

Workingmen 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 8, 1910.

Phone: Kinloch, Central 1577.

No. 505

The Great Campaign Work Goes Merrily On

Never before in the history of the Socialist movement in St. Louis has our party organization done better work than in the present campaign.

Never before has the money for the Socialist Campaign Fund come in as liberally as in this campaign, in spite of the fact that within the last seven months the St. Louis Socialists and Trade Unionists have raised over ten thousand dollars for their own printing plant.

Never before have our comrades been so unanimous in the determination to spread the gospel of the emancipation of labor in all parts of this city.

Never before has the distribution of campaign literature been done so cheerfully and systematically as last Sunday morning, when 25,000 copies of our large-size campaign paper, "The People's Voice," was circulated.

Never before has the campaign work been so well arranged, and never before have the people everywhere been so eager to read our literature.

"The People's Voice No. 2" will be distributed next Sunday. We need not appeal to the comrades to do their duty, because we know they will be at their posts promptly and in full number and will do their work well.

Only four more weeks till election!

Comrades, let us make things red-hot for the capitalist politicians!

Let us tear the masks of hypocrisy from their faces. Let us appeal to our fellow workers everywhere to fall in line with the Socialist Party and assist in polling a Socialist vote on November 8 that will arouse friends and enemies of our cause everywhere.

Indeed, it is a pleasure to be in this great work!

Workingmen everywhere, your proper place is in the Socialist Party, with the Socialist Party, because this is your party, organized by the working people on a working-class platform.

You have been deceived, cheated, fleeced and robbed by the Democratic and Republican parties.

Make up your mind that this must be changed, that you will help to change it by joining the Socialists in this and all future campaigns.

And you, Socialist comrades, do not let one minute of your spare time Above all, do not forget the Socialist Campaign Fund! It costs money to get out tons of good Socialist campaign literature.

To the front! Forward! March!

President Gompers in St. Louis.

Makes Strong Points Against Local Central Body's Charges Concerning Non-Union Hotels Etc.

President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor was in St. Louis last week to perfect arrangements to fight the \$750,000 damage suit filed by Charles W. Post of Battle Creek, Mich., a stockholder of the Buck's Stove and Range Company.

Last Sunday afternoon a meeting of trade unionists was held at the Carpenters' Council hall, on Olive street. President Philippi of the Central Trades and Labor Union presided. The meeting was hurriedly called through the columns of the daily press, the time being too short to notify the delegates by special letter.

President Gompers spoke of the action of the local central body at its last meeting, and "hit back," too. He regretted that for two years or longer the conditions in St. Louis as to hotel accommodations and convention halls, etc., had been misrepresented both to the Denver and Toronto conventions and to the General Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor. Had the Toronto convention known the true situation in St. Louis, this year's annual meeting of the A. F. of L. would not be held here, he said.

President Gompers then read a list of telegrams and letters sent out by the local central body and its committees and officers within the last two years, in which St. Louis was boosted as the best convention city on the American continent, with all the very best hotel accommodations, convention halls, center of railroad service, etc., etc.

The reading of some of these letters caused general merriment. "Now we find that things have been misrepresented to us, Mr. Gompers continued. "Your big hotels are not unionized, and you could hardly secure a hall to hold the convention in.

"You have neglected to organize the hotels, and do this and do that, which would have taken years of hard work to do, and now, a few weeks before the convention, you expect us to do the impossible.

"I am criticised for going to the Planters' Hotel! Where are you going to establish your convention headquarters? Where are the hundreds of delegates, and their wives and daughters, who may be with them, to locate while here? One of your delegates was kind enough to offer his home for one or more delegates; he spoke of giving each delegate ten bottles of beer, instead of champagne, and regretted that he could not give a shower bath.

"Now I admit I like to take a bath sometimes (laughter). As to the rest, the delegates come here to do two or three weeks' work, be on hand every day and do their work well. And this means that they are entitled to a good place, with some accommodations, where they can rest.

"No doubt, when the delegates arrive they will do their best to unionize one or the other hotels. But what good will it do you? The moment the convention is over and the hotel business done, the proprietors will go back to non-union conditions, because you people have not made any serious attempt to unionize them. You expect us to do over night what you failed to do for years.

"You are riding on non-union street cars. Perhaps you may put it up to us to unionize your street railways while here. There are conditions beyond our control. For instance, coming down here from Washington on the railroad train I had to eat something, and I took a meal, and I wanted to have some bread I had to eat non-union bread. Perhaps I should have taken a loaf of Union bread with me on leaving Washington.

"You have furnished the daily press with anti-Union sensational stories. Since I arrived here the reporters have asked me nothing but about non-union hotels. During former visits they would ask me about labor conditions."

President Gompers, in conclusion, spoke of the Los Angeles catastrophe and repudiated Gen. Otis' insinuations that Union labor had anything to do with the crime, if a crime it was.

"It is strange, very, very strange, indeed, that the suit case filled with sticks of dynamite and clock-work mechanism found in the yard of Gen. Otis in Los Angeles was located at a safe distance from the dwelling, so that in case of explosion, no harm would have befallen the inmates," Gompers declared.

There was no discussion, but the convention matter will come up at Sunday's meeting of the central body.

Eugene V. Debs in Belleville

Addresses Rousing Meeting at Lyric Theater. Audience Cheers Brave Comrade Whose Speech Marked the Opening of the Campaign.

The St. Clair county Socialists opened their campaign last Saturday night with a record-breaking meeting at Belleville. The Lyric Theater, which has a seating capacity of about 1,500, was crowded to the doors and several hundred were turned away unable to get in.

The meeting was preceded by a monster parade, in which the Belleville Trades and Labor Assembly and several other labor organizations took part. In addition to the above there were in line delegations from every city and town in the county. From outside of the county there were delegations from Granite City, Staunton, Collinsville, Maryville, Troy and several other places. The magnitude of the parade exceeded the expectations even of the Socialists.

Headed by the Wirsing Band, the parade moved at 7 o'clock sharp from the West End and marched east on Main street to Charles street; then countermarched to the public square, south in Illinois street to Second street and west on second street to the Lyric theater.

Sharply at 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order, and the first speaker introduced was Comrade George D. Brewer of the Appeal to Reason, who briefly, but in a very effective manner, showed the importance of studying the labor question. He took the politicians severely to task for coming around about election time and in their spell-binding way telling the workingmen that they love them and that their sympathy goes out to labor, but after election they are found lined up with the money power. He was repeatedly interrupted by the most responsive applause from the audience.

Next was Comrade James H. Brower, ex-candidate for Governor of Illinois. Comrade Brower has toured the district several times in the interest of the party; and was given a hearty reception when he was introduced. He immediately proceeded to pull the hide off the Democratic and Republican politicians, and tore their time-worn arguments into shreds. Brower's tour of the district has been a decided success.

At 8:45 o'clock Comrade Eugene V. Debs was introduced. The mention of his name and his appearance on the stage was a signal for an outburst of applause that shook the building. It was several minutes before order was restored and he could proceed to speak.

A most pleasing part of the program was the presentation of a beautiful bouquet of flowers to Comrade Debs by the daughter of Comrade John Wachter. In his forceful and gentle way he expressed his appreciation for the most cordial greetings and the flowers. Those who know 'Gene, and know his power of speech, can imagine the effect of the moment. He was at his best, and for an hour and a half poured the "hot shot" into the capitalist system, and in the most beautiful language pre-

sented the Socialist philosophy. Except when he was interrupted by the frequent applause one could hear a pin drop. He was the same old Gene—congenial, lovable and earnest as ever in the cause.

The meeting netted the party at Belleville between seventy-five and one hundred dollars, and the book sale, conducted by Comrade Brewer, amounted to nearly forty dollars.

It was the most enthusiastic political meeting ever held in Belleville and will be remembered for many a day. The Belleville Morning Record has the following to say of the meeting: "That gifted orator and noted labor leader, Eugene V. Debs, of Terre Haute, came to Belleville yesterday afternoon and last evening gave an address at the Lyric theater, which was listened to with rapt attention by a large audience.

"It is the same old 'Gene Debs, except that he is getting older. He is a logical speaker and an eloquent one—this cannot be denied by those who differ with him in his views and who cannot live in the same limelight with him. But he is still every inch a man. He was invited here by the members of the Socialist Party, and they gave him a cordial welcome and a grand reception. His entertainment while in the city was the kind called 'hospitable.'

"The address was largely along the lines of Socialism. He gave the old parties a thrust here and there, and a large portion of his address was instructive and deeply interesting. He was frequently applauded, and he has a just right to feel proud of the manner in which he was received.

"The meeting was a success in every way and the management is to be congratulated.

"No one in this wide world can meet Mr. Debs and not be pleased with his congeniality. No one can meet him and not be delighted with his strong personality. Years are telling upon him physically, but his mind is as strong as ever, and he will probably live for years to expound the doctrine in which he is a sincere believer.

"No matter where Mr. Debs goes, he should be welcomed by all, even by those who differ radically with him in his line of belief as to what is best for the United States in the line of government, for 'Gene Debs is every inch a good citizen."

Belleville will from now on be heard from in the Socialist movement. During the present campaign preparations have been made to bring in some of the ablest speakers, among whom will be Seymour Stedman, Clarence S. Darrow, Ida Crouch Hazlett and many others.

It must be added that there was an admission charged for this meeting, the tickets being 25, 30 and 50 cents.

ADOLPH GERMER.
Belleville, Ill., Oct. 3, 1910.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 8

Assures Los Angeles Bortherers of Moral and Financial Support.

The following resolution was adopted at the regular meeting of St. Louis Typographical Union, No. 8, held last Sunday:

"Resolved, That Typographical Union No. 8 pledges to the International officers and to Los Angeles Typographical Union its moral and financial support in their co-operation with officers of the law in ferreting out and punishing the perpetrators of the alleged monstrous crime at Los Angeles."

President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor was present by special invitation and addressed the meeting.

Los Angeles Catastrophe Deplored.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 2.—The Atlanta Typographical Union to-day adopted resolutions "deploring the awful catastrophe at the Los Angeles Times building" and denouncing the charge that organized labor was responsible for the explosion, with resultant loss of life and property.

How About This Outrage.

We read so much in the daily papers about the "Los Angeles Outrage," yet the question is still undecided whether the catastrophe was the result of criminal work or an accident caused by gas explosion. Chicago papers published the report that hours before the catastrophe employees had complained about the strong gas odors in the building.

Now, take another catastrophe. On the same day the daily press published this news item:

"MINE EXPLOSION ENFOMBS 150 MEN IN MEXICO.

"Natives and Japanese Caught by Blast Due to Accumulation of Gas.

"Eagle Pass, Texas, Oct. 1.—One hundred and fifty miners, possibly more, are entombed and believed to be dead in Mine No. 1 at Palau, Mexico, in the Las Esperanzas mining district, operated by the National Railway Lines of Mexico, as a result of two explosions, presumably because of an accumulation of gas, last night and early to-day.

"The men entombed are mostly native and Japanese miners, although the number includes several Americans. At the time of the first explosion the entire night shift, estimated at from 150 to 300 men, were at work.

"Of these none had reached the surface at a late hour to-day, and probably are dead.

"The second explosion occurred shortly after the rescue party, composed largely of Americans, had descended. That they were killed is thought certain."

The killing of 150 poor Japanese and Mexican miners is an "accident," of course! It is reported in a dozen lines, and no more is said about it. Who would call the killing of 150 wage slaves an "outrage"? Yet these Mexican mines are being operated just by such American and Mexican exploiters of labor as General Otis of the Los Angeles Times.

From National Socialist Headquarters

News Reported by National Secretary J. Mahlon Barnes

National Headquarters of the Socialist Party.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 1, 1910.

The amount received for dues at the National Office during the month of September was \$3,257.00. This is \$310.30 more than was received during any previous month in the history of the party. The receipts for dues for the nine months of this year show an average membership of 53,580. The average membership during the year 1909 was 41,479, showing an increased membership for the nine months of this year of 12,101.

Reports from the Field.

The Socialists of California, with Comrade J. Stitt Wilson as candidate for Governor, are making the best campaign in the history of the movement in that state. According to reports, the interest shown in all lo-

calities is astonishing the old comrades, and estimates as to the results vary from doubling to quadrupling the vote of the presidential campaign.

Life in Oklahoma.

The Oklahoma comrades are most active, and the opposition, particularly the Democratic party, are fearful of the results and admit the possibility of the loss of a number of legislative districts. A big increase in the vote seems assured.

Good Results Expected.

The report from Indiana shows an active campaign in progress and promises gratifying results on election day.

From Ohio.

Ohio comrades have got the Republicans and Democrats guessing as to whether our party will hold the

balance of power in determining the contest between the two old parties—that is, the pertinent question is which party we will draw the most votes from. Several Socialist candidates may be returned to the legislature.

Watch Wisconsin.

Wisconsin is expected to greatly increase the Socialist representation in the State Legislature, and the State Secretary reports good prospects of sending two members to Congress.

In Other States.

Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Tennessee, Texas and Washington are other states from which reports have been received of bright prospects of a good increase in the vote.

Virginia in Line.

By action of the National Executive Committee a charter has been granted to the Virginia comrades for a state organization. This makes forty-three states properly organized under the National Constitution. Comrade C. E. Kidd, 3601 Huntington avenue, Newport News, has been elected State Secretary, and Comrade J. T. Chappell, 2112 East Clay street, Richmond, has been elected a member of the National Committee.

Against Street Speaking.

Recently the Socialist street-corner orators have had some slight misunderstandings with the police in Canton, Ohio; Salt Lake City, Utah,

and Toledo, Ohio. The persecuted of Salt Lake City have held a banquet celebrating their victory; the Canton controversy is expected to be won by the comrades, and the Mayor of Toledo has instructed the police that further interference with the Socialist meetings will result in immediate dismissal from the force of the offending officer. At the same time a letter of apology was sent from the mayor's office to the comrade who had been arrested.

