

ST. LOUIS LABOR

VOL. VI

OFFICE: 17TH FOURTH STREET.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1909

PHONE: KINLOCH, CENTRAL 1577. NO. 431

FROM ENGLAND'S MOVEMENT

Comrade Beer Publishes an Interesting Article on the Present Situation.

SHOULD SOCIALISM BE ALLIED WITH LABOR?

The Meaning of the Party Crisis.

London, April 24.—Max Beer, the well-known Socialist writer, publishes the following interesting article bearing on the present crisis in the Independent Labor Party. Mr. Beer says:

The resignation of four members of the National Administrative Council has the merit of bringing to light the cleavage that exists in the I. L. P.

The discussion which began at the Edinburgh Conference can be made into a means of strengthening the Socialist propaganda if we, first of all, clear our minds of the view that the cleavage originated in personal differences between certain members of the party. We must further eliminate such opposition as that of Mr. Russell Smart. This opposition appears to be directed against certain methods of administration rather than against the policy of the I. L. P. Between Mr. Russell Smart and the old N. A. C. there is, to my mind, no difference of opinion as to the basis of the party. The real cleavage manifests itself between Mr. Grayson and his adherents, on the one hand, and the old N. A. C. on the other. They differ essentially in their conceptions as to the relation of Socialism to the organized working class.

That is the real question.

Hardie, MacDonald, Snowden and Bruce Glasier hold to the opinion that the chief duty of Socialists is to wean the working class from the capitalist parties, to organize it into an independent political force, and to educate it in the spirit of Socialism.

Grayson and his followers say that there is no organic relation between Socialism and the working class, and that the chief duty of Socialists is to found a Socialist Party.

Which conception is the correct one? Which conception is based on the right theory and on the teachings of history?

To my mind, the conception of the member of the National Council who has resigned is the correct one.

As to evidence from theory it will be sufficient to quote from the "Communist Manifesto," which, in chapter 2, deals with that same question. I shall quote it literally, changing only the terms Communists into Socialists and Proletarians into working class, according to present-day usage:

"In what relation do the Socialists stand to the working class as a whole? The Socialists do not form a separate party opposed to other working-class parties. They have no interests separate and apart from those of the working class as a whole. They do not set up any sectarian principles of their own, by which to shape and mold the working-class movement. . . . The immediate aim of the Socialists is the same as that of the other working-class parties: formation of the workmen into a class; overthrow of capitalist supremacy; conquest of political power by the working class."

This pronouncement of the founders of modern Socialism can leave no room for doubt that the conception of the old National Council of the I. L. P. is theoretically sound, while Mr. Grayson's is not. Indeed, the quoted passage might have been written by Marx and Engels specially for the purpose of approving the policy of the I. L. P. It exactly fits the case.

Still, one may object to that kind of argument by saying it is mere theory. What about the practice? To this question history only can give a satisfactory reply. It is well known that towards the end of the Middle Ages, and during the whole of modern times, the middle classes, impelled by the conditions of their own existence, carried on a struggle against feudalism and autocracy. The development of trade and commerce was incompatible with the domination of manorial and dynastic interests and conceptions. In the struggles against those restrictive and oppressive institutions and regulations the middle class evolved freedom of conscience, and of expression.

Great writers and thinkers like Milton, Locke, Hume, Adam Smith and the Utilitarians gave scholarly expression to those struggles and tendencies and created a system of Liberal and Radical thought; but the basis and background of their political philosophy and economy were successively the activities and struggles of the guild merchant, the merchant adventurer, the trader and the manufacturer. It was these simple and nameless townspeople who were the real gravediggers of feudalism and autocracy. Now, suppose the Liberal and Radical thinkers and writers of those ages had resolved to form a party quite apart from, and opposed to, the middle class, and, in their theoretical pride, had told them: "You do not know anything about the struggle for freedom, about the evils of feudalism and autocracy, or about the necessity for a radical change of our society; we have, therefore, resolved to form a party of our own in order to realize the Liberal ideal." Knowing as we do the past, would not such a presumption appear to us as utterly absurd? Would not their watchwords be, in the light of history, hollow abstractions?

Well, what we condemn in the past, we can not approve in the present. Since about the middle of the last century the struggle of the working classes against capitalism has begun. The conditions of their existence compel them to continue the struggle. They have organized themselves economically and politically. And the Socialists are attempting to express those activities and struggles in sociological terms. What the economists and political philosophers of past centuries were to the middle classes, the Socialists are to the working classes.

It follows, therefore, that Socialists who separate themselves from the independent organizations of the working class neither realize their mission, nor do they understand the great movements and tendencies of our times. They are, therefore, of necessity foredoomed to failure.

MAY DAY IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Twelve Workmen Killed and Hundreds Wounded During May Day Demonstration.

ARGENTINIANS STRIKE.

Business Suspended in Buenos Ayres—600 Arrested.

Buenos Ayres, May 4.—It is calculated today that not less than 200,000 of the workmen of Buenos Ayres have gone out on the forty-eight-hour strike organized by the Workmen's Federation, as a protest against the occurrences of last Saturday when, at the May Day celebrations, there was a collision between the people and the police in which a large number of persons were killed or wounded.

No carriages were on the streets today and the few street cars running were guarded by armed soldiers.

The theaters were almost empty last night because of the lack of transportation, and many of them had to suspend their performances.

The railways are operating regularly. The police have made

a total of 600 arrests. Last night they raided a house where a number of Russian "terrorists" were thought to be plotting.

Seventeen men were arrested, but others in the house escaped. Measures are being taken to insure the delivery in the city of the necessary food supplies.

On May 1, during the Eight Hour demonstration, the police and soldiers charged the crowds of workmen, killing at least a dozen and wounding hundreds of them.

A SUNDAY WITH MARX

By Mounce Byrd.

Karl Marx, Born May 5, 1818.—Died March 14, 1883.



KARL MARX.

On Sunday to Hampstead, if Sunday were bright,
Went the exiles and fugitives out for the day,
And London, thy streets for their passing this way
Have a reverence owing that grows with our light.

And "Mohr" in the walking emitted great sparks:
Maybe dwelt on the Communist's early demands,
Or the day of the healing of every-man's hands,
And the passers went whispering, "That was Karl Marx."

Sweet Jenny came, too, and the strange refugees:
The unflinching Liebknecht to listen and glean,
And the children were there for a smell of the green,
Ah, and Lenchen, that basket from Treves on her knees.

The soft summer wind wandered over the heath,
The forget-me-nots littered their table at noon,
And the bees and the birds had a welcoming tune,
And to them, the unwelcome, life came with a wreath.

Again into Dean street before it came night,
Turned the outcasts who gave us the hope of our years,
And they sang, but in some of their voices were tears,
And their hearts were in Fatheland, weary of flight.

The St. Louis Socialist Party on Prohibition and Temperance

Sunday closing, no matter how rigidly it may be enforced, will not solve the temperance question or the liquor problem. We are fully aware of the evils connected with the saloon business,

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

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

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

Local St. Louis Socialist Party

LETTER FROM GERMANY

The Berlin Daily Vorwaerts Celebrates Its First Anniversary—Socialist Victory in South Germany.

Berlin, April 25.—The "Vorwaerts," the central organ of the German Social Democratic Party, celebrated on the first of April the jubilee of its 25th year of existence. The "Berliner Volksblatt," as it was first called, started with a circulation of 2,000; today the "Vorwaerts" has about 140,000 subscribers. In the 25 years of the existence of the "Vorwaerts," its editorial staff has, without taking into consideration the police investigation and court costs, been mulcted in fines amounting in round figures to £550, and undergone 10 years and 18½ weeks' imprisonment, seven weeks' imprisonment awaiting trial, and three months' confinement in a fortress. The jubilee number contained a series of articles from leading German and foreign Socialists, among them being Singer, Mehring, Bebel, Kautsky (German); Marx, Victor Adler (Austrian); Jaures (French); Keir Hardie (English), with a portrait of the author at the head of each article.

The Social Democrats won a remarkable victory recently at the local elections in the town of Lambrecht, Pfalz, more so as they were really by-elections. The Liberals, who were formerly in power—supported by the powerful capitalists of the textile industry—though the psychological moment had arrived for them to strike a heavy blow against the rising power of the Social Democrats in the town, and they resigned in a body. To their consternation, however, the Socialists won all along the lip, 16 of the 20 seats falling into their hands, they thus obtaining an absolute majority in the new Council. Comrade Karl Bitsch was then elected Burgomeister, a member of the Centre and a Socialist were appointed Assistant Burgomeisters. The election of the Socialist Burgomeister and that of his two assistants require the confirmation of the government.

A fine example of the magnificent organization of the Social Democratic Party in Hamburg and district was given on Friday, April 16. Twenty-three public meetings were convened to protest against the financial reform proposals of the government and its policy of armaments, which is running the finances of the Empire. Within a short space of time on Thursday evening the comrades distributed by hand, from house to house, no less than 350,000 bills announcing the various meetings. The meetings were all well attended, several of them overcrowded, and a resolution at each was passed "protesting against the ruinous armaments of the great powers, for which Germany is largely responsible, on account of the policy of her personal regime having caused a feeling of unrest. The burdens are everywhere becoming immeasurable and unbearable, and therein lies the danger that a little cause may lead to a great European war, because the armed peace will be regarded as no longer possible."

The meetings protested further against the citing of the people against each other, which is done in connection with the policy of armaments, and demanded from the government and from the Parliament a policy of disarmament and a limitation of the personal influence in foreign politics. The huge deficits are due to the armaments, the cost of which, in spite of the heavy burdens on the people, the contributions to the treasury are unable to cover. They also protested against the enormous new taxes, against exploiting the working classes and favoring the rich, and they recognized that the only hope for a better future is in self-government of the nation and democratization of public life. Therefore, they saw in the Social Democratic Party their only true representatives.

If the people of Great Britain knew of these splendid gatherings of Socialists, representative of all that is best in the industrial classes of Germany, the present navy scare would, one would think, be impossible. Liberals and Tories may vie with each other in building Dreadnoughts, but that will avail them little in the attempt to check the advancement of the educated Democracy of Germany.

The present agitation in England has done the cause of Peace much harm on the Continent. Sober-minded Britons on the Continent must needs feel ashamed of the weak and undignified attitude of their native country at the present time.—W. John.

Speaking of the success of the Berlin Socialist organ a London correspondent says:

Imagine the printing of Socialist literature prohibited, imagine plans to hold meetings being continually frustrated, imagine organizers and conveners of meetings at any moment liable to anything from one to twelve months' imprisonment, imagine your supply of Socialist pamphlets having to be smuggled to you as groceries, imagine your editors having to "do time" for a year on end, imagine the sanctuary of Parliament being the only place where tub-thumping could be done, and having even that privilege taken away from you, and you will get an idea of the struggle for life that "Vorwaerts" has had to make. "Vorwaerts" is the official organ of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, and has recently completed 25 years of existence.

The event was celebrated by a specially interesting illustrated double number, a copy of which we have received. Nearly a score of portraits are given of the contributors to the present number, and of editors who have passed away, among whom Liebknecht, Auer and Hasenclaver stand out prominently. The other illustrations consist of over a dozen pictures of the interior and exterior of the book-shop and printing presses and bindery of "Vorwaerts." These almost make one envious of persecution if these fine printing works are the result. The articles in the birthday number are from the pens of the Socialist leaders of the world, and are on subjects of pressing international interest. Jaures, for instance, writes on the future of the German-French settlements; Keir Hardie on the British Labor Party and Marxian Socialism; Lafargue on the security of European peace; Herman Schluter on the influence of German Socialism on the American labor movement, and many others contribute articles of practical interest to the world-wide movement. "Vorwaerts" (which means "Forward") started under the name of the "Berliner Volksblatt," but in 1891 took the name it is now known by, partly in order to keep the memory green of another "Vorwaerts," which had been suppressed by the Bismarckian anti-Socialist law, the operations of which are referred to above, and which was in force from 1881 until 1890. Another among several items of interest is the translation of a letter written in English by Marx to Professor Beesly in 1871, dealing with the Commune and other interesting topics.

"Vorwaerts" has had to fight for success and deserves it, and we tender it our best wishes for a long and useful career.

Brewery Workers Protest Reaches Senate.

Jefferson City, Mo., May 4.—The Brewery Employees' Association of St. Louis presented a protest in the Senate today against constitutional prohibition, asking that, in the event such an amendment is adopted, means be devised for making restitution to those whose property will be rendered useless as well as those who no longer will have means of making a livelihood.

ONE NIGHT'S DISCUSSION FOR AND AGAINST PROHIBITION

When the General Meeting Quorum Did Not Materialize the Forty-Six Members Present Open An "Unofficial Debate" Which Lasted Till Midnight.

The Executive Board of Local St. Louis Socialist Party had called a general membership meeting for last Sunday evening at Headquarters, 212 South Fourth street. According to the local constitution, 50 members make a quorum at general local meetings. When at about 30 minutes past 8 o'clock there were but 46 members present, it was agreed to have an informal discussion on the question of Prohibition, which subject had been selected for the general meeting by the Executive Board. Of course, no vote could be taken on the question in the absence of the required quorum.

Comrade Bowden was elected chairman of the informal gathering. On motion the committee elected by the Joint Executive Board, consisting of Comrades Brandt, Boswell and Hoehn, read a report which they were to submit to the general meeting (which, as already stated, did not materialize), and after the time limit for speaking was fixed at ten minutes, the discussion was opened, based on the following:

Report of the Committee, Consisting of Statement and Resolution on Prohibition Legislation.

The question of Prohibition has been forced upon the people of this state. Strenuous efforts are made to secure legislation prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquors in the state of Missouri. In other words, to completely destroy one of the leading industries of the commonwealth, annihilate many millions of dollars' worth of property and deprive tens of thousands of people of their chance for earning a living in branches of business which have been considered for many decades, and still are, perfectly legitimate, according to the statutes and laws of our Federal, State and Municipal governments. The great material loss which such prohibitory legislation would cause to this state, especially to the city of St. Louis, has been ably and effectively pointed out by a number of citizens before the State Legislature at the recent public hearing. It would be superfluous to repeat that part of the argument.

The advocates of prohibition (whose honest motives we have no reason to doubt) argue the question mainly on moral grounds, and it is there where they expose their own weakness. Prohibition, as they claim, would bring about temperance, and improve the mass of the people morally, intellectually and materially. By rigid prohibition of the liquor traffic and by methods of inquisition and sumptuary legislation they hope to regenerate humanity, while the experience of many generations has taught the great lesson that real human progress is achieved not by, but in spite of, such medieval iron-heel methods. That such reactionary legislation is expected to be secured under the sanction of a popular vote, does in no way change its fundamental character.

Prohibition is wrong in principle. It advocates temperance, and yet the very methods of achieving its purpose are based on intemperance and injustice. Prohibition is the outgrowth of the anarchic conditions which have been prevalent in the liquor traffic, and of a superficial conception of our present industrial, social and political conditions. We fully realize that the liquor traffic constitutes a social and economic problem, which requires the most careful study. Any attempt to solve any serious public question by means of sentimentalism based on good intentions but poor and superficial knowledge, will result in reaction and greatly injure the people. That Prohibition will not bring about real temperance is proven by the experience in a number of states where sumptuary laws have become a hobby with the lawmakers and their masters. That liquor is not the cause of poverty, but that drink and poverty are the results of unhealthy economic and social conditions, is no longer a secret to those who have taken the time and trouble of studying the industrial and social conditions in connection with the modern labor movement. The Socialist Party, and with it the entire labor movement, stands for temperance and sobriety, but is decidedly opposed to Prohibition as advocated and asked for in the Prohibition amendment resolution now pending before the State Legislature.

