

ST. LOUIS LABOR

VOL. VI

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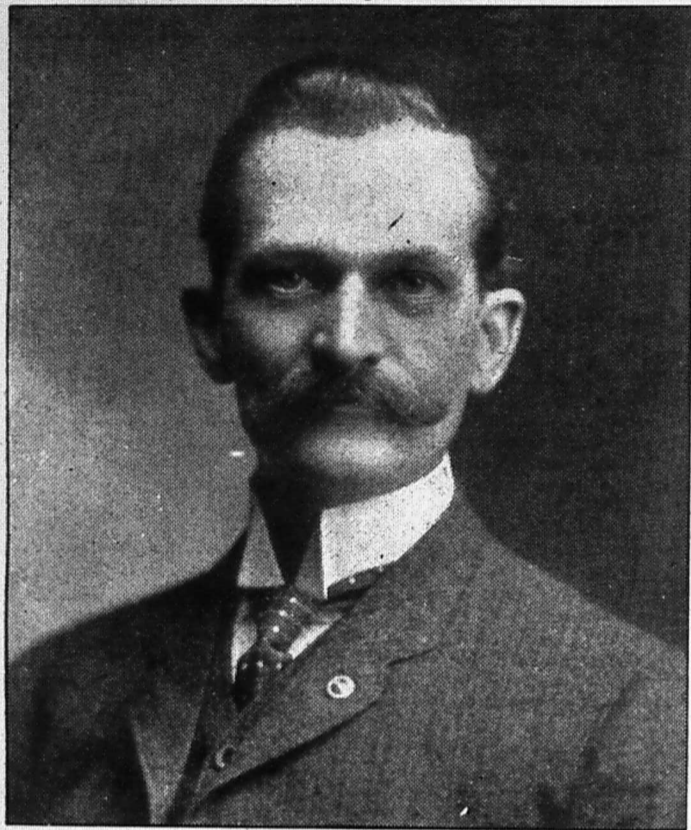
ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1908.

PHONE:
KINLOCH, CENTRAL 1577. NO. 411

Official Vote for Debs in 1908 is 448,471, Which Means an Increase of 45,368 Over the Debs Vote in 1904, and an Increase of at Least 125,000 Over the Straight Socialist Vote of 1904. See Editorial on Page 4 of This Paper

READY FOR CITY ELECTION, FULL MUNICIPAL TICKET IN FIELD ROBINSON NOMINATED FOR MAYOR

St. Louis Socialists Hold Successful City Convention, Adopt Splendid Municipal Platform and Nominate Full City Ticket for Next April Elections—Local Officers Elected.



FRANK L. ROBINSON

Socialist Candidate for Mayor of St. Louis, Election: April, 1909.

Comrade Frank L. Robinson, the Socialist candidate for mayor, is one of the few pioneer comrades who took part in organizing the Social Democratic Party (later the Socialist Party) during the stormy days of 1898-1899. At that time Robinson represented Kentucky at several Socialist Party national conventions and was considered one of the pioneer Socialists of the South. He was a member of Louisville (Ky.) Typographical Union until the printers' general strike broke out in that city, in which he took a leading part and made great sacrifices for the Trades Union movement. As one of the strike leaders he enjoyed a dose of the blacklist system. But he remained true to his union. He came to St. Louis where, as a member of Typographical Union No. 8, he secured employment, but when the eight-hour strike broke out here he was again in the midst of the combat. The eight-hour struggle was won by the union.

Robinson enjoys the love and respect of all comrades and fellow unionists who are personally acquainted with him. In a daily paper we find the following lines of biography:

"Frank L. Robinson, the nominee for mayor, is 44 years old, married and the father of one child. He was born on a farm near Danville, Ill., and spent his early life in Streator, Ill. Until five years ago he made his home in Louisville, Ky., and left that place during a strike of the printers. He has been in St. Louis since that time. Mr. Robinson has attended every convention of the National Socialist Party, with the exception of that of last year."

Robinson resides with his family at 4739a Vernon avenue, and is a member of the 28th Ward Socialist Club. At the last November elections he was a candidate for the State Legislature on our ticket.

With Republican and Democratic leaders still prospecting for mayoralty timber for the spring campaign, the Socialist party went on the political firing line last night at a convention in Druids' Hall, Ninth and Market streets, and nominate a full city ticket. They adopted a platform containing much Socialistic propaganda, and some planks which may be inserted in the platforms of both of the old parties.

Frank L. Robinson, a printer, and member of Typographical Union No. 8, received the unanimous indorsement of the convention for mayor. Following him came nominations for men for minor offices, who are engaged in nearly every walk of life excepting that of capitalist or banker. Several merchants were placed on the ticket, but it was said that their fortunes were not so large as to prove a handicap to their running qualities.

The foregoing paragraphs, taken from the Globe-Democrat of last Monday, may give an idea of the businesslike manner in which the St. Louis Socialists conducted their municipal nominating convention at Druids' Hall last Sunday evening. To nominate a full ticket, adopt a municipal platform, elect local officers for the ensuing term and transact other business—all this was done before midnight. The German daily Wesliche Post also comments on the promptness with which the convention transacted so much business within a few hours.

The Ticket.

Without much ceremony and formalities the convention elected George Nein chairman, Otto Kaemmerer secretary and proceeded to nominate the following ticket for next April's elections:

Mayor—Frank L. Robinson, Printer.
Comptroller—Phil. H. Mueller, Cigar Maker.
Auditor—W. R. Bowden, Railway Clerk.
Treasurer—Joseph Glader, Brewery Worker.
Collector—Hubert Morrison, Electrician.
Register—W. W. Baker, Printer.
Marshal—Ed. H. Heilman, Cigar Maker.
Inspector of Weights and Measures—F. F. Brinker, Carpenter.
President Board of Public Improvements—Ed. Ottesky, Designer.

President Board of Assessors—J. H. Savage, Merchant.
President City Council—Chris. Rucker, Cigar Maker.
Members City Council—Carl Kilwinski, cabinet maker; William

H. Worman, printer; L. F. Rosenkranz, tanner; O. E. Nulson, electrician; Gus Eckhoff, carpenter; Henry Huehner, modeler.

Members of House of Delegates, by Wards—First, Christ. Reuther, molder; 2d, A. C. Rapp, furniture worker; 3d, Lawrence Ryan, watchman; 4th, left to the Executive Board; 5th, William Kreckler, baker; 6th, T. D. Delmore, teamster; 7th, Frank Heuer, pattern maker; 8th, Nicholas Becker, carpenter; 9th, William M. Brandt, cigar manufacturer; Tenth, G. A. Hoehn, editor; 11th, William Klages, bottler; 12th, Jacob Doerner, carpenter; 13th, William Crouch, cigar maker; 14th, T. C. Stevens, undertaker; 15th, Carl Yahlem, dentist; 16th, Jacob Wunsch, laborer; 17th, L. L. Bachman, merchant; 18th, Henry Schwartz, cigar maker; 19th, C. F. Zautner, insurance agent; 20th, Fred Werner, carriage blacksmith; 21st, L. E. Hildebrand, manager; 22d, left to Executive Board; 23d, Otto Pauls, clerk; 24th, Fred Wedel, carpenter; 25th, H. Sirocky, tailor; 26th, E. J. Hilliard, clerk; 27th, Otto Kaemmerer, garment cutter; 28th, T. F. McLaughlin, merchant.

Board of Education—Long term: Emil Simon, physician; L. G. Pope, lawyer; Otto Vierling, physician; Joseph Barrett, journalist. Short term: Mrs. Evaline Hunstock, ladies' tailor; Joseph Barsha, artist.

The next order of business was the report of the committee on platform, consisting of Comrades Hoehn, Nine, Brandt, Allan, Pauls, Heuer and Kaemmerer. Without much debate the platform as reported was unanimously adopted. The full report of the committee was as follows:

St. Louis Socialist Municipal Platform

St. Louis, December 13, 1908.

The Committee on Platform, elected by the Socialist Party Executive Board, November 9, 1908, begs leave to submit the following report for your kind consideration and action thereon:

CITY CHARTER REVISION In view of the fact that our present City Charter has become antiquated and contains many serious obstacles to a healthy growth and progress of our municipality; therefore be it

Resolved, that the Socialist Party demands the immediate revision of said charter in conformity with the city's urgent needs;

Resolved, that we favor the election of thirteen freeholders, in accordance with the provisions of our State Constitution, who shall at once proceed with said charter revision work.

MUNICIPAL FREE BRIDGE Whereas, the citizens of St. Louis, in June, 1906, by a referendum vote, decided in favor of a municipal free bridge;

Whereas, for the last two years every possible effort has been made by powerful corporation interests to prevent the people of this community from carrying out the plan of building said free bridge; therefore be it

Resolved, by the Socialist Party in Convention assembled, to call upon the citizens of St. Louis to insist that said municipal free bridge must be finished and opened for public use not later than January 1, 1911.

MUNICIPAL LIGHTING PLANT The Socialist Party insists on the immediate establishment of a system of municipal stations for producing light, heat and power for public and private use, to be managed and operated on the same basis as our municipal water works system. The Municipal Assembly shall not grant any more new franchises to private corporations for light, heat or power purposes; neither shall the present franchises held by private corporations or individuals be extended.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL EXTENSION Whereas, the St. Louis Industrial School is badly in need of new building, school and other facilities for the safety and welfare of the children whose misfortune it is to become inmates of said institution;

Whereas, not only are the buildings of said Industrial School inadequate, but the present location of the institution is such that the much needed improvements cannot be satisfactorily carried out;

Resolved, that the Socialist Party proposes the removal of said Industrial School to some favorably located, healthful grounds in St. Louis County, upon which the so-called cottage or group system of buildings can be successfully established.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL REFORM For years it has been recognized that the system of management and control of our City Hospital and Dispensary service is exceedingly faulty and objectionable. The safety of the health and lives of the city's sick depends on the chance of political fortune, which is inhumane. We must guarantee to the sick poor the best possible care under every and all conditions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Socialist Party insists on the following reforms: (1) Separation of the Health Department from the Hospital Department; (2) Vesting of control over the hospitals in a Board of Trustees, similar to the School Board and elected by the people; (3) Provision for an executive superintendent; (4) Provision for a medical staff of experienced physicians, appointed by the Board of Trustees for a term of years; (5) Provision for an interne body of physicians, to be chosen on the basis of competitive examination conducted by the staff. Such internes shall be responsible to and under the guidance of the medical staff.

MUNICIPAL PROGRAMME.

Municipal ownership of street railway service.
Municipal home rule.
Public toilet stations.
More public bath houses.
Rigid pure food inspection.
Abolition of grade crossings.
More small public parks and play grounds.
A warm meal to be served at public schools during noon recess.
Establishment of municipal lodging stations for the unemployed.
Municipal ice plant in connection with City Water Department.
Municipal employment bureaus; private employment agencies to be prohibited.
Free medical inspection of all children attending all public and private schools.
Free legal advice and service to wage workers in suits for wages and against mortgage sharks.
City Forestry Department to have charge of planting of and caring for shade trees along residence streets.
Residence building permits to be granted only on condition that dwellings be provided with bath and toilet facilities.
Abolition of contract system in public works; eight hours workday under Union conditions, and civil service for all municipal employees.
While the street cars are still operated by private corporations we insist on the enforcement of these rules: No seats, no fare; cars must be kept in good sanitary condition, well heated and ventilated; eight hours to constitute a day's work for all street railway employees.
In order to relieve the serious condition of the thousands of unemployed in this community, we urge the inauguration and pushing of such public works

Special General Meeting —OF— LOCAL ST. LOUIS SOCIALIST PARTY

—TO BE HELD—
MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, AT 8 P. M.

—AT—
Druid's Hall, Ninth and Market

Order of Business:

1. REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE IN LINDSAY AFFAIR.
2. OUR PARTY POLICY.
3. OUR PRESS.
4. THE SPRING CAMPAIGN.

SUCH OTHER BUSINESS AS MAY COME BEFORE THE MEETING, AS THE BUSINESS IS OF MOST VITAL IMPORTANCE TO FUTURE SUCCESS OF OUR LOCAL PARTY MOVEMENT, EVERY COMRADE SHOULD ATTEND THIS MEETING.

OTTO KAEMMERER, Secretary.

BY ORDER OF CITY EXECUTIVE BOARD, SOCIALIST PARTY.

as have already been decided upon or as may be undertaken, thus enabling these unfortunate wage workers to properly sustain themselves and those dependent on them.

RESOLUTION.

We reiterate our allegiance to the Socialist Party of the United States and endorse its platform. We appeal to the working class, and to all who are in sympathy with the principles above enunciated, to join in this great movement for economic and social freedom.

THE COMMITTEE.

When the convention work was completed the comrades proceeded to elect the following officers for local St. Louis:

Election of Officers.

Secretary-Treasurer, Otto Kaemmerer; City Organizer, David Allan; Editor and Manager of St. Louis Labor, G. A. Hoehn.

Preceding the election of officers Comrade Hoehn submitted a report concerning the local Socialist press, its history, its policy, its mission, etc. The report was accepted.

35,000 WORKMEN KILLED ON INDUSTRIAL BATTLEFIELD

Annual Slaughter of Human Beings Under American Capitalism.

Washington, Dec. 17.—The subject of accidents to workmen is discussed in Bulletin No. 78 of the Bureau of Labor, Department of Commerce and Labor, by Frederic L. Hoffman.

The importance of this subject is at once apparent when it is considered between close to 35,000 workmen lose their lives in accidents in the course of their employment in this country during a year.

By means of statistics from official sources and from insurance experience, Mr. Hoffman clearly shows the high accident liability to which American workmen are subject. Census reports covering the years 1900 to 1906 show that out of over 1,000,000 deaths of males, more than nine per cent were due to accident. A large proportion of these deaths are due to causes more or less related to the occupations of the injured persons.

Danger to Ironworkers.

Of those employed in factories and workshops probably the most exposed class are the workers in iron and steel. Reports of 8,456 accidents to this class of workmen during the years 1901 to 1905 show that 4.1 per cent of the accidents to men employed in rolling mills resulted fatally.

