

You Have Nothing to Lose But Your Chains, and A WORLD TO GAIN! 0

VOL. VI

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Socialism and Lord-Londonderry. A Change In the Attitude of the "Catholic Truth **Conference.''** Rousing Demonstra-

NEWS FROM OLD ENGLAND

Workingmen of All Countries, UNITE!

London, Sept. 13 -- Old England is waking up. The fact that we had the second largest delegation at the International Socialist Congress in Stuttgart is a sign of the times. With fifty labor representatives in Parliament, many of whom are Socialists, we may well feel encouragement and look for brighter days in the proletarian movement of England.

tion in the Colncy Valley District.

Years ago Socialism had become a fad to be talked about by "cranky fellows like John Burns" at Hyde Park meetings, or by Fabian gentlemen and ladies in the parlors of "respectable London." It is different now. John Burns is no longer in the labor or Socialist movement, having become much more respectable than even the most respectable Fabian.

Socialism today appears as a movement, as a powerful factor in and a constituent part of the labor movement. It was for the pur-pose of checking the onward march of the Socialist forces that John Burns was provided with a ministerial portfolio at a fine salary.

The following happenings of the week indicate the growing influence of our movement:

LORD LONDONDERRY AND SOCIALISM.

Lord Londonderry came very near to spoiling the Primrose feast over which he presided last Saturday in the magnificently-wooded grounds of Wynyard Park. Just when the merry knights and dames of the Primrose order were enjoying to the full his lordship's generous hospitality he conjured up before them the dread spectre of Socialism. He warned them of the growth of the Socialist Party, the policy of which was to destroy the constitution of the country, and incidently deprive his lordship of the pleasure of being able in the future years to entertain his Promrose guests. It must not, however, be supposed that his lordship's alarm concerning Socialism arose from any selfish considerations respecting himself or his class. For Lord Londonderry is a prince of altruists. His sole foreboding was about the fate of the working class. "It is not," said he, "the owners of capital that will suffer. It will be the people who depend on the expenditure of capital. The capitalist could go to another country. It will be the working class that will suffer.

It is painful to think of the distressing feelings that this announcement of the misery which Socialism would bring upon the working class must have had upon the tender-hearted knights and dames of the Primrose League. One can see in one's mind's eye the expression of sympathy and sorrow pale their gentlemanly and gentlewomanly cheeks. What wonder if in their solicitude for the welfare of the working class they forgot to consider how their noble host could betake himself with his "magnificently wooded grounds of Wynyard Park," and his numerous coal mines, to "another country !" What wonder that not one among them bethought him to ask his lordship what country the capitalists could go and bestow their blessings upon the working class without fear of the calamitous growth of Socialism? Who, indeed, shall blame either Lord Londonderry or his highly favored guests if for the moment they forgot that the Lord Londonderrys and the Primrose feasters of France, Germany, Austria, Russia, America, Australia and "other countries" were similarly lamenting the danger of Socialism and the impending fate of the working class in their own lands?

But we shall reciprocate the generous altruism of Lord Londonderry and his guests. We assure them that we, on our part, grieve not for the fate of the working class under Socialism, but for the fate of Lord Londonderry and the capitalists who have to "go to other countries." Heaven help them! is our fervent prayer.

Happily, however, there is a brighter side to Lord Londonderry's picture. The evil day may be staved off yet awhile. "For though," said he, "I believe the danger of Socialism is greater now than ever it was, it can be repelled by our uniting. Let us unite in a common cause for the defense of our constitution and institutions, and oppose all Socialists. If we stand together, we may look for-ward to the general election with confidence." We heartily applaud Lord Londonderry's optimism, and commend his encouraging words to the Tory politicians of Jarrow and Colne Valley-and, shall we say, Kirkdale?

CATHOLIC TRUTH AND SOCIALISM.

A noticeable change is observable this year in the papers and discussions upon Socialism at the Catholic Truth Conference, Dr.

in store for them. (Applause.) They had had enough of quiet, gen-tlemanly talk. To his comrades, the Socialists in the crowd, he would say that when Liberal and Tory papers spoke well of him it would be time to sack him. He realized that the criticism, vituperation, malice and slander that had gone on in the past were going to be applied in the future. Keir Hardie, their beloved leader, had been through it all before. Now they were looking forward to another session in which all kinds of things were going to happen. The newspapers said that food was going to rise 33 per cent, that coal and the necessities of the workers' lives were going to rise in price; and what he had to say was that whatever the people asked from him he was going to stand by, whether it meant gaol or Clock Tower. Some breaking had to be done, and it could not be done with kid gloves. There was that curse of a political machine to be broken; the House of Commons had to be made into a legislative workshop; there were old-age pensions to be obtained for the starving, the huge sex tyranny to be broken down, and women were to be enfranchised; and it was hopeless to expect these things from the House of Commons unless the people said, "We will it." Mr. Robert Blatchford, who was announced to preside, arrived

from Antwerp while Mr. Grayson was speaking, and at the conclusion of the latter's address spoke briefly to the gathering. He was enthusiastically welcomed. His friend Grayson, he said, was much younger than he, and a good deal more fiery, and he did not understand whether he had been using figures of speech or what, but when he heard Grayson talk of fighting he wanted to know precisely what he meant, because his (Mr. Blatchford's) idea of fighting was with brains, not bullets. Bullets were of no use; they had been tried, and the worst of bullets was that the men who fired them did not generally have any brains behind them. What was the good of a victory won by fools? Mr. Blatchford added that it was a good thing to have returned a Socialist as a Socialist, and Grayson should be kept in the House of Commons as their representative, and not be under the control of any Whip.

In the evening two crowded meetings were held in the Spa As-sembly Rooms and the Co-operative Hall. Mr. Robert Blatchford presided at the Spa meeting.

Mr. Grayson, in the course of his speech, said their meeting that night was symbolical of the new religious spirit that was going to raise the people of Great Britain. Socialism was just on the threshold; its developments were ahead. They did not want, he proceeded, sympathy with their movement, but action. "And I tell you, my friends, that when the House rises next year there is either going to be something done or you are going to lose a member. One of the papers says: "Mr. Grayson has effaced himself as a political (Laughter.) How do you become a political power? By, power. first, of all, making a reputation for moderation, and then living down to it for the rest of your life. (Laughter.) The greatest feather in my cap is that the idle gentlemen of the House do not like me. I went there expecting that, and I got it." (Cheers.)-Merrie Englander.

New Headquarters of Central Trades and Labor Union

Old Walhalla Hall Will Be Vacated. For About Fifteen Years the Storm Center of the Local Aschenbroedel Hall Se-Labor Movement. lected for New Headquarters.



Twenty Thousand Shoe Workers Strike For Better Conditions

NO. 347

The Strikers Detemined to Secure Shorter Hours and Bette Conditions of Work. The Blacklist System Must Go. Enthusiasm Among the Thousands of Brave Girls Who Went Out in Support of the Cutters. Mine Hour Workday With Ten Hours' Pay is the Universal Demand of the Strikers.

Twenty thousand shoe workers are out on strike.

There is a limit to people's endurance of inhuman conditions, and a rule the general discontent will lead to rebellion. as

The present St. Louis Shoe Workers' strike is a rebellion against unfair and unjust conditions.

The rank and file of Organized Labor as well as the great majority of the people of St. Louis are decidedly in sympathy with the striking Shoe Workers. Never before in the history of the St. Louis labor movement has a strike of such immense proportions been more justified than the present strike of the St. Louis Shoe Workers.

For years the local Shoe Workers have been more than patient with their conditions and endured unjust and tyrannical treatment seemingly as a matter of course.

In public announcements and newspaper articles the Shoe Manufacturers heralded their unparalleled prosperity and advertised St. Louis as the center of the shoe industry of America. Profits were piled upon profits. New factories were built and the prosperity wave was visible everywhere except in the wage accounts of the many thousands of employes.

It was quite natural that the manufacturers did not expect such prompt action on the part of their employes; still less did they think of the possibility of twenty thousand people voluntarily joining the strike movement.

The strike is under the auspices and management of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union of Missouri. For some months the Shoe Cutters belonging to the independent Boot and Shoe Workers' Union of Missouri were especially active in building up a good organization. That the manufacturers had been preparing for trouble was apparent from their way of giving out the work to the cutters.

Last week, shortly before our paper went to press, it was re-ported that final action on the strike question would be taken by Thursday evening. However, the trouble began sooner than even the most optimistic observer could think of.

In order to prevent a lockout on the part of the shoe factories, about 1,500 shoe cutters walked out of their places of employment early Thursday, badly crippling the majority of the houses in St. Louis. The factories affected were: Hamilton & Brown's Security factory, the American Gentleman factory, the American Lady factory and the Sunlight factory; the Roberts, Johnson & Rand, Thir-teenth and Mullanphy streets factory, the one at Mississippi and Hickory, also one at Twenty-third and O'Fallon streets; the Brown Shoe Co., at the White House factory and Buster Brown, the Homes-Take and the Blue Ribbon factory; the Peters shoe factory, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4; Dittman shoe factory, Courtney and Goodbar's.

Of the factories in St. Louis, five were not affected by the strike, as they come under the jurisdiction of the International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, which is in no way connected with the Independent Boot and Shoe Workers' Union of Missouri, which is conducting the strike. The factories not affected are:

Wertheimer-Swarts, at Twenty-first and Chestnut streets; John Meyer, Fourth and Morgan; Johansen Shoe Co., Eleventh street and Franklin avenue, and the Hamilton-Brown's Randolph street factory, at Randolph street and Jefferson avenue.

The Friedman-Selby factory acceded to the demands of the union early in the week and no strike took place there.

Business Agent George C. Frank of the Independent Boot and Shoe Workers' Union stated they were forced to take early action, as the bosses were preparing to lock them out, which would have been a point in favor of the forces of capital.

The factories were served with a list of the demands of the union about three weeks ago and given until Thursday to give their answers.

Wednesday they were again notified to answer the ultimatum of the union by first mail Thursday morning, but the notice was ignored and the strike order was given by union officials. The men walked out of their places, accompanied by hosts of girls who struck in sympathy with the men.

That this strike was a general surprise can be seen by the fol-lowing remarks of a local daily capitalist newspaper:

"In many respects the strike of the shoe workers is the most rrkable in the history of trades unionism. At the time of the

P. Money, of Preston, who read a paper on Catholics and Socialism, practically made the admission that Socialism was advancing reason of the failure of Catholicism itself. The central principle of Socialisms, as he defined it-the desire to make even the conditions of existence-was, he said, a challenge to Catholics as Christians. While declaring that what was wanted was not a revolution, but a regeneration of society, he urged that there would be no slum property, no oppression of the poor, no accumulation of misused wealth, no idle rich, and no degraded poor, if Catholics did their duty.

Father Hughes, also, in the subsequent discussion, warned his hearers against waving aside Socialism, for it had, he said, some points which it had borrowed from the Catholic Church. Monsignor Parkinson, as if to show that the Catholic Church can speak in two voices on this, as on other subjects, delivered a strong individualistic speech ; but it contained no fulmination against Socialism.

When it is remembered that two years ago the Catholic Truth Congress was made the platform for the bitterest misrepresentation and abuse of Socialists and Socialism, it will be seen that a distinct change in tone marks the present Congress. Doubtless the Catholic Church begins to realize that Socialism is not so bad as it used to be when it was unsuccessful at the polls!

VICTORY CELEBRATION AT SLAITHWAITE

At Slaithwaite, in the Colne Valley, a demonstration to celebrate the recent victory in the division was held last Saturday. A large procession, with bands and banners, assembled at Hoylehouse, and marched by way of the main streets to the place of meeting on the fair ground, where two platforms were erected. Mr. J. Swallow presided over one vast gathering and Mr. T. E. Moorehouse over another.

Mr. Victor Grayson, M. P., who received a great ovation, was the chief speaker. He ridiculed various explanations given of how he got in for Colne Valley. What he told the constituency was that if returned he would hurl himself at the established order of things if it smashed him in doing so, and he would make the House of Commons hear what the people were thinking. He had not had much chance up till now, but he hoped they had heard even too much Mr. Grayson then reverted to the Belfast incident. He for them. went to Belfast at great personal inconvenience to help his struggling brothers in their fight against captialist tyranny. Continuing, Mr. Grayson said that he wanted to tell them that

afternoon that they were only just beginning, and if anybody had been upset by what had happened up to now there was a warm time

ASCHENBROEDEL CLUB HALL

By unanimous vote the St. Louis Central Trades & Labor Union, at last Sunday's meeting, decided to select Aschenbroedel Hall, 3535 Pine street, as its future headquarters and meeting place.

Old Walhalla Hall has been the headquarters of the central body for about fifteen years.

The entertainment committee reported the receipts for the Labor Day celebration to be \$953.35 and expenses \$452.65, leaving a balance of \$500.70. Of this, \$338.80 will go to the Central Trades & Labor Union and the remaining \$166.90 to the Building Trades Council. Chairman Hofher of the committee urged the body to reduce the committee to three members, so as to cut down the expense for committee work. The matter was referred to the law committee: A letter from the Central Labor Union of Washington, D. C., was read, in which Public Printer Charles A. Stillings was condemned for his attitude toward members of unions. The letter asked that the St. Louis body use its influences with members of Congress and the president to have Stillings removed. The secretary was instructed to see that the requests of the Washington body were carried out.

A letter from the Central Trades & Labor Council of New Or leans came near opening up the old fight between the firemen and

strike not more than one-tenth of the shoe workers were members of any labor organization. Yet the strike was so complete that within 15 minutes after the shoe workers walked out not a wheel was turning in any of the mammoth factories, some of which turned out 10,000 pairs of finished shoes every day." The shoe cutters, the rejection of whose demands precipitated

the strike, had an organization of 1,500 members. Of the other 20,-000 who struck only 600 were members of the union. In one day 5,000 joined the union, and the others are being taken in as rapidly as they can be supplied with application blanks.

The cutters began forming an organization in April, and in June formulated their demands for increased wages and shorter hours. They demanded a nine-hour day instead of ten hours, a minimum wage scale of \$18 a week, certain increases in the price of piecework, and that only one apprentice be employed for each ten journeymen cutters.

These demands were presented to the superintendents of four of the Hamilton-Brown Co.'s factories, the four Brown Shoe Co.'s factories, the three factories of the Peters Shoe Co., the four factories of the Roberts, Johnson & Rand Shoe Co., and the factories of the Courtney Shoe Co., the Giesecke-D'Oench-Hayes Shoe Co., the Dittman Shoe Co., the Goodbar Shoe Co. and the Caruthers-Jones Shoe Co. The manufacturers met and decided not to yield to the demands of the Cutters' Union,

This led to the strike of the cutters Thursday, followed by the general strike of all shoe workers in the shops owned by these manufacturers

Business Agent George C. Frank of the Independent Boot and Shoe Cutters' Union of Missouri, in behalf of all other striking crafts than the cutters, made a demand upon the manufacturers Saturday for a nine-hour day for the stitchers, lasters, edge-makers, bottomers, stock fitters and finishers.