It is frequently asserted by the Prohibition propagandists that the manufacture and sale of liquor is not and never has been a legitimate business. Such arguments are silly in view of the fact that, for instance, the vast brewery industry of St. Louis, and similar enterprises throughout the state and nation, have grown up under the protection of the laws, and our federal state and city institutions have been partly supported by means of the revenues and taxes derived from this special branch of business. Many thousands of people, from their early childhood up, have been dependent on this business for making a living for themselves and families. The only trade they learned, or are now able to follow, the only business from which they have rightfully and legitimately derived their livelihood, shall now be destroyed, annihilated, prohibited forever. Their trade and business is to be stamped with the stamp of crime, and the tens of thousands of workmen and business men are outlawed.

It is morally wrong to attempt this kind of legislation. Government is not instituted to destroy life and property, but to protect the citizens in the enjoyment thereof. The State has the right to take away from private corporations or groups of citizens such property as may be necessary to protect and safeguard the public or general welfare and security of the people. Such private property may be declared public property, and whenever such transfer takes place it becomes the duty of the State to provide ways and means whereby the former rightful owners of such private property may be properly compensated, or, if the claims of such former owners of private property thus transferred to the States are exorbitant or unreasonable, confiscation by the State for the public good may even be justified. In no case or transaction of this kind, however, will the private property be destroyed. On the contrary: it will be preserved for the public use and benefit. In view of the fact that Prohibition as demanded in the amendment resolution now pending before the Missouri Legislature means nothing less than the absolute destruction of many million dollars' worth of property, for no other reason than to satisfy a superficial reform notion, and since such destruction of property would carry with it the condemnation of property, misery and ruin of thousands of families dependent on this special branch of industry, the Socialist Party of St. Louis hereby calls upon the Senate and House of Representatives of the Missouri General Assembly to consider the following

Resolution of Compensation for Prohibition Victims.

"Resolved, That the State Legislature amend the Prohibition resolution in such a manner that whenever the Prohibition question is submitted to a general vote provisions shall also be made to protect the victims of such sumptuary legislation by stipulating the appointment of a Special Commission whose duty it shall be to receive and examine the claims of any and all citizens engaged or employed in the production and distribution of liquor, and whose business, occupation or trade may have been destroyed, annihilated or injured by the enactment of state-wide Prohibition.

"Resolved, That we hold the State morally bound not to permit any legislation that will throw many thousands of families into a state of misery and suffering. If the State assumes such right to practically expropriate the manufacturers and merchants of liquor and deprive thousands of workingmen's families of their means of life, it naturally follows that the same State is in duty bound to furnish remunerative employment to the people affected by such leg-

islation, either by making that property public property or by providing them with some other gainful occupation.

"One of the fundamental principles of Socialism is this: The means of production and distribution, i. e., mines, railroads, telegraphs, factories, etc., shall become the collective or public property of the people, and shall be operated for use, not for profit. As an example we point to our public schools. While private educational institutions, as a rule, are conducted for material gain, as strictly business enterprises, our public schools, from the lowest grade up to the high schools and state universities, are sustained not as business institutions for the sake of financial gain and profit, but exclusively for the benefit and welfare of the people. The same principle the Socialists apply to the industrial enterprises and means of production.

"As Socialist citizens we can not favor any legislative action which tends to destroy valuable property and endanger the fundamental conditions of life of many thousands of our fellow citizens and their families; but we would, if in power, change the production and distribution or sale of liquor from private ownership and control to public ownership, abolish the business or profit part thereof, make adulteration of drinks impossible, and thus protect the best interests of the people. These, of course, are problems for the future to solve, and have no direct bearing on the amendment resolutions before our Missouri Legislature. But we deem this statement of our principles necessary in order to make clear the meaning and object of the above resolution on compensation."

Comrade Brandt, for the committee, opened the debate by stating that Prohibition was not productive of real temperance, that man's morality could not be improved by sumptuary laws, that as a means of promoting temperance Prohibition had been a failure in practically every State where it has been tried within the last twenty or thirty years. For the rest, he said, the committee's report expressed his views.

Comrade Boswell spoke next. He said that he did not agree with the full report of the committee, although he was a member of it. He was opposed to the first and last parts, but favored the resolution. He was not in favor of mixing up in the Prohibition fight at all and thought the party should keep hands off. Comrade Brandt rose to a question of personal privilege to ask why Comrade Boswell did not object to the committee's report before, and why he led the other members of the committee to believe that he favored the entire report, to which Boswell replied that there must have been a misunderstanding.

The next speaker was Comrade Hoehn, who held that the questions of Prohibition and temperance should be kept strictly apart. Every true Socialist is morally bound to advocate temperance, he said, but when it comes to the question of Prohibition there is an entirely different proposition. In his opinion Prohibition was wrong in principle, and its claims to improve the moral and material conditions of the people were based on mistaken conceptions of the social and economic conditions. As a Socialist he could not support Prohibition, and he could not see how any man or woman could who understands the social and labor problem in its relation with the drink question.

Comrade Rosenkranz declared that the Socialist Party could not avoid taking up a public question like Prohibition. To have Prohibition would be a serious mistake. He could not see where Prohibition would promote temperance. His experience in life had taught him that prohibitive legislation would make things worse. When in 1878 the German Chancellor, Prince-Bismarck, during a Reichstag debate on the question of increasing the revenue on liquor, referred to the fact that workingmen were the principal consumers of whiskey, August Bebel replied: "We shall be able to prove to the Chancellor within the near future that in the same ratio as the Socialist and labor movement grows, the consumption of whiskey will decrease." And Bebel was right, because as a result of the educational work of the Socialist and trades union movement and the economic improvement of labor's conditions the German workingmen are drinking less alcoholic liquor and the consumption of whiskey in the German empire has decreased since 1878 by 68 per cent. Rosenkranz was followed by Comrade Harvey, who spoke decidedly against Prohibition, expressing the conviction that real temperance would not result from legislative action as proposed in the Prohibition amendment pending before the State Legislature. He favored the public or collective ownership and management of the manufacture and sale of liquor. However, he was not in favor of the party taking any stand in the matter either way.

Comrade Hildebrand showed in a ten minutes' argument what injury the Sunday lid law had already worked on the people of St. Louis. Lid clubs and family kitchens had taken the place of the saloon on Sunday, and this one-day prohibition in St. Louis will give you an idea what would happen if Prohibition was to reign seven days in the week. Secret production of all kinds of the cheapest and most poisonous whiskeys and other drinks will take the place of the breweries, and secret consumption of these poisonous stuffs would become general, without any chance for prohibiting, supervising or remedying the evil. It was silly to still claim that Prohibition would bring about temperance and improve the general conditions of the working class in view of the fact that experience in strictly temperance States had proven conclusively that sumptuary and prohibition laws are conducive to secret drinking and vice.

Comrade Delmore in a few well-defined sentences expressed his reasons why, as a Socialist, he could not favor Prohibition. The idea to dictate by law what people should eat or drink, or to prevent them from the moderate use of liquor, was not in line with the fundamental principles of Socialism.

Comrade Pope was the next speaker. He said that Prohibition had its origin in the little Red School House, and that the Prohibition movement was in the direction of temperance. I stand for Prohibition, he said, and I object to making the Socialist Party do the work of breweries and liquor interests.

Comrade Kieffer referred to some of the dry States he visited in past years where, in spite of Prohibition, the party locals had a bigger membership than St. Louis, comparatively speaking. As to the question of Prohibition as such, he had his own personal opinion, but he thought the party should not meddle with the problem at this time. He was followed by Comrade Nein as the next speaker, who said that although not a Prohibitionist, he thought the party should let the Prohibition question alone now and wait until the matter was submitted to a vote of the people, when there would be plenty of time to express an opinion; he thought the entire issue was much exaggerated by some of the comrades.

Comrade Pauls made some remarks against Prohibition, pointing out some facts that argue against it from the commonsense attitude of International Socialism. He thought it was queer that the Prohibition advocates who are so anxious to save the working people from moral and mental degradation never got on to the significant fact that the United Brewery Workers' Union of America is the most progressive trade union organization in the land, and has enjoyed this distinction since the very day of its foundation in 1885. The solidarity of the organized brewery workers toward their brothers and sisters in other trades, and their work done and sacrifices made for the Socialist movement was certainly a severe rebuke to those who would like to make it appear that beer and moral and intellectual decay practically meant the same. The membership of the brewery workers' organization compared favorably with the personnel of any other labor union in the land.

Comrade Mr. Hunstock made some very good and strong points against Prohibition. He spoke of the Prohibitionists' plea in behalf of the poor workingmen's bodies, heart and soul, of their claims that the consumption of liquor leads people direct to hell and ruin, and that it would bring about temperance, etc. He held that no Prohibitionist or any other class of people should dictate to him whether or not to take a glass of beer when he felt like it, though he very seldom feel inclined that way. Such attempts of people to become

their brother's or everybody else's keeper was absolutely in violation of the principles of Socialism and should not be endorsed by any Socialist.

Comrade Allan followed with a most decisive declaration for Prohibition, giving as justification for his position his experience in the civil war. He added that many of his American friends would not come into the party because they claimed it was a beer club, which they could not join. If the Socialist Party would get away from beer altogether more people would join, he added. He didn't want the party to be used for the benefit of the liquor interests, and therefore he stood decidedly for Prohibition.

Comrade Mehl became somewhat humorous and sarcastic, saying that no Socialist need be afraid that some capitalist interest would use the Socialist Party for their purposes, and he thought there was not so very much to be used, judging from the last election, when so many Socialists ran off with the other fellows, instead of voting their own party ticket.

Comrade Steigerwalt spoke at some length, not as a Prohibitionist, as he said, but made some arguments for Prohibition. He said he could speak from experience and no one could fool him. He was opposed to any party action on the Prohibition question, claiming that those of the party members who spoke mainly against Prohibition and in favor of taking action were prompted by personal material interests, such as the brewery workers, the cigarmakers and the people connected with the publication of papers supported by the brewery workers. Here Comrade Hoehn interrupted the speaker by asking whether he meant the local Socialist press, and whether these papers were the personal property of the comrades connected with the management thereof, when Steigerwalt replied: "Perhaps!"

Comrade Mrs. Evaline Hunstock concluded the discussion with a few remarks directed against Prohibition. She called attention to a number of abuses, vices and secret crimes which would, in her opinion, unavoidably result from the introduction of State-wide Prohibition. She added that the Sunday lid enforcement of the last few years should have taught the people of St. Louis the lesson that Prohibition is not the proper means to bring about real temperance and the moral and material elevation of the working people.

The hour of midnight having arrived, the meeting adjourned.

FIGHT FOR YOUR LIFE

By BEN HANFORD

Second Edition Now Ready



This book bids fair to be one of the best propaganda sellers in the Socialist movement. It is written in Hanford's well-known style, and contains many striking stories, each covering some special points in the Socialist argument. Just the thing to appeal to the workingman. Nicely gotten up, paper cover, with portrait and biographical sketch of the author. First edition exhausted first week. PRICE 20c.; BY MAIL 25c. LABOR BOOK DEPARTMENT, 212 S. Fourth St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Socialism, Its Growth and Outcome. By William Morris and Ernest Belfort Cox. Chicago, Chas. Kerr & Co. Price, 50 cents. 'Tis a splendid little volume which should find its way into every public and private library.

MULLEN Dr. Chas. Rederer
Undertaking Co. DENTIST
2924 CHEROKEE ST.

Coleman and North Market Sts. All work guaranteed first-class
and St. Louis Ave. and Sarah St. and at reasonable prices.
STRICTLY UNION Hours: 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
..BOTH PHONES.. Sundays, by appointment.

ROEYTER

518 PINE ST.

HATTER AND HABERDASHER

THE BEST \$3.00 HAT IN THE WORLD

WANTED—A RIDER AGENT IN EACH TOWN and district to ride and exhibit a sample latest model "Ranger" bicycle furnished by us. Our agents everywhere are making money fast. *Write for full particulars and special offers at once.*
NO MONEY REQUIRED until you receive and approve of your bicycle. We ship to anyone, anywhere in the U. S. without a cent deposit in advance. *Prepay freight, and allow TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL* during which time you may ride the bicycle and put it to any test you wish. If you are then, not perfectly satisfied or do not wish to keep the bicycle ship it back to us at our expense and you will not be out one cent.
FACTORY PRICES We furnish the highest grade bicycles it is possible to make at one small profit above actual factory cost. You save \$10 to \$15 middlemen's profits by buying direct of us and have the manufacturer's guarantee behind your bicycle. **DO NOT BUY** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you receive our catalogue and learn our unheard of factory prices and remarkable special offers to rider agents.
YOU WILL BE ASTONISHED when you receive our beautiful catalogue and see the prices we can make you this year. We sell the highest grade bicycles for less money than any other factory. We are satisfied with \$1.00 profit above factory cost.
BICYCLE DEALERS, you can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at double prices. Orders filled the day received.
SECOND HAND BICYCLES. We do not regularly handle second hand bicycles, but usually have a number on hand taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores. These we clear out promptly at prices ranging from \$3.00 to \$14.00. Describe your bargain lists mailed free.
COASTER-BRAKES, single wheels, imported roller chains and pedals, parts, repairs and equipment of all kinds at half the usual retail prices.

\$8.50 HEDGETHORN PUNCTURE-PROOF \$4.80
SELF-HEALING TIRES A SAMPLE PAIR TO INTRODUCE, ONLY

The regular retail price of these tires is \$8.50 per pair, but to introduce we will sell you a sample pair for \$4.80 (cash with order \$4.55).
NO MORE TROUBLE FROM PUNCTURES
NAILS, Tacks or Glass will not let the air out. Sixty thousand pairs sold last year. Over two hundred thousand pairs now in use.
DESCRIPTION: Made in all sizes. It is lively and easy riding, very durable and lined inside with a special quality of rubber, which never becomes porous and which closes up small punctures without allowing the air to escape. We have hundreds of letters from satisfied customers stating that their tires have only been pumped up once or twice in a whole season. They weigh no more than an ordinary tire, the puncture resisting qualities being given by several layers of thin, specially prepared fabric on the tread. The regular price of these tires is \$8.50 per pair, but for advertising purposes we are making a special factory price on the rider of only \$4.80 per pair. All orders shipped same day letter is received. We ship C. O. D. on approval. You do not pay a cent until you have examined and found them strictly as represented. We will allow a cash discount of 5 per cent (thereby making the price \$4.55 per pair) if you send **FULL CASH WITH ORDER** and enclose this advertisement. You run no risk in sending us an order as the tires may be returned at OUR expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory on examination. We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is as safe as in a bank. If you order a pair of these tires, you will find that they will ride easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look finer than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. We know that you will be so well pleased that when you want a bicycle you will give us your order. We want you to send us a trial order at once, hence this remarkable tire offer.
IF YOU NEED TIRES don't buy any kind at any price until you send for a pair of the special introductory price quoted above, or write for our big Tire and Sundry Catalogue which describes and quotes all makes and kinds of tires at about half the usual prices.
DO NOT WAIT or a pair of tires from anyone until you know the new and wonderful offers we are making. It only costs a postal to learn everything. Write it NOW.

J. L. MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE DEPARTMENT

"PERHAPSES"

For the Opponents to Woman's Suffrage.
By Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance.

Perhaps, if you paused to think that the laws under which you live, and which control the whole environment of your life, are the direct or the indirect results of the averaged opinions which are put into the ballot box, you would incline to study the questions which pertain to the right of voting.

Perhaps, if you realized that law guarantees, or restricts, your own personal liberty; protects, or jeopardizes, your health, your home, your happiness; regulates the food you eat, the clothes you wear, the books you read, the amusements you enjoy; in fact permits, or prohibits, your every act, you would feel a serious obligation to inquire into the nature of such authority over you.

Perhaps, if you paused to think that law will never represent the highest intelligence or morality since intelligence and morality must always be averaged at the ballot box with ignorance and immorality, you would perceive that whenever intelligence and morality predominate over ignorance and immorality, the trend of civilization must be upward, and you would search for such factors.

