

Workers of all countries, Unite!
You have nothing to lose but your chains, and a world to gain."
—Marx.

ST. LOUIS LABOR

Official Organ of the Socialist Party of St. Louis, Mo.

THE FEARLESS CHAMPION OF ORGANIZED LABOR

"The Emancipation of the Working Class must be achieved by the workingmen themselves."
—Marx.

OFFICE: 966 CHOUTEAU AVENUE.

ST. LOUIS, MO., OCTOBER 1, 1910.

Phone: Kinloch, Central 1577.

No. 504.

Marx & Haas Take Notice!

Carpenters' Convention Donate \$1000 to St. Louis Garment Workers.

The following letter, received by President Kaemmerer and Secretary Goodin of the St. Louis District Council of Garment Workers is self-explanatory:

"Dear Friends Will and Otto:

"We have been before the Carpenters' Convention, and they voted to give us \$1,000. Wont' that be a big boost in our fight? We are meeting many of our friends, and they are all glad to see us and to know that we are continuing this fight. Well, we assured them that we will stick to it, and if it takes to doomsday. Everywhere they tell us, Keep it up, girls, and we are with you till the finish!

There are over 800 delegates at this Carpenters' convention, and we were assured by them that Marx & Haas will never sell any of their unfair clothing in their city. While Katherine and myself addressed the convention not a single delegate left the hall, but they all listened very attentively. The only interruption was the cheering and applause that almost shook the building at times. It was all we could do to leave the hall after we concluded our addresses, so deeply were they taken up in our cause.

"They tell us we are putting up the grandest fight they ever heard of, and told us to keep them informed and they will do all they can for us.

"Will and Otto, send telegram of thanks to the convention. Send it to Frank Duffy, Secretary, Convention Hall.

"With best wishes,
"FANNIE AND KATE."
(Fannie Sellins and Kate Hurley.)

A Des Moines paper reports: "Fannie Sellins, President of one of the locals of the St. Louis Garment Workers, having a membership of 900, was granted the floor at the Carpenters' convention in this city and addressed the delegates. Her speech was a fiery one of almost Socialist trend. Time after time she was interrupted by cheering from all corners of the auditorium."

CAMPAIGN NOTES.
Passing the Milestones.

Going up is the standing order with the St. Louis Socialist Campaign Fund. This week we leave the \$900 mark well in the rear and are hot after the full, round \$1,000.

We still have five weeks' campaign in front of us, and should double the present figure by November 1. The annual Fall Festival is now off our hands, and we can go ahead with the regular campaign work unhampered. Are you pulling true and straight? If not, fall in line and show what you can do.

Next Sunday the branches will be busy distributing the special campaign editions from door to door. Each succeeding Sunday this will be repeated until the day of election. These special editions are twice as large as those issued in former campaigns, and no effort has been spared to make them effective propaganda material.

This campaign will set an entirely new figure for our Socialist propaganda in St. Louis. Funds are coming in better and a general feeling of success pervades the organization. Proper effort from now until the close of the campaign will be well rewarded by the increase in our vote on election day.

Good for Propaganda.
Our state platform, adopted at Jefferson City recently, will be printed in leaflet form, German and English, together with the entire ticket. This is good material to hand to friends and voters that want to know "what the Socialists stand for?" The live issues of this campaign are treated from the Socialist point of view, and our position is plainly stated.

Comrades, to the Front!

COMRADES, FELLOW-WORKERS OF ST. LOUIS!

The Socialist Party has opened its campaign for the November elections under most favorable auspices.

To-morrow nearly fifty thousand pieces of excellent Socialist campaign literature will be distributed all over the city.

A fine special campaign paper of large size will be distributed from house to house. It is "The People's Voice, No. 1," a paper full of excellent campaign articles, in English and German.

Comrades of St. Louis, we need your help. Don't put the heavy work on the few comrades who are on the battlefield all the time.

During the coming six weeks you must do your share of the good work.

Never before has there been such an enthusiasm among our active workers.

Never before has there been such a determination on the part of the militant Socialists to do the real, hard campaign work, which is bound to bring good results.

To-day when our real campaign work is just begun, our Socialist campaign fund is close to the \$1,000.00 mark.

Never before, in any previous campaign, has the St. Louis Socialist Party made such a splendid showing.

Money is needed to carry on the good work. From now till November 8 "the People's Voice" will be regularly distributed every week from house to house.

Before we get through with this campaign the Democratic and Republican parties will realize that their days are numbered.

It is true, we are surrounded by enemies on all sides; but this simply proves that the St. Louis Socialist Party has become a po-

litical factor of which the ruling powers and their political henchmen are afraid.

Call at Socialist Party headquarters, 966 Chouteau avenue, for campaign literature!

Get a campaign list and circulate the same among your fellow workman and friends!

Attend the meeting of the Socialist club in your ward!

Within the next two weeks several big public meetings will be held in various parts of the city.

Comrade Strickland of Indiana and other speakers will take an active part in the campaign.

The banner demonstration of the campaign will take place on November 4, at Concordia Turner Hall, when Comrade Karl Liebknecht of Germany, Strickland of Indiana and others will be the speakers.

Every thinking working man and woman is invited to join the Socialist Party and take an active part in the great work for Labor's emancipation.

To work! Right now!

The Socialist Party headquarters will be open 20 hours a day and seven days in the week until November 8.

At No. 966 Chouteau Avenue you can get all information concerning the campaign work.

But whenever you call at 966 Chouteau Avenue, you must be prepared to work for the cause. Remember this!

These are the times for good, hard work! No time for mutual admiration or entertainment at present.

Put your shoulders to the wheel and our work will be crowned with success on November 8.

German Socialist National Convention

GATLING GUNS FOR GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

Magdeburg, Sept. 25.—The German kaiser unquestionably fears a revolution as a result of the unbounded strides which Socialism is taking in the Fatherland.

This fear of the kaiser, as well as his preparations to meet events in case of a revolutionary success at the polls, came to light to-day's session of the Socialist Congress here, when Delegate Heine read a secret circular which the commanding general of the Seventh Army Corps recently addressed to his subordinate officers.

The circular reads like a war measure. In it the general gives detailed orders to the officers how to conduct themselves in case of a revolutionary success threatening the overthrow of the monarchy.

The general has worked out a detailed plan for storming the homes of Socialists. Machine guns, the order reads, are to be used unsparingly. That no hesitancy should be shown in dealing with the "internal enemy" is the spirit of the circular.

Deviating from the war measures in case of revolutionary success, the circular goes on to give the officers a lesson in "prevention" of revolutionary demonstrations.

It is a well known fact that the German army is to-day the recruiting school for Socialism. Peasant youths who are unacted by the spirit of the Socialist movement prior to entering the army, upon leaving the military service are full-fledged Socialists. To stop the growth of Socialist ideas among soldiers, the general proposes a very efficient measure. It reads:

"Do not give the soldiers time to think, for, if they have time to think, they will disobey."

The letter caused a wild outburst at the congress. Some of the delegates were angry. Others chuckled over it and took it as the best proof that Socialism has made itself so potent that even the army, the backbone of the monarchy, can no longer be relied upon by Kaiser William to uphold his "divine right of kings" view.

The congress adopted to-day a long resolution offered by Liebknecht protesting against the reception to and the presence of the czar of Russia in Germany and calling upon "this crowned criminal" to leave the country and no longer besmirch German territory.

The resolution had reference to the sojourn of the czar and czarina at the castle of Friedberg in Hesse.

The General Committee urges all branches to take up this work of securing new members. The field is surprising ripe and proper effort will be richly rewarded. Go after them in your ward, comrade.

Have you a campaign list? Do you keep it in circulation? If you want a list for the collection of funds all you have to do is to apply to Otto Pauls, 966 Chouteau avenue. Every party member should have a list in his pocket and use it when occasion offers. "Every little bit helps."

Work That Counts.

The Tenth Ward Branch has been canvassing some of the precincts in that ward for new members. The result of a partial canvass has been to increase the membership of the branch to over eighty. Another week or two will see at least 100 dues-paying members of the Socialist Party in the Tenth Ward.

Strickland in October.

The Campaign Committee has now placed the Strickland dates as follows: October 16, Druids' Hall, 17, unplaced; 18, Freiheit Hall.

These three meetings should be hummers. With the special editions to advertise them in, the comrades can kill two birds with one stone—distribute fine literature and advertise the meetings.

Brewery Workers' Convention Socialist Party of St. Louis

Headquarters: 966 Chouteau Avenue.

CONVENTION ADJOURNS. BREWERY WORKERS'

Chicago, Sept. 26.—After Delegate Phillip of St. Louis had been elected chairman of the day, and with Delegate Doyle of Local 121 of Chicago as vice chairman, the convention of the Brewery Workers again proceeded to show how they believed in the principle that "the injury of one is the concern of all" by directing its officers to send to the street car men who are on strike in Columbus, Ohio, the sum of \$200 to help them in their fight against the local public utilities trust.

Then, to show that they believed that the class struggle will be here for some time to come and that to defend themselves the workers must have a daily press of their own in order to answer with the truth the falsehoods that are the rule in the capitalist press when a struggle is on, they donated to the New York Volks-Zeitung, the daily German labor and Socialist Party organ of New York City, the sum of \$200 "as a token of our appreciation and as a donation to the cause of labor which is so nobly supported by that paper."

Label Fight Indorsed.
The International Executive Board was ordered to do all in its power to assist the Typographical Union in its agitation for its label.

The letter from Herman Schlueter regarding the special conference of the Brewery Workers of the world was read and, upon motion, it was decided to elect a delegate to the next world convention, which will be held in Mannheim, Germany, in 1912.

J. J. Kral, editor of the Bohemian Socialist daily of Chicago, then addressed the delegates and wished them success in their deliberations. Denver, Col., carried the vote for the place of the next convention by a vote of 80. Buffalo, N. Y., received 54 votes and Louisville, Ky., received 13.

The convention adjourned after donating \$100.00 to each of the following papers: Chicago Socialist, Milwaukee Social Democratic Herald, Buffalo Arbeiter-Zeitung, Philadelphia Tageblatt, St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung.

The Boycott is On — In Full Blast!

Editor ST. LOUIS LABOR:

The boycott is on—in full blast!

It has been going on for a year. The Prohibitionists started it a year ago against the wine (grape) growers throughout the state. They have boycotted the grape distillers in St. Louis and Hermann, Mo. They have boycotted the farmer growing cereals, corn and rye throughout the state and the distillers of high wines and spirits and the brewers, and now the Prohibitionists want the people in this state to legalize their boycott against local option, home rule and the manufacture of and sale of spirits, whether for the church, hospital, for manufacturing industries or home consumption, by an amendment to the constitutional laws of this state.

Then, the liberty-loving people, regardless of vocation, the wage earner, property owner and business men are asked not to retaliate.

The Prohibitionist is seeking to destroy the property interests of this city and state and my interests and your interests in business and property in this city, and we are expected to quietly submit—"go 'way back and" squat!

Of the people who have anything at stake in this fight I ask: Are you going to sit still while this cyclone

of fanaticism is blowing over the state? Has anybody ever denied a Prohibitionist the right to abstain from drinking or manufacturing spirits?

Is the Prohibitionist so weak-minded that he cannot abstain from drinking when he sees wine, whiskey or beer, or does he simply want to deny to others that which he cannot use or enjoy? No; he wants to boycott the manufacture and sale of it in Missouri. He wants his wines from California, his whiskey from Kentucky and his beer from some other state. He is welcome to it in the "speak-easy," blind tiger and drug store. None of this for mine.

JOHN P. HERMANN,
St. Louis, Mo.

The National Executive Committee is now voting upon the proposition of granting a charter to the State of Virginia, the comrades of that state having made application and being duly qualified.

By a recent referendum in New Mexico, Comrade J. A. Chapman of Willard was re-elected State Secretary and C. R. Cameron of Deming was elected a member of the National Committee.