It was stipulated in the demand that the rate of pay was to remain the same for the nine-hour day as for ten hours. The demands as to wage increases probably will be made more specific before the strikers ask for conferences with the manufacturers.

The strikers say that they are willing to confer with the manufacturers any time relative to their demands. So far the manufacturers have ignored all demands of the strikers.

Demands of the Shoe Cutters.

There are four locals of the Independent Union, one composed of cutters, one of laborers, one of edge setters and a mixed local. The cutters' local is the only one that has presented formal demands on the shoe companies

The following letter was sent to all the shoe factories affected "In consideration of fair and deliberate action toward the she manufacturers of St. Louis, on our part, in the past, relative to conditions in the cutting departments, namely:

"Wages hours and apprenticeships.

"We desire to bring to your notice that the shoe cutters of Brockton, Lynn, Haverhill, New York, Chicago and other centers of shoemaking are already enjoying the conditions submitted on our

"We also desire to call your attention to the fact that the neces-sary living expenses in the majority of the above-mentioned cities are not as high as in St. Louis, consequently we deem it necessary to submit to you for consideration our demands as follows, your acceptance or rejection of same to be made not later than Sept. 18,

1907: "First-Nine hours to constitute a day's work in the cutting department.

"Second—A minimum wage of \$18 for journeymen shoe cutters "Third-One-half cent increase per pair in piece-price shops.

"Fourth-One dollar and a half per week increase for all lining and trimming cutters, or the equivalent on piece work.

"Fifth-Time and one-half for overtime.

"Sixth-One apprentice for every 10 journeymen cutters, he to receive \$15 per week the second year, \$16.50 the third year, after which he is to receive the journeymen's wage.

"INDEPENDENT BOOT AND SHOE CUTTERS' UNION OF MISSOURI, LOCAL NO. 1.

"P. S.-We are at any time prepared and willing to consult with you on these matters."

A General Nine-Hour Workday.

One of the surprising features of the strike was the prompt action of the several thousand girls in the St. Louis shoe factories. In less than no time the girls joined the striking cutters, and their enthusiasm and determination is worthy of general praise and admiration

It was agreed by the strikers that in addition to the cutters special demands a nine-hour workday with ten hours' pay shall be the basis upon which a settlement of the strike will be possible. The demands are fair and reasonable and the prosperous employers can well afford to grant them.

Ten hours' work in the St. Louis shoe factories at a time when the eight-hour workday is generally introduced in every important branch of industry is certainly not to the credit of the St. Louis shoe trade. If the success of the St. Louis shoe industry depends on long hours of labor and low wages it will not have a bright future. The Strikers Well Disciplined.

There is a commendable discipline among the strikers. Everything is proceeding in an orderly manner. Strike meetings have been held daily during the last week at Lightstone's Hall, Eleventh and Franklin; at Walhalla Hall, Tenth and Franklin, and at the hall on Twenty-second and Franklin avenue. Addresses were delivered by a number of local labor leaders, and the enthusiasm with which the speakers were greeted speaks well for the splendid fighting spirit of the thousands of striking men, women and girls.

Joining the Union.

The officers of the Independent Shoe Workers' Union of Missouri have been busy all week initiating thousands of recruits who applied for admission to membership. Men, women and girls realized the necessity of organization and act accordingly.

The following communication, drawn up by the board, was presented to the shoe manufacturers and their superintendents:

The situation of the shoe workers having developed into a general strike through the refusal of the manufacturers to consider the demands of their cutters, the other crafts involved have decided to sumbit to your earnest consideration the following:

A nine-hour working day to be in effect throughout the shop, and the rate of pay to remain on the basis of the ten-hour workday We would willingly confer with you on all matters tending toward a settlement as early as possible. Respectfully, "GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

'By GEO. C. FRANK, Business Agent.'"

This action put all of the members of the allied trades who went out on a strike purely out of sympathy on the same basis as the cutters, and effectually ties up eighteen shoe factories in St. Louis. According to figures given out by the union, which are practically

agreed to by the manufacturers, there are 22,150 men and women

affected by the strike. "Ten Hours Too Much for Any Girl or Woman."

Mrs. Mary Shea of 1457 North Market street, who has worked in a shoe factory for 16 years, said that in her opinion a ten-hour

day's work is too much for the health of any gift of momental "The women and girls who work in shoe factories," Mrs. Shea "are either self-supporting or they have others dependent upon them for support, and first of all they must not break down or they can't make their living. It is hard work. Wages range from \$3 up to the vampers, who sometimes make \$25 a week.

"I know of one factory where the girls are lined up and told just how much work they must turn out. If a breaking in the machinery occurs and they are delayed they have to make up the loss by working eleven or twelve hours a day. In some of the factories they are made to work to the limit of their endurance and when they go home at night they are so tired that they can never think of going any place for amusement or recreation. "In many of the factories conditions are good and the foremen

cers were elected: Miss Ollie Harrison, president; Miss Corinne Bryden, vice-president; Miss Mary Bloss, sergeant-at-arms; Miss Anna Barrett, recording secretary, and Miss Annie Crane, financial secretary. The order will be affiliated with the Independent Boot and Shoe Workers' Union of Missouri.

A St. Charles Factory Shut Down. The St. Charles factory of the Roberts, Johnson & Rand Co. was shut down Monday because material which comes from its St. Louis houses was not forthcoming. About 50 employes quit work there. Strikers' Meeting Places.

The women strikers have opened permanent headquarters in the Court of Honor Hall, Twenty-second and Franklin avenue. Headquarters for the South St. Louis shoe workers have been

opened at New Club Hall, Thirteenth street and Chouteau avenue. The general headquarters will remain in Lighstone's Hall, at Eleventh street and Franklin avenue.



Sedalia Convention Adjourns After The Transacting Considerable Business.

Jefferson City, Sept. 20.-The sixteenth annual convention of the Missouri Federation of Labor concluded its business and adjourned. Of the business transacted during the last three days the following is of general interest:

The resolutions committee reported favorably on the selection of a committee for the securing of funds for the erection of a monu-ment over the grave of Martin Irons, deceased, who during his life was a prominent worker in labor ranks.

The committee on strikes reported on the strike of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America and recommended that the Missouri State Federation of Labor contribute \$200 to aid them and to assist them morally and otherwise.

W. C. Bohannon of St. Louis, representing the Commercial Telegraphers, was introduced and made a talk on the past work of the Telegraphers' Union and what they have been doing in recent years. Mr. Bohannon said they were striking now and expected to continue to strike until the several demands of the operators were granted.

He refered to the eight-hour day propositions and also as to the strike benefits during the time the operators were out. Increase in wages was another matter taken up and explained by Mr. Bohannon. Continuing in his remarks the speaker said that the lady op erators on the strike went out, and although the strike has been in progress for five weeks, not a single one of them has deserted.

Miss Merrimar Wilson of the Telegraphers' Union was introduced and made a few brief remarks, followed by Miss Dolly Tribe. After these talks the committee's report was adopted by a unanimous vote

Delegates of the Cigarmakers' Union made talks advocating the putting forth of every possible effort in opposition to the extensive sale of cigars not being made in shops fair to Organized Labor, and stirring up agitation amongst union members against their purchasing cigars not having the label on the box. Resolutions from the Box Makers' Union and the Brewery

Workers were read and approved, with a recommendation from the resolutions committee to the effect that arrangements be perfected for increasing the Box Makers, and the more liberal use of the union label.

A lively discussion arose over the usage of the word "boycott' in a resolution from Glass Workers' Union No. 20 of Kansas City, several delegates favoring the substitution of the word "unfair," and after some remarks from various delegates it was explained that the word "unfair" was used originally, and it was passed on accordingly.

Henry M. Walker presented a resolution to the effect that the Missouri State Federation of Labor extend congratulations to the different labor organizations of the new state of Oklahoma for the results accomplished through their efforts in the election just held, and for the different measures advocated by them in the adoption of their constitution. The resolution was as follows:

Whereas, The trades unionists and the union farmers of the new state of Oklahoma, by and through co-operation upon independent political lines as promulgated by the American Federation of Labor, were successful in placing into the proposed constitution of Oklahoma over thirty different measures in the interest of the masses, and these features being trade union demands, among which are: Initiative, referendum and recall, child labor law, compulsory education, factory and mine inspection, direct primaries for the nomination of candidates for office, a labor commissioner, commissioner of charities, a state mine inspector, and many other important meas ures; and.

Whereas, The said constitution has been ratified by an overwhelming vote of the people of Oklahoma, notwithstanding great opposition from the opponents of the toiling masses; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Missouri State Federation of Labor, in sixteenth annual convention assembled, does hereby extend its congratulations to the union man on the farm, in the mines and in the cities of Oklahoma for the magnificent result and victory achieved.

Resolved, further, That we recommend to the trades unionists of Missouri a closer study of the plans pursued and the achievements in Oklahoma.

Whereas, By courtesy of the sovereign state of Missouri, the United States has been granted exclusive jurisdiction over a tract of land, 1,700 acres, more or less, known as Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and

Whereas, In granting such jurisdiction, it was distinctly implied and understood that this Barracks would be used only for the military necessities of the United States, such as storing supplies, preparing recruits for active service, and using same as a garison

for regular troops, and Whereas, The present commandant of Jefferson Barracks, Mo., has enlisted, organized and equipped a band of musicians, who have entered the competitive field in competition with civilian musicians, citizens and taxpayers of the state of Missouri, and instead of attendng to the duties for which they were specially enlisted, this band -paid, housed, fed, clothed, equipped in every particular, and medicine and medical attendance furnished free, from taxes paid by the citizens-are soliciting employment in competition with citizens and taxpayers of the state of Missouri, who have none of the advantages of being furnished free board, clothes, lodging, medical attendance, instruments, music and musical instructors, and pay besides: therefore, he it

Resolved, That the Missouri State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, protest against a system which permits the general government to take money from the citizens in the shape of taxes, and then use this money to organize, equip and label enlisted men with a government title, with all the prestige that such title implies, in direct competition with citizens of this state, who have none of the advantages of being supported by our common governmen,; and be it further

Resolved, That the Missouri State Federation of Labor declare a system that permits the government to enter enlisted men in direct competition with citizens a parody on government that ought to have no footing on American soil, and a violation of the terms under which the exclusive jurisdiction was granted the United States over Jefferson Barracks, Mo. And be it further

Resolved, That the Missouri State Federation of Labor urgently request the two United States senators and all members of the House of Representatives, representing the State of Missouri in Congress, to use their best endeavors to have this injustice done their constituents stopped, either by an act of Congress, or order from the War Department; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of this convention be instructed to forward to the president of the United States, secretary of War Department, the two United States Senators and Representatives in Congress from this state a copy of this resolution.

The committee on resolutions reported favorably on the resolution to the effect that the next delegate to the American Federa-



Remember, no CIGARS are Genuine Union-Made



Resolution:

are considerate, but a ten-hour day is too long a time to work and expenses have increased so that no one can live on any less money than is being paid for a week's work now. "The girls and women are loyal to the union men and will not

go back to work until the differences of the men are settled.' Employers Act in Czarish Manner.

The Missouri State Board of Arbitration and Mediation offered its services in order to bring about a settlement of the strike. We are informed, however, that the manufacturers acted very much like Mr. Pullman in 1894: "There is nothing to mediate!" Their Blacklist System.

The shoe manufacturers have their headquarters at the Victoria building; they are a branch of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance.

For the last two years the employers have practiced a regular blacklist system which practically makes a slave of every man and woman working in the St. Louis shoe factories.

Every employe had to give at least three days' notice to the firm in case of a desire to change his place of employment; he could not start work at another factory unless he presented a "clearing card" from the firm where he was last employed. A man may have had a chance to get a \$14 job instead of the \$12 job he had with the old firm; he had to serve his three days' notice time and when he

came back the promised job was gone. On the other hand the firm could "fire" any man or girl at any time without giving any reason. "Go to the office and get your money!"

That this penitentiary and blacklist system caused general indignation among the shoe workers is natural enough. No wonder that over 20,000 people joined the strike movement in less than three days.

The Strike Must Be Won.

It is the duty of every labor organization to support the striking shoe workers of St. Louis in this strike. It is a fight for the shorter workday, a fight against the blacklist system, a fight for the shorter ditions. A victory of the shoe workers means a victory for every labor organization in St. Louis.

Girls Organize Local Union.

The women stitchers organized what is to be known as the Vampers' and Stitchers' local Monday night at a big meeting at West St. Louis Turner Hall, Beaumont and Morgan streets. These offi-A. F. of Musicians, St. Louis, the following was adopted:

The committee on finance reported that examination of the books of Secretary-Treasurer J. T. Smith had been made and found to be correct.

A resolution was introduced declaring the Buck Stove & Range Co. to be notoriously unfair, and in view of the fact that a Sedalia merchant handles the product of that firm a committee of three, composed of Owen Miller, Stanley Crane and J. T. Kensellai was appointed to interview the merchant, with a view to persuading him to cease selling stoves manufactured by this company. After a talk with the dealer, the committee reported that he would consider the request and give them another hearing, when his decision would be given them.

A. Dumaw of Springfield, a member of the committee on labor laws, made a lengthy report of what was being accomplished through the united efforts of Organized Labor, after which the committee on officers' reports, of which W. Walter Stotts is chairman, submitted a report, and in doing so asked that the Federation of Labor indorse heartily the eight-hour telegraphers' law and to use every possible effort to see that it is enforced.

Addresses were made by E. J. Baker, general president of the United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, who spoke on the subject of "Convict Labor," and Henry M. Walker, general organizer for the American Federation of Labor, who made an address on the subject, "The Trades Union Movement and the Progress that is Being Made." Mr. Baker, in his brief talk, sug-gested that such legislation be agitated by the legislative committee to bring about the introduction of a bill abolishing the use of con-vict labor in the production of articles which are sold in competition with free labor.

President Sheridan appointed a committee composed of E. T. Behrens, Owen Miller, H. A. W. Juneman, Paul Winkel and Clint Leedon to solicit funds for the erection of a suitable monument in memory of Martin W. Irons, deceased.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Thomas J. Sheridan of Joplin; first vice president, Charles W. Wilkerson of Springfield; second vice president, C. B. Dysart of Moberly; third vice president, Frank H. Kruse of Sedalia; secretary-treasurer, John T. Smith of Kansas City; statistician, John J. Pfeiffer; delegate to American Federation of Labor convention, E. T. Behrens of Se-

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, 214 SOUTH SIXTEENTH STREET. Phones: Bell, Olive 793; Kinloch, Central 3996. Orders will besfilled by the following grocers: Schreiber, 2248 Menard St.; Conrath, 1601 Clark Ave.; scalueter, 1601 Franklin Ave.; Weibaecher, 231 Sidney St.; Miche, 3807 Manchester; Brooks, 2923 Chouteau Ave.; Deichman, 15 S. 14th St.; Brune, 3301 Missouri Ave.; Weismantel, 1986 Arsenal St.; Schlosser, 2123 Gravois Ave.; Meisner, 2214 Franklin Ave.; Esselbruegge, 1301 Monroe St.; Meyer, 1827 Benton St.; Lane, 2002 Franklin Ave.; Hoegeman, 700 N. 16t., St.; Tegler, 1622 Franklin Ave.; Plissch, 2205 Franklin Ave.; Nicola & Co., 1:3 St. George St.; Dunkhorst, 1950 Warren St.; Moog, 3224 N. 11th-St.



tion of Labor, which meets in Norfolk, Va., in November, urge that Douglas, Ariz., perjured himself to murder charges against kidnaped body to appropriate sufficient funds to continue the fight against the Los Angeles (Cal.) Times until such a time as that publication becomes fair to Organized Labor.