Perhaps, then, if you would turn to the Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1907 and would learn that 20,981 more girls than boys were graduated from our high schools that year, and that there are more young men of voting age unable to read their ballots than young women, and also that only an insignificant per cent of crime is committed by women, and then by consulting your own observations and taking note that only a slight minority of the immoralities known to you have been perpetrated by women, you would recognize in woman suffrage added intelligence and morality to the voting forces.

Perhaps, if you knew that women are already voting upon all questions in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho, and that women vote as generally as men in those States, that although there are fewer than men in all these States, they have cast fully half the total vote upon several occasions, you would realize that women do not fail to perform their political duties, when once they are conferred upon them.

Perhaps, if you knew that women are also voting upon all questions in Australia, a country nearly as large as our own, New Zealand, Norway and Finland; and in municipal affairs in Sweden, Denmark, Iceland and England; you would awake to the knowledge that other lands are passing us in the onward march toward liberty for all people, and you would ask why does the United States hesitate to live up to its own principles of "equal rights for all, special privileges for none."

Perhaps, if you knew that the booksellers of Denver reported that they had sold more books on Civil Government and Political Economy in six months after women were enfranchised, than in ten years before, you would be convinced that women appreciate the responsibility of voting, and prepare themselves to "administer the sacrament of citizenship" intelligently.

Perhaps, if you paused to consider that when the government extends the privilege of voting to a citizen, it only says to him, "We do not compel you to appear at the polls, we simply give you the liberty to vote or not to vote, as you may desire"; but when the government refuses the privilege, it says, "We compel you to remain away from the ballot box; whether you wish to vote or not to vote, you shall not," you would see that woman suffrage is only one phase of the eternal warfare for human liberty.

Perhaps, if you knew that every excuse offered for the disfranchisement of women, had done service in turn for every proposed reform in women's conditions, viz: the higher education, property control, public speaking, the right of organization, etc., you would the more readily perceive that each excuse is but the shadowy creation of unreasoning prejudice set up to frighten the morbid imaginations of the timid, and you would not be frightened.

Perhaps, if you observed that the opposition to woman suffrage comes from States where women do not vote and is therefore based upon theory, while in no State where the people have extended the suffrage to women, and therefore have had opportunities to observe the effects of its actual operation, has there been any effort to repeal such laws, you might feel more confidence in the righteousness of the cause, and be willing to speak a word for it now and then.

Perhaps, if you knew that the overwhelming testimony from the most prominent, responsible and respected citizens of the suffrage States, agrees that woman suffrage has resulted in better candidates for office, cleaner polling places, quieter elections, and improved legislation, and that women have grown more intelligent, self-reliant, respected and womanly under its influence, you would feel it your duty to work that such results might come to all States.

Perhaps, if you knew, as many do know, that several woman suffrage measures have been defeated in the past dozen years by the influence of the most corrupt political agencies, and that even bribery has been resorted to, you would declare that a cause so hated by the enemies of honest government must be worthy the support of honest people, and you might be willing to contribute something toward legitimate educational work for the cause.

Perhaps, if you realized the full truth that woman are not disfranchised because "woman do not want to vote"; "because good men fear the influence of bad women on politics, or bad politics on good women," as is commonly reported; but because bad men fear the influence of good women on bad politics, and fear the influence of good politics over the affairs of bad men, you would be ready to join the Woman Suffrage Association. Why not?

The Cardinal on Woman's Liberty

By Wm. Marion Reedy.

Says James, Cardinal of Baltimore, the Catholic Church recognizes woman as "the peer of man in origin and destiny, in redemption of His spiritual gifts." But—for the woman, no suffrage. It is to laugh. Woman is man's peer but not his peer. Her destiny doesn't entitle her to a voice in the government under which she lives. She is entitled to a share in the redemption, but she can't redeem herself or help redeem the world politically. She can have participation in Christ's spiritual gifts—she'll be happy when she's dead. Woman's like the "nigger," according to Vardaman, et al. She has a soul to be saved in the future, but here she may be damned. She's eligible to the supernal sempiternal joys of Heaven, but not to any rights on earth. She's the "peer of man in origin and destiny," but her destiny doesn't include self government here. She must not aspire to "too much liberty." Fine phrase that—"too much liberty." It always means no liberty at all, save such as someone else "allows." As if there can be an "allowance" of liberty. Liberty is an inherent, autogenetic right and derives from no source but the person who exercises it. It involves liberty even not to go to Heaven, if one doesn't want to go there, though none of us feels that way. We all want to go to our own Heaven in our own way. Sub specie aeternitatis woman's destiny is not happiness, liberty here and now, but if that is the destiny of man, and she is man's peer, then she is destined to whatever liberty man may enjoy, to every right a man is entitled to, to every privilege, if the ballot be a privilege, that is conducive to the fulfillment of man's destiny. If not, then woman isn't peer of man in destiny. She may be redeemed by the blood of Christ and participant in His spiritual gifts. But redemption is of another

world than this. Is all woman's destiny beyond the grave? Is there nothing for her, but what man may deign to give her? Has she no political rights? If political rights minister to the fulfillment of the destiny of man, why not of woman? Seems to me that Catholicity, which owes so much to Mary, ought to think woman worthier than would appear to be the case, judging by Cardinal Gibbons' words. The sex that gave us God made flesh would seem to be entitled to a destiny other than invincible inferiority to man. Has woman no rights? If she have any rights, are they safe in the keeping of others? If woman has rights and they are solely dependent on the generosity of man, then man may have much generosity but woman has no rights. But why argue with a Cardinal? If the Cardinalate view of rights and liberty prevailed generally, man himself would not be the custodian of his own rights, his own liberty, all just government would not derive its authority from the consent of the governed. We would have a ruling class such as ancient Egypt had. We have broken away from class rule. There is no more reason or justice in the rule of one sex over another than of one class over another.—The Mirror.

THE NORWEGIAN WOMEN'S LEAD.

As in Austria, so now in Norway, the bestowing of the franchise upon women has been followed by the demand that the State should exercise its powers for the insistence upon the duties of fatherhood. A bill has been drafted by the Norwegian Council of State for submission to the Storting, which aims at the protection of the illegitimate child, and, according to the Norwegian papers, is certain to pass, owing to the proximity of the general elections and the possession by the women of the franchise.

The women of Norway are demanding, in a strikingly powerful manifesto, that the wholly unjust "privileges of the father of an illegitimate child" should come to an end. Not only do they demand that the father shall be held responsible for the maintenance of the mother three months before and nine months after birth, but they claim that the maintenance allowance should continue until it has reached sixteen years of age, and, further, that the child should bear its father's name.

To the Norwegian women, at least, it is clear that the line of progress for the future lies in the direction of increasing rather than decreasing the sense of moral responsibility on the part of men. Nature secures that the woman should pay, and pay heavily, for moral recklessness. Let it be Society's duty to secure that in future the man also shall be compelled to bear his full share of the burden. Never, however, can that be satisfactorily achieved until Society has secured to the father the opportunity to provide for his family by well-paid work.

In the light of the Norwegian women's demand, Socialism, once again stands out as the necessary condition for the maintenance alike of true morality and the home.

WOMEN'S WRONGS IN HOLLAND.

Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, the well known writer, now in London attending the International Woman Suffrage meeting, is authority for the following about Holland:

"A tax is levied on families for every servant they keep, but a widower is allowed one servant free of tax, on the principle that, while he is away attending to business, someone must be there to look after his home and children. A vast number of widows have to go out to work to support themselves and their families, but the government puts the full tax on the servant they are obliged to keep.

"Women in Holland have no suffrage, but any man may vote if he earns 11 florins (less than \$5) a week. If his wife and children earn this amount and he is a drunken loafer, he still does the voting for the family. Any man may vote who has 50 florins in a bank, or, if his wife has earned this amount and put it in the bank, he may not only vote on the strength of it, but he may order the bank not to let her draw the money."

The husband has the sole control of his wife's property and earnings, and may dispose of the children as he pleases. It is small wonder that Dutch women are agitating for the ballot.

AGAINST CHILD LABOR—IMPORTANT MANIFESTO.

A stirring manifesto is about to be issued to the labor leaders and workers in the North of England by the Half-Time Council, which represents 10,000 teachers in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Derbyshire and Cheshire, on the subject of wage-earning children.

Despite the recent adverse vote of the cotton operatives, the Council is determined to spare no effort to educate the parents to the crying evils of half-time.

According to the manifesto there are 40,000 children working as half-timers in the cotton and woolen mills, and 20,000 working half-time in agricultural pursuits. There are 100,000 children working overtime out of school hours; large numbers of children work half-time at mill, half-time in school and put in several hours per day as errand boys, newspaper boys, lather boys, etc. Twenty-two per cent of the hardest-worked children suffer from deformities, and the brightest children in the schools are lost by being exploited in the interests of employers of labor.

WANTED—A MAN.

The Sacajawea Club in St. Paul, Minn., is trying to arrange a debate on the question of woman suffrage. Ambrose Tighe, a prominent attorney, has volunteered to take the affirmative. The difficulty in securing someone to oppose him is thus stated by Mrs. E. W. Williams, the Club's President:

"We are weary and sick at heart trying to find one prominent man in St. Paul who will take the negative in the debate. If there is one such man in St. Paul just one man who will uphold the contention that the suffrage is not for woman—won't he please address me at my office, 421 Germania Life Building?"

WOMAN'S RIGHT TO VOTE AND THE POPE'S "VETO."

The women of Italy aspire to exercise the elective franchise and a delegation of women called upon the Pope recently, in order to obtain his views as to the gentler sex entering politics. The press gives the following as to the attitude of the Pope relative to women invading the political domain:

"Rome, April 21.—The Pope, addressing the Union of Catholic Women today, strongly opposed some of their ambitions.

"Those who wish to make woman the equal of a man in all things," said the Pope, "and give her the same rights, are assuredly in error. Women mixed up in the agitations of public life would be the ruin of the family and society. Woman should be the companion of man, at the same time accepting his authority—an authority mitigated by love and nothing more."

The Pope assumes that those who would "make woman the equal of man in all things and give her the same rights, are assuredly in error," but the man who sits on the pontifical chair at Rome advances no argument in support of his attitude towards woman. The Pope takes the position that "women mixed up in the agitations of public life would be the ruin of the family and society." That statement is not supported by any logic from the executive head of the Catholic Church. But the Pope endeavors to console the women who called upon him by telling them that "woman should be the companion of man, at the same time accepting his authority." It is not possible to conceive that a woman can be the companion of a man, and at the same time yield to his authority.

If the woman is to recognize the man as clothed with authority and yield obedience to his authority, then woman ceases to be a companion and is but a slave.

The Pope is in error, and his attitude towards the sex whose hand rocks the cradle will have but little effect in halting the women of the world in their onward march for human liberty.—Miners' Magazine.

Now Is the Time for Democratic and Republican Union Men to read Benson's pamphlet, "What Help Can Any Workingman Expect from Taft or Bryan?" The election excitement is over, and while waiting for the advent of prosperity you may take this little dose of brain food.

LOUIS D. GOODMAN'S GRAVE MARKED.

Some of the friends of the late Louis D. Goodman contributed to a fund for the purchase of a headstone to mark the spot where he sleeps in St. Mathew's Cemetery on Gravois road. Last Sunday, May 2, the same was dedicated and his memory recalled by a number of his friends who gathered at 3 p. m. for that purpose.

Mr. Herman Schwarz, as chairman of the memorial committee, mentioned the purpose of the gathering and spoke of the love those who best knew the departed entertained for him. By arrangement of the committee, the chief characteristics of the man were recalled in addresses by Joseph Barratt on Comrade Goodman as a man; Hugh K. Wagner, as a lawyer; Oscar Leonard, as poet and philosopher; Dr. M. Shadid, as a Socialist. The tributes paid him were couched in simple language and gave vent to genuine feelings as to his worth and work in the world, and were given close attention by those assembled. The grave was decked with green foliage and flowers by friends of the deceased. The stone is of marble and in letters cut deep is an inscription as follows: "Louis D. Goodman, Died January, 1908. Poet, Philosopher Socialist. He Lived for Justice." Comrade Barratt closed his remarks with this poem:

When I am dead, if man can say,
"He helped the world upon its way,
With all his faults of word and deed
Mankind did have some little need
Of what he gave"—then in my grave
No greater honor shall I crave.
If they can say—if they but can—
"He did his best, he played the man,
His ways were straight; his soul was clean;
His failings not unkind nor mean,
He loved his fellow-men and tried
To help them"—I'll be satisfied.
But when I'm gone, if even one
Can weep because my work is done,
And feel the world is something bare
Because I am no longer there;
Call me a knave, my life misspent—
No matter, I shall be content.

When You Buy Mercantile and "305"

CIGARS

You get the BEST Tobacco handled and made into Cigars by EXPERT WORKMEN.

We do not advertise on billboards and take the cost of the advertisement out of the quality of our goods.

F. R. Rice Mercantile Cigar Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Co-operative Printing House
722 SOUTH FOURTH ST.,
ENGLISH AND GERMAN
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING
Colored and Union Work a Specialty
PH. MORLANG, MGR. All Work at Reasonable Prices.

UNION Soda Water Co.
N. E. Cor. 18th and Allen Ave.
Bell Sidney 601a. Kinloch B-1964
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

DRUIDS' HALL
NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.
Workingmen's Headquarters

Meeting Place of Unions of the
Webb Pressmen, Tailors, Stone Masons,
Sprinkler Fitters, Workingmen's Sick and
Death Benefit Society, Railway Train-
men, and many other organizations.

HALLS FOR RENT
AT LOW RATES.

Large hall for bells, entertainments and lectures. Elevator service.
Apply at saloon, or to janitor, or the secretary, H. Thiele, 1401 St. Louis Ave.

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

R. MEDERACKE BUILDER
GENERAL CARPENTER WORK
AND REPAIRING.
Plans and Estimates Furnished.

THE AUGUST BEBEL
WASHINGTON, D. C.
11 B. Street, N. W.
Opposite Capitol; Two Blocks From
Union Station.
Open All Summer—Fine Large Rooms
Rates Reasonable.
ELLEN WETHERELL and
SUSANNE W. BERRY, Props.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES FOR SALE

Do you wish to invest your savings in first-class Real Estate securities? then
U GO TO TOMBRIDGE AGENCY
A Real Estate Mortgage (deed of trust) drawn at our office is the very best security for your savings. Not only that, we have learned to know the values of St. Louis Real Estate, and know how much can be loaned on any particular piece. We also take care to fully investigate the title to same and protect the loan with the very best available fire and tornado insurance. Interest is made payable semi-annually at our office and we charge no collection fee.

That our Real Estate Mortgages are good will be illustrated by the fact that during the last 24 years we were compelled twice only to foreclose a mortgage and sell out the security to satisfy the loan.

Our mortgages will pay you five and six per cent on your money and are by far safer than any bank account. Call at our office or write us how much money you can invest and when you can do so and we will advise you of what we have on hand.

TOMBRIDGE AGENCY,
324 Chestnut Street.

HARDWARE
Chas. Blassberg
Cor. Linton and Carter Aves.

Hardware, Glass, Paints
OILS, STOVES, RANGES

Bell: Main 133. Kinloch: Cen. 3892.
T. C. Stephens
Member 13th Ward Socialist Club.
Undertaker and Embalmer
UNION CARRIAGES FOR ALL
OCCASIONS.
1325 MARKET STREET.

E. C. OVENTROP
2123-A BENTON STREET.
Teacher of Music
PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED.
.....Tuning \$1.50.....
All Work Guaranteed; Consult Persons
for Whom I Have Tuned

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

Workingmen of all Countries, Unite

LABOR.

You Have Nothing to Lose but your chains and a World to Gain.

Published Every Saturday by the
SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS.

Subscription: \$1.00 per year in advance.

OFFICE: 212 South Fourth Street.
TELEPHONE: Kinloch, Central 1577. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Entered at the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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

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

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES LABEL.