St. Louis Socialist Campaign List

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|------------------------------------|--------------|
| Rich Repmann |\$ 1.00 |
| Peter Huellen |50 |
| A. Senlein | 1.00 |
| O. Kaemmerer, List No. 57: | |
| Pat Murphy | 1.00 |
| W. Voegel |50 |
| E. B. Story | 1.00 |
| Max Stopp, List No. 55: | |
| Val. Gross |25 |
| E. Siebold |50 |
| J. Schuessler |15 |
| Young |15 |
| G. Mayer | 1.00 |
| G. A. Hoehn, List No. 90: | |
| Jos. Frank | 1.00 |
| E. B. Heath |25 |
| Lenah |50 |
| Hy. Weber | 2.00 |
| G. A. Hoehn |50 |
| J. R. Teel, List No. 78: | |
| E. H. Kohlman |50 |
| E. Wilde |50 |
| C. Wildergreen |25 |
| E. A. Ottesky, List No. 27: | |
| M. Wildberger |50 |
| J. Bitterlich | 2.00 |
| Geo. Miller | 1.00 |
| N. Zimmermann List: | |
| Phil Feidel |50 |
| Hy. Mueller |50 |
| H. Jundt |50 |
| Jacob Schott |25 |
| John Mayer |25 |
| L. P. Mack |50 |
| E. Klein |25 |
| K. Mackie |25 |
| N. Zimmermann |50 |
| John Netval, List No. 171: | |
| A. F. Scharl |25 |
| R. Kempe |10 |
| R. H. Kiebler |10 |
| F. Chlandu |10 |
| A. J. Peschek, Jr. |25 |
| Friend |10 |
| Chas. Samona |25 |
| M. Frank |10 |
| Johan Costulk |15 |
| A. F. Lenz |10 |
| J. Kriwanek |25 |
| Martin Sipla |25 |
| J. Martinek |10 |
| Jos. Pejchar |15 |
| Wm. Lodja |10 |
| Jno. Pour |25 |
| V. Dolejl |10 |
| J. H. Waage |50 |
| Hy. Kamper |10 |
| Cash |05 |
| R. Hambrecht |10 |
| U. Horneker |10 |
| Jas. Tyled |10 |

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| D. Loch |10 |
| Hy. Egbert |05 |
| J. M. Kruer |10 |
| Jno. Fischer |10 |
| Paul Horst |10 |
| Boggio Josef |05 |
| F. Turna |10 |
| Cash |10 |
| Louis Bolsinger, List No. 125: | |
| Mr. and Mrs. Bolsinger |50 |
| O. R. Simon |25 |
| Jno. Rehnann |25 |
| Fred Melcher |25 |
| Leopold Storz |25 |
| Jno. Schauer |25 |
| M. Bernhardt |25 |
| Gust Ebner |25 |
| F. Renz |25 |
| Ad. Neumayer |25 |
| F. W. Sperlich |25 |
| E. Barth |25 |
| J. M. Fell |25 |
| V. Wiesemeyer |50 |
| Otto Mueller |25 |
| Ignatz Berger |25 |
| F. Model |25 |
| F. O. K. | 1.00 |
| Jean Bellinger |25 |
| J. Butz | 1.00 |
| Fr. Winter |50 |
| K. Wolz |50 |
| F. Schwaebe |25 |
| Thos. Grono |10 |
| Hy. Rasche |25 |
| Hy. Spoerl |25 |
| R. Frey | 1.00 |
| Edmund Popp |25 |
| W. S. O. K. |50 |
| Anton Mayerhofer |25 |
| Alfred Moritz |25 |
| F. J. Heuer, List No. 167: | |
| O. J. Geisler |25 |
| M. Wimmer |25 |
| W. F. Frey |25 |
| Theo. Wolf |25 |
| Jno. Ackerman |25 |
| Eugene Willome |25 |
| J. Kippenberger |25 |
| K. J. Sapper |25 |
| A. M. Loeffler |25 |
| H. L. Hunter |25 |
| W. Schelbe |25 |
| H. T. Friederichs |25 |
| B. Cameron |25 |
| Irving Brader |25 |
| Jno. Thomson |25 |
| Jno. Manion |25 |
| David Innes |25 |
| D. M. Reed |25 |
| Geo. Holmes |25 |
| Chas. Smith |25 |
| Ed Hornbeck |25 |
| J. Kastler |25 |
| Gus Hagan |25 |
| Wm. Eissler |25 |
| Previously reported | 871.75 |
| Total to Sept. 27 | \$913.15 |

Labor and Socialism.

By J. R. Clynes, British Member of Parliament and Chairman of Federation of Trades Councils.

Since I was a young man, twenty years ago, I have been a Socialist. I have believed in the ideal of a social system in which not merely the land of the nations but the main means for making the material wealth shall be social property and used for social good.

Our Labor Party is an alliance of extreme forces. The moderate trades unionist joins hands with even the extreme Socialist. I cannot conceive a Socialist declining to work in fullest harmony with the organized trade union of any land.

THE REASON WHY I AM A SOCIALIST IS THAT I WANT THE WORKERS OF THE WORLD, NOT TO HAVE A PART OF THE WEALTH THEIR LABOR MAKES, BUT THE WHOLE OF IT.

I feel that the workers of a country should not be merely a class in our country, a section in our country cut away from the rest of society and doomed to a place to die, branded merely as a class of workers who must labor, and labor without their full share of that joy in life nature meant all her children to have. I feel that the Socialist wanting to uplift the workers of the world will use any instrument of the wage workers' position.

That is why in our country we have secured this harmonious working alliance known as the Labor Party. It is not a party which takes from either the freedom each has the right to retain. The alliance reserves to the trade unionist the liberty to go on with his industrial work, to preach combination, secure gains for the workshop and secure better laws in parliament.

It leaves the Socialist free to spread his ideals, to teach his principles and to strengthen his organization.

Freedom of opinion in no sense involving sacrifice of principle on the part of either has been the foundation, has been the safety valve, of this Labor Party existing in Great Britain to-day.

WORKINGMEN GETTING TOGETHER.

(By Emil Seidel, Socialist Mayor of Milwaukee.)

Many lawyers no longer establish their own offices, but have become a part of big corporations. The same change is manifesting itself within the ranks of the working class. Many have no hopes of "saving" themselves independently, and they are massing together.

One of these collective organizations is the union. With all its faults, the union is to-day the best medium of organization at the workers' command.

From these organizations new ideals are sprouting and a new moral force is developing. The workingmen want a minimum wage so as to save the weaker one. A new conception of moral responsibility is shown in the sympathetic strike. This is not found among capitalists. We do not hear of one factory shutting down to aid another.

I deny the pertinence of the demand for equal rights for capital and labor. It is economically unsound, morally wrong and in practice on the spur of the moment never used. It is a plea for equality of the creator and the creature. Capital creates nothing; it is created. Capital is the result of labor applied to natural resources.

When confronted with the emergency men will destroy property to save life. If a building is in jeopardy we will sacrifice one part to save another. Therefore, I hold that when a dispute is on between an owner of property and his employes no one is justified to sacrifice any life, even if the workingmen in their fury destroy property.

The thought of shooting a man because he throws a brick in a car is monstrous. Destruction of property is wrong, but the destruction of labor is tenfold wrong. If a laborer viciously destroys a box car he can be compelled to produce another box car and perhaps two box cars as a matter of punishment. If, on the other hand, the box car runs over a workingman that box car cannot produce another workingman.

Special Officers and the Labor Movement.

By Robert Hunter.

Some time ago in a police court of New York City a magistrate was dealing with several arrests that grew out of a strike.

The arrests had been made in all instances by some special officers, serving directly under the instructions of the employers.

When the magistrate saw the type that these special officers represented, he gave utterance to the following statement:

"I think it an outrage," said he, "that the police commissioner is enabled to furnish police power to these special officers, many of them thugs, men out of work, SOME OF WHOM WOULD COMMIT MURDER FOR TWO DOLLARS."

"Most of the arrests which have been made by these men have been absolutely unwarranted. In nearly every case one of these special officers had first pushed a gun in the prisoner's face."

"The shooting last night, when a bay was killed, shows the result of giving power to such men. It is a disgrace and a shame to the police department of the city that such conditions are allowed to exist."

I suppose there is no other place in the world where such conditions do exist.

I suppose there is no other place that pretends to call itself free that would PERMIT such conditions to exist.

Yet this magistrate portrays a condition which exists in almost every industrial city in the United States.

It has become a regular procedure. The bosses go to the police commissioner and get appointed as THEIR special policemen, thugs and ex-convicts.

These men are then armed to the teeth, ready to commit murder at the

drop of the hat.

Yet no one protests. That is the amazing thing. We pretend to be free-born American citizens, and yet we submit meekly to this mob rule.

It is the cause of most of the violence that occurs in almost every strike. It goads and torments the strikers until they, too, are prepared for murder.

A gang of armed ruffians, foul-mouthed, brutal, and often drunk, that pretend to represent law and order, are enough to provoke men who work hard year in and year out and never violate the peace.

These special police are, of course, encouraged to start a fight. They are the American type of "les Agents provocateurs."

A fight serves the bosses by turning public sentiment against the men. All these ruffians start riots and disorder to give the bosses a chance to call out the militia.

The bosses can then break the strike by arresting a multitude of strikers and fining them heavily for disorderly conduct.

And when the ruffians commit murder, they say invariably they have done it in self-defense.

These special policemen are responsible to no one. They are not elected. They are not paid by the city. They are thugs, employed directly by the bosses.

In some cases they have been hired assassins that go out to create trouble and to arrest or club any man that resents their brutality.

It is well for union men to have this testimony of Magistrate Steinert of New York City. And it would be well for union men all over the country to use this testimony in protesting against the use by the bosses of a special police.

It is an outrage to which the

unions ought no longer to submit. They ought to make a campaign in every town against special policemen, whether they are employed in time of peace or in time of war. It is unadulterated anarchy.

Our present government is based, the philosophers say, on anarchist principles except in one thing. We have a governmentally owned police.

If the police were privately owned and privately directed, our government would be, the philosophers say, an ideal anarchy.

That's what they say, and if that were true, which it is not, a special police, privately owned and privately directed, makes us a complete anarchy.

Fight against it. Let this thing nowhere get a start. Pluck it in the bud—destroy it in the germ.

The labor movement should fight to the finish this thing of allowing a plutocratic duke to buy up unemployed ex-convicts, thugs and assassins and then arm them to the teeth for war.

The labor movement has many things to fight, but this it should not overlook.

It's bad enough to have against Labor the army and the militia or the cossacks, now being established in certain states, but these private detectives and special policemen mean despotism.

The Old Man's Lesson

There was an old man lived in a wood,

As you can plainly see,
Who said he could do more work in a day

That his wife could do in three

"If that be so," the old woman said,
"Why, this you must allow,
That you shall do my work for one day

While I go drive the plow.

"But you must milk the tiny cow,
For fear she should go dry;
And you must feed the little pigs
That are within the sty.

"And you must watch the bracket hen,
Lest she should lay astray;
And you must wind the reel of yarn
That I spun yesterday."

The old woman took the staff in her hand
And went to drive the plow;
The old man took the pail in his hand
And went to milk the cow.

But Tiny hunched and Tiny flinched,
And Tiny cocked her nose;
And Tiny hit the old man such a kick
That the blood ran down to his toes.

'Twas "Hey, my good cow!" and "Ho, my good cow!"
And "Now, my good cow, stand still;
If ever I milk this cow again
'Twill be against my will."

But Tiny hunched, and Tiny flinched,
And Tiny cocked her nose;
And Tiny hit the old man such a kick
That the blood ran down to his nose.

And when he'd milked the Tiny cow,
For fear she should go dry,
Why, then he fed the little pigs
That were within the sty.

And then he watched the bracket hen,
Lest she should go astray;
But he forgot the reel of yarn
His wife spun yesterday.

He swore by all the stars in heaven
And all the leaves on the tree
That his wife could do more work in a day
That he could do in three.

He swore by all the leaves on the tree
And all the stars in heaven
That his wife could do more work in a day
That he could do in seven.

—Anon.

WOMEN FIGHT FOR EXISTENCE.

Chainmakers "Locked Out" Because They Refuse to Work for Less Than Five Cents an Hour.

London, Sept. 8.—The women chainmakers of Cradley Heath have been "locked out" because many of them refused to sign agreements to work for less than 5 cents an hour, the minimum wage fixed by the Board of Trade. There are 500 of these women, who for sixty hours a week of the hardest kind of physical toil cannot hope to make more than \$3.75 to \$4.00 a week. The minimum wage means to most of them a bare living and rags to wear.

An employer who can show an agreement to work at the old wage or less than the minimum now set is not obliged to pay the new official minimum wage for another six

months. Many of the women have refused to sign these agreements and they are idle.

In all England there is nothing to equal the sheer sordid squalor of Cradley Heath. In its slums practically every house has its chain shop, with forge and bellows, wherein men, women and children toil feverishly forging chains.

In one of these a woman was turning rods of iron into plow chains. A baby hung in an improvised cradle from the ceiling, and two other children, sickly and stunted, sat on a heap of cinders.

The chainmaker, by working 10 or 11 hours a day, can make about \$2 a week, but out of that she has to pay 50 cents for fuel. She really clears not more than \$1.25 a week. She pays 12 cents a week rent for the forge.

She works from 7 to 7. Sweat pours from her face and arms as she labors. Her hands and arms are covered with burns from flying sparks.

The Socialist Ticket

For State, Congressional, Senatorial, State Legislative and City Offices.

For Judge of the Supreme Court. John F. Williams.

For State Superintendent of Public Schools. John Lucky Brown.

For Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner. Ulpesses S. Barnsley.

For Congress. 10th District—G. A. Hoehn. 11th District—Max Stopp. 12th District—Chris. Rocker.

For State Senate. 30th District—W. F. Crouch. 32nd District—H. Siroky. 34th District—H. J. Morrison.

For State Representative. 1st District—Wm. Ruesche, W. M. Holman, Wm. Brandt.

2nd District—S. Resh, P. Ehrhard, Hy. Struckhoff.

3rd District—J. Wunsch, A. Kean, Louis Krahl.

4th District—F. J. Heuer, M. Belly, Hy. Schwarz.

5th District—F. E. Nye, Edward B. Story.

6th District—F. X. Bick, Jos. Barratt.

For Judges of the Circuit Court. Phil H. Mueller, B. Brockmeier, Mark Stanley, Max Sendig, John Miller.

For Clerk of the Circuit Court. Fred J. Kloth.

For Judge of the Probate Court. L. G. Pope.

For Clerk of the Court of Criminal Causes. Edw. Ottesky.

For Judge of the Court of Criminal Correction. Albert Strauss.

For Judge of the Court of Criminal Correction, Division No. 2. W. F. Hunstock.

Clerk of the Court of Criminal Correction. Charles Goodman.

For Prosecuting Attorney. L. E. Hildebrand.

For License Collector. J. A. Weber.

For Recorder of Deeds. Otto Kaemmerer.

For Justices of the Peace. 1st District—Jacob Luetzel. 2nd District—W. R. Bowden. 6th District—Fred Werner. 7th District—Jac. Devus. 8th District—Martin Brosin. 9th District—L. H. Schwarze.

For Constables. 1st District—Fred Stocker. 3rd District—J. G. Rosenberg. 6th District—Joseph Dialer. 7th District—John Wekerle. 8th District—Everett Ely. 9th District—Wm. Ettridge.

RUSSIA SEEKS A NEW VICTIM.

Monster Protest Meeting Will Be Held to Balk Czar's Demand. Chicago, Sept. 18.—The Russian Socialist organizations of Chicago will hold a big mass meeting in the near future to protest against the extradition of Julius Wezossol, a Russian Refugee.

