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ST. LOUIS. MO., SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1909

PHONE: KINLOCH, CENTRAL 1577. NO. 438

Mother Jones Sees President Taft

In Behalf of the Mexican Patriots Imprisoned in the United States—Full of Confidence for Liberation.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, D. C., June 17, 1909.

Editor Hoehn, St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Comrade:-I have been hard at work for a week, working for the release of the Mexican Political Refugees. Yesterday the President gave me an audience, I presented a sworn statement from Guera, who has been sentenced to the Federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas. Warden McCloughery was extremely courteous,

T. V. Powderly, one of the early fighters for Labors' rights in the stormy days of the past, arranged a meeting with the attorney of the Board of Pardons; he gave me a very respectful hearing, and promised to send the papers to the President as soon as possible.

When the President and I met, his salutation was: "Mother Jones, it seems to me that you are always working in behalf of the friendless?" I replied: Well Mr. President, those who got many friends do not need my assistance." I explained my mission to him; he said: "I am afraid that if the pardoning power was invested in you, there would be no need of jails and penitentiaries." Well, Mr. President, I remarked, if we would direct half of our money in making people good, that we are in making criminals, we would be better off!" The President said: "There is some truth Mother!" I showed up the case to the President, and that these men were not getting a square deal in the West. The President promised to take the matter up as soon as possible, and he would let me know the results.

I have every reason to believe from the President's expression on the matter that the man Silva from El Paso will receive his pardon; he has been hounded by the tyrannical Diaz and his dogs of war for twenty years. He is now perishing in the federal penitentiary.

The case of Guera I showed the President that Joseph Priest the secret service man in San Antonio, was the man most responsible for this poor fellow's conviction, he misrepresented the statement of his own lawyer and told him to plead guilty, much against his own convictions he did so. I think the President will take action in the

I must state that the President seems to be on entirely different type of an American than his predecessor. I don't THINK WHEN' HE retires from office, he will go out to kill monkeys way off in the jungles of Africa.

I hope that justice will be done to these poor refugees, and I believe that President Taft will see that justice is done.

However, we must keep up the agitation in behalf of justice, keep the matter everlastingly before the public.

Yours truly,

MOTHER JONES.

Analysis of Danish Elections By K. E. Primus Nyman.

Our Danish comrades have fought a gallant fight at the elections this year—such is the general impression. Although they did not gain any new seats in their Parliament, they brilliantly kept their old position in spite of the very bad conditions under which the elections take place, and number now, as before, 24 Socialist M. P.'s out of the total sum of 114. But the Danish Socialists, as well as the Radicals (in some constituencies both parties worked together), have considerably increased their sum total of votes.

Altogether a total of 322,966 votes was given at the elections this year, as against 304,058 given three years ago. The Social Demo-crats have increased their votes from 76,566 (the votes received in 1906) to 92,727 this year; and the Radicals have increased theirs from 40,724 to 54,811. Together these two parties have polled 147,538

As it has already been stated in the Labor, the Danish electors this year had to decide on the question of erecting new fortifications, i. e., the question of militarism or anti-militarism. In the Parliament the scaremongers have obtained a majority. But if we count the votes cast at the elections, we are enabled to see things in a different light. The Danish organ "Social-Demökraten" makes the following statement with regard to the results: In favor of the new fortifications there voted 64,000 electors belonging to the Right, 32,000 of Neergard's party, and 17,000 Old Moderates, or together something over 100,000 votes. Against the fortification scheme there voted 02.000 Social-Democrats, 55,000 Radicals and some 50,000 electors belonging to Christensen's party, which makes a sum total of nearly 200,000 votes. The fortification scheme was thus voted against by nearly two-thirds of the whole electorate.

The militarists were strongest in the Danish capital, Copenhagen, where they gained two seats from the Socialists and two from the Radicals. But in the agricultural constituencies these two parties made up for the losses sustained in the capital. Altogether the Radicals have gained six new seats, and now number fifteen in Parliament. Christensen's party have had a very bad time, having lost no fewer than eleven constituencies. Their numbers, which were

78 in 1903, have now been reduced to 24 M. P.'s.

Without a doubt the "Alberti scandal" last autumn injured the party to a great degree, Christensen himself being seriously compromised in the scandal. Although the extreme Right have lost some thousands of votes, its number in Parliament has been increased by several new members as a result of the very favorable conditions under which they fought the election.

To us, of course, the most interesting fact of the elections is the large increase of Socialist votes. The following table gives a striking picture of Socialist votes in the last 30 years during which our

nish comrades have	e taken part in the elect	tions to the	"Folketing
Year.	Candidates.	Elected.	Votes.
1879	I	0	767
1881	2	0	1,689
1884	3	2	6,806
1887	4	I	8,406
1890	10	3	17,232
1892	15	2	20,094
1895	21	8	24,508
1898		12	31,872
1901	30	14	42,972
1903		16 -	55,593
1906	62	24	76,566
T000			

As the numbers above demonstrate, the Danish Socialists have, year after year, increased their votes, but owing to the changes in the other parties' elections policy the number of successful candidates has varied, though always showing a tendency to increase.

The result of the elections this year is to the Danish militarists a victory—but a Pyrrhus' victory! In the Parliament they are still

budget, but it is uncertain whether the fortification scheme outside Copenhagen will be carried out or not, for the Social-Democrats, the Radicals, as well as some Independents and several of Christensen's Liberals, are strongly in opposition thereto.

Some papers have tried to point out that Danish Conservatism is advancing, but this is so—as I have tried to show—only in imagination. In Denmark the rising spirit is that of Socialism, Peace and Democracy.

WITH SOCIALISTS AND UNIONISTS IN BERLIN

By J. Bruce Glasier, London.

My visit to Berlin was unpremeditated. So much so that when I arrived there on Wednesday evening (May 28) I had not provided myself with the address of a single person upon whom I might call. I spent the evening, however, in reconnoitering the various quarters of the town, and I must have walked some fifteen miles through the streets, so that when I returned to the Victoria Hotel an hour after midnight I had acquired a fair idea of the architecture and general configuration of the city and of the comportment of its inhabitants

Then it was that the good luck which invariably comes to my help in emergencies when I am in foreign parts befriended me once again. For just as I entered the cafe of the hotel, who should walk right into my arms, so to speak, but Dr. Sudekum, the well-known Social-Democratic member of the Reichstag, whose visit to this country last autumn will be remembered. It was as though he was there to meet me by appointment. Yet he had no idea whatever that I was in Berlin. Obviously 'twas a providential occurrence. On learning that I had been to the Reichstag, he informed me that though Parliament was not in session, the Finance or Budget Committee, of which he and several other Social-Democrats are members, was meeting there from day to day, and he invited me to return to the House next day. In a few minutes we were scudding along the famous Unter den Linden to the Reichstag.

There is not in London, or in any town in Great Britain, anything quite so overwhelmingly stately and exclusive looking as the Brandenburg archway and the general approaches to the Reichstag. The whole neighborhood has the appearance of a vast imperial demesne—immense stretches of haughtily official looking buildings all in the coldest Renaissance style, severely symmetrical squares with dazzling garden plots, fountains and statues. One feels that beings other than great Ministers of State or gorgeously caparisoned officers are out of place in such precincts. Whitehall and the environs of our own Parliament House are, by comparison, cheerfully democratic in their amenities.

The Reichstag Building.

The Reichstag itself is, without exception, the most superb, aristocratic looking building in Western Europe. One can not imagine it as anything but the proudest and most private of the Kaiser's residences. An imposing statue of Bismarck, the base of which is quartered by sculptured groups of flamboyantly patriotic figures, rises immediately in front of the building, while a few hundred yards ahead, at the end of the avenue of trees, a gorgeous obelisk, surmounted by a golden figure of Victory, stands sentinel over the

A great flight of steps leads to the vast columned portico of the Reichstag. I could hardly concein Keir Hardie or John Hodge taking for granted he had the right to enter such a place. Inside, columned vestibules and corridors, laid with heavy crimson carpets, lead to the debating chamber and the innumerable rooms and offices of the establishment. The debating chamber is a great hall, five or six times larger than the House of Commons. The seats of the members are arranged in the form of a semi-circle round the platform where the president sits, and where a rostrum is provided, from which the members may, if they so prefer, speak, instead of from their seats. Each seat is furnished with a small desk and locker for papers, and has the name of the member to whom it is allotted engraved upon it. I scanned with considerable interest the seats on the extreme left of the chamber, occupied by the Social-Democrats, and read the names of Bebel, Singer, Vollmar, Ledebour, Dr. Sudekum, Molkenbuhr and other well-known comrades.

Civilization Epitomized.