46



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

SOCIALIST PARTY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

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

FACTS SPEAK

Facts speak. They speak louder than fine words and high-screwed philosophy. Socialists should never be afraid of facing facts, unpleasant as they may be.

You are a Socialist and a member of the Union of your trade. You are proud of it. You show your Union card to your fellow Socialist and your Socialist card to your fellow Union member, and you think you are O. K. Perhaps you are.

For the benefit of your party and your Union these facts are presented for your consideration:

In England, France, Germany, Austria, in far-off Australia, and in America the principal aim and object occupying the minds of the thinking men and women in the proletarian movement is the relations between the Socialist and Trade Union movement. Every International Socialist Congress spent much of its time with this important problem.

It is the problem. A problem which must be solved. A problem which will be solved, not by outsiders, not by learned professors, lawyers and would-be philosophers, but by the rank and file of the organized wage workers.

The Trade Unions have made many blunders within recent years. No one will deny it. Are the Socialists entitled to the monopoly of blundering?

This is in bad taste. A Socialist editor should not make such remarks: under no condition should he put them in print. Why, it is all right to knock the ignorant trade unionist, who will never get any sense, who will never grasp "Our Socialist Philosophy," but the Socialist does not deserve such knocks.

Perhaps it is bad taste. We know it is. Who is responsible for the lack of proper co-operation between the politically organized Socialists and the Trades Union movement? We hear some Socialist reply: "Why, Gompers, of course!" And others will add in voice unison: "And the Labor Fakers!"

Many Socialist publications have for years expressed the same opinion, until "we don't know any better!"

Now the fact is that Gompers has said some bad things against Socialism and the Socialists. The labor fakery have used Gompers' expressions to knock the Socialist movement. Some labor leaders, on their records as anti-Socialist agitators have secured political jobs. We have had these gentlemen in St. Louis, where for the last dozen years the presidents of the local central body graciously submitted to being kidnaped by the old capitalist parties.

These are facts. Unpleasant facts. They have helped to discourage many a Socialist and radical Trade Unionist. They have had a demoralizing effect on the entire labor movement.

But there are other facts!

The American Socialist movement has produced its share of blunders. We have had in our ranks our Socialist fakery. We have had our Socialist skates. We have had in our midst our Socialist scoundrels and rascals.

Don't get scared, please. These statements are simply plain facts. And every time you point your finger at a faker, skate or humbug in the Trade Union movement, you may look up the history of your own party movement and put your finger on the name of some faker, skate or humbug among your former comrades.

Trade Union crooks have worked against the Socialist party, and Socialist crooks have been doing their share of dirty work against the Trade Union movement. But in either case the labor movement had to foot the bill and the working class interests were seriously injured. The Martha Moore Averys, David Goldsteins and other flowers of morality are by no means the products of Trade Unionism, but come from the old time clear-cut, revolutionary, class-conscious stock, and were high in the councils of the Socialist movement. We remember the days when Martha was the intellectual pyramid of the New England Socialist movement, and when Professor Daniel DeLeon, formerly of Columbia University, had put his official stamp and seal on Martha's scientific Socialist diploma.

Recently the Western Federation of Miners exposed a number of scoundrels who had been in the employ of the Thiele Detective Agency. One of the ringleaders of this gang was a fellow by the name of White, who for several years had been an officer of one of the strongest local unions. Now we learn, through the columns of the Western press that the same White also held a membership card

in the Socialist Party. Of course, his expulsion followed.

Facts. Facts that speak a plain language. It may be impossible to keep spies and agents provocateurs out of the movement. But the Socialist movement of recent years has certainly been doing business on a very loose basis, as far as the admission of members is concerned. There is no doubt, that there are ten chances to one to get more undesirable elements into the Socialist movement than into the Trade Unions, and it will be well for our comrades to get rid of the idea that the payment of 25c and the holding of a party-membership card makes even the most suspicious individual persona grata.

Every effort must be made to establish the best relations between the Socialist Party and the general Trade Union movement. It is not a question of "getting control of the labor movement," as some scientific jumping jacks express it. It is not a question of "capturing the Unions," as other would-be Socialists put it. And it is not a question of "making Socialism stronger" either.

It is a question of strengthening the labor movement.

Read the preceding line twice, so you will not miss the point. It is the question of fortifying the entire proletarian movement. You Socialist would-be philosophers will have to get this one idea into your head that there cannot be a real Socialist movement independent of and separate from the general labor movement, which today is represented by the Trade Unions.

It is the dream of the ignoramus to believe that there can be a Socialist Party movement independent, entirely separate and even in opposition to the existing labor and trade union movement. Such a Socialist movement would be a fake or worse. It might be a first-class capitalist auxiliary organization to fight the organized proletariat.

There are thousands of people calling themselves Socialists, some of them even members of the Socialist Party, who do not hesitate one moment to assert that the Socialist Party movement has nothing in common with the Trade Union movement, and their silly conception of Socialism is expressed by them in the hope that if the Unions would be destroyed, Socialism would soon come. With them it is a "Co-operative Commonwealth," whatever that may be in their imagination. It is an abstract idea with them. A dead letter. While the orthodox Christian sees his St. Peter at the narrow pathway entrance to Heaven, and his Lord Almighty in all His glory on the throne in Eternal Paradise, so our Utopian, anti-Union Labor Socialist carries with him the chloroforming idea of his made-to-order Co-operative Commonwealth.

Not all of these Utopians are middle class people. Some of them are wage workers with confused middle class minds. Some of them are even members of labor unions, men who have become tired and dissatisfied with the hard up-hill work in the unions, and who find it much more pleasant and easier to "confine themselves to, and give all of their spare time to the cause of Socialist philosophy." In other words, they retire from the battlefield of the proletarian class struggle and work themselves into the delusion that a Trade Union card, a Socialist Party card and a good stock of empty philosophic phrases was about all to make a modern class-conscious, revolutionary Socialist worker.

They feel themselves at home in the debating club, at the street corner, on the soap box, but never in the every-day struggles of labor as fought by the trades unions.

Why, that Trade Union work is waste of time! No, no pure and simple Union business for us clear-cut Socialists.

Indeed, some of them are clear-cut. They cut themselves clear off the labor movement. The Unions in which they had formerly been active, have either gone to pieces, or have become most conservative or reactionary. We know many a man in St. Louis who thus cut himself loose not only from the Trade Union, but from the Socialist Party as well.

Meanwhile the general work of organization goes on. The Trade Unionists, by the every-day experience on the proletarian battlefield, realize more and more that the political class struggle of the labor movement is insufficiently organized. And on the other side the real militant forces of the Socialist Party movement will do their very best to firmly establish better relations between the party and the Unions.

In conclusion, we repeat: Socialism without the labor movement is a fata morgana, a hallucination. And a Socialist movement independent and separate from the general labor movement is an impossibility.

FOOLED AND ROBBED

The Laclede Gas Light Co. property was sold from the North American Co. to the American Light and Traction Co. The price paid for the 74,000 shares of common stock will be near \$7,500,000. This amount will be paid, \$1,500,000 in cash, \$2,500,000 in debenture bonds, \$2,500,000 in preferred stock now quoted at 106, and 5,000 shares of common stock, quoted at 192, the bonds and stock being of the American Light and Traction Company. This new deal is simply another clever trick to increase the profits for the stockholders, and rob and fool the people of St. Louis more than ever before. Local financiers explain the deal as follows: "The theory that the North American Company's sale of control of the Laclede Gas Light Company to the American Light and Traction Company will bring competition in local lighting is not borne out by the facts. The sale is more of a stock than a cash transaction. According to James Campbell, who represents the North American in the deal, the price paid for 74,000 out of 85,000 shares of Laclede stock is about \$7,500,000, of which only \$1,500,000 is cash and the remainder stocks and bonds of the American. In short, the North American parts with the control of the Laclede for a considerable interest in the American. The Laclede has stock and bond issues outstanding to the amount of \$29,000,000, so that three-quarters of its securities still remain in the hands of its former owners. Only the control of the management is shifted through the transfer of common stock and it may be assumed in the light of this "swapping" transaction that the new management is on friendly terms with its former owners. The conditions of the sale indicate rather a merger or consolidation of the interests of two great holding corporations than the sale of the property from one corporation to a competing company. The solidarity of the interests of the holding companies is clearly shown by the fact that the representatives of both are on the directorate of each corporation. The shift of ownership is merely a change of names and it is impossible to anticipate more than a highly polite and harmless rivalry for business—a strife to keep both treasuries full."

In this connection, the following little item may interest our readers. It shows to what extent the private light and power cor-

Socialists of St. Louis! Increase the Circulation of St. Louis Labor! This is Your Paper!

porations are permitted to rob the people, with the sanction of the Republican and Democratic party machines:

The city lighting plant in the City Hall, according to a report compiled by Chief Engineer Wood, lighted the city buildings in the vicinity of the plant during April for 865-1000ths of a cent per watt hour. Current used totaled 67,283 watt hours, the total cost of which was \$582. The same current purchased from the lighting company at the rates the city is paying for other buildings would have cost \$3,027.74, or nearly six times as much as it cost through the city plant.

The City Hall used 33,190 watt hours for light and 4,044 watt hours for power; the Four Courts, 10,070 watt hours, light; Old City Hall, 3,996 watt hours; Headquarters Police Station and First District Police Court, 6,940. Wood says that more than \$900 of the cost was in repairs.

Think of it! Private corporations would charge about six times as much for the same light and power as the municipal plant.

Observations

The Trial against Fred Warren and the Appeal to Reason began last Tuesday in the Federal Court of Fort Scott, Kans. Ex-Governor Taylor of Kentucky has been summoned as a prosecuting witness.

The modern labor movement is gradually working its way into the South American countries. When the ruling classes of Argentine become so frightened as to mobilize their police and soldiery to prevent the May 1 Eight Hour demonstration in Buenos Aires and to murder and wound the workmen by the hundreds, there must be a movement of which the exploiters of labor may well be afraid. According to latest reports it seems that 200,000 men are now on strike in the metropolis of the Argentine Republic.

The latest developments in Turkey again confirm the old story that political reaction and religious superstition, ignorance and fanaticism work hand in hand. Thousands of people in the Syrian districts were killed by the ignorant mobs assisted by the old Sultan's political agents. During the dark middle ages the nations of Christian Europe experienced the same crimes. During the Russian Revolution of 1905-1907 Czar and Church co-operated in the murderous fight against the freedom-loving Russian people. On what side does the Church stand today? Answer frankly! Exceptions confirm the rule.

The Des Moines plan of Commission for moif government has been heralded as the business administration. Now, read this little daily press dispatch: "Des Moines, Ia., May 4.—A setback to the commission form of municipal government here is threatened unless there is a speedy settlement of troubles now pending in the council. In the wrangle over the selection of an architect for the city hall, proposed to be erected at a cost of \$250,000, councilmen have openly intimated graft against each other and have charged members are lacking in truthfulness. If recall movements are started it will not be surprising if there is a recall on all the members with a possibility they all will be unseated by the people."

Now the Attorney General of Missouri threatens to forfeit the railroad charters, because the railroad magnates do not stick to the "equality of freight rates." The railroad companies are doing exactly what any other industrial or commercial institution is doing or is compelled to do every day. Every big sale of any commodity guarantees to the buyer big rebates and advantages which cannot be granted to the smaller business man. Because the railroads are considered semi-public enterprises they are supposed to treat everybody alike. The fact is, however, that the railroads are strictly private money-making enterprises and are operated on strictly private business principles. Not until the entire system of transportation becomes public property can there be absolute "equality of rates."

The Lake Seamen's Union is now confronted with the power of the Lake Carrier's Association. It has been predicted for months that an effort would be made to destroy the Lake Seamen's Union when navigation opened. The Lake Carrier's Association has demanded that all employes shall sign a contract, obligating themselves to assist the Association in its war on organized labor. The battle is now on, and 10,000 men are involved. The Lake Carrier's Association is backed by the railroads and the steel trust, and unless the membership of organized labor engaged in the industry of transportation shall stand like a stone wall, the Lake Seamen's Union is destined to fall before the concentrated power of organized greed.—Miners' Magazine.

The strike was declared on May 1, and the struggle promises to become a desperate one.

Not so very many years ago Charles W. Eliot, president of Harvard University, delivered an address in which he crowned the scab as the "American hero." For this he received the plaudits of the union haters of the country. He was also denounced most roundly by the representatives of organized labor. Now he is offered the very plumpest plum of the Taft administration—the ambassadorship to England. Thus does capital reward its friends.—Chicago Daily Socialist. The Chicago Daily Socialist should have remembered that Daniel J. Keefe of the Long Shoremen and a member of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, was given a fat federal plum by the jungle hunter who was a potent factor in bringing about the nomination of the Ohio balloon. Keefe and Eliot have won recognition from an administration that is dedicated to the interests of the "interests."—Miners' Magazine.

Latest News From the Field of Organized Labor

Miss Phoebe Couzins, lawyer, former suffragist, lecturer and the first American woman to serve as a United States marshal, who is in Chicago to attend the Peace Congress this week as one of the delegates from the District of Columbia, gives it flatly as her opinion that the ballot is a woman demoralizer and that politics begets a mental conflict in woman that leads her to do a great many things she does not do in her proper sphere, which Miss Couzins says is the home, the improvement of society, the federation clubs and the church. One polite question to Miss Couzins: Have you already become demoralized during your short public career? Yes or no. If yes, you have no right to discuss the problem, because demoralized people should never appear in public as teachers of morality. If no, what right have you to take it for granted that the rest of the women are less moral than you are, and that Miss Phoebe Couzins is the only woman who could go through the ordeal without becoming demoralized?

Where is the bread there is the country. But with wheat boosted by speculators, bread goes out of sight for the poor, and the poor man has no country. What dear wheat means we see from the cables that in England the four-pound loaf usually selling for nine cents is likely to go to thirteen cents. That four-cent margin is the line between life and starvation, and the little item shows how really helpless is mighty Britain set in her inviolate sea. Famine besieges her, even in peace. In war she could be starved with ridiculous ease. But not England alone suffers. Even in prosperous America the poor man's bread is menaced. The baker talks of a smaller loaf or a higher price. Men and women and children are forced to hunger that speculators may have their fun of the gambling game. "The days of cheap wheat, cheap flour and cheap bread are over," says the managing receiver of the great Pillsbury mills. If this be so, the days of some other things draw likewise to a terrible close. The people will not starve. They will not be put off with the absurd lie that there is not enough wheat to meet the demands of increasing population. There will come days of terrible retribution for the engrossers and forestallers of the food. Bread the people will have, or a bloody circus.

The Fresh Air Mission ladies, aided by the yellow newspapers, are once more at work to give to several dozens of poor little children a few hours of fresh air during the coming Fresh Air Sport season. Some of these good ladies live in the aristocratic West End. The husbands of some of them derive their "means of life" from child factory labor and tenement houses where men, women and children are deprived of fresh air 365 days in the year. "To give these children a day on the river or in the country," says Lehmann, secretary of a local mission, "is surely well worth while, especially when it costs less than 10 cents to take care of a baby, feed it crackers and milk and give it a day's outing." Twelve thousand children were given a breath of fresh air on the six excursions conducted by the mission last year. It is hoped that a great number may be given this year and that excursions into the country also may be arranged. We do not question the sincere motives of the great majority of these people, but in addition to their present efforts they should co-operate with the trades union and Socialist movement in order to bring about conditions that would make "Fresh Air Mission Outings" superfluous. There will come a time when the reports of these outings will be read with much interest as a significant proof of our twentieth century pseudo-civilization.