Resolutions on the death of A. R. Marshall, a former Sedalia machinist, who died since the last convention, in Maplewood, St. Louis county, were read and adopted as a part of the minutes. Charles W. Fear of the legislative board introduced a resolution

that the sixteenth annual Federation of Labor convention urge the Retail Clerks' Union throughout the state to become more thoroughly organized.

Several delegates from the southwestern part of the state spoke on the unorganized condition of the miners being worked in the Joplin mines, and also other places in that section, and suggested that an organizer be sent to that territory at once to bring about such an organization as would be substantial and support strongly all labor movements.

Members of the Sedalia Federation of Labor were hosts Wednesday night at the Royal Tribe of Joseph hall to the visiting delegates to the State Federation with a banquet and social session. The Second Regiment orchestra rendered a musical program,

after which Toastmaster E. T. Behrens introduced different members of the convention, who spoke on interesting topics.

Pioneer Juneman of Springfield, the inexhaustible and inde-structible cigarmaker philosopher, was the first to take the floor, and in his droll and philosophical manner told of "The Walking Delegate." His remarks were brief and to the point, bringing forth at their conclusion an outburst of applause.

J. J. Nolan talked entertainingly of the injunctions against Organized Labor in Kansas.

Emil Finkbein of St. Louis rendered the popular melody, "Dear Old Girl," and responded to an encore.

"How to Increase the Demand for Union Labor" was the topic assigned to N. B. Menefee.

Charles W. Fear talked on "Why Kansas City is the Fair Grounds of St. Louis."

"Jurisdictional Disputes, Their Causes," was a toast given by George Manuel, followed by "Why St. Joseph Is Not on the Map," by W. J. Roberts.

Hary Sharpe of St. Louis gave a toast on "The Printers' Eight Hour Victory," and Stanley E. Crane spoke on the same subject, after which the sumptuous repast was served.

After-dinner speeches were made by several delegates, which part of the program was interspersed with selections from the orchestra

"The Telegraphers' Strike" was discussed by Collis Lovely and John T. Smith.

The gathering adjourned with all the visitors extending to the Sedalia Federation a vote of thanks for their hospitality and entertainment.

Union label bread, secured from St. Louis, was served to the banqueters at the Royal Tribe of Joseph hall, it being secured from that place by reason of no local bakery selling bread having the label of the Bakers' Union.

The sum of \$45 was raised by popular subscription for the ben-efit of the striking telegraphers of the Commercial Telegraphers' International Union of America, and that sum was turned over to the delegation from Local No. 3 of St. Louis, representing that organization.

DEMENTIA AMERICANA. Under this caption the Globe-De... ocrat of last Sunday published an interesting editorial, which con-cludes as follows: "It is more than enough to know that we are called to deal with a condition our fathers never dreamed of. Anybody who appreciates the gravity of the case will not be precipitate in conclusion either as to the causes or remedies. Intelligence can not fail to see that, when the natural buoyancy of youth, its hopefulness, its failure to realize the extent of calamity, and the freshness of its life, which is not yet worn with trouble or staled by adversity, are all too weak to stay the self-destroying hand, there is something wrong with our modes and manners of living, something which has shaken the balance of the race to a point where we are threatened with most serious calamities in the next generation. Let him who can think, think well and hard, animated only by love of his kind, and free of all prejudice. The increase in the suicide list among children is appalling. We have noticed it in St. Louis, but elsewhere in this country it has been even more noticeable. It seems to be the real dementia Americana rather than-that instinct to obey an unwritten law which marks all mankind and all animal life, but which has been imputed to us as a pecuilarity. In other lands still, as of old, a man must be gray many years ere he can say that his years are a heaviness and he can find no pleasure in them. Why is it not so here? In what way are we overstraining the nerves of our children to the beraking point? We had best find out and stop it. We had best locate the disease without delay, and apply the remedy without remorse.

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTIONISTS' PERSECUTORS ON PUBLIC TRIAL

Governor Folk of Missouri Knew of the **Capitalist Conspiracy When He Demanded**

but then under public pressure returned Manuel Sarabia, charges denied by the Mexican government. Mr. Maza is bound over to the Federal grand jury for his trickiness and truthfulness, and we have material on hand to land Mr. Lozano, that other Antonio, where he belongs, in spite of all millions of the prosecution, which has hired the former law partners of Senator and Postmaster Flint.

Writer has translated the program of the Junta Liberal, a fine, intelligent document, of which its authors can duly be proud, as it will make history and for true regeneration of the common people in Mexico, in spite of the powers of reaction and ruthless suppression; it will live when the feudal lords of capitalism will be forgotten and more rotten than they are now, if such be possible Wirter is just now translating, also for the defense to hands of Job Harriman and A. R. Holston, the defense of C. Juan Sarabia before the courts of Chihuahua for alleged crimes sworn to by Mexican Benedict Arnolds and Orchards, after the government got hold of him by treachery, only too glad to eliminate thus the vice-president of the Junta Liberal and chief editor of "Regeneration" of St. Louis, Mo. The same alleged delicts shall be used now in the truthful indictments against our friends charged with murdering "John Doe" in Mexico while residing in Canada! And to-night's papers state, though being rather favorable to our men, that other charges will be brought should these fail to bring the prey to the gallows. I wonder if the American people will stand for such degradation of their Federal courts, and if they will not order their highest service to send that perjurious, greedy outfit, Green included, as truly undesirables, across the border, threatening tar and feathers and riding on the rail should they ever turn up again to try to buy justice and lie for justice, and to Orchardize, Mexican fashion, the true friends of the common people of Mexico.

Writer did the translation with real enjoyment, writing not less than 130 pages in 13 hours, from a foreign language into a borrowed language. I guess that is a good record if one has to work under difficulties.

I sent urgent letters to national secretary, who has not mentioned facts and the resolutions in his circular reports, so that we got quite disgusted, especially as the "Chicago Daily," instead of printing the resolutions as sent, to arouse the people from slumber, made a jumble of it in dodging issues involved and exaggerating non-essentials, as typical American socialistic or other journalism hardly can keep from doing and it astonished us even more than that daily "World," a would-be Socialist and Labor paper of Oakland, Cal., and the great "Appeal to Reason" (always on the spot) has neither dealt with the subject nor considered or mentioned the resolutions. The only paper taking a decided stand without our inter-ference has been the "Graham County Advocate," Clifton, Ariz., because they know from disgusting experience border amicalities between the capitalistic government servants on both sides of the border.

Is our press afraid of the matter? Then let us stop our r--r-revolutionary braggadocio and go out of business as a factor in the body politic. Either we are what we claim to be and do our duty of solidarity towards the common people of Mexico, labor of Mexico, calling in its plight upon its brethren across the border, or we better shut up in our papers and meetings hurrahing for the Russian revolution ten thousand miles away.

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty!" We Socialists have to be on the outlook for storm signs, we have to give the alarm to arouse the slumbering people lest a preposterous enemy forge new fetters and steal from dinner-pail-fooled fingers the privileges and 'inalienable rights to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness" contaned in that document over whose fading writing, the papers tell us, and they never lie!, chemists are anxiously watching, wondering, though the Socialists do not wonder, knowing fully the why of it.

Do our contempararies not see through the whole scheme? Do they not have in mind the case of Idaho, the troubles in Colorado and Michigan, and of Cananea, made to order for stock-jobbing purposes? In the Supreme Court decision in the habeas corpus case n the Moyer-Haywood kidnaping illegal arrest, kidnaping, refusal of right of habeas corpus have been legalized in a precedent between state and state. In the present case of our Mexican brethren, illegal arrest, kidnaping, refusal of habeas corpus are to be legalized in a precedent between nation and nation. And next time that Gorky, Maxim, Count Tchaikowski or Gershuni come to lecture in this coun try of the brave and free, or from that hellish Kishineff, where patriots are driving Jews into mighty bonfires, a poor intended victim escapes to these shores after having protested in the Russian press against atrocities, the Russia Czar will follow in the path paved by tyrant Porfirio Diaz and charge "libel," murder, incendiarism or what not, and hang or torture to death those surrendered by the government of the greatest republic of the world, sprung from rebels against tyranny, that looks like a honeymoon compared with the hells of Siberia or Yucatan. The people farce in The Hague, the Pan-American Congress in Rio, the Central American Conference, the trips of Taft and Root, have deeper roots and significance as alliances of the exploiters of the world against producers of all wealth, and labor ought to awaken to the facts at stake and unroot the evil in calling a halt before it is too late. Do you really think that hireling Kosterlitzki, the Porfirian henchman, and Creel, and Anores Aldaroso, sub-secretary of state of Mexico, and F. B. Puga, of the International Boundary Commission of Mexico, are in this country to study "irrigation" in the state capitol in Sacramento, residing in this city? Do you think Root has been to roost in Mexico City? Wake up, all of you! And do us one favor: write to the Socialist papers of the East and the Middle West and North as a sub-committee that they should work in all organizations of Labor; they will listen more to you than to us little fellows of the wild and woolly West; see to it that the people are aroused to the recognition of the interests involved for if we fail it means death to our friends, peonage to labor of Mexico, fetters to labor of this country, pitfalls to the martyrs seeking refuge on the shores of the land of lost freedom, capitalist feudalism on both sides of the border, Russo-Mexican justice for labor in the courts of this country of Colorado Mine Owners' and Old Rocky legislation, and labor will get it in the neck a a lowered standard of living to peonage condition in the not far future for labor of Thanking beforehand for the service you are to render to the cause, I remain for the committee, yours for the cause, ALFRED G. SANFTLEBEN.

gave his best efforts towards organizing and emancipating his fellow

3

NATIONAL REFERENDUM A, on a constitutional amendment, has been sent to all locals. The secretaries of locals are requested to note the instructions on the tally sheet, as they will be rigidly adhered to. The vote of locals must be in this office on or before Oct. 27. A tabualted statement of the vote will be printed in this column.

IF YOUR LOCAL DOES NOT meet soon, then see some of the active members about having Goebel speak in your town. Don't wait, go right ahead and do it. One date is \$7.50, two dates \$12. The state office will furnish posters to advertise with.

CAPITAL, a Critique of Political Economy. By Karl Marx. Volume No. 2. The Process of Circulation of Capital. Edited by Frederick Engels. Translated from the Second German Edition by Ernest Untermann. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co. This book, as well as any other Socialist books and literature, can be secured from the Labor Book Department. The price of Capital, Volume II., is \$2.



Villareal's Extradition From California.

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 16, 1907. Editor "Labor," St. Louis, Mo.:

Dear Comrade-I fdst received your last issue with our resolutions in the matter of our Mexican brethren, who, by the bye, are splendid types of intellect and noble manhood and sincere deep conviction, which all accounts for the love borne for them by the peons, as well as the implacable hatred manifested by the governmental bloodhounds.

Our paper has moved to better quarters, installing even new machinery and a linotype of its own in spite of hell and botheration by indebtedness. On account of this we had to rely since July 27th upon the good will of the outside Socialist press in this matter, and this country. only this week we will reappear in full vigor, not fearing Teddy's nor any other terors.

Gov. Folk does know about the matter, the resolution in question having been sent to him as well as to Gov. Gilette of this state and to the people's highest servant. Teddy, who seems on the road towards becoming an alien nation's lowest lackey, on account of "bizness' and "American property interests in Mexico" involved in the case. Your governor is in a peculiar position: in order to bring the boodlers of your city to see stars and wear stripes he had to get the kind services from Mexico, and that country wanted services in reward for unclean purposes, which to have served, seems even to displease your state attorney in as far as he writes to our attorneys of defense that extradition writs would not have been granted had they know what was really at the bottom of the "libel" charges. Job Harriman went Saturday to Sacramento and proved to the

governor of this state that defendants were not in St. Louis or your state at the period of crime charged. The governor refused to grant extradition in view of these facts; he was in receipt of included resolutions of the Central Labor Council representing 10,000 union men in Los Angeles county and printed in the labor organ for Los An-geles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego counties of this state, the "Citizen."

The three men were thus discharged this morning, but immediately rearrested under Federal charges of murder and arson in Mexately rearrested tinder redeal charges of minder and alson in ater ico committed at a period when they lived in Canada! The date for hearing is set for October 16. Ambassador Creel, ostensibly in Sacramento to study "irrigation," is said to have caused the arrest, and that other lying Antonio of this city, Consul Antonio Lozano, has sworn to the charge like truthful Antonio Maza, Consul at

Missouri Socialist Party

OUR AGED COMRADE, N. Karr, of Bower Mills, sends in six months' dues. Comrade Karr is far past the "age limit," but intends to stay here until Missouri elects a Socialist Governor.

E. M. GRANGER has organized a local at Clarkton with ten charter members. They are nearly all farmers and do not seem to be afraid that Socialism will take their farms from them.

SECRETARY MYERS OF RALEY CREEK is getting in new members and is out after more. Every local in the state could double its membership by next spring if energetic efforts were made to go around and get the "sympathizers" in the organization. Get busy and see what you can do.

KANSAS CITY COMRADES apply for a Goebel date and Local Hannibal wants two more. This makes nearly 25 dates booked now and a number of locals are still to be heard from. Comrade Goebel says he will notify us soon of the exact date he will be here.



CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Subscribers changing their residence are requested to promptly notify this office of new address. Also state old address. The Press Committee meets every first Friday in month. Complaints concerning business or editorial management must be made in writing and addressed to Labor Press Committee, 324 Chestnut

Street. THE EDITOR OF LABOR welcomes and appreciates any recommendation or co-operation from any comrade or sympathizer tending to improve our paper, both as to its contents and its appearance.

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE UNITED STATES. 1888 1806 1900 ...408,000 1904 SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD. 1867 30,000 187 494,000 188 931,000 1892,585,000 1898 ...6,285,000 1903 1006 over 7,000,000

MARTIN IRONS

On motion of Delegate Fear of Kansas City, the Sedalia convention of the Missouri Federation of Labor passed a resolution proposing the erection of a monument in honor of the memory of a pioneer labor leader whose name is not known to the younger elements in the labor movement.

A monument in honor of Iron Martins, the leader of the great Southwestern Railroad strike in 1885!