Among the many provisions in addition to dining rooms, reading rooms and made rooms made for the convenience and comfort of the members of the German Parliament, are two which Dr. Sudekum showed me with a twinkle of humor in his eye. One is a recreation and physical culture room, which is fitted up with a number of highly ingenious mechanical devices, whereby members may enjoy the benefits of rowing, riding, boxing and other manly exercises whenever they have a mind to. I mounted the machanical "horse" myself, and Dr. Sudekum switched on the electric current, whereupon I found myself riding a break-neck pace-nowhere! The other is a room h a full equipment of hospital and surgical appliances, including a dentist chair, an operating table, and ambulance stretchers. Evidently the Reichstag is civilization epitomized. I expected Dr. Sudekum to show me a battery of siege guns-perhaps he forgot to do so! Anyway, he told me that he and several other members of the Reichstag were booked to go in a week or so on an aerial trip with Count Zeppelin on his famous airship. When my inspection was over Dr. Sudekum rang up Edward

Bernstein on the telephone, and half an hour later I was cordially welcomed by the famous revisionist and Mrs. Bernstein at their home. Making himself free for the day, Bernstein took me across the city on the overhead railway to Gewerkshafts-haus, the headquarters of the German Federation of Trade Unions.

The Headquarters of German Trade Unionism.

The Gewerkschafts-haus, or Trade Union House, is a remarkable place. We have nothing like it in England. The "Maison du Peuple" at Brussels is the nearest approach to its type that I have seen, though I understand that at Cologne, Hamburg, and several other towns, buildings of a similar character, though not so large, have been erected by the Trade Unionists. The "House" is finely composed architecturally, and consists of an immense series of offices, lodging rooms, together with several halls, the largest of which has seating accommodation for 1,100 persons. The Federation of Trade Unions is by far the most important Trade Union organization in the country. It embraces no less than 1,865,506 affiliated members, all of whom are understood to be Socialists, or at least politically independent of the capitalist parties. There are two other rival, but relatively insignificant, organizations-the Christian Trade Unions, with 274,000 members, and the Hirsch Duncker Unions, with 109,000 members. The Christian Trade Unions were founded by the Catholic clergy in opposition to Socialism, but while still retaining their non-Socialist character, they have ceased to be aggressively anti-Socialist. The Hirsch Duncker Unions are "Liberal Labor," and strongly anti-Socialist.

Johann Saccenbach, the secretary of the Federation, who is also a member of the Berlin Town Council, spent several hours in showing me over the place and explaining the work of the institution. He speaks English well. Karl Legien, the chairman of the Committee, who by trade is a wood turner and is a Social Democratic member of the Reichstag, was also most obliging, and loaded me with facts and figures.

AN IDEAL SOCIALIST AFFAI

Such Was the Unanimous Verdict of All Comrades Who Attended Last Sunday's Family Picnic at Risch's Grove.

Short Interruption by Windstorm, But Pleasant
Evening Hours Were Compensation for Unexpected "Blow" From Southeast.

A most agreeable and pleasant Socialist family outing and picnic was held last Sunday at Risch's Grove, in St. Louis county, one mile south of the River des Peres, on the Lemay Ferry road.

It was a "family picnic in the woods," and under the giant trees with their majestic crowns of dark green foliage our "Socialist Famspent hours of recreation and enjoyment. The picnic was more a "closed" or private family affair, and special care was taken by the gate committee that no strangers would get into the grove. Fully a thousand children were among the visitors, and "Young America" certainly had it all their own way during the whole afternoon until 8 o'clock, when the festival came to a close. With plenty of ice cream (the supply of which was already exhausted by four o'clock) and an unlimited supply of fine lemonade from the well known Water Wagon firm of Hunstock, Kloth, Eckhoff & Co., Limited, the little ones certainly "had a picnic," as they never had before. At the "Free Dispensary" in another part of the grove drinks were served from the renowned Bernstein-Luetzel-Brockmeyer-Becker Co-operative Brewing Co. On the dancing pavilion Prof. Siemer's orchestra kept hundreds of couples in perpetual motion. One sarcastically inclined old bachelor and looker-on who can neither dance straight nor smile pleasant in the presence of any young or old lady, remarked: "If these perpetual motioneers would have to sweat only one-fifth as much while at their daily work, they would call a general strike; but here they dance one hour in one stretch-dance, dance. dance, until the music man drops his horn, or drum stick, or fiddlestick, all exhausted." A young lady comrade, listening to this flow of sarcasm, exclaimed: "Now, you stop this kind of criticism around here! Come on, we'll relieve you of your envy and soreness!" leading the sarcastic bachelor to the midst of the dancing pavilion she made him swing like the rest of the dancing crowd. And the bachelor kept swinging his dancing sticks till "Home, Sweet Home" reminded him of the end of the picnic.

There were races of all kinds, for boys and girls, for men and women, married and unmarried. One feature of the women's race was, as one comrade of the committee remarked, there were almost as many racers flat on the ground as reached the end of the race track, which was very amusing to the crowd, though in one instance a lady comrade seemed to be seriously hurt by the fall, but it was learned later on that the injury was not serious.

At the two bowling alleys there was "business in floribus" all

Everybody seemed to enjoy the festival in his or her own way. Everything went on smoothly and harmoniously. One of the main features of the program were the short addresses delivered by Comrades Chris. Rocker and Dr. Emil Simon.

After 4 o'clock a severe storm-wind broke in from the southeast, and for some 25 minutes it appeared like the picnic was at an end. Women and children found shelter in the dancing pavilion, in the bowling alley, and other structures. By 5 o'clock all was over and the most pleasant summer evening delighted the picnickers.

Comrade Chris Roeker was introduced to deliver an address in English, which he did under some difficulties, because the pavilion, from which he spoke, was still crowded with hundreds of little children, every one a little noise maker. Yet Rocker's voice got the upper hand and his remarks about our press and our movement were

well understood and appreciated by the audience. Comrade Dr. Emil Simon, member of the School Board, then spoke in German on about the same lines as Rocker, and concluded with the significant appeal to the comrades that the only hope of the working class lies in their own independent Socialist press and in their own independent political organization, as represented by the Socialist Party. "No matter what good men you may elect into office," Dr. Simon concluded, "if they are not backed up by a strong. powerful organization of labor, their work will be of little avail and will probaly be of value only for general propaganda purposes. It is not the man elected, but the independent organization behind him that will force concessions from the enemy.'

At about 8:30 p. m. the last picnickers left the beautiful grove.

lighted, and beautifully but simply furnished. Every modern commercial convenience is utilised, including typewriting and calculating machines. There is a room in which statistics of hours, wages, and strikes, all carefully arranged under their respective headings in separate drawers, are stored. In another room copies of the sixtyone official journals published, the majority of them weekly, and gratis, by the German Trade Unions, are filed. In another room annual reports of all kinds are kept in readiness for immediate reference. There is also the central office of insurance and the central treasurer's office. In the latter the books of all the Trade Unions are officially audited.

The other wing of the building consists of a series of dormitories, dining-rooms, baths, etc., for working men who are travelling in search of work. This department is, if I understand rightly, partly assisted by municipal and private funds. In all there is accommodation for 192 sleepers, and beds may be obtained at prices varying from 41/2d. to 81/2d., according to the number of beds in the Those at 41/2d. have eleven beds in each room, those at 81/2. only two beds; but in all cases fresh bed linen is supplied to each person, and the rooms are scrupulously clean.

Important as is this remarkable institution, neither Mr. John Burns nor Mr. Lloyd-George visited it when making their investigations in Berlin. By the time that my tour of the Gewerkschaftshaus was over, my head was nearly reeling with the information I had gained, and I gratefully accepted Bernstein's invitation to return home with him to supper.

The Headquarters of the German Socialists.

Next day Saccenbach took me to the headquarters of the German Social Democratic Party in Lindenstrasse. This, also, is a very high and spacious building, with two internal courtyards, situated in the business quarter of the city. The name of the official organ or the party, "Vorwarts," which is printed here, is emblazoned on the front of the premises; but so far as I observed, the name of the party itself is not inscribed anywhere, either outside the building or on the entrance. Inside the latter, however, there is the name, "Paul Singer and Co.," and this, I take it, is the title under which the party's trading business is done. The building is five or six stories high, and is fitted with lifts, electric light, and telephones. It has all the appearance of the offices of a vast commercial establishment. One portion is devoted to the executive offices of the party, the other to the editorial and printing offices of the "Vorwarts," and to the general publication department of the party.

I was introduced to Molkenbuhr, the chairman of the Executive, who is a member of the Reichstag, and to Hermann Muller and Fritz Ebert, two of the younger members of the Executive. I spent considerable time with them, as I stated last week, discussing the misin a majority, but the opposition have grown considerably stronger.

The wing of the building devoted to the bureau of the FederaThe military expenditure will presumably be increased in the next tion is admirably arranged. The corridors and rooms are all well British Labour M. P.'s, and explained to them that the visit of the understanding between the Germany Party and the deputation of latter was not an official visit in the name of the Social and Tradeunion movement at home.

The Offices of "Vorwarts."