Here is the subject for another "Outlook" Roosevelt article. It is taken from the St. Louis Republican and Democratic papers of April 26. We cannot reprint the item in full, because St. Louis Labor is also read by children. We hope some one will send the little item to Theodore Roosevelt in Africa, so he may prepare his next "Outlook" article en route and forward to Editor-in-Chief Abbott. Here are the facts as reported: "Former Governor Frank Frantz of Oklahoma and a woman companion who gave her name as Miss Edna Wilson, were arrested at 2 a. m. Sunday in front of the Woodford hotel, Fifteenth and Chestnut streets, after a quarrel in an automobile. They were taken to the Central District police station in a patrol wagon and spent the remainder of the night in cell. They were released on bond at 8 a. m. Sunday, and Sunday night charges of disturbing the peace against them were ordered dropped by Chief of Police Creecy extending a "courtesy to a distinguished visitor." Governor Frantz was a member of Col. Roosevelt's Rough Riders and is a close personal friend of the former President. He was a guest of honor in St. Louis in October, 1907, when he accompanied President Roosevelt and his party on an inspection trip down the Mississippi river. As the President's boat left the levee, Gov. Frantz stood on deck beside Col. Roosevelt and the two waved their farewells and were photographed together. At the police station Sunday Gov. Frantz attempted for a time to conceal his identity, giving his name as "Carroll." When officers began to search him, he knew that papers in his pockets would reveal the falsity of his statement and admitted that he was Frank Frantz, former governor of Oklahoma. Frantz has been stopping at Hotel Jefferson about ten days. The woman was young and pretty, was gowned handsomely and wore diamonds. The attention of Sergt. Matthews was attracted to the pair at 2 a. m. Sunday, as they sat quarreling in the tonneau of a big touring car in front of the Woodford hotel. They were talking in loud and angry tones, and as Matthews watched them, he says, he saw Frantz seize the woman and attempt to force her to alight from the machine. She resisted him and Matthews interfered. This was in the Red Light district, of course. Before being taken to a cell, Miss Wilson requested that Harry B. Hawes be notified of her arrest. This was not done at that time, however. Shortly after 7 o'clock Governor Frantz got into communication with friends, with the aid of the police, and Henry Gallant, a pawnbroker, went the bonds of Frantz and Miss Wilson. They left the station together after their release." Perhaps our friends in Oklahoma better investigate whether Governor Frantz had lately been connected with the Socialist Party. Teddy may come out in public print some of these days and denounce his old bosom friend as a Socialist. Anything is possible with the great lion hunter and crocodile catcher, Theodore Roosevelt.

HILL TO TEST LIABILITY.

Great Northern Will Appeal Suit for an Employee's Injuries.

At the trial in Spokane of a suit brought against the Great Northern by Jyntaro Tsmura, to recover damages for personal injuries while employed in the shops the attorneys for the defense refused to call witnesses, as it was intended to test the constitutionality of the employer's liability law. The case is understood to be the first brought under the act of Congress of 1908, which made a railway company liable for injuries to an employe engaged in interstate commerce regardless of the decisions of the courts and statutes relating to fellow servants.

Tsmura and eighteen other Japanese laborers were unloading steel rails from a car. He was on one end of the rail, and when his fellow-workmen let go of it without warning him his thumbs were caught and cut off. The court declined to grant a request for the jury to find a verdict in favor of the railroad company, on the ground that Tsmura was not engaged in interstate commerce when he was hurt, and that the act of Congress of 1908 was unconstitutional.

The law provides that an employe of a railway company engaged in interstate commerce shall be entitled to recover for injuries which he receives on account of the negligence of any officer, servant or employe of the company. The railroad company contends that the law is unconstitutional in that it attempts to make a railway company responsible for the acts of its officers, whether they were in relation to interstate commerce or not. The case will ultimately be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

UNION LABEL: "WHAT CRIMES ARE COMMITTED IN THY NAME"

Editor O'Neill of the Western Miners Magazine Flays the Would-be Union Papers for Publishing the Douglas Anti-Union Shoe Ad.

The advertising manager of the Douglas Shoe Co. endeavored to place an ad. in the official organ of the Switchmen's Union, entertaining the opinion that a labor publication of the prominence of the Switchmen's Journal carrying an advertisement for a combination that was sparing no effort to destroy the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union would be a stroke of magnificent proportions, and that such a journal flaunting the products of Douglas & Co. in its pages would be putting several nails in the coffin of a labor organization that refused to bow in silent submission to the mandates of a shoe factory czar. But the advertising manager of the Douglas company did not seem to realize that not only was the editor of the Switchmen's Journal a member of Organized Labor but a Union Man, who scorned to prostitute the pages of the official organ of which he is editor for the "mess of pottage" that was promised from the coffers of the ex-governor of Massachusetts. The editor of the Switchmen's Journal, in answer to the application for space for an advertisement for the Douglas Shoe Co., sent the following letter to the advertising manager:

"Advertising Manager W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., Brockton, Mass.: "Dear Sir—Yours of the 22d inst, containing order for ad. to run in our Journal, received, and carefully considered.

"This order came as a surprise to me, for in the past I solicited advertising from your firm, and, notwithstanding the fact that our Journal said many pleasant things about Mr. Douglas and his factory when he was running for governor of Massachusetts, my solicitations went unheeded, for reasons best explained by yourself; but now that there is a dispute on between the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. and its employes, you have concluded that the official organ of a trade union is a good advertising medium.

"I have very carefully studied the contentions of both parties to this dispute in your establishment, and the evidence is absolutely and positively convincing (notwithstanding Mr. Duncan's letter which you have used to discredit the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union) that the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union has acted in good faith with the Douglas Shoe Co. The same evidence disclosed the fact that subterfuge has been resorted to to lower wages in your plant, and this in the face of a contract then in existence, which is proven by the award of the Board of Arbitration operating under the laws of your state.

"For any union publication to accept advertising from your firm at this time I would consider an act of treason, and until the Boot and Shoe Workers' stamp has been returned to you the columns of this Journal will not be used in advertising your product.

"In conclusion I will say that I and my two sons have worn the Douglas shoe for years and at this moment my feet are incased in your product, but henceforth no more Douglas shoes for me unless conditions obtain as did when Mr. Douglas was in active control. Yours very truly,

F. M. CASSIDY, Editor."

The above letter from the editor of the Switchmen's Journal has the right ring, and if every so-called labor publication throughout this country had taken the same position as the Switchmen's Journal this country has taken the same position as the Switchmen's Journal, the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union would have scored a victory long ago. It is certainly ludicrous to behold a labor journal carrying a quarter-page ad. of the Douglas Shoe Co. and then to note on the editorial page of the same paper an appeal to members of Organized Labor "to purchase only such goods as bear the Union Label." The product of the Douglas Shoe Co. does not bear the Union Label—has been denied the Union Label—and the Douglas Shoe Co. is waging a relentless war against the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, and yet, labor journals that flaunt a Douglas ad. plead to the membership of Organized labor to Patronize the Union Label.

What hypocrisy!

The treason of such a so-called labor journal is on a par with the treachery of Judas, whose hunger for Mammon nailed Christ on a cross of Calvary.—Miners' Magazine.

LECTURE BUREAU

Proposed by American Federation of Labor.

A recommendation to establish a Trade Union Lecture Bureau under the State Federation was referred to the Committee on Constitution and Laws. The following report was brought in by the Special Committee at the convention:

Special Committee appointed at Sedalia convention on Lecture Bureau makes the following report:

Hannibal, Mo., Sept. 21, 1908.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Seventeenth Annual Convention of the Missouri State Federation of Labor:

At the sixteenth annual convention, held at Sedalia, Sept. 16th to 19th, 1907, there was a resolution introduced calling on the officers of the State Federation to establish a Trade Union Lecture Bureau, which was referred to the Executive Board. At a meeting of the Executive Board held in St. Louis April 11 to 13, 1908, the above resolution was referred to the undersigned, with instructions to draw up a plan to be submitted at the seventeenth annual convention.

We therefore recommend that the following be adopted:

1st. The secretary-treasurer is hereby instructed to communicate with the central bodies of the state not later than March the first, asking them if they will make arrangements for several lectures, and after he receives a reply from them, if he finds there are a sufficient number willing to make arrangements, he will then get in communication with the national and international unions, asking them to furnish speakers.

2d. After the secretary-treasurer has heard from the national and international unions, he will then notify the central bodies of the state, calling on them to make arrangements and to notify him when they will be ready to receive the speakers.

3d. The central bodies of each city where these lectures are held must pay all expenses; such as hall rent, advertising, etc. The national or international union is to defray the expenses of the men sent to deliver the lecture.

4th. The lectures are to start either in the northern or southern part of the state, and go through it without leaving the state.

CHAS. W. WILKERSON, First Vice-President.
CECIL B. DYSART, Second Vice-President.

THE PETTIBONE MONUMENT

LEAD MINERS' STRIKE SPREADS; 1,700 QUIT. Three Thousand Threaten to Join Fight for Wage Scale Restoration.

Bonne Terre, Mo., May 2.—The strike of lead miners in Leadwood spread to this place early today when the underground employes of the St. Joe Lead Co. quit work. The big mills of the company here were forced to close and 1,700 men are now idle.

About 3,000 other workmen are threatening to join the strikers, who are asking a partial re-establishment of the wage scale prevailing before the financial panic in 1907. At that time the men were receiving \$2.25 a day, but accepted a cut to \$1.70. They now ask that they be given \$2 for eight hours' work.

One company at Desloge is said to have promised its employes

the advance if other concerns agree to it. The concern in question employs 500 men.

The Doe Run and Federal companies are facing possible strikes by their 2,000 employes, but the chances of compromise are thought to be good.

The St. Joe Lead Co., against which the chief strike is directed thus far, is capitalized for \$20,000,000. Its president is Dwight A. Jones of New York, and its superintendent R. R. Parsons, who recently escaped death in a peculiar railroad automobile accident, when the machine in which he was riding struck a small dog, which had rushed on the tracks in front of it.

UNION PROTESTS CHAIN GANG.

Green County Court Asked Not to Use Convict Labor on Building.

Springfield, Mo., May 2.—Following the announcement of the Green County Court that the county chain gang would be employed in digging the excavation for a courthouse to be erected here, and in the placing a concrete foundation for the proposed building, the Central Trades and Labor Assembly, has made a concerted protest. Appeals will be made to the County Court by every labor union in the city, asking it not to employ convict labor.

It is asserted by the union men that there is enough work for convicts on the public roads and that the chain gang ought not be used on work that can be done by other men. The court announced it will not change its original intention to have all possible work about the proposed courthouse performed by the prisoners.

Made by Members of Granite Cutters' Union.

The Granite Cutters' Journal, the official organ of the Granite Cutters' International Association of America, in a late issue under the caption, "The Pettibone Monument," has the following to say:

"The Western Federation of Miners has raised a fund for the erection of a monument in memory of George A. Pettibone, who was one of the three men who were tried and acquitted in the famous Idaho case, charged with the murder of ex-Gov. Steunenberg. The Federation decided that it should mark their friendship for all time for their deceased comrade; consequently, they selected a granite monument, and awarded the contract to a Denver firm, with the proviso that it should be cut by members of the Granite Cutters' International Association of America in Denver, where the headquarters of the Miners' Federation are located. The Denver branch of the B. C. I. A. has suitably and fittingly expressed the appreciation of its members in the form of a communication to that effect to the executive officers of the Western Federation of Miners."

VAN CLEAVE TO QUIT OFFICE.

Declares He Will Not Seek Election to Manufacturers' Presidency.

New York, May 2.—James W. Van Cleave, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, to-day announced that he will not be a candidate for re-election as president of the organization. The strain is too great, he says, for the burden of responsibility and leadership to be borne long by any one individual.

The annual meeting of the association will be held on May 15, when Mr. Van Cleave's successor will be chosen.

"I am not retiring on account of attacks which the American Federation has made upon me, or which it can make," Mr. Van Cleave will say in a statement in the American Industries, the organization's official organ, which will appear to-morrow.

"So far as regards any further injury which it can do to me or to my business, that organization's power is spent. I have been fighting the battles of every man in the United States. For a like reason my successor will be made the target of assault by the ignorance and malevolence which reign in the higher councils of the Federation."

2,000 BAKERS GO OUT ON STRIKE.

East Side Bakers Celebrate May 1 by Demanding Living Wage and Sanitary Conditions.

New York, May 3.—Two thousand bakers are on strike and four hundred bakeries are crippled. The strike followed the decision participated in by over a thousand workmen who voted on the question of a shorter hour day, higher wages and sanitary conditions.

The conditions and terms of employment that were discussed at the meeting, and upon which the union will make its stand, are as follows:

- 1.—To employ only such bakers who are members in good standing of the union.
- 2.—To engage such employes only through the medium of Bakers and Confectioners' Union Local 100.
- 3.—No employes should be required or permitted to board with his employer.
- 4.—The employes of a bakery are exempt from loading flour or any other hard labor outside of the bakery.
- 5.—The bakers employed shall not work more than six days a week and no more than ten hours a day, including one-half hour for lunch, and shall be paid for all holidays except Easter.
- 6.—The minimum wage-scale should be: First hand, \$20 per week; second hand, \$16 per week; third hand, \$14 per week; bread carrier, \$10 per week.
- 7.—First hand helper, \$4 per day; second hand helper, \$3 per day; third hand helper, \$2.50 per day.
- 8.—Sponging and dishes shall not be made on Friday.
- 9.—The proprietor of every bakery is held to keep his bakery or bakeries in a sanitary condition.
- 10.—Every loaf of bread over one-half pound must be provided, at the expense of the proprietor, with a union label; such labels to be furnished by the union for 15 cents per 1,000.
- 11.—Each proprietor must recognize any jobber sent by the above union.
- 12.—The proprietor of a bakery must admit any representative sent by the above union.
- 13.—The labels of the union should be entrusted to the foreman, one of the union workmen employed at the shop.
- 14.—No employe should be discharged without reasonable cause. Should any difficulty arise between employer and employe, it must be made known to the delegate of the union and he must, without delay, present it to the board of the union.
- 15.—Bread carriers shall not be allowed to work at the bench and oven.
- 16.—No employe should be discharged without sufficient cause, and at no other time than immediately after the termination of his work.
- 17.—The first day of May should be regarded as a holiday, and no employe should be required to work on that day.
- 18.—Wages must be paid to the employe immediately after the termination of his work.

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.

Patronize our advertisers and notify them that you saw their ad. in St. Louis Labor.

Tidings of the Times

By Murray S. Schloss.

I.

During the week votes on the liquor question were taken in a number of communities in both Illinois and South Dakota. In both, as a whole, prohibition made no gain by the returns. For the first time in long, the beer and liquor men gave sighs of relief that "the wave of fanaticism" was passing.

But at about the same time the lower house of the Florida state legislature passed the state-wide prohibition bill, substantially as it passed the state senate. It will reach the governor shortly and become a law.

At the April elections in Michigan a few weeks ago 19 counties went "dry" out of something like 27. At the same election in Colorado, where "drinking" is so intimately bound up with social and business life, many communities throughout the state went "dry."

Every few days brings intelligence of a few more counties in Indiana and Ohio gone "dry"; so that in the last few months over 500 saloons and eight breweries have been forced out of existence in Ohio, and all of them in nearly two-thirds of Indiana.

If the Arkansas legislature enacts state-wide prohibition, as now seems likely, the entire South will have outlawed the traffic in alcoholic liquors, excepting four large cities in Kentucky, a very few in Virginia and South Carolina, and diminishing minority fractions of Louisiana and Texas. And the tendency still runs that way through the country as a whole, despite occasional checks, as last week in Illinois and South Dakota.

Even in Missouri the extremists of the Anti-Saloon League are trying to force prohibition through the legislature. And Missouri contains St. Louis, a city of 700,000 people, pre-eminently Germanic in origin. Besides a large proportion of St. Louis' population, industry and business progress is based on its great brewing industry.

A careful examination of the forces, classes and motives back of the prohibition movement shows them to be mainly economic, hardly more so than the opposition. At the same time, in the cities, especially the large cities, the "wets" or so-called "liberals," have nearly as strong moral grounds as their opponents—in the chief cities probably stronger. But they don't know it, and are not so sanctimonious. They don't so generally raise tearful voices and one eye to High Heaven, while keeping the other on the cash register.