We heartily indorse the action of the Missouri Federation of Labor. Iron Martins was not a highly educated man, neither was he a brilliant orator or polished leader and diplomat. He was a plain railroad employe, but he was a man. He was a man among men, an honest, straightforward wage worker, who enjoyed the confidence of his fellow workmen.

Martin Irons also enjoyed the hatred of the capitalist class. Few men in the labor movement were so misrepresented and vilified by the enemies of Organized Labor as Martin Irons.

There were good reasons for that: Martin Irons could not be bought. All the magnates of the Gould railroad system did not have enough money to buy the "services" of this one common workingman.

Martin Irons died about two years ago in some little town in Arkansas. He died in poverty. He was not a "great labor leader," because the great Southwestern strike was lost.

Lost? No, it was not lost after all. It was the first great labor battle in the Southwest and as such it laid the foundation for the labor movement in the Southwestern states. Martin Irons fought the pioneer battles of the railroad employes of America. He taught the most powerful railroad corporation an expensive lesson. The members of the brotherhoods of railroad employes are today reaping some of the benefits of organization for which the Southwestern Railroad strike laid the foundation.

The Missouri Federation of Labor has elected a committee of five well-known trade unionists to solicit donations for the Martin Irons monument fund. E. T. Behrens of Sedalia, who was intimately acquainted with Irons, is chairman of the committee.

Let every trade union do its duty!

given this scene of the opera bouffe performance by the presence of a number of sympathizers wearing the Mexican national colors in honor of the Mexican independence day. Every hat was raised in salute to their manacled compatriots as they passed. The importance attached to the three prisoners by the Mexican government is pointed to by the local sympathizers of the men as indicative of the strength of the reform party in Mexico. It is alleged that all three of the men were in Toronto, Canada, at the time the crimes are alleged to have been committed, and that the Mexican government only wants to get them over the border to put an effectual stop to their political

activity via the bullets of the rurales.' In another Los Angeles newspaper the following item appears "Deputy United States Marshal Franklin arrested Antonio Villereal, Ricardo Flores Magon and Librado Rivera immediately after charges in the justice courts against them had been dismissed The United States authorities will prosecute. The trio was arreted Aug. 23 in a small house at Pico and Main streets. The men were charged with resisting an officer, having made desperate attempts to escape. Later charges of being fugitives from justice from a charge of criminal libel in St. Louis were made against Villereal and Magon. Gov. Gillette denied extradition Saturday. The prisoners were transfered from the city to the county jail. They now are accused of having violated the neutrality laws by organizing armed bands in one country to descend upon a friendly sister country. It is said that, if these charges can not be proved, other charges will be filed."

Gov. Gillette of California refused to grant the request of Gov. Folk of Missouri, and Villareal and Magon will not be brought back to Missouri to please Col. Green. Organized Labor of Los Angeles opposed Hon. Joe Folk's efforts to have the Mexican patriots extradited by addressing the following letter to Gov. Gillette of California:

"Whereas, On the 23d day of August, 1907, in the City of Los Angeles, Cal., Antonio I. Villareal, R. Flores Magon, Modesto Diaz and Librado Riveras were unlawfully and forcibly arrested by detectives acting without a warrant and in violation of law, and this at the instance of the tyrannical government of Mexico; and

"Whereas, There is an attempt being made, at the instance of the Mexican government, to have said Villareal and Magon extradited to the state of Missouri, to be tried upon the alleged ground of libel, it being claimed that they are fugitives from justice; and

"Whereas, The said Villareal and Magon have proof that they were not in Missouri at the time of the commission of said offense, and did not flee from said state, and are not fugitives from justice; and

"Whereas, It is well known that the matter of the extradition is a mere subterfuge and a pretense on the part of the Mexican government, instigated by the said Mexican government for the purpose of in some way unlawfully removing the said Villareal and Magon to the distant state of Missouri, and eventually to unlawfully transport them into the territory of Mexico, there to be arrested and probably shot without a trial.

"Therefore, be it resolved, that we, the Los Angeles Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, Cal., in public meeting assembled, denounce the unlawful arrest made by said detectives on American soil, at the instigation of a foreign and tyrannical power; that we protest against the city officials of the city of Los Angeles, and denounce their act in having converted the city jail into a Mexican prison.

"And we would earnestly request of the governor of this state that no warrant of extradition be signed by him against either of said prisoners, believing as we do that their only crimes consist in having advocated better government and better wages for the Mexican people, and that any punishment or imprisonment inflicted upon them is and will be an outrage against justice and right."

We should like to know very much why Gov. Folk takes such a lively interest in these cases, and why he is so anxious to help Col. Green to get the Mexican patriots into the hands of President Diaz. Diaz of Mexico and Nicholas of Russia are twin brothers, as far as their hatred toward the movement for reform and human progress are concerned.

Gov. Folk must be under obligation to the Mexican government. Perhaps this obligation dates back to the Kratz boodle case, where the former circuit attorney laid the foundation for his future political glory.

It will be remembered that it was in St. Louis where Villareal's Spanish paper, "La Regeneracion," was suppressed. It was in St. Louis where the freedom of the press was declared a farce and a lie. It was in St. Louis where the capitalist speculators were lickspittling with the Mexican government by assisting in the persecution of Villareal and his compatriots.

St. Louis speculators and crooks, boodlers and bribe-givers have considerable business interests in Mexico, especially in the Mexican mining districts, and this explains many things in the Villareal persecution. The same capitalist influences may also work on Hon. Folk, governor of Missouri.

which from time to time appear, they try to learn, and study hard that they may learn what is being done for their benefit.

Again, we read of the civic federation, railfoad companies, department stores and factories providing club rooms and other places for their employes, which are well enough in their way. But would it not be better if the same efforts were put forth to enable the workingman to earn more money and have shorter hours, so he could make a club of his home, with his family and relatives as members? How many men return home after working ten or more hours, tired and feeling out of sorts, who, if they worked eight hours, would come home to their wives and children with a smile and could spend a pleasant evening with them, making home what it should be---"Home, Sweet Home?"—The Leather Workers' Journal.

No Riot Guns This Year

We are glad to report that there will be no riot guns in this year's police parade. In last Tuesday's Globe-Democrat we find the following news item:

Preparations are being made for the annual police parade which is scheduled to take place on Oct. 15. The men will not drill with rifles this year and batons are being prepared, with blue and white cords, for the men to carry. About 900 men are expected to be in line.

On Sept. 8, 1906, i.e., before last year's police parade, we addressed (and circulated in a special edition of Labor) the following "OPEN LETTER

"To the Honorable Members of the Board of Police Commissioners, St. Louis, Mo.:

"Gentlemen-We beg leave to call your attention to the following demands for immediate reform measures in the Socialist party platform:

A law prohibiting the use of the police by the Citizens' Industrial Alliance and other employers of labor for the purpose of breaking up strikes by malicious persecution and unwarranted brutality.

THE PROHIBITION OF POLICE PARADING WITH RIOT GUNS IN THE STREETS OF OUR CIT-IES. The suppression of free speech, or any unwarranted interference with the rights of citizens by the police powers, shall debar those guilty from holding any public office.

"The annual dress parade of the St. Louis police department will take place in October. As citizens and taxpayers of the commonwealth we enter our emphatic protest against the Muscovite display of riot guns by the 1,300 or more policemen at the annual police parade.

"Gentlemen—You belong to either the Democratic or Republican parties, representing, or pretending to represent, republican ideas and democratic institutions. No doubt, when carefully considering this matter, you will agree with us that the display of dark, middle age militarism in the public streets of an enlightened community, under a republican form of government, with its public affairs democratically managed, is entirely out of date.

"The police department is supposed to be organized for the best interests and welfare of the community. The citizens and taxpayers of St. Louis contribute the enormous sum of nearly two million dollars a year toward supporting the police department. They have a right to say how the department shall be managed.

"We look upon the police officer as a fellow-citizen, as a public servant, as the servant of the 700,000 inhabitants of St. Louis. We appreciate his work so long as it is for the interest and welfare of the community. To equip our police force with riot guns and make them parade in the public streets is an insult to every police officer. It is against the true principles of true democracy and republicanism. The policemen of this community should not be compelled to parade like the Cossack of St. Petersburg, Moscow or Warsaw. We hope to see the time when even the revolver and the club will be dispensed with. Education and enlightenment will take the place of brute force and ignorance. The higher the civilization, the shorter the police club.

"The Socialists of St. Louis call upon your honorable body to take up this important matter at its next meeting. We feel confident that after careful consideration you will issue an order to the chiefs of the department that the next annual parade in October shall be a parade of public servants and that there shall be no further display of riot guns in the police parade.

"Militarism, as displayed at the annual police parades in this city in recent years, is a constituent part of monarchism, autocracy and despotism.

"Hoping that the St. Louis Police Commissioners will contribute their share in the great work of universal peace by relieving the St. Louis police force of disgraceful Cossack duties, we remain yours for human progress and a higher civilization."

ST. LOUIS LABOR.

Malicious Persecution

Two weeks ago we published a lengthy document from Los Angeles relative to the persecution of Villareal and other Mexican revolutionists. We also referred to the fact that Gov. Folk of Missouri asked for Villareal's extradition from the governor of California on the charge of criminal libel. The individual back of Hon. Folk is Col. Green, the copper king, one of the most tyrannical mine operators in Mexico, who gained quite a reputation during the massacres at his Mexican copper mines, where many workmen were killed and wounded by President Diaz's soldiers.

In to-day's St. Louis Labor the reader will find another communication from Los Angeles. It seems that Gov. Folk was fully aware of the real object of Col. Greene and the Mexican government in trying to get Villareal et al. into Mexican teritory.

In a Los Angeles daily paper we find the following information :

"Confined in the city jail for 23 days, without a hearing, Antonio Villareal, Ricardo Flores Magon and Librado Rivera, alleged Mexican revolutions, charged with murder and expectorating on the sidewalk in Mexico; criminal libel in St. Louis and resisting an officer in this city, were released on motion of District Attorney Ford by Judge Frederickson Tuesday morning for want of sufficient evidence. They were immediately rearrested by deputy United States marshals on a petition for their extradition to Mexico, made by Ambassador Creel to the state department, to answer the charges of larceny and murder in Jiminez, Mexico. The complaint was signed by Antonio Lozano, the local Mexican consul. The complaint alleges that they are guilty of the murder of one John Doe, the personality of the said John Doe being unknown to the affiant. Likewise of pilfering at least \$25 from the Jiminez postoffice.

"The expectorating stunt is not mentioned."

"Handcuffed together and surrounded by a cordon of marshals and detectives, the trio were escorted to the office of United States Commissioner Van Dyke for arraignment. A touch of color was

American capitalists are as much interested in delivering Villareal and the other revolutionist leaders to the bayonets of the Mexican rurales as President Diaz himself.

The following may give the readers an approximate idea as to what extent American capitalists are interested in the industrial development of Mexico and in the undisturbed, unlimited exploitation of Mexican labor:

"The Department of the Interior of Mexico has completed the compilation of statistics showing that there are more than 1,000 copper mines in this country. These mines produce only copper ore. There are many other mines in the republic which produce copper with other ores. The copper mines are confined to no particular section of the country, but are scattered through 21 of the 27 states. The greatest number are in the state of Jalisco, where there are 302, with the state of Sonora having 234, occupying second place. All of the larger and more productive mines are owned by Americans. It is estimated that nearly \$100,000,000 of American capital is invested in copper mines in Mexico."

Again we must refer back to Gov. Folk and in conclusion ask the question:

Has Gov. Folk of Missouri become one of the chiefs of President Diaz's secret political police?

Let the governor explain!

TIMELY ADVICE

How many people have stopped to consider the work that is being done by the trades unions throughout the world in many of the things that are taken up by churches, societies and other organizations, looking to the uplifting of the working class? Do they ever consider that one of the greatest educators today is the labor press, which interests the people in matters pertaining to their own welfare? And in order to be able to read and understand the articles

For a number of years the St. Louis police force was compelled by a Citizens' Industrial Alliance chief of police to parade equipped with riot guns. The Socialists protested repeatedly, and last year the above letter was addressed to the Board of Police Commissioners. Thanks to our agitation and the common sense of the Police Commissioners and Chief of Police Creecy the riot guns will not be publicly exhibited by the police force on Oct. 12.

SENATOR BORAH

In the peculiar workings of fate it has transpired that Senator Borah is indicted for participating in a general conspiracy-the same principles of law applying as in the Haywood case just closed-in which he so eloquently argued that "the act of one was the act of all, the guilt of one was the guilt of all." The indictment being a. joint one, includes Mr. Borah among a batch of thirteen men, of whom James T. Barber of the Barber Lumber Co. is one. It is a well-known fact that the Barber Lumber Co. obtained its yast holdings of timber land by having parties prove up on timber claims and transfer them to the company, all of which is in violation of the law. Hence, it is equally certain that some, if not all, of the indicted persons are guilty. If this should prove, then the arguments and eloquence of the senator in the Haywood case-"the guilt of one is the guilt of all"-would come home with a dull, sickening thud. If the senator is innocent, and we all sincerely hope that he is, the argument of himself and Mr. Hawley as applied to the case of Wm. D. Haywood would convict him anyhow, it it were proven that any one of his co-conspirators were guilty of the crime, for "the knowledge of one was the knowledge of all; the act of one was the act of all, and the guilt of one was the guilt of all," they said. This is one of

that make their ow nutterances, arguments or advice—no matter how eloquently or earnestly pronounced—echo back, under changed conditions, with a harsh, grating and unfeeling sound.—Idaho Union-

CLEAN NEWSBOYS

Clean newsboys and dirty newspapers! In the People's Column of the Post-Dispatch we find the following letter: FOR CLEAN NEWSBOYS.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

I think the Post-Dispatch could advance the interests of St. Louis and at the same time do a good stroke of busi-ness by insisting that newsboys keep their faces and hands reasonably clean. Standing at the corner of Market and Fourth last night, I saw three or four boys with papers indescribably dirty. I have often gone without a paper rather than buy one from a boy with filthy hands. Some of these boys would be very attractive if they were clean. I think the Post-Dispatch, which has done so much for the newsboys, should furnish them with soap and water and insist that they go out with their papers looking clean and wholesome. It would pay all concerned. CITIZEN.

The idea of having clean newsboys is original, to say the least We are of the opinion that there should be neither dirty nor clean newsboys on the streets of our city. No child under 15 years of age should be permitted to peddle papers on the streets. There are plenty of old people to take care of the newspaper circulation. The child labor laws should be so amended as to include not only children working in factories and stores, but also the children engaged in the circulation of newspapers. Take the children from the streets and send them to school!

Thousands of people, too old or too weak to do any hard work, culd run the little newspaper stands at the street corners. Our old party politicians in the state legislature are too cowardly to undertake anything that might cost them the "good will" of the powerful daily press. Hence, the neglect of the proletarian children who sacrifice their health and life on the altars of Capitalist newspaperdom.

Observations

THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT will spend \$160,000 for entertaining Secretary Root, King George and Emperor Maximiliancome back and look on-then go way back and sit down!

