

ST. LOUIS LABOR

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

THE FEARLESS CHAMPION OF ORGANIZED LABOR

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

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

966 CHOUTEAU AVENUE.

ST. LOUIS, MO., OCTOBER 22, 1910.

Phone: Kinloch, Central 1577.

No. 507

ad the Resolution!

In another column of this paper we print the resolution against the Civic League's "Outer Park and Boulevards System" scheme, passed by the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union at its last meeting. Every citizen should read the document most carefully, and on November 8 do his share to have the entire real estate speculation and automobile roads scheme voted down by an overwhelming majority.

The Anti-Socialist.

The following persons may be expected either to oppose the Socialist movement tooth and nail or prove unfriendly to it:

The employers of labor.
The bankers, investors, financiers.
The legal profession.
The old party politicians.
The merchants, manufacturers and business men.
The large taxpayers.
The high salaried workers.
The frivolous, the ill-informed and the cowardly.

All those whom Socialism will deprive of unjust wealth and power.

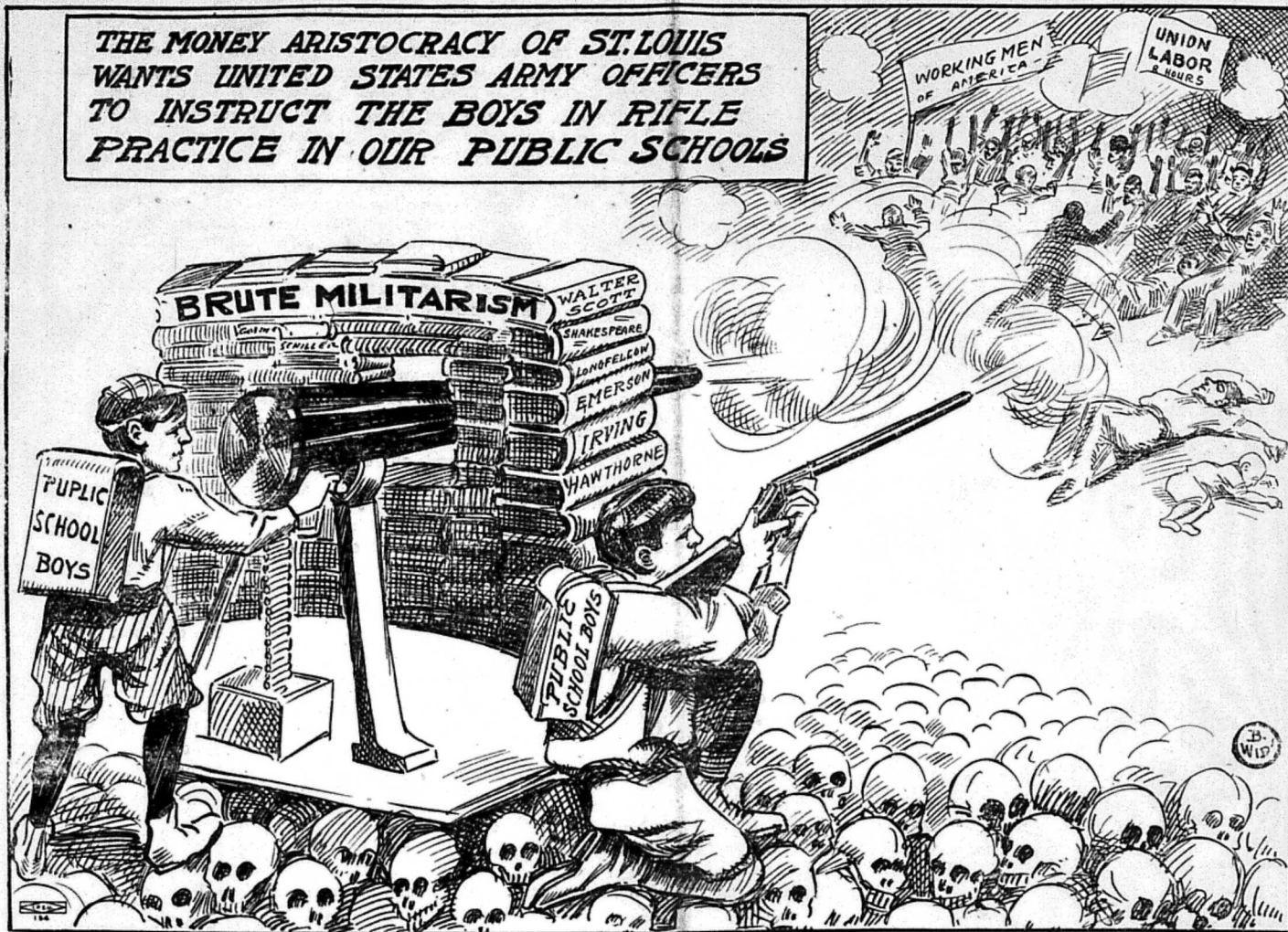
The revolutionary working class has quite an army of reactionaries to oppose the carrying out of its program.

But what are they to the army of the workers when once they get a vision of their strength and become conscious of their history mission?

FOR
SOCIALIST BOOKS
GO TO
LABOR BOOK DEPARTMENT
966 Chouteau Ave.

No Militarism for Our Public Schools!

THE MONEY ARISTOCRACY OF ST. LOUIS WANTS UNITED STATES ARMY OFFICERS TO INSTRUCT THE BOYS IN RIFLE PRACTICE IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS



Shall the Money Aristocracy's Dream be Realized?

Indiana Cigar Makers Oppose Local Option

The Cigarmakers' Blue Label League of Indiana, by unanimous vote, passed the following resolution at its convention at Indianapolis, October 9th:

"Whereas, We, as a trade, deem it advisable, in view of the fact that the present deplorable condition in our trade is due, in a measure, very largely to the liquor laws now in force in this state, through which many dealers in cigars have been driven out of business, and who, while in business, handled extensively Union—and in many instances exclusively Union—made cigars, and now as this trade has been taken from us, thus creating the condition named, and opening the field for non-union made cigars, we feel that the time has arrived that we should take a determined stand on this question.

We believe in the strict regulation of the liquor traffic and believe that the present laws should be amended to the extent that it would relieve the situation and at the same time would be the means of insuring the regulation of the liquor traffic without subjecting a large number of people to endure suffering and hardships.

"In view of the aforementioned, we call upon the members of our craft and our friends to aid us in this effort by using all honorable means and their influence with the candidates for the state legislature to support by voice and vote amendments to the liquor laws that will bring about a desired change.

"Presented by Cigarmakers' Union No. 35 of Indianapolis.

What's the Use of Kicking at the Other Fellows?

The lower house of the United States Congress is the political clearing house of American Capitalism.

The United States Senate is the American Millionaires' Club.

Both branches of Congress are working in the interest of the capitalist corporations and against the common people.

Every important labor bill which has come up in Congress during the last twenty years has been pigeonholed in the committee rooms or killed outright.

And Congressman Richard Bartholdt of St. Louis is one of the gentlemen who, as a member of the "Committee on Labor," has contributed his share to bury every attempt at effective labor legislation.

Every legislative attempt to protect the American people against the greedy trusts and corporations was killed by the Congress.

Whether Congress, in its majority, was Democratic or Republican, made no difference.

The people lost out every time!

It is estimated that during the last ten years there were fully a hundred thousand workingmen killed on railroads, in factories and shops because of the absence of safety appliances and other means of protection.

During the same ten years fully one million workmen were crippled,

maimed and mutilated.

Again and again Congress was petitioned to enact proper legislation against this wholesale slaughter of men, but all was in vain.

The capitalists succeeded in preventing any action favorable to the working class.

The United States of America is practically the only civilized country on the face of the earth without efficient liability legislation.

Workingmen, women and children are killed by the tens of thousands, but the widows and orphans have no government protection against the murderous corporations.

Human life is cheap in this country, especially the life of working people!

During the campaign every Democratic and Republican politician will tell you how much he loves the workingman, but the moment the polls are closed on election day the masses of the wage workers are again looked upon and treated as the "common herd."

But why is it thus?

We know that the workingmen denounce Congress, denounce the Legislature, denounce the politicians. But what good will that do you?

Is it not a fact that by your votes you helped to elect those Democratic

and Republican Congressmen and legislators?

If kicks there must be administered, why not kick yourselves for having followed the capitalist political parties in past elections?

Perhaps you feel like not voting at all on November 8. You are disgusted with politics. This is not right. You have no business to get disgusted. No man who is a man should get disgusted.

Get up and act! Don't wait for somebody else to do the work for you. You are one of the many who must, who will vote the Socialist ticket for self-protection.

Workingmen of St. Louis, unite!

Unite politically as a powerful Socialist Party!

Your Milwaukee brothers and comrades have pointed out to you the road to success. Let us do the same hard work as Milwaukee and we shall have the same good results.

Elect Socialist workmen to Congress and the State Legislature to make laws for the working class, and wage an incessant war against the capitalist system of exploitation and oppression of Labor.

United we stand!

Come on, brothers! Join us! You are welcome, because you belong to the working class. Your place is in the Socialist Party.

2500 Railroad Mechanics Ready to Go On Strike

The Missouri Pacific Machinists' Strike Threatens to Cause a General Walkout.

A general strike of all railroad trades affiliated with the machinists on the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain roads, adding 2,500 strikers to the 1,200 machinists already out, will be ordered unless the railroad officials meet the demands of the striking machinists. This statement was made by James O'Connell, president of the International Association of Machinists.

The ultimatum was delivered to the railroads Monday. General Manager A. W. Sullivan had been notified Saturday what the demand would be.

A meeting of presidents of four unions was held at the Southern Hotel at noon Tuesday to await the reply of the railroads.

The situation grows out of the strike of the machinists in all the shops of the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain systems five months ago. The greater number are in the shops at Sedalia, Mo., and Little Rock, Ark., but there is also a great number in St. Louis. The machinists struck for an increase of 3 cents an hour and for a nine-hour instead of a ten-hour day.

According to O'Connell, the railroads practically agreed to grant both demands, but when an effort was made to put them into effect, Manager Sullivan insisted the railroad would take back the men as it chose and that nine hours should constitute a day in the shops and ten hours in the roundhouses. The machinists refused to sign this agreement and insisted on the nine-hour

day and on all machinists being taken back.

The refusal of Sullivan to grant these demands resulted in the ultimatum that unless they were granted the strike would be ordered to include every department of the shops.

"The situation is acute," said O'Connell Tuesday. "Unless the demands of the machinists are met the shops will be entirely tied up in a few days, and it will be impossible for the Missouri Pacific and the Iron Mountain roads to keep their rolling stock in condition for use.

"The strike may not stop there. It may be extended to all Gould lines. If our terms are not met to-day, 2,500 members of the boiler-makers', blacksmiths', and tanners' and copper-smiths' unions will walk out tomorrow. This will increase the number of men out to 3,700.

"There is no question that if the allied trades are ordered out the shops will have to close down.

"I see no probability that the

strike will extend to the transportation departments of the roads. There is no probability that the engineers and firemen will go out."

STRIKE IS THREATENED.

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 17.—Four thousand men employed in the Iron Mountain shops here and at Sedalia, Mo., will walk out on a strike at noon to-morrow unless the demands of the machinists in the employ of that company is met by General Manager A. W. Sullivan.

Announcement that an ultimatum had been delivered to the road's officials was made to-night by George Armstrong, chairman of the Press Committee of the Union. The machinists walked out in May because their demand of a nine-hour day was ignored.

The prospective walk-out to-morrow is threatened by the blacksmiths, copper-smiths, tanners and boiler-makers, allied organizations.

For Our Big Miehle Press

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS VOTED FOR NEW NEWSPAPER PRESS BY WORKINGMEN'S SICK BENEFIT SOCIETY.

Which Brings the Total Contributions to Date Up to Seven Hundred and Fifty Dollars.

The good work goes on. Hardly had the comrades and brothers been informed of the need of a big No. 1 Miehle newspaper press for our printing plant when they got busy, and their work showed that they were determined to get it within a very short time.

We stated in last week's ST. LOUIS LABOR that the total cost of the No. 1 Miehle newspaper press would not be less than \$3,200.00—i. e., including the building of concrete foundation, installation, folder, motor, etc. This was a very close figure.

We also stated that at least \$1,500 should be secured to cover the first cash payment and all the necessary extra expenses. This looked rather big at first, but within another four weeks the object may be practically achieved, i. e., the new press may be bought and installed without delay.

It all depends on the next four weeks' work of comrades and friends in the movement.

Last Saturday evening Branch No. 1 of the Workingmen's Sick Benefit

Don't fail to attend Mass Meeting at Concordia Turner Hall, 13th and Arsenal Streets, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, at 8 p. m.

SPEAKERS: Karl Liebknecht, Socialist Member of German Reichstag, and Fred. G. Strickland.

Comrades

The last Mass Meeting of the Campaign will be held SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 6, at NEW CLUB HALL, Chouteau Avenue and 13th Street.

SPEAKERS: Dr. Albert Sudekum, Socialist Member of the German Reichstag, and Fred. G. Strickland.

Society held its general quarterly meeting at Druids' Hall. Under new business, the question of securing a big newspaper press for the Labor Publishing Company was brought up, and after careful consideration it was decided to buy another \$200.00 worth of stock, in order to equip our plant with the big press, so urgently needed.

Some smaller contributions by individual comrades have also been received. A full financial report will be published next week.

The amount subscribed and paid in for the new press has grown beyond the \$750.00 mark. Another \$800.00 and we can safely proceed with making the contract with the Miehle Printing Press Company and have the machine installed without delay.

Comrades, Brothers, Sisters, let us not lose any time in doing the great work before us. It is the great work for the greatest movement in the history of mankind.

Beat It!

Vote Down the "Outer Park and Boulevard" System
November 8th!

The Prohibition issue is being given such great publicity and discussion that other questions to be decided at the polls on November 9th are held insignificant.

But suppose you vote YES, or don't vote at all on the ballot to authorize a general tax to purchase, to maintain, and police our great park areas and four (4) great outer boulevard belts. What then? Why, the tax rate will be increased through the years. How much? Probably not more than \$5.75 on every \$5,000 worth of property, the advocates say. But all political economists agree that a general tax always sifts through until it falls on the renter and general consumer—the people. That is not so bad, though, if St. Louisans in general, and you in particular, are going to be benefited by these outer parks and boulevards. Will you? Increased rent, higher cost of living, don't benefit you. Land near the parks and boulevards will increase greatly in value (the advocates hint at 50 per cent and more). But you don't own that land. And you might some day want to buy a little suburban home. Then, will it help you

to move out if the ground costs more? Will it help you any that this higher price of outer land will keep off the factories, so that even if YOU could move out, your work could not?