Among nut and bolt workers in Pennsylvania the returns of the chief factory inspector show the fatal accident rate during ten years to have been 5.4 per 1,000, and in miscellaneous steel and iron work 4.3 per 1,000.

According to the industrial insurance experience the fatal accident rate of electricians and of electric linemen is excessive. Of 645 death of electricians, 14.7 per cent, and of 240 deaths of linemen, 46.7 per cent were due to accidents.

Fatal Accidents in Mines.

In the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania the state inspectors have found that during 10 years there have averaged annually 3.18 fatal accidents for every 1,000 men employed, and the rate is even higher than this for certain specific occupations in the mines. That this is excessive is shown by comparison with the death rate from accident of 1.29 per 1,000 in the British coal mines.

The reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission have shown that during 10 years 16,363 railway trainmen lost their lives in accidents. This is equivalent to 7.46 deaths per 1,000 employees.

Of 505 deaths of sailors occurring in the experience of an industrial insurance company, 17.6 per cent were due to accidents.

The possibilities for successful accident prevention have been clearly demonstrated in the experience of foreign countries.

Lives Lost Needlessly.

Granting the underlying conditions in European countries are often quite different, and that many of our industrial accidents may be the result of ignorance, reckless indifference or carelessness, the fact remains that an immense amount of human life is wasted and a vast amount of injury is done to health and strength, with resulting physical impairment, which has a very considerable economic value to the nation as a whole. If, for illustration, the accident liability of employes in coal mines in the United States were reduced from 3.10 per 1,000, which was the average annual rate for the period 1897-1906, to 1.29 per 1,000, the average rate in the United Kingdom for the same period, the annual saving in human life would be 915.

Might Save 1,735 Lives Annually.

If the rate of casualties of railway employes in this country were reduced from 2.50 per 1,000, which was the average annual rate for 1897-1906, to 0.98 per 1,000, the average for the German Empire for the same period, the annual saving would be 1,735 valuable human lives.

Of the more than 30,000 wage earners killed by accidents in the course of a year it should not be impossible to save at least one-third and perhaps one-half by intelligent and rational methods of factory inspection, legislation and control. In addition there were approximately not much less than 2,000,000 non-fatal accidents, that not only involve a vast amount of human suffering and sorrow, but materially curtail the normal longevity among those exposed to the often needless risk of industrial casualties.

WHY I AM A SOCIALIST

By Rev. Charles H. Vail, Minister at Pullman Memorial Universalist Church, Albion, N. Y., and Author of the Principles of Scientific Socialism.

The Socialist can give many reasons for the faith that is in him; but as time and space are limited, I will confine my answer to one phase of the question.

As a clergyman, I am interested in the attainment of the higher things of life, not only for myself but for my fellows; and I find that the present industrial system not only hinders men and women in the realization of this ideal, but in the great majority of cases it even hinders their seeing that any high ideal exists. For that which people regard as the chief importance is that to which they will direct their attention and consecrate their energies. If their theory or plan of life be false, if it is inadequate or they expect to achieve their end by means that are inefficient, their efforts will be wasted. They expend energy, power and enthusiasm on wrong means and ends which might have been used in the attainment of things real and valuable.

It is, then, of the utmost importance that our conception of life, its aim and meaning, its end and method of attainment, should be an accurate one. It is only thus that we can best use our time and energies. Think of what might have been accomplished, even in the last century, if men had had a right conception of life, if all the time, money and efforts that have been wasted on false issues and turned into wrong channels could have been utilized in saving men in this world by teaching them what kind of beings they are, what kind of a world this is, the meaning of social evolution and the conditions necessary to abolish poverty and injustice. This world could have been transformed into heaven long ago if half the energies spent on imaginary things had been devoted to practical problems. Before men can achieve the highest, they need to know what the highest is, and to be surrounded by conditions favorable to its realization.

Let us first inquire, What is the aim and meaning of life? Life's aim and meaning is to be found in living. Most people, however, have never had an opportunity to more than half live, and so do not appreciate its real meaning, and those who have had the opportunity have spent their lives in mere getting, and so have forgotten to really live at all. Nearly all people live in the lower ranges of their being, or at most only touch life on a higher level in some tentative sort of a way.

Man wakes up on this planet only a little higher than the animals—ignorant of himself and his surroundings, weak, undeveloped in every faculty and power. He begins, we say, to live, and what does that mean? He begins to explore this wonderful world, and do you not see that along with his explorations there goes a process of self-development?

The first thing, then, if a man wishes to live, is to develop himself, unfold all his faculties and powers that lie dormant within him. He is to become as complete an animal as possible. Then he should develop himself intellectually, and then let him go into the higher realms where the intellect is blended with the emotions—the glamour of poetry, pictures, sculpture, music, beauty of color and form and sound. What a world this is of infinite resources, calling out all the faculties and powers of our nature!

But along with the intellectual and aesthetic development must go the moral development. Man possesses a moral nature, he is naturally and inherently a moral being. The development of man's moral nature will lead him to devote himself to social ends, for the highest ethical ideal is to be found in social happiness. The individual finds his end not in himself, but in society, of which he is a part. We are beginning to realize that our happiness is involved in the happiness of other people. As men become developed upon their sympathetic side they can not be truly happy while the world is filled with unhappiness. So we see that self-development carries with it the necessity on the part of those thus developed of doing everything in their power to develop and uplift society. The end and aim of life, then, is happiness, not alone individual happiness, but social happiness. This is the highest ideal.

Let us now consider what it is that hinders men in the attainment of this end. Without going into details, it must be evident to all that the great majority of men are unable to develop themselves, their faculties and powers, for want of time and opportunity. If men must devote all their efforts to the struggle for existence, they can not be expected to attain the higher things. Their vision is limited to that immediately before them—the attainment of the physical necessities of life. Until these are supplied they can have no higher ideal. Their whole mental horizon is filled with the need of the satisfaction of mere bodily wants.

To illustrate, take a man in sickness. To him health is the highest ideal. His whole mental horizon is filled with the ideal of physical health. But when he recovers his health he then takes it as a matter of course and soon finds that there is something beyond. As soon as he ceases to think about his health, his mental horizon is naturally filled with other objects. So it is with all the material wants of man—the completion of health, which consists in the full satisfaction of his bodily needs. As long as there is inadequate satisfaction of these wants the majority of mankind will continue to regard their attainment as the chief end of life. The mass of men will not feel the need of higher things until they realize the satisfaction of their bodily needs. Until this is attained, his satisfaction of material wants will be regarded as the final end of life.

To attain this higher ideal we must eliminate the struggle for existence and substitute therefor co-operation for existence—a society of brotherhood which shall own and manage industry for the social good. Brotherhood in industry is Socialism—co-partnership of all in the means of life. It is only thus that the present inequalities can be eliminated and the needs of all fully met. Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is the cause of poverty and economic servitude. With the collective ownership of the tools of industry and a scientific organization of industry, two or three hours of agreeable work would suffice to supply the needs of all. Under such a system, leisure and opportunity would be secured to all for the development of the faculties and the beautification of the environment. With the physical necessities thus secured, time could and would be devoted to higher things—to living instead of mere struggling to live. Thus for the first time in history the higher faculties would have full play and the real meaning and aim of life would be attained.

Socialism, then, would furnish the environment wherein men could seek and attain the meaning of life—human happiness. Under Socialism men would realize the solidarity of human interests, and that life is of value by as much as it touches other lives. Individual happiness is thus involved in the happiness of all—no one can be good, and true, and noble, alone. By as much as a man becomes anything that he ought to be, by just so much as he is of service to his fellow men. As some one wittily said, "It is not enough for a man to be good; he must be good for something." And being good for something means entering into the life of some one else, being of service to others. To be men and women, then, in the highest sense of the word, we must be helpers of our fellows. We are so bound together, so linked in with our fellow men, that we are one race; that we can not shake off the obligation of being helpful toward others without abandoning our own souls.

The attainment of this end, however, is thwarted by the present competitive system of industry. The system is one of antagonisms, in which the interests of every man are set against the interests of every other man. Under such a system true altruism is impossible. We can not expect men to serve their fellows when such service is injurious to themselves. Socialism furnishes the only environment conducive to the higher life. It would make the interests of one

identical with the interests of all. Under Socialism no one could serve his own interests without serving the interest of others, or injure others without injuring himself. Socialism would realize the solidarity of humanity—the Brotherhood of Man. It is only in this higher economic state that life's aims and meaning can be fully realized.

What a society this would be, one of universal brotherhood, of identity of human interests. What a contrast with the present inequalities of the butterfly life of the rich on the one hand, and the sordidness of the slums on the other. No true life can be lived in such conditions. Socialism will forever eliminate these shams which are part and parcel of the shabbiness and sordidness of our modern commercial life. Classes and castes result from economic advantage. Class divisions produce overbearing conceit of wealth and the cringing servility of poverty. Both are detestable, but will remain as long as present conditions remain. What a transformation when all this is relegated to the past and we have a society of social equals, of social fellowship, and enjoyments.

This sordid commercialism has so perverted life's ideals that even those who have secured the mean's of livelihood do not devote themselves to the higher life. Their partaking of the spoils of the present system has obscured the real aim and meaning of life itself. This class desires success, and to succeed one must resort to the necessary means. This, as is well stated in David Harum, is, "Do to the other fellow as he would like to do to you, only do it first." Competition is the root of the evil. But this obstacle to progress will not always remain. Competition will be supplanted by co-operation, and humanity will then go forward by leaps and bounds.

I am a Socialist, then, because, as a clergyman, I am laboring to bring in the Kingdom of Heaven on earth, and I find that the conditions which Socialism would establish are necessary to the full realization of this ideal.—Christian Socialist.

Russian Extradition

No Alliance With the Uncivilized Government. (From The Public, Chicago.)

Is it little wonder that Raymond Robins lifted his audience to the highest pitch of enthusiasm at the political refugee defense meeting in Chicago on the 29th, when he said:

"There is a very powerful influence in this country that would desire the extradition to Russia of Rudovitz. These are individual bankers that own bonds of the Russian government floated in this free land of ours. I hope that the bankers in this country when they clip the coupons of their Russian bonds realize that they are clipping the blood and the earnings of thousands of human beings suffering under the bloody despotism of the Czar. Every man in Russia who is not a rerevolutionist is a traitor to the cause of human freedom, and no man in America is in sympathy with the Czar of Russia who is not also a traitor to human freedom. I denounce that government and denounce that Czar in the language of one of Russia's greatest men, Tolstoy, who denounced Russian rule as 'a government by execution and murder.'"

Ex-Mayor Dunne, who presided on this occasion, was right in presenting the matter judicially. After saying that—Oppression is most often the mother of insurrection and rebellion, and the child is always bathed in blood. This country had such a bloody birth, and the life of many a tory and rebel was snuffed out in open battle. We have read in recent years and months of such insurrections and revolts in Russia. With the right or wrong of these insurrections we have naught to do, but we know that lives have been numerous sacrificed on both sides of the controversy. These catastrophes were political homicides incidental to internecine warfare. We deplore and regret them, but after the smoke of the conflict has cleared away those who have fled from the fields of death and escaped to our shores should be allowed, under the policy which prevails among progressive nations, the right of sanctuary and safe-keeping—he continued:

I know little of the merits of the Rudovitz case. If he be charged with the commission of a political offense he should not be extradited. If he be charged in good faith with the commission of a non-political crime of heinous character he should be extradited, but if he is charged with a non-political crime with the sinister design of getting him into the custody of the Russian government so as to enable it to wreak vengeance upon him because of a political crime, this government should firmly refuse to be a party to such duplicity.

But while that distinction which Mayor Dunne made between extradition for crime and extradition for political vengeance is perfectly sound, as applied to civilized governments, it may be fairly questioned with reference to Russia under its present uncivilized government. We behold in these Russian extradition cases what seems like a systematic effort to bring our government into co-operation with the oligarchy of Russia in a bloody crusade against patriotic Russians. We are asked to give up to the merciless and lawless government of the Czar men whose offenses are that they have defied the despotic authority and resisted its licensed assassins. What matters it that this is demanded of us under pretense of extradition for crime? It is a shame upon us that we have any extradition treaty at all with the lawless Russian oligarchy. If our criminals escape to Russia, let them go. What punishment could we inflict that would be worse than exile to a country so despotically ruled? If the Russian oligarchy seek their escaped criminals here, let us tell them that we surrender no man—not even a criminal—to the vengeance of barbarians. This ought to be our attitude, even if no political considerations were involved. It is all the more important, if a treaty for criminal extradition is abused for the purpose of making Russian patriotism an international crime, and dragging Russian patriots from the shores of America to the scaffolds of the Czar. As a refuse for the world's patriots (noble or peasant) our country should be inviolable. It used to be so, and it should remain. The Russian patriot whom the Czar can not seize with his own authority, he should not be allowed to seize with the aid of our authority. Where he can not pursue boldly with swords and guns he must not pursue treacherously under cover of extradition treaty and with the co-operation of Federal officials.

BROADCLOTH ANARCHISTS.

Clay Herrick Says Man Who Picks 1,000 Pockets Is One to Be Feared.

"The Field for the Institute Men in Politics" was the topic of the address of Clay Herrick of Cleveland, manager of the Brooklyn branch of the Cleveland Trust Co., before the St. Louis Chapter of the American Institute of Banking, Tuesday night.

He defended "muckrakers," and said the party to be feared now was the anarchist who wears broadcloth, speaks gentle words, goes to church every Sunday, leads the prayer meetings, gives to the missions, endows universities, libraries and hospitals, corrupts the courts, picks a thousand pockets, instead of one, and, under the cloak of respectability, treats law and authority with the utmost contempt.

Among his concluding remarks were: "The result of the election is being interpreted by the standpatters as a triumph for their policies. As a matter of fact, the election settled none of these questions, for both parties were committed to reform.

"The Republican party has obligated itself to a revision of the tariff—a revision downward, as Mr. Taft affirms and every honest man knows—but already there are

ample indications that the crowd of graft does not mean to keep the pledge."