Down in Florida.

For about eight weeks the twelve thousand cigarmakers of Tampa, Fla., who were locked out by the bosses, have stood united and firm. In contrast to the orderly conduct of the strikers, representatives of the bosses are openly carrying weapons and declaring that law and order must be maintained at all hazards. The workers' committee are in receipt of many threatening letters promising lynchings and deportations. On the 20th inst. two Italian workmen, Castenge Ficarotta and Angelo Albano, were lynched. They were under arrest, charged with shooting a bookkeeper of one of the companies, and were taken from the officers. It would seem the lynching was with the connivance of the officers. The cigarmakers of the whole country are nobly supporting the Tampa members. This lockout may prove one of the most tragic incidents of the class war, for the manufacturers in a previous conflict subverted all law and ruled by a vigilance committee.

Madam, How About Your Grocery Bill?

These lines are addressed to the lady of the house.

Dear Madam:

How about your grocery bills? Do you remember the days when you could buy two pounds of good lard for 15 cents? And how much are you paying to-day? For two pounds of lard you pay from 30 to 35 cents! Has your husband ever told you why it is that you must pay more than double the price for household goods?

Perhaps your husband don't know. Perhaps he has been so busy working and voting for the old Democratic and Republican parties that he has not had any time to think about your grocery bills.

While he was hurraing for High Protective Tariff or Free Trade you had to do the best you could to make both ends meet and pay the high grocery bills with the poor wage of your husband.

The Enormous Cost of Living.

Ten years ago, when the price of staples began to move up a cent and two cents a pound, it was felt, but there was no outcry; but now that the simplest articles for mere subsistence are marked not by cents and fractions of a cent, but by 25 up to a 100 per cent, there is all over this broad land a deep and rising rumbling of wrath and discontent which eventually might lead to appalling consequences. Never has the country been so prosperous, never has there been a vaster abundance of all the staples supplying human subsistence; yet never in the history of the United States of America have such extortionate prices for all the necessities of life been forced on a seemingly helpless people. Take, for instance, the price for food, essential food, not luxuries; the scale of increase is one to alarm the man of moderate means. Bacon, sliced, was 18 cents in 1909, in 1910 it is 25 cents, an increase of 7 cents, 35 per cent. Suppose a man cannot afford that extra 7 cents, what does he do? He buys just that fraction of a pound less than last year; and the average size of the average family being computed at five, as it is done in all calculations, each of these five eats just that fraction less of necessary nourishment than he did last year.

Buy More or Eat Less.

A year ago ham was 15 cents, now it is 20 and even 22 cents, and the buyer must pay 33 per cent more or eat 33 per cent less. In 1908, according to prices current, as reported in trades journals, you could buy a porterhouse steak, for 24 cents, now it is 28 and 30 cents; a sirloin for 20, now it is 24; or a round steak for 16 cents, now it is 20 cents. Corned beef for 14 cents, now it is 16 cents. Lard represents an advance of 60 per cent; pork even 75 per cent, poultry from 20 to 50 per cent, etc., all along the line. Have wages advanced at the same pace from 16 to 60 per cent? Not that we have heard of; in some instances wages have gone down. Imagine the outcry if wage earners demanded what the increase in the cost of living demands on them.

Ten Years Ago and Now.

When you come to consider the increase for a term of ten years the figures are absolutely appalling. Take the period from 1900 to 1910, the most prosperous period in the history of the United States:

	1900	1910.	Increase per cent.
Flour, barrel	\$3.25	\$6.00	70 @ 100
Eggs, dozen	.22	.38 @ .50	70 @ 100
Butter, pound	.25	.38 @ .40	50 @ 60
Beef, pound	.18 @ .20	.24 @ .30	20 @ 50
Lamb, pound	.15 @ .18	.18 @ .24	20
Poultry, pound	.12 @ .14	.22 @ .28	75 @ 100
Potatoes, bushel	.50	1.00	100
Fuel, wood, load	3.00 @ 4.00	6.00 @ 8.00	100
Fuel, coal	5.00	6.00 @ 8.00	100
Lumber, according to grade			40 @ 100

To all this must be added an increase in rent from 25 to 50 per cent. Wool suits for boys which cost \$10 in January, 1909, cost \$12.50 in 1910. Twelve-dollar suits have moved up to \$15, and so on all along the line. Women's dress goods made from

wool show an increase of 12 1/2 per cent in the last year. These figures are from the Clothiers' Association of America.

Conditions Are Getting Hopeless.

Dear Madam:

You know as well as we do that shoes, furniture and nearly all other household articles have kept pace with the increase in the above-mentioned articles. While the price of luxuries have fallen back slightly, the prices of the absolute necessities, food and clothing, have leaped forward at a pace beyond the purchasing power of the average wage earner. We have reached that point that dent and food absorb almost all the income of the poor.

The Russell Sage Commission shows that just and exactly as the income goes down or the cost of living increases, the use of meat decreases, the proportion of dark rooms increases, tuberculosis increases, and almshouses are filled up more rapidly. And this is not the record of a class whose earnings go to tobacco and drink, but of the decent, staid wage workers. This committee, in their report on the standard of living for 1907, further shows that a family of five can barely exist on an income of \$800 to \$900 a year under current prices. Now, the average income of the workers in the United States does not begin to come up to that figure, and the prices of 1907 are a thing of the past. So we see, this great drama of pauperizing and slowly starving of millions of working people in one of the richest lands on the face of the earth, has taken a very realistic aspect.

Never So Rich, and Yet So Poor.

Farming statistics for the year 1909 show that there never was a vaster abundance of all kinds of crops and farming products. If there really was a scarcity of meat, which is not the case, the state of Argentina, South Africa, could easily supply the whole United States with an abundance of fresh meat if our lawmakers at Washington only would remove the excessive tariff on this article. Cold storage houses filled up with all kinds of food products that are held there for years to keep up prices, and incidentally poison the people, is another proof. Why, even fish has gone up in price, and I wonder if the increased gold supply, the tariff or wicked labor unions are to blame for this, or maybe Halley's comet is responsible.

How Long Will the People Suffer?

How long a patient people will stand for this outrage committed on them by a band of commercial and industrial pirates, I don't know, but I know that there are signs all around of the gathering storm, that will shake the very foundation of society and that there will be a terrible reckoning. I firmly believe that the people eventually will be compelled to handle all the necessities of life themselves instead of leaving it to a handful of the most unscrupulous buccaners that ever sailed the high waters of the commercial sea and that they finally will overthrow a system that is not based on justice, but on profit and on profit alone.

Conditions are Alarming.

Conditions have become so alarming that our lawmakers at Washington have been forced to take notice, and our national President, Mr. Taft, has been busy delivering speeches in all parts of the country, trying to pacify the rising tide of indignation, but without avail.

The Socialist Party

Calls attention to the fact that this exorbitant increase in the cost of living has been brought about under the rule of the Democratic and Republican parties within the last fifteen years. Under the protection and with the help of these capitalist party machines powerful trusts and corporations have grown up, coining millions upon millions of dollars out of the life-blood of the people.

Time to Wake Up and Act.

Is it not about time to wake up and join the Socialists in their hard but glorious struggle against the capitalist class and their political machine as represented by the Democratic and Republican parties?

On November 8 the wage-workers and those in sympathy with their great movement will have an excellent chance of registering their protest against the high cost of living by voting the straight Socialist Ticket.

Our Growth

Under the title, "The Growth of Socialism," the Constitution, of Atlanta, Ga., presents an article which is interesting, both from the material that embodies the article and the fact that the conservative press of America is giving the Socialists a hearing in a manner that it has never done before.

In a recent address, President Taft predicted that the next great political movement in this country would be led by the Socialists.

The nomination of Charles Edward Russell, whose name is familiar to all magazine readers, for Governor of New York, on the Socialist ticket, and the consequent activity of his friends, directs attention afresh to this new, restless force in American politics.

No sensible man, however bitterly opposed to the principles and tenets of Socialism as rightly understood, will set down these aggressive propagandists as a collection of hair-brained and irresponsible fools. No more deeply thought out or comprehensive work was ever written than Karl Marx's "Das Kapital," the Bible of Socialists.

Socialism does not look for a political revolution, but an industrial revolution, which it feels can only be brought about through political means. It is the directly opposite force to anarchism, and is neither communism nor paternalism.

The Socialists believe that the present factory system is wrong, and that the man who furnishes his labor deserves a larger share of the profit secured from the effective combination of this labor and another man's capital and directing energy.

The ostrich-like attitude of mind which, by denying the potency of this movement, would prove it non-existent, finds no acceptance among the more thoughtful men of the nation. They see the trend and are preparing to meet it.

And the forces of Socialism are growing with amazing rapidity, though its beliefs and principles are a closed book to the great mass of the nation's workers. On January 1, 1907, the party had regular organizations in thirty-nine states, embracing 1,901 local organizations, with a membership of 26,784. This year it is organized in forty-two states, has 8,200 local branches, and a dues-paying membership of 53,575.

But this does not represent the full strength of Socialism. In 1900 Debs received 87,814 votes as the Socialist candidate for President; in 1904 the vote was 402,283, and in 1908 it had jumped, in eight years, 400 per cent, to 420,793.

The principles announced by Charles Edward Russell as those

which would control a Socialist administration of the State of New York have a strangely familiar sound. In response to an inquiry as to what he would do, Mr. Russell replied:

"First of all, a Socialist government would establish the initiative, referendum and recall, so the powers would be placed more directly in the hands of the people. We are only half-way democratic now. We are still somewhat under the domination of the old idea that a few are divinely ordained to lead for the many."

Mr. Bryan and former President Roosevelt have within the past week made speeches to the same effect.

Further, Mr. Russell demands an eight-hour working day; home rule for cities; a system of workmen's insurance; insurance against sickness and physical disability; old age pension; municipal control of electric light, telephone and all public service corporations.

Other scheme look to the regulation of the transportation systems, the proper feeding of school children, the regulation of the slums, opening up unused land for settlement; equal pay to men and women for equal work.

A search of the campaign handbooks of both the old political parties would show insistent and eloquent demands for much of the same legislation.

There is to-day in this country no universally accepted Socialist creed, but, with amazing rapidity, the forces are gaining accessions and making themselves felt as a political force.

Just what the end will be, there is no man wise enough to predict!

Politicians Ride for Two Cents a Mile.

Notwithstanding the railroads got judges, after a fishing trip, to declare that two cents a mile would be confiscation, the same railroad managers have arranged to carry politicians over the state to tell voters they should keep in power the old party robbers; but if a working man wants to visit a dying relative or seek a new job, he will have to pay the same old three cents per mile to help maintain the Gold family and others who live with princes in Europe. J. B.

PHONE:—KINLOCH, Central 2054-R

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Milk at Nine Cents

It is now announced that on November 1 milk will be nine cents a quart in Chicago.

This comes like a thunderbolt to the great masses of this large city. One cent means a fearful difference.

Not long ago it was five cents. Then it went up to six, then to seven and eight, and now to nine.

It will be only a short time until it will be ten cents and then higher.

The milk trust is already salting the press so as to get stories about higher prices right along. When the poor people see it in print for a few weeks they get used to it and do not remonstrate as violently as if the raise came without a warning.

But we want to put in a word here as to how milk may be secured at four or five cents.

The farmer gets only two to three cents and the distribution would not cost one cent a quart if done right.

In fact, it does not cost the milk trust more than a fraction of a cent.

So that if the trust sold milk at four cents it would still make a profit. The other four cents that you now pay and the five that you will soon pay go directly into the pockets of the trust.

That's the way millionaires are made.

They don't earn their millions. You simply give them their millions by being foolish enough to support them.

The Republicans and Democrats are not going to establish a city milk service. These old parties belong to the trust and must serve the trust.

The Socialist party stands for public ownership of the milk industry. That's the reason the milk trust hates the Socialist Party.

Vote for the Republicans or Democrats and you vote for nine and ten cent milk!—Chicago Daily Socialist.

cash to elect him, as he did before?

For a man with Mr. Roosevelt's proved record it is simply disgusting humbug for him to rant about the corporations upon whose treasurers he fawned when he was President and wanted their money for his campaign. Does he think that nobody has a memory which goes back to the life insurance investigations, and that everybody has forgotten the \$50,000 taken from widows and orphans and added to Theodore Roosevelt's political corruption fund? Did he not take a big check from the Beef Trust, and glad to get it? And now he is going to make the corporations come to time!

"He (Mr. Roosevelt) fulminates against crooked men. He is going to 'cinch' the crooks. Why not be specific? Whom does he mean? Even Mr. Roosevelt cannot intend us to understand that he will be detective, police, magistrate, jury, jailer, all in one, and will get after every burglar and swindler in the land. No; his crooks are political crooks. What he wants the crowd to understand is that he is with them in their present wrath against men who go into politics to make money, or who advance by political corruption, or who are notorious as unscrupulous machine politicians. Yet this champion of purity, this roarer for political virtue, is the man who was for years,

when in public life, hand in glove with the worst political corruptionists of his day; who toadied to Platt, who praised Quay, who paid court to Hanna; under him as President, Aldrich rose to the height of his power, always on good terms with Roosevelt; it was Roosevelt who, in 1906, wrote an open letter urging the reelection of Speaker Cannon, against whom mutterings had then begun to rise; it was Roosevelt who asked Harriman to come to the White House secretly, who took his money to buy votes in New York, and who afterwards wrote to 'My Dear Sherman'—yes, the same Sherman—reveling the capitalist to whom he had previously written, saying: 'You and I are practical men.' If Roosevelt is the great cincher of crooks, who didn't he cinch them when he was shaking hands with them?"

This is rather strong language on the part of a capitalist press organ like the New York Evening Post.

It is the plain truth, however, that Roosevelt (like Wm. Jennings Bryan) has been roaring and howling at the trusts for years, but failed to hurt a single one of them. The trusts and corporations are still doing business at the old stand, exploiting the people and practically starving millions of poor wage workers.