READ THE GERMAN SOCIALIST CONGRESS news item, a cablegram from Essen, on page 8 of this week's St. Louis Labor. It contains some good pointers on the temperance question.

THE PRESIDENT OF A ST. LOUIS candy factory is agitating for pure milk for poor children. A campaign against manufactur-ing and selling poisoned candy might also be quite in order.

THE KING OF SIAM spent \$1,500,000 during his latest visit in Germany. This Asiatic fossil of feudalism is almost more extravagant than the social leaders of our American shoddy aristocracy.

A CORPORATION CIRCUT JUDGE in Harrisonville declared the Missouri Eight Hour Telegraphers' law unconstitutional. Great minds, these lawyer-judges! The case will be appealed to higher courts.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has been writing speeches for several weeks. Look out for sensations! We suspect that Socialism and the "undesirable citizens" will receive a good share of attention in these forthcoming presidential orations.

GUGGENHEIM is giving his employes in the Southeast, Missouri Lead Belt a vacation. About 600 men will remain out of work until Hon. Guggenheim and his Federal Lead Co. will consider the price of lead high enough to resume operation. Meanwhile the miners may study the problem how to live on fresh air and divine hope.

PRINCESS ALICE and her husband compelled two Russian travelers at Flagstaff ,Ariz., to vacate their Pullman car apartment for the convenience and accommodation of the United States president's daughter and son-in-law. We doubt whether the czar of Rus-sia could act as autocratically as the Longworths did at Yellowstone Park.

CIRCUIT ATTORNEY SAGER advocates secret walks and mysterious doors and passage-ways for the new municipal courts where persons could exercise the "va et vient" notions without being observed by reporters and other people. We recommend to Mr. Sager to introduce the old Spanish Inquisition system with its mediaeval methods of "keeping the world straight."

THANKS TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S visit to St. Louis and the Veiled Prophet celebration, the new eight-hour system in the police department, which was to go into effect now, will be post-poned till Nov. 1. Roosevelt is the father of the Open Shop, and it is only proper that the St. Louis police work twelve hours a day in honor of the most "desirable citizen," T. R.

THE LESSON TAUGHT by the Haywood trial is to have all meetings of labor organizations open to the world. The general dictator, king or imperator has become a very desirable thing in the adoption of conducting open meetings will result in forever side- White House. This old Washingtonian or Jeffersonian idea of distracking the Pinkerton labor spy. Try it. Invite everybody to at-tend the meetings that feel interested. Secret meetings never were, nor ever will be, inviolate.-International Musician.

THE POWERS THAT BE ARE NOT waiting for Socialism ing kept under the title, "C. M. Pratt Investment." Mr. Pratt exto break up all the homes, but have made divorce-getting easy for all, especialy in Russia, and in that portion of Russianized America known as Colorado, says the S. D. Herald. In Russia either of the parties to a matrimonial contract can secure a legal divorce if the other leaves the orthdox church, and in Colorado divorces can be had at a flat rate of 30 cents. It now becomes the duty of Parson Buchtel to provide a bargain-day price on marriages to counteract the other inducement.

CZAR NICHOLAS will have some more trouble. Indications are that the third Douma will have a Radical majority. Another dissolution may not help his lost cause very much. The third Douma elections show conclusively that the Russian Revolution can not be checked. The iron law of history stands and will have to be obeyed. Nicholas the Second had the best chances to keep his head. He is playing with the fire of revolution and he may yet share the fate of Louis Seize, the short-sighted husband of a snappish Marie Antoinette.

IF YOU ARE GETTING your brain impressions through a capitalist newspaper, you are having your thinking done by some one who is interested in exploiting you. It is because of these reasons that the workers of the world, as fast as they are able to do so, establish their own newspapers and books and magazines. They then have control of their own brains, and can do their own thinking. In the complex social life of today it is as important that the working class control their own press as it is that each individual control his own eyes and ears .- Chicago Socialist.

ROBERT ALLAN PINKERTON died leaving \$3,000,000 of his hard-earned money behind. Neither St. Peter nor Satan in Hell desired to have the crime money. As a matter of course, Robert could not pass the turnstiles of St. Peter, and when he knocked at the wide gates of Hell he was promptly rejected, for bad as Satan may be, he will not tolerate any Pinkertons about his infernal melting tanks. Since Heaven and Hell were closed tight to R. A. P., he de-cided to return to the Rocky Mountains, where his spirit and his soul will gain admission to the Mine Owners' Association.

PROF. MUNSTERBERG OF HARYARD claims to have invented a machine for curing liars. His machine is to record emotions and reveal the secrets of the human mind. It is said that one of these machines was employed by Prof. Munsterberg in his recent test of Harry Orchard, the chief witness for the prosecution in the Haywood This new invention will be of little practical personal value for trial. the inventor, because in our opinion Prof. Munsterberg's mind is of a very shallow kind and can not contain many secrets. The professor's mind is an open book to any intelligent man or woman, i. e. a book with gilt covers and blank pages.

THE COMBINED ONSLAUGHT of the American manufacturers to destry the American trades unions must be met by combined resistance. It is now up to the leaders of the labor movement in this country whether they will meet the enemy solidly, or whether a union here and there will be alowed to make the fight and, as a result, go to pieces. The time has come when we shall know whether the leaders of the labor movement in the United States are as big as the jobs they hold, or whether they are merely holding office for the few dollars' paltry pay that goes with it. We need big, broad-minded, energetic men-men with a real purpose, at the head of all the labor organizations. We'll see if we have them .-- Miners' Magazine.

INVESTIGATING VIOLATION OF EIGHT HOUR LAW.

Charles W. Fear, secretary of the Missouri State Federation of Labor, was in St. Louis for several days consulting with Secretary L. C. Quick and other officials of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers concerning alleged violations by the railroads of the eighthour law for telegraphers, enacted by the last Legislature. Fear has been instructed by the central body to take up the matter with the governor and attorney general and to press all prosecutions brought inder the new law. A committee of the federation waited on Acting Gov. John C. McKinley last Saturday and was advised by him to secure evidence of all violations of the law and give it to the attorney general.

A PUBLIC SERVICE ABSURDITY is called to public attention by the Globe-Democrat in the following editorial lines: "At any postoffice in the United States a parcel weighing not more than 11 pounds can be mailed at a charge of 12 cents a pound to many foreign points, including New Zealand, Hongkong, Japan, Bolivia, Nor-way, Chili, Mexico, Bahamas and Venezuela. A parcel weighing not more than 6 pounds 6 ounces can be mailed to Germany at the same rate. In the domestic mails no parcel weighing more than 4 pounds is admitted, and the rate to any point in the United States is 16 cents a pound. An 11-pound parcel can be mailed to any postoffice in New Zealand, or to Hongkong, by the prepayment of \$1.32 postage. A like rate is allowed us by the countries named. But if the same articles are mailed from St. Louis to East St. Louis, or any postoffice within the boundaries of our own country, the articles would have to be divided into three parcels, and the postage would be \$1.76, or 33 per cent more than the rate to Japan or Chili.

SHOULD ROOSEVELT accept the nomination for a third term then we petition President Fallieres of France to present to the United States the crown of Louis Bonaparte which this adventurer wore during his reign as Napoleon III. We have reached the stage of plutocratic development in this country when and where a turers to destroy the American trades unions must be met by comprofit mill by means of popular elections has become a nuisance. We need rest and peace and quietness to enjoy the fruits of our "busi-ness energy" and "benevolence toward labor." The French bourgeoisie, after the Revolution, welcomed a Napoleon Bonaparte to enforce "law and order." Our American bourgeoisie of today would receive with open arms any dictator who would promise to kill the Hydra of "general unrest." Like the children of Israel prayed to Samuel, we may now repeat the prayer: "Give us a king! We want a king to rule over us!' STANDARD OIL TRUST PROFITS. Every Socialist should keep the following item for "educational purposes," for it contains some valuable official information. The hearing before Special Federal Referee Ferris of Missouri in the government suit to dissolve the great oil combination was begun at New York Tuesday, with Attorney Frank B. Kellogg representing the government and John G. Milburn and others as counsel for the Standard Oil Co. Mr. Kellogg submitted in evidence statistics compiled by the Standard Oil officials, showing that the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey had earned profits in the last seven years aggregating \$490,315,934, and that during the same time dividends had been paid to the amount of \$308,-359,403. These profits came from the plants owned by the parent company, as well as from those of the subsidiaries controlled by it This was the first time in the history of the oil trust that a record of its earnings entire had been made public. Acting Comptroller Fay of the Standard said there were nineteen subsidiary companies, and gave their names. The evidence is being taken for use in the circuit court at St. Louis, where the dissolution suit, under the anti-trust law, is to be prosecuted. Mr. Kellogg, among other things, wanted the company to produce the minutes of the various meetings at which the absorption of smaller companies was arranged, but the counsel for the company was inclined to resist. The examination of Charles M. Pratt, secretary of the trust, brought out the fact that the parent company had ransferred its \$4,000,000 holdings in the Waters-Pierce Oil Co. of Texas to a son-in-law of Vice President Archbold from 1904 to 1907, during the ouster proceedings brought against the sub-sidiary by the state of Texas, and that only \$125,000 in cash was paid for the stocks, the remainder being in the form of a note which was

plained that by this arrangement he held the stocks for the trust merely as a convenience, and when asked if it was not done to avoid the anti-trust laws of Texas he replied, "Not that I know of." Tabulations were also verified showing enormous earnings of subsidiaries among which those of the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana appeared most remarkable. This corporation on a capitalization of \$1,000,000 made profits in 1906 amounting to \$10,516,082, and last year paid to the parent company \$4,495,500. This amounted for at least one year to the remarkable profit of 1,000 per cent.

HERE ARE THE PATRIOTS! The first step in the criminal prosecution of the men responsible for the looting of the Pennsylvania treasury in connection with the construction of the new state capitol building was taken Wednesday, when Attorney General Todd began actions against John H. Sanderson, contractor; Joseph M. Huston, architect; Congressman Cassel, treasurer of the Pennsylvania Construction Co., which supplied some of the metalli furniture; former State Treasurer Mathues, former Auditor General Snyder, Public Grounds Superintendent Shumaker and eight other men charged with having active connection with the capitol construction frauds. The accused men were held in heavy bail for their appearance in court. Sanderson, Huston, Snyder, Mathues, Cassel and Shumaker being required to furnish bonds in the sum of \$60,000 each. Wonder whether any of these prominent, eminently law-abiding cit-izens believe in Socialism. They believe in "dividing up," a habit which is opposed by the Socialists. Only fools and scoundrels be-lieve in the "dividing-up" theory, i. e., the fools believe in and the scoundrels go from theory into practice, as the Philadelphia grafter case will clearly show.

ATTORNEY GENERAL BONAPARTE, in an address before the National Prison Congress held at Chicago University, said: "The habitual criminal is a product of modern civilization. Our ancestors would have hanged him for his first felony, or he would have almost surely have died of the maladies then epidemic in prisons while awaiting trial for his second one. I would not have men hanged for trifling thefts, but I would have modern society cease to nourish and shelter its proved and inveterate enemies." Bonaparte said he had seen no reason to report of his suggestion, made in a magazine article some years ago, that an attempt to commit a capital crime ought to be made itself capital, and that a fourth commission of a major crime should render the offender liable, in discretion of the court, to the death penalty. The first question to be decided, before Hon. Bonaparte could carry out his barbarism plan, would be: Who is a criminal? Mr. Bonaparte is an old-time Baltimore ward politician. For years he was an obscure personage until the political wire-pulling between Baltimore and Washington resulted in provid-ing him with a fat federal job. His moral conceptions are limited by the moral code of the shyster lawyer-politician. Let a hungry child take a crust of bread from a bake shop and he will see a crime; let a railroad corporation (like the immune Chicago & Alton) steal a million dollars and he sees a legitimate business. The attorney general claims to be a distant relative of Louis Bonaparte. He may be a close relative of L. B., for that matter. Louis Bonaparte, while in power, would always protect the wealthy scoundrels and criminals and sanction the hanging of the poor, helpless thief. No doubt these Bonapartes are related to each other. As a rule they do not last long. They climb into power and prominence by unfair means, play their reactionary role and disappear from the scene of public ite leaving more or less unpleasant smell behind.



GARMENT WORKERS WIN BATTLE IN MONTREAL.

The strike which began in the clothing factory of H. Vineberg & Co., Montreal, about the middle of August, and which spread to other clothing manufacturing concerns of that city, has come practically to a glorious end for the garment workers, they having secured about all of their demands.

THE BRITISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS

At its recent annual convention at Bath decided to call a special conference for the express purpose of devising ways and means for the publication of a daily labor press. The Parliamentary Committee was instructed to introduce at the next session of Parliament a bill demanding universal suffrage for men and women.

TO ASSIST THE STRIKING TELEGRAPHERS

There is no material change in the situation in regard to the commercial telegraphers. President Samuel Gompers of the A. F. of L. has issued a call to all the unions in the country to assist the telegraphers to the extent of their ability in their struggle to secure living wages and fair conditions.

ATTEMPTS TO BREAK BOILER MAKERS' STRIKE.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 22.-It was announced from railroad headquarters that 100 more men arrived from the East today to break the boiler makers' strike. Fifty will go to work tomorrow morning at the St. Paul shops of the Omaha road and fifty will be sent to Livingston, Mont., to work in the Northern Pacific shops.

ANOTHER PRINTING HOUSE UNIONIZED.

The Ladies' Home Companion, published by the Crowell Pubo; at Springfield, O. have been fighting th and v

ST. LOUIS LABOR.

VAN CLEAVE HAS FIRED the first gun in his campaign against organized labor by petitioning a United States court in New York to compel the American Federation of Labor to discontinue the publication of its "We Don't Patronize List." What's the matter with Van Cleave's boycotter of organized labor, "American Indus-tries." It is a poor rule that won't work both ways.—International Musician.

THE INEVITABLE RESULT. The Louisville Courier-Journal says: "The 'reason' and the 'logic' against a third term for a president of the United States is simply the fact that, considering the limitation set by this acceptance and sanction, a fourth and a fifth term, and finally life-tenure, would be easier than a third term to an ambitious ruler, who, beginning as a popular favorite, must inevitably end as an actual dictator.'

JOHN CHINAMAN and 500,000 of his countrymen will soon get a constitutional government. So we are informed. The fact of the matter is that China is being industrialized by modern Capitalism, and the capitalists will insist on having something to say in the politics of the country. A good constitutional monarchy with limited suffrage and unlimited military and police power would suit Capitalism in China best at the present stage of the game.

DON OUIXOTE VAN CLEAVE, in full knightly panoply, attended by his redoubtable Squire Sancha Panza Davenport, mounted upon his trusted steed, Rosinante, Manufacturers' Association, has charged full tilt and shivered his lance upon the windmill of the American Federation of Labor. Like Cervante's great prototype, the power, and proceeds on the even tenor of its way.—International Musician.