It is true that once or twice a year—or perhaps oftener—you might take a day's outing in the parks. But you probably cannot ever see the boulevards—miles and miles of them.

You'll pay for all this, and the big benefits—the daily and yearly cash returns—will pour into the real estate men and owners of property near these beautiful parks and boulevards—"for the people."

For extensive, frequent recreational value, see the automobilists.

Elsewhere the tax for parks, etc., has been just on the property directly benefited. That's where it belongs.

In the name of the people who already bear too much weight from above, vote NO on this ballot. Let's have parks and boulevards, but let us have some justice in the means used to accomplish this end.

Member of the Women's Trade Union League.

preme confidence, of heroic resolve and of unconquerable energy. It will do good to our comrades to listen to this German Socialist and to become imbued, so far as it is possible in our own comparatively weak movement, with the same heroic spirit and indomitable confidence in the inevitable triumph of our great cause.

Dr. Albert Sudekum, Socialist Reichstag Member

Will Speak in St. Louis Sunday,
November 6th, for Socialist Party

New York, Oct. 17.—Dr. Albert Sudekum of Berlin, Socialist member of the German Reichstag, arrived in New York and will lecture in America under the management of the Civic Forum Lecture Bureau.

Dr. Sudekum spoke at length of the various forms of accident insurance and old age pensions in Germany.

Germany is ahead of all other countries in the matter of safeguarding the life of its workers, Dr. Sudekum said, solely because of the advance of the Socialist movement there. Bismarck thought that he could stop the growth of Socialism by giving the workmen a sop here and there, and introduced a crude form of workmen's insurance. Since then, however, the constant growth of Socialism made it necessary for the government to make the insurance and old age pension laws more adequate.

Insurance against sickness is paid two-thirds by the worker and one-third by the employer. Accident insurance is paid entirely by the employer. Old age insurance is paid by the workers and the government jointly.

Dr. Sudekum said that in the last decade Germany has seen a remarkable migration from the country to the cities. Three-fifths of the German population is now in the cities and two-fifths in the country.

Speaking of the housing problem in Germany, Dr. Sudekum drew a rather gloomy picture. Twenty-five per cent of every workman's wages goes for rent, and this only for a one or two room flat. The high rent, with the congestion which results therefrom, is responsible for a great many evils.

In spite of the congestion, the German scholar explained, there are no slums in Berlin that can be compared with the slums of London or New York. The police enter the houses and enforce the sanitary laws, he said.

Municipal ownership of public utilities, Dr. Sudekum said, is becoming the rule in German cities, and is a success in every case. Special schools are provided where men are trained for these positions, and the city is given efficient service at a moderate cost.

Dr. Sudekum will tell his American audiences, among other things, how Germany wars against infant mortality, and how the cities are taking more and more to building homes for working people, which are obtained at a reasonable rental and are comfortable and sanitary. He will also lecture on Marx and Lassalle here.

Dr. Sudekum will open his lecture tour at Columbia University, and will then go West.

Sudekum in St. Louis.

Comrade Sudekum will deliver his lectures in English. He will lecture in St. Louis, under the auspices of the Socialist Party, on Sunday, November 6, in the afternoon, at the New Club Hall, Chouteau avenue and Thirtieth street.

This will be a splendid closing of the Socialist campaign work in St. Louis!

Friday, November 4, at 8 p. m., Comrade Karl Liebknecht will speak at Concordia Turner Hall, Arsenal and Thirtieth streets, and

Sunday, November 6, at 2 p. m., Comrade Albert Sudekum will speak at the New Club Hall.

Comrades of St. Louis, won't this keep us busy for the next two weeks? It certainly will, and we shall make these two meetings monster campaign demonstrations, too!

Comrade Fred G. Strickland will also speak at the Liebknecht and Sudekum meetings.

Opposed to Automobile Boulevards

St. Louis Central Trades & Labor Union Passes Strong Resolutions Against it.

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this body that the proposal to form a reservation district of the City of St. Louis and certain portions of St. Louis county for the establishment of a system of parks, parkways and boulevards is not in the interest of the workingman and small home owner and that the men of Organized Labor should vote and work against its adoption at the forthcoming election.

"The parks and boulevards, under this act, would be established in the city, or at the city's edge. As improvements these parks and boulevards would benefit, first, the speculators now holding land in these regions for the advance in price that would come once this law was passed. The price of land would go up. There would be no cheap homes for the workingman as a result of the legislation. Individuals and corporations owning large tracts near the parks and boulevards would reap the benefit at the expense of the public. Land would be made dearer and rents higher in these regions.

"The very language of the measure with regard to the power to be vested in the commissioners in charge of the reservation district, 'To regulate, restrain and control the traffic and speed of travel' in the reservation, proves that the parks, parkways and boulevards are to be established and maintained for the benefit of the owners of carriage and automobiles—not for the common people. The

regulations and restraints would have and could have no other effect, if not purpose, than to debar the masses from the reservation and keep it an inviolable pleasure ground for the classes.

"A reservation plan will not bring workingmen into the outlying regions for homes. Land prices and rents will keep them out. The reservation will keep the factories in the heart of the city. The workers will have to live near their work. This being the case, the reservation plan will force workers more and more into smaller areas and will increase and intensify rather than diminish and relieve congestion in the city, with it accompaniment of unsanitary conditions. This 'beautification' project will make conditions worse for the workers, instead of better.

"The maintenance of the park reservation, with the parks, parkways and boulevards, would be provided for by a special tax of one-half of one per cent on the assessed valuation of all the property in the reservation district. The whole city would be in the reservation district. The whole city would have to pay for the improvements. The benefit would go to the land speculator first and then to a comparatively few people who want public parks for scheme to tax the many for something that only the rich may enjoy. The 'city beautiful' is all right, but the 'city beautiful' should be for everybody."

Big Strike of Garment Workers

Nearly Three Thousand Employes of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Out.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 17.—Over three hundred additional clothing workers employed in the establishment of Hart, Schaffner & Marx and by Hirsch, Wickwire & Co. joined the 2,500 men and women already on strike at a monster mass meeting of the strikers in Hod Carriers' Hall. Committees from seven of the West Side Hart, Schaffner & Marx shops are now negotiating with the union officials for a further tie-up of the Hart Schaffner & Marx shops.

L. Haskins of the United Garment Workers is in the city. He has come to stay until the end of the strike, and is pleased with the outlook. He has consulted with committees of the workers from the various shops, and declares he has them prepared for a general walk-out at any time.

He is positive that over one-half, if not all, of the shops in Chicago will be tied up before the week ends.

Those at work are offered every possible convenience, and many of the sympathizers still at work tell how they are allowed to loaf almost all day and they marvel at the courtesy of the "straw bosses" and managers.

A report was circulated that Hirsch, Wickwire & Co. had increased the wages of its employes since the strike started and that an attempt will be made to aid Hart, Schaffner & Marx by making some of its garments at the Hirsch-Wickwire shops. The general manager of the Hirsch-Wickwire concern, when asked about the report, did not deny it, but stated that the firm's employes are making more money now than they ever made before. He refused to give his name and also refused to be quoted directly.

I. Haskins, when told of the rumor about the aid said to be given Hart, Schaffner & Marx, said he would investigate it and put an immediate stop to it. Haskins declared it will be a simple matter to clear up the concern.

Portugal Does Thing

The revolution in Portugal is an accomplished fact. King Manuel and his royal suite left Gibraltar for England. The republican government is taking an inventory of the king's property, most of which will be converted into public property. Some of the royal palaces will be used as public museums. The right of free speech and the freedom of the press have been proclaimed, and the premier of the new republic promises universal suffrage, including the right to vote for women. A free public school system, entirely secularized, will be established. The Jesuits and similar apostles of reaction and darkness have been exiled.

The huge iron safes containing the treasure of Quelhas convent, which reverts to the government, have been placed in the Bank of Portugal. Thus the world moves!

CHAUFFEURS HAVE UNION.

Which Also Includes Taxicab Companies' Employes.

A Chauffeurs' Union, with over 400 members, has been organized under the auspices of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. A meeting of the Union was held in the I. M. A. Hall, on Sixth street, near Market street, at which seventy-two new members were announced as enrolled and forty-five applications filed. O. L. Scully is president of the new Union and Karl Van Buskirk is secretary.

The Second Ward Socialist Club

Gave its fifth annual entertainment at Reiss' Hall, on Salisbury street, which was well attended. Comrades Pope and Rucker were the speakers of the evening, and the Herwegh Singing Society entertained the guests with several songs of labor. There was a concert and dance, and all had a nice time.

Liebknecht's Successful Meetings.

Comrade Karl M. Liebknecht arrived in this country last Monday, and all reports from his meetings are that great crowds greet him at every point. In most places the largest hall or auditorium in the city has been secured.

Central Trades and Labor Union

Will hold its semi-monthly meeting at 3535 Pine street to-morrow, Sunday, October 23, at 2 p. m.

Modern investigators agree that poverty is due to the exploitation of labor under the wage system and private ownership of the means of life.

We find that some of the most ardent supporters of Prohibition are the worst oppressors of labor.

The Socialist Party and the Trade Union movement is most emphatically in favor of temperance and sobriety, but Prohibition—never.

You workingmen who own automobiles should support the "Outer Park and Boulevards System" amendment. We Socialists, as a rule, are obliged to walk or hand up a nickel for the privilege of hanging to a strap; therefore we propose to vote agin' it.

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

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.

GET YOUR HAMMER AND KNOCK THE BREAD TRUST. KEEP ON KNOCKING TILL THE SIDEWALK IS CLEARED OF ALL THE HEYDT-FREUND-MCKINNEY-CONDON-HAUCK-HOERR-WELLE-BOETTNER-HOME AND ST. LOUIS BAKERIES BREAD BOXES. ALL THESE FIRMS ARE OWNED BY THE BOYCOTTED BREAD TRUST WHICH REFUSES TO RECOGNIZE THE BAKERS' UNION.

Hughes-Schmitt LIVERY & UNDERTAKING CO. Strictly Union 1817-19 Sidney Street Undertakers and Embalmers Both Phones

Guttering, Spouting and Furnaces Gas and Gasoline Stoves, Washing Machines and Wringers Repaired Small Pipe and Lathe Work. Lawn Mowers and Scissors Sharpened. Phone, Bell South 765, or call ARTHUR M. LEISSE | 4705 GRAVOIS AVE. Res. 4727 GRAVOIS AV.

NEU AND LIND STRICTLY UNION.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS AND HATS.

More Union Label Goods

than any store in the city.

916 FRANKLIN AVENUE.

Another Argument by a Business Man

St. Louis, Mo., October 16th, 1910.

Editor St. Louis Labor:

In the two preceding issues of "LABOR" I took up the question of revenues, derived by this city and State, from the retail liquor dealers in St. Louis, solely for the information of the citizens and taxpayers. Taxation, by any name you will, is the only digestible food that will sustain government.

If Prohibition should prevail, the revenue, water license and taxes heretofore provided through the retail liquor merchants, for their business and home purposes, must be provided for by a diminished population, with reduced real estate assessment valuations and with less working income than the present conditions present.

The water license will decrease.....	\$ 157,500.00
The taxes on store fixtures and personal property will decrease.....	20,935.00
The city license and ad valorem duties will decrease.....	1,192,500.00
The taxes on real estate used for business places and homes, now amounting to \$466,000.00, will depreciate fully 33 1-3 per cent, making a direct loss of.....	153,333.00

Therefore a direct loss to the revenue of the city of.... \$1,524,268.00

The effect of vacating the business places and homes will depreciate adjoining and neighboring properties and entail losses on assessed valuation that will wipe out the remainder of the \$466,000.00 taxes, making an additional loss of.....	310,666.00
The immediate loss to property owners in annual rents of....	3,150,000.00
Will depreciate the rental values of all adjoining business houses and homes, whether flats or dwellings.....	
The loss to the State on licenses and fees, amounting to.....	715,000.00
No doubt will have to be made good by the farmers in increase on land values or higher taxation.....	
The license received by the Government, amounting to.....	56,250.00

Will be cheerfully paid by the friends of Prohibition through the "Blind Tiger." The Government never loses.

A practical lesson of what empty houses will do to the city revenue has recently been demonstrated in the Assessor's office, when the owners of property on both sides of Broadway, between Market street and Washington avenue, placed their appeals, by reason of vacancies before the Board of Equalization, and this was only a local condition. If any other lesson is needed, the cyclone of 1896, that struck assessed valuations of real estate, will suffice.

The many vacant houses east of Grand avenue, added to the 2,250 business places and the 5,750 homes now occupied by the retail liquor merchants and their necessary employes, that will be vacated in the event of Prohibition, will present a spectacle of uncanniness in our city that will make every Prohibitionist with property interests in St. Louis shudder, even though the bridge arbitrary of 50 cents a ton for coal that each consumer has to pay this winter, was abolished.

To go farther into the subject of revenue losses to the city—from the Rectifiers, Distillers and Brewery properties and the allied business interests dependent on and auxiliary to the brewing and distilling business, that will have to be made up by the people remaining here after the exodus—is too appalling even to contemplate.

JOHN P. HERRMANN.

CARL LIEBKNECHT

Editorial in New York Call.

It is to be hoped that all Socialists who understand the German language, however imperfectly, will go to hear our Comrade Karl Liebknecht, who is now touring this country under the auspices of the Socialist Party.

Karl Liebknecht comes here as a representative of the mighty Socialist movement of Germany, the most powerful and most enlightened Socialist movement of any country on earth. And this sense of resistless power of invincible might, finds a most eloquent expression in the words of Karl Liebknecht. To him, as to the great movement which he represents, Socialism is no longer something to be argued about, but a potent fact which its enemies must always take into consideration. And the working class is no longer a class that has to be aroused to an elementary recognition of its fundamental and abiding interests. Nor is it a class that calls for the pity and the aid of good men and philanthropists. The working class, as he knows it from his own country, is aroused, it clearly aware of its interests and its right, and is determined to secure the former and conquer the latter by every means in its power.

And the recognition of these facts lends to the words of Karl Liebknecht a tone quite unknown in our American movement—a tone of su-

When Your Boodlers Go Free.