Roosevelt's radicalism is wind!

The Capitalist Supreme Court

The United States Supreme Court has eaken to itself powers not granted to any court in any land. This highest court of the land has legalized blacklisting and kidnaping, and has annulled the laws that are not in the interest of the capitalist class. In its period of existence, this court abolished twenty federal and 200 state laws that favored the worker.

The Supreme Court consists of nine corporation lawyers, and all of them were appointed by the capitalist class. They hold positions for life, and are far beyond the reach of the people. Americans like to sneer at the House of Lords. But the House of Lords in England would no dare to annul the laws passed by the House of Commons.

EUGENE V. DPBS.

Modest Mr. Roosevelt

The New York Evening Post, one of the leading capitalist dailies of the metropolis, goes after ex-President Theodore Roosevelt with the big stick as follows:

"There is undeniably an amusing side to Mr. Roosevelt's wayside oratory. It recalls the political speaker preserved in the amber of James Whitcomb Riley's verse, who

"Helt the banner up'ards from a trailin' in the dust,
And cut loose on monopoly, and cussed and cussed and cussed."

"But laughter cannot help passing

into anger and a sense of gross outrage, when the real significance of Mr. Roosevelt's car-and harangues is fully taken in. For here is a private citizen assuming that he has supreme political power. Here is an ex-President showing aside the actual President as if he were a truckman.

"The thing goes beyond a display of bad taste. As such it is shocking, but it is, besides, an exhibition of moral impudence. 'I will make the corporations come to time,' shouted Roosevelt to the mob. But did he not really mean that he would make them come down with the

Prohibition or Common Sense?

The issue of Prohibition has been forced upon the people of Missouri.

The issue is here. It must be met. Ridicule and denunciation will not solve the problem.

With some people Prohibition has become a fad, a sport. With others Prohibition has become a patent medicine, a cure for all evils.

In their fanaticism they will try to make people believe that Prohibition will cure poverty and abolish misery, while every student of the labor and social problems knows that poverty is productive of intemperance.

Give a man better conditions of work, shorter hours, better chance to have a better home, and he will not think of giving his leisure hours in intemperance.

Prohibitionists Blindly Run to Extremes.

Because the liquor business, under present commercial and get-rich-quick conditions, has produced certain evils which must be remedied and wrongs which must be righted, the Prohibitionists blindly run to the other extreme and demand the suppression of the entire liquor traffic.

Personally, I am not much of a consumer of liquor, and if the majority of the people of this community were the same, the breweries, distilleries and saloons would do a rather poor business. It is for this reason that I am entitled to express my frank opinion on the question of Prohibition.

Prohibition is Wrong.

While respecting the opinions and sentiments of the majority of the people whose dream is to save the human family from the demon of evil and the hell of poverty by means of Prohibition, I cannot help saying in most decisive language that PROHIBITION IS WRONG AND SHOULD NOT HAVE ANY PLACE IN ANY CIVILIZED STATE OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. Prohibition is wrong, because its methods and measures of bringing about moral and material improvement of the people are not different from those employed by the ruling powers during the dark middle ages, when inquisition, espionage, incarceration and persecution of all kinds were the curse of mankind.

Socialism Opposed to Prohibition.

Prohibition proceeds on the premises that a powerful police and inquisition government must be the supreme guardian of morality and the protector of every act of man in private and social life. As a Socialist, as a freedom-loving man and citizen, I protest against any such interference on the part of a despotism under the disguise of republican and democratic institutions. The nations of Europe and the American people have struggled for hundreds of years against this kind of despotic government, based on the brutality of the rulers and the ignorance of those that suffered under such rule, and we are not inclined to be thrown back to those dark days in the history of mankind, when the common people could be dictated as to what they should eat or drink, how to arrange their most delicate private and social affairs, or whether they should have the right to say the Lord's Prayer in Latin, English, Dutch or Irish.

The principles of Socialism are diametrically opposed to Prohibition. The Socialist Party aims at the economic, moral, intellectual and social improvement of the working masses, and by bringing about such improvements intemperance and crime will be reduced to a minimum.

Cowardly Politicians Responsible.

The Prohibitionists, with the help of cowardly politicians, have succeeded in putting about half of the territory of the United States on the dry list. Logically, we should figure that this success of theirs would have reduced the consume of liquors by at least 50 per cent. But such is not the case. During the year ending June 30, 1910, according to official figures, the consume of liquors in the United States has increased very considerably. In whisky alone the increase in the consume during the last year was over twelve million gallons, while there were 3,181,620 barrels of beer produced over that of the previous year.

Prohibition Increases Whiskey Consume.

With Prohibition reigning supreme in about half of the American territory the production of whiskey in the last year was 59,485,117 gallons, against 56,303,497 gallons in the year before. From June, 1909, to June, 1910, the production of beer was 128,657,776 barrels, against 116,650,265 in the preceding year. One striking feature in this comparison is the enormous consume of whisky.

Bootleggers Will Get Busy.

If the people of this state, by their vote in November, would pass the Prohibition amendment, what would that vote mean?

It would mean the destruction of a legitimate industry representing millions of dollars, at the same time throwing over 100,000 wage workers into idleness and want, without any provision whatever to protect them against misery and starvation.

Prohibition Means Destruction.

Prohibition does not mean confiscation of property for the benefit of the community. It means more. Prohibition means destruction of property; it means confiscation without compensation. It means destruction of human life. The 100,000 men suddenly thrown out of employment would remember the words of Shakespeare:

"You take my life when you take the means whereby I live."

Look to Germany!

The people of ancient Germania and Allemannia were acquainted with the brewing of beer at the time of Julius Caesar. Germany is to-day a beer-drinking country. There beer has become one of the necessities of life with the average family. If the argument of the Prohibitionists about the demoralizing and destructive tendencies of the beer business were correct, Germany

would to-day be the last country on the map and the German nation would be behind the coolies of Oriental Asia. THE FACT OF THE MATTER IS THAT GERMANY IS TO-DAY ONE OF THE LEADING NATIONS OF THE WORLD, INDUSTRIALLY, MORALLY AND INTELLECTUALLY, AND I AM PROUD TO ADD GERMANY IS TO-DAY THE LEADING COUNTRY IN THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST MOVEMENT. I DO NOT MEAN TO SAY THAT IT WAS THE BEER THAT MADE SOCIALISM, BUT IT WAS THAT NOBLE SPIRIT AND INTELLECTUAL EFFORT IN THE GERMAN PEOPLE WHICH MADE SUCH A HEALTHY, ECONOMIC, MORAL, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL PROGRESS POSSIBLE, AND THAT VERY SPIRIT OF PROGRESS IS LACKING IN THE PROHIBITION MOVEMENT.

Prohibition Resembles Anti-Semitism.

The Prohibitionist movement in this country resembles very much the Anti-Semitic movement in Germany, Austria and Russia. There thousands of deceived people were made to believe that the Jewish race was the cause of the people's misery and poverty. In America the masses of the people are told that the Brewers and Liquor Dealers are the source of their troubles. In both cases the real causes of the evil are carefully hidden and the people deceived. The labor movement, with its many thousands of organizations and meetings, has done a hundred times more for the moral uplifting of mankind and for real temperance than all the Prohibitionists of the last hundred years together.

Neither Prohibition Nor Drunkenness.

As a Socialist, belonging to one of the greatest, if not the greatest, political movement of all ages, I am an enemy to drunkenness. I stand for temperance and sobriety, but am at the same time bitterly opposed to Prohibition, because I am opposed to mediaeval police and inquisition methods. I do not believe in a public morality and a standard of social life which will go to the dogs with the disappearance of the policeman's club or which must be protected by espionage and inquisitorial chambers under the auspices of a Prohibitionist state in the state.

Prohibition Would Bankrupt St. Louis.

Experience will show that in the same ratio as Prohibition will grow the secret consumption of whiskey will increase. Hypocrisy and violation of the law will be at a premium, and the people will suffer.

Prohibition would bankrupt St. Louis not only industrially and commercially, but morally as well. Just for a moment imagine the city of St. Louis under Prohibition!

Because some people are the victims of excessive drinking the Prohibitionists howl against the liquor traffic. It would be equally logical to demand the prohibition of the coffee traffic because thousands of men and women become nervous wrecks from excessive coffee drinking.

Because the Chicago Beef Trust provided our soldiers in Cuba with embalmed beef, would it not follow that we should demand the prohibition in the production of beef?

What About Wine-Drinking France?

It would be folly to deny that the liquor traffic has developed conditions that are far from being a credit or a benefit for the great mass of the people. But show me any branch of industry or commerce to-day that has not produced evils detrimental to the people!

I have already referred to beer-drinking Germany and its leading position among the nations of the world. Now permit me to call your attention to wine-drinking France. Will anybody deny the fact that France stands next to Germany intellectually and morally, and politically France has been the leader in the great struggles for human freedom. Yet France is the wine-drinking country of the world.

What will our Prohibitionists answer to these facts?

Radical Reforms Wanted.

I want radical reforms in the liquor business. I want reforms that will make the liquor business as respectable and moral as any other business, or as far as morality may be applied to any business. I want the saloon to become as respectable as the best place of this kind in Germany, France or other West European country, and I want it so respectable a dorderly that I may even take my wife and children there and spend an hour in the company of friends, if I feel like it. Freebooters in business, freebooters in politics, and hypocritical reformers and alleged guardians of public and private morality have made the American saloon what it is to-day. Men whose proper place would have been behind prison walls were given licenses to operate saloons, while honest, conscientious, good men and citizens were often prosecuted and hunted out of business.

Prohibition or Common Sense—Which?

On the 8th day of November the voters of Missouri are called upon to decide the question: "For or Against Prohibition?" In other words, the voter must choose between Prohibition and Common Sense.

We are convinced that Common Sense will prevail, that the Prohibition amendment will be buried under an overwhelming majority of votes.

The Socialist Party is the party of the working class. Our campaign expenses are paid by the working people. This paper is paid for by the working people.

We are not following the big pocketbooks of the millionaire brewers; neither can we be fooled by the superficial, flimsy arguments of the Prohibitionists.

Vote Against Prohibition!

Our Socialist principles teach us that Prohibition is wrong, and because it is wrong every Socialist voter will consider it his duty to vote against the Prohibition amendment on November 8.

G. A. HOEHN,

Socialist Candidate for Congress, Tenth District.

Who is responsible for the present Prohibition 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.

TOO COWARDLY TO ACT.

Our "great" statesmen and politicians in power 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" by means of hypocrisy and deceit. Remember the political trickery in the 1905 campaign!

many millions of capital and giving remunerative employment to tens of thousands of law-abiding citizens, by legislative enactment such as the proposed prohibition amendment, makes the state morally liable to provide the victims of such destructive legislation with other remunerative employment or compensate them in such manner that they will be able to support their wives and children as before."

Quit Your Union or Give Up Your Job

The Emerson-Branting Company, the largest manufacturing company of Rockford, Ill., has issued a circular to its employees who are now on a two weeks' vacation, warning them that they need not return to work if they intend to stick to union principles.

"Foremen," says the circular, "will be instructed to question any employe at any time the superintendent or foreman is doubtful of his being satisfied or loyal to the company, and if a man is a member of a union or does not give satisfactory replies, he will be required to sign an employment agreement with us."

The notice has apparently been issued to check any movement towards organization in the factory. It treats, to a great extent, of the advantages of working for the company, on the fact that it has not frequently laid off the men, but kept the majority working all the year round.

"We are informed that some of our employes have attempted to organize a labor union, which appears to us to indicate dissatisfaction on their part, or lack of confidence in the good intentions of the company. Disturbers or agitators will not be retained in our employ."

This is an attempt to frighten the men out of seeking the only means of obtaining their rights.

The circular states that the company will deal with employes as individuals only and retains the privilege of discharging any employe when it sees fit.

It is by treating with the employe as an individual that the company is able to impose its own terms, however unfavorable.

Men that had not realized that the union that "antagonizes and annoys the company" is the means of freeing themselves from wage slavery, now get to thinking why the company should issue such circulars or should be in such fear of labor unions.—The Labor World.

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What Have They Done for Labor?

What has the United States Congress done for the wage workers?

Nothing.

What has the Missouri State Legislature done for the wage workers?

Nothing.

All that Congress and the State Legislature did was done for the benefit of the capitalist corporations, for the employing, labor-exploiting class.

Over 50,000 workmen, women and children are killed every year in American mines, on railroads, in factories and workshops. About 500,000 American wage workers are maimed and crippled every year.

But our Democratic and Republican statesmen in Congress and in the State Legislatures pay no attention to this wholesale murder. No laws are enacted for the protection of the health and life of the working class. No laws assuring the families

of the victims of any compensation in cases of accidents.

Yet wage workers will be stupid enough to continue voting the same old capitalist tickets!

But a radical change is coming. It will come like a political tornado, with the discontent and indignation of the outraged working class as the motive power.

Look to Milwaukee, where the Democratic and Republican parties have been put out of business by the Socialist Party. What happened in Milwaukee yesterday will happen in St. Louis and elsewhere to-morrow.

The working people are waking up; they begin to see their way clear, and the time has come when they will join us and fight their political battles under the glorious and victorious banner of the Socialist Party.

Dave Francis

David R. Francis is stumping Missouri for David R. Francis.

Dave is anxious to affiliate with

the American House of Lords, better known as Millionaire's Club or United States Senate.

Dave is trying hard to get the farmers' support. He is making speeches in every possible backwoods town, and, if necessary, he'll speak from the dunghill to the "prosperous farmer" whom he loves so much.

Indeed, Dave Francis would make a first-class capitalist corporation Senator. Dave has a record.

It was Dave Francis who engineered the Merchants' bridge deal and enabled the Terminal monopoly to swallow that independent thoroughfare.