SOME WEEKS AGO Senator Borah was the lion of the day in the little court room in Boise, Idaho, denouncing Haywood as the breeder of crime and leader of criminals. Today the same Senator Borah is found in the same court room indicted by Uncle Sam on charges of defrauding the government out of titles to large tracts of timber lands in Idaho and other states. How small does Borah look today! And how big a fellow is Haywood! May Borah prove his innocence like Haywood! We are sure he will-if he can.

graphical Union on the eight-hour day for the past two years, have agreed to unionize their plant, and placed a number of union printers to work, and will continue to place them as fast as they can be secured. The Crowell Publishing Co. is one of the largest in the country, and their capitulation is a great victory for the Typographical Union. There are only a few more left, and it is only a question of time till we get them all.

NEW CONCEPTION OF TRADE UNIONISM.

Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 21.-Because the 200 members of the Miners' Union at Heckland, Ind., refuse to return to the treasury \$5 apiece they had appropriated, President Van Horn of the Indiana state organization has revoked the charter of the Heckland union. The miners' finances being low, and the treasury being full previous to the Fourth of July, the men allowed themselves \$5 apiece in order that they might celebrate the day fittingly. The state organization demanded the money be returned, but the local refused, and as a result they are now outlaws.

WANT PUBLIC PRINTER STILLINGS OUSTED.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 24.-The Springfield Federation of Labor, at a meeting last night, passed two strong resolutions. One of them favors government ownership of telegraph lines and urges the pres-ent wire strike as argument. The other denounced Charles A. Stillings, United States public printer, and calls for his dismissal. The resolution says in part : "Whereas, Charles A. Stillings, United States public printer, has violated the eight-hour law, is an advocate of the 'open shop' policy and has been active in promoting same, and as his attitude in this respect is a blow aimed at the cause of trade unionism with the avowed purpose of overthrowing it, thereby humiliating its members.'

STRAUS AND ORGANIZED LABOR.

Secretary Straus of the Department of Commerce and Labor, during his recent visit to Sale Lake City, was feasted by the governor of Utah. Straus could not overcome his craving to make a speech, says the Cleveland Citizen, and what does he do but single out the Western Federation of Miners for a tongue-lashing while wining and dining upon the best that the land affords. While the speech is said to have been a sort of scattered and desultory harangue, nevertheless it showed conclusively that he is simply a capitalistic never fully taken up, the profits of the Waters-Pierce Co. going toward the payment of the note. Mr. Pratt admitted that this trans-action did not appear on the books of the Standard, the accounts be-

ored to protect the western miners and their wives and children from as greedy a band of land pirates as ever cut a throat. Practically every public act of this man Straus has been directed against organized working people, and we do not recall a single instance where he has given labor the slightest advantage. The proper place for Straus is back on the bowery selling collar buttons.

TWO HUNDRED BLACKSMITHS ON STRIKE.

Two hundred blacksmiths' helpers and hammer boys employed at the American Brake Co., Second and Tyler streets, walked out on strike Monday afternoon because of the company's refusal to reinstate Patrick Cronin, a blacksmiths' helper, who had been discharged. The trouble grew out of an effort on the part of C. Rinehart, foreman of the blacksmith shop, to take away the seats which the hammer boys use when operating the large hammers where the inavy forging is done.

forging is done. **BAKERS' INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS ELECTED.** The Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union has just elected their international officers by referendum vote. The result is as follows: International secretary, F. H. Harzbecker; in-ternational treasurer, John Guild; editor of The Bakers' Journal, Joseph Schmidt; delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention, A. A. Myrup and John Weber; international organiz-ers, Rudolph Schirra and Jacob Goldstone. The result of the elec-tion is a fine testimonial for the officers; all are re-elected. CHICAGO IOB PRINTING STRIKE.

CHICAGO JOB PRINTING STRIKE.

At an overflow mass meeting of union pressmen in Chicago a vote was taken in favor of a strike against job printing houses throughout Chicago October 1. This step, it is declared, is but the beginning of a general strike of the craft, involving 20,000 work-men throughout the United States and Canada. On the same date, according to existing arrangements, union bookbinders throughout the United States will also strike. In both instances the demand is for an eight-hour day. At present the pressmen and bookbinders are working on a nine-hour basis.

PITTSBURG MACHINISTS ARE FIRM.

The monthly report issued by the Machinists' Union relative to the conditions in the Pittsburg district, contains the following: "Since the last report four additional concerns have conceded to the demands asked by the machinists of District No. 6, making in all 40 machinery manufacturing concerns that are now paying a 40cent minimum rate in the Pittsburg district, which is quite a creditable record, especially when we take into consideration the conditions as exitsing heretofore. In the struggle which has now been on for 16 weeks we have not lost over 10 men, notwithstanding our members have been constantly harassed by spies in the employ of the Metal Trades Association as well as the state constabulary.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE FOR STRIKING TELEG-RAPHERS.

If the benefit performance for striking telegraphers, to be given at the Olympic Theater Friday afternoon, is not a success, it will not be the fault of managers, musicians, stage workers and others allied with the theatrical business, all of whom are coming forward with aid. In many instances the offers have been unexpected or beyond expectation.

Hundreds of cards of admission to the performance already have been sold. These can be exchanged at the box office of the Olympic for reserved seats.

The curtain will rise for the opening act at 2 p. m., and it is promised the bill will rival that which was given at the same house for the benefit of the San Francisco earthquake sufferers.

WARNER OUSTED FROM FACHINISTS' INT. ASS'N.

George Warner, the "capitalist-machinist" unseated by the In-ternational Machinists's Association in convention in Druid's hall, St. Louis, on the charge that he had not been identified with labor for ten years, was Thursday voted out or Organized Labor bodily. On the motion of Delegate George Marr, who is from the same state as Warner (New York), entered the resolution and it was carried almost unanimously. Marr explained that it was not because Warner was no longer a workingman that he was fired, but because he received money from the Erie railroad for strike breaking. After being voted out, Warner tendered his resignation as delegate to the American Federation of Labor. Most of Thursday was taken up in hearing committee reports. Denver was chosen as the place for the next annual meeting. The convention donated \$100 to the striking telegraphers

MURDERER ACQUITTED IN-COLORADO!

We read in the Western Miners' Magazine: The members of the Western Federation of Miners, especially those who sat in the last convention as delegates, will remember that the reports of Organizers M. E. White and James Paretto, working in southern Colorado, made reference to the murder of Organizer Obrenski by Juan Espinosa in a saloon brawl at Rugby last May. Well, Espinosa was placed on trial last week in Trinidad on the charge of murder, and although several witnesses swore directly that they saw Espinosa fire the fatal shot, the jury returned a verdict of acquittal after an hour's deliberation. Newspaper accounts tell us that Espinosa, in jail awaiting trial on the murder charge, was given every attention and used as a trusty about the place. In other words, he was treated like Harry Orchard in the Idaho penitentiary. This may account, in part, for the acquittal of the murderer. EIGHT HOUR TELEGRAPHERS' LAW DECLARED UN-

CONSTITUTIONAL. fferson City Mo the decision of Judge Sept 22 ----wing

out in the open and attacks the whole organization that has endeav- tional. The figures indicate that there was a fair expression of the membership. Speaking editorially of the result of the vote, the Brick-layer and Mason, official paper of the organization, says: "As the tables giving the vote on the question of affiliation with the A. F. of L. will show, the measure has again been defeated, and in a most decisive manner. While the vote by unions shows a very large ma-jority against the proposition, still, had the popular vote governed as formerly, there would not be such a large percentage against the question. Scores of the unions were very evenly divided, but just a sufficient majority opposed the question to cast the full vote of the union against it. Also many of the larger unions voted unanimously in favor of it, and, as we have said, had the vote been a popular one, this would have changed matters very materially. However, the vote was ordered taken by unions, and consequently those of us who advocated affiliation at this time will accept the decision of the organization graciously, trusting to time and conditions to prove the wisdom of our present state of isolation. It is just opportune, however, to call to the attention of our members that while we were voting upon the question of closer affiliation the 25 national organizations of employers were meeting in New York for the pur-pose of forming a federation for mutual protection and for avowed warfare upon Organized Labor generally.

ST. LOUIS LABOR.

INTERNATIONAL BROOM MAKERS' CONVENTION.

What amounts to a general upturning happened at the annual meeting of the International Broom and Whisk Makers' convention, - last week. No halfway measures which was held in were adopted, but the theory that a new broom sweeps clean was put into practice with a vengeance. In the first place, almost a clean sweep of the officers was made. For president, Martin A. Manthey, of Detroit, was selected. He succeeds J. H. Hoffman, of Lockport, N. Y. The office of the secretary-treasurer was moved from Amsterdam, N. Y., to Chicago; Ill., and it was decided to hold conventions biennially hereafter, instead of annually. For the time being, the initiative and referendum system has been done away wich, and it will not be restored until the union gets on a firm basis again. The dues were increased in order to maintain a defense fund. The next convention will be held at Milwaukee, Wis. The complete list of officers elected is as follows: President, Martin A. Manthey, Detroit; first vice president, C. McConnell, Wichita Falls, Texas; sec-ond vice president, Walter Rollo, Hamilton, Ont.; fourth vice pres-ident, H. M. Tarr, Philadelphia, Pa.; fifth vice-president, W. M. Smith, San Francisco, Cal.; secretary- treasurer, T. Dolan, Chicago, Ill.; delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention for two years, Walter Rollo, Hamilton, Ont.

STILLINGS THE PUBLIC OPEN SHOP PRINTER.

The retention of Charles A. Stillings in the office of public printer is a standing insult to a craft that is composed of men and women of intelligence, experience and influence-the printers, bookbinders and pressmen-from whose ranks have been graduated statesmen, journalists, philosophers and jurists. And it may be added in passing that the typos, bookbinders and pressmen of this broad land are generally found in the thick of the fray, and generally on the winning side, too. The action of the present public printer in endeavoring to lower the standard of the craftsmen employed in his temporary domain-the government printing office-by designating them as "hands," and doing other things to their discredit in his many and varied general orders, have been noted by the craftsmen and at the proper time there will be a reckoning. His treatment of the intelligent employes of his "works" has been disseminated broadcast over this land, and oh, what a summing up there will be. The fact that Stillings was indorsed for his position as public printer principally by the members of the National Typothetae, who were the almost sworn enemies of the typos, bookbinders and pressmen, is well known, and has also been noted, and it may be added that the presidential election is less than two years off and the public print shop and its director general will in the meantime be kept very much in the limelight so that the people may know.-Washington Trades Unionist.

STRIKING OPERATORS AND PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 23 .- President Roosevelt was greatly annoyed over the publicity which the visit of Daniel B. Russell and Percy Thomas, as representatives of the striking telegraph operators to Sagamore Hill on Wednesday, had attained. When the president invited them down, it is said he insisted that they should keep the visit an absolute secret. They carried out the program while here, but when they returned to New York they indiscreetly talked, and the whole story came out, with the result that the president found himself in an embarrassing position. It is said that he told both Russell and Thomas that he was willing to help their cause, but that he did not desire to complicate matters by having the officers of the telegraph companies think that he had slighted them by inviting only the representatives of the strikers to Sagamore Hill. Now that the story of the visit had come out, the president was said to be anxious to explain matters to the officers of the telegraph companies. and the early visit of some of them to Oyster Bay was consequently looked for.

CIRCULATION NOTES.

COMRADE HAUSERMANN brings in a new subscriber for Labor every week. Did you get one last week, comrade? If every reader of this would get a new subscriber each week we would carry St. Louis for Socialism in 1908.

MR. VAN CLEAVE is having trouble with his men, as usual

A GOOD CHANCE TO LEARN ENGLISH.

Comrades of St. Louis! Some of you may be acquainted with German-speaking Socialists and friends who are anxious to learn the English language and take lessons either at home or at the residence of the teacher. Comrade Mrs. Sherlie Woodman, an experienced school teacher of many years' practice, gives English les-sons at any hour during weekdays and Sundays. Compensation rea-sonable. Write immediately or call. Address Mrs. Sherlie Woodman, 2106 Lafayette Ave.



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Bradley at Harrisonville yesterday, in which he declared the teleg- raphers' eight-hour law unconstitutional, Edward McGarry, Charles W. Fear and Elmer Johnson, a committee from the State Federation of Labor, which has just closed a convention at Sedalia, called on
Acting Governor McKinley and urged him to take additional action to bring about an enforcement of the law. Gov. McKinley suggested to the men that in cases where the law is being violated the matter
should be by them called to the attention of the prosecuting attorney, and if that official refuses or declines to act, the derelict officials' law should be applied to him. The gentlemen will remain over and
have a conference with Attorney General Hadley, who was not in the city, and will also call on Gov. McKinley again, when some plan of action may be devised.

BRICKLAYERS AGAIN DECIDE AGAINST AFFILIATION WITH A. F. OF L.

The strong campaign made by the executive officers of the Brick layers' Union favoring affiliation with the American Federation of Labor has come to naught. By an overwhelming majority the proposition was rejected. This is the third time that the matter of affiliation has been proposed. That it was rejected was not in accordance with the views of the men at tht head of the international. For many months the editor of the official journal has carried on a campaign of education, but the result of the vote would indicate that the membership either did not read, or if they did, that they refused to accept the advice. The result of the referendum vote was as follows:

Number	of unic	ons to	which	subm	itted.	 			979
Number	unions	voting.				 			750
Number	unions .	favoring	£						264
Number	unions	agains				 			485
Tie									44

Total count				 			2.348
Against affiliation						0.00	1.407
For affiliation	 	•	- Colling Co	 			851

The total count may appear misleading in the smallness of the vote, but this is due to the system of enumeration. All unions were recorded with three votes on a membership of 250 and one additional vote for each 150 members. So the total count does not record the actual number of ballots cast by the membership, but the result as enumerated under the system of balloting employed by the interna-

and Comrade Volkert is getting subscribers in the Stove Mounters Union, and readers of Labor can't be fooled by Mr. Van Cleave and so it goes on. The more trouble Van Cleave has the more he gets.

A DOZEN PAPERHANGERS subscribe for St. Louis Labor. They don't understand why the price of living should go up when the trusts are being "busted" every day. They will find the answer to this connundrum in our Socialist press.

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can be secured by any comrade. Just try it! Don't forget about it. To increase the circulation of our press means to strengthen our party and to help the general labor movement.