The offices of the German Party are quite as sumptuous in their equipment as those of many of our city councils, and I amused our German comrades by declaring that they had no need for any further Socialism so far as their official quarters are concerned. I noticed that the rooms of the men and women clerks were equally well appointed. The "Vorwarts" offices quite rival those of the most successful capitalist newspapers in this country; the circulation of the paper is 140,000 copies. I was introduced to the editors, as they understood little more of English than I of German, our conversation was not very informative. In connection with "Vorwarts" there is a central Socialist news agency which receives news from and telegraphs news to the local German Socialist Press. This agency costs £1,000 a year. Over 200 persons are employed in connection with "Vorwarts" and the other official publications of the party.

I have no space to describe more this week. I must not, however, omit to say that on the Thursday evening, after having supper with Mr. and Mrs. Bernstein, I returned with Bernstein to the city and met by appointment Legien, Saccenbach, Muller and Ebert For several hours we discussed politics, sociology, folk lore, and race problems, cheerfully cementing the entente cordiale between the Socialist movements of Germany and Great Britain. Indeed, I did my best to show our German comrades that as a Scotsman and a Socialist, notwithstanding that I did not understand a word of German, I loved them as a brother. I persuaded them that Scotsmen and Germans were the only people who could really comprehend philosophy and theology. The circumstance that at midnight—amidst the blaze of the cafes in Potsdamer Platz—I volunteered to sing the "Battle of Stirling Bridge" or "Scots wha hae," as an International Peace anthem, though Bernstein apprehensively assured me they would take the will for the deed, shows how cordially we got

I left Berlin before the deputation of Labour M. P.'s arrived, but I cherish the hope that my own little mission of peace and fra-ternity will linger in the memory of our German Socialist comrades.

WHAT OUR PARTY STANDS FOR

The Socialist Party is primarily an economic and political movement. It is not concerned with matters of religious belief.

In the struggle for freedom the interests of all modern workers are identical. The struggle is not only national but international. It embraces the world and will be carried to ultimate victory by the united workers of the world.

To unite the workers of the nation and their allies and sympathizers of all other classes to this end, is the mission of the Socialist Party. In this battle for freedom the Socialist Party does not strive to substitute working class rule for capitalist class rule, but by working class victory to free all humanity from class rule and to realize the international brotherhood of man.

The Socialist Party, in national convention assembled, again declares itself as the party of the working class, and appeals for the support of all workers of the United States and of all citizens who sympathize with the great and just cause of labor.

We are at this moment in the midst of one of those industrial breakdowns that periodically paralyze the life of the nation. The much boasted era of our national prosperity has been followed by one of general misery. Factories, mills and mines are closed. Millions of men, ready, willing and able to provide the nation with all the necessaries and comforts of life, are forced into idleness and starvation.

Within recent times the trusts and monopolies have attained an enormous and menacing development. They have acquired the power to dictate the terms upon which we shall be allowed to live. The trusts fix the prices of our bread, meat and sugar, of our coal, oil and clothing, of our raw material and machinery, of all the necessi ties of life.

The present desperate condition of the workers has been made the opportunity for a renewed onslaught on Ofganized Labor. The highest courts of the country have within the last year rendered decision after decision depriving the workers of rights which they had won by generations of struggle.

The attempt to destroy the Western Federation of Miners, although defeated by the solidarity of Organized Labor and the Socialist movement, revealed the existence of a far-reaching and unscrupulous conspiracy by the ruling class against the organizations

In their efforts to take the lives of the leaders of the miners the conspirators violated state laws and the federal constitution in a manner seldom equaled even in a country so completely dominated by the profit-seeking class as is the United States.

The Congress of the United States has shown its contempt for the interests of labor as plainly and unmistakably as have the other branches of government. The laws for which the labor organizations have continually petition have failed to pass. Laws ostensibly enacted for the benefit of labor have been distorted against labor.

The working class of the United States can not expect any remedy for its wrongs from the present ruling class or from the dominant parties. So long as a small number of individuals are permitted to control the sources of the nation's wealth for their private profit in competition with each other and for the exploitation of their fellowmen, industrial depressions are bound to occur at certain intervals. No currency reforms or other legislative measures proposed by capitalist reformers can avail against these fatal results of utter anarchy in production.

Individual competition leads inevitably to combinations and trusts. No amount of government regulation, or of publicity, or of restrictive legislation will arrest the natural course of modern industrial development.

While our courts, legislative and executive offices remain in the hands of the ruling classes and their agents the government will be used in the interests of these classes as against the toilers.

Political parties are but the expression of economic class interests. The Republican, the Democratic, and the so-called "Independence" parties and all parties other than the Socialist Party, are financed, directed and controlled by the representatives of different groups of the ruling class.

In the maintenance of class government both the Democratic and Republican parties have been equally guilty. The Republican party has had control of the national government and has been directly and actively responsible for these wrongs. The Democratic party, while saved from direct responsibility by its political impotence, has shown itself equally subservient to the aims of the capitalist class whenever and wherever it has been in power. The old chattel slave owning aristocracy of the South, which was the backbone of the Democratic party, has been supplanted by a child slave plutocracy. In the great cities of our country the Democratic party is allied with the criminal element of the slums as the Republican party is allied with the predatory criminals of the palace in maintaining the interests of the possessing class.

The various "reform" movements and parties which have sprung up within recent years are but the clumsy express of widespread popular discontent. They are not based on an intelligent understanding of the historical development of civilization and of the economic and political needs of our time. They are bound to perish as the numerous middle class reform movements of the past have perished.

New York's Population Growth.

The city of New York is said to be increasing in population at the rate of 300,000 per year, or in other words, in every two years New York gains a population nearly equal to the population of Boston.

Better Municipal Government.

Better municipal government is necessary in any plan to abate the curse of the city, but while struggling for better government, as every good citizen is bound to do, let every wage earner remember that the Union has always been on the right side of every big human question and is sure to be right in the struggle against the curse of the city.

Justice or Chivalry.

Justice would be worth more to women than chivalry, if they could not have both. A working girl put the case in a nutshell when she said: "I would gladly stand for twenty minutes in the street car going home, if by doing so I could get the same pay that a man would have had for doing my day's work." But women do not have to stand in the street cars half as often in Denver as in Boston or New York. Justice and chivalry are not in the least incompatible. Women have more freedom and equality in America than in Europe, yet American men are the most chivalrous in the world.

Be Not Deceived by Figures.

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

The Outcry Against the Trust.

The laboring class need clearly to understand that this outcry against the trust does not imply a betterment of labor conditions. It does not mean the independence of the laborer. The tools of production today are social, and can only be operated by co-operative labor. This fact precludes the possibility of individual ownership of the tools by the laborers. To destroy the trust, then, does not mean that the laborers can become owners of the tools necessary to their labor; it only means that these instruments of production can be owned by smaller combinations of capital. The laboring class would still be absolutely dependent upon the owners of the instruments of production. The only difference is, that if the program of trust smashing was carried out the number of fleecers of labor would be larger than under the trust program. But, pray tell, what benefit is that to the laborers? Is any one so foolish as to contend that labor is better off by increasing the number of exploiters? Laborers. be not deceived. The worst set of exploiters on the face of the earth is the small capitalists, and the smaller their field of operation the larger the profit they must extract from labor. We have been through this stage of industry and have learned from experience that the laborer has nothing to hope from the small capitalist more than the large. We demand the abolition of the whole exploiting system and the turning of all parasites, whether large or small, into useful production. The plea of the middle class for its retention is futile. The force behind economic evolution has otherwise decreed.

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Asking **Father**

Stock Subject for Jesting

By HELEN OLDFIELD



HE world is full of a number of things that are much more amusing to some folks than to others. From time immemorial "asking father" has been a stock subject for jest, yet to the man who faces the ordeal it by no means is a laughing matter.

True, paterfamilias is far from being the autocrat he was of yore, and the modern maiden makes her lover's path much more easy for him than by any possibility the girl of the past, however much that way disposed, could do. The modern parent knows his limitations better than to attempt to interfere when his daughter has made up her mind to exercise her

legal right to choose her own husband, with papa's consent if it be forthcoming, but quite cheerfully without it should it be withheld.

But what the modern father has suppressed in drastic exercise of authority has made for an access of paternal interest in his daughter's future, and of worldly wisdom in his treatment of the prospective son-inlaw. Practical enough to realize that he does not hold the situation in the hollow of his hand, as did the paternal parent of yore, he is ready to admit that with the girl of to-day to deal with he cannot enshrine her far from ineligible suitors, nor, should a man fall in love with her, can he compel

The doctrine of individuality has been too well learned by the modern daughter to permit of treatment of the old-fashioned bread-and-water and locked-up-in-her-bedroom order. Side by side with the precept, "Children, obey your parents," she places its fellow: "Fathers, provoke not your children to wrath."

her to say him nay simply because he does not approve of him.