Morally Bound to Compensate Victims

In May, 1909, while the Prohibition resolution was pending in the Missouri General Assembly, the Brewery Workers' Unions of St.

Louis addressed the following to the Senate and House of Representatives of Missouri, through Secretary Fessner of the Local Joint Executive Board:

"Resolved, By the United Brewery Workers' Unions of St. Louis, assembled in meeting of Local Joint Executive Board, to petition the honorable members of the Missouri General Assembly as follows: Whenever the prohibition resolution, now pending before the General Assembly, is submitted to a general vote, provision by proper amendment shall also be made to protect the victims of such attempted sumptuary legislation, by stipulating the appointment of a special commission; whose duty it shall be to receive and examine the claims of any and all citizens engaged or employed in the production and distribution of liquor, and whose business, occupation or trade may have been destroyed, annihilated or injured by the enactment of state-wide prohibition."

"Resolved, That the destruction of an entire industry, representing

ST. LOUIS LABOR

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LOS ANGELES.

Los Angeles, Cal., has been the battleground of a desperate class struggle for months.

The Citizens' Industrial Alliance, better known as Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, made the fight of its life to crush Organized Labor. For months practically all the metal trades, the brewery workers and many other trades have been on strike or lock-out, and the ruling powers helped the employing class in the nefarious work of attempting to destroy Trade Unionism on the Pacific Coast.

Special ordinances were passed by the City Council prohibiting picketing. Union men were arrested by the hundreds and thrown in jail for no other reason than because they were quietly acting as strike pickets for their organizations.

Organized Labor made a brave fight. It was an orderly movement, as law-abiding and peaceful as any strike of lock-out could be carried on.

From all over the continent the labor unions sent thousands of dollars to support the hard-struggling brothers in Los Angeles.

And the Los Angeles union men were convinced of an early victory.

A monster Union Labor parade and demonstration was arranged for last Monday. The prospects were that this demonstration would result in a great moral victory for Union labor. But "something happened," so that the demonstration could not be held!

Who made that "something happen" nobody knows except the criminals who did the work, but the outrage has all the earmarks of Pinkertonism and Harry Orchardism.

Los Angeles seems to witness a second edition of the class war in Colorado, which finally resulted in the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone trial, with all of its sensational features.

Los Angeles is the home of General Otis, the publisher of the Los Angeles Times, the leading rat paper on American soil. Last Saturday, at an early morning hour, an explosion wrecked the entire Los Angeles Times building. Twenty people were reported killed.

Naturally enough, the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association and their allies of the Pinkerton Detective Agency made every possible effort to fill the newspapers throughout the land with the outrageous claims that Union Labor was responsible for the catastrophe.

In view of the fact that General Otis was not only the arch-enemy of Organized Labor, but also a willing and much-favored tool of President Diaz of Mexico, the Pinkertons also point to the possibility that Mexican Revolutionists might have caused the explosion. General Otis was on his way back from Mexico when the catastrophe occurred.

The question in order is:

Who benefited by the explosion?

Certainly not the labor unions; neither the Mexican revolutionists! The Pinkerton Agency is naturally the very first institution that derives a direct financial benefit from the catastrophe, because their entire horde of sleuths, criminals and ex-criminals all along the Pacific Coast will get busy. Why, the Pinkerton Agency would go out of business if no crimes were committed! And whenever there is "nothing doing" something must be made to happen.

Of course, this is all speculation, because the explosion may have been an accident.

What was the strike situation in Los Angeles?

The prospects for an early settlement were excellent.

There was a great parade arranged, which would have helped the cause of Union Labor.

There was a strong political labor movement developed which pointed to some surprises at the November elections.

The striking and locked-out Union men had joined hands with the political movement of the Socialist Party, and the capitalist party politicians got badly scared. As a proof of the wonderful Socialist progress among the Los Angeles workingmen we publish the following letter, which was addressed to National Secretary J. Mahlon Barnes of the Socialist Party in Chicago:

"Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 25, 1910.

"Dear Comrade:

"Local Los Angeles County in three months has taken in 950 new members. And collections and donations during the same time being well over \$2,000 (two thousand dollars). Branch Los Angeles alone having taken in over 300 new members during the month of July, and has averaged every month since 150 members admitted. Twelve new branches organized in the county during this time. Business meetings per month, sixty (in county); propaganda meetings per month, ninety-five. Please print this as an object lesson of what can be accomplished by systematic distribution of literature and organization work. I will have this O. K.'d by Comrade Snyder, so that you will not class me in the Annanias club. Your comrade,

"G. E. REESLUND, Secretary.

"This is O. K.

"J. E. SNYDER, National Organizer."

This kind of agitation, together with the general strike movement, must have been very unpleasant to the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association.

Queer things happen when Pinkertons get busy. At about the same Otis' residence and near the residence of Mr. Zeehandelaar, secretary of time that the Times building was wrecked detectives found bombs, and a suit case filled with dynamite and some devilish apparatus near General the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association.

But it just happened that the detective arrived at the right spot at the right moment to find the dynamite, to stick his knife in exactly the right spot of the suit case where he did not hit the explosive, and threw the suit case just far enough across the street, where it could explode at the right moment, so nobody would get killed!

Could you think of a better Harry Orchard story?

Organized Labor protests against General Otis' charges and insinuations. The Unions are not in the dynamite business, neither are they in need of employing McPartlands, Harry Orchards and similar Pinkerton criminals. This is the work the Unions leave to the Merchants' and Manufacturers' associations.

Teaching Pupils to Shoot.

Shall our public high schools be made capitalist state militia institutions?

This is one of the serious questions by which the people of St. Louis will be confronted in the near future.

The idea of militarism is uppermost in the minds of our corporation capitalists. The St. Louis Republic of October 2, 1910, published a news item under these captions:

MILITIA TO TEACH PUPILS TO SHOOT.

Will Throw Open Rifle Galleries to School-boys and College Students.

CONVENTION TO-MORROW.

Lieutenant Plans to Open Branch Here Similar to Ones in Big Eastern Cities.

The report goes on to say:

"One of the measures which the National Guard Convention which meets in St. Louis to-morrow will be asked to indorse is the Government's plans for promoting rifle shooting among the schools, colleges and civilians of the United States.

"This is a measure which vitally affects the National Guard organizations of the United States, many of which have great difficulty in recruiting up to their proper strength.

"It is contended that the promotion of school and college rifle shooting by the National Guard, through the throwing open of gallery and outdoor ranges for the use of rifle clubs, will greatly stimulate recruiting and bring into the National Guard a fine class of young men who will already have been trained in the most important duties of soldier-marksmanhip.

"The convention will also be asked to place its seal of approval on the bill which is now pending in Congress for the promotion of rifle practice. This bill provides for the issue, by the War Department, of Krag rifles to rifle clubs organized under the jurisdiction of the War Department, and a free issue of ammunition, as well as an annual appropriation to carry on the work."

We sincerely hope that the Board of Education of St. Louis will not submit to the demand of making our public schools institutions for the teaching of murder.

Militarism is murder en masse systematized, carried on on scientific lines under the cloak of patriotism.

We know that there is at least one member of the School Board who will fight this latest militarist scheme to the finish, and that one member is Comrade Dr. Emil Simon, Socialist and member of the Socialist Party.

It is outrageous to think that brute militarism should become part of our public high schools. We know what state militia are organized for. We know the reason why the main state militia headquarters are usually located in the great industrial centers.

Only a few months ago Governor Hadley of Missouri showed the citizens what militia soldiers were good for when he ordered the "state troops" to Hannibal to help the Ilasco Cement monopoly break the strike of the 2,200 poorly-paid and ill-treated cement workers.

Any attempt to introduce militarism and shoot-to-kill practice in our public high schools will be opposed by the Socialist Party, and if the shoddy aristocracy of this community is anxious to have a little political excitement, they shall have it, because the Socialists will fight this latest extension of the Dick military system to the bitter end.

Down with Militarism!

Owen Miller's Letter to the Editor.

St. Louis, Oct. 1, 1910.

Editor of Labor, 966 Chouteau avenue, St. Louis, Mo.:

Dear Sir—Your issue of this week duly to hand and contents noted. More particularly the editorial commenting upon my stand in the Labor movement.

You have always posed as being perfectly fair and have always been willing to give your opponents an opportunity to present their case before your readers. I desire to especially call your attention to the fact that in this article you make a very good imitation of the methods of the so-called plutocratic press in referring to me. Probably unconsciously, you have not made a single statement that is correct. In the first place, I have not stated in any place or to anybody that I hold "Labor" responsible for my defeat as candidate for President of Central Trades and Labor Union. I may have been quoted as saying so; but I cannot help what reporters are apt to say in alleged interviews, as experience of every man in public life has proven that such interviews are invariably incorrect. I never stated upon the floor of the C. T. and L. U. that I held your paper responsible for the result. I did point out that the German edition, known as the Arbeiter-Zeitung, the exact prototype of Labor, did in the same edition call upon all the Socialists of the city of St. Louis to be sure and attend that meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union and vote for Phillippi, but this was not in the English edition.

Yes, I was hurt—deeply hurt—at the ingratitude of men I had every right to believe ought to be my friends. When I consider a man as a friend, I am such in all the name implies, and, although he may make a mistake, I will not try to correct that mistake by joining with his enemies.

Among those who spoke against me, using the vilest epithets in opposition, were men whom I have always befriended, even through the valley of the shadow of death. I do not deny their right to vote against me, but their abuse of an old friend, and one who has fought a thousand battles for organized labor, and not one against it, was inexcusable, and the only justification they could advance for their ingratitude was that I was accused of making a mistake in sending a postal card calling attention to the fact that a meeting of the C. T. and L. U. was to be held, and that I was a candidate, but did not solicit a vote.

When Pandora poured the evils of

his box upon the earth, the last and blakest of all was ingratitude.

I am told that every delegate representing the brewery industry voted against me.

When the friends of the Brewery Workers' Union were scarce as hens' teeth in the convention of the A. F. of L. they had no stancher friend than your humble servant. I stuck to them through thick and thin, often to my own and to my organization's disadvantage.

That man, woman or child is not alive or dead that can truthfully say that I ever did an act, said a word, or wrote a line derogatory to organized labor.

I also desire to call your attention to the gross error, and I might say libel, when you say that the president of the C. T. and L. U. was invited to the Musicians' Silver Jubilee because it was known he could not be present. This is untrue, and before uttering such a slanderous statement you should have had some proof. The first meeting of the Jubilee Committee was held in the early part of May, 1910, and the program was there and then outlined, and it was resolved that the President of the Central Trades and Labor Union, whoever he might be, should be invited, and, in addition, an invitation was to be extended to all the delegates of the C. T. and L. U. No such small thought entered any one's mind as to invite an official of a labor organization, knowing that he would be absent. I, for one—and I can say the same of my colleagues, am utterly incapable of being guilty of such a premeditated insult.

If you will turn to the minutes of the Central Trades and Labor Union, I think, of August 21st, you will find that an invitation was extended to the officers and delegates of the C. T. and L. U., requesting them to attend our Silver Jubilee, which was accepted with thanks, and I am pleased to say that very many of the delegates availed themselves of the opportunity to attend our celebration.

Your statement that a lot of plutocrats attended the celebration is in keeping with all your other statements, and goes to show that you are falling into the ways of the much-complained-of plutocratic press. We, naturally, invited the Mayor, President of the Council and Speaker of the House of Delegates. This is a courtesy that is due to our city officials. Outside of these three, we invited those men that had been closely associated with us and have helped to guide us in the last twenty-

five years, namely, our three attorneys, Ex-Gov. Johnson, Ex-Judge Talty and Frank K. Ryan. These men were our attorneys in the order named and had given us valuable service. The only other gentleman that could be classed as a plutocrat was Mr. Frederick Lehman, President of the Board of Freeholders, with whom I have been associated for a long time, and whom I have found to be broad-minded and well qualified to deliver an address to musicians. Among others invited were Judge Sale, Rabbi Harrison and Mr. Geo. D. Markham, who for years was chairman of the Symphony Orchestra Society and chairman of the Musical Committee of the World's Fair, and has always treated our people with consideration, and we would be more than ungrateful not to acknowledge that fact. Ex-Mayor Noonan was invited because he very heartily supported the bill to establish public park concerts and as mayor signed the bill; also Ex-Lieut.-Gov. O'Meara, who had proven the fact that he was our friend in times when we needed a friend. Messrs. Kunkle and Kroeger are musicians, both honorary members of our organization. Therefore I am somewhat puzzled to know how you could come to the conclusion that we ignored organized labor and exclusively catered to plutocrats.

To insinuate that because of my association with the Board of Freeholders, intimating that this board is composed of aristocrats, has "swelled my head" and made me forget my affiliations with labor organizations is silly, indeed. For twenty years I have associated with men in the highest walks of life. I have in that time attended numerous conventions of a purely civic character, such as "Good Roads, Charities and Corrections, Workingmen's Compensation, Uniform Legislation," etc., and been thrown in contact with the most eminent men and women on the continent, and always as a distinctive representative of labor, and the records of those conventions will show exactly where I stood; and to say that after all these years of such associations I should suddenly change my character and the nature of my life by associating with a few gentlemen, most of whom I have known intimately for years, is the height of absurdity. I am the same man in every respect, except that I am older than I was then.

My being elected or defeated for any office has never either increased or decreased the dimensions of my cranium.

As for my attitude now and any other time since I have been in the labor movement, I feel just exactly the same as I have always felt and will do just exactly the same as I have always done; the very best I can for the people at the bottom of the social pedestal.

The ideas that you attributed to me never had a lodging in my brain, and your attempts to belittle my personality in the method you have done in this article merely proves that you are only human and prone to take advantage of the opportunity you have as editor of a paper not to criticize, as no one can object to whom you differ. There is a vast difference between criticism and abuse.