Wezossol fled Russian persecution, and on reaching America was thrown into jail in Boston on a charge preferred by the Russian government, which alleged that Wezossol had stolen money from the State Bank in Tiflis. It is an established fact that

the bank was confiscated two years after Wezossol had left for America by revolutionists during an uprising in 1907. Wezossol left Russia in 1905. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at a protest meeting, held recently:

"Resolved, That we protest against his arrest and persecution in this country and insist that the demands of the Russian government for extradition be denied.

"Resolved, further, That the attempt to extradite Wezossol is only a repetition of the Rudowitz and Pouden persecutions, and that we pledge ourselves to aid in every possible way to save Wezossol from ex-

tradition and thus maintain the United States of America as an asylum for the oppressed of all nations."

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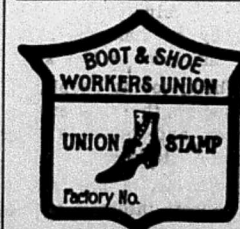
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Debs Pronounces Unionism Flower of Last Century.

"The wage earners of today constitute the overwhelming majority. They have the power, but are not conscious of it.

"The working class does the world's work. It is the only class that is essential to society. Unionism is the fruit and flower of the last century. Unionism has come to us for the impetus of our day in pursuit of its world-wide mission of emancipation."

—Eugene V. Debs.

"Labor is the classification under which we place the men who, by their efforts, produce all the wealth of the world, who constitute the only class that does produce and consequently the only class that is important to society." This is the statement of Eugene Victor Debs.

Weakened by the infirmities that attend recovery from a severe operation, straining to return to the lecture platform that beckons him, and saving of his few minutes of leisure, the greatest living Socialist orator, consented to grant the Tribune an interview on the subject of labor. In the privacy of his own home, power radiating from his rather emaciated figure, his eyes flashing the fire of earnest belief and his powerful voice trembling with vigor, he talked to a Tribune representative for an hour and a half. Much of his argument, punctuated by his forceful gestures and driven home by his animated fists, was out of the scope of the subject, yet too valuable to be overlooked. From the Tribune has gathered the following, a tribute to labor all the more sincere because it is designed, rightly or wrongly, for the benefit of the men to whom it refers.

"The wage earners of the world today are poor as a rule and ignorant as a class, but they constitute the great and overwhelming majority. In other words, they have the power, but are not conscious of it. The supreme demand of the day is to make them conscious of the power they possess by reason of their vast numbers.

"Labor Day celebrations in the United States are advancing numerically, but in the enlightenment of the wage earner, in the awakening of him to the realization of his power, they are accomplishing nothing.

"Labor Day will see vast assemblages of working men in parade. With banners and floats, uniforms and bands, they will march through the city, listen to some suave speaker, enjoy the fellowship of their kind, point out the great showing they make in their numbers, and the next day they will be back in the factories and the mills, toiling and sweating and not one particle better off for their celebration.

"The working class alone does the world's work, creates its capital, digs its wealth from out the ground, builds its factories, its mills, its railroads, conquers the rivers and the mountains, manufactures the things that support the people, feeds and clothes the multitude and rears the majestic palaces that shelter the parasites.

"The working class alone increases the knowledge and adds to the wealth of society. It is the only class that is essential to society, and, therefore, the only class that can survive in the world-wide struggle for freedom.

"A century ago the trades union movement started to develop into the tremendous power it is in the land today. Unionism, as applied to labor in the modern sense, is the fruit and flower of the last century. It has come to us for the impetus of our day in pursuit of its world-wide mission of emancipation. It is the manifestation of the desire and the need of the great majority that constitutes the working class to unite in order that they may rule as the sovereigns they are told they are, but are not.

"Wendell Phillips, in 1872, said: 'I hail the labor movement, for the reason that it is my only hope for democracy. Unless there is power in your movement, industrially and politically, the last knell of democratic liberty of this union is struck.'

"In the wage-earning army of this country lies the power to rule righteously and honestly. The immense number of laborers is the manifestation of that power. All that is needed is the awakening. That the laboring man does not realize his right and his power to rule is not all his fault. Deprived of education by the necessity of earning bread, spending his waking hours in endless toil, returning to his modest home at night with his energies spent in laboring for another's profit, he has little time to study, to learn, to think of the power he should exercise, and always there

are those who would confuse him, minions hired to boss him, shrewd lieutenants of the rich paid to lead him astray, to falsely inform him, to prevent him from realizing his strength and so hold him in bondage. "But there is ground upon which to be optimistic. There is reason to rejoice at the growth of trades unionism. Wage-earners are awakening to the fact that the important thing to impress upon the mind of the trade-unionist is that it is his duty to cultivate the habit of doing his own thinking.

"The moment he realizes this he is beyond the power of the scheming politician, the emissary of the exploiter, in or out of the labor movement.

"And you may quote me as saying that the laboring men of Terre Haute are to-day in the grasp of men who would and do exploit them for their own gains. 'No politics in the union' is the cry of these men. By its they hope to keep the wage-earner from exercising the right of franchise by which the laboring class, the great majority, could rule for itself. By dividing the votes between the two great political parties they hope to maintain for the men who boss them the power to rule the multitude.

"To them this Labor Day demonstration is a credit. They are exhibiting their stock. They are showing

the big bosses the vast army they lead. They are impressing their followers with their strength while all the time they are carefully guiding that strength to suit their own purposes by keeping the union out of politics.

"In Terre Haute's Labor Day celebration one man I know was awakened and will take part. He is one of the great army that toils in a mill. He has not had the advantages of a good education. But in his modest little home there are all the standard works on economics, and in his idle moments you will find him studying them. Place this man before a working man's audience and he would rout Senator Beveridge with his oratory. He has learned the lesson of doing his own thinking. He knows why the wage-earner should rule and he knows the wage-earner does not rule.

"It is in men like him that the future of this country rests. He will awaken others. His kind will set this overwhelming majority of toiling workmen to thinking for themselves, acting for themselves, voting for themselves, and then Labor Day, with all its pomp and parade and music, will have a new significance. Then, and not until then, will labor exercise its power and right to rule the world."—Form Terre Haute Tribune, Labor Day Issue.

England's Labor Unions Defy Capitalist Courts

Congress of Labor Men and Union Officials Held in London Adopt War Measures

Shower of Injunctions Filed

Sheffield, England, September 16.—Nothing less than the complete return of the tax levying privileges enjoyed before the adverse decision in the case of William H. Osborne will satisfy English trade unions, declared J. Haslam at the Labor Congress which opened here to-day.

"No compromise will be acceptable," Haslam continued. "The proposal to pay members of parliament a salary is all right so far as it goes, but we still demand the right to levy assessments to defray the political expenses of our representatives in parliament, which right was taken from us by the Osborne decision."

The attendance at the opening of the congress to-day is the largest in the history of the English labor movement, because the labor movement faces a more serious and threatening situation than ever before.

Lord Mayor Roasted.

A scene of wild excitement ensued when a delegate, whose name has not been learned, rose and objected to permitting Lord Mayor Earl Fitzwilliam making an address of welcome. The angry delegate branded the lord mayor as an enemy of organized labor.

The English labor movement is shaken from end to end by the problem of meeting its parliamentary obligations, if the Osborne decision is permitted to stand.

No other problem bulks half as large before the labor movement today as this of paying the election expenses of labor representatives in parliament, and also paying them a salary while there. If the Osborne decision is not shattered the Labor Party faces a most serious obstacle, one which it will be exceedingly difficult to surmount, and which under any circumstances will seriously hamper the party's work.

With the growth of the Labor Party and the rapid extension of Radical and Socialist sympathies among the rank and file of the trade unions, the capitalists have become alarmed.

Osborne Case.

About a year ago, William H. Osborne, a member of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, applied for an injunction restraining his union from assessing him one shilling a year for the war chest of the Labor Party, contending that he was not in sympathy with the Labor Party, and that, therefore, it was unjust to compel him to support it

financially. Ofcourse, with all of the masters back of him, the injunction was granted to Osborne.

The union appealed the case from court to court, finally carrying it to the House of Lords. Needless to say, the lords upheld the injunction.

Certain Tory interests, of whom Osborne had been but a tool, immediately followed up their advantage in an effort to cripple the Labor Party, getting members of other unions to apply for injunctions restraining them from assessing their members. In each and every case the courts granted the desired injunction.

To Fight Injunctions.

These injunctions, if obeyed by the unions, mean death for the Labor Party, if they cannot be defeated otherwise than by refusal to obey them. The Trade Union Congress now in session will try to find ways and means of defeating this shower of injunctions.

The reason that this series of injunctions is such a hard blow to the Labor Party is that it costs about \$5,000 to elect a man to parliament and he must be supported while serving his term.

It has been said that the government is prepared to compromise the matter and allow a member of parliament \$1,000 a year. The Laborites agree that such payment is desirable, but they insist that the right of the unions to assess their member shall be legalized.

To Defy Courts.

Recently a conference of Laborites, officials of the Trade Union Congress and of the Independent Labor party was held in London for the purpose of making plans for defensive and offensive action in behalf of labor's interests, at which resolutions were adopted which are understood by trade union officials to embody open defiance of the British courts.

A fight to death appears unavoidable. On the one side will stand the government and capital, and on the other union labor. The situation is so serious that all of the English papers are quietly dodging all reference to it, as they would avoid referring to the government's plans for resisting a foreign invasion.

Because of this tense and portentous situation the decision of the congress is awaited with great interest.

How Our Judges Are Elected

A great deal of Democratic harmony talk has been going on during the last month both in Chicago and elsewhere.

Many voters have been deceived by it and think that if there were harmony among the Democrats things would be better.

In other words, this harmony talk

has sounded good to a great number and fooled them by wholesale.

This morning Chicago wakes up to find a flood of fake sample primary harmony ballots.

Sullivan, O'Malley, McGillen and Brennan are said to be behind this trick.

This gang asks the Democratic

The Sanctity of the Home

That the trades unions have done more to preserve the sanctity of the home than all other agencies combined is a pretty wide and sweeping assertion, and one that will not be conceded or accepted without a clear demonstration as to its truth. It is, however, undeniable that organized labor is the only movement in all this world of ours that makes a special object of the betterment of the social conditions of the workers. The trades unions have undeniably increased the wage rate of their members. The trades unions have undeniably forced every reduction in the hours of labor. The trade unions have forced the fight for better factory acts and for sanitary workshops. The trades unions have always led the agitation against child labor and for the protection of womanhood. These things are so plainly apparent that no intelligent individual would think of denying their truth. Therefore, in raising the wage rate, the trades unions have enabled millions of workers to provide better and more comfortable homes for their wives and families, to place more nourishing food on the table, and to clothe those dependent on them with better raiment. It means, if it means anything at all, that the trades unions, and the trades unions only, have made it possible for the workers to live in real cottages instead of in hovels.

A man and a family is directly influenced by his or their environments. No workingman would die for his boarding house, but thousands of them would perforce die if necessary for their little homes and families. The more dollars that organization enables a man to secure in return for his labor the better home it will enable him to provide. But it is not only the having of a home in itself that counts; it is also necessary that a man shall have time to live in and enjoy his home and associate with his family also. In other words; a man must have recreation, time for necessary amusement, time to read and store his mind with useful knowledge, and time to really be and feel like a man ought to feel, and that boon has been won only after years of agitation and after many a fierce conflict solely through the organized labor movement. Men who have poor and poverty stricken homes do not make good citizens, the girls and boys brought up in them are sure to drift out upon the street. Honest poverty is no crime, but it is more difficult to live virtuously in a hovel than amid comfortable surroundings. Go out into the tenement district, where vice and disorder is rife; they are not the homes of union men, but they are the kind of homes that union men would be forced to inhabit if there were no unions to

voters to favor the outlaw candidates for municipal judges.

By some scheme or other the unspeakable Sullivan must secure his own judges if possible. For he will need friends on the bench in order to be safe in his dealings.

The judiciary is supposed to be clean and free from political corruption. We have been taught that.

But here we wake up with a start and find that the rottenest gang that has ever infested a city or nation pick the judicial candidates and seduce the people into voting for them.

Even as low sheets as the Hearst papers are exposing this plot.

And what can be said in favor of the candidates proposed by Hearst? Could Sullivan's choice be any worse?

And these candidates can NOT be elected WITHOUT the votes of the WORKERS.

What chance will the workers stand before these judges in case of a strike or a lockout?

Think it over before you vote.

There is another set of judicial candidates on the ticket. The Socialists, who are composed of workers, have selected their representatives on the bench. These are the choice of the workers. There is only one set. You don't need to fight at the primaries about them.

They have not gone out to seek the nomination. They have been asked to serve the people.

Drop the whole Democratic crowd. Don't let the beautiful word "harmony" catch you.

There is no harmony except in skinning you. Both Republicans and Democrats join in that game.

Don't let that harmony game fool you.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

SOCIALISTS GAIN ANOTHER SEAT.

Berlin, Sept. 17.—The Socialists have won another seat in the Reichstag. The election was at Frankfurt-Lebus, in Brandenburg, just outside the capital, and the Socialists thank the kaiser for their victory. This is the ninth seat the party has won this year. It brings their strength in the Reichstag up to 52.

protect them, for the comfortable homes they now enjoy were only made possible by the agitation of the trades union movement. That's how unionism protects the sanctity of the home and family.—Weekly Bulletin.

VOTIN GON A GENERAL STRIKE

James O'Connell, President of the International Association of Machinists, met in conference with Mr. Sullivan, general manager of the Missouri Pacific railroad, in company with national officers of the various shop trades, in an effort to adjust the machinists' strike. Mr. Sullivan declined to reopen negotiations with the machinists unless the strike was first declared off. This President O'Connell refused to do. The other crafts are now taking a strike vote, and should the company persist in its arbitrary course a general strike of all shop men will result.

At a late hour Friday night another conference was arranged between Mr. O'Connell and General Manager Sullivan to take place to-day (Saturday).