All the same, however, the well-brought-up father of the period loves his daughter not a whit less than did the father of the past, and though he may conceal his feeling he is just as suspicious as ever. Thus he is apt to make the wooing of the gay swain a trying affair. Even if a man takes the proper view of the matter, and with due humility confesses that neither he nor any other man (which latter admission comes easier) is good enough for the girl of his choice, he naturally is nervous at asking for so great a boon.

Parents who value their daughter do right to exercise due forethought before intrusting her to a comparative stranger. Moreover, too great willingness to be rid of her on the part of a woman's family scarcely augurs well for the happiness of the man who marries her.

Parents often are placed in great difficulties by reason of their daughter's love affairs. They may refuse to countenance an engagement, but they cannot change the minds of the young people. On the contrary, violent opposition frequently brings a sense of martyrdom which serves to strengthen the misplaced affection, when, with judicious indifference, it might have died a natural death. It comes to a question whether the affair shall go on in secret, virtually ignored by them, or whether they shall so far countenance it as to leave no excuse for deception.

Beware of Torn Paper Money

By JOHN FRANKLIN

In the hands of John Doe or of Richard Roe any mutilated note of legal tender in the United States is redeemable at its face value, provided a clear three-fifths of its physical surface be presented at the redemption window of the United States treasury department.

Doe or Roe may have to submit to a little questioning, perhaps, as to how he got it or how the accident happened, lopping off that other two-fifths. But if he doesn't stammer and choke, or attempt a clean cut for it, he'll get the full value of the mutilated bill

By inference, then, neither Roe nor Doe may expect anything doing if he shall present less than the prescribed three-fifths of the piece of currency. But the national government, still liberally disposed toward Roe and Doe, will accept a fragment that may be less than three-fifths, but clearly more than two-fifths of the original note, paying just half the value of the original bill, however, as penalty for the accident.

In the case of James Brown Smith, Esq., known and respected in his home city, he may recover the full value of his note that is under twofifths measure, provided he will appear before an officer of the law qualified to administer oaths and make affidavit as to time, manner, and place in which the mutilation was accomplished. This affidavit will be attested by the official seal of the officer, who also must be prepared to attest in like manner the good character of the affiant. Except in the above instances, insufficient portions of a note or notes are returned to the persons presenting them for redemption. Paper currency which has been destroyed, totally, is not remdeemable under any circumstances.

Workers Fined for Petty Offenses

By BEN BURBANKS

At a recent official inquiry into factory conditions in England the evidence showed some queer instances of petty tyranny upon the part of employers.

In a cotton mill, should a weaver do the most trifling injury to a piece of cloth he has to pay for the whole piece. This may swallow his entire week's wages; but there is this to be said: He gets the cloth, and at wholesale price, and may cut it up and sell it to his neighbors.

It is pieceworkers, especially those employed in the hosiery and tailoring trades, who suffer most severely from the fine system. Workers are in many cases forced to purchase all work which does

not exactly comply with the directions given. A collarmaker made a slight error in the stitching of 12 dozen collars.

The unfortunate woman was forced to buy them all at a cost of over \$5. The question of the living rooms of shop assistants was also gone into, and here again was disclosed a system of fines of the most cruel description. In a large number of cases the food and accommodations are poor,

the wages low, and the code of rules and fines most strict and exacting. To give a few examples of shop law. No pictures are allowed on the walls; all bedrooms must be cleared by 8 a. m.; no flowers may be put in water glasses; all lights must be out by 11 o'clock; no matches or candles are allowed. For not turning out the gas in a bedroom the fine is 25

In one drapery house a mistake in a bill entails a fine of 12 cents; talking to a girl in another department is punished by a similar fine.

In one factory, it was said, girls are actually fined for sneezing.

WAGES IN THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

The Average Yearly Earnings of Cotton Hands in 1905 Were \$304, and in 1890 They Were \$301.50.

Taking the figures from last year's Republican campaign textbook, the total number of wage earners in the American cotton in-

According to the Republican platform "the wage earners are the most direct beneficiaries of the protective tariff.'

On this plea the 85,000,000 people of the United States have imposed upon them an average tariff of 88 per cent on all cotton goods. This includes all dresses and suits containing cotton, all cotton stockings, handkerchiefs, underwear, sheets, towels, tablecloths, napkins Almost every form of wearing apparel and cloths contains some cotton. The cheaper they are the higher is the percentage of cotton. Also the cheaper they are the higher is the percentage of tariff tax.

Th great majority of the 20,000,000 wage earners who pay the tariff are not engaged in any protected industry.

Buildings cannot be imported, so carpenters, bricklayers structural iron men, plasterers, laborers and the other building trades

Daily and weekly newspapers are made and printed here. Their printers, pressmen, stereotypers and writers are not protected. Street car lines, subways and elevated roads cannot be imported.

The men who work on them are not protected.

Less than 3 per cent of the farmers profit by the protective tariff. If "wage earners are the most direct beneficiaries of the protective tariff" the wages in the cotton industry, which is so highly protected, should be at least as high as in unprotected industries. On the contrary, the average yearly earnings of cotton hands in 1905 were \$304. In 1890 they were \$301.50.

While wages in unprotected industries, such as the building trades, materially increased in these fifteen years, the wages in this highly protected industry stood still, being actually less in their purchasing power through the increased cost of living at the end of fifteen years of protection than at its beginning.

In contrast the blind Senator from Oklahoma gives the profit of the cotton mills in 1807 at from 24 to 67 per cent. The Algonquin Company paid average dividends for nine years of 67 per cent; the Union Company, of Fall River, 46 per cent; the Sagamore Company, 48 per cent; the Massachusetts Cotton Mills, 41 per cent.

Under the protective tariff 8,000 trusts were formed with a total capital of twenty billion dollars.

Does raising rents benefit the landlord or the tenant?

As well assert that the tenant gets the rent and the landlord pays it as to claim that a high protective tariff which increases prices benefits the wage earner and not the trust. The wage earners bay the tariff to the trusts as literally as they pay rent to the landlords.-Evening World.

The City Life.

With few exceptions the city represents all that is bad in industry with its dungeon-like factories, all that is bad in homes with its unsanitary rookery tenements for the workers, all that is bad in morals with its low groggeries and low women, and all that is bad in government with its political bosses and grafters.

National Socialist Platform Adopted at Chicago Convention, May, 1908.

As measures calculated to strengthen the working class in its fight for the realization of this ultimate aim, and to increase its power of resistance against capitalist oppression, we advocate and pledge ourselves and our elected officers to the following program:

General Demands.

1. The immediate government relief for the unemployed workers by building schools, by reforesting of cut-over and waste lands, by reclamation of arid tracts, and the building of canals, and by extending all other useful public works. All persons employed on such works shall be employed directly by the government under an eight-hour workday and at the prevailing rate of union wages. The government shall also loan money to states and municipalities without interest for the purpose of carrying on public works. It shall contribute to the funds of labor organizations for the purpose of assisting their unemployed members, and shall take such other measures within its power as will lessen the widespread misery of the workers caused by the misrule of the capitalist class.

The collective ownership of railroads, telegraph, telephones, steamboat lines and all other means of social transportation and communication, and all land.

3. The collective ownership of all industries which are organized on a national scale and in which competition has virtually ceased to exist.

The extension of the public domain to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power.

The scientific reforestation of timber lands, and the reclamation of swamp lands. The land so reforested or reclaimed to be permanently retained as a part of the public domain.

6. The absolute freedom of press, speech and assemblage.

Industrial Demands.

The improvement of the industrial condition of the workers. (a) By shortening the workday in keeping with the increased productiveness of machinery.

(b) By securing to every worker a rest period of not less than

(c) By securing a more effective inspection of workshops and

(d) By forbidding the employment of children under sixteen years of age.

(e) By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child labor, of convict labor and of all uninspected factories. (f) By abolishing official charity and substituting in its place compulsory insurance against unemployment, illness, accidents, in-

Political Demands.

8. The extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the amount of the bequests and to the nearness of kin.

A graduated income tax.

validism, old age and death.

10. Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women, and we pledge ourselves to engage in an active campaign in that direc-

11. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall.

12. The abolition of the Senate.

The abolition of the power usurped by the Supreme Court of the United States to pass upon the constitutionality of the legislation enacted by Congress. National laws to be repealed or abrogated only by act of Congress or by a referendum of the whole people.

14. That the constitution be made amendable by majority vote.
15. The enactment of further measures of general education and for the conservation of health. The bureau of education to be made a department. The creation of a department of public health.

16. The separation of the present bureau of labor from the department of commerce and labor, and the establishment of a department of labor.

17. That all judges be elected by the people for short terms, and that the power to issue injunctions shall be curbed by immediate legislation.

18. The free administration of justice.

Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the owrkers to seize the whole power of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry and thus come to their rightful inheritance. (National Platform Adopted at the 1908 Convention.)

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The Crime of a Nation

We want our comrades to get a copy of the July number of Everybody's Magazine.

We want them to read it.