Madame Justice is a queer old lady. She won't see things if she don't want to see them.

If you are a slick politician, with influential protection from higher up, you may be guilty of a crime and yet be declared innocent by the old, cross-eyed dame.

The St. Louis daily papers of October 12, 1910, published the following news item:

"FERD WARNER IS ACQUITTED AT HIS THIRD TRIAL."

"Three Jurors Voted for Conviction on First Ballot—Verdict After Three Hours."

Ferd Warner, former member of the House of Delegates, charged with accepting a bribe from Henry Ascher for the passage of a bill permitting the latter to establish a garage, was acquitted by a jury in Judge Hitchcock's court Wednesday afternoon, on his third trial.

"The jury began deliberating at 12:30 and returned its verdict at 3:45 p. m. On the first ballot the jurors stood nine for acquittal and three for conviction."

"There was no demonstration when the verdict was read. Warner shook hands with each member of the jury and thanked him."

"At his first trial Warner was found guilty of bribery and was sentenced to the penitentiary for two years. This sentence was set aside by the Supreme Court, which held that the indictment was defective because the definite article was omitted in the phrase 'State of Missouri.' On the second hearing of the case the jury disagreed."

"Warner took the stand Wednesday and denied that he had solicited or accepted money from Ascher. Circuit Attorney Jones argued the case for the state and Attorneys Thomas J. Rowe and Simon Bass for the defense."

Alderman Warner was found guilty of bribery and sentenced to the penitentiary for two years. But by some supernatural power the State Supreme Court found that he typewriter had omitted from the indictment document the word "the"—i. e., instead "The State of Missouri" the document read "State of Missouri"; and the verdict of the lower court was nullified.

A new trial was ordered, and the powers that be managed to prove that Warner was innocent.

Now the people of St. Louis may ask the polite question: "When is a political boodler not a boodler?"

DR. CARL LIEBKNECHT

The Well-Known Socialist Member of the German Reichstag Will Speak in St. Louis November 4.

Dr. Carl Liebknecht, the well-known Socialist member of the German Parliament, and one of the ablest speakers in the Reichstag, will address a public mass meeting at Concordia Turner Hall, Arsenal and Thirteenth streets, on Friday, November 4, at 8 o'clock p. m. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Socialist Party. Admission, 10 cents a person.

Admission tickets may be had at Socialist Headquarters, 966 Chouteau avenue, or at the Turner Hall on the evening of the meeting.

Come and hear one of the ablest exponents of Socialism in the German language.

Fred G. Strickland of Indiana will be the English speaker of the evening.

Dave Francis and Joe Pulitzer.

Dave Francis, ex-Governor and would-be United States Senator, and Joe Pulitzer of the New York World and Post-Dispatch are engaged in a political dog-and-cat fight.

Pulitzer's Post-Dispatch is trying to kill Dave Francis' reputation, and Dave Francis' St. Louis Republic is trying to injure Pulitzer's reputation.

Pulitzer's organ claims that Francis was not serving the people unselfishly, and Francis thinks that Pulitzer would sell his grandmother if he had one.

Francis has made millions of dollars as a high financier, and Pulitzer has made his millions as a modern newspaper manufacturer and business pirate.

Francis and Pulitzer should not tell bad stories about each other. Both are sitting in glass houses and the skirts of the one are as dirty and smeary as the skirts of the other.

Both have made their millions by deceiving, fleecing and humbugging the people, and both are equally worthy of the esteem of the elite of the shoddy aristocracy and the parasites of American capitalism.

The common people are not interested in their fight, and when it comes down to business ethics and business morals we may safely say that Pulitzer and his P.-D. are about as rotten as Dave Francis and his organ on Olive street.

What Do You Think of This?

No court, judge or other official shall have the right to set aside any law or legal provision enacted by the people or their chosen representatives, as offending against the constitution, public policy, or on any other ground.

To-day any higher court may annul or kill any law enacted by the Legislature, by Congress, or by referendum vote.

Every important labor law enacted either by the state legislatures or by the United States Congress has been declared unconstitutional by the courts.

Every important law enacted against the powerful trusts has been declared unconstitutional.

Every important law enacted for the benefit of the common people has been declared unconstitutional by some court or judge.

Why should any court or judge have the power to kill any legislation of the people?

Who are the courts and judges of to-day nominated and elected by the Republican and Democratic parties?

As a rule they started out as shyster lawyers, developed into ward politicians, then into lick-spitting office seekers, and finally secured the nomination for some judgeship, and with the help of corporation funds, managed to get elected.

The above clause, from the Socialist State platform, insists that the wings of power of our courts and judges be cut and that no court shall have the right to kill any law enacted by the people, either direct or by their representatives.

Clarence Darrow's Advice

In the course of his speech before a body of Prohibitionists in Chicago recently, Clarence S. Darrow, among other things, said:

"Rum isn't the only bad thing in this world. I use tobacco. So do millions of men. Tobacco is bad. It has filled as many graves as rum, perhaps. Would you prohibit tobacco?"

"Then there's coffee and tea. Coffee has filled as many graves as tobacco, perhaps. And tea, the women's favorite drink. That is poison, according to physicians. Would you prohibit tea and coffee?"

"Corsets!" continued Darrow. "Corsets, physicians say, do more

harm to the human race, born and unborn, than whiskey, tobacco, coffee and tea combined. Would you prohibit corsets?"

"In the tenements men and women and children are dying like flies of ills that can be prevented by legislation. The bad air and poor sanitation in these habitations have attracted the attention of the reformers who truly have the good of the people at heart."

"In the industrial pursuits workmen die needlessly every hour because the corporations employing them do not provide proper safeguards to life and limb."

"But whoever saw a committee of Prohibitionists before a legislature to argue for any legislation remedying these ills? Nobody!"

"You are bughouse on rum! You see it in your sleep. You have a false idea of things. You are good people, of course, but your ideas are wrong. Good people do more harm in the world than the bad ones. Bad people can be caught and locked up—by good people. But when a 'respectable fanatic,' full of religion, bent on saving the world, sure of himself, runs amuck, he is dangerous, because he may get enough other respectable fanatics to adopt his personal views of right and wrong to influence legislation."

"Not that these names apply to you, or that you are in any danger of influencing much legislation," he added.—Bulleting of the Clothing Trades.

The Prohibition Amendment

By Wm. Preston Hill, M. D., Ph. D.

At the next election we are to vote on the constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages in Missouri. This amendment contains two separate and distinct propositions—

- 1st—To prohibit the manufacture.
- 2d—To prohibit the sale.

First—The manufacture. Missouri cannot by her laws prevent the general production of alcoholic liquors. They are manufactured in response to a demand for them, and as long as this demand continues they will be produced somewhere. The only thing Missouri can do is to prevent them being manufactured in Missouri.

It does not directly affect the cause of temperance in Missouri, because if we could successfully prohibit the sale of it here, as its advocates claim, it would not make any difference whether any were manufactured here or elsewhere, so far as the people of Missouri are concerned. And if our citizens would be able to get it in spite of Prohibition laws, they would secure it just as easily if made elsewhere as if made in Missouri, because the state has no power to stop its manufacture in other states and its importation into this. This, then, is simply a proposition to drive a very large industry out of this state into some other state, where it will continue to manufacture its products just the same.

The industry we are asked to drive out has invested \$100,000,000 in its plants. It pays \$9,000,000 a year in wages. It pays in taxes a total of \$7,177,155 yearly (not including \$4,400,000 paid for saloon licenses, etc.) A population of 195,000 are dependent on it for their living. The damage caused by driving this industry out will be a large loss of population, vacant houses, vacant stores, paralysis in business, depreciation in property, and a large increase of taxes on all the other industries and property to make good the deficit, and a decreased market for all the farmer's products.

We are asked to do this without the hope of producing any appreciable effect on the temperance cause in this state.

So much for the first part of this amendment. If the proposition to stop the manufacture alone, without stopping the sale, could be voted on separately, it would not receive one vote in a thousand.

The second part of the amendment is to prohibit the sale. This proposition will produce no change whatever in two-thirds of the state—76 out of 114 counties already prohibit the sale by the use of the local option law.

The balance of the state could also have prohibition if a majority of their citizens favored it, by using the same law. Some of these have already voted against it, showing that

they do not want it, and in the balance the sentiment against prohibition is so overwhelming that its friends have not even attempted to bring it to a vote.

The only part of the state, therefore, that can be affected at all by this amendment is the part that does not want it, and the proposition is to force it on them against their will by the power of the state. They are not to have the same privilege that the dry counties have had of deciding this question in their own way for themselves.

The local option law was designed to prevent the wet counties from imposing their will on the counties that wanted to be dry; the same reason exists why the dry counties should not force their will on those that do not want it.

It is a well-settled principle of government, to-wit: that governments are derived from the consent of the governed; that only those should vote on a law who can be affected by its passage. In this case, the passage of this amendment will not change the dry counties in the least, and yet their votes will help determine the issue in the wet counties, which is manifestly unfair and against the principles of local self-government, which is the corner-stone of our institutions.

The experience of years in Maine and elsewhere has demonstrated that prohibition cannot be enforced where the local sentiment, and, therefore, the local governments, are against it.

To enact a law is one thing, to enforce it is another. When the local sentiment is against a law, the state government is powerless to enforce it. Then there is a conflict of authority, a wholesale violation of law, a prohibition that does not prohibit, and the substitution of innumerable and lawless dives in the place of the comparatively few well-regulated saloons.

To summarize this amendment: The voters in two-thirds of the state have no direct moral interest in it whatever, because their condition will remain exactly as it is now, no matter how it goes. In the other part of the state it would force something on them against their will and make their condition infinitely worse than it is now, without thereby advancing the cause of prohibition or temperance. It attempts to substitute centralized force for self-government, and to try a dangerous experiment which has already failed elsewhere and is being abandoned, in the place of the local option system, which has worked admirably and demonstrated its success in this and other states, and it proposes to do all this at tremendous expense, incalculable loss and damage to the commonwealth. For these reasons it should be overwhelmingly defeated.

Burdens Borne By Labor

If there is any strange thing on this earth it is the burden of the land.

The land is said to be a gift of God to His children.

Like the air, the water and the sun, land, it is said, was intended for the good of man.

Like the woods, the coal mines, the ore mines and the oil wells, land, it is said, was given as a precious gift to man.

Why, therefore, has land become a burden, a crushing burden, on the back of labor?

Ireland is a nation that has been ruined again and again by the burden of the land.

At the door of the land there stood a man collecting toll, and no matter how the Irish labored the only one enriched was he who collected toll.

When the land improved the toll increased. When the worker built better houses and better barns the toll increased.

When the worker improved his crops, his stock, his fences and his roads the toll increased.

And the land of Ireland became a burden to Ireland and the man who collected toll became the curse of Ireland.

Even in the day of famine the man was there insisting on his toll, and at last the Irish ran away from the burden of the land in Ireland.

They fled from famine and misery and that awful figure at the door, and they came, along with Germans, Swedes, Poles, Italians and Russians—multitudes of them—to another island, called Manhattan.

And they went to work here to improve the land. They built roads and park-ways and palaces and skyscrapers and warehouses and railroads and bridges and tunnels.

And the world seemed to be getting rich, but the workers soon saw that with every improvement made the burden of the land increased and with every soul brought into the world the burden of the land increased.

And the toll? The toll has gone higher and higher, until in no place

else in the world does the man at door collect such toll.

A few potatoes in Ireland would have paid for the space that brings in Manhattan a fabulous sum, and here, too, the man stands at the door.

No one escapes him. The widow, the orphan, the unemployed—they must all pay him first.

He has only to stand at the gate, or hire some one to stand at the gate, and collect his toll, and the Irish, the Germans, the Bohemians, the Italians and the Jews toil to pay him toll.

And that toll mounts higher and higher each year.

New laborers are born and new immigrants come, and as the houses mount higher and higher toward the sky the toll mounts with them.

From hundreds the toll has gone to thousands and from thousands to ten thousands and from ten thousands to hundreds of thousands and from hundreds of thousands to millions of hard-earned dollars.

And who pays the toll? Who bears the burden of the land? Can idleness

pay toll? Can useless labor pay toll? Do capitalists pay toll?

Whence come the millions collected by the lord of the land? Who is the bearer of this ever-growing burden?

Well—it is an old story. John Gray, who lived many years ago, told the story, and many others have told it again and again, and perhaps better. But Gray's words will serve our purpose.

"We have endeavored to show," said Gray, in 1831, "that the real income of the country, which consists in the quality of wealth annually created by the labor of the people, is taken from its producers chiefly by the rent of land, by the rent of houses, by the interest on money, and by the profit of persons who buy their labor from them at one price and sell it at another."

The burden of land is the debt—the debt humanity owes to those who own the land, and even as an old Greek once said, Debts make freemen slaves.

For Socialist and Labor literature, in English and German, call at Socialist Headquarters, 966 Chouteau avenue. A fine assortment of books on Socialism, Trade Unionism, Natural Science, Philosophy, History, Poetry, etc., always on hand. Read up on the great questions of the day!

Happiness on Pants.

The school principal was trying to make clear to his class the fundamental doctrines of the Declaration of Independence.

"Now, boys," he said, "I will give you each three ordinary buttons. Here they are. You must think of the first one as representing the life, of the second one as representing liberty and the third one as representing the pursuit of happiness. Next Sunday I will ask you to produce the three buttons, and tell me what they represent."

The following Sunday the teacher said to the youngest member: "Now, Johnny, produce your three buttons, and tell me what they stand for."

"I ain't got 'em all," he sobbed,

holdin' out two of the buttons. "Here's life, and here's liberty, but mama sewed the pursuit of happiness on my pants!"

Unreliable Dog.

"Come right in, Sambo," the farmer called out. "He won't hurt you. You know a barking dog never bites." "Sure, boss, Ah knows dat," replied the cautious colored man, "but Ah don't know how soon he's going to stop barkin'."

To Assist Milwaukeee.

The National Executive Committee is now voting upon two propositions for financial assistance to the Fourth and Fifth Congressional Districts of Wisconsin. One motion is for \$1,000 and one for \$500.

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Published every Saturday by the
LABOR PUBLISHING COMPANY.

TELEPHONE: Kinloch, Central 1577. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Subscription: \$1.00 per year in advance.

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.

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A Bill for Teddy

Railways Give Roosevelt \$100,000.

John H. Devine, a stockholder in the Pennsylvania system, writes a letter to the officials objecting to giving Roosevelt over \$100,000 in transportation.