The manufacturer and retailer of beer and spirits are in the open, the people in amusement industries based partly on their sale, not much less so. They have been forced to take the lead in most places by "liberal" indifference. They have been forced into the open by the exceedingly clever campaign of the prophets and profitters of "temperance." And their own blundering tactics have done no little to prejudice their cause.

Ranged against them have been—here's the point—ECONOMIC alliance of:

The preachers, who find the saloon as the poor man's club too strong a rival to the flagging interest of their own gatherings;

The large and considerable taxpayers, who find that in the small towns and farms prohibition lessens crime and to some extent idleness, and therefore lessens also the taxes to pay the upkeep of jails and the machinery of the law, and to a slight extent almshouses, asylums, hospitals and private charity;

A large element of merchants and other bidders for the producing classes' money, who believe that if the worker spends less money on beer he'll have more to spend for other things;

An increasing number of large employers of labor, of their important stockholders and responsible agents, who find that whisky, especially, materially reduces the efficiency and reliability of their own work people;

To these must be added a large proportion of the women, some of whom, with the children, actually suffer for the necessities through some man's drinking habits; others, misunderstanding the main causes of poverty, that think they do; and still others who pine for more aristocratic millinery.

In none of these classes is the very personal interest in prohibition so evident as in their principal opponents. And they have been shrewdly careful to keep it covered, while the brewers and their brothers in arms have been too stupid properly to bare it.

Incredibly foolish have been the methods of the makers and dealers in the "wet" commodities, showing often the weakest sides of their moral characters. They have blustered, bluffed, threatened and broken promises; lied, lobbied and insulted public intelligence. They have bought elections and bribed politicians which often was natural enough. They have appealed clear through to the worst, arousing decency to revolt. They purchased the governorship last November in Ohio, Indiana and Nebraska—scant good it will do them.

Now when it is in part too late, they are at last actively tackling the saloon problem, driving the worst out of existence in the threatened regions, and really trying to break up the alliance many of the saloons have fostered with crime, gambling and the social evil. In all of which, strangely, they are now in some places co-operating with the Anti-Saloon League.

All good citizens will rejoice to see raised the tone of the saloons of all sorts in all the 46 states, the actively vicious ones driven out of existence; and the influence of the saloon in our political life diminished.

But does it do any good, especially in the larger cities, to try to exterminate utterly the production and traffic in all alcoholic drinks? What are the main facts, simply named?

The saloon actually IS the poor man's club. The church is the social center for the rich and especially the bourgeois; the poor man, increasingly, will not be patronized by it. The workers already feel cramped in their economic and political opportunities; have they no social rights either?

All unblinded people know that prohibition does not abolish alcoholic drinking, if indeed it much decreases it, in cities of many thousand population; it can hardly be seriously tried in the larger ones; and it makes for secrecy, lawlessness and hypocrisy all the more. But this prohibition does do, and every prohibition region will bear witness; it very largely drives out the more commercially decent brewers and distillers, leaving the rodent-like concoctors of "rot-gut whisky" to poison the community unrestrained. The prohibition fanatic won't hear the argument that pure beer, with but four per cent alcohol, governmentally inspected, is better than rank fusel-oil whisky.

But the fanaticism of those who, as Clarence Darrow describes them, have gone "bug-house on rum," is best seen in the simple powerful unblinkable fact that they overlook entirely the colossal harm done by that drug daily consumed by the great majority of all our people—COFFEE, or its sister narcotic, also rich in caffeine, TEA. The spread of the terrible drug habits, such as cocaine; the very general use of tobacco, likewise a poison and often "doctored"; the tremendously growing consumption of candy, which in its com-moner/cheap forms is sometimes horrible stuff and at best is ruinous, as it becomes an easily acquired habit; and especially, most overwhelming of all, according to Commissioner Wiley, that very valuable national watchdog of the elements of the people's nutrition, the SODA FOUNTAIN DRINKS to which all America is so passionately committed, especially that portion that does not as a rule patronize saloons. According to Dr. Wiley, nearly all the drinks we get at the soda fountain have strong ingredients of caffeine or other poisons.

It seems each year more probable that the highly and increasingly artificial civilization in which we all live, and the tension which is racking the nerves of the entire nation, are gradually driving all of us to some "habit," to the use of one or more stimulants or narcotics to satisfy our screaming never-ends and properly speed up our mental machineries. When denied one of these poisoners, by law or self-restraint, we unconsciously fly to another. If that is true—and the commercial statistics seem to verify it—why destroy an industry in which over a billion is invested, which feeds or contrib-

utes to the livings of millions of Americans, merely at the behest of some vociferous cranks wearing blinders, aided by a misguided lot of "property owners?"

Why not look deeper, to the common causes of the overwork, strain, unhealth and worry, that drive us all to the poisons?

This is written by one who wants to see the use of alcohol everywhere decreased just as much as possible, always provided that worse habits, with less evident effects, don't take its place; but one who will not blind himself to great patent facts to gain a cheap oratorical victory over the "Rum Dem."

II.

The Pope has declared against woman suffrage. Which measures the growth of that movement.

Since it must eventually make for democracy, we may expect opposition from the heads of considerable religious bodies of all sorts. Though not all are as conservative as the Catholic hierarchy.

The church is the social center for most women, as the saloon or the club bar is for men. An authoritarian church deems it wise to set limits to the extent in which women shall think for themselves; and especially the extent to which they shall participate in the Great Disturbing Questions and their translation into rulership and law.

Says His Holiness: "Woman should (accept man's) authority, an authority tempered by love and by nothing more." Desiring equality, the same rights, and public life "would be the ruin of the family and society." Not in these reminiscent statements lies the significance, but in the facts that called them out.

The Pope has issued a message against woman suffrage. Two questions should occur alike to friend and enemy: How does it evidently oppose the interest of his organization? Why does he evidently think it wrong?

A growing party within the Church, a democratic movement among priests, will deplore this decision. They will contend—for the most part privately and with each other—that the woman movement is natural, a logical historical fruit. That it need not antagonize or essentially hurt the Church, and the Church's opposition will simply arouse swerving antagonism; throwing the feminists into closer alliance with Socialists and Free Masons. We shall hear from these dissenters later on.

Political movements not in full friendship with the Catholic authorities here, while favoring woman suffrage, feared that for a considerable time the enfranchised women would largely vote by the clergyman's advice. The Pope's opposition at once shows this as less probable and makes it less probable.

Religion is not necessarily dependent on hierarchical heads. So one effect of the pronouncement will be to force a more democratic participation by the women and others in religious impulse, thought, and rule, in the existing Churches; and to promote the newer, more democratic religions which already the women mainly are building up.

On the other hand the feminist movement unquestionably will suffer in the prevailing Catholic countries. But it is exactly in all of the Protestant countries that the suffragettes are strongest. And when in addition to Australia, Finland, Sweden and (in great measure) Norway the women capture the full ballot in Denmark, Britain, Canada and America, which seems likely to come soon, and in Germany, Holland and Switzerland, where it might come sooner, it is entirely safe to say that the women of the Latin nations and of Central Russia won't keep their hands folded in prayer when they're not fussing with the endless tasks.

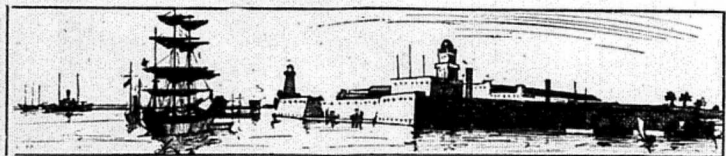
For the same economic evolution forces women into the industrial whirlpool or makes her double victim of irresponsible industrial change in Catholic countries as in Protestant, in Catholic homes as in other. And the same intellectual growth and increasing solidarity of the sex, forced by the times and forcing them in turn, do not work their revolutionary rebirths among Protestant, Jewish, Mohamedan, Buddhist and "free-thinking" families and leave alone those that owe allegiance to Rome.

The Pope opposes woman suffrage, the heart of Feminist Movement. How long, in these racing times, will the answer be delayed? Woman is gloriously awakening, to find herself and her mind. A wonderful self and mind it is of which we are just catching glimpses. What is she saying, while breaking her shell, to those that would patch it whole?

The Open Shop. By Clarence Darrow. Chicago. Chas. H. Kerr & Co. Price, 10 cents. An able exposition of the most vital problem in the American trade union movement.

The Private Prison of Diaz

By JOHN MURRAY



San Juan de Ulua: The Private Prison of Diaz

THIS is the leading article in the International Socialist Review for April. It is a graphic story of horrors that suggest the Middle Ages, yet it comes from Mexico, and tells of our own revolutionary comrades slowly dying in dungeons today.

Recent photographs scattered through the story make it more vivid and remind the reader that it is all fact, not fiction. It will make revolutionists out of those now indifferent. Read it and get your neighbor to read it.

The April Review contains a hundred large pages. Here are some of its other features:

Robert Hunter writes of the British Labor Party, replying to Victor Grayson's March article.

H. Quelch of the English Social Democratic Party writes in support of Grayson. Mary E. Marcy contributes the first of a series of delightful Stories of the Cave People, which will teach economic determinism to children in a way that they will enjoy. Grown-ups will like these stories nearly as well as the children will. Illustrated.

Joseph E. Cohen continues his Study Course. The April installment is on Socialism and Science.

Louis Duchez, under the title The Proletarian Attitude, answers Carl D. Thompson's February article.

James Oneal contributes a short and graphic story entitled The Terror. The International Notes, edited by William E. Bohn, are increasingly interesting; this month he explains the causes of the great strike at Paris.

As usual, John Spargo writes interestingly of Literature and Art, and Max S. Hayes of the World of Labor. We have now a News and Views department, in which any comrade with something worth saying has his chance to say it briefly.

Charles H. Kerr, who now edits the Review, has editorials this month entitled: "Do We Need a Labor Party?" "The Rebate Decision," "Trade Schools and Wages," and "Stick to the Main Issue." Other articles and poems complete the make-up of the best number yet.

Ten Cents a Copy, \$1.00 a Year. Ask every newsdealer for it till you find it, or fill out the enclosed blank. We can, if you wish, start your subscription with January, giving you Jack London's story, The Dream of Debs, complete.

CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY, 153 Kinzie Street, Chicago.

Enclosed find \$1.00, for which please send the International Socialist Review one year, starting with the _____ number.

Name _____

Address _____

Postoffice _____ State _____

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW.
Read Victor Grayson's article on the British Labor Party in the International Socialist Review for March.

In the April number you will find a reply by Robert Hunter. This gives you both sides of a very live subject. Either number, 5c. Only 10c for both March and April numbers. Both sent postpaid on receipt of 15c.

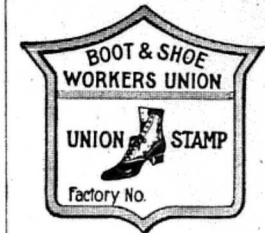
LABOR BOOK DEPARTMENT,
212 South Fourth Street.

Umbrellas Parasols and Canes
Large Variety at Lowest Prices.
H. J. JOST
1424 S. Broadway.
REPAIRING AND RECOVERING.

CHAS. WERZ & CO.
Wood, Brass, Mus- tin, Embroidering on Glass, Etc.....
SIGNS
1505 CASS AVE., ST. LOUIS
Kinloch, Central 1451

Steiner Eng. and Badge Co.
11 N. 8th St. St. Louis.
We Solicit Your Orders for
Badges and Banners
Call on Us, or Will Furnish Samples.

CHAS. SPECHT
NOONDAY CIGAR CO.
..FINE CIGARS..
Wholesale and Retail
708 CHOUTEAU AVENUE



By Insisting Upon Purchasing UNION STAMP SHOES

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

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

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union
246 Summer St., Boston Mass.
John F. Tobin, Pres. Chas. L. Baine, Sec.-Treas.

Cigars { PEN MAR - 10c
SUNRISE - 5c
Brandt & Stahl 319 Walnut Street

ASK FOR
MANEWAL'S BREAD
Because It is Strictly Union-Made
and as good as money and skill can make it. We are the only large Independent Union Bakery in the city, so when you buy Bread insist on getting MANEWAL'S, as every loaf bears the Union Label.
MANEWAL BREAD CO.
Both Phones

Bartenders' Union Local 51
Patronize only Saloons displaying Union Bar Card and where the Bartenders wear the Blue Button
OFFICE: 918 PINE STREET : BOTH PHONES

DRINK ONLY UNION BEER
(Fac-Simile of Our Label)
This label is pasted on every barrel and box as a guarantee that the contents are the product of UNION LABOR

Remember, no CIGARS are Genuine Union-Made
UNLESS THE BOX BEARS THE Blue Union Label

THE
PROGRESSIVE WOMAN
PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
THE SOCIALIST WOMAN
GIRARD, KANSAS.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Single Copy 5c
One Year..... 50c
Bundle of 5 Copies or more, at
the Rate of, each 2c

J. Hahn Bakery Company
(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL)
Union Label Bread
Delivered to All Parts of City.
2801-5 S. 7th St. Both Phones.

SHERIDAN WEBSTER
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
603 Granite Building,
FOURTH AND MARKET ST.
Phones: Kinloch, Central, 700.
—*—Bell Olive 600—*—

COLUMBIA BOX COMPANY
19th and N. Market Sts.
Boxes of All Kinds
Union Label Boxes

Missouri Socialist Party

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

Financial Statement for April.

Receipts.		Expenditures.	
Dues:		Due stamps	\$30.00
Aurora	\$2.00	Rent	7.00
Arnett	1.00	Bulletin	9.00
Burlington Junction	.80	Printing	8.25
Bell City	.60	St. Pauls, salary, April	35.00
Cedar Hill	1.00	Postage	5.82
Creamridge	.90	Total expense	\$95.07
Cardwell	2.00	Cash deficit of March 31	17.86
Clinton	2.00	Total	\$112.93
Diamond	.50	Less receipts	\$108.31
Greenfield	3.60	Leaves cash deficit April 30	\$4.62
Independence	2.70	Due stamps on hand	\$11.65
Jasper County	10.00		
Kirksville	2.00		
Luebbering	1.30		
Morehouse	2.00		
Mindenmines	3.00		
Marceline	1.40		
Monett	2.00		
Mountaingrove	2.00		
Mountainview	1.80		
Proctor	1.00		
Providence	1.70		
Phelps	1.50		
Pleasant Hill	.30		
Polish Committee	3.75		
Poplar Bluff	1.30		
Paulding	1.20		
Richwoods	2.20		
St. Louis	30.00		
Springfield	3.50		
St. Francois County	2.00		
Sullivan	.50		
South Troost	4.00		
West Plains	1.70		
Warrensburg	1.00		
Total	\$98.25		
Referendum Assessment.			
Barren	.16		

Lexington.—I suppose that you think we are all dead in Lexington, and I don't blame you. It is hard to collect dues from the members here. I notice that an American peon is just as contemptible as a foreign capitalist. Of course they are not to blame, as they are trained that way. I have the misfortune to be an Englishman, and American history has taught the people to strut and walk around with a chip on their shoulder every time they see an Englishman. They tell us, "If our country doesn't suit you, then go back where you came from; no one sent for you!" Then they give us the horse-laugh. I notice they do not tell the capitalist John Bull to go back where he came from. He stays here and owns the best part of America; and can hire the American judges, American courts and American cossacks and thugs to do his bidding. Judas is not dead yet.—Charles Mills.

Walter Thomas Mills to Speak.

Dates for Comrade Mills have been arranged at Eugene, Eldon, Greenwood and Nelson. Several other places on the Rock Island are about to take a date and there will be at least a week's work on that line. Eldon liked the three Thompson dates so well that they will try Mills for three days also. Mills will be here about the last of May and any local that wants a date should write the State Secretary, without delay. The route can not be held open long, and the sooner applications are sent in the better it will be. Local Cardwell wants to have Mills and it will require other dates in the southern part of the state if he is to get there at a reasonable cost.