The above was taken from the St. Louis Times of Dec. 9. It was not intended to let everybody know it, but the "infant journal" gave it. Had the same thing been said by a "soap box" orator" on the street corners a riot call would be given and a howl in the papers that religion was opposed and the church endangered, but "in closed quarters" the "broadcloth anarchists" like Festus J. Wade, D. R. Francis, A. D. Brown et al simply "listen and laugh." They know that it is only when the people act that their calling is in danger, and, therefore, while they hear the truth occasionally, they realize if they pay their preachers to teach the people it is "God's will" for them to suffer, the victims will endure patiently.

The only disturbing thought is, some day the people will awake and these "broadcloth anarchists" will have to work instead of rob. JOSEPH T. TARRAB.

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

Contains a complete stenographic report of the proceedings of the entire session. It presents the entire argument upon every question that was discussed. It is handsomely and durably bound and contains a complete alphabetical index. Fifty cents per copy; no reduction in quantities.

Local St. Louis Has a Few More Campaign Printing Bills to pay. Comrades in the ward clubs and friends outside will please take notice. Our modest city secretary-treasurer, at "No. 212," will gratefully receipt for any contribution. The quicker the better. We are on the eve of another campaign.

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STUDIES IN SOCIALISM

THE MISSION of the WORKING CLASS

By REV. CHAS. H. VAIL.

II.

In the beginning of this era there was individual ownership of social tools. But as machinery developed and the wastes of competition necessitated the massing of large capital that production might be cheapened and rivals undersold, it has been more and more difficult for the individual capitalist to furnish the requisite means, and so the joint stock company arose.

From the individual ownership of social tools, then, we pass to the next stage—the joint-stock or corporation ownership of social tools.

The origin of the joint stock company completed the evolution of the individual capitalist. We have seen how at first he was a manual laborer working with his men, but the possession of a little capital raised him above manual labor and he became a mental laborer, a manager, who received wages of superintendence. But the possession of more capital raised him above even the laborer of direction and he handed this function over to an hired employe; thus becoming a mere interest receiver or profit monger. When the corporation entered industry the two functions of manager of industry and owner of tools became divorced.

The capitalists united in a joint stock company do not pretend to labor, but hire a manager, in whose hands they place their capital, and whose business it is to make profits for the stockholders. The whole capitalist class, as such, have thus become superfluous, the services previously performed by them being handed over to hired managers. If the capitalists should take it into their heads to emigrate to Europe or the moon, industry would go on just the same, for industry is today socially organized from the bottom to the top. The capitalist today is purely a useless organ in production, and being such he must disappear. In economics, as in biology, as soon as an organ becomes useless it is eliminated.

The next phase of this development was the union of these companies into a trust. The appearance of the trust upon the industrial horizon is the most significant phenomena of the present day.

In New Jersey—the little state which has the honor of doing so much for Socialism by aiding in the trustification of industry—there are incorporated 4,495 companies, aggregating a capital of about \$1,400,000,000, nearly all of which are trusts in the now most popular sense of the word; that is, combinations having for their object the monopoly of a certain product of industry, public service, or valuable mines, real estate, water power, etc. The New York Journal of Commerce, a recognized authority on matters commercial, makes the statement that the trusts now control 90 per cent of the capital which the census of 1890 showed as the total invested in manufacturing enterprises.

This gradual development of competing industries into monopolies is destined, at no distant future, to realize the ideal for which we labor. One who understands the causes which have led to the substitution of combination for competition, well knows the impossibility of ever returning to the latter. The choice must be made between monopoly under private control and monopoly under public control, for monopoly in some form is bound to obtain. As the corporation is more powerful than the individual, so the trust is more powerful than the corporation. Concentration in one industry necessitates concentration in all. The efficiency of capital in large masses is what has been called the law of industrial gravitation. Associated capital and machinery are necessary to effective and economical production. The return to the days of competition and small things would constitute a reversal of all progress. Nothing can be more visionary than the free competition of fifty years ago. That condition has been buried in the same grave with the stage coaches, sickles, hand flails and tallow dips. To restore the era of "free competition" we would have to destroy all modern machinery, factories and stores, imprison all inventors and punish progressiveness with instant death. As day follows night, so monopoly follows competition. The death of hand labor meant the death of the old competitive system. As soon as we passed into the era of social organized labor it was but a question of time when monopoly would rule the day. The business of the future must be done by organized capital; it is the only way the needs of the people can be met.

The question is, Shall we have organized capital in the hands of the individuals, or in the hands of society? The choice is not between competition and combination, for the former is rapidly disappearing. Combination either of the few or many is inevitable. Combination is the socialistic way of doing business; competition is the individualistic way.

Industry, then, has successfully passed from the handicraft stage of production into the era of manufactures, and from thence into modern mechanical industry, and this era has evolved into the corporate or joint stock stage, and is now rapidly taking on the form of monopoly. But this monopolistic stage, which has been entered, is not the end, for as individuals have combined into corporations, and corporations into trusts, so trusts will combine into a Co-operative Commonwealth. This being logical is inevitable. In economic evolution there is no retrogression. It is only in universal combination that a complete consummation can be attained. Trusts must combine into the great trust—the nation. There is no more possibility of our re-entering any of the past eras of production from which we have evolved than there is of the butterfly re-entering the chrysalis. The stage of handicraft and manufacturing, and even the competitive stage of modern industry has passed, or is rapidly passing into innocuous desuetude. As slavery gave way to feudalism and feudalism to capitalism, so capitalism must give way to Socialism. But everything in its order, first the blade, then the ear, and after that the full corn in the ear.

The trusts of industrial evolution are now reaped by the few. The trust is Socialism for the few at the expense of the many. What we want is Socialism for all at the expense of none. The trust utilizes the methods of Socialism—combination, co-operation and co-ordination—to get the best results from man and nature without the Socialist aim and spirit. Every trust virtually admits the truth of Socialist charges, that competition is wasteful and that by combination the cost of production is greatly reduced and harmony restored to the industrial realm. The only solution of the problem is that which has been pointed out—the socialism of the trust, that the benefits now monopolized by the few may become the inheritance of all. The choice must be between plutocratic Socialism and democratic Socialism.

The development of the trust is a great annoyance to the middle class of small producers and distributors, and so we find them raising a hue and cry about the tyranny of the trust. Why is this? It is because they belong to the competitive stage of modern industry, which stage is fast being supplanted by the monopolistic, and as a result they are being forced into bankruptcy. The trust, which is the logical sequence of the competitive system, is the great labor-displacing machine of the big capitalist. Of the 14,000 failures annually 87 per cent are those whose capital was \$5,000 or less, and 9 per cent those whose capital was over \$5,000, but less than \$20,000.

Consequently of the total failures only about 4 per cent have a capital in excess of \$20,000.

But this is not all. We are told that of the 1,168,343 firms doing business in the United States and Canada in 1897 233,332 either failed or wound up their affairs after losing their last dollar. At this rate it would take but about five years to wipe out the existence of the whole middle class were there not an equal number standing ready to invest their small earnings or inheritance in middle class enterprises. But the supply is not inexhaustible. The wealth of these aspirants of bankruptcy will soon be absorbed by the plutocracy and then society will be divided into two classes—a few hundred prodigiously wealthy families on the one side and the great mass of proletarians on the other.

The middle class reads its own doom in the concentration of wealth in the hands of the few. It is nearing the breakers. The field of production is nearly closed, and the men of means, having nowhere else to invest their increasing wealth, are now beginning to invade the field of distribution, and the small store will, in a few years, be as scarce as the small factory is now.

Let us not be deceived by statistics here. There was an apparent growth of the middle class from 1880 to 1890; a growth in quantity, but a decrease in quality. Those entering the mercantile middle class were not attracted there by any enlargement of its field of opportunities; they were driven there by the closing up of other avenues of employment and enter only to feed the fire of bankruptcy. Driven from the field of production, they enter the mercantile body only as a halting place on their way to commercial death. This very phenomenon is a symptom of the approaching collapse. As before pointed out, concentration in this field has been delayed, but the time has now come when it will go forward with alacrity as the other fields for investment are being closed. The statistics of 1900 will undoubtedly show a rapid decrease in the number of the middle class. Is it any wonder, then, that the middle class should raise a cry of protest against this concentration when it sees its special privileges vanishing before the approaching trustification of industry?

Its protest, however, is not in behalf of the laboring class, but in behalf of its own existence. Its cry is not against the exploiting system of production, but against the new capitalism, represented by plutocracy, becoming the sole exploited. The middle class does not object to some riding on the backs of others, it only objects to being the party ridden. The old capitalism cries out against the new, because it feels the iron heel of capitalistic oppression.

Their opposition to progress, however, is about as futile as the opposition of the laborers to the introduction of new machinery. The laborers were blind to the benefits of machinery because they saw in it only an instrument of oppression, and their strength was wasted in an endeavor to force a return to the Handicraft Stage of production. The same is true today of the middle class. They are ending their energies toward the dissolution of the trust system, not realizing that the trust is a natural product of industrial evolution. The solution of the problem for both the laboring class and the middle class is not in endeavoring to destroy machinery and the trust, but in their collective ownership and control.

(To be continued.)

EMBLEM OF JUSTICE.

A Clergyman Pays Noble Tribute to the Union Label.

It is a pleasure to reproduce the following noble tribute to the union label by a Baltimore clergyman. Here is what he said:

"What can be more sacred, more holy or more deserving of the reverence of men or of the angels than the union label, which signifies that human life has been more highly valued in the production of human commodities than the mere profits sought for by greed?"

"The label is an emblem of justice, of fraternity, of humanity. When you find a label on a garment, or box of cigars, or loaf of bread, or a piece of printing you can be sure that neither was made in a sweatshop, that no little children's fingers were compelled to sew or sort the tobacco in the hours of night intended for childish sleep. When you see this label on any commodity you can buy it with a clear conscience, knowing that in doing so you are not becoming a partner in an institution that degrades humanity to private profit. You can sleep soundly and not be worried with thoughts of typhus fever or smallpox or leprosy, which are so often scattered broadcast from Chinese opium joints, penitentiary convicts' cells and tenement sweatshops, where the most degraded specimens of humanity put their life's blood into marketable goods, from which the poor, unsuspecting public suffers all manner of foul and loathsome diseases.

"The union label is a religious emblem. It is a religious act to buy the goods to which this label is attached—an act blessed on earth and honored in heaven; while it is a sin to buy a cigar, a piece of clothing, a pair of shoes or a loaf of bread without this label, for then you do not know but you are building up the business of some heartless tyrant, who is extracting a fortune from the drudgery and degradation of his fellows at the risk of public health.

"God bless the label! And I hope that all of you as you leave this house tonight will carry away indelibly impressed upon your minds the picture of the union label surrounded by angels and that you will always know that the favorite banner in heaven represents justice to labor, fresh air and sunshine and healthful conditions to those who toil and the truth that human life is of gold."

ANCIENT SOCIETY.

There is just one American who is recognized by the universities of Europe as one of the world's greatest scientists. That American is Lewis H. Morgan, and his title to greatness is found in a book first published thirty years ago. Its title is:

Ancient Society; or Researches in the Lines of Human Progress; From Savagery Through Barbarism to Civilization.

It is the classic statement of a long series of vitally important facts without which no intelligent discussion of the "Woman Question" is possible. It traces the successive forms of marriage that have existed, each corresponding to a certain industrial stage. It proves that the laws governing the relations of the sexes have constantly been changing in response to industrial changes, and thus explains why it is that they are changing still. It shows the historical reason for the "double standard of morals" for men and women, over which amiable reformers have wailed in vain. It points the way to a cleaner, freer, happier life for women in the future, through the triumph of the working class. All this is shown indirectly through historical facts; the reader is left to draw his own conclusions.

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THOMAS McGRADY'S LAST WILL.

This Is What His Pamphlet On "The Catholic Church and Socialism" May Justly Be Called.



One of the best (if not THE best!) pamphlets written by Rev. Thomas McGrady is "The Catholic Church and Socialism." It is an eye-opener. It is his last will, if we may call it so, for it was written in July 1907, only a few months before his death. It is a presentation of facts, free of any tendency of ill feeling or abuse. Hundreds of thousands of copies of this valuable little pamphlet should be circulated. It is equally instructive to Socialists and non-Socialists. The pamphlet contains an introductory comment by Comrade Eugene V. Debs, and introductory notes by the editor of The Arena, who first published the article in July, 1907.

It was when Comrade Debs had just handed the copy of his comment to the printer, to be set up for this edition of the pamphlet, that he received the sad news of the sudden death of the brave comrade and friend Thomas McGrady. This makes the little pamphlet only more valuable.

The retail price of the pamphlet "The Catholic Church and Socialism" is advertised as 10 cents; but we have made special arrangements whereby we are in a position to sell it for 5 cents a copy, and mail it to any address, postage prepaid. Read it! It is good! Labor Book Department, 212 S. Fourth St., St. Louis, Mo.

Convention Proceedings.

The stenographic report of the last national convention is now printed and ready for distribution. This is a document that every Socialist will want. It contains the entire argument made upon all questions that come before the convention and is of great value for reference purposes. The book is handsomely and durably bound and contains a complete alphabetical index. The price is 50c per copy; no reduction in quantities. Order direct from J. Mallon Barnes, 180 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

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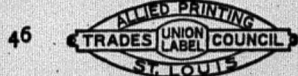
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| 1888 | 2,000 |
| 1896 | 36,000 |
| 1900 | 122,000 |
| 1904 | 408,000 |

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

THE CAMPAIGN IS ON

The St. Louis comrades have opened another important campaign. An excellent platform has been adopted and a full ticket nominated for next spring's municipal campaign. A better Socialist ticket could hardly have been nominated. Most of the men nominated are well known in the local Socialist and labor union movement and deserve the full support of every citizen who is really in favor of bringing about the much needed improvements and reforms in our municipal affairs.

Our platform is a splendid document and it is up to our comrades and friends to get it into the hands of every citizen of St. Louis. It touches upon all the vital municipal issues of the day and will do much to enlighten the people of this community on the many important and live problems which this municipality will have to face and solve within the near future.