The bill amounts to that much now, and the monkey killer does not feel inclined to pay it.

The "items" have been charged up to advertising.

Do you think, brother worker, that Roosevelt is given this magnificent gift for nothing?

Can't you see that the railroads are making money on their investment and that every dollar they pay over to Roosevelt will return big dividends?

Can't you see that all the favorable legislation that the railroads get is paid for?

Can't you see that all this has to come out of your pockets, brother worker?

It ought not to be hard for you to understand that if you put Roosevelt into the White House he will continue to "be good" to the dear railroads.

It is your vote that gives away that \$100,000.

To vote against this kind of political "greasing" means to vote the Socialist ticket straight.

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

800 Human Lives Coined Into Gold

During the last ten years the steam railroad within the St. Louis city limits killed about 800 people.

How many of the inhabitants of this city are acquainted with this horrible fact?

Why don't the daily newspapers inform the people of this wholesale murder? Why does the Post-Dispatch not take up an issue of this kind instead of going a-hunting after one or two individuals?

Why, the newspapers are afraid to attack the interests of these powerful corporations, because this would mean a loss in the adv. patronage.

The people of Europe would hardly believe it that in a city like St. Louis 800 people are killed within a period of ten years.

Yet this systematic murder and wholesale slaughter of men goes merrily on while the old party statesmen and politicians sit idly by and silently permit the murderous work to proceed.

The same old story:
Capitalist corporations know no law!

40 People Murdered.

The Cause of the Catastrophe on the McKinley Line.

Forty people were killed in the collision on the McKinley Electric Railway line near Staunton, Ill.

Every one of our St. Louis daily newspapers made a big hallo about the horrible accident.

How pathetically they described that the motorman took all the blame upon himself! How his wife had just surprised the motorman with the first baby! How Mr. McKinley was almost heart-broken about the "accident," etc.

Yes, "accident."

None of the St. Louis papers, neither the loud-mouthed Post-Dispatch, nor the pious Democratic Republic, nor the "truth-telling" Republican Globe-Democrat, had the nerve to touch the fundamental cause of the catastrophe which snuffed the life out of forty people—a moment's time.

Why, the McKinley railway line had been boosted for weeks by the same papers, and the boosting was well paid for, too. Hence they could not put any blame on the company, but put it all on the motorman and his twenty-four hours-old baby.

How generous and pathetic. Now, here are the facts: The McKinley line cars from East St. Louis to Staunton run on a single track, and there is where the real cause of the trouble lies. An interurban railway with such a heavy passenger traffic as the McKinley line has had for years should not be permitted to operate on a single track.

There were similar accidents on that line before, and there will be more in the future, if the company will not be compelled to put in double tracks.

Forty human lives—what of them? What do capitalist corporations care for human lives so long as they can coin dollars and cents out of them?

And what do Democratic and Republican politicians care for the loss of life, so long as they get their bribe and boodle funds out of the corporations!

Let the "great" Post-Dispatch and all the other papers of St. Louis take up this question, if they dare! These capitalist papers dare not do it, because they are afraid of losing their powerful advertising customers that are tied up with the McKinley railway system.

The only papers that can't be scared into submission and silence are the organs of the Socialist Party, the labor press, and we shall see to it that the people learn the truth.

Concert and Entertainment of Jewish Socialist Branch.

A concert and literary entertainment will be given by the Jewish-speaking branch of the Socialist Party on Saturday, October 29, at Harugari Hall, Tenth and Carr streets. The well-known speaker, Comrade A. Litman, will deliver the principal address of the evening. Tickets, 10 cents, can be secured from all branch members, and also at Socialist Party headquarters, 966 Chouteau Avenue.

\$500,000 for a Corpse.

A Mr. Ashmore Russian is visiting this country from Great Britain. In the St. Louis Globe-Democrat he is reported as saying that the suffrage movement in England is "dead beyond resurrection." In England the Anti-Suffrage League has just published an earnest appeal for a campaign fund of \$500,000. Did anyone ever hear of \$500,000 being needed to kill a corpse?—The Woman's Journal.

WHY SOCIALISTS OPPOSE PROHIBITION

The Prohibitionists proceed on the theory that the saloon is the cause of drink. It is upon this point that we most widely disagree.

I want to impress one tremendous fact upon my readers. I would that I could burn it into your hearts and minds. It is a fact



Job Harriman.

YEARS. A margin of twenty years of life in favor of the rich. What is the cause of this difference?

Why Do the Poor Die Early and the Rich Live Long?

Ah! the difference in the span of life is measured by the difference in their respective burdens. Pleasures, advantages and comforts prolong life, while burdens kill early. The profits of the rich are the burdens of the poor. The number of years that are cut off from the lives of the working class are measured by the accumulated profits in the hands of the capitalist class. Do you see the displays of the rich, the palaces with their marble halls and their exquisitely luxurious furnishings, the fortunes amounting to millions and hundreds of millions? These tell the story of how many human lives each such owner has devoured. The rich devour two-fifths of every living workingman, and they devour him while he is yet alive, and tottering to an early grave.

And Do You Ask How This Is Done?

They do this by paying small wages and making men work long hours. Long hours and low wages mean large profits. Large profits mean great fortunes. Great fortunes mean power to take larger profits and to increase the burdens of the working class. These burdens, these profits are overdraft on the capital stock of the working class, a draft on their energy or their vitality over and above their recuperative power. This is the reason why their bank breaks, the reason why they die twenty years earlier in life than they otherwise would. It is this overdraft, of the profits of the rich on the energy of the poor, that enervates them, that debilitates them, and that creates that ever-persistent demand for stimulus.

The profits of the rich make it possible for them to increase their pleasures and thus live and enjoy life with less effort. To the rich, therefore, profits are right, because living is thereby made easier.

But these same profits increase the hardship of the working class, and for this reason profits are wrong in the eyes of the working class.

The two classes are, therefore, possessed of two different ideas

of right, or morality. Each class necessarily fights for its own ideas—that is to say, for whatever makes life easier for them.

It is for this reason that

The Anti-Saloon League Does Not Touch the Cause of Intemperance.

For the most part that league is composed of the well-to-do class. They are the recipients of the profits taken, by means of some industry or business, from the working class. They dare not touch the profits of the saloon business. They dare not say such profits are wrong, else by a parity of reasoning they say that the profits which they take are wrong. Profits are holy grounds upon which they dare not tread. This league, therefore, only hopes, as they say, to turn the \$5,000,000 now spent in the liquor business in this city of Los Angeles into their channels of business, and where they may take the profits instead of the saloon.

Whether they succeed in their aims or not, the time must come when these excessive burdens of the poor will draw them into politics as it has already drawn them into the trades unions, as means by which they will throw off their burden of profits imposed by the rich. This fight will first arise, as it has always done, in an effort to increase their pay and shorten their hours.

When this move is made by the working class there will be a new but no strange alignment of forces. The saloon forces and the anti-saloon forces will fall upon each other's necks and weep, and each will forgive the offense of his brother profit-monger, and they will join hands against the working classes to prevent the abolition of the profit system.

The anti-saloon forces will join with the saloon forces on that occasion, notwithstanding the fact that in every trade where the hours have been decreased and the pay increased the men have drunk less. This fact has taken place where the saloon has remained with open doors. It is notorious that temperance increases among the working class as their burdens decrease.

Yet the Anti-Saloon League Will Not Lift a Finger

to lighten these burdens, to diminish these profits. To them profits are dearer than temperance. They had rather take profits and see the diamonds on the bosoms of the rich than to relinquish their profits and see the now glassy eyes of the children of the poor sparkle with the lift and vigor that is rightfully their own.

Thus the two great forces are lined up, the rich insisting upon profits and the poor resenting them.

So long as these profits remain, the cause of drink among the poor will not and cannot be removed by local or state Prohibition which merely aims to turn the profits to other capitalists through other channels.

The working class, through their opposition to the profit system, would naturally be led to abolish the profits in the liquor business by taking hold of its manufacture and sale at cost by the state.

This would lighten the burdens of the poor to the extent of the profits in this industry. Thus their interests will lead them as fast as their power sufficiently increases to take over one industry after the other and manage it by the state supplying the products at cost to the people. In this manner the burdens of the poor would gradually be thrown off. In this way the hours of labor will be decreased, and the comforts of life increased. Their strength and vitality, which formerly went as profits to the rich, will then be conserved to the working class, the span of life will increase, the nervous activity will be normal, and food will give more pleasure than stimulants.

And thus it remains for the working class to work out the problem of temperance along with the problem of their own economic welfare.

This is the Socialist position!

Job Harriman.

High Cost of Living — High Death Rate!

In spite of the boasted advance in the science of caring for infants, and in spite, also, of the care the doctors and nurses of the health department are supposed to take, there has been a discouraging increase this year in infant mortality, and doctors look with apprehension to what will surely come during the next few weeks. Accompanying the appalling number of deaths of babies there has been an increase also in the relative number of deaths among adults. There has been no sudden and unexpected epidemic to smite us, but, all the same, there has been a steady, uniform increase in the number of deaths.

There is one big reason that stands out among all others. We are living in a period of high prices for food, and those prices have been maintained over a considerable number of months. When the first increase came the wages of the workers were barely able to purchase the bare necessities. There has been no adequate increase in wages since. Despite the increased cost of living the workers are supposed now to maintain body and soul on the same amount of money that barely sufficed when food prices were lower.

How they are able to do it is shown in the slaughter of themselves and their children.

Doctors and scientists may preach to the mothers that they must nurse their children. A woman who is starving, starves the child at her breast. If she attempts to supplement her own scanty supply with other foods, the child is more than apt to die. She herself comes through the nursing period a veritable wreck of a woman, and in her starved and weakened state is an easy prey to any and every disease.

Children who are not nursing have also suffered, for their supply of food has either been cut down or else they have had to endure poorer foods in the endeavor to maintain bulk at the expense of quality.

The same is true of the workmen. They have had either less food or less nourishing food. Consequently, in their attempt to carry on their work when their bodies were supplied with less than the required amount of rebuilding material, they have been weakened, and more easily fall a victim to disease.

Between the increased death rate and the increased cost of living there is a visible and unavoidable connection. That increase is largely due to starvation, and starvation is one of the fruits of capital

There is no use now in demonstrations against the retailers, of "government supervision" that supervises and controls nothing, and of protests to blind and deaf legislative bodies. The old, wasteful methods of production have reached the limit, and they must be succeeded by sane, Socialist methods or this starvation, of which the increased death rate is an indication, will become more widespread. It is not a matter of theories or of sentiment, but a matter of plain preservation. If we do not control absolutely and equitably our food supply we shall starve. Food now is a matter of gambling. Everything, from the cereals and meats to canned tomatoes, is made the objective of a manipulating speculator.

Any beginning of effective protest, as through the Socialist Party, is met with cries of "Attacks on property!" "Attacks on the family!" "Gospel of the unfit!" But the lives of the workers are not the property of the food gamblers and those who have usurped control of the food supply. The family in which the father, the mother or the children are killed because they cannot get enough to eat is pretty effectively broken up, and the Socialists are not responsible. The only unfit in this world are the men who submit to wrong, and the Socialists do not submit for an instant. They are not submitting now, and they refuse to be starved to death, or to be so weakened by lack of proper food that they are mowed down by the first disease that attacks them.

The Socialist Party is in the field to win!

The Socialist Party is determined to change these death-breeding conditions.

Shall the working classes, who create all the wealth of this world, forever live in poverty and want? Forever fight the wolf of hunger?

We say: "No!"

The time for action has come!

We shall no longer be fooled by smooth capitalist politicians.

Whence Carnegie Libraries Come.

The steel trust gave us a raise of about 6 per cent May 1. July 1 one of the departments. Open Hearth No. 1, received a reduction amounting to 20 per cent in some cases, yet the plute papers in Pittsburg are howling prosperity.

They never notice a little thing like a reduction of 50 per cent in wages, yet these wage slaves will keep on supporting these papers.

There is a strike among the coal miners in Westmoreland county since the first of April, according to the Pittsburg Leader; there have been nine men and three women killed since the strike started. The operators have an injunction forbidding the miners from congregating in the vicinity of the mines. Who shall tell what "vicinity" means? The cocksack hold up people on the highways and make them give an account of themselves. These coal companies

will not hire a single man any more if it is possible to get married men. The marrier man very seldom ever has anything coming to him after his bills are paid. The generosity of this steel trust is something fine. A fellow got his little finger taken off. He was off work three months. He received \$17. But, then, he was only a hunkie—they usually pay an American for the time he is off work; they don't pay for fingers or toes; leastways that is what the claim agent says. If they kill a hunkie they usually bury him. A fellow ought to feel thankful they don't let their bodies lay around the mill.

The doctor informed a man here the other day that he treated a thousand cases a month on the average here in Homestead, besides the most severely hurt, which they usually send to Pittsburg, and those hospi-

itals are such well-conducted institutions!

My family doctor told me when a charity patient was operated on and the nurses would tell the doctors that he was not getting along very well, the doctors would usually say, "To h—ll with him; he is only a charity patient." There don't seem to be many doctors following in the steps of Christ. The Pittsburg Catholic advertises a Dr. Telconi in Pittsburg, telling of his marvelous cures. A friend of mine took his little boy down to see him. He charged \$10 to examine him, and wanted \$150 to treat him, and would not even guarantee to cure him; and this paper in a recent primary election had advertisements telling what nice men George Trimmer Oliver of 98-cent fame and his opponent, W. Flinn, are, and this paper is always telling the workingman not to vote the Socialist ticket.

The German Catholic priests just closed a convention in Pittsburg. They also advised the workmen not

to have anything to do with the Socialist Party, as, if they got into power, times would be much worse. This is such a prosperous tate! I know a man here that had worked eighty-four hours every week for seven years. The priests tell a fellow that workmen ought to feel proud that they had the health to work twelve hours every day.

Don't use my full name, as you know the steel trust don't like a fellow that thinks the country could be run a little better for the producers.

"DOYLE."

Homestead, Pa.

Socialist Party Demands.

The October leaflet, entitled "Socialist Party Demands," is being shipped on orders. At the present rate of shipment the edition of one hundred thousand will soon be exhausted. This is the leaflet drafted by the Committee on Congressional Program. The price is fifty cents per thousand.

Convention Call TO THE BAKERY WORKERS

To All Affiliated Unions, Greeting:

You are hereby advised that, in pursuance to the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, the Thirtieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held at Northwest Turn and Liederkrantz Hall, St. Louis, Mo., beginning at 10 o'clock Monday morning, November 14, 1910, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

Representation.