And we want them to give it to good Democratic and Republican Union men and women to read it, too.

In this number of Everybody's you will find some pictures of the Crime of a Nation, pictures of industrial slavery in the most glorious Republic on earth, pictures of child murder under the protection of the law, pictures taken from real life.

"Unto the Least of These" is the caption of the short illustrated story. It is a story of the child factory slavery in our own Sunny South.

To appreciate it you must look at the pictures. To realize the seriousness of these infernal industrial conditions you must read the evidence in paragraphs whic haccompany the illustrations.

Everybody's Magazine is 15 cents a copy. You will get your

15 cents worth out of the July number.

Very truly Charles Edward Russell says: "In our happy, prosperous land are 1,700,000 little children like these (pictured in Everybody's), undergoing in such ways the same process of murder. Shall we blame some one? Yes, the culprits.

A Great Labor Victory

On another page this week's St. Louis Labor we publish a report about the splendid victory of the New York bakery workers. Commenting on this latest successful strike of the "Slaves of the Bakeshop" the N. Y. Evening Call says:

All Honor to The Bakers! The victory of the striking bakers of the East Side is a noteworthy example of the power of workingclass solidarity.

Except for that, these men had everything against them. They were poorly paid men, to begin with, and had but a small reserve, either in their union treasury or in their individual pockets. Many of them had suffered from unemployment for long periods during the last year and a half. The bosses were strongly organized and confident of success in their attempt to destroy the bakers' union. There were great numbers of unemployed men, from whose ranks the bosses hoped to be able to recruit strikebreakers. The high price of bread had already exasperated the public, and the old party press did its best to convince its readers that a victory for the strikers would necessarily mean a still higher price for the loaf. The boss bakers, including those whose shops were not involved in the strike, promoted this belief by charging more for union-made bread than for bread not bearing the label. To complete the handicap against the strikers, the power of the police was abused to the limit.

To balance all this, the striking bakery workmen had nothing but their own splendid determination to win and the hearty sympathy of large numbers of workingmen of other trades. But that proved enough. The strikers and their families endured hardship bravely, if not patiently. Sympathetic organizations and individuals contributed according to their means to provide at least the bare necessities of life for those who, they knew, were fighting the battle of the whole working class in fighting the battle of their particular trade. Innumerable families steadfastly refused to buy a loaf of bread that did not bear the label of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union or to eat a meal in any restaurant that

It was a long fight and a hard one. But it has ended in victory for the men, and all their sufferings are more than repaid.

These Jewish bakers have set an example worthy to be observed by workmen of every trade and every nationality. The same earnest resolution and the same unshakable loyalty to class interests which won success for them under such adverse circumstances can win success for others under equal or less disadvantages. For seldom are the difficulties in a strike greater than they were in this case.

Quite aside from the advantage of higher wages and a shorter workday for themselves, with its reflex benefit for members of other trades, these striking bakers have done a service to the cause of ad. in St. Louis Labor.

public health. It is a well established fact that union bakeshops are cleaner and better lighted and ventilated than those in which the boss has a free hand. The establishment of union conditions in the baking trade means protection to the consumer from the danger of getting bread tainted with filth and infested with germs of disease. In the non-union shops the factory laws and health regulations are a dead letter. In the union shops the workers are able to insist on the enforcement of the sanitary provisions which are beneficial alike to themselves and to the people who consume their product.

For all these reasons, it is of the utmost importance that all who sympathize with the labor movement and all who value health and cleanliness should insist on getting bread that bears the union label That is just as necessary now as it was while the strike was on.

A RECRUITING SONG

When the beacon-light of Liberty is flaming o'er the earth; When the Resurrection Morning of the toiler has its birth; When broken are the idols in the brute-god Mammons' shrine; And Freedom stamps Humanity with marks of the Divine; Will we pride ourselves, my brothers, on the deeds we will have done Gainst the meanest rule that ever wrought oppression 'neath the sun? or stained shall we be, fouler than the old-time Pharisee, For our attitude to Labor in its efforts to be free.

We have seen the fight for Freedom waged by valiant men and few Have our hands been stretched to aid them-they, the good, and staunch and true?

Or, 'midst Moloch-Mammon's minions-in his infamy enrolled-Have we stoned the prophet-rebels 'gainst the blighting rule of gold? Oh! the day draws ever nearer: nay, 'tis even drawing nigh, When righteous rage at robbery may rend the earth and sky. That day brings retribution or reward to you and me For our attitude to Labor in its efforts to be free.

'Twas the demigods of Liberty dyed Freedom's banner red, And its glare makes sleeping Samson turn him slowly on his bed; But beware his dread awaking when he full defiance flings In your faces, ye who drugged him-ye caricatures of kings To undo your work unholy, comes the linking of the lands, By the leaguing of the lowly and the workers joining hands; As your frontiers are forgotten, will your idols trampled be, When the giant starts from slumber and determines to be free.

By the child who knows no childhood; by the woman on the street; By emasculated manhood; blistered fingers; bleeding feet; By the agony and insult still must honesty endure;

By the reeking, hideous squalor in the hovels of the poor; Oh! ye working men of England, close the compromise with crime; For the broad highway of Freedom leave the trader's track of slime And the shout of your batallions to your comrades o'er the sea Will tell the day has come at last when Labor will be free.

Society Is Responsible

Speaking of the recent Moehrle murder in the Four Courts and the indictment of ex-Deputy Constable Kane, Wm. Marion Ready comments as follows:

"In comment upon the indictment I would say that such murders would be less frequent if there was made any attempt to enforce the ordinances against carrying concealed weapons. Every third or fourth "kid" in this town, "swell" or "tough" is "toting a cannon." I would say further that it is strange, if there be anything in the preventive theory of capital punishment, that in a State where we execute for murder, there should be free and unlimited murder in that State's greatest city. I can't see where society has any more right to take Kane and kill him than he had to kill Moehrle. The Kanes, the Moehrles and the members of gangs generally seem to be a product for which society is responsible. They are such product because society fails in its duty to them. They were not educated as they should have been. They were raised in environments that society should destroy. They are forced into feud with society and into setting their own law above the general law. In the lower politics they secure a privilege of violence because upon them are based the privi leges of greed and cunning secured by the interests for whom the lower politics is played. Clearly society doesn't meet its obligations when it puts bloody period to the course into which it forces these young men. What society should do is, civilize these men. But it lets them evilly flourish in its midst in a state of barbarism, cruelly, calmly, treacherously true to their code. There is clamor to have this private vengeance mill stopped. It should be stopped. But the stoppage should begin farther back in the lives of such men than the hour in which they step on the gallows. Such feuds as this that fas-State may indict the murderers. The murderers indict the community in which they flourish. And capital punishment for the murderer won't exculpate society, for that is but the same spirit of revenge that makes the murder uncivilized."

The Moehrles and Kanes are social products of the slum districts, which are as closely allied with Capitalism as the aristocratic swell districts. Extreme poverty and degradation and extreme luxury and demoralization are the curses of modern society. Against these evils the Socialist movement declares relentless war. Under Socialism these social extremes would be impossible.

Class Interests and Social Progress.

In every age there is a dominant ruling class which shapes and controls the social and industrial organization inn its own interests. At first the interests of this class are in accord with the advance of society, but the time comes when their interests are at variance with social progress. The economic development which produces this contrast between the interests of the ruling class and the social interests also develops a class whose interests are contrary to the ruling class and more in accord with the social development. A contest is sure to follow between these conflicting classes, and in the course of time the class more in accord with the changed conditions is bound to triumph. It is simply the new wine breaking the old bottles. When this transformation occurs it may be termed either evolution or revolution. Revolution, however, is but a form of evolution, and is generally the last step in a period of slow growth and preparation.

When Economic Conditions Are Ripe for It.

The final step, whether peaceful or violent, which interchanges the relations between ruling and subject class, is the inauguration of a new stage. This step, however, cannot take place until economic conditions are ripe for it.

Patronize our advertisers and notify them that you saw their

Editorial Observations

Thomas Paine's Works in Separate Volumes can be had at the Labor Book Department, 212 South Fourth Street.

The working man who casts his ballot for the perpetuation of the capitalist system, is a mindless slave.-Miners' Magazine. When Kaisers and Czars Meet in Secret Conference You May

rest assured that they do not discuss ways and means for the welfare The Difference Between the Highwayman and the Captain of

industry is just this: In exploiting, the former generally draws the line at children.-M. Winchevsky. It is but a burlesque for men who boast of their citizenship to prate about liberty while they live in rented hovels, and through

poverty, are forced to beg jobs from a master class.-Miners' Mag-

The Czar of Russia is the Slave of Fear. He is afraid of his own people. No doubt he has good cause to be afraid. When he wanted to meet his "beloved friend," Kaiser Wilhelm, in secret conference, he found no safer place than the Gulf of Finland, in the Baltic Sea. What pitiable creatures these powerful rulers are!