This campaign must be fought in the wards, in the precincts, in the homes. Every comrade must remember this fact. We have to deal with local conditions and local problems that affect our homes, our health and lives, the welfare of our women and children and of the entire commonwealth.

THE RUDOWITZ CASE

What business has Uncle Sam to lickspittle with the bloodiest tyrants on the face of the earth?

Nations have rights which other nations must respect. Governments form alliances and sign treaties and agreements with other governments for mutual protection. The people of one continent extend the hand of brotherhood across the sea to greet the people there and strengthen the ties of friendship.

When, in January, 1905, the Russian people assembled on the Newsky Prospect in St. Petersburg to petition the Czar for political freedom, they had the sympathy of the world on their side. And when the cowardly wretch on the Muscovite throne ordered his Cossacks to give the liberty-loving people on the Newa's icy river front a "Bloody Sunday," the civilized world rose in indignation against that outrageous, murderous work of Czar Nicholas and his Camarilla.

For about two years Russia's noble youth fought heroically for freedom's cause, for the cause of humanity. Men and women, young boys and girls, mere children, sacrificed their lives, their homes, their all for the one great idea—freedom!

The Czar "granted" a constitution, and fled like a real, miserable wretch.

What has happened since is well known. The black reaction reigns supreme. Czarism acts like the hyena in the graveyard. In the vain attempt to re-erect his throne on the dead bodies of Russian men, women and children, Czar Nicholas appeals to Uncle Sam for assistance in his bloody work.

Uncle Sam, honest old man, protector of human freedom the world over, will you shake hands with the Muscovite ruler? Will you soil your hands of humanity with the lifeblood of the heroes of the Russian Revolution by shaking the blood-stained paws of the Russian bear?

No, you will not do it!

No, you can not do it!

Will you permit the Czar's hangmen to drag young Rudowitz from Chicago to the torture chambers of Czar Nicholas?

Dare you do it without sacrificing forever the very principle upon which this Republic is founded?

Remember the days when a King George was trying to get into his hands the noble sons of the American Revolution: Patrick Henry, Thomas Paine and a thousand others.

Rudowitz and Pouden shall not be murdered! The American people will not permit it.

Read Up On Socialism and the Labor Problem. Get Some pamphlets and books at the Labor Book Department. From the A B C pamphlets to the scientific works of Marx and Engels, anything you want.

SOUND PROGRESS

We are now in a position to make comparisons between the Socialist vote of the last three presidential elections.

We compare the vote by states. The figures of 1900, 1904 and 1908 present a chance for interesting study of the growth of the Socialist Party movement. Some of the figures given in the table below are not official, but will not make any material change in the totals.

The feature of the table below is the straight Socialist Party vote of 1904, which had never before been figured up and published. To secure this straight Socialist vote we took the gubernatorial vote of 1904, and in states where no governor was to be elected that year we took the gubernatorial vote of 1905, and in one or two instances that of 1906. Where no gubernatorial vote could be had we took the total congressional vote of the state. For all of the leading states the 1904 vote for governor is official, and only for a few of the smaller states did we fail to secure the official figures.

| State. | Debs Vote in 1900. | Gubernatorial or Cong. vote in 1904. | Debs Vote in 1904. | Debs Vote in 1908. |
|---|--------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Alabama | 928 | 389 | 853 | 1,347 |
| Arizona | | *2,076 | 2,076 | 1,912 |
| Arkansas | 27 | 1,364 | 1,816 | 5,842 |
| California | 7,572 | 21,642 | 29,534 | 28,659 |
| Colorado | 654 | 2,614 | 4,304 | 7,974 |
| Connecticut | 1,029 | 4,390 | 4,543 | 5,113 |
| Delaware | 57 | 149 | 146 | 240 |
| Florida | 601 | 2,460 | 2,337 | 3,747 |
| Georgia | | 98 | 197 | 584 |
| Idaho | | 4,000 | 4,944 | 6,305 |
| Illinois | 9,687 | 59,062 | 69,225 | 39,711 |
| Indiana | 2,374 | 10,991 | 12,013 | 13,476 |
| Iowa | 2,742 | 6,479 | 11,847 | 8,287 |
| Kansas | 1,605 | 12,101 | 15,494 | 12,420 |
| Kentucky | 760 | 2,044 | 3,602 | 4,060 |
| Louisiana | | 995 | 995 | 2,538 |
| Maine | 878 | 1,553 | 2,101 | 1,758 |
| Maryland | | 1,302 | 2,247 | 1,758 |
| Massachusetts | 9,607 | 11,591 | 13,604 | 10,778 |
| Michigan | 2,826 | 6,170 | 8,941 | *8,941 |
| Minnesota | 1,329 | 5,006 | 11,692 | 14,471 |
| Mississippi | | 393 | 393 | 1,048 |
| Missouri | 6,139 | 11,031 | 12,909 | 15,398 |
| Montana | 708 | 3,431 | 5,676 | 5,855 |
| Nebraska | 823 | 5,122 | 7,412 | 3,524 |
| Nevada | | 815 | 925 | 2,029 |
| New Hampshire | 790 | 1,011 | 1,090 | 1,299 |
| New Jersey | 4,609 | 8,851 | 9,587 | 10,249 |
| New Mexico | | | | 1,046 |
| New York | 12,869 | 36,257 | 36,883 | 38,448 |
| North Carolina | | 109 | 124 | 345 |
| North Dakota | 518 | 1,760 | 2,005 | 2,405 |
| Ohio | 4,847 | 17,795 | 36,260 | 33,795 |
| Oklahoma | | 4,443 | 4,443 | 21,752 |
| Oregon | 1,494 | 3,711 | 7,619 | 7,430 |
| Pennsylvania | 4,831 | 15,169 | 21,863 | 33,913 |
| Rhode Island | | 364 | 956 | 1,295 |
| South Carolina | | 19 | 22 | 101 |
| South Dakota | 176 | 3,028 | 3,138 | 2,846 |
| Tennessee | 374 | 1,109 | 1,354 | 1,878 |
| Texas | 162 | 2,645 | 2,791 | 7,870 |
| Utah | 717 | 4,892 | 5,767 | 4,895 |
| Virginia | 145 | 218 | 218 | 255 |
| Washington | 1,998 | 7,420 | 10,023 | 14,177 |
| West Virginia | 219 | 1,279 | 1,572 | 3,676 |
| Wisconsin | 7,095 | 24,116 | 28,240 | 28,146 |
| Wyoming | 25 | 816 | 1,077 | 1,715 |
| Totals | 91,215 | 313,996 | 402,286 | 425,410 |
| Total Debs vote in 1900 | 91,215 | | | |
| Total Debs vote in 1904 | | 402,286 | | |
| Gubernatorial or Congressional vote in 1904 | | 313,996 | | |
| Total Debs vote in 1908 | | | 425,410 | |

Special attention must be called to the difference of about 88,000 between the Debs vote of 1904 and the straight Socialist vote of the same year. Even if we make further liberal allowance for possible errors in the unofficially reported or estimated straight vote, the Debs vote of 1904 exceeded the straight Socialist vote by over 75,000.

No matter how we may figure, the straight Socialist vote of 1904 did not reach over 325,000.

Keep this in your mind! The 80,000 or more people who voted for Debs and against the rest of the Socialist ticket were no doubt anti-Parker Democrats.

In 1908 the situation was reversed. Radical and socialistically inclined workmen were induced to vote for Bryan. It would be folly to underestimate the political activity of Samuel Gompers and his Executive Board in behalf of Bryan and the Democratic ticket.

Debs in 1908 polled the straight Socialist vote and no more. In some states, as for instance in Massachusetts and Wisconsin, he ran several thousand votes behind the ticket. The 425,410 Debs votes of 1908 represent the straight Socialist vote.

Now compare 1908 with 1904 and you will find an increase in the straight Socialist vote of over **One Hundred Thousand**.

Then compare further:

1900—91,215 Socialist votes.

1904—313,996 Socialist votes.

1908—425,410 Socialist votes.

This is sound progress. It is the progress of a sound Socialist Party movement. It is the progress of eight short years that the Socialist movement in no other country was yet able to show.

We have placed the solid foundation of the structure. Now let us continue the building work. It is hard work, but work which is absolutely essential to make a real Socialist movement.

P. S. The above editorial had already been in type when we saw the official vote published in Wednesday morning's daily papers. According to the official figures, we did even better, for Debs is credited with 448,471 votes. This means an increase of 45,368 over the Debs vote of 1904, and an increase of at least 125,000 over the straight Socialist vote of 1904.

We are well pleased with the result of the November elections. As solid as a rock stands the Socialist Party as the third party in the national political arena.

The total shows the following votes cast: Taft (Republican), 7,637,676; Bryan (Democrat), 6,393,182; Debs (Socialist), 448,471; Chafin (Prohibition), 241,252; Hisgen (Independence), 83,186; Watson (Populist), 38,871; Gilhaus (Socialist Labor), 15,421. Total for all candidates, 14,852,239.

This grand total exceeds by 1,341,531 the total number of votes cast in the presidential election of 1904, when the grand total was 13,510,708.

Compared with that election, the candidates of the Republican, Democrat and Socialist parties increased their vote this year. The reverse is true of the candidates of the Prohibition, Populist and So-

cialist Labor parties. The Independence party did not figure in the presidential election of four years ago.

The biggest difference in the party vote is shown in an increase for Bryan of 1,315,211 over the total vote cast in 1904 for Alton B. Parker, the Democratic candidate. Taft received 14,190 votes more than were polled for President Roosevelt in 1904, and Debs ran 45,368 ahead of his predecessor on the Socialist ticket. The heaviest loss is shown by the Populists, who with the same candidate registered 83,312 votes less this year than in 1904, when their total was 117,183.

The Prohibitionist candidate, Chafin, ran 17,284 votes behind the 1904 mark of his party, and Gilhaus, the Socialist Labor candidate, received only about 50 per cent of the vote given to Corrigan, which was 31,249, in the previous presidential race.

New York (870,070), Pennsylvania (745,779) and Illinois (620,932) gave Taft the greatest number of votes among the states, while as to Bryan, the order was: New York, 667,468; Ohio (502,721) and Illinois (450,810).

The votes cast for Taft and Bryan were almost identical in number in two states, namely, Maryland and Nevada. In the first mentioned Taft received 111,253 votes and Bryan 111,117, and in the other 10,214 and 10,655 respectively.

Debs received his largest vote in Pennsylvania, 39,913; Illinois, 39,711 and New York 38,451. Delaware gave him 75 votes. Michigan increased its Socialist vote by 3,000 over 1904, having polled 11,527 votes. In the above table we give the estimate only, because official figures were not yet at hand.

How the Republicans Did the Work in the Rural Districts.

Mr. Joseph Langhardt, one of the leading German-American citizens of St. Genevieve, Mo., called at the office of St. Louis Labor last Monday and informed the editor of some of the "fine political work" done by the Republicans during the last presidential campaign. Mr. Langhardt stated that two days before election the Republicans circulated the news in St. Genevieve that the St. Louis Socialists had endorsed Hadley for Governor, and that they had lined up with the German-American Alliance. It was not until after November 3 that the people had a chance to see the political trick. Mr. Langhardt said many citizens could hardly believe that the St. Louis Socialists would go into such an alleged deal, but the time was too short to investigate and ascertain the facts.

ST. LOUIS CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR UNION

PRESIDENT: OWEN MILLER... SECRETARY: DAVE KREYLING.
HEADQUARTERS:..... 3535 PINE STREET.

St. Louis Central Body Takes Energetic Steps to Push the Union Label Propaganda.

At last Sunday's meeting of the Central Trades & Labor Union the Union Label question was thoroughly discussed and a motion proposing the election of a "Label Trades Section" was adopted, after several other recommendations had been rejected because of their alleged impracticability. The committee on by-laws was instructed to make the necessary constitutional changes. Complaints from the Picture Show Operators' Union against Electrical Workers' Union were referred to the Executive Board. In the case of grievances from six brewery foremen against Brewers' and Maltsters' Union No. 6 the Arbitration Committee decided in favor of the Union. The delegates from the Iron Workers were seated.

It was reported that the Equity Exchange has been reorganized, with headquarters at No. 202 North Main street.

Miss Hannah Hennessy, in the name of the Women's Trades Union League, asked for the indorsement of a proposed bill which will be submitted to the State Legislature, according to which women and girls shall not be employed in industrial or commercial pursuits before 5 a. m. or after 10 p. m. The daily hours of labor shall not exceed 9 hours, and no woman or girl shall work more than 54 hours a week.

Delegate Murray submitted his report as delegate to the Denver A. F. of L. convention, which was received and a vote of thanks tendered him for his services.

After some debate it was decided to buy 250 copies of the A. F. of L. convention reports.

Comrade Julius Bitterlich, Sr., Dead.

One of the oldest Socialists of St. Louis, Comrade Julius Bitterlich, died last Sunday evening at 7 o'clock at the family residence, 3617 Missouri avenue. Comrade Bitterlich reached the age of 76 years 5 months and 5 days. The funeral took place last Wednesday afternoon, at the Missouri Crematory. Comrade Dr. Emil Simon delivered a short funeral oration at the house, while Comrade G. A. Hoehn spoke at the Crematory. Comrade Bitterlich came to St. Louis during the stormy days of the Civil War, and has been connected with the movement for over twenty years. He was for years a most active worker until old age compelled him to take a back seat. He was a member of the Tenth Ward Club. He leaves six children: Sophie (Mrs. John Zach), Julius, Otto, Hattie (Mrs. Bloreck), Max and Herman. His wife, Mrs. Sophie Bitterlich, died in July, 1896, two months after the tornado.

Municipal Failures in Electric Lighting.

At the present moment Chicago is referred to by the plutocratic press as having made a failure of municipal electric lighting. It isn't true. But that makes no difference; it's "a good enough Morgan" till after the grab. The misrepresentation means no more than the Commonwealth Edison Co., which is "in cahoots" with the Busse-Sullivan bi-partisan machine, which wants a monopoly contract to furnish all the electric power for the city of Chicago. The first step necessary to that end was some kind of deceitful report showing that municipal service is expensive. Hence this misrepresentation which is being exploited all over the country. These reports of municipal failure are usually made in behalf of private monopolies and not in the public interest. The Chicago instance is a case in point.—The Public.