"Regeneracion"

The first number of Regeneracion, organ of the Mexican Liberals, appeared last week. In their salutary the editors show the temper of their steel. We extract the following from "Here we are again in the field, a translation in the first issue:

party in the left, and we declare war, the torch of revolution in our right hand and the program of the Liberal We are not whining messengers of peace; we are revolutionists. Our ballots will be the bullets issued from our rifles. From this day on the mercenaries of the czar will not strike any longer the unprotected breast of the citizen exercising his lawful duties of citizenship, but will be met by the bayonets of the rebels, ready to pay back blow for blow.

"It would be insane to answer with the law the supreme and immune disrespect of the law. It would be absurd to reach for the penal code to

get effective defense from the aggression of the dagger or of the Ley Fuga of the violator of all codes. They use the lex talionis; we should retaliate. They want to treat us at bullets; we shall submit them to the same treatment.

"And now, to work! Let cowards stand aside; we do not want them. Only the brave should enlist in the revolution."

Regeneracion is filled with matter calculated to stir the Mexican revolutionists to action. One page is printed in English, which makes it of greater interest to those friends of the revolutionaries who are unacquainted with the language. The subscription price is \$2.00 per year, \$1.10 for six months. Address Regeneracion, 519 1-2 East Fourth street, Los Angeles, Cal.

MODERN WAGE SLAVERY.

Too Old at Thirty for Permanent Employment.

London, Sept. 8.—In a report on the work of the City of Westminster Labor Bureau for the year ending with March last, Louis R. Corkill, the superintendent, declares that "it is increasingly difficult for men of 30 years and over to obtain anything like a permanent situation.

"Female domestic servants and boys are in constant demand," says Mr. Corkill, "and many good situations are lost through the bureau not having the class of applicant suitable on its books. This is especially the case with boys who, although they have passed the requisite school standard, appear to lack that efficiency which is necessary for success in after life.

"Young women and girls frequently refuse offers of domestic service, preferring shop or factory work."

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Where is Your Capitalist Press?

During the last two weeks the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America held its national convention in Des Moines, Iowa.

Eight hundred delegates represented over 200,000 organized wage-workers. We have perused the St. Louis capitalist papers most carefully, but in none of them could we find a line about that important labor convention.

This should be a lesson to every Union man and woman. Every little dog fight and every insignificant capitalist gathering is reported, but a labor convention of 200,000 wage-workers is of no importance to the capitalist press.

A polite question may be in order:

How many of the 50,000 or more Union members in St. Louis read a labor paper? Less than ten thousand!

Some day the remaining 40,000 may have occasion to regret their neglect of duty toward their own labor press.

The A. F. of L. Convention

The daily papers of last Monday were doing their level best to make the public believe that the Central Trades and Labor Union was composed of freaks, fools and rowdies, and that the coming American Federation of Labor convention would be a dismal failure.

It is the duty of every labor organization of St. Louis to assist in the efforts to make the next A. F. of L. convention a success.

We may differ as to policy, and on many questions there may be serious differences of opinion, but this must not prevent us from doing our share of the work necessary to assure the success of the great parliament of Union labor.

The common enemy is at work all the time. Every attempt will be made to creat inharmony, dissensions and internal fights. For this reason the local labor movement can do much to help in the good work.

United we stand,
Divided we fall!

Don't get Childish!

When a man has spent twenty-five years or more of his life in the labor movement we are in duty bound to respect and honor him, even if we do not agree on many vital points concerning the policy and aims of the movement.

This has always been our attitude toward Mr. Owen Miller, of the Musicians' Union. However, twenty-five years' service in the labor movement does by no means absolve a man from acting like a man and not like an offended child who "won't play any more in your yard!"

Because Mr. Miller acted very childish in his feverish efforts to secure his re-election as President of the Central Trades and Labor Union, and because we considered it our duty to criticise certain "campaign methods," he has been sore ever since—almost heart-broken—because of his failure to succeed himself as president of the local central body.

Repeatedly he charged us with having caused his defeat, which we doubt very much, because Owen Miller defeated himself. We need only remind him of that alarm postal card calling upon the delegates to attend "the most important meeting in the history of the St. Louis movement."

Mr. Miller's most intimate friends got shaky.

Let us speak frankly with Mr. Miller:

During the last few years Owen Miller has been elbowing with the business aristocracy and "leading citizens" to such an extent that he got his head swelled. His "renommee" among the "better classes" depended much upon asserting his official prestige in the labor movement. And he finally conceived the erroneous idea that the St. Louis Trade Union movement would go to pieces the moment Owen Miller would cease to be the head of it. He is still suffering with a broken heart. Only last Sunday he fired another buckshot at ST. LOUIS LABOR in the central body. In the name of his Musicians' Board of Directors he submitted a protest against the Central Trades and Labor Union's action of printing in its minutes the letter of the Labor Publishing Company against the St. Louis Republic's libellous reports.

Attention is called to the waste of money caused by printing said letter in the official minutes, etc.

In this connection we wish to call Mr. Miller's attention to this fact:

That letter may have caused the central body an expense of about two or three dollars. We had not asked for its insertion in the minutes. But, coming down to the question of expense, Mr. Miller may have noticed that for the Forest Park Highlands Labor Day celebration ST. LOUIS LABOR and ARBEITER-ZEITUNG published display announcements, which, figured at our regular rates, would have cost any other organization twenty-five or thirty dollars. We did not present any bill to the Central Trades and

Labor Union or Building Trades Council, neither did we intend to present one. We were determined to do our duty toward Organized Labor, and we did it.

The fact that the Socialists attended the Labor Day picnic in great numbers proves conclusively that we have done our share to assist the committee in making the affair a success.

Of course, this does not concern Mr. Miller in his present soreness.

And we don't care one iota, either, whether it does concern him or not. But his childish work of recent date concerns us and, therefore, we speak out.

May he give all the help he can to the libellous sheet on Olive street! That's his business.

In conclusion, it may not be out of place to call attention to the recent anniversary demonstration of Mr. Miller's Union. The invited guests consisted of the "better class of people"—lawyers and others—but Organized Labor was not represented. There are many pioneers in the Central Trades and Labor Union, but they were disregarded. Louis Philippi was on the program as an invited guest because he happened to be out of the city at the time the affair took place.

We simply mention this to show the tendencies and influences at work in certain social circles.

It is certainly childish for an ex-president of the Central Trades and Labor Union to get up in open meeting and complain, almost with tears in the eyes, that the "Socialist sheet" caused his defeat as a candidate for president at the June elections.

One more or less enemy for our press don't cut much ice. Citizens' Industrial Alliance, Snake Kinney-Conroy-Lindsay Alliance, De Leonite-Protesters' Alliance and other alliances are allied against us, and we feel proud of seeing these elements lined up against us, because their opposition will strengthen our movement. If Owen Miller feels a natural desire to fall in line with this anti-Socialist conglomeration, it is his privilege to do so.

For his work for the movement we shall always give him due credit, as we have done in the past.

Whenever he gets childish, we shall treat him accordingly.

Perhaps he don't know that the capitalists are trying to kill him with "kindness" and flattery. He may find out when it will be too late.

Who Can Explain?

Two years ago the Business Men's League paid Jim Conroy \$150.00 for a junketing trip to Denver to induce the American Federation of Labor to have its next convention in St. Louis.

A year later the American Federation of Labor decided to meet in St. Louis in November, 1910. But where is the Business Men's League to-day?

Has the Business Men's League made an effort to secure a decent convention hall for the A. F. of L.?

No. Why is it that two years ago the Business Men's League was so liberal and accommodating, while to-day everything is changed?

Who will explain this apparent contradiction?

CARPENTERS' CONVENTION.

Important Resolutions Submitted to Delegates—One Thousand Dollars for St. Louis Garment Workers.

Des Moines, Iowa, Sept. 26.—Among the many resolutions submitted to the Carpenters' Convention were the following:

By Local Union No. 309, New York: The very similar conditions under which the working people of the civilized world are compelled to labor are creating a very identical interest among the workers of the world.

During the last two years we have noticed that the trade union movement of the old continent has made some great strides, and has been successful in building up strong and effective labor organizations.

In view of the aforesaid facts, and for the reason that the international solidarity of the working people is more and more becoming a necessity of vital importance, and

Whereas, A co-operation will soon prove a benefit to all parties concerned, be it

Resolved, By the delegates assembled in convention at Des Moines, Iowa, that the U. B. of C. and J. of America shall make application for admission to the International Union of Woodworkers.

Resolution on Political Action.

By Local Union 309, New York: It is a well-known fact that the enormous wealth of this country is being more and more concentrated in the hands of a very few men.

A small number of capitalists control the means of production and distribution and, therefore, control human labor and with it the life, welfare and liberty of the toiling population.

While the few rich live in great luxury, the majority of the working class, the creators of all the wealth, live in misery and want. Inventions of a labor-saving character throw more and more workers into the army of the unemployed.

Labor alone creates all wealth, and, therefore, it is entitled to the full value of its product, but this it will never get as long as the means of production and distribution are privately owned. This proplem, which to-day attracts the minds of all intelligent people, will not be solved until the big industries are owned by the people and operated in the interest and for the benefit of the entire population and not for a small privileged class. And

Whereas, The Socialist Party stands for the emancipation of the working class and the abolition of the wage system and for the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth, and

Whereas, Socialism is the only solution of the so-called "social question," and the greatest movement in the history of humanity ever known, and

Whereas, Socialism alone guarantees to mankind universal peace, liberty, equality and fraternity, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates of the sixteenth biennial convention of the U. B. of C. & J. of A., assembled in Des Moines, Iowa, recommend to the membership at large to study the doctrines and principles of Socialism.

The Marx & Haas Fight Before the Convention.

The general president introduced to the delegates Misses Fannie Sellins and Katherine Hurley, representing on thousand locked-

out garment workers in the city of St. Louis. Miss Sellins was the first speaker, giving a short history of their troubles with their employers, which, she explained, was now of one year's standing. Six hundred women and girls were affected, and out of that number only twenty-five have deserted the ranks up to this time. Miss Hurley spoke briefly in regard to the systematic manner in which they were conducting their fight, and said that they would keep up the fight another year, if necessary, in order to win out. She made an impassioned plea to the delegates to insist upon the label of the Garment Workers appearing in their clothing, and warned them to be on their guard against paper labels, which were not genuine. She further explained that financial aid was necessary in order to carry on the work, and assured the delegates that anything they might do along this line would be fully appreciated. Both the young ladies presented their cause in a plain, straightforward manner, and their remarks were greeted with prolonged applause.

The sum of \$1,000.00 was donated to the Garment Workers of St. Louis to push the fight against Marx & Haas.

THE JOPLIN HERESY HUNTERS.

The Joplin Quorum Still at It.

Just to show their statesmanship, the Joplin Quorum has decided not to pay railway fare to any of the delegates to the State Convention that did not vote as the Quorum thought they should. In addition, the Quorum is trying to work up a heresy case and have Comrades Behrens, Lindsay, Campbell and O'Dam expelled from the party.

The situation created by the Joplin Quorum is fast becoming ludicrous. Last spring an assessment of 25 cents was levied and paid by the membership. The State Committee voted that this money should be set aside for the especial purpose of paying the fare of the delegates to the convention in September.

Instead of doing as instructed by the State Committee, the Joplin Quorum squandered the money in an effort to disrupt Local St. Louis. Just before the time for the convention in September the Quorum wrote to committeemen that made inquiry that "the Quorum would pay fare for two committeemen from each district, so far as funds would allow." After the convention those committeemen that did not vote as the Joplin Quorum dictated were informed that no fare or expense money would be allowed them. The delegates that were "good" and "obedient" were paid their railway fare. For high-handed impudence the Joplin Quorum's latest is entitled to the palm.

And now the "heresy hunters" are after the scalps of the members of the State Committee that desired to see the convention conducted in the manner required by law. It is to laugh!

The Joplin Quorum, having started on a crooked path, finds that it must go further and further—until it gets to the jumping-off place.

Who is Responsible?

Who is responsible for the present Prohibitionist wave?

This question is in order. Our cowardly politicians and statesmen, both of the Democratic and Republican parties, are responsible for the growth of the Prohibition movement.

They have used the brewers, distillers and saloonkeepers as the political milch-cows in every campaign. They have carried on their free-beer-and-whiskey politics until corruption in municipal, state and national politics reigned supreme. They were too cowardly and perhaps too ignorant to enact such laws as would have brought about a radical and sound reform in the liquor and saloon business. If it had not been for this corrupt Democratic and Republican politics in our City Hall and in Jefferson City a man like Joseph W. Folk could not have risen in so-called "reform politics" the way he did.

In Spite of Prohibition

Fourteen years ago we were using in the United States about 60,000,000 gallons of distilled liquors, but last year we used about 128,000,000 gallons, and, while fourteen years ago we used about 1,110,000,000 gallons of beer per annum, we used last year over 1,800,000,000 gallons.

These figures are indisputable, and they show conclusively that while the prohibitory laws that have been adopted in recent years to so great an extent in this country have destroyed millions of private property and hundreds of millions of revenues, and while they have destroyed the peace and good will that should exist in communities, and have turned father against son and son against father, and while they have destroyed that respect for law which is the foundation of good government, they have not arrested in the slightest degree the consumption of alcoholic beverages, nor have they brought any of the benefits so eloquently and persistently promised by the orators and preachers of Prohibition.

In view of the fact that Prohibition does not only mean confiscation, but destruction of property, all Prohibition laws should be repealed, and in their stead a radical legislation reforming the liquor business should be enacted.

No question is ever settled
Until it is settled right!

And the Prohibition movement will never be settled right until the Socialist Party gets a hold of the machinery of government.

What Will Happen?

Where Prohibition is adopted the bootlegger, the moonshiner and the mail order house immediately supplant the legalized saloon or liquor store, and in such communities the supply of liquor is kept in the residence instead of in licensed places.