Representation in the convention will be on the following basis: From National or International Unions, for less than 4,000 members, one delegate; 4,000 or more, two delegates; 8,000 or more, three delegates; 16,000 or more, four delegates; 32,000 or more, five delegates; 64,000 or more, six delegates; 128 or more, seven delegates, and so on; and from Central Bodies and State Federations, and from local trade unions not having a National or International Union, and from Federal Labor Unions, one delegate.

Organizations to be entitled to representation must have obtained a certificate of affiliation (charter) at least one month prior to the convention; and no person will be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organizations he is elected to represent.

Only bona fide wage workers, who are not members of, or eligible to membership in other trade unions, are eligible as delegates from Federal Labor Unions.

Delegates must be selected at least two weeks previous to the convention, and their names forwarded to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor immediately after their election.

Delegates are not entitled to seats in the convention unless the tax of their organizations has been paid in full to September 30, 1910.

It is, of course, entirely unnecessary here to enumerate the imminent important subjects with which our forthcoming convention will concern itself, but the reminder is not at all amiss that every effort must be made to bring about a better day in the lives and homes of the toilers, to defend and maintain by every honorable means in our power the right to organize for our common defense and advancement, and to assert at any risk the freedom of speech and of the press and the equal rights before the law of every worker with every good citizen. These and other great questions of equal importance will, of necessity, occupy the attention of the St. Louis Convention.

Therefore the importance of our organizations and our movement, the duty of the hour and for the future, demand that every organization entitled to representation shall send its full quota of delegates to the St. Louis Convention, November 14, 1910.

Do not allow favoritism to influence you in selecting your delegates. Be fully represented.

Be represented by your ablest, best, most experienced, and faithful members.

Credentials.

Credentials in duplicate are forwarded to all affiliated unions. The original credential must be given to the delegate-elect and the duplicate forwarded to the American Federation of Labor office, 801-809 G street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

The Committee on Credentials will meet at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor six days previous to the opening of the convention, and will report immediately upon the opening thereof at St. Louis, hence secretaries will observe the necessity of mailing the duplicate credentials of their respective delegates at the earliest possible moment to Washington, D. C.

Executive Council, A. F. of L.

Socialist Congressional Candidates in Missouri.

- First District—J. L. Price, Bevier.
- Second District—Clarence Campbell, Chillicothe.
- Fourth District—Edward D. Wilcox, Burlington Junction, barber.
- Fifth District—W. L. Weber.
- Sixth District—William L. Ward, Osceola.
- Seventh District—Julian A. Fox, Springfield, teacher.
- Eighth District—Walter Ballinger, Columbia, printer.
- Tenth District—G. A. Hoehn, St. Louis, editor.
- Eleventh District—Max Stopp, St. Louis, carpenter.
- Twelfth District—Christ Rocker, St. Louis, cigarmaker.
- Thirteenth District—G. W. O'Dam, Flat River, miner.
- Fourteenth District—P. A. Hafner, Benton, editor.
- Fifteenth District—Clyde A. Berry, Joplin, mine millman.

OF ST. LOUIS!

Come On, You Unorganized Bakers!

Let us unite together for the purpose of bettering our conditions. Let us all realize the truth of the saying that "In union there is strength." To-day organization is as necessary as the air we breathe. Without it we can never hope to secure for ourselves and our families more than a bare existence. What hope is there that the future will not be filled with hardships the like of which we have never been called upon to endure? If we are to go struggling along alone, without the assistance of our fellows, without the helping hand being extended, without the word of encouragement to cheer us on when the hour is darkest, black, indeed, the prospect that is stretched before us.

Therefore let us organize. Through organization we come in contact with the best of those who toil. We find that there are those who can profit by the advice we have to offer. We learn that there are things that we have never had the opportunity of hearing before that will help us in our daily lives. There is in organization more than the mere handling together for selfish purposes. When we stand alone, how narrow is the little world that we inhabit! When we find ourselves associated with men whose experiences have been wider and larger than our own, what new avenues of thought are opened up to us! We see our shortcomings and our failures and the remedies thereof. We see how we can, without the expenditure of any additional energy, perhaps double and treble our earning capacity, and consequently secure more happiness and pleasure in living, not only for ourselves, but for those who are lined to us by ties of love and friendship.

Daily we see the benefits that accrue from organization. All that the workers of the country have to-day has come to them through organization. And even with organization their present conditions have only been brought about by hard and persistent struggling. Nothing has ever come to the toiling masses that they have not secured through years of fighting. And in order to keep what we have, we must organize. This is a fact that must be apparent to every man who keeps in touch with the current events.

Employers' associations, having for their purposes the destruction of the workingmen's unions, are daily giving evidence of their purposes. At the head of these employers' associations are men whose only ambition in life is to oppress and grind down the men who, by force of circumstances, depend upon their daily toil to keep body and soul together. These human leeches feed and fatten upon the miseries of their less fortunate brothers—less fortunate in the sense that they have not been able to accumulate vast fortunes at the expense of underpaid workers—and find their victims always among the unorganized.

Why is it that organization among the working classes is opposed by these employers' associations? Simply because they know that as long as the workingmen are banded together they are in a position to demand (and enforce the demand) living wages and decent conditions. In the mind of the average employer, the workingman in his factory is no more than a means to an end—and that end is dividends. His idea is to squeeze all he can out of the worker and give as little as possible in return. Where there is no organization, and the worker has to deal individually with the employer, this is the condition that, as a rule, exists. And this is the condition that the members of the employers' association are trying to make general by their opposition to labor unions. This is why they are opposed to collective bargaining on the part of the workingmen.

To the workers who are outside of the unions of their craft we would say that their interests will be best served by affiliating themselves at once with their fellow workers.

You have nothing to lose but your chains, and a world to gain. Don't put it off. Do it to-day. To-morrow may never come.

The trade union is the natural, logical and most feasible means whereby and through which the workers can protect and advance their material, economic and social well being.

Experience and common sense teach, and all men with sound minds know, that the trade union movement is the proper economic working class movement.

Benefits Accruing from Membership. Protection and support in cases of strikes, sickness, death and in quite a number of localities in case of an employment.

In case of strikes, benefits to the amount of \$6.00 per week is paid to the members involved.

In case of sickness, benefit to the

amount of \$6.00 per week is being paid to the sick member for the period of sixteen weeks in any one year.

In case of death the following death benefits are paid to the relatives of a deceased member:

If the deceased member shall have belonged to the organization
 For not less than six months, \$ 50.00
 For not less than one year, 100.00
 For not less than five years, 150.00
 For not less than ten years, 250.00
 For not less than fifteen years, 350.00

In case of the death of the wife of a beneficiary member of the Sick and Death Benefit Fund there shall be paid to such member, if at the time of such death he shall have been such member (a) six consecutive months next preceding, \$25.00; (b) one year next preceding, \$50.00; (c) ten years next preceding, \$75.00.

In various localities, where the bakery workers have had sense enough to organize strongly there have been created funds for the support of unemployed members, and in various instances these unemployed members, during the hard winter months, receive weekly benefits amounting to \$4.00 per week, exclusive of the opportunities to go jobbing once or twice a week secured through the union.

The unions maintain free employment bureaus for the benefit of their members and fair master bakers, who are willing to grant their employees such working conditions as demanded by the union.

In addition to the foregoing, the union untiringly aims to improve the conditions of its members by securing for them increase in wages, reduction in working hours, and the establishment of clean and healthy surroundings in the bakeries.

Finally, every member belonging to the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America is entitled to the official organ of that body, 'The Bakers' Journal,' which is furnished them weekly, free of charge, as a means of encouraging and enlightening them in the battle of the working class for their life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness for all mankind.

All true trade unionists hope for the better living existence, and all know that the trade union movement is paving the way for a higher moral, social, economic and scientific life for all mankind.

BAKERS' UNION NO. 4.

INJUNCTION AGAINST UNION.

Arkansas Miners Ordered Not to Interfere With Company.

Fort Smith, Ark., Oct. 9.—A temporary restraining order preventing officials and members of the United Mine Workers of America and all other persons from interfering with the operation of the Enterprise Commercial Companies' mine at Sparda, Ark., was granted by Judge John H. Rogers of the United States Court.

Twenty-seven defendants are named. They are restrained from entering on the plaintiff's property, from holding disorderly and riotous meetings near it, interfering with the operation of the mines in any manner, or interfering, threatening or coercing employees.

The complaint is lengthy, and recites numerous acts of violence and intimidation. The calling of miners vile names, threatening them with violence and offering them money to quit work are some of the charges.

It is alleged that in a certain conversation a miner declared it would be an easy matter to destroy the mine and tittle with dynamite. The hearing on the injunction is set for October 21.

Killed by Gruel Conditions of Life

Last week St. Louis daily papers published this news item:

OUT OF WORK, WITH 19 CENTS, KILLS HERSELF.

"Bertha Faulter, 20 years old, finding herself with but 19 cents in her purse after searching vainly two weeks in St. Louis for work, attired herself neatly in black, stuffed a dress under the door of her room at 309 Pine street, and turned on the gas. She was dead when she was found Wednesday.

"The girl left a stamped and sealed letter for her mother, who lives in Fayetteville, Ill. There was no open note to show the reason for her act, but Selma Watson, proprietor of the rooming house, said he was satisfied it was due to her inability to find work.

"Miss Faulter took a room there two weeks ago, he said, and daily searched for work, returning more deeply dejected as time went on. She kept her trouble to herself, however, he said. The evenings she spent

alone in the little hall bedroom, writing long letters.

"Watson smelled gas Wednesday and traced the odor to Miss Faulter's room, but he found the door locked, and asked Charles Barnett, who

lives there, to climb onto the porch and enter through the window. Barnett did, and was almost overcome with the gas. A policeman who was summoned had the body taken to the morgue."

Ten Years for a Chicken.

Leroy Billings of Mason City, Iowa, was sentenced last week to ten years in the penitentiary by Judge Fellows for stealing a chicken.

We often hear of sending a man to jail for stealing a loaf of bread and another to Congress for stealing a railroad system.

Some people think this is a joke. It would be funny if it were not so serious.

Now, we are not saying that it is right to steal either a chicken or a loaf of bread, says the Chicago Daily Socialist.

We also hold that it is wrong to steal a railroad, to steal the oil wells, to steal the coal mines, to steal the steel industry, to steal the wheat market, to steal the flour mills, the cotton and woolen mills, the lumber industry, land, waterfalls, meat supply, homes and all these things that people need for their use.

John R. Walsh stole several million dollars from the people and after many years of court fumbling he was sentenced to prison.

"Big" men, of great influence with President Taft, are now pleading for pardon for Walsh.

But where are the millionaires and the influential men who plead with Taft for the pardon of the chicken thief?

Is not the chicken thief as good as J. R. Walsh?

Could this poor chicken thief help that he was unable to steal a million?

Don't blame him. He was simply less fortunate than Walsh. And he may have had less evil intentions. Who knows?

The fact remains that as long as there is an incentive to steal people will steal.

But supposing we had clean and honest city government, clean and honest legislatures, clean and honest congresses and presidents, clean and honest judges, wouldn't it tend toward a clean and honest people as a whole?

And when we have corrupt and thieving mayors, city councils, judges, legislators, congressmen, presidents and the whole raft of the ruling body, can you expect anything but a corrupt and thieving people?

If one has a right to steal a coal mine, why shouldn't another have a

right to steal a coal bucket?

If one has a right to steal a flour mill, why shouldn't another have a right to steal a loaf of bread?

If one has a right to steal the meat industry, why shouldn't another have a right to steal a rooster?

That is the way people begin to argue.

And if the big steals, like the looting of the city of St. Louis by the various city governments, and the looting of the nation, like the last two-billion-dollar congress, and the flagrant steals of franchises and public property by corporations continue, how can you expect the people to be honest?

If you add to these more spectacular thefts the daily stealing by the owning class, from the wage earner of over four-fifths of his product, you have almost an explanation for the growing tendency to crime.

Moreover, when you keep the working class constantly on the verge of starvation, something must be done to secure food.

Capitalism breeds nothing but thieving and dishonesty.

Its basic principle is nothing but robbery. Its motto is, "Get everything. Get it honestly if convenient, but get it."

The only hope for a change to a better and more honest social order is Socialism.

Already you feel that in Milwaukee, where the Socialists are in power, an influence goes forth from the city hall that works mightily for honesty.

How different the clean, upright work in the Milwaukee city administration is from that in Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis and other capitalist-ridden cities.

There is only one way to clean up. Put the party in power that stands for a change of the entire economic system.

Put the party in power that stands for getting the means of life into the hands of the people, so that neither the robbery in the pay envelope nor in the chicken coop may be possible.

This is the party of Labor: It is the Socialist Party for which every thinking workingman and progressive citizen should vote.

My Objections to Socialism.

By A Leading Business Man.

The alarming growth of Socialism in recent years calls for serious consideration by all who cherish our American institutions.

The Socialists are carrying on what they call a "campaign of education," and they keep eternally at it.

We should meet this campaign with one of our own.

How are we to do this? By exposing the fallacies of Socialism, to be sure.

To do this intelligently, we must acquaint ourselves with the answers of the Socialists to the principal objections to their theories.

With this in view I addressed a short communication to a prominent Socialist some time ago with the request that he answer the following objections to Socialism:

Socialism would lead to anarchism.

Socialism proposes an equal division of wealth.

Socialism would degrade woman and destroy the home.

Socialism is opposed to religion.

This is the way he answered me: Anarchism proposes to let every man do as he pleases, and teaches that there shall be no law or authority outside of the individual.

Socialism demands direct government by the people and the ownership by the people of all important industries, to be operated for the sole purpose of supplying the needs of the people.

To do this effectively, the workers must organize. Anarchists oppose organization.

Socialism would extend and perfect government by making it democratic and industrial.

Anarchism would destroy government.

Socialism is opposed to "dividing up." Socialism demands that the mines, railroads and trusts be owned by the people, precisely in the same manner as our public schools, streets and public highways are now owned.

You haven't heard of the people "dividing up" the schools, streets, highways and bridges, have you?

Certainly not! They are public conveniences for the use of all and even strangers are permitted to use the highways and bridges without hindrance. They serve the community at cost.

Aber! Coal mines, railroads, telegraph and telephone lines are also public utilities.

