2. The collective ownership of railroads, telegraph, telephones, steamboat lines and all other means of social transportation and communication, and all land.
 3. The collective ownership of all industries which are organized on a national scale and in which competition has virtually ceased to exist.
 4. The extension of the public domain to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power.
 5. The scientific reforestation of timber lands, and the reclamation of swamp lands. The land so reforested or reclaimed to be permanently retained as a part of the public domain.
 6. The absolute freedom of press, speech and assemblage.

- Industrial Demands.**
7. The improvement of the industrial condition of the workers.
 - (a) By shortening the workday in keeping with the increased productivity of machinery.
 - (b) By securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half in each week.
 - (c) By 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.
 - (f) By abolishing labor and substituting in its place compulsory insurance against unemployment, illness, accidents, invalidism, old age and death.
 8. The extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the amount of the bequests and to the nearness of kin.
 9. A graduated income tax.
 10. Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women, and we pledge ourselves to engage in an active campaign in that direction.

11. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall.
 12. The abolition of the Senate.
- The abolition of the power usurped by the Supreme Court of the United States to pass upon the constitutionality of the legislation enacted by Congress. National laws to be repealed or abrogated only by act of Congress or by a referendum of the whole people.
14. That the constitution be made amendable by majority vote.
 15. The enactment of further measures of general education and for the conservation of health. The bureau of education to be made a department. The creation of a department of public health.
 16. The separation of the present bureau of labor from the department of commerce and labor, and the establishment of a department of labor.
 17. That all judges be elected by the people for short terms, and that the power to issue injunctions shall be curbed by immediate legislation.
 18. The free administration of justice.
- Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole power of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry and thus come to their rightful inheritance.—(National Platform Adopted at the 1908 Convention.)

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212 S. Fourth St.

Nominating Mass Meetings

City and Congressional Ticket to be Chosen

A general meeting of the party membership is hereby called for Monday, May 15, at 8 p. m., at the new headquarters, 966 Chouteau avenue.

A full congressional, judicial and city ticket is to be nominated. All party members in good standing are entitled to participate. Bring your membership card. THE GENERAL COMMITTEE, Otto Pauls, Secretary.

The Garment Workers' Lockout

Organized Labor Throughout the Country is Taking Up the Fight Against the Marx & Haas Clothing Co.

For eight long months the lockout of the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. is in progress and to-day the United Garment Workers' District Council, No. 4, of St. Louis, is more determined than ever before to bring this labor struggle to a successful conclusion by continuing the fight until the firm will see the fallacy of the Citizens' Alliance policy and re-establish honorable and peaceful relations with Organized Labor.

Every general organizer of the United Garment Workers of America is assisting in this war of defense against Marx & Haas. Special committees of the local Garment Workers are on the road and will remain in the field until the great battle is won.

Misses Kate Hurley and Fannie Sellins are busy in the Western part of Missouri and in Kansas. They will extend their campaign all the way to Nebraska, Colorado and the Pacific coast.

The labor press all over the country is assisting the Garment Workers very nobly. Practically all of the men and girls who were locked out September 13, 1909, have since found employment elsewhere, and the funds contributed can now be used almost exclusively to prove to the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. that it don't pay to fight Union Labor.

The following contributions have been received by Secretary-Treasurer Goodin, of District Council No. 4:

A. A. S. & E. R. E. of A., East St. Louis	\$25.00
H. B. Schmidt	50
I. A. Stage Employes, 31, Kansas City, Mo.	25.00
A. A. Sheet Metal W., 2, Kansas City, Mo.	10.00
I. Tailors W. A., 322, Washington, Pa.	1.00
Central Labor Union, Indianapolis, Ind.	5.00
I. Hod Carriers & B. L. U. of A., Kansas City, Mo.	10.00
I. Union Steam Engineers, 101, Kansas City, Mo.	5.00
Brewers & Malster, 121, Chicago, Ill.	20.00
I. B. of Teamsters, 735, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
U. G. W. of A., 181, Fort Worth, Tex.	20.00
U. G. W. of A., 158, Fort Scott, Kan.	4.60
Brewery Workers, 9, Milwaukee, Wis.	15.00
B. of D. P. & Paperhangers of A., 1048, Carbondale, Pa.	1.00
Beer Bottlers, 58, Denver, Colo.	10.00
Brewers, Malsters & Coopers, 44, Denver, Colo.	10.00
B. of D. P. & Paperhangers of A., 4, Kansas City, Mo.	2.00
Brewers, 363, Charleroi, Pa.	25.00
Bartenders' League, 420, Kansas City, Mo.	50.00
Typographical Union, 80, Kansas City, Mo.	2.00
Trades Council, Springfield, Mo.	10.00
Bricklayers' I. U., 4, Kansas City, Mo.	10.15
Cement Workers, 36, Kansas City, Mo.	1.00
Hair Spinners, 12347, Philadelphia, Pa.	17.00
I. B. of E. W., 124, Kansas City, Mo.	2.00
I. B. of Teamsters, 233, Herrin, Ill.	10.00
Beer Drivers, 100, Kansas City, Mo.	2.00
Federal Labor Union, 8060, New Athens, Ill.	1.00
Wm. Moll, Flushing, N. Y.	5.00
Boot & Shoe Workers, 377, Hoensdale, Pa.	25.00
Carpenters, 4, Kansas City, Mo.	5.00
I. B. of S. Firemen, 1, Kansas City, Mo.	5.00