As far as our differences may go, I think I may claim that I am as practical a Socialist as any of you, and all my writings and all my public talks are sufficient evidence to prove as to how I stand on these questions. I have the honor to remain,

Very truly yours,

OWEN MILLER.

We have no comment to make on Mr. Miller's letter, but since the Arbeiter-Zeitung has repeatedly been charged with having abused and vilified Owen Miller, and since Mr. Miller again mentions the German paper, we present a translation of the article in question in full, so the non-German delegates of the Central Trades and Labor Union may know exactly what the Arbeiter-Zeitung said.

The Arbeiter-Zeitung of June 25, 1910, published the following:

THE ENEMIES AT WORK.

How the English Capitalist Press is Working Against the Central Trades and Labor Union.

Efforts Made to Prevent the Re-Election of Louis Phillippi.

"The big capitalists of St. Louis and their political helpers are once more very hard at work. One of their main objects seems to be to again clean the Central Trades and Labor Union of Socialism.

"Officers of the central body, who have grown old in the service of the labor movement, like Secretary Dave Kreyling, and the youthful President, Louis Phillippi, or the treasurer, Peter Beisel, cannot be used by the capitalist politicians for all possible purposes, and for this reason these men are disliked by

the reactionary elements, especially by the daily capitalist press.

"When only recently the Business Men's League attempted to induce the Municipal Assembly to appropriate about \$500,000 for the building of a new armory and for the organization and equipment of two additional regiments of state militia, the Central Trades and Labor Union entered a protest, the result being that this latest military scheme of the anti-Union capitalists fell flat, at least temporarily.

"Next Sunday the semi-annual election of officers of the central body will take place.

"The St. Louis Globe-Democrat and the St. Louis Republic have published lengthy, sensationally fixed-up articles informing the public that in this coming meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union every effort shall be made to prevent the re-election of President Phillippi, and to elect in his place a conservative man, who could represent the interests of Organized Labor better than he (Phillippi) did.

"Queer, indeed! This sounds like the Democratic and Republican press had ever represented the interests of Organized Labor!

"The same capitalist press reports that Mr. Owen Miller has been selected as the candidate of the "Conservatives."

"The delegates of the Central Trades and Labor Union should consider it their duty to be on deck next Sunday afternoon. The Central Trades and Labor Union needs officers who serve the working class and who will not permit themselves to be made foot rags by the ruling classes.

"Louis Phillippi, a brewery worker, has filled his position as President of the central body in a creditable manner, has faithfully served Organized Labor of this city, and the only way to give the proper and correct answer to the underhand capitalist press work is to re-elect Phillippi by an overwhelming majority. We have seen too many traitors in well-paid offices. After they had climbed up on the shoulders of Organized Labor and gained some prestige they would sell themselves, politically, to the capitalist class.

"The McArthur Johnsons, Connollys, Andersons, Blackmores, Ed McCullens, etc.—where did they go to? They went over to Camp Capitalism! This shall not be repeated. Therefore, be on deck next Sunday and elect men into office on whom you could rightfully and justly depend."

"The latest in the St. Louis labor movement is an attempt to organize a Missouri branch of Belmont's Civic Federation. And who are the organizers? Don't get scared! The attorney of the St. Louis Union Trust Company, a certain Mr. Stewart; David R. Francis, the slick financier and Board of Trade speculator; Mr. Simmons of the anti-Union Simmons Hardware Company; Eugene Sarber, the \$10,000-per-day-and-expense man of the St. Louis brewery bosses; Jim Conroy, Ed McCullen (now a lawyer), and a number of other prominent lawyers. This neatly constituted conglomeration is supposed to work for harmony between capital and labor. It may not be out of place to keep an eye on this motley crowd, for their reputation is not exactly the very best one.

"In order to properly stamp this latest creation, the unavoidable Owen Miller has also been dragged into the work, and the amusing feature of it all is that D. R. Francis, Eugene Sarber and Owen Miller have been chosen as committee on organization.

"Workingmen, keep your hands on your pockets and protect the interests of your organizations!

"Good care was taken not to let the Central Trades and Labor Union know anything about this attempted creation, and there was perhaps a reason for it.

"David R. Francis, the foundation rock of St. Louis' High Finance, together with Conroy, McCullen, Sarber and Miller, will now save the St. Louis labor movement.

"They had John Mitchell and Mr. Easley of the National Civic Federation here to witness the birth, or, rather, miscarriage.

"We know what the working people of St. Louis think of this latest makeshift. And they will not be caught in the net."

The foregoing is a complete and true translation of the much-referred-to Arbeiter-Zeitung article.

We have nothing to add, but we have not one word of it to retract, either.

Let every reader and Central Trades and Labor Union delegate judge for himself.

The main part of the article is in defense of the Central Trades and Labor Union and its officers against the misrepresentation and underhand work of the English capitalist dailies of this city.

Theodore Roosevelt.

It has been said that Mr. Theodore Roosevelt VULGARIZES everything he touches.

This is a pretty hard statement. On the other hand, it must be admitted that while he has a certain trenchant crudity of expressing commonplace thoughts, which is bound to attract the average little bourgeois who has not the time nor the inclination to think, Roosevelt's influence on the general public is far from elevating.

To begin with, one is inclined to ask: Who is Roosevelt? Why is Roosevelt? And what is Roosevelt?

Who is he? He is an ex-President of the United States. Why is he? Because Tom Platt wanted to get rid of him in the State of New York, and, therefore, "kicked him upstairs" into the vice-presidency—Czolgosz did the rest. What is he? He is the hero of the average farmer's boy and of many a barkeeper. And, at the same time, he is also the last hope of the Wall street banker in case Socialism should get the upper hand.

He is worshipped by the progressive of the La Follette camp—and W. K. Vanderbilt considered it an honor to be placed on the Roosevelt reception committee in New York.

The New York Evening Post once said that the secret of the popular admiration for Roosevelt in Europe lay in the fact that he typified to the people there the "social revolution." Most Socialists would laugh at the idea of anybody imagining Roosevelt revolutionary.

Yet, nevertheless, that is the notion not only in our country, but also in Europe.

But the European Socialist papers "didn't do a thing" to the great America idol—Theodore Roosevelt.

The Berlin Vorwaerts in an editorial insisted that our Terry can republics. Nor is he worthy of the title of gentleman, being peace hero of the hour proved in the office of President of the United States the most diligent promoter of jingoism and militarism." He it was, declared the Vorwaerts, who contrived the revolution in Panama by fomenting dissensions between the little Central American republics. Nor is he worth of the title of gentleman, being absolutely without culture, according to the Vorwaerts; and "a man ever ready to pick a quarrel with the weak." Roosevelt was also called a braggart who "prates of things he never understood because his mind is incapable of grasping the spirituality of truth." His knowledge is an ill-digested hotch-potch of "co-ordinated irrelevances," upon which he bases unfounded conclusions and "unsound generalizations."

Thus the Vorwaerts has beaten poor Teddy "to a frazzle"—to use one of his own expressions.

And it is rather a strange view to take of the would-be future imperator of America—of the man for whom some of our great capitalists claim that he will be re-elected President, with a subsequent change in the Constitution to retain him in office while he lives—the man whom even the New York Sun, which does not love him, calls "the man of destiny." The man who is LL. D. of many universities, besides being the most near-sighted lion-hunter and trust killer in the world.

However, Theodore need not be taken very seriously, because he lacks character. He is a n excellent advertiser and would have made a success with any breakfast food or sure corn remedy. He also made a pretty good advertising campaign while he was in the jungles of Africa and during his trip in Europe. But he stands for nothing and nobody in particular, except for Theodore Roosevelt, and consequently he will not be able to stand even for him in the end.

Therefore Theodore Roosevelt will never be able to carry the world "through the beginning of a new dark age," as George D. Heron fears. It would take an extraordinarily big man to do that—even if conditions were favorable.

But conditions make for light, not for darkness. Besides, any attacks upon Socialism from this or any other source can only lead to its benefit by showing their utter fallacy.

And if Theodore wants to become a life-long president—like Diaz—or an emperor like Napoleon III, then he will surely be compelled to become more or less Socialistic. All monarchies—at least at their beginning—are bound to cater to the masses, to cater to democracy.

The world is bound to go forward, and not backward. In an age that has the wisdom of all past generations stored up in its libraries, no Tamerlane or Jengis Khan—and surely no Theodore Roosevelt—can ever set the wheel of progress backward. VICTOR L. BERGER.

Democrats in Maine.

The capitalist press is making much of the change from Republican to Democratic control in Maine, says the Chicago Daily Socialist.

But let us ask a few questions: Will this make any difference to the people of Maine?

Will it increase the wages of the workers?

Will it shorten the hours of labor for the wage earners?

Will it do away with child slavery?

Will it eliminate the shop and factory work for woman and give her a chance to be a home maker?

Will it purify the schools and clean up politics?

Will it make prices of groceries and meat lower?

Will it cut down rents and coal bills?

Will clothing be made more modestly and will the workers be able to wear woolen goods in winter?

Will the housing of the toilers be any more decent and will they be able to own their own homes?

Will there be less boozing and less corruption?

Will the owners be afraid to approach the Democratic lawmakers

with jackpot goods?

Will the spirit of Tammany and of Taggart and Roger Sullivan leave the Democrats of Maine?

Will the bosses let the workers form unions and will there be no more need of strikes?

Will the unemployed be given a job as useful labor at right wages?

Unless there is a tendency toward the bettering of the actual conditions, what is the use of making the change from the Republican to the Democratic party?

But the workers have been fooled again. For it is the workers who have elected the Democrats.

After a while they will be fooled to elect Republicans and then again Democrats, while their condition remains exactly the same.

Both Democrats and Republicans belong to the capitalist class. Every exploiter is either a Republican or a Democrat.

What difference would it make, if a hold-up man should take away from you your life's earnings in an alley, whether his revolver was marked Republican or Democrat?

Are you stark mad and stone blind, brother worker?

Clergymen Should Find Better Work to Do.

I have read in some of our daily papers that over one hundred clergymen have combined to assist in the work of saving the people in the State of Missouri from the demon of drink. The intentions of those gentlemen may be good, and I have no reason to doubt the men's honesty. However, I am inclined to believe that if the same reverend gentlemen will not be more successful in this latest undertaking of saving the people's bodies than they have been in the past in their efforts to save souls they will get very little satisfaction out of it.

How the Socialists Captured Milwaukee.

Rome was not built in a day. Neither is a Socialist movement. It takes time, months and years.

And it takes work—hard, steady, sustained work. And the kind of work that counts most is the work that is least seen and makes the least noise.

We have a good Social Democratic movement in Milwaukee. It is patterned after the great Social Democratic movement in Germany. But it didn't spring up in a day. Nor did it "just happen."

It is the result of fifteen years of patient, plodding, hard, hand-to-hand work.

To-day the Socialists in Milwaukee control the city, have five members of the School Board and ten members of the County Board, in all nearly one hundred comrades in official positions in the state.

The movement owns a printing plant worth \$25,000, which is the beginning towards a self-sustaining daily. Within the last year arrangements have been started for the erection of a \$55,000 modern four-story concrete building, that is to be the home of the party and its papers and printery and the Unions of Milwaukee.

The Socialist Party of Milwaukee constitutes the most powerful political force in the city. It is feared. And it is respected.

No public question is thought to be settled, or even thoroughly discussed, until the Socialists are heard from. No civic society considers its meetings effective without a Socialist speaker. We are constantly invited to address the students in the public schools, colleges and universities. Every important Protestant Church has heard the message of Socialism over and over again, and many of the ministers support our movement.

These results have not been accomplished easily or quickly.

We have meetings in Milwaukee, of course, and some of them are tremendous. But it was not great meetings with brass bands, great orators and blare of trumpets that made the Milwaukee movement.

Primarily it was the patient, unpretentious, silent work of earnest, faithful comrades whose names have never been heard outside of Milwaukee.

Ours is a rank-and-file movement.

There are leaders, of course. But what are leaders, if there is nothing to lead? It is the rank and file that makes a movement. And a good deal depends upon the kind of a rank and file that a movement has. If the rank and file are great alkers and no workers; if they are great rag-chewers and fine hair splitters and bombastic critics they will never make a Socialist movement. The rank and file that knows how to work and will work and does work, they create a movement, they will emancipate labor, they will save the world.

These workers have worked quietly and steadily, man for man, in trade unions. They made Socialists of the Union men.

Tons of Literature Distributed.

Meanwhile they have also distributed tons of literature. Every year for many years, several weeks before the election, the comrades have put pieces of Social Democratic literature into every house in the districts assigned to them.

And they will keep it up as long as they live. After that their children will take up the work. Even now the little boys and girls of these

Socialist comrades trudge out with their parents, eager to help in the work.

Small meetings are not spectacular either. And yet these have been the only kind that could be held most of the time. And the real workers have made good there. And at the factories, with only ten or fifteen minutes to speak, we have seized even this margin of time and made it tell. Sometimes we had a dozen failures before we learned just how to do the work in the right way. But we kept at it.

Sometimes the factory owners or superintendents kicked us into the street, and the policeman clubbed us there. But we kept at it until now it is no unusual thing for our speakers to be allowed to go inside the factory to speak to the men. In some cases, where lunch rooms have been fitted up for the men, we are allowed to go in and address them while they eat.

And as for the police, many of them are now Social Democrats.

Every Live Issue Discussed.

Another necessary phase of intelligent work is intelligent attention to public questions. This requires an altogether higher type of ability and a much more intense and sustained quality of work.

Whatever issue is uppermost in the minds of the people we seize upon it. Wherever there is a revolt against capitalist oppression of any kind, there we plunge in and fight for labor. We handle the matter from the Socialist standpoint.