Ticket Holders.

All comrades holding any tickets for the Armory meeting, the September picnic and also the July picnic are urgently requested to return them at once. While there are comparatively few holders yet to hear from, nevertheless their neglect prevents the final accounting of the treasurer to the auditing committee for these affairs. There are quite a number of September tickets still to be heard from, and which were sent by the Fish Pond Committee in batches of five to the wives of active party members. Please try and account for your tickets within the next week.

L. E. HILDEBRAND, Secretary-Treasurer.

Millions of Workmen Out of a Job and Wages Cut Everywhere, the Republican and Democratic trust kings continue to raise the price of food-stuffs to exorbitant proportions and make it practically imperative on the workman's family to discontinue eating meat and other "luxuries."

Latest News From the Field of Organized Labor

Capitalist Newspaperdom What Journalism Pays.

"What Journalism Pays." Under this heading The Mirror recently publishes a letter from a local newspaper man, which may also interest our readers. We publish the letter in full:

Journalism is its own reward. It is not even analogous to the ministry of God, whereas there are three ditors in St. Louis who receive \$5,000 a year; there are five ministers whose salary exceeds \$8,000—plus perquisites, such as fees, house rent and gifts from admiring members of their congregations.

A young lawyer whose pleasant manner and constant service-ability endeared him to a St. Louis judge was appointed one of the attorneys in a receivership. His only duty was to protect the interests of the concern in receivership against certain interveners. He had to make one argument before a master and having mistaken the date of this appearance he was unprepared. A \$20 a week reporter who was covering that court coached him half an hour before the master's sitting and, reciting practically verbatim what the reporter had told him to say, he sensationally impressed the master and all the attorneys interested. This service won him a fee of \$7,500 and a partnership in a first-class firm of lawyers.

The young lawyer advised the reporter to study law. That week the reporter became assistant city editor, salary \$22.50 per week, and, believing he was on the way to the top of journalism, gave up the law, for which he was ideally fitted.

Clear headed, keen, sober, industrious, a clever stylist, and a walking encyclopedia of political and general information, he has become managing editor of a western paper, salary \$55 per week. The lawyer owns a railroad and much else.

A journalist, who might claim with right that he had made two governors and destroyed a third, is a utility man on a Missouri paper, salary \$40. Once he interviewed a politician. The interview was not only denied, but the politician sued the paper. The judge who heard the case is noted for his cold honesty. He made a ruling which threw the case out of court and based it on belief in the reporter, although it was not possible for the defendant to corroborate the reporter by the testimony of any person, while the politician's followers stood ready to testify that the interview was wholly false.

The net earnings of each of the two leading newspapers of St. Louis exceed \$300,000 per year. Their business managers receive over \$10,000 a year, although these men are of no greater capacity and render no greater service than the business manager of the lesser St. Louis newspapers. One of these leading papers was nearly killed some years ago by bad editorial management, although its business manager of that period was notably better than anyone who has ever occupied a like office in St. Louis. That paper was redeemed by a change of editorial management, yet only one member of the staff received so much as \$5,000 a year for the service.

Is there any other business returning so great a profit which pays so small a measure of its earnings to the men who make it successful?
ONE OF THE GANG.

ORGANIZING THE COLORADO COAL MINERS.

It is said that the United Mine Workers of America are about to start an extensive campaign to unionize the southern Colorado coal fields. With the C. F. & I. and Victor Fuel Co. to buck against, they are taking a mighty big contract. They have practically failed once in this field and the W. F. M. have not had much better success.

Trying to unionize these coal fields is very much like pouring water into a gopher hole.

The two companies in control have an elaborate system of immigration agencies in southern Europe, which annually recruit thousands of the lowest specimens of humanity from that territory. These are sent to Pueblo and from here are distributed throughout the southern Colorado field. The majority of these people are ignorant to the last degree, absolutely under the domination of the padrone, or other person whose interest it is to keep them in practical slavery, and the union which tries to reach them is bumping its head against a stone wall. At a conservative estimate it has cost the Western Federation of Miners \$15 for each member obtained in this field, while the United Mine Workers have expended several hundred thousand dollars in the same territory and have practically not a member to show for it.—Pueblo Labor Review.

Railroaders Getting Together

General Federation Movement Endorsed by Switchmen's Journal.

At the recent A. F. of L. convention in Denver was born a railway employees' organization, to be known as the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labor.

The new organization received the unanimous indorsement of the convention.

The preamble states the purpose of the organization to be: The purpose of the department is to enhance the welfare of all railroad employees; to aid in more closely organizing all such employees, and seek to affiliate the unaffiliated with the American Federation of Labor; to further interest of employees by means of legislation, and to take such action as may be necessary to protect their interests.

H. B. Perham was elected chairman and P. J. Flannery secretary.

The following ten organizations comprise the Federation, and are represented by their respective presidents: H. B. Perham, Order of Railroad Telegraphers; P. J. Flannery, International Freight Handlers' Union; J. A. Franklin, Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of America; James O'Connell, International Association of Machinists; P. F. Richardson, International Association of Carworkers; J. J. Mockler, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths; Wilbur Braggins, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks; F. T. Hawley, Switchmen's Union of North America; A. B. Lowe, International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees; J. J. Sullivan, International Association of Steamfitters of America.

This step is certainly in the right direction, and if carried to a logical completion will mark the greatest progressive stride yet made in erecting bulwarks of protection for the various crafts combined.

But if this Federation does not make "the injury of one the injury of all," it is a farce, an aggregation of burlesquers. We mean that if one regiment attacks the enemy and the other nine rest on their guns while their comrades are being annihilated, those nine are traitors, and are in the last analysis deserters in time of war, and according to the rules of war should be taken out and shot.

Necessity has forced this step, and necessity will force further advancement in preparation for self-defense.

The editor of the Switchmen's Journal is in favor of an alliance that will declare there will be no strike unless we ALL strike. When such an alliance is formed there will be no more of the strike, provided we act with reason as our guide.

The Journal will keep a keen eye on the development of this new Federation, and if it does not show the proper militant spirit, will not hesitate in passing criticism.

Remember one thing, this Federation must put into practice "The injury to one is an injury to all."

Boycott of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co.

The W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. has returned the union stamp used

in its factories for years to the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, and began the manufacture of shoes without this label. The boot and shoe workers have notified Organized Labor throughout the country of the fact that the Douglas shoes will not bear the union stamp in the future.

Those Open Shop Apostles.

Some employers denounce unions and stand for the "open shop" and want to "run their own business." Some union men brag: "I have carried a card for fifteen years; I'll stick to the union;" and then go and buy scab cigars, shoes, etc., get shaved in a scab shop, and prefer a pair of overalls at 50 cents without the label because the retailer wants "to hold me up for 60 cents for a pair of label overalls." Of the two, give us the former.—Pueblo Labor Review.

Clergymen Propose to Form a Union.

Declaring that many Boston ministers are unable to support their families on the small salaries they receive and that several of them are forced to till the soil for a living, clergymen propose to form a union, says a dispatch from the "Hub." The proposed union is to be based on the same principles as those of Organized Labor and is intended to have the same sort of restrictive and protective features. There will be a clause covering a movement on the part of the clergy answering to the "strike" of the workmen, and there will also be a functionary of the nature of the walking delegate.

Assist Typographical Union in a Just Cause.

The two most noted rat publications in the country, the Delinquent and the Saturday Evening Post, are making great bids for patronage just at this time through flooding the country with advertisements of the holiday numbers of the magazines, and are seeking to increase their subscription lists for the new year by various schemes. The union men and their sympathizers should bear in mind, and impress upon the women of their families, that these publications are printed under non-union conditions, and that their printers were forced upon strike for the eight-hour day three years ago. Patronize union-made products in preference to all others.

How to Wipe Out Sweatshops.

There is just one method of wiping out the sweatshops, and that is to patronize the union label. The mother who insists that our label appear on the suits she buys for her little boy is doing her share toward preventing the boy of some other mother from being sentenced to a life of unrequited toil in a foul sweatshop, a tearless funeral and a grave in the potters' field. She is helping to give honest employment under fair conditions to an adult man or woman and to drive out the awful evil of child labor. If we could impress these facts upon the public mind with enough force we would soon drive out the sweatshops and have our children in the schools instead of the mills and tenement workshops.—Eight Hour Advocate.

Don't Fail to Support Union Label.

One of the ways by which the general labor movement may be strengthened is by patronage of union labeled products. A firm demand for the union labeled article in making purchases is a most effective way of overthrowing opposition to Organized Labor. The stronger that the organization may be made which mark their product with the union label, so much stronger becomes the general labor movement. It is well known that some employing concerns have actually developed patronage through the union label and when they become firmly established in the markets they reject the label, destroy the organization of their employes and reduce wages. It is a short cut for them to labor economy, but the way for the membership of Organized Labor and its friends to deal with such cases is to withdraw patronage from such concerns.—Motorman and Conductor.

KEEP UP THE AGITATION.

Just suppose that the 3,000,000 organized workmen of the country should resolve to purchase nothing but union-made goods. Don't you know that the demand created for fair products would soon result in the unionizing of all industries throughout the country? Let our royal trade unionists think this matter over, talk it in your weekly meetings, agitate it among the absentees, and make as much a demand for the label on all crafts as you do your own, and see what will be accomplished. Don't you know that if every union man asked for the label on everything he purchased the merchants would soon begin to sit up and take notice. Don't you believe that if this was kept up our merchants would soon begin to order nothing but union-made goods? Just let the brothers create the demand, and it will surely be supplied. Keep up the agitation.—Labor Clarion.

The Fight Against Douglas, the Shoe Man.

The sum of \$12,277.87 in back pay is to be paid over by the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., in accordance with decisions rendered last week by the Massachusetts State Board of Arbitration. This back pay consists of the difference existing between prices which have been paid during a long term pending the decision of the state board on the \$3.50 shoes. In a statement issued to the employes the company says: "Under the contract between the company and the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, the scale now fixed by the state board for the new grade of work on the \$3.50 shoes takes effect from the day it was introduced, Jan. 2, 1908, and the aggregate number of shoes which this decision applies to, made between Jan. 2 and Sept. 24, is 520,776 pairs. The aggregate extra amount payable for work under that decision is \$12,277.87." Remember that W. L. Douglas discontinued the use of the Union Stamp and act accordingly. Until further notice the Douglas shoes are Non-Union!

Union Plumbers' Home for Pueblo.

For two or three years the Plumbers and Steamfitters have been struggling with the establishment of a home for superannuated and disabled members, similar to the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs. Local No. 20 of this city has been putting forth every possible endeavor to locate the home in Pueblo, and have secured very favorable terms on the property known as the Fairmount Park Sanitarium—an ideal location and eminently suitable building. It is understood that the principal object of the visit of John R. Alpine, international president of the organization, to Pueblo at this time was the investigation of this location. From what can be learned in a semi-official way, he was very favorably impressed with Pueblo and it is believed his report will favor the location of the home at this point. The location and climatic conditions here are certainly the most favorable possible to obtain, and the plumbers can make no mistake in locating their home in Pueblo.

Mr. Van Cleave's Wild C. I. Ism Shown Up.

"Because the courts were enforcing the laws against the labor politicians, the latter demanded from Congress the privilege of being allowed to commit certain crimes. The policy of free riot, with incidental assassination, was halted by the injunctions which the fearless and honest United States judges granted. We object to their picketing and boycotting and to the maltreatment and murder to which these practices, often lead. The labor politicians demanded that Congress amend the Sherman act so as to give them a free hand to commit their crimes. If the lawmakers of all the states had seen the picketer as I have done, they would, promptly put him in the same category as the sneak thief or the bandit, and give him the same punishment. Very few of the boycotters or the picketers have the politeness of their fellow bandit who robbed the coaches in Yellow Stone Park recently. Their crime is of the same order as his. At least 90 per cent of the members of the American Federation of Labor are decent persons who are brought into evil practices through the teaching of their corrupt leaders." Commenting on the foregoing, the Dallas Laborer says: "The above excerpts are not from

the ravings of some irresponsible individual. They are a few choice bits culled from a magazine article by the head of the National Association of Manufacturers, James W. Van Cleave, president of the Buck Stove and Range Co., whose product was declared unfair by the American Federation of Labor, and for the recounting of which Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison are likely to be sent to jail. Undoubtedly the sane members of the Manufacturers' Association must appreciate these utterances of their worthy president.

Grand Chief Hannahan Pensioned.

John J. Hannahan is no longer Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. For twenty-three years he has been an official of the Brotherhood, and for the six years last past has been Grand Chief. The Columbus convention recently refused to elect him, and selected W. S. Carter to succeed him. In view of Hannahan's long service to the Brotherhood he was voted a pension of \$100 a month. A silly story has been started purporting to give the reason for Hannahan's retirement. The story is a slander on the Brotherhood. It is to the effect that Hannahan reached San Francisco on his wedding tour immediately after the earthquake and fire. At Oakland he was visited by a committee of employes of the Southern Pacific railroad, which requested him to order a strike, as they had been unable to secure an increase in wages as asked for. Hannahan refused the request, giving as his reason that the road had abandoned the carrying of freight and was then engaged in taking refugees out of the state. The committee insisted on a strike, but Hannahan was obdurate and clung to his decision. This started the feeling against him, which, however, was not strong enough to oust him at the last convention in Milwaukee. At the present convention charges of general unfitness for the position of Grand Master were made against him, resulting in his retirement. To charge the big-hearted fireman and enginemen with being willing to strike at such a time is cruel slander. The logical reason for Hannahan's retirement would seem to be that his long official service served to put him out of touch with the men engaged in active work.—Wage-Worker.

HOW EUROPE CARES FOR ITS UNEMPLOYED

The Principal Agency for Meeting Problems is
Work Bureaus--Are Classed as "Employable."

The Journeymen Bakers' and Confectioners' International Union recently issued this statement relative to the measures taken in Europe for the relief of the unemployed:

"In their treatment of the problem European countries usually recognize three general classes of unemployed—the employable, the unemployable and the vagrant, the incorrigible or more or less vicious. The principle agency everywhere for dealing with the employable is the employment bureau, private and public, but colonization and various efforts to get men 'back to the land' in their home countries are also important.