O. W. GOODIN, Secretary.

NO PRISON TERMS FOR "BIG SIX" MEN

New York Tyographical Union Heads Win on Their Appeal—Need Not Serve Jail Terms

New York, May 10.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court by a vote of three to two denied from the order of Justice Bischoff, suspending a prison sentence of twenty days each upon Patrick H. McCormick and Vincent J. Costello, former president and organizer respectively of Typographical Union, No. 6, who were convicted of criminal contempt of court in disobeying an injunction granted to the Typothetae by Justice Bischoff.

McCormick and Costello were fined \$250 each as well as sentenced to imprisonment, but when the judgment was affirmed by the Court of Appeals and Justice Bischoff was asked to carry out the judgment of the court he decided that the case was one in which he had the right to extend clemency and accordingly suspended the prison sentence.

The Typothetae appealed on the ground that the prison sentence was part of the judgment of the Court of Appeals and the lower court had no right to interfere with it.

THE MINNESOTA PRIMARY LAW CASE.

Chicago, Ill., April 29, 1910.
J. Mahlor Barnes, National Secretary Socialist Party:
Dear Comrade—The Supreme Court of Minnesota has rendered a decision in the election case, and has reaffirmed its position previously taken upholding the Minnesota primary law as valid, including primary election fees. In doing so the court has not entered upon any discussion of the arguments advanced against the law; nor has it cited any authorities except its own previous decisions.

These previous decisions did not discuss the principal points raised in the present case, and the Court's opinion on these points therefore really is rendered without any decision being cited in support of it.

Under these circumstances there is nothing whatever to change my original opinion that the law contravenes the Constitution of the United States; and there are many high legal authorities which have taken the same view.

The Supreme Courts of Illinois, Michigan, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota are in full accord with the position taken by me, and the position of the Minnesota Court is contrary to principles also announced by the Supreme Courts of New York, Massachusetts, Florida, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Indiana, Oklahoma, Virginia, New

Jersey, Nevada, Alabama, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Arkansas and the United States.

We have a clean record on which to take the case to the United States Supreme Court, and I am proceeding to do so in accordance with my original instructions.

Fraternally yours,
(Signed) CARL STROVER.

A Roll of Honor

The following unions have voted to subscribe for *The Cleveland Citizen* for their entire membership:

- Journeyman Tailors, No. 162.
- Marble Cutters and Setters, No. 14.
- Painters and Decorators, No. 102.
- Brotherhood Carpenters, No. 11.
- Brotherhood Carpenters, No. 1108.
- Brotherhood Carpenters, No. 393.
- Press Feeders, No. 45.
- Electrical Workers, No. 39.
- Patternmakers' Association.
- Bakers' Union, No. 19.
- Boilermakers' Union, No. 5.
- Amal. Carpenters, Branch 1.
- Stone Cutters' Union.
- Lathers' Union.
- Parquet Floor Layers' Union.
- Paperhangers' Local, No. 128.
- Brass Workers' Union, No. 19.
- Brotherhood Carpenters, No. 105.
- Sheet Metal Workers, No. 65.
- Fresco Painters, No. 129.
- Electrical Workers, No. 39.
- Metal Polishers' Union, No. 3.
- Brotherhood Carpenters, No. 449.
- Amal. Carpenters' Branch 2.
- Machinists' Local, No. 83.
- Garment Workers, No. 42.
- Beer Drivers, No. 91.
- Typographical Union, No. 53.
- Typographia, No. 6.
- Stationery Firemen, No. 52.
- Building Laborers, No. 10.
- Slate and Tile Roofers' Union.
- Cleveland Mailers' Union.
- Carriage and Wagon Workers.
- Steamfitters and Helpers' Union.
- Stove Mounters' Union.
- Brass Molders' Union.
- Brewery Workers, No. 17.
- Plumbers' Union.
- Marble Polishers and Helpers.
- Carpenters, No. 1365.
- Beer Bottlers and Drivers.
- Amal. Carpenters, Branch 3.
- Pile Drivers' Union.

Socialists Gain 14 Seats in French Election Contest

Clericals and Other Reactionaries Fail to Make Any Headways

Paris, May 8.—The second ballots for 229 seats in the Chamber of Deputies taken to-day throughout France passed off quietly. Late returns, showing the election of 196 deputies, gave 116 to the government, 44 to the Socialists and 36 to the parties of the Right. The government has lost fourteen seats, and the Socialists have gained fourteen. The others remain unchanged.

Julius Guesde, Jean Jaures and other Socialist leaders have been re-elected.

Paris, May 9.—Practically complete returns from the recent election indicate that the political complexion of the new Chamber of Deputies will not be greatly changed from that of the preceding body. The Radical and Socialistic groups again will have an overwhelming majority, although a shifting within those groups is interpreted as affording a distinct check to ultra-Radicalism.