How to Become Naturalized.

Are there some foreign-speaking Socialists in your vicinity? If there is, you will find that quite a number are not citizens and can not vote. Very often this is because they are unfamiliar with the method of securing their citizen papers. You can now get a small pamphlet that tells all about it. It is called "The Law of Naturalization Made Easy to Understand." It is printed in English, Croatian, German, Italian, Bohemian, Swedish, Norwegian, Hebrew, Hungarian, Polish, Lithuanian and Slavonic. The price of the pamphlet is 10c. Order from the State Secretary.

Local Notes.

"Piano Box" Hickey, the irrepressible, gave the Monett comrades a rousing-up on April 29. The Monett local has been very quiet for some time and they need to shake things up a little.

The secretary of Local Diamond reports that the local met between hitch-rack and the postoffice and transacted business. Well, any place is better than not meeting at all. The Social Revolution can not be constructed out of red tape, and more method can be introduced as we go along.

A number of Poplar Bluff members have let their dues lapse, but Secretary Knecht reports that new members are coming in and keeping up the roll.

Joplin.—W. A. Ward was in Joplin recently and lectured at the South Joplin Christian Church and the Central Christian Church. We had fairly good crowds and his lectures are fine. We intend to get him to come back this fall. I will organize a local in Carthage tonight.—Glen Thurston.

Joplin.—Branch 2 had Mr. Scoville of Galena to lecture to a large crowd, which showed a deep interest in the subject. I have been at work investigating charges that the election judges refused to give out Socialist ballots, with the result that I had a warrant served on one judge, and his trial was set for April 30. Of course they will stick him.—A. E. Holbrook.

Each state organization is to pay a proportionate share of the cost of testing the constitutionality of the Minnesota primary law. This law demands exorbitant fees from candidates. Finances are pretty slim just now, but we should get together and do our share.

Comrade Haller of Kirksville reports having organized a local at Blue Grass School House, near Biblegrove. He also spoke at Wilmathsville and had the local band to assist. Comrade Haller says the people are hungry for the Socialist idea. In turn they made him hungry by inviting him to come back later when spring chickens are ripe.

Speaking of Labor Unions and Industrial Depression, "The Carpenter," in an editorial review, says: "The effect of this last industrial depression on labor organization, the eagerness of capital to take advantage of the situation by cutting wages, should by this time have convinced every intelligent member that if the trades unions wish to maintain their militant character in the future and retain their resisting power, that if the wish to keep the organization intact and keep wages up, they must adopt a more adequate and extensive system for the protection of their membership. To do that, however, it requires a greater degree of individual self-sacrificing on the part of the rank and file, in which they are still greatly lacking. To keep ourselves and our organization in fighting condition during an industrial depression, which under our present financial and industrial

system is bound to make its appearance from time to time, we must pay higher dues. We must pay weekly or monthly dues high enough to accumulate in our treasuries sufficient money for a defense fund from which to support our members involved in strikes or lockouts. In addition to sick and death benefits already established in most trades unions, the organization must provide for a weekly allowance for its members out of work, for its superannuated and for the relief and protection of its members in other emergencies. It requires a much smaller sacrifice and it is much cheaper to regularly contribute towards a defense fund, an out-of-work fund and an old-age pension fund than it costs to renew the fight to regain lost ground, to restore wages and to get the members who, through enforced idleness and inability to keep themselves square on the books, have dropped out and possibly gone to work below standard wages.

Vital Problems in Social Evolution. By Arthur Morrow Lewis. Chicago. Chas. H. Kerr & Co. Price, 50 cents. This little work contains a series of ten lectures delivered by the author.

Hereafter the Douglas shoes will not bear the stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. For years this firm was friendly to Organized Labor. All should bear in mind this change when making such purchases.

Patronize our advertisers and notify them that you saw their ad. in St. Louis Labor.

35,000 SEAMEN STRIKE.

Union Men Leave Boats Controlled by Lake Carriers' Association.

Buffalo, May 3.—One of the greatest marine strikes in the history of labor on the chain of Great Lakes began when more than 35,000 men, members of the Lake Seamen's Union, left the boats controlled by the Lake Carriers' Association.

George Hansen, local agent of the Seamen's Union in this city, has received the following telegram from Chicago, from Victor A. Olander, general secretary of the Lake Seamen's Union:

"Resolution No. 1 adopted. Act accordingly Saturday morning." This was the first official word that has been received of the action of the seamen and the office of the local union was flooded with seamen this morning, who had been anxiously awaiting to hear the result of the referendum vote.

The resolution on which the members voted in full is: "Resolved. That we indorse the letters of April 14, sent by the Lake District Grievance Committee to the Lake Carriers' Association. Further.

"Resolved. That we cannot accept the intolerable conditions now sought to be enforced upon us by the Lake Carriers' Association but that we are ready to enter the employ of any ship owner or ship owners who will agree to fair treatment to our members, and where we can ship as free men and union men."

All boats at this and other ports along the lakes which are controlled by the Lake Carriers' Association were deserted to-day by all union seamen. In Buffalo, more than 300 men will be idle as the result of the strike.

NON-UNION CIGAR.

New Brand Named Judge Wright on the Market.

The tobacco trust seems to have the most thorough contempt for Organized Labor and its sympathizers. It is now boosting a brand of scab-made cigars named Judge Wright, who sentenced Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison to jail. Users of the weed who believe that workingmen should not be slaves and that freedom should survive ought not to spend their good money to add to the power of the destructive tobacco trust or the prestige of the modern Jeffries. Be careful to make no purchase of anything in the tobacco line containing the name of the American Tobacco Co. Let scab lovers build up the monopoly that is moving to strangle American liberty.—Cleveland (Ohio) Citizen.

EMPLOYER CAN FORBID UNION.

Bill Provides Repeal of Law Prohibiting His Interference.

Jefferson City, Mo., May 4.—The right of an employer to forbid an employe joining a trade union is recognized in a revision bill passed by the House today. The measure was introduced at the suggestion of the Revision Commission and repeals those sections of the statutes prohibiting an employer from interfering with the rights of an employe to join a union.

Former Attorney General R. F. Walker, chairman of the Revision Commission, in an appended report to the bill, says the three sections covered in the bill are violative of the state constitution and, therefore, should be repealed. He refers to authorities to support the committee decision.

Edouard Anseele, the Belgian Socialist Leader--An Appreciation

The solidarity of the Belgian Labor party has been constantly referred to in the Socialist press, and Vandervelde is well known as the Socialist leader in the Belgian Parliament.

But the character and life work of Edouard Anseele, which is itself a practical incarnation of the spirit of the Belgian movement, is, perhaps, not so well known to the readers, and the following appreciation of him as he was in 1907, when chairman of the Easter Conference, taken from Robert Hunter's "Socialists at Work," will be full of interest:

"After his thirty years as a militant Socialist," writes Hunter, "I had imagined that Anseele was now old and fatherly-looking, with white hair, benevolent face and kind eyes. Instead, I saw a short, powerful, well-muscled, youthful-looking man, with a small head and a strong neck. His jaws are those of a fighter, and in action they open and shut like a steel trap. He is the soul of conviction, and to express this soul he has a body of iron that knows no ache or pain. Overcoming obstacles is to him a joy.

"He never rests; he can not walk—he runs. In fact, Anseele does the work of half a dozen men, and his accomplishments are prodigious. Besides managing one of the largest co-operative undertakings in Belgium, which does an annual business of over five million francs, he is an aggressive deputy (M. P.), and no discussion takes place but finds him on the fighting line.

"He is also an indefatigable propagandist, flying to all parts of Belgium to carry the message of Socialism. The son of a workman, Anseele is the very incarnation of the working class revolt.

"It is recorded that once, when about eighteen years of age, he heard by chance some Socialist speak. One of them described the misery and wretchedness of the weavers of Ghent. Anseele wept. That meant something for that lad, and since that hour he has been a revolutionist. In his youth he sold papers on the streets, he wrote Socialist novels, and in the evening hours he carried on a ceaseless propaganda. As he was extremely poor, he often sold shirts and other articles to his audiences to pay his traveling expenses and assist the propaganda.

"Later, Anseele became the editor of the local Socialist paper, and was sent to prison for some months because, after the soldiers had shown down some workers on strike, he called King Leopold Assassin I., and issued a passionate appeal to the mothers, sisters and sweethearts of the soldiers, begging them to write to their dear ones in the army demanding that they refuse to fire upon their brothers, the workingmen. It would be impossible to recount what this man has accomplished by his superhuman activities during the last thirty years."

ASSIST THE BAKERS!

DOES THE BREAD UNION



YOU EAT BEAR THIS LABEL?

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

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

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

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

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

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

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

Our Book Department

Books On
Socialism, Labor, Science and Nature

Author.	Title.	Cloth.
AVELING	The Student's Marx	\$1 00
BAX	The Religion of Socialism	1 00
BEBEL	Woman and Socialism	1 00
BELLAMY	Looking Backward, a novel, paper, 50c.	1 00
BELLIAMY	Equality, a novel, paper, 50c.	1 25
BEALS	The Rebel at Large	50
BENHAM	The Paris Commune, paper, 25c.	75
BLATCHFORD	God and My Neighbor	1 00
BLATCHFORD	Britain for the British	50
BLATCHFORD	Merric England, paper, 10c.	50
BOELSCHKE	The Evolution of Man	50
BOELSCHKE	Triumph of Life	50
BOUDIN	The Theoretical System of Karl Marx	1 00
BROOKS	The Social Unrest, paper 25c.	1 50
BRENHOLZ	The Recording Angel, a novel	1 00
BUCHNER	Force and Matter	1 00
BUCHNER	Man in the Past, Present and Future	1 00
CARPENTER	Love's Coming of Age	1 00
CARPENTER	Civilization; Its Cause and Cure	1 00
COMAN	Industrial History of the United States	1 25
CONVENTION REPORT, 1904,	paper, 50c.	1 00
DARWIN	Descent of Man	75
DARWIN	Origin of Species	75
DARROW	Crime and Criminals, paper, 10c.	1 00
DIETZGEN	The Positive Outcome of Philosophy	1 00
DIETZGEN	Philosophical Essays	1 00
ENGELS	The Origin of the Family	50
ENGELS	Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, paper, 10c.	50
ENGELS	Feuerbach	50
ENGELS	Landmarks of Scientific Socialism	1 00
FERRI	The Positive School of Criminology	50
FITCH	The Physical Basis of Mind and Morals	1 00
FRANCE	Germes of Mind in Plants	50
GHEENT	Mass and Class, paper, 25c.	1 00
HAECKEL	The Riddle of the Universe	1 50
HAECKEL	Last Words on Evolution	1 00
HAECKEL	The Evolution of Man	1 00
HILQUIT	History of Socialism in the United States	1 50
HUME	The Abolitionists	1 25
HUNTER	Poverty, paper, 25c.	1 00
INGERSOLL	Shakespeare, a Lecture, paper, 25c.	1 00
INGERSOLL	Voltaire, a Lecture, paper, 25c.	1 00
JAURES	Studies in Socialism	1 00
KAUTSKY	Ethics and History	50
KAUTSKY	The Social Revolution	50
LABRIOLA	Materialistic Conception of History	1 00
LAFARGUE	The Sale of an Appetite	50
LAFARGUE	The Right to Be Lazy	50
LAFARGUE	Evolution of Property	1 00
LAMONTE	Socialism, Positive and Negative	50
LEWIS	The Rise of the American Proletariat	1 00
LIEBKNECHT	Biographical Memoirs of Marx	50
LIEBKNECHT	No Compromise, No Political Trading, paper, 10c.	1 00
LLOYD	Wealth Against Commonwealth	1 00
LORIA	The Economic Foundation of Society	1 25
LONDON	War of the Classes, paper, 25c.	1 00
MAYNARD	Walt Whitman, Poet	1 00
MARX	Capital, Vol. I, Vol. II, each vol.	2 00
MARX AND ENGELS	Communist Manifesto, paper, 10c.	50
MGRADY	Beyond the Black Ocean, paper, 50c.	1 00
MESLIER	Superstition in All Ages, paper, 50c.	1 00
MEYER	The Making of the World	50
MEYER	The End of the World	50
MILLS	The Struggle for Existence	2 20
MORGAN	Ancient Society	1 50
MOREHOUSE	Wilderness of Worlds	1 00
MOORE	Better-World Philosophy	1 00
MOORE	The Universal Kinship	1 00
PAINE	Age of Reason, paper, 25c.	50
PAINE	Rights of Man, paper, 25c.	50
PAINE	Crisis, paper, 25c.	50
PLATO	The Republic, 5 books, each, 15c.	50
PLUMMER	Gracia, a Social Tragedy	1 25
PHILLIPS	Speeches, Lectures and Letters	1 50
RAPPAPORT	Looking Forward	1 00
RAYMOND	Rebels of the New South, a novel	1 00
RENAN	Life of Jesus, paper, 50c.	1 00
ROGERS	Work and Wages	1 00
SIMONS	Class Struggles in America, paper, 10c.	50
SIMONS	The American Farmer	50
SCHAEFFLE	Quintessence of Socialism	1 00
SINCLAIR	The Jungle	1 00
SPARGO	The Bitter Cry of the Children	1 50
SPARGO	Socialism	1 25
SPARGO	Capitalist and Laborer	50
SPARGO	The Socialists	50
SUE	The Silver Cross, paper, 25c.	50
TALLEYRAND	Letter to the Pope, paper, 25c.	50
TRAUDEL	Chants Communal	1 00
TEICHMANN	Life and Death	50
UTERMANN	Science and Revolutions	50
UTERMANN	The World's Revolutions	50
VAIL	Modern Socialism, paper, 25c.	75
VAIL	Principles of Scientific Socialism, paper, 35c.	1 00
VANDERVELDE	Collectivism and Industrial Evolution	50
VOLNEY	Ruins of Empires, paper 50c.	75
VOLTAIRE	The Man of Forty Crowns, paper, 25c.	50
VON SUTTNER	Lay Down Your Arms	75
WARD	Ancient Lowly; Vol. I, II; each vol.	2 00
WHITMAN	Leaves of Grass	75
WORK	What's So and What Isn't, paper, 10c.	50

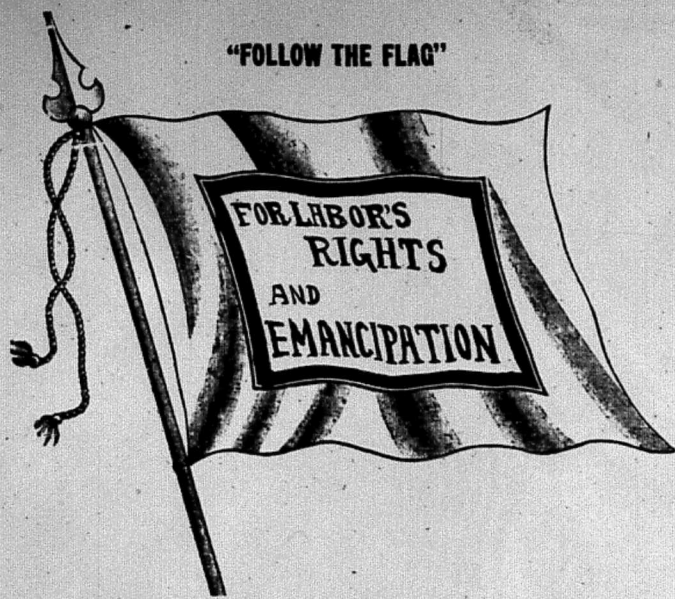
The above is only a partial list of books kept in stock. A complete line of pamphlets and leaflets always on hand, also Socialist Party buttons. Books sent postpaid on receipt of above prices.

Office open from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m., daily.
LABOR BOOK DEPT., 212 S. Fourth St., St. Louis, Mo.

Socialist Party Picnic at Risch's Grove on Sunday, June 20.