And all the time, through every conflict, we are relentless and remorseless critics of the reformers. While we work with them for their reforms, we never tire of pointing out to them and to the public the superficial inefficiency of their half-way measures. WE NEVER LOSE AN OPPORTUNITY OF POINTING OUT THAT NO MERE REFORM CAN SOLVE our social problems; that the whole foundation of modern society is wrong; that nothing can save them or us at length but the complete transformation of our economic system and its methods of production and distribution of wealth.

WE WORK WITH ALL OUR MIGHT ON THE TASKS OF TO-DAY, WHATEVER THEY HAPPEN TO BE, BUT WE NEVER TAKE OUR EYES FROM THE GOAL. We follow incessantly a practical program—but we illuminate the life of labor with the infinite hope of a mighty ideal. We show him the possibilities of a life worth while this side of the grave, for him and his loved ones and his class and eventually the race. Thus was the present powerful Milwaukee Socialist movement built up and made capable of capturing and successfully governing a great city.

Here is a table showing how we grew:

1898.....	2,414 votes
1900.....	2,473 votes
1902.....	8,453 votes
1904.....	15,056 votes
1906.....	16,837 votes
1908.....	20,887 votes
1910.....	27,622 votes

H. W. BISTORIUS.

New York's Gate way The Socialist Party on Prohibition and Temperance.

No less an authority than August Belmont declares that "a distinct epoch in the railroad history of New York" dawned with the completion of the Pennsylvania Railroad's new tunnels under the Hudson and East Rivers and the opening of the great station in the heart of the city. The New York papers congratulate the rest of the country on their improved facilities for reaching the metropolis, and the rest of the country congratulate the New Yorkers on their improved facilities for getting away. Only the tubes under the East River are opened at present, the opening of the ones under the Hudson being set for about January 1. The eastward tunnels are to handle 600 trains a day and the westward tunnels 400. The Brooklyn Eagle is jubilant over the fact that it is now only twenty minutes from "the noise and grime of busy Manhattan" to the green fields of Long Island, and it predicts that populous suburbs will soon replace the cornstalks and scarecrows. The truth of the maxim that "time is money" has a new emphasis in the report, unofficial but approximate, that the tunnels and station, which will land passengers in the city in three minutes, have cost no less than \$150,000,000. It is "a greater expenditure than was ever before incurred by a private corporation for a single undertaking," we read in a descriptive booklet issued by the railroad, and the new station "covers more territory than any other building ever constructed at one time in the history of the world".

"The tunnels or tubes themselves consist of a series of iron rings, and the installation of every ring meant an advance of two and one-half feet. Eleven segments and a key-piece at the top complete the circumference, and an entire ring weighs about 15 tons. The cast-iron plates, or sections of the ring, have flanges at right angles to the surface, and it is through these that the successive rings are held together by bolts. The record progress in one day of eight hours was five of these rings, or 12 1/2 feet. Hydraulic sams placed against the flanges every few inches around the tube, were used to push forward the huge shields with which the tunnels were bored. This type of shield weighed 194 tons. It had nine doors in it, and through these came the rock, or sand, or silt, or whatever material the tube penetrated.

To insure that the east and west-bound shields would meet exactly, the engineers calculated the difficulties closely, and a really remarkable system of reports was in effect from the first day work was started. Every morning they knew the progress made in the tunnels the day before, to the very inch, and the amount of rock and soil excavated, to the cubic foot. The Pennsylvania Railroad officers and the engineers hold this perfect system and the thoroughness of each day's work chiefly responsible for the promptness of the meeting of the tubes.

"Engineers say, too, that no project was ever carried out where emphasis was placed entirely upon the results—strength, safety, permanency—rather than upon the money it cost to attain them.

"The shields in the north tube under Hudson River met on September 17, 1906. Each had traveled some 3,000 feet through a river-bed, yet the meeting was perfect. About a month later the shields in the south tube met the same way. The shields in the south tube were united by a tunnel section, consisting of eight rings, that had been on exhibition at the St. Louis World's Fair. The shields in the four East River tunnels met as perfectly as those in the Hudson River tubes, and all were completed at about the same time.

"When the tubes were through from end to end, the work of putting in the 22-inch concrete lining was started immediately. On each side of the tunnel there is a so-called bench three feet wide, which serves as a walk, and under which are carried conduits for telegraph, telephone, signal, and power wires.

"In the construction of the tunnels nothing was left undone by the railroad company to protect the lives and health of the workmen.

"No engineering problem connected with the entire New York Tunnel extension received more attention than did the many precautions to

Neither Sunday closing nor state-wide Prohibition, no matter how rigidly it may be enforced, will solve the temperance question or the liquor problem.

One of the greatest moral factors working in favor of real temperance, based on self-control and the free exercise of personal liberty, is the Trade Union and Socialist Party movement. The modern Trade Union and the Socialist Party movement of the last fifteen or twenty years have accomplished much more towards spreading real, common sense temperance among the great masses of the common people than all temperance, Prohibition and Sunday closing movements together will ever be able to accomplish. In the same ratio as the masses of the working people get interested in our great, world-wide labor movement, and in the same ratio as they will study the great labor problem and Socialism and join the Socialist Party, in the same ratio they will become more temperate in their habits of life and more judicious in their enjoyment of life. Their appetite for low, coarse entertainment and social intercourse will gradually die out and a higher ideal will take its place. The desire to improve themselves and their fellow men, both morally and intellectually, and to bring about better economic and social conditions for the many millions of wage workers and those dependent on them, will revolutionize their very life and lift them on a higher plane of morality.

Self-control, self-confidence, self-discipline characterizes the International Socialist movement, and it is under such powerful moral influences that the temperance and liquor questions will gradually solve themselves—without Sunday closing, without the lid, without moral revival movements under the leadership of some capitalist politicians.

When the health and strength of our children are no longer ground out of them in factory and workshop; when a day's work is short enough to leave time for labor to secure rest and recreation; when human beings no longer live in hovels and fill their lungs day and night with foul, and tainted air; when the worker receives his full share of the products of his toil; when he can provide for himself and family nourishing food, warm clothing and proper shelter, then the unnatural craving for strong stimulants will die away. Under Socialism there will be no selling of liquor for profit, hence no one will have a business incentive for urging its use by others, and as year follows year the consumption of intoxicating liquor will grow less and less. Laws prohibiting the sale of liquor—either entirely or upon one particular day of the week—have usually failed of enforcement, and even when rigidly enforced the beneficial results have been slight in proportion to the extent of the evil.

Vote Against Outer Boulevard System

Would Only Benefit Automobilists and Real Estate Speculators.

The Woman's Trade Union League on Saturday night passed resolutions denouncing the proposed outer park and boulevard system as merely an aid to real estate men and automobilists and declared their unalterable opposition to it.

They declared the general public will be compelled to pay for the purchase and maintenance through a general tax and will derive no benefits from it.

protect the hundreds of men who, day and night, week-days, Sundays, and holidays, bored the under-river tunnels. Down under many fathoms of mud, gravel, and rock the iron tubes which land passengers from the east and west into the heart of New York City were pushed steadily forward with no more waste of time than it took to change the shifts.

The resolution in part is: Whereas, A favorable vote would authorize a general tax to buy and maintain a big outer park and boulevard system; and

Whereas, These parks and boulevards would be of most benefit to the real estate men who have property adjoining the proposed parks and boulevards and to the automobilists, and yet the general public would pay for their purchase and maintenance through a general tax; and

Whereas, The general property owner would make up for his increased tax by increasing rent; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Woman's Trade Union League do all in its power to defeat at the polls the passage of this outer park and boulevard system amendment because we believe it is an unjust and wrongly placed burden of taxation.

FOR FINE JOB PRINTING GO TO CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY AT 906 Cheuteau Ave.

Socialism Grows in Ireland.

James Connolly Addresses Big Meeting—Catholic Paper Comments on Spread of Socialist Thought.

The growth of Socialist sentiment in Ireland is clearly shown in the following report of James Connolly's work in Ireland, which is taken from the Irish Nation, of Dublin:

"While the rival politicians were busily engaged in stirring up strife amongst their respective followers the national organizer of the Socialist Party of Ireland, Mr. James Connolly, was conducting a week's lectures in Cork and vicinity with the intention of uniting the workers. Beginning on Sunday, August 21st, the meetings were conducted regularly, concluding with an indoor meeting on Thursday in the Forester's hall.

"All the meetings were well attended, a very conservative estimate placing the attendance at the meeting at Daunt's square on Sunday evening at 2,000 persons. The lecturer was received with applause on each occasion and the utmost attention given to his discourse. Two hundred copies of the answer to Father Kanq were sold, as well as a large number of other Irish Socialist literature.

"A branch of twenty-two members has been formed in Cork. It includes some well-known and active adherents of the Gaelic League and Sinn Fein movements. The address of the club is at the Railway Servants' Hall, Marlboro street.

Whole Town Attends.

"A very successful meeting was also held at Passage, practically the whole population being present. Over sixty books were sold, and the lecturer on the close of his remarks was roundly applauded.

"Socialism is now the principal theme of all discussions among the workers in Cork and Queenstown."

The same issue of the Irish Nation contains the following comment on the 'Attitude of the Irish Rosary, a Roman Catholic journal:

"The Irish Rosary of late has been devoting attention to Socialism and social questions. To denounce Socialists as destructive and godless," it remarks, "is not to make the least advance. The Socialists are quietly reasoning with the people at the Custom House, in the Phoenix Park and anywhere else that they can gather a crowd. Moreover, they talk sense—good hard facts about making the future less terrible for the poorly off, increasing the comforts of the worker and giving the unmoney people a real voice in government."

"The Rosary then approvingly quotes Monsignor Parkinson to the effect that 'the Socialist school is not to be despised.' 'It's adherents,' he says, 'draw vivid pictures of social misery, and point out glaring contrasts of rich and poor. They are remarkably well organized, possess astonishing energy, great intelligence, and are extending their influence among working class men, literary men and civil servants.'

Facts Undeniable.

"The facts in general cannot be denied; yet some people with a foolish optimism close their eyes to the existence of social evils. Many of the Socialist remedies are good, for example, laws as to pensions, monopolies, forestalling of the markets, limitation of hours and the prevention of destitution. The democratic movement is world-wide. It is partly a consequence of the economic evolution. A positive restoration must be offered to the working classes.

"The democratic movement is irresistible. It will advance with or without us. And if it advance without us it will do so against us and against Christianity.' Monsignor Parkinson's striking pamphlet on 'Destitution in Ireland' was dealt with in a recent issue of the Nation.

"The Rosary considers that Christian democrats should 'adopt the usual projects of the Socialist ticket, and press with zeal and energy for their realization.' It does not matter very much how the remedies for existing evils are brought about. The thing is to bring them about.

"In its current issue the Rosary has other significant remarks. 'There must be something very wrong in our social system in Ireland,' it says, 'when so many child beggars of both sexes are seen in the streets of our metropolis, and every effort should be made to help schemes which will put an end to this disgraceful state of things.'

"A better appreciation of the pressing gravity of the social question among Irish clergymen would be very helpful," concludes the Irish Nation.

Wet Shirts versus Political Action.

The worker is used to making sacrifices. The burdens of the world have been piled upon his back mountain high, since a time when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, and he has borne them with a patience and a fortitude that is pathetic, if not admirable.

Certain concessions have been made to him at times when it seemed that he was becoming insubordinate and troublesome; but such concessions are without any perceptible effect in the way of lightening his load. The class who have always been riding him are willing to do anything for him but to get off his back.

One of the late concessions to him is Labor Day. One day when he can be independent and quit his job without asking the boss and not be fired. On this day he can parade through the streets, go out to some park and hear a political bum who probably has never done an honest day's work in his useless life tell him what a wonderfully fine fellow he is; how he is the bone and sinew of the nation, and belongs to the proud yeomanry of America.

As I watched my fellow-workers marching through the rain in their shirt sleeves, I asked a number of them what good it was to them. So far there is none to answer that question. In what manner does it redound to the benefit of labor to be soaked and chilled by a cold rain, taking his chances of grip or pneumonia? Will the share that he can retain of the results of his labor be increased by one jot above the one-fourth that is now grudgingly doled out to him? Verily, no.

Fellow-workers, the boss cares nothing for your parading the streets and showing your strength. Who cares for a giant that is bound hand and foot? The boss has you shackled to the treadmill of profit, and as long as you refuse to take any action that will loosen your fetters he will laugh you to scorn. Comrades, there is but one way for us to escape from this degrading condition of wage-slavery, and that is through the ballot box. We shall not have to be soaked with rain to avail ourselves of this one road to industrial freedom. The bosses know of this way out and they are watching this avenue with jealous care. We may parade and strike, but they know that they have the whip-hand and can bring us to time by the courts and

militia. But whenever they see you do your parading and marching toward the ballot box they will tremble in their shoes and will tumble over each other in their haste to make concessions that will concede.

I have been voting for my class for a number of years. Come up and help me, and don't scab at the polls.—Kansas City Socialist.

Fuel and the "Big Noise"

By Adolph Germer.

That "the way a man makes his living determines his mode of thinking" is again amply demonstrated by the latest product from the pen of that ultra-distinguished gentleman who sometimes has Dr. affixed to his name, occupying the editorial sanctum sanctorum of "Fool" (beg pardon, Fuel), the official organ of the Illinois Coal Operators' Association.

Heretofore it has been all about the officials of the Illinois miners, but now Fuel is "fueling" because Mayor Seidel of Milwaukee was so exceedingly ungrateful as to refuse to welcome the caricature of a man, sometimes called "Big Noise," from Oyster Bay to the city. Now that the Dr. from the yellow sheet has entered the battle field against the Milwaukee Mayor, the Socialists the country over are becoming alarmed as to the future of the Milwaukee movement! Nix! Mayor Seidel and the Milwaukee comrades will do as the Irishman did who was kicked by a mule—consider the source.

There is one thing rather amusing about the thunder from the pen of the gentleman in the Fisher building, in Chicago, who is still haunted by the atmosphere of chattel slavery in which he was reared (not as a slave). Listen to what he says:

"The Seidel person takes himself entirely too seriously; to the world at large he is but an accident—a joke."