Socialist Party of St. Louis

secutive Committee meets every second and fourth Monday evening at : o'clock, at 324 Chestnut street. Otto Kaemmerer, Secretary

	(Ward Club. Place and Time of Meeting. Secretary
	First-4444 Penrose st., second and fourtk WednesdayPaul Schur
	Second-3033 N. Broadway, first and third Wednesday
	second-sous N. Broadway, first and third wednesday
	Fifth-(Unorganized; meet with the Sixth.)
3	Sixth-S. E. cor. 13th and Chouteau ave., 1-3 Sunday, 10 a. m E. L. McCormic
	Seventh-1504 S. Seventh st., first Wednesday Frank Heu
	Eighth-2215 S. 10th st., (second) Thursday G. Bolfit
2	Ninth-2875 S. Seventh st., every Tuesday
	Tenth-Southwest Turner Hall, 1st and 3d ThursdayF. F. Brink
	There bound west further find, ist and out individualy
6	Eleventh-7801 S. Broadway, third Saturday Rud Stentzl
3	Twelfth-2623 Lemp ave., first and third MondayDr. Emil Sime
ŝ	Thirteenth-Geir's Hall, Mississippi and Chouteau, 1st & 3d Wed. W. H. Worms
	Fourteenth-(Unorganized; meet with the Fifteenth.)
	Fifteenth-1816 Franklin ave., first and third Friday Jul. Ro
0h	Sixteenth-1146 N. Nineteenth st., first and third ThursdayJ. S. Sieme
2	Seventeenth-S. E. Cor. 22d & Madison st., 1st and 3d Friday W. W. Bak
2	Eighteenth-2108 N. 14th st., second Tuesday. Wm. E. Kindorf, 1946 Herbert S.
8	Nineteenth-North St. Loui sTurner Hall, 2d and 4th Friday F. W. Groetel
ŝ	Twentleth-2701 Franklin ave., 2nd and 4th Tuesday Frank Mittendo
55	Twenter Flast (Flank in ave., 2nd and the ruesday Frank Mittendo
18	Twenty-First-(Unorganized: meet with Twentleth.)
H	Twenty-Second-2651 Washington ave., 2d and 4th Friday
	Twenty-Third-(Unorganized; meet with Thirteenth.)
	Twenty-Fourth-3139A Morganford road, 1st Friday Otto Me
R	Twenty-Fifth-Chouteau and Boyle aves. 4th Thursday David Alla
	Twenty-Sixth-3948 Easton ave. (Turner Hall), 1st Friday Max Duerhamm
	Twenty-Seventh (North Br.)-2318 Gilmore ave., 1st and 3d Thursdays Hy Gord
3	Twenty-Seventh (South Br.)-5524 Easton ave., 1st % 3d WednesdayGeo. Whi
	Twenty-Eighth-\$15 N. Kingshighway, third Tuesday Louis D. Goodma
13	Woman's Socialist Club-2741 Dickson et. 2d and 4th Thursdays, Mary IL Deuro

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The Working Women's Movement in Germany By J. B. ASKEW.

Although the average newspaper reader has watched with more or less attention the spiirited and picturesque campaign of the "suffragettes" in Great Britain, and has noted with interest the victory for woman suffrage in Finland in 1906, he has probably little idea of the general growth of this movement throughout the world. The salient facts of the movement are set forth in The North American Review for September by Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, who is widely known as a historian and advocate of the cause. The storm center of the movement at the present moment says Mrs. Harper, is Great of the movement at the present moment, says Mrs. Harper, is Great Britain; its most conspicuous triumph has been in Finland, where nineteen women have seats in the National Parliament; and in the United States the conditions it has to overcome "are harder and more complicated than in any other country." The two most important events marking this question as a world movement, we are told, were the meetings of the International Council of Women in 1904 and the International Woman Suffrage Alliance in Copenhagen in 1906. The International Council of Women, which "comprises seven or eight millions of the leading women in the various countries," has declared for strenuous efforts "to enable the women to obtain the power of voting in all countries where a representative govern-ment exists." In fourteen countries the movement is organized and aggressive, and an international paper has been established for purposes of encouragement and propaganda. In New Zealand women have had the full franchise on exactly the same terms as men since have had the full franchise on exactly the same terms as men since 1893. In Australia since 1901 they have had the full Federal suffrage and the right to sit in the National Parliament. Turning to Europe, Mrs. Harper points to the curious anomaly that in its two republics —France and Switzerland—"the cause of woman suffrage is more backward than in almost any of the other countries." In France, however, "the Catholics, who have always stood inflexibly against giving political rights to women, are now saying that, if women had possessed a vote, they would not have shown the indifference to the interests of the church that men have, and Parliament would not have been able to bring about the separation of church and state." In the Netherlands the movement "is well organized and advanced," and in Denmark it was greatly stimulated by the convention of the International Suffrage Alliance in Copenhagen a year ago. But in actual results Denmark "is far behind the other Scandinavian countries, behind even its own colony of Iceland.' In Germany a leading Catholic paper has recently declared that the laws of the church do not forbid the enfranchisement of women, and that social and economic development makes it desirable, and the strong Socialist party in that country has formally espoused the cause. In Russia "the desire for a voice in the government is strong among all classes of women, but especially among the peasants." Says Mrs. Harper:

"Nothing could be more touching than the petition sent to the Douma by the peasant women of the three villages of Tver, begging that they should have the same rights as the men. 'Till now,' they said, 'even though we were beaten sometimes, still we decided various matters together. . . . Have pity on us in the name of God! We had formerly the same rulers as our husbands; now our husbands are going to write the laws for us.'

In Norway, we are told, women have achieved the parliamentary franchise, under an income qualification. In Sweden only the municipal franchise has been granted, but Mrs. Harper thinks that there is every probability that the Swedish women will not for long remain behind those of Norway in any matter of political rights. The situation in Great Britain is familiar. According to Mrs. Harper, it is a matter of general opinion that the claim of the "suffragettes" will be granted within a few years. In Japan the cause has been embraced by women of the upper classes, and in India it has enthusiastic advocates among the cultured Parsee women. Even in Persia, we are told, the educated women are asking for a vore for members of the recently established Representative Assembly. Says Mrs. Harper: "In all the evolution and revolution which are taking place in various parts of the world at the opening of the twentieth century, there is no more significant feature than this almost universal movement on the part of women for a voice, and a share in the government under which they live.'

Of the progress made in other parts of the British Empire besides Great Britain we read:

"In the Isle of Man, widows and spinsters, since 1881, have voted for all officials, including members of the House of Keys, or Parliament. In the recent organization of the government of South Africa, there was considerable effort to secure representation for women, the new Premier, General Botha, strongly urging it. The Parliament of Great Britain would not allow it because of the great advantage it would give to the Boers, as there are comparatively few Englishwomen in South Africa. The only concession made was to give the municipal franchise to the women of Natal.

"In all of the nine provinces of Canada widows and spinsters have had for years either school or municipal suffrage, or both, and in the northwest provinces all women have both on the same terms as men. The agitation for the full franchise has had able supports, but has not been very strong or well organized until in recent years. Last year various suffrage advocates formed a deputation to wait upon the new Premier and ask his influence for a parliamentary franchise bill. They were supported by the Speaker of the House, the Mayor of Toronto, the chancellor of the university, and other prominent men. The Premier assured them that they were asking only for what was their right, but that their position had been assigned by the Infinite and it was not for a statesman to try to change that plan. The National Council of Women, the strongest organization in Canada, has just created a standing committee on political equality, which will co-operate with the Suffrage Association. If Great Britain should-give the full franchise to women, its Canadian colony could not consistently refuse it, especially with those of Australia and New Zealand in full possession of this right."

ARE YOU IN FAVOR of building up a strong Socialist Party movement in St. Louis? If so, subscribe to our local Socialist press; Are you in favor of a strong trade union movement? If so, increase the circulation of St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung.

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You Socialists Just Can't Win!

You haven't got the organization to win, and that's a fact. When you sap the resources of the enemy by making Socialists and party members of working men who now support capitalism you will have some chance.

Dreamers, rightly named, are those who give no thought to organization, and imagine the enemy will fall before their individual knowledge and effort.

The Socialist Party started the last Presidential campaign with 15,975 members, made some noise, and had 409,230 Socialist votes counted.

The party membership **now** numbers about 30,000; it can be made 40,000 before the end of the year. If the vote in the next campaign is proportioned, as previously, to the membership, America will take her rightful place in the international procession and STAND A MILLION STRONG.

will take her rightful place in the international procession and STAND A MILLION STRONG. Are you a member? If not, then do something worth while, join the party and have the President of the United States talking about you in his next speech. Here is an application blank. Below you will find your State Secretary. Do it now; today.

Application for Membership in the SOCIALIST PARTY.

I, the undersigned, recognizing the class struggle between the capitalist class and the working class, and the necessity of the working class constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposite to all parties formed by the propertied classes, hereby declare that I have severed my relations with all other parties; that I endorse the platform and constitution of the SOCIALIST PARTY, and hereby apply for admission to membership in said party.

Name in full.....

City or P. O.....State....

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Washington
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West Virginia Geo. B. Kine
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Wyoming

Speaking of Presidents, gather in the members, and we com-

ceaching into servile submission to its own interests.

Out political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all liberty and opportunity depend. The promise of economic independence to each man was one of the faiths in which our institutions were founded. But under the guise of defending private property, capitalism is using our political institutions to make it impossible for the vast majority of human beings to ever become possessors of private property in the means of life.

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of essential private property. Its development is through the legalized confiscation of all that tb^{-} labor of the working class produces, above its subsistence-wage. The p^{-} ate ownership of the means of employment grounds society in an economic slavery which renders intellectual and political tyranny inevitable.

Socialism comes so to organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his iberty of being, thought and action depend. It comes to rescue the people trom the fast increasing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

11.

As an American Socialist Party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of international Socialism, as embodied in the united thought and action of the Socialists of all nations. In the industrial development already accomplished, the interests of the world's workers are separated by no national boundaries. The condition of the most exploited and oppressed workers, in the most remote places of the earth, inevitably tends to drag down all the workers of the world to the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make labor's lowest condition the measure or rule of its universal condition. Industry and finance are no longer national, but international, in both organization and results. The chief significance of national boundaries, and of the so-called patriotisms which these give to capitalism to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to throw them against each other in the struggles of contending capitalists interests for the control of the yet unexploited markets of the world, or the remaining sources of profit.

The Socialist movement therefore is a world movement. It knows of no conflicts of interest between the workers of one nation and the workers of another. It stands for the freedom of the workers of all nations; and, in so standing, it makes for the full freedom of all humanity.

III. The Socialist movement owes its birth and growth to that economic development or world-process which is rapidly separating a working or producing class from a possessing or capi-alist class. The class that produces nothing possesses labor's fruits, and the opportunities and enjoyments these fruits afford, while the class that does the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty, and physical and intellectual misery as its portion.

The fact that these two classes have not yet become fully conscious of their distinction from each other, the fact that the lines of division and interest may not yet be clearly drawn, does not change the fact of the class conflict.

This class struggle is due to the private ownerhip of the means of employment, or the tools of production. Wherever and whenever man owned his own land and tools, and by them produced only the things which he used, economic independence was possible. But production, or the making of goods, has long since ceased to be individual. The labors of scores, or even thousands, enters into almost every article produced. Production is now social or collective. Practically everything made is made or done by many men-sometimes separated by seas or continents—working together for the same end. But this co-operation in production is not for the direct use of the things made by the workers who make them, but for the profit of the owners of the tools and means of production; and to this is due the present division of society into two distinct classes; and from it has sprung all the miseries, inharmonies and contradictions of our civilization.

Between these two classes there can be no possible compromise or identity of interests, any more than there can be peace in the midst of war, or light in the midst of darkness. A society based upon this class division carries in itself the seeds of its own destruction. Such a society is founded in fundamental injustice. There can be no possible basis for social peace, for individual freedom, for mental and moral harmony, except in the conscious and complete triumph of the working class as the only class that has the right er power to be.

IV.

The Socialist program is not a theory imposed up society for its acceptance or rejection. It is but the interpretation of what is, sooner or later, inevitable. Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction. It is no longer competent to organize or administer the work of the world, or even to preserve itself. The captains of industry are appalled at their own inability to control or direct the rapidly socializing forces of industry. The so-called trust is but a sign and form of the developing socialization of the world's work. The universal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal capitalist determination to break down the unity of labor in the trades unions, the widespread apprehensions of impending change, reveal that the institutions of capitalist society are passing under the power of inhering forces that will soon destroy them.

Into the midst of the strain and crisis of civilization, the Socialist movement comes as the only saving or conservative force. If the world is to be saved from chaos, from universal disorder and misery, it must be by the union of the workers of all nations in the Socialist movement. The Socialist Party comes with the only proposition or programme for intelligently and deliberately organizing the nation for the common good of all its citizens. It is the first time that the mind of man has ever been directed toward the conscious organization of society.

Socialism means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall by the people in common be owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall belong to their creators and users; that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be wrokers together, and that opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

V.

ST. LOUIS LABOR.

To present adequately the status of the question in the United States, says Mrs. Harper, would require a separate article. Ours, she asserts, is the only country where "women have been left to fight this battle alone, with no moral, financial or political support from men." To quote further:

"The conditions for securing it are harder and more complicated here than in any other country, for in all others it is only neces sary to win over a majority of the members of the Parliament. In the United States there are forty-five parliaments to be reckoned with, and that is only the beginning, for, when a majority of their members have been enlisted, they can only submit the question to the ecletors. It encounters then such a conglomerate mass of voters as exists nowhere else on the face of the earth, and it is doubtful if under similar conditions women could get the franchise in any country on the globe. Principally for this reason they have not succeeded here, though they have worked longer and harder than those of any other nation-almost than of all others combined. Nevertheless, four states have fully enfranchised women; there is unquestionably a large favorable increase of public sentiment among both men and women, and it would be quite possible to demonstrate that there are substantial grounds for encouragement and expectation of an ultimate general victory. It does not, however, tend to stimulate an American woman's national pride to reflect that this may be the last of civilized countries to grant to women a voice in their own government."

DEMONSTRATION FOR UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

The Socialists and Labor unions in Budapest, Hungary, are making arrangements for a big street demonstration for universal suffrage on Thursday, Oct. 10. In fact, this will mean a one-day general strike. Similar demonstrations will be held in other cities of Hungary.

rades will elect one of our very own. Every new party member brings nearer the day of deliverance.

The tools required for the job are a Red Card for yourself and a membership application blank for your friend and fellow worker Easy, isn't it? Well, that's the way to win.

> J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary, 269 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Principles of Socialism

The Principles of Our Movement as Set Forth in the National Platform Adopted at Chicago, May 8, 1904.

Wa, the Socialist Party, in convention assembled, make our appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born; as the only political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democratizing of the whole of socialty.

To this idea of liberty the Republican and Democratic Parties are equally false. They alike struggle for power to maintain and profit by an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further enslavement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of rooting out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agencies of great propertied interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges of our courts. They have come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer forsign and weaker peoples, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to bry. They are gradually so invading and restricting the right of suffrage as to take unaware the right of the worker to vote or voice in public affairs. By enacting new and misinterpreting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak or think for himself or for the common good.

By controlling all the sources of social revenue, the possessing class is able to silence what might be the voice of protest against the passing of libsrty and the coming of tyranny. It completely controls the university and ublic school, the pulpit and the press, the arts and literatures. By making these economically dependent upon itself, it has brought all the forms of public.