The Entertainment Committee of the Socialist Party of St. Louis is making arrangements for a family picnic to be held at Risch's Grove, in Luxemurg (south of Carondelet, on Lemay Ferry road), Sunday, June 20. Further particulars will be announced later on.

"FOLLOW THE FLAG"



NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Have been reported by the following comrades:

For St. Louis Labor: H. J. Steigerwalt, 1; W. Moehner, 1; H. J. Morrison, 2; W. Netzeler, 1; W. F. Crouch, 3; Hy. Schwarz, 1; H. Siroky, 1; O. Pauls, 1; W. E. Coindar, 2; O. Pauls, 1; Louis Schonstal, 1; O. Kaemmerer, 1. Total, 16.

Arbeiter-Zeitung: John Weiss, 1; Arthur Rembisch, 1; A. F. Sturm, 1; Aug. Volmer, 1; F. J. Kloth, 1; W. E. E., 3; Wm. F. Crouch, 4; George Renz, 1; John Grundhauser, 1; John A. Weber, 1; Chris Holberg, 1. Total, 12.

Renewals: A. Krause, Syracuse, N. Y.; Carl Schulz, East St. Louis, Ill.; A. Jeske, Ferguson, Mo.; T. Kinnemann, Davenport, Ia.; Fred Witte, Newport, R. I.; Jos. Wicha, New Bedford, Mass.; M. C. Rabitsch, Hartford, Conn.; A. Krause, Syracuse, N. Y.; I. Pfister, East St. Louis, Ill.; Jul. Roeske, Chas. Freter, Wm. Langner, Herm. Roeske, Chicago, Ill.

Comrades, the circulation of our party press is the best work of propaganda at this time. Now is the time to read and study. With no campaign on the workingman's mind is not full of Taftism and Bryanism. The new 25 cents trial subscription cards are now ready for distribution.

UNITED BREWERY WORKERS

Ask for Compensation Amendment to Prohibition Resolution.

The St. Louis United Brewery Workmen's Unions addressed the following to the Senate and House of Representatives of Missouri, through Secretary Fessner of the Local Joint Executive Board:

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

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

SUCCESSFUL MAY DAY FESTIVALS.

The Workingmen's Singing Societies held a successful May Day celebration at Lemp's Hall. Comrades Zach and Brandt were the principal speakers. There was a concert and dance lasting until 2 o'clock in the morning.

The Beer Bottlers' Union celebrated May Day at Riverside Park. Wm. M. Brandt spoke. There was a good attendance in the evening.

Successful Festivals were given by the Hungarian and Jewish Socialist branches, and by the Polish Socialist Clubs.

CITY CHARTER REVISION WORK.

Charter Board to Hear Civic Bodies.

St. Louis, May 5.—The forty-two civic organizations of St. Louis represented in the Joint Charter Revision Conference of which George D. Markham is chairman will be given a public hearing before the Board of Charter Revision Freeholders Friday, May 21, at 3 p. m., on any subjects which the conference desires to bring to the notice of the board. Secretary Samuel B. McPheeters of the Charter Revision Board was yesterday instructed to communicate with Mr. Markham and ask that the conference send a delegation before the board. Yesterday's session of the board lasted only an hour.

Following the announcement by Chairman Frederick W. Lehmann of the standing committees for the Charter Revision Board, it was decided that each committee hold separate hearings on matters pertaining to questions to which they were assigned and make their reports to the full board at the latter's meetings on Tuesdays and Fridays. The full board will then act on the recommendations of the committees.

Personnel of Committees.

Following are the standing committees of the board which will have charge of the various subjects to be included in the proposed charter:

Accounts and Finances—Robert H. Whitelaw, A. H. Hoffmann, Edward Devoy, Henry Koehler, Jr., John Schmoll.

Public Safety—Edward Devoy, Charles E. Gibson, John Schmoll, R. H. Whitelaw, John F. Lee.

Sanitation—John F. Lee, Julius Pitzman, Fred G. Ziebig, Owen Miller, August H. Hoffmann.

Public Property and Public Improvements—Julius Pitzman, Charles E. Gibson, Owen Miller, Jephtha D. Howe, Henry Koehler, Jr.

Public Utilities and Franchises—Jephtha D. Howe, Owen Miller, John F. Lee, John Schmoll, Fred G. Ziebig.

Educational, Charitable and Corrective Institutions—Henry Koehler, Jr., F. G. Ziebig, C. E. Gibson, Julius Pitzman, A. H. Hoffmann.

To Give Notice of Meetings.

The first named on each committee is the chairman. They are instructed to notify Secretary McPheeters of the time for holding the committee sessions, all of which will be held at the new board headquarters on the eleventh floor of the Bank of Commerce Building at Broadway and Pine street. Chairman Whitelaw of the Committee on Accounts and Finances has called a meeting of his committee for Friday at 2 p. m. at board headquarters.

The committee meetings are to be arranged so as not to conflict with the regular board meetings. Each committee is given the power to call witnesses and to have public hearings. The full board will not be bound by the recommendations of the committees, but may enter into further investigations and hearings on the matters reported upon by the committees.

The board yesterday decided to give no consideration to any-

mous communications. This action was taken following the receipt of an unsigned letter urging the board's consideration of municipal manufacture and sale of liquors, municipal insurance, compulsory registration of all residents, together with their history, etc. The communication was pigeonholed.

Data on Civil Service Offered.

Among other communications received was one from Percy Werner, chairman of the Civil Service Committee of the Civic League, informing the board that his committee had in course of preparation data on the question of municipal civil service which would be at the disposal of the board, if desired. The members of the league committee are Percy Werner, chairman; Nelson McLeod, C. H. Huttig, W. F. Saunders and E. L. Preetorius.

R. B. Haughton wrote the board recommending the adoption of the Galveston commission plan of government in the proposed new charter, as well as the recall and the initiative and referendum.

Herman Haeussler urged the board's consideration of a remedy of the present charter which, under the case of Bates vs. Walbridge, it was held allowed more than one person to draw the salary of one city official, in the absence of the regularly authorized officer.

John Mitchell, on a Bryan and Kern postal card, asked that the board hear him on the question of public works.

The Board of Freeholders will meet again Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Socialist News Review

ST. LOUIS SOCIALIST PARTY NOTES.

Meetings of Local Executive Board.

The Executive Board of the Socialist Party meets every second and fourth Monday of the month at 212 South Fourth street.

Socialist Party Picnic.

Get a supply of tickets to sell for our Socialist summer family picnic, to be held on Sunday, June 20, at Risch's Grove. This will be an early opportunity for all Socialist families to spend a good, enjoyable day amidst beautiful country surroundings and be within easy reach of the city. No Socialist can afford to miss it.

Campaign Contributions to Deficit Fund.

Every Socialist should contribute what he can to the Campaign Deficit Fund. Fifty cents from every party member alone would wipe out this deficit. Do your duty, comrades.

Party Dues.

Comrades, don't fail to keep your dues paid up to date. This is an important duty that no Socialist ought to neglect. Remember that the secret of our power lies in our dues-paying membership.

Local Referendum.

The vote on the referendum to amend our local constitution closes on May 20. Ballots in order to be counted must reach Headquarters not later than the 20th.

OTTO KAEMMERER, Secretary.

UNFAIR LIST
of the
American Federation of Labor

The following is the complete "Unfair List" of the American Federation of Labor. Many of the daily newspaper readers who hear so much about the "Unfair List" during these days may be anxious to know what names of firms the A. F. of L. "Unfair List" contains.

Under these circumstances it becomes the duty of the labor press to keep its readers properly informed. What are papers published for if not for giving correct information?

It is for this reason mainly that we hereby present the "Unfair List" of the American Federation of Labor:

BREAD—McKinney Bread Co., American Bakery Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Gordon & Pagel, Detroit, Mich.; The National Biscuit Co., branches throughout the country.

CIGARS—Carl Upman of New York City; Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer of New York City, manufacturers of the Henry George and Tom Moore Cigars.

FLOUR—Washburn-Crosby Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Valley City Milling Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

GROCERIES—James Butler, New York City.

TOBACCO—American and Continental Tobacco Companies.

WHISKY—Finch Distilling Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

CLOTHING—N. Snellenberg & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Clothiers' Exchange, Rochester, N. Y.; B. Kuppenheimer & Co., Chicago.

CORSETS—Chicago Corset Co., manufacturers Kabo and La Marguerite Corsets.

GLOVES—J. H. Cownie Glove Co., Des Moines, Ia.; California Glove Co., Napa, Cal.

HATS—J. B. Stetson Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; E. M. Knox Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Henry H. Roelof, & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

SHIRTS AND COLLARS—United Shirt and Collar Co., Troy, N. Y.; Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Cluett, Peabody & Co., Troy, N. Y.; James R. Kaiser, New York City.

BOOKBINDERS—Boorum & Pease Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRINTING—Hudson, Kimberly & Co., printers of Kansas City, Mo.; Times, Los Angeles, Cal.; Philadelphia Inquirer, Philadelphia Bulletin; The Butterick Pattern Co., New York City.

POTTERY AND BRICK—Northwestern Terra Cotta Co. of Chicago, Ill.; Corning Brick Tile and Terra Cotta Co., Corning, New York.

CEMENT—Portland Peninsula Cement Co., Jackson, Mich.; Utica Hydraulic Cement and Utica Cement Mfg. Co., Utica, Ill.

GENERAL HARDWARE—Landers, Frary & Clark, Aetna Co., New Britain, Conn.; Brown & Sharpe Tool Co., Providence, R. I.; John Russell Cutlery Co., Turner's Falls, Mass.; Henry Disston & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; New York Knife Co., Walden, N. Y.

IRON and STEEL—Illinois Iron and Bolt Co. of Carpentersville, Ill.; Casey & Hedges, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Lincoln Iron Works (F. R. Patch Mfg. Co.), Rutland, Vt.; Singer Sewing Machine Co., Elizabeth, N. J.; Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa.; Pittsburg Expanded Metal Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; American Hoist and Derrick Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Standard Sewing Machine Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Manitowoc Dry Dock Co., Manitowoc, Wis.

STOVES—Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.; United States Heater Co., Detroit, Mich.; Gurney Foundry Co., Toronto, Ont.; Home Stove Works, Indianapolis, Ind.; Buck Stove and Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.

BAGS—Gulf Bag Co., New Orleans, La., branch Bemis Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.

BROOMS and DUSTERS—The Lee Broom and Duster Co. of Davenport, Ia.; M. Goeller's Sons, Circleville, Ohio; Merkle-Wiley Broom Co., Paris, Ill.

WALL PAPER—William Bailey & Sons, Cleveland, O.

WATCHES—Keystone Watch Case Co. of Philadelphia, Pa.; Jos. Fahy, Brooklyn, Brooklyn Watch Case Co., Sag Harbor; T. Zurbrugg Watch Case Co., Riverside, N. J.

WIRE CLOTH—Thos. E. Gleeson, East Newark, N. J.; Lindsay Wire Weaving Co., Collingwood, Ohio.

BILL POSTERS—Bryan & Co., Cleveland, O.; A. Van Buren Co. and New York Bill Posting Co., New York City.

HOTELS—Reddington Hotel, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

RAILWAYS—Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad; Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co.

TELEGRAPHY—Western Union Telegraph Co. and its Messenger Service.

D. M. Parry, Indianapolis, Ind.

Thomas Taylor & Son, Hudson, Mass.

C. W. Post, Manufacturer of Grape Nuts and Postum Cereal, Battle Creek, Mich.

FIBRE WARE—Indurated Fibre Ware Co., Lockport, N. Y.

FURNITURE—American Billiard Table Co., Cincinnati, O.;

O. Wisner Piano Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Krell Piano Co., Cincinnati, O.; Derby Desk Co., Boston, Mass.

GOLD BEATERS—Hastings & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; J. J. Keeley, New York City; F. W. Rauskolb, Boston, Mass.

LUMBER—Reinle Bros. & Solomon, Baltimore, Md.; St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Co., Tacoma, Wash.; Gray's Harbor Commercial Co., Colmopolis, Wash.

LEATHER—Lerch Bros., Baltimore, Md.

Journeyman Bakers' Public Mass Meeting.

Bakers' Union No. 4 will hold a public mass meeting of union and non-union bakers Saturday, May 8, at 8 p. m., at New Club Hall, Chouteau avenue and Thirteenth street. Good speakers in English and German will address the meeting.

It May Be Quite in Order to Remind the Friends and Admirers of our ex-Reform Governor Folk that it was under his administration when the Mexican Tyrant Diaz's request was complied with and the Mexican Revolutionists were arrested in St. Louis. Under Governor Folk's administration the Mexican publication, "La Regeneracion," with headquarters in St. Louis, was suppressed by the police—by Governor Folk's police. Of course, that was all done to please the Mexican ruler Diaz, who had done certain favors for the Lid-Governor while still in the circuit attorney's office. This is one of the dirty spots in the political career of Governor Folk. Ricardo Flores Magon, called "The Scorpion" because of the venomous sting of his writings, is now in the federal prison at Los Angeles, Cal., under an indictment returned at Tombstone, Ariz., charging violation of the United States neutrality laws. Under arrest with him are two followers, Librado Rivera and Antonio Villarreal. Two sisters of the latter, Andrea and Teresa Gonzales, the former named as "The Poetess of the St. Louis Junta," still reside in St. Louis. The trial of the prisoners has been postponed from time to time since their arrest on August 23, 1907. It is believed that the case will come up within a few weeks. The Mexican Junta was first thrust into publicity in the fall of 1905, when the office here of their propagandist newspaper, "Regeneracion," was raided by the St. Louis police. Since then the members have been hunted from one border of the United States to another, many of them, like Magon, finally landing in prison in the United States or being shot in Mexico. Magon was president of the Junta and was at one time compelled to take refuge in Canada.

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.

Cloth, 586 pages. \$1.50 postpaid.
Labor Book Department, 212 South Fourth Street, St. Louis.

NEU AND LIND STRICTLY UNION.
GENTS' FURNISHINGS AND HATS.
More Union Label Goods
than any store in the city.
916 FRANKLIN AVENUE.

DR. L. H. DAVIS

Physician and Surgeon

Office, 2102 South Eleventh Street

Hours: 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.

Phones: Kinloch, Central 3492; Bell, Sidney 268.

Residence 1032 Morrison ave. Hours: 1:30 to 3:30 a. m. and 12:30 to 1:30 p. m.

Phones: Kinloch 2056; Bell, Olive 1297-L.

Are You a Borrower?

When you are going to buy or build a home of your own and you have not enough money to do so, the right place to go to is

TOMBRIDGE AGENCY.

We make as liberal loans on Real Estate as possible and our charges and interest rates are reasonable. When you deal with us you don't lose any time, as our office is open every evening till six o'clock and every Monday evening till eight o'clock.

We can furnish you loans from \$200.00 upwards to \$10,000.00, depending on the security offered us. When in need of money on Real Estate please call or write us. Reply immediately.

TOMBRIDGE AGENCY,
324 Chestnut St.

Bell, Main 345. Kinloch, Central 1697.

Abonnirt auf Arbeiter-Zeitung

\$1.50 im Jahr

Bell, Main 345. Kinloch, Central 1697.

L. G. POPE

..LAWYER..

714-720 Roe Building,

S. W. Corner Broadway and Pine St.

Collections and Consultation a Specialty.

BOYS

Union Label
Clothing

New Stock, Just Opened

...Lowest Prices...

See **SCHWARZ**
AT GLOBE

Franklin Ave., and Seventh St.

Wm. H. Hughes. Julius H. Schmitt.

HUGHES-SCHMITT
Livery & Undertaking Co

Sidney 15.—Phones—Victor 377.

1817-19 Sidney St.

Undertakers and Embalmers

Carrriages Furnished Special Attention

For All Events. Given Boarders.

UNION STABLE

Ambassador Nabuco, of Brazil, and Minister Arosemena, of Panama, have signed a treaty providing for the settlement by arbitration of disputes between the two countries.