Is it not peculiar that the Dr. will consume an entire column of the editorial page of the coal operators' paper in consideration of "an accident, a joke"? What a compliment to the intelligence of the Dr! It seems to me that the gentleman from Fuel who has a monopoly on the knowledge of right and wrong, good and bad, true and false, etc., etc., is treating the "joke" rather seriously. There is a reason for everything. His intellect is mortgaged to the exploiters of the Illinois miners, and in order to maintain his berth he must snarl and rip and roar when plutocracy is offended. We can't blame you, Dr., but it might be well to inform you that the Illinois miners are accustomed to the frequent rage into which you fly, whether it be against them or the Socialists, and our sympathy goes out to you.

What a brilliant and comprehensive mind the gentleman from Fuel has! And what a close observer he is! Here is another of his gems, taken from the editorial page of his Fuel, under date of September 13th:

"Since we heard through the sensational newspapers of things that this Mayor was going to do during his term of office, the silence concerning what he was really doing has been as dense as his failure to perform."

I don't know whether to believe that the Dr. is really ignorant, or whether he is scheming to get on the exchange list of the Social Democratic Herald. Probably both.

Doctor, Mayor Seidel is being complimented by the alert element of the working class for thus having incurred the displeasure of the paid mercenaries of the capitalist class. Mayor Seidel owes nothing to the man who is covering the world, gushing out his blasts of tropical atmosphere. Had the Dr. showered Mayer Seidel with encomiums of praise, I should become suspicious of the latter and conclude that he is not serving the best interests of labor. I should be doubtful as to his loyalty to those who elected him.

While Mayor Seidel is under no obligation to the terrible one, the coal barons owe him a great deal. It was he who pulled them out of the pit of despair during the anthracite strike in 1902 by appointing the famous strike commission to render awards from which the slaves in the anthracite coal regions are to exist. Had Teddy kept his meddling hands off, the operators would have been "licked to a frazzle," and we would have a fair chance to establish an organization. The barons knew this, and something had to be done. Teddy proved himself the man of the hour, and it is quite natural that he is the idol of corporate wealth. But what has the blunder-buss from Oyster Bay done for labor that a working-class Mayor should worship at his feet? He has done everything possible against labor, from inventing a spiked club to pronouncing men of labor guilty before they had the opportunity of a trial to ordering out the military while a governor to shoot down workmen who were on strike for the enforcement of law. And this is the "distinguished guest" that Mayor Seidel should cringe to.

We give the Doctor credit for being loyal to his class, but he should remember that the workmen of Milwaukee are not living in the South, where his cradle was rocked, beside the auction block and within the sound of the master's whip. Commercialism, graft and corruption have caused the workers of Milwaukee to think for themselves and assert their manhood. The workers in Chicago, too, are beginning to wake up. It is dawning upon them that they are in the hotbed of graft, where men in public office are owned by private interests, the same as the black man was a half century ago in the home of the Doctor's boyhood. And, Doctor, when you raise your vision in the least and see an executive of a city who refuses to bow to cringing sycophancy to the peddler of the excrements that fall from the posterior of the masculine bovine, don't make a fool of yourself in your advancing years. Remember, we are living in an age of human progress such as the world has never gone through before. Remember, too, that those who are exploited by those who hold a

mortgage on the intellect you claim to have are opening their eyes, and all your moans and sobs and ravings about the Milwaukee Mayor will be of no avail. The near future will bring forth a few more Milwaukeees. It will doubtless not please you, but what are you going to do about it?
ADOLPH GERMER.

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Why Women Should Vote

The following essay, by Miss Anne Herendeen, of Wells College, won the prize offered by the New York State Woman Suffrage Association:

Each time that a movement for the further extension of the suffrage is distinctly felt, we are forced to ask ourselves what the state of enfranchisement really means, and why and for whom it is desirable.

The Revolutionary Precedent.

Here, in the United States, back in the days when tea-parties were conducted on a scale which has made all such functions before or since seem insignificant, a group of resolute persons signed papers and shed blood and did other grown-up things to indicate that they felt determinedly capable of managing their own affairs. They had come from a land where resoluteness and intelligence had won many battles, and to their inheritance had been added an environment as rich in hardships as in promises. Circumstances like these had certain inevitable results.

Some of these ancestors of ours framed, as well as they knew how, a constitution for the guidance of the valiant craft that they had launched upon the sea of independence. Others of them, filled with the same spirit and capable in a different way, wove pieces of cloth of red and blue and white and made a flag of thirteen stripes and stars which should be forever the emblem of that Glorious Discontent which they had known. Shortly, some very remarkable things came to pass, the outward signs of which were that those qualities which had formerly gone to designate a "rebel" now constituted a "patriot," and the verb "to govern" was henceforth to be used in the active rather than the passive voice.

Is Democracy a Success?

In the years since 1776 the question has often, and not without reason, been asked, "Is this much-desired democracy a success?" From a materialistic standpoint, certainly there are many who have fallen behind in the race. Throughout our broad country, with all its opportunities, we find thousands whose condition is vastly different from what our Fourth of July orators would have us believe. But the basis of democracy is an equal chance for everyone, and, where want and misery exist, cannot they be traced to the lack of the application of this very principle? Surely, there is more incentive to labor when the producer is master of the profits, and, as a nation, there can be no denial of the tremendous economic pre-eminence that we have attained.

Similarly, in the system of representative government which we have evolved, where those chosen to manage affairs are supposed to be merely the agents of their fellow-citizens, instances come thick and fast upon us of misplaced trust and power turned to illegitimate ends.

Not Fault of Democracy.

Yet, deep within us, some things insist that this is not the fault of democracy, but of the human errors that creep into our ways of handling it. "In a despotism there is at most one patriot, the despot himself." We care about what we can serve. We soon lose interest in whatever can get on well enough without us. So every person who, touched by a sense of individual responsibility, tries to solve some one of the problems that confront us as a nation, has increased the country's chances of moral or material prosperity, and has derived personal benefit from the effort. Thus, in spite of the sad discrepancy between the ideal democracy and that which exists, we Americans still stand by the decision of '76 in our belief in the ultimate superiority of a government by the people to be made possible and carried on by means of enfranchising its citizens. To our minds, equal gain comes to the nation from the stimulus given to the thinking and acting powers of the citizen and from the co-operation and representation of all elements of the state.

Half of the People Left Out.

From this standpoint of the value of equality of opportunity comes the slogan of the woman suffragists, who answer alarmists and reactionaries with the assurance that "the cure for the evils of democracy is more democracy." Now we come to an exceedingly curious piece of inconsistency in the working out of this wonderful spirit of freedom of ours. We have left entirely out of account one entire half of our population.

Women Unfit and a Peril?

There are only two reasons for withholding the franchise from the citizen of a republic. Either personal unfitness must be alleged, or peril to the nation which would result from giving them the ballot must be proved. In this case, one allegation serves to cover both charges. Its extreme age saves it from utter ridicule, and it is solemnly asserted that these people in question cannot be given the vote because they are women. Are women personally unfit and a public peril? It is an extraordinary kind of "chivalry" on the part of men and of self-respect on the part of women that allows this course of reasoning to stand approved.

Where Women Vote.

John Stuart Mill, nearly fifty years ago, said: "Neither birth, nor merit, nor exertion, nor intellect, nor fortune, nor even that great disposer of human affairs, accident, can enable any woman to have her voice counted in those common concerns which touch her and hers as nearly as any other person in the nation." This is no longer literally true, as in New Zealand, Norway, Finland and Australia, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho, women now have full suffrage rights, and the municipal suffrage in England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, British America, Iceland, Sweden and the State of Kansas. The evidence gained from these sources goes to show that some women have become extremely capable politicians, just as some women have made exceptionally good doctors, lawyers, health officers, bankers, school superintendents or deputy sheriffs, while most of the new citizens have shown decided interest in and aptitude for public affairs. Now, the wonder is why, since actual experience has shown that the principles of democracy apply in exactly the same way to one sex as to the other, has the women's struggle for recognition been such a tedious, wearisome affair, and still without culmination in the greater part of the civilized world?

"The Sentiment of Society."

When one comes across a condition of affairs that seems diametrically opposed to logic—utterly without reason or rhyme—after all other sources of information have been consulted in vain, the final explanation is usually to be discovered in "the sentiment of society." Some of society's most formidable sentiments will be found to have taken rise from entirely outgrown conditions. And yet, simply because they are sentiments, they have all the force and weight of the mightiest axioms. Even after their falsity of principle is established, their effects linger with astonishing persistency. It has been some time since women who were unusual

were burned for witchcraft, yet fifty years ago, when Susan B. Anthony wished to speak before a teachers' convention, two-thirds of whose members were women, she was said to "seek to uproot the theory and practice of the whole world," and to "introduce a vast social evil." We no longer profess to believe in the right of one human being to dispose of another or of another's possessions, yet only 13 out of 46 states give to mothers any of the guardianship right over their children which fathers have. We no longer agree with Rousseau that "every daughter ought to be of the same religion as her mother, and every wife to be of the same religion as her husband; for, though such religion should be false, that docility which induces the mother and daughter to submit to the order of nature" (i. e. of the father) "takes away in the sight of God the criminality of their error." However, cartoons in which the mother of a family is represented as "talking politics" with the father, and telling him how she has decided to vote, are regarded as intrinsically ludicrous. Religion and politics, politics and religion, where is the difference in principle? If women are deemed capable of serious thought on the same subject, why, in all logic, should they be tacitly forbidden the other by being prevented from effectively registering their opinions?

It is remarkable that any women do take an interest in public affairs, since their every step in that direction has met with opposition and ridicule. It would seem that society had selected all the admirable traits of human nature and labelled them "manly," and, not knowing what to do with the rest, called them "womanish." The standing of woman has surely advanced, and civilization along with it, and yet—if a man longs for fuller, freer life and goes to seek it, he is an adventurer; if a woman is fired by the same feeling, she is "an adventuress."

A Cruel Step-Mother.

For many centuries, Society has been like a cruel step-mother, whose family consisted of her own child, Man, and his half-sister, Woman. When Man wished to seek his fortune, Society went into her treasure and took out Courage and Lofty Ambition and Independence and Candor. She told him that with these tools he must make Power-for-Good. When the same passion for achievement filled the Woman's breast, she was told to take what remained, and found only Fearfulness and Subjection and Weakness and Artifice; and she realized that with these poor tools she was expected to make as good a showing for Power-for-Good in the world as Man. Society said that Woman would be untrue to her womanhood if she used others. Because she did not understand the threat, she feared to disobey, and for a long time abode by the command of her step-dame. In her deft fingers the mean tools lost much of their unworthiness, and the world forgot the handicap that was upon the Woman. Subjection she entwined with soft flowers and rare perfumes, so that it seemed a thing of delight. Fearfulness and weakness she embellished with delicate traeries, so that their very usefulness seemed charming and desirable. She made a sort of chameleon of Artifice, so that it would take on the appearance of any of Man's tools. In the same proportion that Woman made her birthright serve a worthy purpose, it gained in efficiency. Weakness called out sympathy, Artifice became tact, and finally—Man grew envious, and dropped some of his own tools to try hers. But Woman, picking up the discarded treasures, saw instantly how superior reality was to makeshifts, and she began more and more valiantly to refuse to go back to work with the others.

Time's Revenges.

Nor has Society failed to bring out her favorite threat. Each new generation of daughters are "unwomanly" in the sight of the preceding generation. At one time it was considered unwomanly to claim to have a soul; now we read of state conventions of women ministers. At another time it was unwomanly to show any desire for education; recently the world's two most significant prizes for literature have been won by women. Not so long ago it was thought indelicate for a girl to be physically vigorous; yet Catherine Breskovsky has spent twenty-three years of her life in the mines of Siberia for the cause of freedom, and has just returned to perpetual exile at seventy-six, unbroken in body as in spirit. Just now we are dubiously shaking our heads at woman's concerning herself with lawmaking. More exactly, what we mean by this last is the state's recognition of woman's efficiency. Women have always "meddled" in politics, in spite of every discouragement that society could interpose. The situation has not changed since Napoleon rebuked Madame deStael for concerning herself with statecraft. "Sire," she replied, "when women have their heads cut off, it is but just that they should know the reason!"

"Woman's Sphere."

The state bears the same relation to the family that the family does to the individual. The interests of one are inextricably bound up in the other, and it is impossible to work for the best good of one without understanding the conditions and needs of the other. It is generally conceded that the welfare of her children, mental, physical and moral, the cleanliness of her house and neighborhood, the healthfulness of the food in her home and of the social atmosphere of her vicinity, should be a woman's first care. If these things are true, woman has certainly been accorded her share of responsibility in the welfare of society! But we find that in our present methods of community life, there is an interdependence among the human family which can only be regulated by municipal legislation. Yet, while we continue to look, as our fathers and their fathers have looked, to women for the smooth running of domestic affairs, we entirely disregard the radical change in our habits of life. Where formerly a woman could sweep the waste into a nearby stream, now it must be attended to a city refuse collector. Where she could formerly be sure that her children had good milk by looking after the cow herself, now she must rely upon the judgment of food inspectors. Her primitive field of activity has broadened, and changed in aspect, if not in nature, and her weapons for fighting disease and dirt must be modernized accordingly. She must have the municipal franchise.

Laws of Suffrage States.