If you desire to use them, however, you are obliged to pay tribute to private owners. They make you "divide up."

Only the people can operate public utilities at cost.

Socialism would protect the home.

Homes cannot be made, nor families properly cared for, by men who receive for their labor only a bare living.

Socialism proposes better incomes for working men; less hours of labor, more education. This would insure more and better homes.

Socialism demands for woman the right to vote, equal pay with men for equal service, and opportunity for self-support.

Isn't it nonsense to say that woman would be less moral because she could vote, had better pay, and was certain of a respectable living?

Both men and women would be relieved from the uncertainties of the struggle for existence, and would then be absolutely free to marry for love alone.

Socialism regards religion as a private matter.

It would be suicidal for the Socialist Party to oppose religion.

Our enemies know this, and that is why they try to stir up religious strife among us.

We all desire good clothes, good homes, good books, good music and all the good things that go toward making happy homes and pleasant associations. These are the things Socialism strives to obtain for all alike, regardless of race or religion. All agree on this.

We have people of all shades of belief and unbelief in our ranks, and it would be foolish for us to wrangle about these matters.

We are striving for practical results that will benefit all—for the

true brotherhood of man on earth.

After reading these answers to my objections to Socialism, I came to the conclusion that I had been barking up the wrong tree.

So I wrote to the Labor Publishing Company, 966 Chouteau Ave., St. Louis, Mo., and asked them to send me a few of their best books on Socialism, and I got wise.

Go thou and do likewise.

Rooseveltism

Senator Lorimer, of Illinois, has been accused, but not convicted, of buying his seat in Congress. Theodore Roosevelt, as guest of honor at a recent banquet in Chicago, refused to attend if Lorimer, also an invited guest, should be present. Upon which the insurgent capitalist papers immediately burst into loud applause. In 1900, it may be remembered, Edward Harriman planned the 60-million-dollar Alton steal which Theodore Roosevelt made possible by signing a savings bank bill amendment while governor of New York. A few years later when Roosevelt was president he invited Harriman to Washington to help him frame the presidential message. And this is why Socialists laugh at Roosevelt's "holier than thou" antics.

GOMPERS FILES BRIEF.

Court's Decree Beyond Power, Say Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison.

Washington, Oct. 7.—A brief was filed in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day by Judge Alton B. Parker in contempt proceedings against Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, officials of the American Federation of Labor.

On the arguments thus presented the labor leaders will place reliance in their fight to escape sentences imposed by the courts of the District of Columbia on a charge of disobeying a decree forbidding reference in their official organ to the Buck's Stove and Range Company of St. Louis.

The principal defense set forth in the brief is that the references in the official organ of the Federation did not contain contempt for the court because its decree was beyond the power of the court to declare.

De Leon May Call Him a Fakir.

A. Gillhaus, Dan De Leon's candidate for President in 1908, recently joined the Socialist Party, and has been nominated for Governor by the Socialist Party of Washington. Dan will now be telling the few who still listen to him what a wicked boy Gillhaus was and is.

"No Depravity."

A gentleman who was seated behind a negro in a tramway car in Memphis vouches for this yarn:

All the seats were taken when a neatly dressed young negress, evidently a lady's maid, entered the car. The negro rose with a polite bow and offered her his seat.

"I hate to deprive you, sah," she said, as she took it.

"Doan mention it, miss," replied the swarthy Chesterfield; "it ain't no depravity."—Tit-Bits.

THE NEXT CONGRESS

When the Congress of the United States next meets, something new is almost sure to happen.

It is almost sure that here and there scattered about the hall will be men who are different from any that have ever been there. These men will be Socialists.

They will not represent "the vested interests," but speak the voice of labor.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE SOCIALIST CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND

Amount, \$ _____

Name _____

Address _____

Name this paper _____

In the two National Campaigns of 1896 and 1900, the Democratic National Committee spent \$1,100,000. The Republican Committee spent \$26,000,000. The Roosevelt-Parker Campaign of 1904 cost the Democrats \$1,250,000. The Republicans, \$3,500,000. These are the official figures. The capitalists contributed these enormous sums, and they got their money's worth.

WHAT WILL YOU GIVE FOR YOUR CAMPAIGN?

DO IT NOW! Mail your donation and this blank to J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary, 180 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Big Crowd Hears Debs at Rockford, Ill.

GAINED MUCH APPLAUSE.

Hearers Like Him Even When They Do Not Agree With His Arguments—Socialists Claim Bigger Vote Than Ever.

Rockford, Ill., Oct. 9.—Eugene V. Debs addressed at the Armory what probably is the largest assemblage but one that ever gathered under a roof in this city to hear a speaker on a political or economic subject.

Chairs for more than 1,800 persons were set and all but a few in the rear row were occupied. Of the assemblage probably not 100 were women, and few were below the voting age.

This great assemblage was not drawn by curiosity, as it was closely in rapport with the speaker and applauded him continuously at every telling point.

Debs is an adept in making his points tell. He slips the thin end of the wedge into the understanding of his hearers, and after gently pressing it home for a moment sends it crashing full-length by a sledge hammer blow that takes away the breath.

Many a man in the audience who is not a Socialist applauded the speaker for his skill and for the truths he expressed so clearly, while perhaps not agreeing with him entirely. Debs has been preaching Socialism so long he knows every angle of the argument and has handled his weapons so long he knows to a nicety how to cast his darts and when to use the heavy artillery.

Part of the audience was a tribute to the man and part was loyalty to the party or movement. Socialists claim the biggest vote this fall that the party ever has polled and indicate they expect to land some winners. The size of the meeting is a matter of encouragement to them, as it indicates a willingness on the part of many voters to hear the arguments of Socialism, and the true Socialist asks no more from any man at the beginning, claiming allegiance to that movement comes from thinking and never from prejudice.

Alderman Ogren presided and introduced Thos. Johnson of Streator, Socialist candidate for Congressman from this district, who spoke briefly.

Mr. Debs was then introduced and spoke at length. His address, in part, was as follows, reproduction of it in its entirety being beyond the capacity of a newspaper:

Omits the Ruffles.

These are stirring days for living men. The day of crisis is drawing near and Socialists are exerting all their power to prepare the people for it.

The old order of society can survive but little longer. Socialism is next in order. The swelling minority sounds warning of the impending change. Soon the minority will become the majority and then will come the co-operative commonwealth.

Every workman should rally to the standard of his class and hasten the full-orbed day of freedom.

Every sympathizer with labor, every friend of justice, every lover of humanity, should support the Socialist Party as the only party that is organized to abolish industrial slavery, he prolific source of the frightful evils that afflict the people.

Denounces Capital.

Classes and class rule and their attendant progress and poverty, money and misery, turmoil and strife, are inherent in the capitalist system. Why? Simply because one set of men owns the tools with which wealth is produced, while another set uses them, and there is an irrepressible conflict over the division of the product.

The capitalist owns the tools he does not use; the worker uses the tools he does not own.

The principal tools of production and distribution in the United States—mammoth machines, compel social instruments, made and used co-operatively by millions of workmen, their very lives, their wives and babies being dependent upon them—are the private property of a few hundred capitalists, and are operated purely to make profits for these capitalists, regardless of the poverty and wretchedness that ensue to the masses.

Toilers Increasing.

The capitalist system is no longer adapted to the needs of modern society. It is outgrown and fetters the forces of progress. Industrial and commercial competition are largely of the past. The handwriting blazes on the wall. Centralization and combination are the modern forces in industrial commercial life. Competition is breaking down and co-operation is supplanting it.

Steadily the number of class-con-

scious toilers is increasing, and higher and higher rises the tide that is to sweep away the barriers to progress and civilization.

Let others talk about the tariff and finance—the enlightened workers demand the ownership of the tools of industry and they are building up the Socialist Party as a means of getting them.

The working class alone made the tools; the working class alone can use them, and the working class must, therefore, own them.

This is the revolutionary demand of the Socialist movement. The propaganda is one of education and is perfectly orderly and peaceable. The workers must be taught to unite and vote together as a class in support of the Socialist Party, a party that represents them as a class, and when the do this government will pass into their hands and capitalism will fall to rise no more; private ownership will give way to social ownership, and the production for profit to production for use; the wage system will disappear, and with it the ignorance and poverty, misery and crime that wage slavery breeds; the working class will stand forth triumphant and free, and a new era will dawn in human progress and in the civilization of mankind.

Explains Socialism.

The Socialist Party is organized in every state and territory of the American Union. Its members are filled with enthusiasm and working with an energy born of the throbbing and thrill of revolution. The party has a press supporting it that extends from sea to sea and is as vigilant and tireless in its labors as it is steadfast and true to the party principles.

The Socialist Party stands upon a sound platform, embodying the principles of International Socialism, clearly and eloquently expressed, and proclaims its mission of conquest upon the basis of the class struggle. Its tactics are in harmony with its principles, and both are absolutely uncompromising.

Viewed to-day from an intelligent standpoint, the outlook of the Socialist movement is full of promise. It is the break of dawn upon the horizon of human destiny and it has no limitations but the walls of the universe.

What party strife or factional turmoil may yet ensue we neither know nor care. We know only that the principles of Socialism are necessary to the emancipation of the working class and to the true happiness of all classes and that its historic mission is that of a conquering movement.

We know that day by day, nourished by the misery and vitalized by the aspirations of the working class, the area of its activity widens, it grows in strength and increases its mental and moral grasp, and when the final hour of capitalism and wage slavery strikes, the Socialist movement, the greatest in all history—great enough to embrace the human race—will crown the class struggles of the centuries with victory and proclaim freedom to all mankind.

Exalts Labor Heads.

Ever since Fred D. Warren espoused the cause of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone; ever since he threw the flashlight of the Appeal to Reason upon the hideous kidnaping conspiracy and exposed the capitalist malefactors and rescued their intended victims from the gallows; ever since then he was a marked man. Spies and informers and detectives have been employed to entrap him and to ruin and destroy the Appeal to Reason.

The charge upon which he was indicted in the merest fraud and false pretense. If he was guilty of misusing the mails, hundreds of thousands of others were equally guilty. But only Warren was indicted and only Warren sentenced, and this not because he was a criminal, but because he was exposing criminals.

Thousands of people all over this country have their eyes open to this fact, and already the tide of reaction is setting in against the judicial infamy which consigns this brave man to jail while the judge who prostituted his high office to send him there continues to occupy the seat of prestige and power.

Be not deceived as to the reason for sending Warren to jail. It is true that he is a dangerous man, but dangerous only to corrupt capitalists, misers and to the vampires who suck the life blood of the people. Such a man is always a dangerous man, but if the ruling class were wise and clear of vision instead of stupid and blind, it would never put such a man in jail.

When Fred Warren goes to jail he will develop his true propositions; all his latent powers will be brought into play and when he emerges he may thank the capitalist class and its vassal judge for having fitted him for his greater life work, for having given him the ears and hearts of his countrymen, and for having confer-

red upon him, as if by divine decree, the moral power to strike wage slavery its deadliest blow and make his name immortal.

An Obstinate Man.

DeWolf Hopper, the comedian, was talking about an obstinate man.

"He is 'set' in his ways," said Hopper. "He is as bad as the old planter of history.

"An old planter in the palmy days before the war was blown up in a steamboat accident on the Mississippi. They fished him out unconscious. At the end of an hour's manipulation he came to.

"Where am I?" he asked, lifting his head feebly.

"Safe on shore," the doctor told him.

"Which side of the river?" he inquired.

"The Iowa side," the doctor replied.

"The planter frowned. He looked at the turbid yellow stream. Then he said:

"Just my luck to land in a prohibition state. Chuck me in again."

Organized Labor's Mission in History

By Rev. Dr. Wm. J. Kerby.

Those who find it difficult to be patient with Organized Labor and who honestly believe that it menaces highly-prized liberties will sometimes find their views widened, their spirit of toleration broadened, and their understanding sharpened when they endeavor to catch wider truths of whose existence the labor unions give striking proof.

Given ideals of American life as they have been handed down, and given the industrial conditions which confronted the American laborer, organization became inevitable. It was the necessary protest against conditions and the necessary aspiration toward those ideals which millions saw too dimly to be satisfied but loved too dearly to lose without a struggle. Had American laboring men not created their unions they would have shown the spirit of slaves and they would have merited the fate of the slave.

Organized Labor stands for a definite ethical judgment of human life, of the family, and of society. This judgment of life is wider and deeper, and much nearer the whole truth of existence than the mere political or economic estimate of life. This latter is entrenched in our institutions and it condemns severely the principles and methods by which laboring men aim painfully to work their judgment of life into our civilization.

Organized Labor is the ally of all employers who hold to the ethical judgment of life rather than to the economic. One will scarcely pretend that competition is an ethical invention; one will scarcely claim that the competitive struggle calls into play the nobler and higher faculties of those who compete. Now the employer who has high moral principles—and there are many who have—who is compelled to compete with the employer who has low moral principles, is at the mercy of the latter unless he receives assistance from those in the ranks of labor who cherish ideals and are willing to struggle for them.

Again, the laboring class has ideals, and it does not find those ideals established anywhere nowadays in a manner to satisfy its aspirations. These ideals have come to strongest expression in the labor movement, and in as far as the labor movement has affected the lawmaking, public opinion and social standards to that extent our institutions and our traditions commence to incorporate the spirit of labor's idealism. To suppress organized labor, to hinder it from working day and night, to apply its principles and its views in our social life, would be to rob progress of one of its main supports.

Organized Labor is part of a world movement that will in modified form control the future. It is warranted in principle, it is justified in achievement, hopeful in outlook, and is a real contribution to the institutional work of civilization. It is all of this and more than this in spite of its mistakes, in spite of its mistaken policies, in spite of demagogues who have misled it, in spite of its impatience, in spite of its lack of historical sense. The historical antecedents of those who oppose organized labor are none too honorable. It would be well for the sincere-minded man who fights the labor union to look around it widely and in a spirit of fairmindedness before setting down to advocate its extermination. If it were trusted more by the powers that be, it would make fewer mistakes and would have less excuse for them. On the whole, it would seem wisest to welcome it in our modern civilization and to co-operate with it in bringing out what is best and

noblest in the workingmen and in lifting them into wider participation of the prizes of life.

The Brewery Workers' Donation.