Archbishop Glennon's Assertion That the People on Summer vacations are open to the temptations of Satan by reason of being away from church influencees is speedily followed by a long list of names of preachers who are about to depart for mountain, shore, field, forest and stream. The shepherds are following their endangered flocks.-Globe-Democrat.

In June 1906 the People of St. Louis, by a Referendum Vote, declared in favor of a municipal free bridge. To-day we are as far from getting the bridge as we ever were before. Because, "we, the great people of St. Louis," continued voting the same old party tickets. Democratic to-day, Republican to-morrow, but always for the same capitalist machine.

An International Trades Union Congress will be held in Paris during the month of August. For the first time in the history of the International Labor movement the American Federation of Labor will be represented by delegates. Thus even the most conservative labor organizations are drawn into the folds of international solidarity. The time is not far distant when Socialism will be the program of this world-wide federation of labor unions.

If the threatened strike of the Amalgamated Association of Steel Workers takes place it will mean either the making or the breaking of the organization. The Amalgamated Association has suffered considerably in recent years and it is not as strong an organization numerically now as it was fifteen or twenty years ago. But the old fighting spirit is still manifest and the United States Steel Corporation will find to its sorrow, perhaps, that it has awakened the wrong passenger. In President McArdle the men have one of the brainiest and most resourceful men in the movement, and if they are not successful it will not be because of poor leadership.—The Union.

Commenting on President Gompers' Departure for Europe Robert Hunter says: "Indeed, in no place in Europe will Mr. Gompers find an organization so helpless as that which he left behind him in great, free America. The capitalists here are tying him hand and foot, placing his men in shackles, legislative, judicial and executive. Nowhere in Europe will he find workingmen sending their representatives to parliament to beg, hat in hand, for legislative justice. From one end of Europe to the other he will not meet face to face a single injunction, and from one end of Europe to the other he will not find a single trade union discussion or considering the voting of money to employ lawyers to fight losing battles in an enemy's court. We are glad Mr. Gompers is going abroad. We trust he will meet the chief trade union leaders of Europe. We hope he will discuss with them the methods which they are now pursuing for the emancipation of labor. There is a crisis in this country. Labor has nothing ahead of it but irritation, anguish and defeat, unless it adopts new methods of warfare. The American Federation of Labor is now the only large body of workingmen left in any white man's country of the world accepting voluntarily political servitude."

How Many of the Daily Capitalist Papers Reminded their readers of the hundredth anniversary of Thomas Paine? One of the greatest, noblest and bravest souls of the American Revolutionary period, Paine's memory will be honored by future generations when the names of all of his villifiers and hypocritical political and religious cinates and horrifies St. Louis, proclaim that society is a failure. The enemies will long be forgotten. In a recent number of the Mirror we find these words: "A recent writer says: "Forty years before Comte he was the author of the phrase 'the Religion of Humanity.' So far was he from being the atheist his malignant traducers fastened in the common mind, that his first and avowed motive in writing his 'Age of Reason' was to induce man to 'return to the pure, unmixed, and unadulterated belief in one God and no other." The same writer, in the London Nation, referring to his imprisonment in England, pointing out that Deism and republicanism were not such strange manifestations at that time, says: "Paine's real sin was not that he preached Deism in the land of Bolingbroke, Hume, and Gibbon, or even that he professed republicanism in the age of rising republics, but that he succeeded for the first time in inoculating the people with these heresies. There was no danger in philosophic revolutionism at a guinea a volume, but 200,000 copies of the first part of the 'Rights of Man,' within two years of its appearance in 1791, revealed to the ruling aristocracy the new peril of a serf population who could read and think, and presently might act for themselves. For Paine found thought and feeling for the first batch of literate workingmen. He discovered this large new sort of Englishman, and invented a new, vigorous language for his use." In other words, Paine got to the people and did so by writing for them in a kind of English they could understand, in a style simple, direct, nervous.

Berger Elected Assistant International Secretary.

The vote by the National Committee for the election of an additional secretary to the International Socialist Bureau closed June 14, and resulted in the election Comrade Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee. The candidates, by the preferential system, received the following votes: Berger 67; Floaten 87; Spargo 74.

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

Thirty Years of Unionism of Cigarmakers in America

IF EACH AND EVERY ONE OF THE

Fifty Thousand Union Men of St. Louis

WOULD CEASE PATRONIZING THE

Scab Cigar Stores

IF THEY WOULD REFUSE TO SMOKE THE SCAB PRODUCTS OF THE

Cigar Trust and Eastern Tenement House Manufacturers

AND IF THESE FIFTY THOUSAND UNION MEN WOULD

Smoke St. Louis Made Union Cigars

THE LOCAL CIGAR MAKERS' UNION WOULD SOON HAVE A MEMBERSHIP

Three Thousand Instead of Less Than One Thousand

REMEMBER THAT EVERY NON-UNION CIGAR YOU SMOKE

Means a Knock at Your Own Union

NONE BUT

Blue Label Union Made Cigars for True and Sincere Union Men.

Compliments CIGAR MAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA.

Benefits Paid by the CIGARMAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION of AMERICA in Twenty-nine Years and Two Months

Year.	Loans to Traveling Members.	Strike Benefit	Cost per Member per Year.	Sick Benefit.	Cost per Member per Year,	Death and Total Disability Benefit.	Cost per Member per Year	Out of Work Benefit.	Cost per Member per Year.	Total Cost per Member per Year for All Benefits	30c Contributin' Members.	15c DuesPaying Members.	Beneficiary Retiring Card Holders.	Balance at Close of Fisca Year.
*1878														\$ 124.55
1879		\$ 3,668.23	\$ 1.34%	l		\$ 75.00 1.674.25 2,690.00 3,920.00 4,214.00 4,820.00 8,850.00 21,319.75				\$ 1.34	2,729		••••••	5.066.22
1880	\$ 2,808.15	4,950.36	1.11	l						1.11	4,440			11 155 62
+1881	12,747.09	21,797.68	1.49%	\$ 3.987.73	\$0.27	\$ 75.00	\$.00.5			1.77	14,604			11,155.62 37,740.79
1881 1882	20,386.64	44,850.41	3.92	17,145.28	1.50	1.674.25	.14.5			5.56%	11,430			77 506 29
1883	37,135.20	27,812.13	2.10	22,250.56	1.68	2,690.00	.203			3.99	13,214			77,506.29 126,783.30
1884	39,632.08	143,547.36	12.62	31,551.50	2.77	3,920.00	.34			15.74	11,371			70,078.73
1885	26,683.54	61,087.28	5.09	29.379.89	2.44 8	4,214.00	.35 %			7.88	12,000			85,511.46
1886	31,835.71	54,402.61	2.20	42,225.59	1.71	4.820.00	.19%			4.10,6	24,672			172,813.25
1887	49,281.04	13,871.62	6.74	63,900.88	3.10	8.850.00	.43			4.21,2	20,560			227,228.24
1888	42.894.75	45,303.62	2.66	58,824.19	3.40	21,319.75	1.23.3			7.29 6	17,133		168	230 100 53
1889	43,540.44	5,202.52	.29	59,519.94	3.297	19,175.50	1.06			4.65	17,555		496	285 126 54
•1890	37,914.72	18,414.27	.7470	64.660.47	2.55	26,043.00	1.02,7	\$ 22.760.50	8 924	5.25	24,624		713	239,190.53 285,136.54 383,072.87
1891	53,535.73	33,531.78	1.38	87,472.97	3.407	38,068.35	1.51 20	\$ 22,760.50 21,223.50	87.5	7.17	24,221		957	421 950 06
1892	47,732.47	37,477.60	1.40	89,906.30	3.22	44,701.97	1.60%	17,460.75	.65	6.88	26,678		1,229	421,950.06 503,829.20
1893	60,475.11	18,228.15	.68	104,391.83	3.68	49,458.33	1.74 70	89,402.75	3.337	9.45%	26,788		1,518	AER 720 12
1894	42,154.17	44,966.76	1.61%	106,758.37	3.64	62,158.77	2.1170	174,517.25	6.27	13.64 6	27,828		1,497	340 788 66
1895	41,657.16	44,039.06	1.58	112,567.06	3.82	66,725.98	2.27	166,377.25	5.99	13.67 8	27,760		1,644	236 213 05
1896	33,076.22	27,446.46	1.00	109,208.62	3.747	78,768.09	2.69	175,767.25	6.43	13.87 70	27,318		1,873	177 022 12
1897	29,067.04	12,175.09	.46	112,774.63	3.99	69,186.67	2.44	117,471.40	4.46	11.36	26,347	118	1,859	104 240 30
1898	25,237.43	25,118.59	.94%	111,283.60	3.90	94,939.83	3.30	70,197.70	2.65%	10.80	26,460	203	2,049	227 507 01
1899	24,234.33	12,331.63	.42	107,785.07	3.44	98,993.83	3.13	38,037.00	1.312	8.31%	28,994	341	2,252	202 407 05
1900	33,238.13	137,823.23	3.98%	117,455.84	3.21	98,291.00	2.64	23,897.00	.70%	10.54	33,955	652	2,584	314 806 94
1901	44,652.73	105,215.71	3.02	134,614.11	3.65	138,456.38	3.67	27,083.76	.797	11.143	33,974	860	2,863	340,788.66 236,213.05 177,033.12 194,240.30 227,597.01 292,407.95 314,806.24 321,124.33
1902	45,314.05	85,274.14	2.23	137,403.45	3.47	128,447.63	3.11	21,071.00	.56	9.39	37,023	1,103	3,105	361,811.29
1903	52,521.41	20,858.15	.51%	147,054.56	3.427	138,975.91	3.14	15,558.00	.395	7.47 %	39,301	1,343	3,605	405 117 01
1904	58,728.71	32,888.88	.76	163,226.18	3.59%	151,752.93	3.24	29,872.50	.71	8.31 8	41,536	1,380	3,904	495,117.91 589,234.20
1905	55,293.93	9,820.83	.2370	165,917.80	3.73	162,818.82	3.56	35,168.50	.87 7	8.417	40,075	1,312	4,297	, 688,679.13
1906	50,650.21	44,735.43	1.10,20	162,905.82	3.69	185,514.17	4.08	23,911.00	.60%	9.49	39,250	1,340	4,828	714,506.14
1907	50,063.86	22,644.68	.52	173,505.67	3.72 B	207,558.87	4.32	19,497.50	.4710	9.05	41,337	11,350	5,266	775,305.85
1908	46,613.44	32,423.39	.77 10	1184,755.69	4.02 6	220,979.71	4.68	101,483.50	2.51	12.00 ₁₀	40,354	1,231	5,535	705,960.75
Total	\$1,139,105.49	\$1 191 907 65		2,722,433.61		2,128,578.74		1,190,758.11						