To the end that the workers may selze every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of government, and thereby the sooner establish the co-operative commonwealth, the Socialist Party pledges itself to watch and work in both the economic and the political struggle for each successive immediate interest of the working class; for shortened days of labor and increases of wages: for the insurance of the workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for pensions for aged and exhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and exchange; for the graduated taxation of incomes, inheritances, and of franchise and land values, the proceeds to be applied to public employment and bettering the conditions of the workers' children, for the equal suffrage of men and women; for the prevention of the use of the military against labor in the settlement of strikes; for the free administration of justice; for popular government, including initiative, referendum, proportional representation, and the recall of officers by their constituents; and for every gain of advantage for the workers that may be wrested finm the capitalist system, and that may relieve the suffering, and strengthen the hands of labor. We lay upon every man elected to any executive or legislative office the first duty of striving to procure whatever is for the workers' most immediate interest, and for whatever will lessen the economic and political powers of the capitalist and increase the like powers of the worker.

But, in so doing, we are using these remedial measures as means to the one great end of the co-operative commonwealth. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry, and thus come into their rightful inheritance.

To this end, we pledge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to use all political power, as fast as it shall be entrusted to us by our fellow workers, both for their immediate interests and for their ultimate and complete emancipation. To this end we appeal to all the workers of Americaand to all who will lend their lives to the service of the workers in their struggle to gain their own, and to all who will nobly and disinterestedly give their days and energies unto the workers' cause, to cast in their let and faith with the Socialist Party. (And we appeal only to what we, and the men and women whom we represent, are ready to give and have given.) Our appeal for the trust and suffrages of our fellow workers is at once an appeal for their common good and freedom, and for the freedom and blossoming of our common humanity. In pledging ourselves, and those we represent, to be faithful to the appeal which we make, we believe that we are but preparing the soil of the economic freedom from which will spring the freedom of the whole man.

ST. LOUIS LABOR.



COMRADE SHIRLEY adds several more street car men to the list.

SOCIALISM IN TEXAS.

At Mangum, Tex., Guy E. Miller and Laura B. Payne debated the question of Socialism on Sept. 13 and 14 with a judge of the District Court. The result: 30 applications for membership filed with the local.

A POWERFUL SOCIALIST ORGAN.

The Berlin Vorwaerts, the German Socialist organ, has now a daily ciruclation of 150,000. During the last twelve months the Vorwaerts cleared a net profit of 170,682 marks (about \$42,000), which sum was turned over into the party treasury

ALGERNON LEE'S LATEST VCITORY.

Comrade Algernon Lee, editor of The Worker, who returned from the Stuttgart International Socialist Congress two weeks ago won a glorious victory on the battlefield of human love. He married Comrade Dr. Matilda Sinai. Our sincere congratulations!

WILL GIVE A JOINT DANCE.

The Sixth, Eighth, Tenth and Thirteenth Ward Clubs, whose proposed picnic at Barthold's Grove had to be called off on account of the "unsettled county conditions," will give a joint dance at Con-cordia Club Hall on Chouteau avenue Saturday evening, Oct. 19.

SOCIALIST SINGERS' FESTIVAL.

The Socialist Singing Society, "Herwegh Saengerbund," gave a successful picnic at Peter's Grove last Sunday. Many members of the other Socialist singing societies, Vorwaerts and Freiheit, and of the Staunton, Ill., Socialist Singing Society attended the festival. ANNIVERSARY OF THE ST. LOUIS COSSACK OUTRAGE.

Last Wednesday evening, Sept. 25, the St. Louis comrades held an open air meeting on Twelfth and Olive streets, it being the second anniversary of the Cossack outrage ordered by Mayor Wells two years ago. Comrades Pope, Brandt and Hoehn were the speakers at last Wednesday evening's meeting.

A MUNICIPAL RAILWAY.

The London Labor Leader reports: Bradford leads the way in municipal railway enterprise. On Wednesday the Lord Mayor opened the new Nidd Valley Light Railway from Pateley Bridge to Lofthouse. The line has been laid by the Bradford Corporation, which now holds the distinction of being the first and only municipal authority in Great Britain to own a railway for regular passenger traffic.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Socialism seems to be doing things in Texas. The Waco Tribune recently advised its readers to go and hear a Socialist lecturer for the sake of fair play and because the country is "drifting toward the socialistic basis." In commenting on this, the Dallas Morning News expresses the conviction that the Populists of Texas have gone over to Socialism. To quote directly concerning the Populists: "The most of them have progressed to Socialism and the most of the Democrats are progressing towards Populism."

RUSSIAN RADICALS WIN.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 23 .- First returns received today from the election for the third Douma indicate a sweeping victory for the Radicals. It is expected that the complete results will show that the Radicals will have a controlling power and there is every indication that the new Douma will be even more irreconcilable to the government than the last. A hard struggle is predicted between the Czar's advisers and the Radicals if the government tries to force the issue. Many Radicals entitled to vote were afraid to cast their ballots

THE SEVENTH SCANDINAVIAN SOCIALIST CONGRESS

Was held in Christiania, Norway, two weeks ago, with about 400 delegates in attendance. Norway has 167, representing 20,000 Social-Democrats and 39,00 trade unionists; Sweden sent 127, representing 160,000 Socialists and 158,000 trade unionists. There were 86 delegates from Denmark and six delegates from Finland, representing 11,000 organized workers. M. Camille Huysmans, the genial secretary of the International Bureau, was present. On the opening day M. Hjalmar Branting, a member of the Swedish Rigsdag, delivered an eloquent speech on the hope of International Socialism.

FULL SOCIALIST TICKET NOMINATED.

The Socialists of Dayton, O., nominated a full party ticket, with Emanuel J. Miller for Mayor. In the Sixth ward Comrade George Webber was nominated and the comrades expect to elect him. Last Tuesday Comrade Strickland of Indiana held a successful meeting in Dayton. During the campaign Carl Thompson, Socialist member of the Wisconsin legislature, and Henry Lawrence Call of Boston member of the Association for the Advancement of Science, will address meetings in Dayton and assist the local organization. They hope to have Strickland in Dayton for a week or more to conduct noonday meetings at the large factories.

AT LEAST ONE SOCIALIST WILL BE THERE.

Socialism will again be represented among th edelegates to the annual convention of the League of American Municipalities. This year it is Social-Democratic Alderman E. T. Melms of Milwaukee

law is supposed to grant all accused persons, and refusing him bail in any amount. In this same way the union-hating owners of Colorado destroyed the health of Charlel Moyer by keeping him for weary months in Colorado bull-pens on trumped-up charges for which he was never tried, says the Appeal to Reason. The gang know that they can never convict Pettibone in a fair trial, but it

would serve their purpose almost as well to let the worry of confinement and an unsanitary jail do the work that they would rather have the hangman do were it possible. The patience of Pettibone's

CARL THOMPSON IN OMAHA.

In an address delivered in Omaha, Neb., Comrade Carl Thomp-son of Milwaukee said: "What can the Socalists do now?" is often asked. We can lead the thought of the world-if you'll give us a chance to do it. In the Wisconsin Legislature the speaker asked each to tell what committee he would like to be on and his qualifications for it. If we had any fitness the state of Wisconsin was glad to get it. The hearts of the world are bleeding and breaking for help and they turn us down only because we do not give the solution. Comrades, we ought to lead in America ! We have not the difficulties that other countries have to meet. Thompson was told in the Legislature, "If you would not call for a roll call some of us would vote with you. Some of the big business men furnished the money to elect me and called me on the carpet." Thompson answered, "I want to call that old rotten Republican party to account. In all my life I have never found a movement that kept so close to the common

people as does the Socialist party of Milwaukee." MASSACHUSETTS STATE CONVENTION.

The Socialist Party of Massachusetts held its convention in Boston with 59 delegates present. F. N. Wiley of Boston was chairman, Squire E. Putney secretary and Theo. W. Curtis assistant secretary. The committee on platform and resolutions was Thomas C. Brophy of Boston, Caleb F. Howard of Quincy, Henry L. Call Boston, R. E. Anderson of Fitchburg and Malcolm McDonald of Somerville. The platform is a brief and clear statement of So cialism and the Socialist Party position, including immediate measures for the interest of the working class. The ticket nominated is Governor, John W. Brown of Worcester; Lieutenant-Governor, Robert Lawrence of Clinton; Secretary of State, John Hall, Jr., of Chicopee; Treasurer and Receiver General, Charles C. Hitchcock of Ware; Auditor, George G. Hall of Boston; Attorney General, John Mc. Carthy of Brockton. Comrade Burke of Brockton stated that the Socialists of that city had a good chance to elect a senator and later a mayor. Burke of Brockton, Miles of Lynn, Fenno of Worcester, Moore of Newton, Lally of Salem, Richards of Quincy and Tehan of Whitman were added as members-at-large to the state committee

POVERTY, INTEMPERANCE AND SOCIALISM DISCUSSED AT SOCIALIST CONGRESS.

Capitalist papers published the following cablegram about the annual German Socialist Congress: Essen, Sept. 20 .- There was a long discussion in the Socialist Congress today on the drink question, especially the effect of the present conditions of employment in causing drunkenness. It was the first time that the subject has come up at a national congress in Europe. Herr Wurm, formerly a member of the Reichstag, moved the principal resolution, the gist of which was that the dangers of alcoholism for workers had grown commensurately with capitalistic production. The kernel of Herr Wurm's long speech in support of his resolution was the contention that drunkenness was the offspring of long hours, low wages and unhealthy dwellings. Indulgence in liquor was forced on workers through economic and social deterioration resulting from those conditions. He severely attacked John Burns, the English labor leader, whom he accused of declaring that shortened hours and higher wages went hand in hand with the increase in drunkenness. He also condemned the Krupps, who, he said, supplied free spirits to their workmen as long as it was believed that alcohol heightened the latter's faculties. Another delegate joined in the denunciation of the Krupps, declaring that their men, even their furnacemen, were not provided with drinking water, and were obliged to quench their thirst at cooling troughs or go to the beer houses, which the firm had built at all the entrances and exits of their works. He contrasted the Krupp family's magnificent villa, Huegel, with the cabins of their many employes, 40 per cent of whom lived in two-room dwell-ings, and often slept four and even six in the same bed.

POOR FATHER PENN!

Again Philadelphia forges to the front! exclaims The Public. Occupying a unique position, in a class of her own creating, the notoriousyl corrupt and contented municipality turns away 5,000 children from its schoolhouse doors and places 15,000 more on half time. These figures include only the children applying for an education. What would the figure have been if all of the children who are at present violating the compulsory education law were brought within the fold? Unexpected? No, the rush has become a yearly event in the quaint old Quaker City. Lacking a few elements of detail, the editors might set up the story every August for publication the following September.

And those unlucky children who secure places in the schools? "Hard is the hand of fate, and biting is its blow." In his report to the Board of Education last June, the new Superintendent of Schools. Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh said: "It is a fact that the children are sitting on broken benches, that they are sitting on boards in the aisles between benches, that they are sitting on boxes, that they are siting on window sills, and that in some cases they are actually sitting on the floor, in the schools of Philadelphia. All of these conditions I have personally, and with great distress to myself, been obliged in the last four months to witness. We are prepared within a fortnight at any time to lay before you a list of schools which have furniture that any fair-minded individual would pronounce unfit for the use of the children. Speaking well within the facts, it is safe to say that there are at least 25,000 such desks in the schools of Philadelphia." And this is a city with a population of a million and a half-the greatest manufacturng center in the world! But look ye, merry men all, there is no lack of money in this good city. It is but two months since the City Fathers of their own free will and purpose gave \$50,000 (public money) to entertain the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and then added \$10,000 to make merry with the Patriotic Order of the Sons of America. Sixty thousand dollars! It would have replaced every soap box and window sill, and well worn patch of floor, with a modern school bench. But the City Fathers are wary. No such extravagance as school benches wil be charged to their account while lemon boxes and candy pails are to be had. No, no; nought but plaster of Paris and gilt and tinsel and parade will suffice, for when was a man such an ass as to eat corn bread and molasses in the presence of roasting turkey and champagne? O Father, Father Penn, couldst thou but see thy child!

kept him in confinement ever since, denying him the trial which the Miller's decision was sustained. Delegate Hofher moved that, inasmuch as the New Orleans application for a new brewery workers' charter was referred to the Norfolk convention by the General Executive Board, the communication from the New Orleans central body be filed. The motion was carried.



od as Money and Skill can make it. We are the Only Large Inde

who will be among the delegates to the meeting at Norfolk, Va Last year, at Chicago, it was Alderman Emil Seidel, also of Milwaukee. The why of this is that since the Socialists have invaded the Milwaukee Board of Aldermen they have instilled the fair-play idea of proprortional representation into the council's deliberations, and this year, as last, the president made up the committee of delegates of one man from each of the three parties.

A SERIOUS WARNING.

'A Warning." Under this heading the Chicago Daily Socialist publishes the following: "Here is a plain, straightforward fact. With a surplus of bills due the paper of nearly a thousand dollars in ex-cess of those owed, the Daily Socialist will be obliged to suspend publication temporarily unless fully one thousand dollars' additional income is received during the next five days. If such a suspension is brought about those in charge of the paper must not be blamed for not having given sufficient warning. We have always told the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth about the situation. With the narrow margin of working capital, every crisis is a real crisis, and may be a final crisis. What do the owners and friends of the paper want us to do?

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH GERMER?

Last week we read in the local daily papers the following writeup concerning an alleged escapade of our well-known Mount Olive comrade, Germer : Adolph F. Germer of No. 1718 Gross avenue, East St. Louis departed for Indianapolis, where he will marry Miss Mabel La Rue of that city on Sunday. Mr. Germer is the business agent of the Miners' Union of the Belleville district. Two years ago, while a delegate to a miners' meeting in Indianapolis, Germer called at a newspaper office to inquire about the publication of .some of the proceedings of the meeting. There he met Miss La Rue, a private sec retary to the editor. Friendship followed the acquaintance, and within the last few months Germer has found it convenient to make frequent trips to Indianapolis. The announcement of his approaching wedding was made to his friends just before he left. He probably will return with his bride in a couple of weeks. They will live in East St. Louis,

ABOUT PETTIBONE'S ILLNESS.

may be necessary for him to undergo an operation. If this report is pelled from the American Federations of Labor, and had no right true it may explain the persistent delay of the conspirators who stole to speak on the matter. President Miller declared the point of order

NEW HEADQUARTERS

(Continued from page 1.)

brewery workers. Delegate Conroy of the Stationary Firemen's Union availed himself of the opportunity to stir up the old trouble by making a motion to the effect that "the St. Louis body is and will remain loyal, and will act when the proper time comes

Delegate Goedecker, from the Brewery Workers, started to Press dispatches from Boise state that George Pettibone is seri-ously ill and has been removed from the jail to a hospital, where it ing that Goedecker was a member of a union which had been exspeak on the subject, when Conroy arose to a point of order, claim-

pendent Union Bakery in the city, so when You Buy Bread insist on get MANEWAL'S as Every Loaf bears the Union Label.

MANEWAL BREAD CO. ... BOTH PHONES ...