"Public employment bureaus in Germany have grown rapidly in the last twenty years in numbers and efficiency. In a recent year, for example, according to an official report, there were in Germany over 400 public employment bureaus, finding places in that year for some 550,000. In France, also, the public bureau became very important, the laws in 1904 making the maintenance of such bureaus compulsory in all towns of 10,000 or more.

"In Great Britain a means of relief for the trade union men out of work which has been developed to great proportions is the trade union out-of-work benefit.

"In the Ghent system the trade union out-of-work benefit is supplemented by the addition of sums contributed by the municipal or communal, or in some cases the provincial or general government.

"This system has been largely developed throughout Belgium and has spread to other countries, notably France. In Switzerland the attempts to establish a system of insurance against unemployment have attracted much attention, though they can not be said to have been successful.

"Great Britain, Germany and France have furnished valuable experience in the management of temporal relief works. In Germany, and to a less extent, in France, the provision of municipal relief works have come to be general in the larger cities during the winter season.

"In Germany, Switzerland and Austria 'home shelters' are organized into a general system of homes or hotels for workmen traveling in search of work in all the large cities and towns. Here workmen can find lodging for a night or two by paying a small sum, or, if unable to pay, by doing a little work in the morning. These are in all cases private institutions, maintained in many cases by trade unions or not infrequently religious societies.

"Connected with these 'home shelters' there has been developed, particularly in southern Germany and a few other portions of German Empire, a system of smaller relief stations under government administration or support. These relief stations are already organized in many portions of the empire in such numbers as to be in walking distance of each other and all are connected by telephone.

"A workman traveling in search of work can go from shelter to shelter and at every point learn in which direction he can look for work with the most hope of success. If unable to pay for his shelter he is required to work in the morning and travel in the afternoon, and the time he can stay at any one shelter is strictly limited. Legislation has been enacted in Prussia looking to the establishment of this system all over the kingdom. In the Cantons of Switzerland, which have accepted the system, and in considerable portions of Germany, tramps and irresponsible vagrants have largely disappeared from the community."

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Woman's Study Corner

THE LOWEST PAID WORKERS By TERESA MALKIEL

In the general exploitation of the wage earner, we now and then hear a voice raised, like a cry from the desert, against some case of flagrant outrage. People have protested against the starving wage of the sales girl, the white goods maker, the necktie worker and more often against the degrading work and wage of the servant girl. But never before has a voice been raised in favor of the lowest paid worker, the average housewife. She works the longest hours and gets the least remuneration. The average toiler's work is done when the sun is down, but the housewife's work is never done. The greatest injustice towards her, however, lies in the fact that not only is she not compensated for her work, but, on the contrary, is considered a burden on the shoulders of poor man, who has to support her.

In spite of the fact that she is the real maintainer of the race, our great economists have proclaimed her labor non-productive, just because it never had a market value. They say: "Oh, she is supported by a man." People claim that the average girl does not bother about improving her lot, because she expects to find a man who will support her. If we would only take the trouble to look deeper into the question, these assertions would refute themselves.

It is true that the man has to bring home enough money to maintain the rest of the family, but this does not mean that he supports the woman, who often does a greater amount of work than he himself, any more than the employer, who gave him the money to bring home, supports him.

The man who is himself nothing but a wage slave, loses sight of this fact, and no sooner does he come home than he becomes monarch of his small domain. He hands out the miserable pittance to his wife, as if he was conferring the greatest favor upon her, very often reminding her how hard he has to slave for her, while she stays at home and receives the ready-earned money. So long and so persistently has he assumed the air of benefactor that she herself has come to consider him in that light.

The best that can be had for the little money in her possession is always reserved for him, while the children come next and she herself last of all, with the result that she often goes without proper food, and still oftener without a necessary addition to her scanty wardrobe.

Should she dare to complain of her bitter lot, she would inevitably hear the rebuke: "Don't I slave all my life for you?" Does he slave for her?

Two individuals, both as a rule of age, agree to throw their lot together. In order to exist, a person must earn sufficient amount with which to procure food, clothing, a roof over his head, so forth. If he wants to increase the human race he must consequently try to procure enough for those to come. This is equally true of man and woman.

Upon coming together the two realize that in order to make their lot more tolerable they must agree upon a division of labor; that is, as a rule, the man goes out into the mill, factory, business or profession, and procures through his labor a certain amount of cash. Now if he were to take that money and pay for lodging, food for himself and his children and buy ready-made clothing he could hardly make both ends meet. But under their agreement the woman stays at home, buys the raw materials and turns them into eatables for a much smaller sum than the same amount of food can be procured for in a restaurant; washes the clothes and saves the laundry bills; patches, mends and sews, thus saving the expense of buying new things.

Her share of contribution towards the children, who are their common property, is greater than his: He spends his time in earning enough money for their maintenance, while she has the responsibility of bringing them up physically and morally. While the man goes through life conscious of his strength as a breadwinner and master of his family, the woman as a rule plods through this weary world humiliated in the thought that she has to look up to someone for support, and for that reason continually travels the path of self-denial. The saying: "The wages of sin is death," could with a slight variation be applied to her: "The wages of the house drudge is death." The man toils six days in the week, on the seventh he dresses up in his best, and goes forth to enjoy his holiday; one by filling himself with drink, others in different ways and forms.

The woman has toiled the week through even harder than the man. When he only turned over for a final nap, she was already up preparing his breakfast; at night when he was fast asleep, she still sat plying the needle or finishing up the week's ironing. Now on the seventh day when he enjoys his Sabbath, she has to work harder than ever; there is the Sunday dinner to be prepared, it is the only day the man has his noonday meal at home, and he wants it as elaborate as their small means will allow. The children have to be washed and dressed, so as not to look worse than the neighbors', the house is to be tidied, that the husband may not be ashamed before his friends. In short, by the time she is through, night sets in and she is glad to lay her weary head to rest, so as to be ready for the next day's washing.

This is the life the house drudge lives for seven days in the week, three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, and all the years of her natural life. She never knows what slack or rest means, she never sees anything accomplished; as soon as the meal is ready it is consumed, and she has to go on preparing another; before she gets through cleaning one part of the house the other is ready to be cleaned over again; the finish of one wash means the beginning of another. So she goes on through life without a ray of sunshine, without human sympathy. Her own children come to look upon her as a beast of burden.

You can see her on any morning in the meat markets or grocery. Look at her bent figure, emaciated hands with large, protruding veins; at the look of a hunted animal in her eyes and the tale will tell itself. Her equal is not to be found, she is the lowest on the ladder of exploitation.—Socialist Woman.

COTTON FACTORY WORKERS.

In the United States, as a whole, today twenty-one women out of every hundred are working. But in Fall River it is forty-five women out of every hundred. And if you restrict the count to women between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-five it is sixty-seven out of every hundred. And if you consider only the women between the ages of sixteen and twenty you will find that in Fall River seventy-eight out of every hundred are earning their living. Moreover, American women have worked in factories for approximately a century, and in Fall River the accumulated consequences of that century can be studied. Indeed, the first three persons to operate power looms for weaving cloth in Fall River were women—Sallie Winters, Mary Healy and Hannah Borden.

Hannah's father was quite a man, financially, in Fall River. He owned a lot of stock in the old "Yellow Mill," which was then introducing power looms. Through his influence with the manager of the mill Hannah got a chance to operate one of the new machines.

This brings us to the first change which has happened to the American factory woman. It is a social change. Physical toil, except in games of sport, is no longer regarded as appropriate for the daughters of prominent citizens of New England mill towns. Mill girls no longer number in their ranks daughters of clergymen, doc-

tors lawyers and well-to-do farmers. And the change has been racial as well as social. The mills have ceased to attract not only the daughters of prominent citizens but the daughters of native New Englanders of all kinds.

Out of the 10,274 women cotton workers in Fall River in 1900 there were only 345 who could say that both of their parents had been born in the United States. All the others were immigrants or children of immigrants.—William Hard, in Everybody's.

Czarism and Uncle Sam

"Lead Me to the Gallows."

"Lead Me to the Gallows." Under this caption the Christian Socialist reports the following: A strange and terrible thing is taking place in "the land of the free and the home of the brave," which for centuries has been the asylum of those who fled from persecution for religious or political offenses against tyranny. Two Russians, Jan Pouren, at New York, and Christian Rudowitz, at Chicago, are being tried by the Federal courts at the instigation of the Russian government, to decide whether they shall be returned to Russia, to suffer torture and death, at the hands of the cruelest, bloodiest government on earth, or be permitted to remain here in peace. These men admit the offenses charged, but are proving that they were committed as acts of war under the direction of the Revolutionary Committee of Russia; and the revelation of the monstrous tyrannies and tortures imposed upon its unhappy people by the Russian government and of the widespread solidarity and power of the revolutionary organizations makes even the judges tremble on the bench.

One of the foul and dreadful things attempted by Russia's attorneys is to compel the prisoners at the bar to give the names of the revolutionary committees in Russia; and, over the most urgent protest of the attorneys for the defense, and knowing that such a revelation means death by horrible torture in Russia of the persons exposed, the Federal court has ruled that Rudowitz must tell. Seeing his own deadly peril if he did not obey the court, Rudowitz gave a list of names, but, upon careful investigation by the Russian officials, it was found that the names given are of men already dead, killed by government orders without trial; and, after giving this startling illustration of the meaning of what the court demands, the Russian exile steadfastly refused, on peril of his own life, to betray his comrades at home. And he is put a poor Lettish peasant who behaves thus sublimely.

Meantime another Lettish peasant, Martin Juraw, at the imminent risk of his own life, has volunteered to testify in behalf of Rudowitz. At the demand of Russia's attorney and over the protest of the attorney for the defense, knowing that certain torture and death awaits these men in Russia if their names become known, the Federal court ordered Juraw to give the names of the revolutionary committee. After being told that his testimony on behalf of Rudowitz would be cast out, and his own life probably forfeited if he refused to reveal the names of his comrades, he firmly said: "Lead me to the gallows. I will never betray my comrades!"

This answer will become historic. It will inspire many to brave and noble deeds. By such humble, divine heroes are the world's great revolutions made.

What infernal spirit of inhumanity and treason to American ideals possessed the court which ruled that a witness here in America must betray his comrades to death in Russia? The thing is so grewsome, horrible, devilish and incredible that one might fancy it only the frightful memory of a nightmare. Yet it is on the records of an American court.

At a great mass meeting in Chicago, held recently in behalf of these Russian refugees, ex-Mayor Dunne, Raymond Robins, A. M. Simons and others spoke burning, illuminating words in behalf of maintaining our American custom of protecting political refugees. Louis F. Post and Father P. J. O'Callaghan sent letters of regret and ardent encouragement. The defense of this position is not partisan, but American; and every citizen with a spark of the "Spirit of '76" in him should do what he can to prevent the United States government from becoming assistant murderer to the monster who feasts on the blood of Russian patriots and grinds his people to powder in the name of Christ. For if Pouren and Rudowitz are sent to death in Russia, twenty thousand other Russian refugees in America are liable to the same fate.

Will the U. S. government dare thus openly to unite with the unspeakable Russian despotism to murder the heroes of freedom and suppress the Russian revolution? It is useless. The capitalists of the world may combine to drench the earth with blood, but they can not quench the on-sweeping fires of freedom.

In connection with these vital matters we urge you to read Walling's great book, "Russia's Message." To be sure, it costs \$3, but it is a small library in itself, and will not only enable you to understand the Russia of today, but also why American capitalistic courts are favoring the bloodthirsty Russian czarism. If you can possibly afford it, we will be glad to send the book for the above price.

The Unemployed

Mr. Gompers in his address to the delegates assembled at the twenty-eighth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor in the city of Denver, said:

"In our country there must not be permitted to grow up or to be maintained a permanent army of unemployed."

Now that sentence looks good in cold print and sounds good when you read it, comments the Switchmen's Journal, but Mr. Gompers does not tell us how or by what means we are going to prevent the army of unemployed from steadily increasing its regiments and battalions. New inventions in mechanism are taking the places of our workmen. What are we going to do in that case? Certainly we can not deny our employers the right to use labor-displacing machinery. When the manufacturers have glutted the market, they close their factories, as witnessed at present, thereby adding to the ranks of the unemployed. We certainly can not force our masters to open the factories and operate without profit or at a loss.

What is Mr. Gompers' remedy? How is he going to disband the army of unemployed?

That quotation from Mr. Gompers' speech, "in our country there must not be permitted to grow up or to be maintained a permanent army of unemployed," we will all concur in, but we would like Mr. Gompers to be practical and show us how to prevent it.

ENGINEERS' NEW HEADQUARTERS.

Plans have just been agreed upon, and construction work on the new building of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers will be started in Cleveland in March. The building will cost about \$1,000,000, be twelve stories high, fronting 124 feet on Ontario street and 178 feet on St. Clair avenue. A large auditorium, especially designed for musical purposes, with a seating capacity for 1,500 persons, will be a feature of the new building. The building will take about 2,100 tons of steel, the specifications for which are now being figured.

Buy of the firms that advertise in Labor and tell them why. It will assist in maintaining our paper.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT MEETINGS.

Open to everybody. Conducted by Public Sentiment Club. Every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, Barr Branch Library Auditorium, Lafayette and Jefferson avenues. Any and all subjects of public interest will be freely discussed from all sides. You are requested to suggest one or more questions for consideration. Thos. Quinn, Secretary. H. H. Artz, President.

THE LITTLE SOCIALIST MAGAZINE.

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Sixteen pages monthly, entertaining and instructive reading on Socialism and kindred subjects by prominent Socialist writers. 50c a year; in clubs of five, 25c. 143 Federal street, Boston, Mass.

Socialist Sunday School.

Fifteenth Ward Socialist Sunday School meets every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 1823 Carr street.

SOME BOOK BARGAINS.

A Little Brother of the Rich.