Total Benefits Paid During 1908, \$586,255.73. Grand Total Benefits Paid in Twenty-nine Years and Two Months, \$8,372,783.60

†The weekly dues were 15c. ↑The weekly dues were 20c. ↑The weekly dues were 25c. ↑The weekly dues were 30c.

The foregoing table is one of the most complete historical resumes of the financial transactions of the international Union ever issued. It presents a bird's-eye view of the benefits paid, the cost per member per year and the cost per member for the given number of years, and the balance on hand at the end of each fiscal year. For instance, in the payment of Out-of-Work benefit the amounts fluctuate according to the state of trade. The highest cost per member per year for Out-of-Work benefit was \$6.43 4-10 in 1896, and the lowest cost per member per year so the first ten years, and the lowest cost per member per year for the first ten years, was \$3.29 1-10. This is instructive information, as the ten years in question were about equally divided between periods of normal trade condition and industrial stagnation. The average cost per member per year for the nineteen years in which this benefit has been in operation, was \$2.135-10.

The 15-cent-dues-paying members receive strike, and not more than \$50.00 death benefit. The 20-cent-retiring-card holders receive sick and death benefit, hence both are included when figuring the cost per member per year in the payment of benefits in which they participate, although in the tables they are given separate columns of membership and affiliation.

NOTE.—The following explains the different kinds, periods and amount of benefits paid:

Loans: One-year members are entitled to a loan for transportation to the nearest union in whatever direction he or she desires to travel; but in no wise shall the loans exceed in the aggregate \$20.

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Loans: One-year members are entitled to a loan for transportation to the nearest union in whatever direction he or she desires to travel; but in no wise shall the loans exceed in the aggregate \$20.

Strike Benefit: For the first sixteen weeks, \$5 per week is paid, and \$3 per week until the strike or lockout shall have terminated.

Sick Benefit is \$5 per week; provided such sickness or inability shall have been for at least one week or seven days, but no member shall be entitled to any sick benefit for a longer period than thirteen weeks in any one year.

Death and Disability Benefits: These benefits are graduated, and are as toflows: A member who shall have been such for the such for shall be entitled to any sick benefit is paid toward defraying funeral expenses. Including the said \$50 funeral expenses, the International Union pays upon the death of a member the following sums: First—if the member has been such for at least five consecutive years, a sum of \$200. Second—if the member shall have been such for at least five consecutive years, a sum of \$200. Second—if the member shall have been such for at least the years, \$350. Third—if the member has been such for at least five consecutive years, a sum of \$200. Second—if the member shall have been such for at least the years, \$350. Third—if the member has been such for at least fifteen consecutive years, \$550. The total disability benefit was adopted in 1902. This benefit is paid direct to the applicant or guardian, and is the same amount as in case of death, less \$50.00, which is retained and paid towards defraying funeral expenses at time of death. A benefit of \$40.00 is paid in the event of the death of a wife or widowed mother of a member.

Out of Work Benefit: Any member having paid weekly dues for a period of two years is entitled to an out-of-work benefit for six weeks, and 50 cents for each additional day. No benefit is paid for the first one week after a member was dis



G. W. PERKINS, President, Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.

Latest News From the Field of Organized Labor

UNION LABOR ON PACIFIC COAST.

Voted for "Friends of Labor" and Received the Lemon.

Seattle, Wash., June 21.-Last fall the organized workers of the state made a campaign for the enactment of needed labor laws and nearly every man who was elected to the legislature pledged himself to vote for such laws. The end of the legislature came and not a single labor measure was put upon the statute books. Labor, as usual, was kicked, spit upon and betrayed. In the Spokane city elec-tion this spring every candidate pledged himself to the eight-hour day and the doing of municipal work by day's labor. Almost the first act of importance of the new city council was advertising for bids to build city bridges by contract instead of by day's labor. Labor is kicked, spit upon and betrayed again. Will labor ever get sense enough to quit voting for "friends of labor" and put into public office men from labor's ranks who will put into active force labor's demands, and do it from the standpoint of conviction and principle?

The question of the hour is, did John Van Cleave organize a branch of the Manufacturers' Association in Spokane on his visit here two weeks ago? Well, the Labor World has information that he did, and if the labor unions just continue their sleep and patience for a sufficient length of time they will awake to realize the work of this secret destructive organization, which employs the methods of blacklisting, Pinkerton spotters among workingmen and supplying strike breakers to fellow members.-Labor World.

THE TOBACCO AND CIGAR TRUST.

What Powerful Enemy the Union Tobacco Workers and Cigar Makers Have to Contend With. The Tobacco Trust, according to official figures given in the

Congressional Record, controls the following: Eighty per cent of the manufactories of chewing tobacco. Seventy-five per cent of the manufactories of smoking tobacco

Ninety-five per cent of the manufactories of snuff. Fifteen per cent of the manufactories of cigars.

Ninety per cent of the manufactories of little cigars. Eighty per cent of the manufactories of cigarettes.

The record shows that the Trust works through a large number of corporations scattered over the United States and ostensibly known as "independent" corporations. Its tentacles extend to Cuba and Porto Rico and the growers suffer similarly to the American growers. The real purpose of the many "independents" has been by

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trait and biographical sketch of the author. First edition exhausted first week. PRICE 20c.; BY MAIL 25c.
LABOR BOOK DEPARTMENT,
all countries solidarity."

the evidence shown to crush out companies which really are independent and not connected with the Trust. It has also been shown that the Trust conducts a guerrilla warfare against competitors, making use of spies, dastardly inducements, treachery, and imposition even upon the United States Congress itself.

Hon. John W. Gaines, Congressman from Tennessee, has caused all this history, news comments and case to be put on record. It is now accessible to all in the Congressional Record, viz., pages 1989 to 2002, the part for February 12, 1908. And it is such a record of corrupt practices that Congressman Gaines did not hesitate to declare on the floor of the United States House of Representatives as to cause one to wonder how the human mind can become so accomplished in perpetrating fraud and acts of deceit. It is doubtful if any body has ever found as many ways to commit frauds and deceive in trade and commerce as the Tobacco Trust-pillaging the rights of family, dealers, manufacturers and consumers, foreign as well as American citizens.'

STRIKING BAKERS WIN, ALL BOSSES SURRENDER.

Union Victorious in Its Fight for More Pay and Shorter Workday.

New York, June 20.-The striking bakers won their fight for better conditions, a shorter workday and higher pay. The strike was called off this morning, and all the bakers returned to work.

The bosses surrendered in a body and accepted the conditions of the union at a meeting held yesterday afternoon at the house of M. Bock, the president of the East Side Boss Bakers' Association. Rabbi Stephen Wise was present at the meeting and advised the bosses to surrender, explaining the expediency of the act and the justice of the demands made upon them by the men.

Until 3 o'clock this morning did the strikers celebrate their victory. The Forwards Association, whose paper, the Forward, was fighting the battle of the bakers as strenuously as did The Call, entertained the victorious bakers at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street, at which prominent speakers made addresses and congratulated them. Max Pine represented the United Hebrew Trades, and M. Gillis the Forward Association.