One thousand dollars has been received for the National Campaign Fund, as appropriated by the convention of the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen. The resolution reads as follows:

"Whereas, The emancipation of the working class from capitalistic wage slavery must be the mission of the workingmen themselves; and

"Whereas, All efforts of the proletariat on the economic field to attain that end alone are not sufficient, but must of necessity be complemented by political action; and

"Whereas, The Socialist Party is that political party which openly and honestly stands for the interests of the working class; therefore, be it Resolved, To donate to the campaign fund of the National Socialist Party for the coming fall elections the sum of \$1,000.00."

Scandinavian Socialists Organize.

The Scandinavian Socialist organization, consisting of Scandinavian-speaking branches of the Socialist Party, recently organized for the purpose of carrying on the propa-

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ganda among Scandinavians in American, is requesting the State Secretaries of the Socialist Party to grant the Scandinavian-speaking branches admission to the party on conditions which shall return to those branches 50 per cent of state

and county dues. The Secretaries of the Scandinavian-speaking branches are also asked to take this matter up with the respective State Secretaries. (Signed) K. A. HELSBERG, Secretary, 1518 Seventh street, Rockford Ill.

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What Prohibition Would Bring About.

An investigation of conditions in prohibition territory reminds one of the story of the negro who was tried for stealing a sheep, and who was cleared, notwithstanding overwhelming evidence as to his guilt. On his attorney's expressing surprise at the verdict, the darkey explained that eleven of the jurymen helped him to steal the sheep.

Should Missouri adopt Prohibition it will inevitably come to pass that those who want liquor for beverage purposes will order it from a boot-legger, or through the mail order house, and it will also come to pass that those who do not want it for beverage purposes will order it as a matter of precaution for medicinal purposes, and the result will be that the consumption of liquor in Missouri will aggregate a greater amount under prohibition than it does at the present time under the license system.

Prohibition as a remedy for what is known as the liquor problem has invariably proven to be a complete failure, and it has been tried during the last sixty years by such states as Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Ohio, Iowa, Kansas and South Dakota, and during more recent years by Oklahoma, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and North Carolina.

In none of these states, and in none of the innumerable counties in which it has been tried, has it at any time interfered with the purchase, possession or use of beer, wine or whiskey.

Where Prohibition is adopted the bootlegger, the moonshiner and the mail order house immediately supplant the legalized saloon or liquor store, and in such communities the supply of liquor is kept in the residences instead of in licensed places. Experience shows that where people keep a supply of liquor at home, instead of sending to the liquor store for it as they may need it, the consumption is very much greater than it is in counties and states where the business is licensed.

From a letter received from an attorney in Alabama we would like to quote what he says in regard to the working of Prohibition in that state, as follows:

"I have always been a strong advocate of Prohibition personally,

and in the past have done what I could to that end, but since we have given it a trial I have been forced to the conclusion that it is not what we want, for Prohibition as it now exists in this state is a stench in the nostrils of decency. Being the prosecuting attorney of this county, I, perhaps, know better than any one else the evils attendant upon the so-called prohibition, and my judgment is to license the traffic and surround it with every safeguard possible would be a great deal better.

"The conditions of this section of the state now existing are deplorable in the extreme, and I am ready to render what service I can for the benefit of existing conditions. So, after a careful consideration I have come to the conclusion that your plan is much better than what we now have."

A reference to the reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of the United States Government will show that during the last fourteen years—that is, during the time that the Anti-Saloon League has been in existence—the consumption of distilled and fermented liquors in this country has increased fully 50 per cent.

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

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

The "Amendment No. 10" must be voted down. Prohibition in Missouri must be defeated.

by the heirs of the present owners of the Eads bridge and the St. Louis Terminal Association.

By order of the
St. Louis Grafters' Association.
D. A. M. Crooks, Secretary.

What Socialism Means

The ethics of Socialism are identical with the ethics of Christianity.—Encyclopedia Britannica.

Socialism is simply applied Christianity; the Golden Rule applied to every-day life.—Prof. Ely.

The deepest depth of vulgarity is that of setting up money as the ark of the covenant.—Thomas Carlyle.

Socialism being the product of social evolution, the only danger lies in obstructing it.—Rev. F. M. Sprague.

The whole aim and purpose of Socialism is a closer union of social factors. The present need is growth in that direction.—R. T. Ely.

The abolition of that individual action on which modern societies depend and the substitution of a regulated system of co-operative action.—Imperial Dictionary.

A theory of society that advocates a more precise, orderly and harmonious arrangement of the social relations of mankind than that which has hitherto prevailed.—Webster.

A science of reconstructing society on an entirely new basis, by substituting the principle of association for that of competition in every branch of industry.—Worcester's Dictionary.

Government and co-operation are in all things and eternally the laws of life; anarchy and competition, eternally and in all things, the laws of death.—John Ruskin.

Socialism is the ideal and hope of a new society founded on industrial peace and forethought, aiming at a new and higher life for men.—William Morris.

Socialism does not wish to abolish private property or accumulation of wealth; but it aims to displace the present system of private capital by a system of collective capital, which would introduce a unified organization of national labor.—Prof. Schaffle.

The answer of Socialism to the capitalist is that society can do without him just as society now does without the slave owner and the feudal lord; both were formerly regarded as necessary to the well-being and even the very existence of society.—Prof. W. Clark.

Any theory or system of local organization which would abolish entirely, or in greater part, the individual effort and competition on which modern society rests, and substitute co-operation, would introduce a more perfect and equal distribution of the products of labor, and would make land and capital, as the instruments of production, the joint possession of the community.—Century Dictionary.

Congressional Campaign Leaflet.

Upon the proposition of the National Executive Committee to supply, as funds would warrant, 10,000 leaflets for each congressional district.

either free or at a nominal cost, it was found necessary to charge forty cents per 1,000, prepaid. Each leaflet is to contain the name and district number of the respective candidate. Within forty-eight hours of the time letters were mailed to the candidates orders were filled by letters and telegrams calling for over 300,000 copies. The edition will probably reach two million copies.

Carpenters' Convention.

The following is a list of officers nominated by the convention:

General President—W. D. Huber, Indianapolis, present incumbent; W. G. Schardt, Chicago, President Executive Board; Harry Payne, Rock Island, Ill.
First Vice President—Arthur A. Quinn, Perth Amboy, N. J., the present incumbent.

Second Vice President—W. W. Reynolds, Peoria, Ill.; J. D. McKinley, Chicago; Fred D. Cheshire, Spokane, Wash.; Chas. W. Paine, New Orleans.

General Secretary—Frank Duffy, Indianapolis, present incumbent.

General Treasurer—Thos. Neale, Indianapolis, present incumbent; Wm. Michaels, St. Louis.

Executive Board Member: First District—C. A. Bausher, New York City; Wm. A. Rossley, Worcester, Mass. Second—D. A. Post, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Peter McLaughlin, Philadelphia; Wm. Fletcher, Philadelphia. Third—J. H. Potts, Cincinnati; J. C. Reaves, Paducah, Ky.; Louis Schalk, Chicago; John T. Hewitt, aGry, Ind.; Roland Adams, Aiton, Ill.; Herman Wilde, Milwaukee; John E. Peters, Rockford, Ill.; W. S. Hutcherson, Saginaw, Mich.; P. J. Carlson, Moline, Ill. Fourth—Robert E. Connolly, Birmingham, Ala.; Harry Blackmore, St. Louis; John Walquist, Minneapolis; J. E. Proctor, Houston, Texas. Sixth—W. A. Cole, San Francisco. Seventh—A. Martel, Montreal.

Delegates to A. F. of L. Convention—W. D. Huber, D. P. Rowland, W. B. McFarlane, Samuel Botterill, Frank Duffy, W. S. Duell, Benj. Fried, Thos. F. Flinn, W. J. Kelly, A. M. Copeland, O. L. Bradford, W. H. Blair, A. M. Swartz, Carl Young, J. R. Miller, I. E. Lane, of Des Moines.

Delegates to Building Trades Department of A. F. of L.—J. T. Cosgrove, Jas. Kirby, F. G. Simmons, Frank Duffy, Jas. Hopkins, L. B. Ragan, D. F. Fetherston, E. J. Henson, L. W. Lloyd, Wm. Girbling, H. R. Kline, John Metz, W. D. Watson.
Oklahoma City made a strong bid for the next convention, but was beaten by Washington; D. C.

The question of building a home at Colorado Springs, similar to that of the Typographical Union, was referred to the incoming general officers, who will prepare figures on the subject and submit same to the next convention.

The convention declared for a national board of health.
Miss Kate Barnard, State Commissioner of Charities from Oklahoma, made a two-hour speech to the convention, and appealed to the farmers and union men to get together and form a national labor party.

The Problem of the Unemployed.

By Carl D. Thompson, City Clerk of Milwaukee.

A man came into my office the other day to ask for work. At the same time another man had asked for work. And the day before another.

Three weeks one of these men had looked for work and sought in vain. And I looked upon him. A strong, robust man, stretching out eager hands to the young Titan of our modern commercialism, begging for a chance to labor that he might live. A man that might be the father of happy children; the husband and protector of a home; the creator of wealth. A man asking only this—that he might help to feed and clothe and house mankind; looking for work and unable to find it.

And I said, This is a tragedy.

Then I thought that times were good now, or, at least, comparatively so. And what shall it be when times are hard? When there shall be a cloud in the industrial sky; first about as big as a man's hand. A cloud that grows and grows until it becomes the size of millions of hands—idle hands, stretching out to us and begging for work that the souls behind them might live.

Then what?

This is the problem of the unemployed. The tragedy of modern industrialism.

And I shuddered as I stood in its presence. And I said, What can the city do?

I found this man a job temporarily. But I know that others will come to-morrow, and the next day, and the next. And I know that these are but the forerunners of a great flood of the unemployed that sooner or later will break upon us.

So I turned to my desk to call for help. I called to the Associated Charities of the city; to the Rescue Mission; to the University Settlement; to the Salvation Army, and to the Free Employment Bureau of the state that is located here. I wanted to find out just what they could do to help us to find work. And the most of the m responded.

One of the organizations would furnish a few meals, to be paid for by a little work here and there, and supply temporary lodging. Another tried to keep in touch with the industrial plants of the city to find more permanent employment. And another sought to assist by finding work outside of the city.

But none of them felt that they

were solving the problem. And some of them did not know there was a problem.

And then it came to me with renewed force that it is not so much agencies to find work that we need. We need the work.

And I am sure that the city may help to find work. One of the charity men told me that he often asked some of the corporations that were contributing to his organization to try and "make" work, if they did not have any at hand, so as to help the unemployed.

We ought never to have to "make" work, for, as a matter of fact, all around us there is land and machinery. And all around us there are those who are hungry, those who are poorly clad and poorly housed. The only problem is to bring them together. And the city ought to be the strongest of all to bring this about. And so Milwaukee is buying land. It will establish an agricultural school. Some of the "comrades," as we Socialists call each other, want to come and start a fellowship farm close to the city limits.

One of the university students has been spending a year or more in the investigation of the problem of the unemployed in Milwaukee. His paper will soon be published. And only yesterday I received a postal card from Munich, in Germany, where one of our young men from America is studying the European methods of dealing with the unemployed. He is to bring to Milwaukee this winter the results of his investigation there.

I believe we shall be able to find the way to get our unemployed and the industrial plant, or so much of it as we control, and at least some of the land within our reach together.

And if we find the way in Milwaukee, I know that other cities will rejoice and follow our example.

There ought not to be one single man in all this great, wide, rich continent of ours, who is able to work, who wants to work, and who cannot find it. He ought to be able to find it quickly and easily. And the work ought to be pleasant and profitable, too, if we could make it so, and I believe we can. For it is written: "By the sweat of thy brow shalt thou earn thy bread." But it was never written that "By the breaking of thy heart shalt thou earn thy bread."

But he said, We must OWN AND CONTROL ABSOLUTELY the water supply.

The first few years water would be given to the workers at cost, but each year the price would be raised a little, until finally all the profits of all those farms would come to the owners of the water.

To be deprived of the water meant that the crops would wither and die, the whole community would be impoverished, and the richly productive soil would be turned again into a treeless, grainless desert. Rather than have that happen, he said, the people would pay anything for water.

"But suppose they organized against you?" I suggested.

"The the courts, the legislature and the government," he said "would protect our right."

"But the people might become violent when they saw they were being deceived."

"Then the army would be brought out," he said, "to put the people down."

"But suppose they refused to live and work there on your terms?"

"But they would not refuse," he said. "And if they did, we SHOULD HAVE the houses, the gardens, the orchards, and the land, thoroughly improved."

As I talked with this powerful capitalist my blood ran cold. I pictured in my mind emigrants from all over the world, men, women and children, selling their little belongings and hurrying to this bonanza of the West.

I saw them toiling night and day, erecting on this sandy plain a city of little homes. I saw the earth blossom, orchards arise, and what was bleak and barren become a fruitful garden.

I saw their bright and abundant Hope give way to black and bleak Despair.

And yet there was nothing strange or new in what this capitalist said. He was not one whit different from any other capitalist.

He wanted to control the water supply for the same reason that men now own and control the land, the instruments of production, the coal, the oil, gas, street railroads and railroads. All labor REQUIRES THE USE of these things, and to use them Labor MUST pay a crushing tribute to the capitalist.

This railway director was merely giving me a lesson in political economy. He was showing me in miniature the whole capitalist order. What we call civilization is a struggle to get possession of the instrument of production for the purpose of robbing Labor.

To teach Labor that it should own in common life-giving waters, natural resources, factories and other tools of social labor, we must talk and talk and talk. Millions of books must be written, tons of literature issued from Socialist presses. Up the land and down the land the agitators must go.

OHIO LABOR IS UNITED AGAIN.

Solidarity to be the Keynote of the State Convention.

Hamilton, Ohio, Oct. 12.—The two Ohio State Federations of Labor will be united at the annual convention which opens here this week.

"The convention will consider the most important questions in its history, and for the first time will take a hand in shaping the coming constitutional convention," declares the United Mine Workers' Journal in speaking of the meeting.

Other labor newspapers are also commenting on the Ohio situation.

Among them the Brauer-Zeitung, the official organ of the brewers, says:

"As is well known, the rupture within the Ohio Federation of Labor came when the local organizations affiliated took sides in the controversy between the two factions in the Electrical Workers' Union.

"The direct cause for the rupture was the revocation of the charter of the Ohio Federation of Labor by the American Federation of Labor.

"It is immaterial now as to what side was right or wrong at that time; the principal thing is, that now, after a way has been found, the reuniting must become an actual fact, and that organized labor of Ohio from now on again acts as a unit in all things concerning their welfare."