Said an old bootlegger the other day:
"I'm not a Prohibitionist, but I'll vote for Prohibition on November 8."

"How can you do that?" he was asked. "What's the reason for your queer attitude?"

"Nothing queer about it," he replied. "I vote for Prohibition because Prohibition will assure me of a fine income. I can then sell whiskey without license and my profession as a bootlegger will become more lucrative under Prohibition. With me Prohibition is a strictly business proposition."

Hence the bootlegger votes for Prohibition!

Organizing Miners in Joplin District.

Joplin, Mo., Sept. 20.—Comrade Miller, of the Western Miners' Federation, issued the following appeal to the miners in the Joplin district:

"A Call to Union Men.

"A boost for one is a benefit to all. That is the other side of the union principle—an injury to one is the concern of all. It is equally true.

"It is not through the strength of a single organization, but it is through the united efforts of all that organized labor achieves its great victories.

"Every unorganized man is a threat to his union brothers, each unorganized industry or trade is a menace to the organized. Especially is that true when they form the great mass of the workers, as the miners do in the Joplin district.

"It is because of these facts that I appeal to every union man to aid in the work of organizing the miners. Every man added to the Miners' Union strengthens your own.

"With the miners thoroughly organized the future of unionism in this district would be secure.

"Other crafts have organized, and in doing so have raised wages and improved conditions. Tell your miner friends about it. Remind them that what you have done they can do.

"The organization of the miners of this district is a great task and should call forth the enthusiastic support of every friend of humanity.

"We have established an office at Room 9, 620 Main. Talk the matter over with your friends, then call and give me their names, or address Box 300.

"With your co-operation we shall organize the miners.

"Yours for unionism,

"GUY E. MILLER,

"Organizer Western Federation of Miners."

CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR UNION ELECTS SHANESSY TO A. F. OF L. CONVENTION.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR A. F. OF L. CONVENTION CAUSES HOT DEBATE.

Controversy Between Curran Printing Company and Carpenters Council Settled.

In the absence of President Phillippi Mr. C. Hertenstein acted as chairman at last Sunday's meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union.

Secretary Kreyling reported that the differences between the Carpenters' Council and the Curran Printing Company had been adjusted; Mr. Curran assured the committee that all future work would be let to Union firms.

A similar grievance exists with Woodward & Tiernan, but the prospects for an amicable settlement are good.

The differences between Sheet Metal Workers and Brilliant Letter Sign Company are still unsettled.

Teamsters Union No. 700 insists that Lemp Brewing Company employ Union Teamsters. Demand is under consideration.

Secretary Kreyling reported organization of a new Union as a branch of the I. B. of F.

Committee on A. F. of L. convention reported about several obstacles in their work. Jewelry Workers' Inf. Union sent notice that they were going to enter protest to the A. F. of L. against the letting of a contract for delegate badges to the Whithead & Hoag Company, as said firm is unfair to the Jewelry Workers Union.

Secretary also reported that he had made arrangements for special badges for the officials of the A. F. of L. Also reported that he had made Arrangements with the Postmaster for a branch post-office at the hall during the convention.

Committee's recommendations to accept Anheuser-Busch's former offer of a donation for convention fund was concurred in after a lively debate.

Moving Picture Operators reported grievances against St. Charles and Grand Ave., and Arsenal Str. Theaters; also against Fremont Theater.

Pattern Makers' Association reported grievances against Remmers Pattern Company.

M. M. B. A. L. U. No. 2, A. F. of M., Owen Miller, president, D. K. Howell, secretary, sent a "protest against the action of the C. T. and L. U. of Sunday, August 14th, 1910, in passing a resolution appropriating the funds of the organization for the purpose of spreading upon the minutes the correspondence in a controversy between a Democratic and Socialist paper in the city of St. Louis, in which the C. T. and L. U. is not officially interested in any way, shape or form." Received and spread on minutes.

\$50.00 were donated to the locked-out Union men in Los Angeles; \$10.00 to Street Car men in Columbus, O.; \$10.00 for New York Garment Workers.

Shanessy of the Barbers' Union was elected delegate to the A. F. of L. convention.

The following motion was adopted: That the Central Trades and Labor Union request the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to cancel their contract with the Planters Hotel unless the management of said hotel would unionize.

The Same Work as Men.

Mrs. William Putnam Lowell, in the Boston Common, says that the suffragists "want to force women to do the same work as men." No one is forced to vote, and voting is not generally classed as work. But, if the rule were laid down that women must do the same work as men, some curious results would follow. Men serve on state boards and commissions, therefore women must not serve on such boards. Men do charitable work, therefore women must not do charitable work. Men take part in legislative hearings, therefore women must not take part in them. Men write for the Boston Common, therefore women must not write for it. On this principle, even the occupations regarded as most feminine would be closed to women. Men teach school, therefore women must not teach school. Men nurse the sick, therefore women must not nurse the sick. Men even go into domestic service, therefore, if women may not do the same work as men, women must not go into domestic service. There is literally but one occupation by which a self-supporting woman can earn an honest living without doing the same work as men. That is as a wetnurse.

Mrs. Putnam believes that women should be allowed to do a hundred things that men do. This being the case, she must find some better reason for debarring them from the one hundred and first than the mere fact that men do it.

A. S. B.

Vote Against Prohibition.

Socialism and the Socialist movement stand for temperance and sobriety.

So does the general labor movement.

So does every progressive man and woman.

But temperance does not mean prohibition.

Prohibition is the very opposite to temperance and sobriety.

Prohibition means fanaticism.

Prohibition employs the same methods in its efforts to advance the cause of temperance as the rulers of mediaeval days tried to enforce religious dogmas and made-to-order morality.

Prohibition is reactionary and must be opposed by every progressive man and woman.

Prohibition has no place in a progressive community.

When next November the question of Prohibition is put to a vote of the people in this state it will be the duty of every thinking man to cast his

Vote against Prohibition!

We repeat: We are for temperance, but for prohibition—never!

The Prohibition amendment to the Missouri State Constitution must be defeated.

Vote against the Prohibition amendment!

Carpenters' Convention.

Des Moines, Iowa, Sept. 24.—Appointment of permanent committees, the report of the Board of Trustees and two motions providing for special committees to investigate the apprenticeship and life insurance questions featured a short one-hour session of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held this morning at the Auditorium.

For the first time since the convention started the delegates went into executive session. Newspaper men and visitors were excluded from the convention hall.

The reason of the secrecy is that discussion of the constitution is slated for three or four days. It is even possible that the executive sessions will be continued the rest of the convention.

Another report submitted to the convention this morning was that of the Finance Committee. It covered the entire two years and was largely a repetition of the treasurer's report. Only one question was raised concerning the report and it was quickly answered. Adoption followed.

Changes Proposed.

This afternoon at 2 o'clock the Committee on Constitution and the Committee on Appeal of Grievances were ready to report. The innumerable amendments and suggestions change in the constitution in digested form were presented to the delegates for action by the Constitution Committee. The probable action will be to make the constitution shorter and more concise. No special appeals are scheduled for presentation to the convention by the Grievance Committee.

At this morning's sessions the Committee on Resolutions recommended that Friday be the time limit for proposed resolutions, but this was changed in the convention, where the popular vote extended the time until Friday of next week.

California delegates were more active this morning in their campaign for the 1912 convention. Badges with "California, 1912," were being freely distributed among the various delegations.

Mr. Keir Hardie in Germany.

A great demonstration, attended by (it is estimated) from 20,000 to 25,000 persons, was held at Frankfurt-on-Main on Sunday after the International Congress had adjourned. The demonstration was organized by the Frankfurt Social Democratic Party, and the chief speakers (who dealt with International Socialism and Anti-Militarism) were Mr. Keir Hardie, M. Jaures (France), M. Vandervelde (Belgium), and Herr Glocckell (Austria). The police authorities of Frankfurt had issued an order prohibiting addresses in any language other than German. Jaures and Vandervelde complied with the police ukase as well as they were able, but Mr. Hardie, despite the prohibition, after uttering a few sentences in German, continued in English, much to the delight of the assembly, who evidently anticipated police intervention, which, however, did not take place.

Mr. Hardie's speech was translated by Frau Zetkin.

All the four speakers emphasized the international solidarity of the proletariat, opposed all warfare, and urged German Social Democracy to prosecute an energetic campaign in

the next election to the Reichstag. The meeting lasted scarcely three-quarters of an hour, and, after singing the Labor Song, the crowd dispersed in excellent order. The police were present in strong force, but nowhere was it necessary for them to interfere.

THE TAFF-VALE DECISION.

Its Effect on British Workers May be Repeated Here.

About ten years or so ago the Taff-Vale Railway Company of Great Britain sued the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. The suit in many respects was similar to the one decided against the United Hatters' Union, charging violation of the Sherman anti-trust law and assessing damages at \$220,000 and costs of upward of \$10,000.

Under somewhat similar conditions and upon practically similar allegations the Taff-Vale Company reckoned that it had suffered to the extent of \$100,000 or more in its business, and the court of highest jurisdiction in England held to the same view. This decision aroused the unions as perhaps nothing else could have done, for they saw that if their activities thenceforward were to be the subject of court review it would mean their deathblow.

The unions of Great Britain have usually been so powerful that in many cases industrial disputes have been adjusted without resort to the strike, but to most of them the Taff-Vale decision meant that the use of the usual weapons of warfare, if ever again required in such disputes, would avail them little. It also meant that the scene of battle had been shifted from the industrial to the political field, and so it came about that at the first session of parliament, after the unions had organized politically, the Taff-Vale decision was reversed and the right of the workers to defend their industrial privileges was restored.

It would be strange if the decision against the hatters should move labor in this country as did the railway case in England, making it one of the greatest forces in the democracy of the British empire.—Brooklyn Eagle.

NO SCHOOLS FOR POOR CHILDREN.

Worst Congested Sections of City Lack Proper Buildings to Care for All.

60,000 PART TIME PUPILS.

New York, Sept. 24.—The efficiency of the Board of Education came strongly into question yesterday, when it was learned that approximately 60,000 children in the most congested districts of New York will find no room in the public schools when they open next Monday, and will be given only part time instruction.

Gross negligence was charged up to the Board of Education and to the city government by residents of the East Side for the backwardness of the educational facilities of New York.

While sight was not lost of the fact that New York has peculiar conditions to contend with through the constant influx of immigration and through the shifting of the population from one part of Greater New York to another, it was asserted, nevertheless, that the city administration is, and for years has been, criminally indifferent to the shameful lack of educational facilities in the districts inhabited by poor people, mostly foreigners, who need education most.

It was pointed out that in Europe school children are fed and clothed by the community, while in New York, which is perhaps the richest city in the world, thousands of children are actually barred from school.

The Young People's Socialist League of Chicago transmits the following:

"Our organization in Chicago is going forward rapidly and with its work is becoming more valuable to the party. We are now planning to organize nationally. If the movement is to grow, we must do something to interest the young. It is understood that the European comrades depend to a great extent on the propaganda value of these organizers composed of young people. Those interested are requested to communicate with Merle B. Haver, Secretary, 180 Washington street, Chicago."

The National Committee, by vote closing September 19th, adopted Motion No. 5, providing for the issuance of a leaflet on Congressional Program, to be compiled from previous expressions of the party upon the subjects treated, the vote being as follows: Yes, 38; no, 6; not voting, 15.

The Election in Greece.

Manifestation of the growth of the world-wide movement of the working class is appearing in what has been hitherto an impossible section, that is, Southern Europe.

The results of the general election in Greece are both surprising and significant.

Greece has had a remarkable career. Since she has gained her independence, she has been the battleground of warring factions and ambitious politicians.

Recent press reports simply state that four Socialists were elected, but a letter from Michael Lismans, General Secretary of the Greek Labor League of Athens, to the Labor Leader of London, tells of the great victory which the Socialists won.

Twenty out of twenty-five candidates, all of avowed Socialist views,

have been elected to the new parliament, and it is anticipated that they will group themselves around Platon E. Drakoules, who was elected by a large majority in the constituency of Athens and Ithaca.

This is the first time the Greek parliament has had Socialist representation, and, in view of the recent election, bringing a large number of Radicals into the Parliament, the Revisionary Parliament may declare itself a Constituent Assembly.

As Lismans states, the presence of a labor party will give an impetus to Socialism in Greece.

This great victory for the Socialist and Labor movement of Greece cannot fail to exercise a great influence on surrounding countries.

The Greek comrades have our warmest congratulations on their splendid achievement.

Socialists Beaten by Grafters

By Robert Hunter.

The editor of the United Mine Workers' Journal urges the formation of a boosters' club among the miners.

He wants for his journal a circulation of 300,000. That is to say, he wants every miner to be a subscriber.

"Don't you think that with such a farce in your legislative halls there would be a power and influence on the people for your benefit that would be mighty in breaking down the forces that are lined up against you?"

"Don't you think that with an official organ of that kind you could go into scores of congressional and legislative districts and elect your own men to those bodies who would more closely look after your interests?"

"Don't you think that with such a farce in your legislative halls that you get more than by electing shyster lawyers and other non-descript grafters, who barter your interest for graft and 'jack pots'?"

"Don't you think that Duncan McDonald would have made a better representative of your interests in the Illinois Legislature than Lee O'Neile Browne?"

"Would Vice-President F. J. Hayes have made a better man in the Illinois Legislature than Mike Link, the confessed grafter?"

"Do you think Adolph Germer would have taken \$1,000 to vote for Billy Lorimer, the blonde political boss of Illinois, as did the man who beat him?"

"And don't you know in a mining district O'Neile Browne beat Duncan McDonald in 1906, and that the same is true about Mike Link and Vice-President Hayes, as was also the same with White and Germer?"

"Each one of these blackmailers—by confession—beat each one of the men who have long since been known as being at the head and front of the Illinois Miners' Union, and in a district where the mining vote was large."