We have only to look at some of the recent laws on the statute books of the equal suffrage states to find in what direction woman has turned her use of the ballot. In Wyoming: equal pay for women and men teachers when equally qualified; age of protection of girls raised to eighteen; child neglect, abuse or cruelty made illegal; employment in mines forbidden, or of children under fourteen in public exhibitions; selling of cigarettes, liquor or tobacco to persons under sixteen made unlawful; adulteration of candy forbidden; free kindergartens established. In Colorado: care of the feeble-minded provided for; lessons on the humane treatment of

animals required in the public schools; juvenile courts established; education of children between eight and sixteen made compulsory; mother and father made joint heirs of a deceased child; joint signature of wife and husband required for every chattel or home-lease mortgage. These are only a few of the representative laws passed and enforced with equal suffrage. Many more of the same nature obtain in the other two "pioneer" states, the bills relating to women and children generally being presented by some woman's organization. Forbidding expectation in public places, placing drinking fountains in the streets, waste receptacles at the corners and seats at transfer stations and in retail stores, are typical municipal ordinances under the joint regime of women and men. The fears of Mr. Dooly are fully realized: "If Molly Donahue went to vote in a livery stable, the first thing she'd do would be to get a broom, sweep up the floors, take the harness from th' walls an' hang up a picture iv Niagery be moonlight; chase out the watchers an' polis, remove the seegars, make the judges get a shave, an' p'raps invalydate the ilection. It's no job f'r her, an' I told her so."

Woman Suffrage a Benefit.

The Australian parliament has recently passed unanimous resolutions to the effect that woman suffrage has brought unqualified benefit to the community. The women of equal suffrage countries testify to having gained a broader and deeper outlook upon life, and a keener civic conscience.

There is a certain kind of expediency called justice; but it is not expedient, in any sense of the word, to exclude woman longer from participation in public affairs. Whether she be in business or a home-keeper, the average woman has just as much time that can be put at her country's disposal as has a man, and her record, wherever she has been enfranchised, compares very favorably in intelligence and morality with that of the preceding electorate. The interests of the home and the state are identical. The home where the mother alone is consulted upon every problem, the government where men make all the laws, are both of them imperfect and one-sided affairs. Society has many problems, and day by day they do not grow more simple. Just at present, society is weakest where women are strong; but Dr. Ibsen's "Lona" was right—neither the efforts of men alone nor of women alone will suffice to solve the problems of a commonwealth. "The spirits of Truth and Freedom—these are the Pillars of Society."

SOCIALISTS AID IN

REDUCING RENTS.

Parade Against Landlords.

Budapest, Sept. 23.—The Hungarian capital has experienced a peculiar demonstration, which resulted in immediate correction of the evil objected to. In the past few years rents have been going up, particularly in the quarters occupied by wage earners' families. Things have come to a turn where the tenants felt they could not afford to pay the sums asked. They then recalled a demonstration of ten years ago.

At that time rents had increased, and tenants organized and decided to pay no rents until the owners of houses were willing to accept reasonable amounts. In some cases they even went to the homes occupied by landlords and broke their windows.

This time, however, no violence was employed. The Socialists took the lead and maintained order. They organized a street parade. The front ranks were given over to several thousand barefooted children. Then followed the overworked and underfed mothers. Last came the toil-stooped men. They carried flags and emblems. Some of the banners read:

"If there is enough money to build churches which remain empty the year round, why is there not enough to build homes for producers?"

"Down with the sharks who exact exorbitant rents from helpless workers."

"An honest city administration would find a way of helping the workers."

The day after this demonstration, the landlords asked the Socialist Party for a conference to devise a method of regulating rents.

Street Work Done Cheaper.

Property owners in St. Louis should know that if we had a Socialist in the Mayor's chair fat jobs for work done on streets by contract system would not be tolerated, but the city would do the work, as is done by the Socialists of Milwaukee, at half cost to owners of property. Workingmen are better paid—only contractors losing their graft.

J. B.

A Polite Question.

State Labor Commissioner Johnson of Kansas, in his official report, states that 72.18 per cent of the employees of Kansas receive an average wage of \$13.50. Will these people be able to provide for their families?

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

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union
 246 Summer St., Boston Mass.
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 Phone, Kinloch, Delmar 1409 R. 2805-07 N. GRAND AVENUE

Striking Glass Workers.

Statement to Organized Labor and Sympathizers.

Local Union No. 6 of the Amalgamated Glass Workers' International Union complains bitterly of the misrepresentation by the capitalist press during the present strike troubles.

The Union asks the support of Organized Labor in its hard struggle. The strikers are not even permitted to talk to men who are brought here to take the strikers' places. The police are used against the men and they are arrested and charged with all kinds of crimes.

Some of their pickets are even photographed by hiring Pinkertons, and the pictures are to be used against the strikers in future persecutions. This is not only a fight for better conditions of work, but also for those rights for which the fathers of this republic sacrificed and suffered.

If under republican and democratic government workmen can be maltreated and persecuted like the striking Glass Workers in St. Louis, then it is about high time for the wage workers to wake up and seriously ask themselves the question: To which party do we belong?

We have been deprived of our rights, and we are determined to get them back again, and, if in no other way, we'll try the "Milwaukee plan" of politics here in St. Louis.

What is good for the workmen in Milwaukee cannot be bad for us in St. Louis.

STRIKING GLASS WORKERS.

Notice to Property Owners, Merchants, Manufacturers and Taxpayers.

In the event of Prohibition some one must pay the tax and that some one is and will be you! This means increased taxation on real estate and increased merchants' and manufacturers' license.

Here is what you will have to make good—

\$2,072,700.00.

Now DIG down in your jeans and figure. Twenty-two hundred and fifty saloons in this city pay the following sums each:

\$ 25.00 Internal revenue license, United States	56,250.00
300.00 State license	675,000.00
18.00 State license fees	40,500.00
500.00 City license	1,125,000.00
30.00 Ad valorem duty, 97 cents per \$100, on sales	67,500.00
2.20 Assessment of fixtures and furniture tax	4,950.00
20.00 Water license for each saloon	45,000.00
10.00 Water license for pumps	22,500.00
20.00 Water license for urinals	29,250.00
300 Water license for closets	6,150.00

\$928.20 for each saloon. Total \$2,072,700.00
Being an average of \$921.20.00 for each saloon.

Deducting the Government's portion of	56,250.00
Will leave	\$2,016,450.00
Deducting the State's proportion of	715,500.00

The city will receive \$1,300,950.00

Unless the State is entitled to a greater share.

These figures are substantially correct. I have taken into consideration METER rates for water on estimates and low value on assessment, in order to arrive at a fair average. Thus each saloon pays semi-annually in advance \$460.60.00.

Unless the FARMERS throughout the STATE will, by increasing their ASSESSMENTS on land values pay into the State revenue fund \$715,500.00, YOU will have to make good \$2,016,450.00.

SAY! Take this home and think it over. Then lay it in your cash drawer, look it over the day before election and VOTE.

JOHN P. HERMANN.

New Subscribers

have been secured by the following comrades:

Karl Robinson	1
Geo. Mueller	1
Jos. Greif	2
J. A. Weber	3
F. Boeckmann	1
Jos. Burcke	1
F. J. Heuer	1
Hy. Schwarz	1
L. H. Schwarze	3

W. M. Holman	1
Emily Kientz	3
M. Brosin	1
L. F. Rosenkranz	1
Louis Krahl	1
G. E.	2
R. Thieme	1
W. Hillebrand	1
Hy. Klemens	1
Jno. Ozanic	1
O. A. Weidemann	3
W. F. Crouch	2
F. J. Kloth	5
N. Zimmermann	1

Socialist Party of St. Louis

Headquarters: 966 Chouteau Avenue.

St. Louis Campaign Fund.

Wm. Steinmetz	\$.25	J. F. W. Altheide	.25
Jno Ozanic	.50	Jas. Morrow	.25
J. F. Scholl	.25	W. M. Brandt, List No. 75:	
Jos. Dialer	1.00	Fred. Schnell	.50
Vincent Cankner	1.00	Jno. Weckerle, List No. 96:	
Otto Pauls, List No. 80:		J. Weckerle	.50
J. Gewald	1.00	Jos. Vuencic	.50
Hans Petersen	.25	C. Anton	.50
W. F. Crouch, List No. 48:		M. Belly	.50
H. Hempel	.50	J. Dettline	.50
Jno Derkum	1.00	J. Devus	.50
Mrs. Jno. Derkum	.50	G. Anton	.25
Otto Kern	.25	P. Petrovic	.50
F. J. Kloth, List No. 29:		V. Birgel	.25
J. R.	.25	Adam Feik, List No. 77:	
Jno. Maes	.25	Geo. Fritzingler	.25
Carl Schulze	.25	F. Kobleschek	.50
C. Iselhardt	.25	Jos. Barratt, List No. 132:	
Mrs. K. Bachmann	.25	J. Roth	.50
L. Hornig	.25	Peter Weisz, List No. 69:	
O. Mueller	.25	Frank Matula	.50
G. A. Hoehn, List No. 90:		J. Weder	.50
F. M. S.	1.50	Chas. Gretch	.10
G. A. Hoehn	.50	Jac. Kowatsch	.50
Frank Franz, List No. 18:		L. Volkert	.25
Jos. Mauquoi	1.00	Geo. Bayer	.25
		Fedr. Daniel	.25

Chas. Bergmann, List No. 66:

Wm. Winge	1.00
Chas. Bergmann	.50
H. Siroky, List No. 165:	
Fred. Boll	.25
A. F. P.	.50
Paul Repe	1.00
Curt Koenig	.20
Oscar Allison	.25
Fred. Goetter	.25
Oscar Olsen	.25
C. H. W.	.25
Wm. Kling	.25
Chas. Voelker	.25
Frenz	.25
R. Zeidler	.10
Frank Eaton	.10
Max Scholz	.10

Jacob Luetzel, List No. 172:

Jacob Luetzel	1.00
R. Gallo	.50
H. Mebius	.50
Jno. Lenz	.50
Chas. Butz	.50
B. Poinsignon	.50
Fritz Diebal	1.00
Goe. Lang	.50
Chas. Buesser	.50
F. J. Doll	.25
Jno. Kroner	.25
Christ. Fromm	.50
Ben Doll	.50
Chas. Lorenz	.50
Felix Blust	.50
A. J. Craig	.25
Frank Meyer	.50
Chas. Lienhard	.50
Peter Cuidan	.25
W. Schlenner	.50
F. C. Rehm	.50
Martin Howard	.50
Hy. Wilmesmeier, Jr.	.50
S. W. Shaw	.25
Jul. Hoehl, Jr.	.25
Chris. Klein	.50
Jno. Bitrick	.50
G. Ehrhard	.50
W. E. Lyng	.50
Hy. Fleisch	.50
H. J. Pfeifer	.25
J. Hasenfratz	.25
J. O. Bishop	.25
Jacob Harbstreet	.50
F. Waters	.25
F. Evans	.25
Nat. Sebastian	1.00
Angelo	.25
Geo. Haas	.25
Unbekannt	.25
E. Ring	.25
W. F. Schenkmeier	.50
Wm. Sturzenegger	.50
Jac. Renner	.25
H. O. Bruse	.25
Abe Kadlowski	.50
E. M. Manchester	.50
King Day	.25
August Effen	.30
Henry Smith	.25
Emil Mehle	.25
Carl Steinhilber	.25
F. A. Roth	.25

Previously reported 913.15

Total to Oct. 4 \$960.80

Change in Strickland Dates.

After going back home to Anderson, Ind., Comrade Strickland found that it would be necessary to change his schedule somewhat from what was announced last week. His St. Louis dates are now as follows: October 15, Bohemian Gymnasium, 9th and Allen; October 16, Druids' Hall, Ninth and Market, at 3 p. m., and in addition he will close the campaign with speeches here on November 3, 4 and 5.

Touching New Figures in Campaign Fund.

The Campaign Fund makes a nice increase this week and another week should bring it up to \$1,000. This is better than we have done in any previous campaign, and we have a good part of the campaign still in front of us. It will take plenty of money and

energy to push our Socialist agitation ahead of the dust and noise of the prohibition question. The "interests" are not averse to having the whole campaign center on a wet-dry controversy, and this we must fight as hard as possible. The real problems of the workers are left untouched by prohibition. To place real working-class issues before the voters and keep them there is our duty.

Now is the time to push the campaign lists for all they are worth. We need at least \$500 more in order to come out even at the close of the campaign, and we can easily get it if each one will do his share. If you have no campaign list, then get one from Otto Pauls, 966 Chouteau ave.

The Socialist Ticket

For Judge of the Supreme Court.

John F. Williams.

For State Superintendent of Public Schools.

John Lucky Brown.

For Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner.

Ulpsses 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.

nue. One-half of all funds collected on the lists go to the branch in the ward where the collector lives. This is the best way to finance the branches.

Number One a Success.

The general comment on No. 1 of "The People's Voice" was that it beat anything we have gotten out heretofore. Being four pages, regular newspaper size, it compelled attention from all who saw it. The orders for No. 2 show an increase over No. 1, and each succeeding issue will probably do the same. Branches or individuals desiring to place orders for some of this literature should do so not later than Tuesday of the week of issue.

The comrades feel that they are not wasting their time when they deliver a substantial newspaper into the hands of the voters. Small leaflets and cards are virtually wasted when mixed among the many advertising schemes that are distributed from door to door.

Registration Rules.

Voters who have moved since registering on September 22 should go to the Election Commissioner's office in the City Hall and be transferred on the books. This can be done from October 17 to November 2.

Voters who were absent from the city or sick on the day of registration can have their names put on the books in the following way: You must fill out the application blank that is to be had at the Election Commissioner's office, have same signed by two voters of the ward and

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, Sox, 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 Hat Made

\$2.00 and \$3.00

Wm. H. Roetter Hat Co., 518 PINE STREET.

Fifth Anniversary Celebration

OF THE

2nd Ward Club, Socialist Party

at Reiss' Hall, Blair Ave. and Salisbury St.

Saturday, October 15, 1910

Beginning 8 p. m. Speaking, Singing and Dancing.
Admission 10 Cents. All are cordially invited.

The Committee.

St. Louis Workingmen's Protective Union.

504 Market Street.

MEETING:—2nd and 4th Wednesday.

MARTIN C. SEEGER, 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.