The surprise of the elections was the complete failure of Conservatives and Nationalists, who include Catholics, Royalists and Reactionaries, to make any headway in spite of an active campaign.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS LOCAL ORGANIZATION NEWS

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

ST. LOUIS CAMPAIGN FUND.

F. E. Nye's List, No. 31—	J. Weinmann	25
F. E. Nye	50	Aug. Zimmermann's list, No. 24.
F. Windmoeller	25	J. Klenderfus
Cash	10	W. Cool
Cash	10	A. Schaeffe
J. A. Sears	10	F. Koste
A. Tomek	15	J. P.
Cash	10	V. Vaclavick
Ed. Wilmas	10	R. Brueckner
C. Fueller	25	H. Gemhardt
Moonney	10	J. Hoppelmann
4	10	T. Fillingham
Ed Schier	10	E. Bredenkoetter
R. May	10	M. Emerick
J. J. Diehn	10	B. L.
Nellie Hale	10	A. Fehlenberg
L. Scheffler	10	Fred Stocker
Ed. Juergens	10	
Ed. Kassel	10	Total for week
Fred 40	10	Previously reported
Gross	15	Total to May 10

Mass Meeting to Make Nominations: Monday, May 16, 8 p. m., at the new headquarters, 966 Chouteau avenue. All party members in good standing should attend this meeting, which is for the purpose of nominating a complete congressional and city ticket. May first was celebrated by the Jewish and Polish Branches by a meeting in the Crunden Branch of the Public Library. They adopt-

ed the following resolution: "Whereas, the First of May is the international day of the working class of the world, and we, the Jewish and Polish Branches, in meeting assembled, recommend that the Socialists of St. Louis hold May day celebrations in all the libraries of St. Louis on the 1st day of May, 1911, to further the cause of international socialism."

SPECIAL NOTICE TO ALL UNION MEN.

Mass meeting will be held in the Central Trades Council Hall in the Aschenbroedel Club, 3535 Pine street, on Sunday, May, the 15th, at 2 p. m. W. M. MacClain, National Organizer and Editor of the *Industrial Emancipator* (the official organ of the I. C. C. A.), will speak on the labor question.

Subject: "The Struggle for Class Mastery."
Tom Eary, ex-president of the Trade Labor Council of Belleville, will preside, supported by T. P. Lilly, secretary U. M. W. of A., from O'Fallon, Ill. and Pat. Scanlon, president of Local Trenton U. M. W. of A. All union men should make a point to be present at this meeting. All wage-workers cordially invited to attend. Special invitation to ladies to be present.

Signed by order Central Committee of the Central Council of the I. C. C. A. of A.

FOR SALE!
Frame cottage, 4 rooms, bath and reception hall; gas and water. Price, \$1,500. Owner on premises. Two blocks from Cass avenue car line. 5653 Roosevelt Place.

Annual Picnic

—by—
9th and 10th Ward Clubs Socialist Party
—at—
Risch's Grove, Lemay Ferry Road and Bayles Avenue
Sunday (All Day) May 29, 1910.
Family Tickets, Including Refreshments, \$1.00
Take Bellefontaine Car to End of Line

Union Men, Attention

We carry a complete line of Men's Furnishings bearing the UNION LABEL
We solicit your patronage and will always accord you good treatment

SCHEER BROS. N. E. CORNER 19TH ST. AND SULLIVAN AVENUE

UNION MEN and FRIENDS

Kindly insist that Your Barber displays this Shop Card in his Barber Shop. It stands for short hours, sanitary conditions and a fair day's pay.



HELP THE BARBERS

Who are struggling to maintain these conditions and build up their Organization.

THE ABOVE IS THE ONLY EMBLEM OF OUR CRAFT RECOGNIZED BY THE A. F. OF L.

Journeyman Barber's International Union of America, Local Union, No. 102

ARCADÉ TAILORING CO. Merchant Tailors

Suits Made to Order . . \$15.00 and up
Trousers Made to Order . . 3.50 and up
All Our Garments are UNION MADE.
1326-1328 Franklin Avenue. Established 12 Years at this stand.
Kinloch, Central 5443.

A Union Man

BUCKS at SCAB STOVES

because they Are UNFAIR

Julius Friton
Jeweler Optician AND Watchmaker
121 No. Seventh St.

HARDWARE

GLASS, PAINTS AND OILS, STOVES AND RANGES
Chas. Blasberg, 4302 LINTON AVENUE

SINDELAR SHOE CO.

2612-14-16-18 North 14th St. ---FOR--- UNION MADE SHOES

DRUIDS' HALL

NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.
Workingmen's Headquarters
Meeting Place of Unions of the Webb Pressmen, Tailors, Stone Masons, Sprinkler Fitters, Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, Railway Trainmen, and many other organizations.
HALLS FOR RENT AT LOW RATES.
Large hall for balls, entertainments and lectures. Elevator service. Apply at saloon, or to janitor, or the secretary, H. Thiele, 1401 St. Louis Ave.