Now, the above is very interesting, in view of the fact that Senator Lorimer is to-day very much in the public eye.

Duncan McDonald, Frank J. Hayes and Adolph Germer are three of the ablest and cleanest labor leaders in America.

They are all Socialists and were all candidates of the Socialist Party at the last election.

They are all popular, able, conscientious officials in the United Mine Workers of America.

They will all, doubtless, in the near future represent Labor in the Congress of the United States.

And they will represent Labor in Congress as members of the only independent political organization of the working class.

They will not go to Congress as the lackeys of Billy Lorimer nor go as the bosom friends of Lee Browne or Mike Link or any other cheap grafter.

They will not stand on the floor of Congress trembling under the eye of a capitalist master, and then go into the lobby fingering their trade union card to meet their trade union comrades.

They are going to fight against the contemptible band of ruffians blackmailers and grafters who beat them.

They may fail many times, but one day the blackmailers and the Miners' Union, will go into Congress with head erect, represent-grafters will be down and out.

And each one of these men, who are known as loyal leaders of the working class, will represent the same interests they now represent in their unions.

And that day is not far off, and when it comes Labor in America will begin to enjoy some of the power and some of the victories that their comrades in Europe have already in their hands.

The Main Election Result.

Speaking of the Maine election result, the New York Call says:

"That Democratic control of the House of Representatives, or even of the presidency, hold out no menace to the capitalistic interests is shown conclusively by the way in which Wall street received the news of the Republican defeat in Maine. Almost from the very beginning of this year the prices of all securities have been shrinking. But after the day of the Maine election the prices of all the leading stocks, and particularly of railway stocks, made a pronounced advance.

"The Democratic party may now be the immediate beneficiary of the Republican dissensions, which are the inevitable outcome of the clash of interests between its agricultural and financial-industrial elements, just as the Republican Party was the immediate beneficiary of the Democratic dissensions in the nineties. But it does not appear likely that the Democratic tenure of power will last

very long. For the Democracy is a house divided against itself. It has been permanently rent in twain. Even now, with the prospects of victory before them, a good many Democrats are longing for the return of a Roosevelt to power. And when the conservatism which is inherent in the Democratic party assumes a concrete form in the shape of official acts of commission and omission, the disaffection is bound to become general.

"But whatever the immediate outcome, one thing stands out clear and unmistakable. The two leading capitalist parties are in process of dissolution and re-formation. And the ultimate beneficiary of this process can be none other than the Socialist Party. The traditional ties of party allegiance have been among the greatest obstacles to the success of the Socialist Party, particularly among the native elements of the population. The loosening of these ties must, therefore, rebound to its permanent advantage."

Carl Marx. — The Man and His Message.

By J. Keir Hardie, M. P.

II.

Marx's real title to greatness, and certainly his greatest claim upon the gratitude of the working class, rests upon the discovery, for such it practically was, of the truth that history is but the record of class struggles, and that these are always the inevitable outcome of the economic system of the time resisting a change which its own workings has made inevitable. This is what has become known variously as the Economic or Materialistic interpretation of history. All that that means is this: That Marx supplied the same explanation of human progress in civilization and towards freedom which Darwin subsequently did of the evolution of animal and plant life towards the stage of perfection now attained. The existence of a ruling class is only a proof of a successful revolutionary struggle waged by that class at some former period of its history. With each succeeding class struggle the bounds of human freedom have been enlarged until, with the advent of the capitalist system of wealth production, we have society, in the main divided into two great antagonistic classes—the owners of property and the producers of property. Thus, with the organization of the enfranchised working class into a definite organization of their own, industrial and political, the final stage of the struggle for the political freedom of the race has been entered upon. When the propertyless working class has made all capitalistic property public property, then classes will have disappeared, since that which now divides a community into classes, the private ownership of property will have disappeared. Differences of individuals will, of course, continue, but these will be individual distinctions, and will not divide men into separate and antagonistic classes. That is the task which falls upon the Socialist movement. Socialism does not create the class struggle; it does not even accentuate it; it only recognizes it. This is the broad generalization of Marx which pedants have distorted out of all recognition and elevated into a sectarian dogma under the name of the "Class War."

Marx's Theory and the Working-Class Movement.

Accepting Marx's theory of social evolution as being correct, we are at once met with the question of how it should be applied in the working-class movement. Here also Marx is clear and emphatic. There were moments when, under the spell of some actual rising, Marx spoke and wrote as though he still clung to the old-time idea that the working class, even when possessed of the vote, would still require to seek its freedom, rifle in hand, behind the barricade. But his abiding thought was that freedom could only come by the gradual evolution of a properly-equipped working-class party, taught class consciousness by actual experience gained in the struggle with Capitalism, and by changes in the ownership of capitalist property forced on society by the workings of the capitalist system itself.

Mr. Spargo gives a curious illustration of this changing attitude of Marx. On April 17, 1871, when the Commune of Paris was new-born from a successful working-class rising, Marx wrote of the events as follows: "This insurrection is a glorious deed of our party. * * * And the grandeur appears the greater when we think of all the vices of the old society, of its wolves and swine, and its common hounds." There we have a recrudescence of the old Marx of the pre-Communist Manifesto days. A year later, when the "wolves and swine and common hounds" had swept away the Commune in a tornado of leaden bullets, Marx could write of it thus: "The Commune notably offers a proof that the working class cannot simply take possession of the state machinery and set it in motion for their own aims. Engels put the same truth in terser style when he said the time for 'Revolutions of small conscious minorities at the head of unconscious masses' was past, and that a revolution by violence could only set back the movement. This, by the way, applies to the other 'methods of violence' than those represented by the rifle and the barricade."

A Concrete Case.

Let me give you one concrete case to show the method by which Marx believed the final emancipation of the working class was most likely to be most speedily attained. In Section 2 of the Communist Manifesto, already quoted from, he winds up by giving some practical advice concerning tactics and programs. There were impossibilities in those days, even as there are now, and those, also as now, were all for "revolution." Here, then, is how Marx illustrates the methods to be employed for bringing Socialism into being. After showing that "the first step" is to raise the working class, i. e., form a Labor Party, so as to make the workers "the ruling class," he goes on to say that this new ruling class "will use its position of supremacy to wrest, by degrees, all capital from the capitalist class," and thus in time "centralize all instruments of production in the hands of the state, i. e., of the workers organized as the ruling class. Be it noted that the first thing to be done is to get the workers in power as the "ruling class"—as has been done in Australia—and then begin to take over "by degrees" the instruments of production. In the beginning, he adds, measures which appear "insufficient and untenable" will be passed, but the very passing of these measures will lead to the demand for further measures, making still "further inroads upon the old social order," and, however, irksome this process may appear to be, it is "unavoidable" if we are ever to attain the goal. The measures to be supported by the Communists—the "most advanced section of the working-class movement," be it remembered, would, he said, vary in different countries, but in the "most advanced" the following will be pretty generally applicable. I give the first three items verbatim, and in the order in which they appear:

- (1) Abolition of property in land, and the application of all rents of land to public purposes.
- (2) A heavy progressive or graduated income tax.
- (3) Abolition of all right of inheritance.

Item 4 is a curious one, and is only understandable on the supposition that Marx had in his mind when he wrote it a state in which Labor had already become "the ruling class." It reads as follows: "Confiscation of the property of all emigrants and rebels." The rebels Marx had in mind were undoubtedly those members of the deposed ruling class who were taking arms against their new masters. Imagine the Marquis of Bute and the Duke of Westminster taking up arms against a government which insisted on their working for their own living! The other items on the program included such measures as national banks and railways, increase in factories, etc., owned by the state; liability of all to labor—which may have meant the right to work, the reclamation of waste lands, free education and abolition of child labor "in its present form." Such are the main items. Reading the first three items, and remem-

being the land, inheritance and graduated income taxes of last year's Budget, one wonders where the so-called pure Marxists got their authority for criticising the Labor Party for giving it support. Certainly not in the teaching of Marx himself; still less in his political action. It will also interest the single taxers to note that about the time Henry George was due to be born, Kark Marx recommended that the rent of land should be taken by the state and used for public purposes.

The All-Important Thing.

This fresh and vigorous study of the life and teaching of the founder of modern Socialism will, I believe, exert a great and abiding influence upon the activities of the Socialist movement in many lands. Here is the conclusion at which Mr. Spargo arrives concerning what Marx's attitude would be to the different sections of the Socialist movement in Great Britain were he alive to-day:

"It is impossible, of course, to say with certainty what Marx, were he alive to-day, would do thus and so, but it seems a fair inference from the facts of his life that in England, for example, his sympathies would be with the Labor Party, despite its lack of a satisfactory theoretical program, rather than with the Social Democratic Party, which, despite its admirable theoretical program, practically considered, remains a section."

In a footnote Mr. Spargo explains what he means is that the Labor Party, despite its shortcomings, is yet "the real movement of the workers, which Marx regarded as being vastly more important than theoretical correctness." There we have the crux of the whole matter; and the opinion is more valuable as coming from one who, when he was in this country, was an active worker in the S. D. P., and is a member of the Executive of the Socialist Party of America. Marx never conceived Socialism as a dogma. To him the all-important thing was the working-class movement. He made it clear that Socialism had not been "discovered" or "invented" as a patent cure for all the ills of humanity. Marx explained Socialism as being the working of a natural law, just as a scientist might have done in any sphere of science. He showed how certain influences were at work in society and the results to which these must inevitably lead. Marx, in "Das Capital," did for the working class exactly what Adam Smith did for free trade and for the commercial and capitalist class in the "Wealth of Nations," viz., make clear the working theory by which their business should be conducted. Mr. Spargo says elsewhere that with the publication of the Communist Manifesto Socialism became "a theory of social evolution, not a scheme of world building; a spirit, not a thing. * * * Socialism had become a science, not a dream." This is finely put, and contains a truth which critics of the Labor Party have yet to learn. In fact, one is driven to one of two conclusions concerning these critics: either they have never read any standard work on Socialism, or, having read it, they have not understood. Judging by their sayings and doings, no other conclusion seems possible.

Is Socialism a Revolutionary Movement?

But is not, it may be asked, Socialism a revolutionary movement? Yes; no such revolutionary change has been conceived since the days, 2,000 years ago, when John the Baptist called upon men to repent, for the Kingdom of God was at hand! Socialism is revolutionary: it not only revolutionizes the thoughts and actions of its adherents, but also of the whole of society and the fabric of the state. Socialism is, without exception, the greatest revolutionary ideal which has ever fired the imagination, or enthused the heart of mankind. But, in the biting rebuke which Marx addressed to some of his professed followers who would "substitute revolutionary phrases for revolutionary evolution," we must be careful not to confuse the end with the means. The Socialist state is the end, and what concerns us most at present is the means by which we are to get there. Marx only knew of one way—the organization of a working-class movement, which would in process of time evolve the Socialist state. Socialism will abolish the landlord class, the capitalist class, and the working class. That is revolution; that the working class by its action will one day abolish class distinction.

And it was the inspired vision of Karl Marx which first formulated as a cold scientific fact the inevitable coming of that glorious time. Little wonder that his memory is a consecrated treasure enshrined in the hearts of millions of the best men and women of all lands.

In this review I have confined myself almost exclusively to those portions of the book which deal with Marx's contributions towards formulating the theory of Socialism and the methods of the working-class movement. But the volume goes far beyond these limits. The life of Marx is synonymous with the record of the revolutionary movements of all lands, from 1840 onwards. As Mr. Spargo proceeds with his task he brings before us men and their ideas and actions in such a vivid way that we seem to be living through it all, and to be able to visualize the men who have hitherto been shadows or names only. The leaders of great movements at home and abroad are made to live and move and have their being before our eyes as the great drama of revolution unfolds itself to our wondering gaze. Nowhere within the same compass, or in anything like the same attractive form, can so much light upon the movements of the past, with their bearing upon the present, be found as is packed within these 352 beautifully printed pages. "Karl Marx; His Life and Work" is a book which no intelligent Socialist can afford to say he has not read.

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Getting Themselves in Easy.

If clergymen were not the most self-restrained persons in the world, if they did not always look anxiously to see others succeed before they themselves thought of success, if they did not always work for the advancement of men in other professions before they considered their own economic situation, if they did not always rejoice to see other men in opulence while they, themselves, remained in poverty, they would, at times, rise up and cuss. That is, if they were not clergymen and were thereby barred from such a luxury.

This thought is brought to mind by an article published most inconspicuously last week in most of the papers concerning the "average" earnings of the clergymen of this country.

It seems they get between \$700 and \$800 a year remuneration, or stipend, or recognition, or salary, or pay. A workingman would figure it out that there was, on Saturday night, from \$14 to \$16 in the envelope. It does not look sufficient to turn the thoughts of most of the people of this country toward the ministry as a profession.

Let us look at it in another way. How long does it take to make a clergyman? At what age can he be expected to begin to earn money? The answer is well known. At twenty-five. Consequently the training is long, arduous, exacting and the results are petty, mean and degrading. All the outcry about the grade of men willing to enter the ministry proves it. All the protests from ministers, who feel themselves pinched by such a material thing as the cost of living, intensify it. The cold, unmistakable figures clinch the conclusion. There is no money in being a minister.

But there was a time in this country when the minister was supreme. The clerical class was dominant. It was effectively in politics.

That period passed away and another class took up the burden. Most of its members were farmers or manufacturers in embryo. Neither under the rule of the theocracy or the agriculturist were the people of this country content. When they passed and the rule passed to the bigger manufacturer, or his representative, that is, to the capitalist, the people were still discontented. They are now. They are mightily discontented, and among the most discontented are the ministers and the small farmers who once ruled. It is rightly so, they are among the most oppressed.

The figures given above, in the matter of ministers, show it. In that average are included clergymen of the cities who receive thousands of dollars a year. Included also are clergymen who get \$300 or \$400 a year. The clergyman no longer amounts to anything, except as the pet of a rich congregation. He may as well recognize the fact. It is not only eloquent in showing his present position, but it is also of the utmost importance in showing the course of action he must follow.