Joseph Medill Patterson has thoroughly exposed the rottenness and degeneracy of "high society" in his latest book, "A Little Brother of the Rich." It has created a sensation and Comrade Patterson has seemingly portrayed conditions as he actually found them. Get a copy and be ready for the next individuals that tells you of our "upper classes." Price, \$1.15.

The Moneychangers.

This latest book from the pen of Upton Sinclair is a sequel to "The Metropolis," which appeared some time ago. Sinclair delves deep into the doings of our "best citizens" in Wall Street. He depicts the panic of 1907 as being caused by rival speculators quarreling over the possession of a woman. Price, \$1.20.

The Metropolis, by Upton Sinclair.....\$1.20
The Jungle, by Upton Sinclair..... .50
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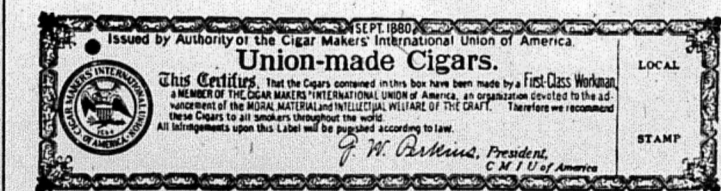
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Missouri Socialist Party

News From All Parts of the State, Reported by Otto Pauls, State Secretary, 212 South Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo

At Work in Wright County.

Several members of Local Mountaingrove are going to organize some of the favorable spots in Wright County. Secretary Fouty says they have very little money, but will manage to reach the unorganized Socialists in some way. All Socialists in the county should notify H. M. Fouty, Mountaingrove, as to what they can do to help the good work along. If you can arrange a meeting or two, then do so. And dig up all you can to pay the organizer's expenses. Those comrades who are willing to undertake work in the county should receive all the support that can be given them.

Geo. W. Woodbey in Missouri.

In getting Comrade G. W. Woodbey back to California, the national office has placed him at Marceline Dec. 23 and either Chilli-cothe or St. Joseph for Dec. 24. Woodbey is reputed to be a good speaker and these places should use the opportunity to do some agitation among negroes in the vicinity.

Scott County on the Move.

County Secretary J. W. Jacobs reports that Morley has reorganized with 43 members, some paid for six months in advance. He orders a bunch of application and membership cards and intends to go right out after more members. Comrade Jacobs and other hustlers intend to make Scott County a bright and shining place on the Socialist map. Everybody in the county lend a hand. You can help in some way or other. For a good start, see that you have a membership card that is stamped up to date. Then see that your neighbor gets one. For due stamps, cards of additional information write to J. W. Jacobs, Fomfelt, Mo.

For Local Secretaries.

When remitting dues secretaries should always state for what months they remit. Where a local remits regularly every month the state secretary can always tell what month dues are for, but when remittances are irregular it becomes a matter of guess work. Specify the months.

Local St. Louis Is Right Busy.

St. Louis Socialists are getting things under way for a great municipal campaign next spring. They have already selected a ticket and platform and expect to give a good account of themselves next spring. Owing to special laws that apply to St. Louis only, it is necessary to take time by the forelock in order to make sure that the local politicians do not "slip one over." A primary fund of \$600.00 is being raised, and every Socialist and sympathizer is invited to help push. At the annual meeting of the local on Dec. 14 the following officers were re-elected: City secretary, Otto Kaemmerer; organizer, David Allan; editor of Labor, G. A. Hoehn.

Why Not Organize?

Comrades at Freeman expect to line up enough members to start a local at that place. Other points are working to the same end. Anyone wishing blanks and information about organizing a local can secure them from Otto Pauls, State Secretary, 212 South Fourth street, St. Louis. Since the election it is agreed on all sides that the next move is to work up a better organization. Missouri did fairly well in the recent election with a very imperfect organization. To do better at the next election requires that we get busy and build up a membership right now. Don't worry about matters in other localities. If each of us attend to business right where we are we will get results. Every man to his post.

McAllister Making Trouble for the Plutes.

The farmers in Christian County are ripe and ready to absorb Socialist ideas, according to Comrade McAllister, who spoke at a number of places in the county. Ozark comrades liked his work so well that they insisted on a second meeting, which obliged McAllister to make a cross-country drive of 12 miles in order to reach Fordland for his first date there.

McAllister's dates are as follows: Dec. 19-20, Fremont; 21, Puxico; 22-23, Brownwood; 24, Aquilla; 25 to 31, at points in the northern part of Dunklin County.

Sidelights.

Comrades Townley of Campbell and Crawley of Clarkton will arrange meetings in their vicinity for McAllister for over a week. Every schoolhouse they can reach will be visited.

The elusive senatorial toga is bothering Bill Stone just now. If the Socialists had a few men in the legislature he would be still more worried.

If you have not voted for state officers it is high time that you do so. Every party member should cast his vote. A referendum should be something more than words on paper.

Comrade Hafner of Benton has a habit of asking political opponents very embarrassing questions. Two preachers of the county went on the stump for the Democratic "wet" candidates for county judges. Now Comrade Hafner wants to know why the preachers, who talk prohibition between elections, do not support "dry" candidates at crucial moments. The ensuing silence is so dense that it can be cut with a knife.

Newspaper Reader: No, Socialism is not dead. In spite of various official announcements, by parties that are anxious to see it buried, the Socialist movement is growing nicely. Some of us are taking stock just now and will be back in the fray with renewed energy. The order of the day is, "Forward!"

Who Pays the Taxes

By W. W. Baker.

"Did you hear what has happened to the Harmon family?" asked the shoemaker as he looked for a seat in the barber shop.

"That's a mighty fierce proposition," remarked the bricklayer. "I know all about the case, as I live only two doors from there, and I can tell you all that there is a bad feeling toward the landlord. But as some of you haven't heard about it, I'll tell you about the case the best I know how. You see, old man Harmon has been living on Unversity street, in the same house, and renting from the same landlord for more than ten years. He has always had a pretty fair job until a few months ago, when he got let out. Although he made every effort to get work of any kind, he never was able to get more than some little odd job here and there, and of course his income from that amounted to but very little. During the years he had steady work he had saved a little money—something more than two hundred dollars. But when he got out of work one of his children was sick and afterwards his wife was laid up for a while with rheumatism. All this took money in addition to the regular living expenses, and last month when the landlord came for his rent (which had always been paid in advance), he told the landlord he did not have it, but as soon as he was able to earn it he would give it to him. The landlord insisted on having it then, and finding that threats were unavailing, he got an order of eviction, which was served and executed two days ago. The family had recently sold some things to secure money to buy food, but the rest of their belongings were set out on the sidewalk. Some of the neighbors offered to let them be stored in their cellars and coal sheds for the present, or until they could find another place. The family were finally disposed of—two of the girls were given shelter and food at one place, the boy at another, and the mother at a third. No one seemed to want the old man, or at least he did not get an invite to stay with anybody. "I might find something for him to do," interrupted the butcher. "And I will try to help him to a job," said the grocer.

"I know he will certainly appreciate a chance to go to work," continued the bricklayer, "but it will take them a long time to catch up. What do you think of the landlord who put them out? Harmon has paid enough rent on the place to buy it at its present value, and is put out on the street before one month's rent is due!"

"Do you believe in the Declaration of Independence?" asked the Socialist: "because, if you remember, it holds that all men are by right entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. You see, the capitalist class (including landlords and industrial lords) do not believe a workingman, like Harmon, has a right to live. As long as a man has to ask permission to work such things will occur and increase. The only way to get a living honestly is to work for it. If no one will give you work you can get no wages; if you receive no wages you can not pay rent, grocery bills, butcher bills, etc. If you work for a while and save a little, idleness caused by hard times, or sickness, because of lack of fresh air and sunshine and clean surroundings, will soon take it. And when you have no money or no chance to earn any, you have absolutely no rights in the eyes of people who have. The Socialists want every one to have the opportunity to work, and they also want every one who works to derive the full benefit of such work. I know something of the Harmon's. I know Harmon's landlord—have known him for years. He has never worked, but has lived from the proceeds of his rented property. Who supported him? How did he pay the taxes on his property? It came out of the rent. What the landlord and his family eat and the clothes they wore were paid for out of the rent. The landlord received the property as a legacy from his father, who saved enough to get started by buying a house and lot. After a while he put up another structure on the same lot and rented it to two families. As the money accumulated he bought another lot and put up a double flat, for which the tenants paid out of the rent. Harmon's landlord got the deed and the tenants are still paying him, and if the time comes when they can no longer pay they will undoubtedly meet the fate of Harmon—be put out on the street."

"Who's next?" asked the barber, and Harmon and his troubles were forgotten.

The Concentration of Wealth, by Henry Lawrence Call. A Lecture delivered before the American Association of Science at Columbia College, New York, Dec. 27, 1906.

This is one of the best Socialist propaganda pamphlets, and every comrade must do his best to give this splendid piece of general propaganda literature the widest circulation. In factory and workshop, in the business office, in the labor unions, among your neighbors and friends this pamphlet should be circulated. It deals with facts and figures and sets people to thinking. If we should succeed from now till next April in getting 5,000 copies of "The Concentration of Wealth" into the hands of non-Socialists in St. Louis, people who read and think, we could see somewhat of a surprise at the spring elections. Don't overlook the fact that the concentration of wealth is going on right in this city of St. Louis as intensely and rapidly as in any other part of the country. Look at our North American Co. monopoly with its \$100,000,000 or more of capital, running the street railway system, the electric, gas light and power plants and other property. Now is the best time to spread this kind of literature. We are glad to announce that special arrangements enable us to sell this 10-cent pamphlet, of 50 pages, for 5 cents a copy, or six copies for 25 cents. For sale at the Labor Book Department, 212 South Fourth street.

TO THE PUBLIC!

Why is the St. Louis Bakery Trust opposed to Union Labor? For the same reason that the other trusts and corporations are opposed to having their employes join the ranks of Organized Labor. Every workingman and woman is requested not to patronize any of the boycotted bakeries.

Give your grocery man to understand that he will lose your patronage if he will not insist upon the removal of the boycotted firms' bread boxes in front of his store.

This is a battle for the rights of the workingmen and women. The same old story is repeated: To crush the small master bakers out of the competitive field and force him to the wall of ruin and bankruptcy; next, to crush the labor unions in order that they may employ anybody and everybody they please, at whatever wages they please, under whatever conditions of labor they may dictate, and then place themselves in a position of might and power, which will enable them to declare: **The Public Be Damned!**

If your grocer is selling any of the American Bakery Co.'s products, please inform him that he can no longer have your patronage. Tell him that the following trust bakeries are unfair, and therefore not entitled to the support of union men and women or sympathizers with the labor movement:

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- Home Bakery Co.
- Do not buy any bread from the foregoing bakeries.
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Socialist Party of St. Louis

Executive Committee meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock, at 212 S. Fourth street. Otto Kaemmerer, Secretary.

| Ward. | Place. | Time. | Secretary. |
|-------|---|-----------|--------------------|
| 1 | 4444 Penrose, 2nd and 4th | Tuesday | F. E. Nye |
| 2 | 3033 North Broadway, 1st and 3rd | Wednesday | F. Rosenkranz |
| 3 | Unorganized, at large. | | |
| 4 | Unorganized, at large. | | |
| 5 | Unorganized, meets with sixth. | | |
| 6 | Thirteenth and Chouteau, 1st and 3rd | Sunday | A. Slepman |
| 7 | Rear 1724 South 9th, 2nd and 4th | Wednesday | Frank Heuer |
| 8 | 2213 South Tenth, 1st Thursday | | G. Bolling |
| 9 | 2875 South Seventh, every Tuesday | | W. M. Brandt |
| 10 | Ohio and Potomac, 1st and 3rd | Thursday | F. F. Brinker |
| 11 | South Branch, 7801 South Broad way, 4th | Friday | Wm. Klages |
| 11 | North Branch, 6001 Gravois Ave., every | Wednesday | E. Plambeck |
| 12 | 2623 Lemp, 1st and 3rd | Monday | Dr. E. Simon |
| 12 | 1000 Mississippi, 1st and 3rd | Wednesday | W. H. Worman |
| 14 | Unorganized, meets with fifteenth. | | |
| 15 | 1832 Carr, 1st and 3rd | Thursday | D. Burckhart |
| 16 | 1446 North Nineteenth, 1st and 3rd | Tuesday | Jul. Slemers |
| 17 | 2300 North Market, 1st and 3rd | Tuesday | W. W. Baker |
| 18 | 2108 North Fourteenth, 2nd | Tuesday | W. E. Kindorf |
| 19 | 3720 North Twenty-first, 1st and 3rd | Wednesday | Peter Frank |
| 20 | 3129 Easton, 2nd and 4th | Wednesday | F. Mittendorf |
| 22 | 2651 Washington Ave., 2nd and 4th | Friday | G. W. Payne |
| 23 | 3306 St. Vincent Ave., 1st and 3rd | Wednesday | Jas. E. Wilson |
| 24 | 4262 Juniata St., 1st and 3rd | Wednesday | Otto Mehl |
| 25 | 4345 Arco, 2nd and 4th | Friday | David Allan |
| 26 | 2735 Vandeventer Ave., 2nd and 4th | Tuesday | M. Duerrhammer |
| 27 | South Branch, 5524 Easton, every | Wednesday | Paul Manthel |
| 27 | North Branch, 2318 Gilmore, 1st and 3rd | Thursday | Hy. Gerdel |
| 28 | 5586 Vernon Ave., 3rd | Friday | J. K. Savage |
| | Women's Branch—212 S. 4th St., 1st and 3rd | Thursday | Miss E. M. Bassett |
| | Jewish Branch—1105 N. Eleventh St., 1st and 3rd | Friday | Dr. A. Keen |

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Phone: Kinloch 8068; Bell, Olive 1897-L.

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SOCIALIST NEWS REVIEW

NATIONAL SECRETARY'S FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1908.