Significant!

Ashley, Ill., Oct. 4, 1910.

To the Editor of the People's Voice:

Dear Sir—Some time ago I came to this town from St. Louis in search of work. Much to my surprise, I found that I failed to find a place in town where I could buy a glass of beer, and on inquiry was told that this was an absolutely dry town.

Being a German, I could not readily adapt myself to these laws of Prohibition, and one day I complained about it to a resident citizen, who was born and raised here. He laughed at me most heartily, and on asking him what this "laugh at my expense" really meant, he replied:

"My dear friend, you are a very innocent fellow. You seem to be a green-horn in this town!"

This citizen then advised me how I could get all the beer and whiskey I wanted.

Since then I have learned the "laws of Prohibition," and have heard and seen things that made my hair stand straight like the needles of a steel brush. And this is what I have seen:

I have traveled a great deal in my life, have seen Germany, Austria, Hungary and other countries, have been in a number of American cities but nowhere have I seen people drink so much whiskey as in this so-called dry town of ours.

The "outer shell" is dry, it is true—as dry as a chalk mill—but the "inside" is whiskey, nothing but whiskey. I cannot think of a worse curse to any community than such secret whiskey suckin', intemperance and systematic violation of law, which should never have been passed. I wish every Missouri citizen could witness the conditions here. The Prohibition amendment would not get 5,000 votes in the entire state.

A. ORTNER.

Official Announcement.

Attention, Citizens of St. Louis! The Municipal Free Bridge, the building of which was authorized by vote of the people in June, 1905, and which was so successfully delayed by the administrations of Mayors Rolla Wells and Kreismann, will be started soon, and will be completed within twenty-five years from this date. The opening of the Municipal Free Bridge will take place on Thanksgiving Day of the year 1935, and simultaneously with the opening ceremonies there will be the dedication of the Wells-Kreismann monument, erected in the mayors' honor

Labor and Capital.

By Robert Hunter.

A few years ago, in the wilds of New Mexico, I was staying at a small hotel situated near some extraordinary springs of water.

Tremendous volumes, boiling hot, issued from the bowels of the earth, and invalids from all over the West came into this wilderness to bathe in the health-restoring waters.

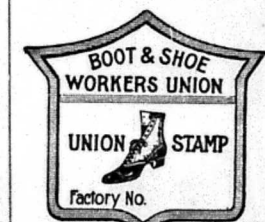
A few old inhabitants had piped the water onto the soil, and a few acres of barren desert had thus been turned into fabulously rich soil.

One evening the director of a great railroad presented to me a plan by which we could make millions. He said the soil thereabouts was per-

haps the most productive in the world, and all it needed was water. He suggested getting hold of the springs and using them as sources of irrigation, so that thousands of acres could be brought under cultivation.

In order "to get labor," he suggested the co-operation of the railroads, and advertising all over this country and Europe that free farms would be given to all who came. In this way a great community would grow up there, houses would be built, the land would be improved, and out of this arid desert would arise orchards, fields of grain and kitchen gardens.

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The Socialist Ticket

For Judge of the Supreme Court. John F. Williams. For State Superintendent of Public Schools. John Lucky Brown. For Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner. Ulpesses S. Barnsley. For Congress. 10th District—G. A. Hoehn. 11th District—Max Stopp. 12th District—Chris. Rocker. For State Senate. 30th District—W. F. Crouch. 32nd District—H. Sloky. 34th District—H. J. Morrison. For State Representative. 1st District—Wm. Ruesche, W. M. Holman, Wm. Brandt. 2nd District—S. Resh, P. Ehrhard, Hy. Struckhoff. 3rd District—J. Wunsch, A. Kean, Louis Krahll. 4th District—F. J. Heuer, M. Belly, Hy. Schwarz. 5th District—F. E. Nye, Edward B. Story. 6th District—F. X. Bick, Jos. Barratt. For Judges of the Circuit Court. Phil H. Mueller, B. Brockmeier, Mark Stanley, Max Sendig, John Miller. For Clerk of the Circuit Court. Fred J. Kloth. For Judge of the Probate Court. L. G. Pope. For Clerk of the Court of Criminal Causes. Edw. Ottesky. For Judge of the Court of Criminal Correction. Albert Strauss. For Judge of the Court of Criminal Correction, Division No. 2. W. F. Hunstock. Clerk of the Court of Criminal Correction. Charles Goodman. For Prosecuting Attorney. L. E. Hildebrand. For License Collector. J. A. Weber. For Recorder of Deeds. Otto Kaemmerer. For Justices of the Peace. 1st District—Jacob Luetzel. 2nd District—W. R. Bowden. 6th District—Fred Werner. 7th District—Jac. Devus. 8th District—Martin Brosin. 9th District—L. H. Schwarze. For Constables. 1st District—Fred Stocker. 3rd District—J. G. Rosenberg. 6th District—Joseph Dialer. 7th District—John Wekerle. 8th District—Everett Ely. 9th District—Wm. Ettridge.

Protect the Wage Workers!

"Whereas, The Missouri State Federation of Labor will cause to be presented at the next General Assembly of the State a bill relating to the liability of employers, having for its purpose the compensation of workmen killed or injured while employed in their vocations, and Whereas, There can be no compensation for the torment of the scorched body, for the agony of the crushed limb, nor can there be any compensation for the gesture of a woman's outstretched hand in search of support when the sad news is broken to her, nor even for the breaking of the sad intelligence to the stricken family by a comrade can there be any compensation. Yet, while Capitalism prevails, while the God Mammon is supreme, while profits are first consideration in the operation of an industry, and while another man can be hired cheaper than the one already employed can be safeguarded, they will happen; and since they cannot be avoided under the present system, employers should be compelled by law to compensate those disabled or the ones left behind in a financial way, to provide them against deprivations during disability, which otherwise would result. Whereas, While Socialism may not be able to entirely eliminate industrial accidents; yet, under a sane system, such as the Socialists propose, when industries will be maintained for the benefit of the people and not for the profit of the few, every means of safeguarding the workman will prevail, and such accidents will be reduced to the lowest minimum. Whereas, We are in full sympathy with any law which has for its Constitutional Amendment No. 10 Headquarters of Boycotters against Manufacture and Sale of Liquors in Missouri at 1106 Pine street.

purpose the reducing of the suffering of disabled workers or the helpless ones left behind, and we believe that the enactment of such a law as prepared by the State Federation, if rigidly enforced, will have a tendency to materially reduce accidents in the industries, for the reason that when such accidents become costly to the employers efforts will be made to reduce the expense and safeguards and safety appliances will result; therefore, be it Resolved, That the Socialist Party of St. Louis do hereby heartily endorse said "Employers' Liability Law" prepared by the State Federation of Labor, and that our candidates for the Legislature be and are hereby instructed to exert every effort in the interest of the said law, as well as other measures that might be requested by organized labor of Missouri, should they be elected to the Legislature. Socialist Party of St. Louis. The Comforter. He was very bashful and she tried to make it easy for him They were driving along the seashore and she became silent for a time. "What's the matter?" he asked. "O, I feel blue," she replied. "No-uddy loves me, and my hands are cold." "You should not say that," was his word of consolation, "for God loves you, and your mother loves you, and you can sit on your hands." Sweethearts and the Laundry. The only thing I find to say against you is that your washing bill is far too extravagant. Last week you had six blouses in the wash. Wily, Jane, my own daughter, never sends more than two!" "Ah, that may be, mum, replied Jane, "but I've to! Your daughter's sweetheart is a bank clerk, while my young man is a chimney sweep. It makes a difference, mum." THE MISSOURI PACIFIC STRIKE. Missouri Labor Federation Pledges Support. The Missouri State Federation of Labor declared itself on the Machinists' strike on the Missouri Pacific railroad in the following resolutions: "Whereas, The machinists of the Missouri-Pacific-Iron Mountain railway system have been engaged in a bitter conflict for the past five months for the nine-hour day and improved working conditions; and, "Whereas, It is apparent that this strike was purposely precipitated by the railroad company in order to divide the forces of labor in the economic field, by signing up contracts with the other crafts and refusing to grant the very reasonable demands of the machinists; therefore, be it "Resolved, by the Missouri State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, That we hereby pledge to the striking machinists our moral and financial support, and that an appeal for financial assistance be sent out by the secretary-treasurer to all affiliated unions immediately after the adjournment of this convention." 700 COTTON MILLS LOCK OUT 150,000 WORKMEN. Manchester, England, Sept. 29.—The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners to-day rejected the proposal of the employes for the settlement of the Fern Mill controversy at Oldham and a lockout affecting 150,000 workmen will begin Saturday. Seven hundred mills will be shut down. Fishing for Suckers. The American railroads, industries and mines kill and maim more people than any railroad industries and mines anywhere else in the world, for the number of people employed, yet President Taft expects the workers of America to be duped by his reference to the "long record of legislation" on the welfare of labor by the Republican party! In no civilized country deserving of the name has there been less legislation in favor of labor than in the United States; yet the chief spokesman of that party actually expects the workers to take the truth of his twaddle about the great records of the Republican party in the way of labor legislation for granted!—Chicago Daily Socialist. Nature's First Law. "If you please," announced the little person who had just rapped at the door, "mother wants to know if you will kindly lend her your preserving kettle?" "Well," said the lady of the house dubiously, "I would do so with pleasure, but the last time I obliged your mother she preserved it so effectively that I haven't seen it since." A look of extreme hauteur passed over the maiden's countenance. "Very well," she said, "there's no need to be nasty about it. The old thing was full of holes when we borrowed it, and mother wouldn't have troubled to ask you again, only we see'd you bringing home a new one." —Tid-Bits.

Socialists in Lively Campaign.

The St. Louis Comrades are Making Things Unpleasant for Capitalist Parties.

STRICKLAND'S MEETINGS. Splendid Addresses Given. Like wine, Comrade Strickland improves with age. Those who heard him last Saturday and Sunday could not help but appreciate his way of presenting the Socialist argument. The Sunday meeting was not so well attended, owing to the unusually warm weather, that made meeting in a hall uncomfortable. The Saturday meeting was good, and the collection at both was very encouraging. The amount of literature sold testifies to the interest that Comrade Strickland aroused in his hearers. He had to return to Indiana to help in the campaign there, but will be with us again to close our campaign in St. Louis. St. Louis Campaign Fund. V. Abletner \$.25 Theo. Schneider 1.00 G. W. Whitley50 J. Celowski, O'Fallon, Ill. 1.00 W. F. Hager25 R. Albrecht25 Collection Strickland mtg. 27.59 L. E. Hildebrand 1.00 G. A. Hoehn, List No. 90: R. M. 1.00 Fred Wedel 1.00 Wm. Preston Hill 10.00 E. E. A. Mueller 2.00 A. Siepmann, List No. 149: A. Siepman50 Frank Abel50 F. H.25 Ed Fuchs25 Theo. Zimmermann, List No. 25: R. Temmel25 A. Virel25 M. Bruening25 T. Cideck25 John Govamanz25 R. B. Schueler25 Ed Daehn25 Conrad Hans25 Chas. Hess25 Theo. Zimmermann25 J. L. Martin25 Josef Henz25 Rud Martin25 W—W—25 H. Jones25 J. Mueller25 C. Tapan25 W. H. Pothoff25 J. J. Determann25 O. Kaemmerer, List No. 57: H. Newmann25 O. Kaemmerer75 E. J. Ryan 1.00 Martin Brosin, List No. 35: Martin Brosin 1.00 Mrs. M. Brosin50 H. Schoenemann50 A. Kolzelsky50 H. L. 2.00 Mathias Mueller 1.00 Emil Gemert50 M. Vorschimmer50 Wm. Darmstaedter, List No. 128: C. M.25 Chas. Germeroth25 Fred Bauer25 Jos. Busick25 A. Z.10 Wm. Hellmann15 E. G. S.25 F. Kilwinski25 W. O.25 Edw. Gaebler10 Jos. Frost15 Cash25 A. F. Diesing25 P. H. C.25 C. G. Reno10 M. F. Lenhardt25 C. E.15 H. Rullkoetter10 M. Fussenegger, List No. 179: Jos. Scheck 1.00 Ungenant50 Robt. Wyler50 K. Reitz50 G. Guenter50 Ben Beck50 M. Fussenegger 1.00 W. F. Crouch, List No. 48: Jas. Hale25 H. F. Schultz 1.00 Martin Maier25 A. E. 1.00 F. U.25 M. Schegula, List No. 180: M. Schegula50 Fred Bosshard25 Jos. Siegl25 Anton Schepper25 B. Hertzog25 F. Baer25 Albert Bader25 H. Brueschke25 C. Kissmueller25 Jos. Blumfelder25 F. Keller25 Aloise Fritsch25 C. Schmitt25 J. E.25 B. Hausladen25 Herman Wolf25 Alois Schober25 Henry Schwarz25 Previously reported 1,057.45 Total to October 18.....\$1,170.19 Figures that Mean Business. Last week the Campaign Fund had a very cheerful look and the lists reported showed that the hustlers

Table listing names and amounts for the St. Louis Campaign Fund, including various individuals and their contributions.

Free Literature. If you want some good leaflets to hand to your fellow-workmen, then call at 966 Chouteau and secure some. Comrades who will help distribute literature in the Twelfth Congressional District are requested to report to Secretary Pauls for literature and instructions. The State Platform has been neatly printed in leaflet form, English and German. Ask for some at Socialist Headquarters, 966 Chouteau avenue. They are free. Other leaflets are on hand also. Don't argue and get into a fuss. Let the literature do the work!

HARDWARE GLASS, PAINTS AND OILS, STOVES AND RANGES Chas. Blasberg, 4302 LINTON AVENUE. Eyestetted free of charge. Glasses 50c up. WM. JACQUES, Optician 1554 South Broadway, WITH FRIEND'S.

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

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

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

ARCADÉ TAILORING CO. Merchant Tailors Suits Made to Order \$15.00 and up Trousers Made to Order 3.50 and up All Our Garments are UNION MADE. 1326-1328 FRANKLIN AVE. Kinloch, Central 5443 Established 12 Years at this stand.

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

SCHEER BROS. N. E. Corner 19th St. and Sullivan Avenue The Best Hat Made \$2.00 and \$3.00 Wm H. Roetter Hat Co., 518 PINE STREET.

Drink Only UNION BEER

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF BREWERY WORKMEN OF AMERICA This label is pasted on every barrel and box as a guarantee that the contents are the product of UNION LABOR

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