In order to show the present standing of the clergyman it is necessary to point directly to the present ruler of America.

It is the lawyer.

He made for himself the fattest and the softest places.

He draws the highest pay.

He has the largest number of positions from which to select.

He is the real ruler, the real director, the last authority on everything concerning out national life.

Here are two contrasted facts: The chaplain of the National Senate and the chaplain of the House of Representatives receive

\$2,500 a year each. Yet they have to pray for the choicest aggregation of scoundrels ever turned loose on a generous people.

There are TWO of them. They cost the nation \$5,000.

Look at the Supreme Court. One Chief Justice gets \$13,000—or \$8,000 more than the two chaplains who do all the heavy national praying. The others get \$12,500. Did it take them longer to learn their trade? It did not. But they rule the nation and they can fix their pay at what they like.

Take another instance: E. Gaston Higginbotham, who has been before the courts on more charges than most men would care to consider, but who is for all that a magistrate, gets more pay than a bishop. He pulls down more money than SIX average clergymen. Is he six times as learned? Did it take him six times as long to learn how to run his office? Is he six times as valuable to the people of this country or this city? Nope. He is an ordinary blackguard. But he is a lawyer, and more than a lawyer. He is a judge. For one one-hundredth of the charges brought against Higginbotham a clergyman would long ago have been driven into the wilderness.

The fact is brutally stated. But it is true.

Let us see why it is so. Higginbotham is in politics. The clergymen are not. Lawyers rule the country. Clergymen, no matter how magnificent their ideals, do not. Lawyers have carefully prepared soft berths for lawyers. They have fastened upon the nation the most astonishing aggregation of bloodsuckers that ever drained a people. They were able to do it because this is a government of lawyers. Do not forget that fact.

Why do you suppose the head of the nation is a lawyer, and an injunction judge? Why do you suppose the head of the state is a lawyer, and now in line to become an injunction judge? Why do you suppose the head of the city is a lawyer? The answer is simple: Lawyers rule this country. They were necessary to the capitalist, and they rose from that to the point where they became necessary to the ruling power.

The meanest little judge on the bench receives more money than a bishop, or the head of the civic, state or national sanitary or health department. Why? Because he is a lawyer, and lawyers fixed his pay. Do you suppose the head chemist of this nation studied less and knows less than a circuit judge? He receives less money. The head of the health department of this city gets less than half what the surrogate judge is given. Is he less important? Less learned? Less zealous is his work? No, but like the clergyman, he has nothing to do with this government. He gets what the lawyers, who rule us, choose to give him.

It is a beautiful situation. A lawyer may guess at what the law is. If he is wrong, all right. A doctor guesses and the patient dies. A clergyman guesses and he is excommunicated. But the lawyer retains his position and has many times more money.

That is what comes of going into politics.

There formerly was a cry of "Drive the rascals out!"

To-day you mean the same thing when you yell, "Drive the lawyers out!"

In the United States Senate sit Root, Depew and various other lawyers. Look at what the chaplain who prays for them is up against. But each receives three times as much money, and has outside jobs to attend to. No wonder the clergyman is discouraged. He will never know where he is until he joins the Socialist movement.—New York Call.

The Limit of Endurance.

One Section of the Proletariat Is "Worked to Death", While the Other Section Is "Starved to Death."

By William Henry Ferber.

Capitalism's measure of the limit of human endurance is measured and computed by the strength of the average giant or amazon.

When a capitalist or the director of a trust wants a "hand," he is selected by examining his hands and fingers, and feeling of his biceps, just as a horse or cattle buyer examines the animal before making the purchase.

When a firm wants a stenographer she is tested out to see what her capacity per minute is, and then given an opportunity to "make good" on the entire day's work. If she can show a speed capacity of 150 to 200 "clicks" a minute she is rated as worthy of trial. If she can keep up the average at 100 per minute for eight to twelve hours per day on a dry ham sandwich and a drink of hydrant water, and then do her work well day in and day out, not lose her sweet temper when the old boss is ugly; and put up with the insults and kisses and hugs of the "manager," she bids fair to continue until she gets nervous prostration, and must give up her job to take the much-needed rest.

Typewriting is hell. I have a large number of lady acquaintances, and, with one or two exceptions, they work to THE LIMIT OF HUMAN ENDURANCE.

Very often it occurs that some poor, frail "hello girl," stenographer or bookkeeper must change her occupation because she could no longer endure the tortures, and must take up a job at the ribbon or handkerchief counter on the munificent sum of \$3.75 per. In order to hold her job she must get her brunette hair bleached or dyed. She must allow the department boss to practice any indignities he wishes to inflict in order that her wages may be raised to \$12.75 per, and that it may become possible for her to wear long tied-on ostrich or aigrette plumes, silk skirts and French boots.

For those who don't like the embrace of the boss, or his department foremen, they are told to "try to get a 'GENTLEMAN FRIEND' to help

support them."

If neither of the above methods suit, they are at liberty to quit.

Capitalism, however, enforces idleness. There are more workers than jobs. Therefore, if you are not strong enough to hold your job, you are at liberty to remain idle until you starve and you are at liberty to starve until you die. Very few will care whether you starve to death or commit suicide. Our system is heartless and brutal in the extreme. In ancient times they killed the weak and crippled.

In modern times we starve them to death. Modern society is no more human than was the ancient civilization.

Years ago, when farm work was performed with hand tools, the laborers used to pit themselves against someone who was weak or unused to the work. The weak one was obliged to perform the same work as did the strong ones, and so he was soon "bushed," or "tucked out," and the stronger and fiercer brutes gloated and delighted at the distress of the victims.

I have seen many a poor fellow who had been in the hospital, and still too weak to perform manual labor, overcome and drop exhausted after several hours of toil, and the stronger co-workers say: "Oh, he is too damned lazy to work!" But the poor fellow was starved, and obliged to take up some strenuous occupation in order to make a living.

Slow Murder.

I have found widows who had just buried their husbands, the bread-winners, go to work to become breadners for the half-orphaned children, too weak to stand the strain, and break down in a few days. In one particular case the boss, who is a comrade and a Socialist, told me the following: "No, Mrs. Brown had to quit the job; so you won't see her here at this hunger hut again. You know, her husband died recently, and left the family unprovided for, and, as she was all used up taking care of him, she was unable to stand the strain of being a hashier, so she

broke down. Our girls work nine hours in a straight shift, and as they have to hustle pretty hard, they break down quick."

Yesterday a lady comrade, who is a waitress, said to me:

"I doubt whether we shall have Socialism very soon, for most of the working women are so ignorant that they like wage slavery, even under the strain of work."

When prejudice shall cease men and women will wake up and will discover that it is not WORK that they have been looking for, but rather the product of their labor, and they will say, "Well, if that is Socialism, I want it and I think I have been a Social Democrat a long time and didn't know it."

Jobs for All

Quite often one hears the petulant query, "Why don't the jobless men go to the country? There is plenty of work for them on the farms."

The fact is that only at harvest time, about one-fourth of the year, there a demand for farm labor. The jobless men had money to get to the farms, they would find it difficult to do the unaccustomed work, they would be housed in a room because, as a rule, there is not bedroom enough for the "extra hands," and by the time their suffering bodies had become used to the work the job would be finished and they would have to tramp or spend their small earnings for car fare back to the city. Only a few men, comparatively, are permanently hired on the farm, and their wages are too low to tempt jobless mechanics. When the farm workers receive an equivalent of what they produce, people will gladly flock to the country.

"But there is plenty of cheap land; why do not the poor city dwellers go to the newly settled regions and get homes of their own?"

Such opportunities are not for the propertyless. Not only must one have money enough to buy the land, but he must have money to transport his family, build a house, buy horses, wagons, plows, etc., and to keep his family during several months, perhaps a year, before he can mature and market his crops. Besides this, farming is a trade as well as typesetting, and much more difficult to master than most trades, and the average

mechanic would be helpless trying to manage a farm.

People too often neglect to consider that our industrial development makes it no longer possible for a man to shoulder his ax and gun and support himself and family by hunting, fishing and trapping where he travels, builds his house, clears his land and raises his first crops. There is no longer any frontier. The paths of travel are no longer through game filled forests and prairie wastes. It takes money now to "go west and get a home"—and money is precisely what the poor city dweller does not have.

He needs the job. He has muscle and mind enough to be a useful citizen if he had a job at productive labor. But the jobs are owned by the few people who own the machinery of production, and they do not need him just now. Let him starve—until the people conclude to take possession of the means of life for themselves. Then, and not till then, will the heart-broken, starving, jobless man be no more among us.

The nation must find jobs for all. It is a national crime to permit people to suffer who are willing to work. Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a job. Let us make him do it. Vote for Socialism.

COAL

Our Comrades and Friends will please take notice that the prices of coal will not get any lower this year. On the contrary: if the Illinois miners' strike continues several weeks longer the chances are that within a very short time coal prices will rise considerably.

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Labor Conditions Under the Milwaukee Socialist Administration.

By Carl D. Thompson.

The Krueger & Domann Printing Company of Milwaukee, for a long time a non-union firm, has made terms with the Union printers, and henceforth it is to be a union firm. It has accepted the terms imposed by the various unions belonging to the Allied Printing Trades Council.

It came about in this way: The city of Milwaukee is in the control of a Socialist administration. That means that it is under a working-class control. The Socialist officials insist on the union label being on every piece of printing that is done for the city.

As a consequence, a firm that doesn't have the label doesn't get the work. But, as the city has thousands of dollars' worth to be done Messrs. Krueger and Domann very soon decided it was better to come in out of the wet. It doesn't pay to run a non-union printing shop in Milwaukee.

This is not the only effect that the Social Democratic administration has had to the advantage of the Union printers.

A three years' contract has just been closed, under which the job printers get an increase of \$2.00 per week for the three years' period. The afternoon newspapers have just signed a contract with the unions for a raise on their wages from \$20.00 to \$22.00 per week for the three-year period. These two increases are on the graduated scale. The morning newspapers have made an immediate raise of \$1.00 per week, from \$24.00 to \$25.00.

The officials of the printers' organizations who conducted the conferences relative to these increases remark that in all of these conferences it was the fact that the laboring class administration was in control of the city that seemed to be the deciding factor.

And it is not only the printers that have reason to rejoice because of the Socialist victory in Milwaukee. Within ten days of the time that Mayor Seidel and his comrades were elected to office the following things occurred:

The Brand Stove Works settled a strike with its employees to the advantage of the men.

The contractors on the big Auditorium came to terms with the unions and the building was made "fair."

The street car company voluntarily raised the wages of its men from \$3.00 to \$9.00 per month, and allowed \$10.00 increase to apprentices.

The International Harvester Trust, which has a very large plant in Milwaukee, announced that hereafter it would compensate all workmen for injuries received in their employ.

These are a few of the direct and indirect results of the Social Democratic administration in Milwaukee during the first four months of its existence.

Black Hand Methods.

by his superior to appear before a committee selected by a secret organization which avowedly was organized for the purpose of seeing that the law is enforced and that order is maintained, but whose sole and primary purpose it is to assist corporate employers to defeat the just demands of organized labor. The discharged officer appeared before the committee. He was asked to give certain information which he did not possess. The committee demanded of the discharged officer (now a private citizen) that he make certain wholesale arrests, regardless of whether or not those to be arrested were guilty of any wrongdoing. He was asked to commit burglary and larceny in order to carry out the instructions of the inquisition. Their purpose was to drive the strikers out of the city.

These wholesale arrests were to be made without authority of law. No prior indictment. No filing of information, or the issuing of a warrant. Besides, the person whom the inquisitors tried to coerce into making these illegal arrests possessed no authority and had no legal right to enter the premises of another. Yet these gentlemen who want to guard public morals; who want to preserve peace and order; who set themselves up as a "Committee of Public Safety"; who have made of the mayor a mere puppet, and who regard public officials merely as the paid agents of the powers that prey, have on every occasion violated the law, created disorder, incited violence and are at this time attempting to create a reign of terror in a peace-loving and orderly community.

The great mass of citizens are ignorant of the methods pursued by these conspirators. The public press is controlled by them and does their bidding. They cry out against violence, and at the same time are themselves guilty of the most brutal sort of violence. They hold star chamber meetings to secretly conspire against the public weal. They intimidate public officials, and, by pulling the financial strings on them, coerce business men to become members of their outlaw band.

Public order proceeds not from self-constituted authority, but from the strictest application of that principle in law which declares that "No person may be taken or imprisoned or in any way deprived of liberty, but by the lawful judgment of his peers or by the law of the land."

A free government comprehends that certain rules of conduct have been promulgated and approved by the people, and that certain processes have been devised to impartially and honestly apply these rules.

Public officials are elected to impartially administer the laws as they find them. But experience and history proves that the ruling class—the employing class—not only dictate the kind of laws which shall govern, but also control those who administer the laws. This is abundantly proven by the experience of the past few months in Sedalia.—Sedalia Liberator.

Socialist Meeting in Jennings Station, Mo.

The Socialist Local of Jennings, Mo., had a splendid meeting Saturday evening at 8 o'clock on the public streets, at which Comrade L. G. Pope of St. Louis addressed the audience. His subject was the "Unemployed Problem and Panic; the Cause and the Remedy." He spoke for one hour, and then answered questions for three-quarters of an hour. There was earnest attention to the speech and much interest displayed in the questions, which were apparently answered to the satisfaction of the meeting. A good collection was received, and literature distributed, and the comrades predict that their vote will be doubled at the coming election, and they ask all comrades living in that part of St. Louis county to join their local.

St. Louis Socialists Have Successful Picnic

COMRADES AND THEIR FAMILIES HAVE GOOD TIME AT RISCH'S GROVE.

Frederick G. Strickland's Eloquent Speech Stirred Crowd.