National Headquarters Socialist Party, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 30, 1908.

| Receipts. | | Ina Mullane | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|-------------|
| National dues from State Committees: | | Extra help | 80.00 |
| Alabama | \$ 14.00 | | |
| Arkansas | 30.00 | Speakers: | |
| California | 225.00 | G. Bertelli | 22.90 |
| Colorado | 20.00 | Jas. H. Brower | 28.22 |
| Connecticut | 45.75 | D. Burgess | 23.00 |
| Florida | 12.00 | John Collins | 125.00 |
| Idaho | 3.00 | Geo. H. Goebel | 75.00 |
| Illinois | 215.00 | Ben Hanford | 50.00 |
| Indiana | 61.50 | Ralph Korngold | 55.58 |
| Iowa | 50.00 | J. Edw. Horgan | 105.57 |
| Kansas | 50.00 | R. A. Maynard | 61.82 |
| Kentucky | 20.00 | Harry McKee | 88.25 |
| Maine | 15.00 | Clinton H. Pierce | 41.50 |
| Maryland | 15.00 | G. H. Porter | 97.51 |
| Massachusetts | 92.50 | S. W. Rose | 66.92 |
| Michigan | 61.25 | S. M. Reynolds | 89.16 |
| Minnesota | 108.55 | Seymour Stedman | 19.50 |
| Missouri | 120.00 | May Wood Simons | 30.00 |
| Montana | 33.95 | C. H. Taylor | 42.50 |
| Nevada | 10.00 | A. Wagenknecht | 127.44 |
| New Hampshire | 9.35 | M. W. Wilkins | 150.00 |
| New Jersey | 50.00 | | |
| New Mexico | 12.00 | | |
| New York | 200.00 | Printing literature & supplies | \$1299.89 |
| North Dakota | 16.00 | Literature | 127.00 |
| Ohio | 105.15 | Office equipment | 2.95 |
| Oklahoma | 90.00 | Rubber Stamps | 2.15 |
| Oregon | 45.00 | Photos of Red Special | 32.50 |
| Pennsylvania | 189.50 | Debs buttons | 254.50 |
| Rhode Island | 15.00 | Debs photos | 10.00 |
| South Dakota | 26.70 | Electros | 34.21 |
| Tennessee | 5.00 | Stationery & Mimeo supplies | 96.07 |
| Texas | 76.00 | Reporting convention acct. | 150.00 |
| Utah | 5.00 | Refund Debs meeting | 10.38 |
| Vermont | 1.00 | Lighting | 15.31 |
| Washington | 92.50 | Miscellaneous | 3.65 |
| West Virginia | 10.00 | Socialist Special: | |
| Wisconsin | 63.00 | Supplies | 84.12 |
| Wyoming | 15.85 | Expressage | 21.66 |
| | | Telegrams and telephone | 21.66 |
| | | Decorations | 73.75 |
| | | Railroad and car fare | 237.19 |
| | | Stationery | 1.65 |
| | | Printing | 5.00 |
| | | Postage | 52.35 |
| | | Miscellaneous | 78.05 |
| | | A. E. Yerex | 100.00 |
| | | A. M. Simons | 30.00 |
| | | Charles Lapworth | 113.10 |
| | | S. M. Reynolds | 189.00 |
| | | Otto McFeeley | 189.00 |
| | | J. C. Chase | 50.00 |
| | | A. H. Floaten | 50.00 |
| | | H. C. Parker | 146.50 |
| | | Marcus Meltzer | 15.00 |
| | | C. Sorenson | 160.00 |
| | | H. Nelson | 167.20 |
| | | W. J. Paton | 72.00 |
| | | A. A. Sackett | 167.20 |
| | | C. J. Ohs | 72.00 |
| | | C. J. Kellogg | 167.20 |
| | | F. Novak | 116.00 |
| | | J. F. Graf | 167.20 |
| | | Adi Domenico | 182.00 |
| | | J. W. Palmateer | 206.00 |
| | | J. C. Cerney | 74.00 |
| | | Guy Bray | 237.83 |
| | | F. Haughawout | 231.18 |
| | | I. F. Stewart | 219.34 |
| | | B. Powell | 74.00 |
| | | P. Peterson | 100.40 |
| | | L. Katzmeier | 100.40 |
| | | A. Gauron | 67.80 |
| | | Total expenditures | \$8785.50 |
| | | Summary: | |
| | | Balance on hand Nov. 1 | \$3335.44 |
| | | Receipts for month | 7452.27 |
| | | | \$10,787.71 |
| | | Expenditures for month | 8,785.50 |
| | | Balance on hand Dec. 1 | \$2,002.21 |

| Unorganized States. | |
|---------------------|-----------|
| Alaska | \$ 10.00 |
| Georgia | 6.80 |
| Mississippi | 7.80 |
| Nebraska | 19.10 |
| South Carolina | 1.20 |
| Virginia | 8.50 |
| Members-at-large | 5.50 |
| Supplies | \$2288.45 |
| Literature | \$115.92 |
| Buttons | 1314.09 |
| Campaign Fund | 39.47 |
| Red Special | 621.00 |
| Refund on telegram | 3072.34 |
| | 1.00 |
| Total receipts | \$7452.27 |

| Expenditures | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Exchange | \$ 4.30 |
| General expense | 11.54 |
| Express and freight | 65.34 |
| Postage | 157.30 |
| Telegrams and telephone | 81.74 |
| Wages: | |
| J. Mahlon Barnes | 96.00 |
| W. W. Rihl | 86.45 |
| F. H. Slick | 77.75 |
| C. J. Wright | 77.75 |
| J. C. Chase | 77.75 |
| M. Flaherty | 60.50 |
| M. H. Hudson | 60.50 |
| D. Fleming | 77.75 |
| M. Schupp | 34.60 |
| J. R. Orahoad | 51.85 |
| A. Laffin | 42.25 |
| Edna Koop | 26.00 |
| W. W. Owens | 51.85 |
| B. Yourex | 4.00 |
| J. A. Gavin | 12.00 |
| A. M. Bogness | 12.00 |
| J. L. Fiske | 12.00 |

Fraternally submitted, J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary.

The Right of Asylum

The case of Christian Rudowitz, now before United States Commissioner Foote to meet the demand for his extradition by the Russian government, lays stress once more upon the tenacious vitality of the ideals upon which the country is founded.

Rudowitz maintains that he is a political refugee. And here come up at once all the traditions, all the American pride in the precious "right of asylum." We are vividly faced with the issues that underlay the landing of the Pilgrims, the coming of the Huguenots and the immigration of our Irish citizens.

At such a time we must go back to the principles which we have laboriously established in the past. We need not and should not attempt to prejudice a special case now under judicial advisement, but we should assuredly take a new grasp of our old ideals in order to preserve and protect them.

We must remember, then, our ancient glory in the faith that in this country at least men shall be safe from the long arm of religious or political persecution. The very essence of freedom, as America has defined it, lies in this conviction. We have cherished the right of asylum as zealously as the right of free speech.

Legally we have tried to keep clear the distinction between extradition for criminal and for political offenses. It has been difficult, because the acts of revolutionists often fail to stand out in their true meaning. It is hard for an isolated refugee to prove that he acted from political motives; it is comparatively easy for his vengeful government to make out against him a prima facie case of criminal intent. Our courts have realized this. Indeed, an interesting excerpt quoted by the New York Evening Post from the decisions of a federal judge contains this recognition of it:

"I can not help thinking that everybody knows that there are many acts of a political character done without reason, done against all reason; but at the same time one can not look too hardly and weigh in golden scales the acts of men not in their political excitement. An act of this description may be done for the purpose of furthering and in furtherance of a political rising, even though it is an act which may be deplored and lamented by those who calmly reflect upon it after the battle is over."

"Obviously," adds the Post, "the intention of the law is that every chance shall be given to the refugee who pleads his political opinions as a defense against extradition."

Considering present conditions in their general relation to the right of asylum, we have good reason to examine into the strange energy with which Russia has recently begun to reclaim "criminals" from our shores. We have had two such arrests in Chicago, and the Pouden and Alexandrovich cases in the East are recently familiar. After many years of imperial indifference this burst of activity calls for some explanation. Can it be that Russia, after closing all Europe, saving England, against her revolutionary refugees, is now trying to close America, too? Such a result would give bureaucratic barbarism an even freer hand than it has today.

Whatever the outcome of the Rudowitz case, it may be well for our people to prepare for a reassertion of the right of asylum. We are willing to live up to our extradition treaties, but we may once more have to make a foreign government understand that freedom from political persecution in this country is a living fact, not a bloodless theory. We could do less important things than urge upon Elihu Root the wisdom of following up his action upon the Pouden case with diplomatic action in general.—Chicago Evening Post.

The Shame of America

The Denver convention has instructed the A. F. of L. committee to hide the funds of the national office. This course is taken so that the pennies of workers will be beyond the reach of court attachments.

Are we living in a boasted free America or in the time of Augustine emperors, who drove early Christians to the catacombs of Rome?

Has it come to pass that the funds of workers must be at the mercy of one who has power unequalled in our civilization? No other land would tolerate this condition, possible in America because our sources of information—a free press—have been dried by a sucking plutocracy that has drained and sapped our national trait to object.

Plutocracy's tentacles now reach every force except the labor movement. It has its finger on the cash register of practically every newspaper, magazine and periodical but the workers. Slowly the coils are tightening on every "muck raker" and agitator. People are being educated to look on these terms with reproach, and when the organized workers of this country must hide their money, the question can be fairly asked: "Has American manhood lost its high sense of justice so long the bright jewel in Columbia's crown?"

There is one consolation, however, present conditions are forcing workers to prepare themselves for their first real battle in this country. Toledo Union Leader.

| ST LOUIS SOC PARTY CAM FUND | |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| Tony Zany | 25 |
| C. F. Gebelin, Maplewood, Mo. | 50 |
| J. D. Sauter | 50 |
| (O. Pauls List.) | |
| O. Pauls | 5.00 |
| J. E. Wilson | 25 |
| J. S. Lewis | 25 |
| (J. A. Necker List 142.) | |
| J. A. Necker | 50 |
| (List No. A33.) | |
| Hy. Kaller | 25 |
| Otto Kaemmerer | 1.00 |
| Rud. Krauss | 1.00 |
| (Ninth Ward List No. A17.) | |
| Jos. Hahn | 50 |
| I. Hereleth | 25 |
| C. Emde | 25 |
| J. C. Goedeker | 25 |
| F. Behm | 25 |
| Frank Lipima | 25 |
| Otto Reck | 25 |
| N. Goehin | 25 |
| Jozef Fischer | 25 |
| Neik Schoppe | 25 |
| Geo. Fischer | 50 |
| Jacob Flad | 25 |
| Geo. Kohrig | 25 |
| Ben. Aschelpokol | 25 |
| Adam Feick | 25 |
| Previously reported | \$66.12 |
| Total | \$880.37 |
| OTTO KAEMMERER, Secretary. | |

Here is a Good Pamphlet for Democratic and Republican Workingmen to read after the Nov. 3 elections: "What Help Can Any Workingman Expect from Taft or Bryan?" Price 5c a copy. This pamphlet is better now than before the day of election. Gradually the "free-born sovereigns of labor" are sobering up and a little reading on these lines may make thinking men out of them.

WORKING WOMEN OF ST. LOUIS AND VICINITY

If You Wish to Help the Poor, Striking Bakery Workmen, Do Not Buy the Products of The American Bakery Co.

These lines are addressed to the women of St. Louis, especially to the working women.

Your husband is a workingman. In order to support his family he must work hard and give the best part of his life to his daily work.

You go to the bakery and you will find that the 5-cent bread is not as big as it was years ago; that you get less cake for a nickel.

You go to the shoe store and there you will find that shoes cost more than they used to.

Ten years ago you could buy more meat, bread, shoes, etc., for \$5 than you can buy today for \$8.

Why is everything so high-priced? Some slick fellow may tell you: "The high wages of the workmen are the cause of it!" This is not true.

The fact is that big corporations, trusts and monopolies are today in possession of the business and fix the prices arbitrarily. The meat trust fixes the meat prices! The sugar trust fixes the sugar prices! The flour trust fixes the flour prices!

And now comes the Bakery Trust and attempts to run the bakery business of St. Louis!

American Bakery Co., has gobbled up the following bakeries:

- Heydt Bakery Co.
- Condon Bakery Co.
- St. Louis Bakery Co.
- Freund Bakery Co.
- Welle-Boettler Bakery Co.
- Hauk & Hoerr Bakery Co.
- Home Bakery Co.

These seven bakeries are operated by the trust. This trust is this bakery trust, which is incorporated under the name of not only trying to crush every smaller bakery in St. Louis and vicinity, but the trust is also fighting Union Labor with a view of introducing cheap labor.

We appeal to the working women of St. Louis and vicinity not to buy any bread or cake from the above mentioned trust bakeries until such time as the Union contracts are signed.

Our demands are reasonable. We do not think that anybody will consider \$15 or \$16 a week a very exorbitant wage for any man who has a family to support.

Eight-Hour Law Is Valid.

The Court of Appeals of New York decided unanimously that the section of the labor law known as the eight-hour clause was valid, and that no workman upon public work should be employed for a longer period in any one day. It also decided that any contractor who works his men longer than eight hours invalidates his contract. The question was raised in the action brought by the William Engineering and Contracting Co. against Herman A. Metz, comptroller of New York, to compel him to pay the company about \$14,000 on a contract for the completion of sewers in the Bronx. The comptroller refused payment on the ground that the contractor had violated the labor law, in that he employed his men more than eight

hours a day and did not pay the prevailing rate of wages. The Court of Appeals reverses the lower court's decision, which directed the issuance of a peremptory writ of mandamus for the payment of the amount demanded by the company. The highest court is unanimous in its decision. Nearly \$70,000 is involved in this contract.

The Concentration of Wealth. Five Cents a Copy. Have You read it? It is good. Get a quarter's worth and sell them to your fellow workers and friends. Six for a quarter!

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS!

TAX BILLS FOR 1908, AS WELL AS SPECIAL BILLS FOR SPRINKLING STREETS, ARE PAYABLE ON OR BEFORE DECEMBER 31, 1908. INTEREST AND PENALTIES ACCRUE AFTER JANUARY 1, ACCORDING TO LAW.

JAMES HAGERMAN, JR.,
Collector of Revenue

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE SOCIALIST WOMAN GIRARD, KANSAS.
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