Last Sunday the St. Louis Socialists gave their annual fall festival at Risch's Grove in St. Louis County.

As usual they had good picnic weather, although on Friday and Saturday the weather was so unfavorable that it seemed almost impossible to have any outdoor festival on Sunday.

But St. Peter was once more with the Socialists. There was a large crowd present and everybody seemed to enjoy the affair very much. There were bowling contests, races for men, women and children, and other amusements. The dance pavillon was the point of attraction for hundreds of couples who kept the band busy.

At the lunch counter, ice cream stand, book stand etc. the comrades had their hands full to satisfy the guests.

The liveliest place in the park was the county fair, where in two hours all the presents had been handed out.

At 4:30 o'clock Comrade Dr. Emil Simon delivered a short address in German, and at 5 o'clock Comrade Fred G. Strickland began his one hour speech which caused general applause and stirred the audience to enthusiasm.

Much literature was sold. The picnic was a fine success.

Socialist Progress.

The official returns from the recent state elections in Arkansas indicate sound Socialist progress.

Comrade Dan Hogan, Socialist candidate for governor, received 9,221 votes against 6,287 votes which Comrade Sam Jones polled in 1908.

The Socialist was the only party that increased its vote.

Sedalia in Need of Labor Press

"The Liberator" the Youngest Soldier in the Field of Labor Journalism.

Whenever Organized Labor gets into a serious struggle with Organized Capitalism the urgent need of a bona fide labor press is sorely felt by every union man engaged in the controversy.

The daily press, as a rule, will line up against the organized workers, no matter how friendly it may pretend to be in times of peace.

Sedalia, Mo., has been the center of industrial conflicts for the last ten or more years. Very often the toiling masses, including the Union people, neglected their duty, especially politically, and thus the capitalist corporations got the upper hand.

The Machinists' strike on the Missouri Pacific Railroad brought the class struggle in Sedalia to a crisis, the result being that the Sedalia Federation of Labor was compelled to issue a labor paper in order that the cause of Organized Labor might be properly presented to the people.

Our old friend and comrade, E. T. Behrens, for years President of the Missouri Federation of Labor, is the editor of the new labor publication, which appears under the name of THE LIBERATOR, the well-known title of Wm. Lloyd Garrison's Abolitionist organ.

Under the caption, "The Cause of Our Being," the new publication introduces itself in the following language:

"The Liberator enters the journalistic field in response to the urgent appeals of the outraged organized workers of Sedalia. Recent events growing out of the machinists' strike have convinced the organized workers of Sedalia of the necessity of having a press which will reflect their interests. The press of Sedalia, since the beginning of the machinists' strike, has been uniformly hostile to the interests of the organized workers who are striving to better their conditions. Through misrepresentation, inuendo, and base insinuations, the press has endeavored to arouse public prejudice against the machinists in their present conflict.

"Minor disturbances have been magnified and portrayed before the public as open revolt against the public peace and law and order. They have endeavored to trace every crime, from petty misdemeanors to incendiarism, to the door of the strikers. Public officials have been denounced and condemned—in some instances relieved from duty—because they refused to violate their oath of office by submitting to the dictations of a band of law-breakers who sail under the banner of Law and Order.

"Every possible influence has been brought to bear upon merchants and citizens generally to array them against the organized workers—against their neighbors and friends.

"Never before was the influence of corporate power so strongly manifest in this community as now.

"They have sought to enlist in their behalf the support of every financial interest and every political

interest, from the highest public official to the meanest ward heeler and political tout.

"Every species of coercion and every form of blacklisting and every disreputable means known to the Black Hand of financial grafters have been used by the powers that prey.

"To these powerful interests—to these malevolent influences which feast upon the misery of the masses—the press of Sedalia has given its ready support.

"The organized workers in Sedalia, having learned through bitter experience that the press presents the strongest weapon of defense and offense, essays now to possess itself of that weapon by the publication of a paper which shall unswervingly stand for the interests of the working class."

The Liberator gives the following interesting news item from Sedalia, which will interest the machinists everywhere.

"The Missouri Pacific Railway Company has posted an order that in future all strike-breakers who are now being housed and fed at the company's 'bull pen' will be charged \$6.00 a week for their board and lodging. Paid agents of the railroad company, who are active members of the Law and Order League, are making every effort to secure lodging and boarding houses for the strike-breakers. The people of Sedalia, however, will be loth to contaminate their homes by harboring a class of people that even the railroad company no longer cares to provide accommodations for. Thefts and all sorts of crimes are reported almost daily from the 'bull pen.' What a gay lot of star boarders these 'scabies' would make."

Our County Fair.

Presents for the County Fair.

Mrs. Lena Weber—One aluminum cup, 1 water pitcher, 1 decorated tea canister, 1 box writing paper, 2 pictures, 1 water, 1 child's sewing set, 2 cuspidors.

Adolph Peche—One quart bonded whiskey.

Wm. Buder—One fancy clock.

Lustige Schuster—Three pairs of shoes.

L. H. Schwarze—One fine Orpington cockerell.

Miss Mollie Deville—One colored glass fruit bowl.

Mrs. M. Backes—One pickle dish, 1 cream pitcher, 1 preserve dish, 1 syrup pitcher.

Jos. Schober—Two beer pitchers, 1 briar pipe, 1 coffee pot, 6 boxes shoe polish.

Mrs. John Tengler—One wine glass, 1 water pitcher.

Mrs. Evaline Hunstock—One fancy worked cushion.

Mrs. L. Krum—Six fancy pin cushions, 6 hair receivers, 2 hat pin holders, 1 cream pitcher, 1 large pitcher, 3 egg cups, 1 glass fruit dish, 1 pickle dish.

Louis Kober—Twelve pieces jewelry.

Mrs. Phil Morlang—One Japanese cup and saucer, 1 decanter set.

Mrs. G. C. Goeckeler—One butter dish, 6 Japanese cups and saucers, 6 teaspoons, 1 cream pitcher, 1 jam dish, 1 vase, 1 fruit bowl.

Mrs. W. L. Wanura—Three fine fruit bowls.

Chris Rocker—Two boxes of 25 cigars each, 1 fruit bowl.

Mrs. Frank Siedhoff—1 pair children's shoes, 2 glass dishes, 2 vases.

Mrs. Helen Rackow—One Debs book, 1 cake plate, 1 salt and pepper set.

Mrs. Marie Stutko—Twelve table-spoons, 1 mantled ornament, 2 fancy vases, 1 powder box.

Peter Erhard—One album, 1 syrup pitcher.

Mrs. J. Huss—Four flower vases, 1 picture.

Mrs. J. Sell—One salad dish, 1 pickle dish, 1 cake stand.

Mrs. Albrecht—Two sugar bowls, 2 milk pitchers, 2 fruit bowls.

Mrs. Jac Luetzi—Six fine cake plates, 3 saucers, 1 butter dish, 1 lunch basket.

W. M. Brandt—One box (2) 10-cent cigars.

Mrs. Max Sendig, Sr.—One burnt wood glove box.

Mrs. Max Sendig, Jr.—One glass bowl, 1 pickle dish.

Mrs. Scharnhorst—One glass bowl.

Mrs. Peter Huellen—Five hand-made aprons.

Mrs. G. A. Diers—Two linen aprons.

Mrs. Rosa Zimmermann—Two vases, 2 balls with nets, 1 fancy fruit dish.

Mrs. Rose Nagel—Twelve decorated saucers, 1 Plymouth Rock pullet, 1 Plymouth Rock cockerell.

Scheer Bros., 19th and Sullivan—Order for \$3.00 worth of Union goods.

I. W. Solomon, Mercantile Bldg.—Order for fancy tailor-made vest.

Chas. Ludwig—Cash, \$1.50.

Peter Huellen—Cash, \$50.

Bruno Foerster—One dollar.

Val Tellian—Cash, 50c.

Albert Strauss—Cash, \$1.00.

Albert Strauss—Cash, \$1.00.

Correction: The contribution from the Arbeiter Kranken Kasse was published as \$1.00, when it should have been \$10.00.

The large fancy cake donated by Comrade Rotscheck caused a great deal of interest. The lucky winner was Miss Anna Wolfrum of 915 that the winner was to be married the following week, but this could not be verified.

Though the number of presents was double that of last year, every one was taken in a short while, and the County Fair had to close early in the afternoon. Next year the number will have to be doubled again.

Found—On the grounds at Risch's Grove, last Sunday, one umbrella, one glove. Owners can have same by proper identification at the office, 966 Chouteau avenue.

From National Socialist Headquarters

News Reported by National Secretary J. Mahlon Barnes

National Headquarters Socialist Party. Chicago, Ill., Sept. 24, 1910.

The Finnish National Executive Committee, composed of seven members, is in session at National Headquarters, and devoting their attention mainly to methods of propaganda and organization. The membership is reported on the increase, and each of the party papers is making substantial progress.

Comrade Karl M. Liebknecht of Germany will arrive at Hoboken, N. J., Sunday, October 9th. A public reception will be held in his honor by the German Agitation Committee of New York on the same evening. Members of the National Executive Committee and the secretaries of the neighboring states will act on the reception committee.

State Secretary Bostrom of Washington reports thirteen locals organized, with 149 members, during the month of August, and nine locals, with 122 members, thus far in September. The membership in the state has increased more than 400 in the last six weeks.

Literature for the Liebknecht Meetings.

Die Propaganda des Socialismus (by Hillquit), \$2.00 per 100.

Die Arbeitslosigkeit in den V. S. (by Hunter), \$2.00 per 100.

Steel engravings of Comrade Liebknecht, \$2.00 per 100.

National Platforms (in German), \$2.00 per 1,000.

"Mission of Socialist Party" (German), \$2.00 per \$1,000.

Die Macht und Schwache der Gewerkschaften (by Collins), 15 for \$1.00.

Laws of Naturalization (in German), 10c each.

Cash must accompany all orders.

Candidates for Congress who have not yet reported are requested to send their names, addresses, occupations and number of districts in which they are candidates to the National Office of the Socialist Party, 180 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

Bankers 'Bosh Busted Bad.

The Post-Dispatch of last Sunday contained four letters, written in good commercial English. Appended to each letter was a black daub, or smear, which we were told were the signatures of the authors, and, for our enlightenment, the editor informed us these constituted the signatures of the writers and that said writers were Japanese bankers and a railroad man. Each declared that war is impossible between this country and Japan, for the simple reason that this country and Japan need business.

Of course, the common herd of workingmen in neither country cut any figure—only financiers settle such important matters!

Now, as a matter of fact, the word of bankers won't last as long as a snowball in hell, if it stands in the way of profit-making, whether they reside in America or Japan, even though the latter accept the Shintion religion (?) for policy's sake.

Judas was a banker, and he sold his Master for thirty pieces of silver; and, to-day, bankers will sell out the "Prince of Peace" at any time when the "God of Profits" appears in sight.

No, no, peace between Japan and

America is not secured by the say-so of bankers. To insure it the Socialists must succeed in uniting the working classes and teach them it is better to live to help each other, as brothers should, than to kill each other, as patriots do, for the bankers' or manufacturers' profit.

The reign of the "Prince of Peace" depends not upon bankers, but the workers.

GLASS WORKERS ARE WINNING.

To the Members and Friends of Organized Labor.

Greeting:—

The striking Glass Workers of St. Louis and vicinity desire to place the truth regarding their strike before the public.

In regard to the claim of the St. Louis Glass Manufacturer's Association that we demand a twenty per cent increase in wages, we wish to say that this is untrue. While we undoubtedly should have an increase of twenty per cent in our wages, the fact is we are only asking for a reduction in working hours from 54 to 48 per week.

This would mean an increase of not more than 11 or 12 per cent. The bosses are continually getting misrepresentations published in the daily papers. One of the latest lies is the assertion that they have the photographs of 300 of the striking Glass Workers. As we have less than 200 men on strike the falsity of their newspaper story is evident.

The bosses claim further that they have 15 open shops running full force. The truth is that we have signed up all shops but 6 and these are staggering along with a slim

force of green men. In conclusion, we, the members of Local No. 6, are confident of victory and fight to the end for our just demands for humane conditions of employment.

LOCAL NO. 6, Amalgamated Glass Workers International Association.

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


Eyestepped free of charge.
Glasses 50c up.
WM. JACQUES, Optician.
1554 South Broadway,
WITH FRIENDS.

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

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 Train-
men, 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

FOR FINE JOB WORK
GO TO
CO-OPERATIVE
Printery
966 Chouteau Avenue.

SAVE GOLD TRADING STAMPS
REDEEM THEM FOR
UNION LABEL
Clothing, Collars, Cuffs, Neckwear,
Hats, Nightshirts, Shirts, Shoes,
Socks, Overalls, Suspenders,
Pumpers, Underwear.
Largest Stock Lowest Prices
See SCHWARZ.
GLOBE Seventh and
Franklin Ave


ARCADE 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 AVE.
Kinloch, Central 5443
Established 12 Years at this stand.

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


The Best
\$2.00 and \$3.00
Hat Made
Wm. H. Roetter Hat Co.,
518 PINE STREET.

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

St. Louis Workingmen's Protective Union.
504 Market Street.
MEETING:—2nd and 4th Wednesday.
MARTIN C. SEEGERS, Clerk. C. J. ANDERSON, Attorney.
Office Hours from 5 to 6:30 p. m. SATURDAY from 12 to 1:30 p. m.
Suite 508 Merchants Laclede Building 408 OLIVE STREET
PHONES: Kinloch, Central 5076; Bell, Olive 2123
The purpose of this Union is for the protection of organized and worthy wage-workers and Unions against the injustice of employers, money lenders, time payment merchants, etc. It shall furnish an attorney, without additional cost to an affiliated Union, also to the members of said Union or their immediate family.
PER CAPITA TAX OF AFFILIATED UNIONS IS 5 CENTS PER MEMBER PER QUARTER.