So great was the rejoicing of the bakers that the men who took a leading part in the strike, Max Kasimirsky, M. Miller, S. Goldstein, Charles Iffland and their attorney, Simon Alperin, were carried on the shoulders of enthusiastic men to the platform, where after continuous cheering they were forced to make speeches.

The news of the victory spread on the East Side and occasioned general rejoicing. In shops, cafes, and labor headquarters the subject was the main topic of conversation, and whenever a baker was met he was cheered by those who had taken a part in the battle.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LABOR.

A. F. of L. Executive Board Instructs Gompers to Work for International Federation at Paris Congress.

Last Saturday President Gompers of the A. F. of L. departed for Europe on a three months' tour, in accordance with the action of last year's convention in Denver. Before leaving New York the Executive Council of the Federation held its quarterly session at the Victoria Hotel.

A resolution favoring the organization of an International Federation of Labor was adopted by the Executive Council.

The resolution, which will be presented by President Samuel

Gompers at the International Trade Union Congress to open in

Paris on August 30, reads as follows:

"Resolved, That the International Trade Union Congress recommends to trade union centers (general trade union federations or congresses) of all countries the discussion of the proposition of establishing an International Federation of Labor, the autonomy of the trade union movement of each country being ordained and guaranteed; the purpose of the federation being for the protection and advancement of the rights, interests and justice of the wage workers of all countries, and the establishment of international fraternity and

The Council was in session until Friday. A banquet was given to President Gompers at the Yorkville Casino on Thursday evening, and on Saturday he sailed on the Baltic to investigate the labor movements of the various European countries, as instructed by the last national convention of the American Federation of Labor, and act as American delegate to the International Trade Union Congress. Against Faked Up Immigration-A. F. of L. Council Asks Interna-

tional Trade Union Congress to Combat It.

At the second day's session of the Council the following resolution was adopted, to be presented by President Gompers at the International Trade Union Congress at Paris:

"Resolved, That it shall be the purpose of the labor movement of all countries to endeavor to the fullest extent to prevent the workers from one country being induced to immigrate to other countries during periods of industrial depression, or when trade disputes exist or are in contemplation; that it shall be the duty of the recognized representatives of the labor movement of the country affected to notify the international secretary, who, inturn, shall at once communicate the situation to the representatives of the trade union move-ment of each country."

The Immigration Committee of the New York Central Federated Union appeared before the Council, and after a general discussion, the committee was requested to submit its suggestions on the immigration problem in writing, and also suggestions as to the points to be covered by President Gompers in his investigation of European labor movements.

CHEAP LABOR IN INDIA.

Conditions in Jute Mills and Mode of Living of the Workers.

Writing from Calcutta of the jute industry, Consul General Michael says of the wages and mode of living of the mill worker:

"I visited the modern Kinnison mill, which has a capital of \$1,-000,000 and the latest machinery made in England. It has 650 looms and produces 18,000 tons of bags and Hessian cloth in fifty weeks. This mill employs 4,000 men, women and children.

"The wages paid to men in the mills range from \$2 to \$3 a month, women from \$1.50 to \$2, and boys and girls from \$1 to \$1.75. These people subsist principally on rice and vegetables made up in the form of curry, which is a peppery and sweetish mixture of rice and vegetables, with now and then chicken, duck or goat meat.

They all chew betel nut constantly as a stimulant. They eat two meals a day, as a rule, one before beginning work and one after the day's work is done. The men and boys wear breech-clouts, or dhooties, and the women and girls saris, which consists of forty yards of thin muslin wrapped in a peculiar way about the loins and

"The people of a mill, or several mills if the mills are nearly located together, occupy a village, which is made up of huts made of mud, bricks and palm leaves woven into sheets and tucked on bamboo poles. All are thatched with a long, tough grass, used throughout India for covering huts and bungalows, and which makes a tight, cool and durable roof. The floor is made of clay, tamped down hard, which makes a very good floor. On this floor is spread in places matting made of bamboo grass. On this matting many of the natives throw down a cotton blanket or possibly a thin mattress, for beds. Some have a rude bed of four posts, 16 inches high, with crosshead and sidepieces, pinned together and then criss-crossed with bed cords. There may be a few rude benches, but little or no other furniture is to be seen in the huts. The natives eat on the floor, squatted around a pot or pan containing the food. The men and boys eat first, and the women and girls afterward, taking what is left. The mode of life is thoroughly primitive. No knives, spoons or forks are used in eating, the fingers answering all purposes. Each Indian is ambitious to own a brass jug or pot, and these brasses are handed down as heirlooms and are held as almost sacred in possessions. They are kept bright by scouring them with mud and water. After a meal the brasses that have been used in any way are taken in the street, where the women or men, as the case may be, squat on the ground and rub them with the dust and water."

STUDIES IN SOCIALISM

The Man Under the Machine By A. M. Simons.

The Life of the Worker Today.

How do you get your living? How does the nation as a whole get its living? Why do many people not get a living at all, but just enough to let them die slowly? Are there not enough things to go



around? Are we, as a people, getting all we

can from the earth and dividing it among those who get it out in the best manner possible? If not, how may things be changed for the better?

These are important questions and if we can find answers to them we shall be much better off. Probably you never thought very much about them or if you did you passed them by with the feeling that things had always been as they are and you could not change them. But perhaps before we are done we shall be able to show you that you not only can change these things,

but that you and your fellows are the only ones who have the power to change them, and finally that when they are changed you will be able to live a great deal better and do very many things that you can not now, but that you wish very much to do.

You must have noticed that today there are very many men who are duplicating each other's work. You see whole rows of grocery stores, each one with a couple of clerks or an overworked owner, and wife and children pressed into service, and all of them barely keeping alive, while if there were but one store in the neighborhood the same work could be better done with half the same number of A little closer look will show you that much of the work that is being done is helping nobody to be better clothed, or fed, or housed. A great deal of time is spent in attracting people's attention to the things that are for sale. Great flaring signs are painted on the walls of the buildings, newspapers are filled with advertisements instead of useful information, sidewalks are littered with goods, and all kinds of lying, deception and adulteration are used to make the layers think that they get something for less money from one seller than from another. Every one can see that if all this work were left entirely undone and the people who are doing it sat with idle hands, there would be just as many things to eat and drink and wear in the world as there are today.

If you will watch for a few months you will see that every little while the names on the signs change and many of the stores become The great department stores and mail order houses have found out that if they do all the buying and selling of fifty stores under one roof and with one management it can be done very much cheaper than when the work is scattered among so many people and

in so many buildings. Now the man who does a thing the cheapest is the only one who can do it at all in our present society. For it any one tries to do the same thing in a more expensive way he can not sell his product. This sounds very simple, but it is a fact which has a great importance in regard to the questions we are trying to answer,

One of the effects of this law is that the small stores have to shut up because they can not afford to sell the goods they have as cheaply as the big stores, or at least they can not spend so much money in advertising to let the people know what they have,

Just take a look around you and see in how many places this same law is working. The little manufacturers are being bought up or ruined by the trust because it can, if it wishes, sell its product cheaper than they can. The small towns are dying out because their industries are destroyed, and the people who used to work in them move into the great cities, where things can be produced and dis tributed cheaper. Finally, we see those nations who can produce the cheapest have grown to be the largest and strongest and are crushing all the weaker nations of the earth. We can sum all this up by saying that there is today a great and widespread movement toward concentration, and that this movement is due to the fact that the largest producers can sell their goods the cheapest,

The object of all industry is simply to change the things which are found upon the earth into forms which will be useful to men. women and children. This is all there is to the matter. No matter how many different forms a thing may take from the time it is a part of the earth until it is used by man, it is still simply a part of the substance of the earth changed in form and moved to some particular place at the time when it is wanted for use. Now it seems like the most natural thing in the world to say that this should be done with as little work as possible. If then the large establishment can do this with less work than the small one, then the large one

s soon as this is said a great cry is raised about the suffering of those who are crushed and ruined by the great business. If we look closely, however, we shall see that this is really a complaint about the way the goods are distributed, not about the way they are

that at the time when men were still savages, they had nearly as much to eat as they have now and that not so very many more of them died from cold and hunger than today in a great city like London, New York or Chicago. Even wild beasts can, for the most part, find the food and shelter they need, save when they come in conflict with each other and stronger beasts, or when their numbers grow too great for the land upon which they live.

MINE WORKERS IN CONFERENCE WITH OPERATORS.

Points of difference with reference to the scale of wages between the Illinois coal operators and the State Miners' Association were laid before the Illinois Coal Commission Board last Tuesday by representatives of both sides in a meeting at the Southern Hotel in St. Louis, This board is made up of J. L. Scroggs, Edward Cahill, John Burns and James O'Connor, The operators were represented by A. J. Moreshead and Randolph Smith of St. Louis and Herman Perry of Collinsville, State President. Duncan McDonald, Paul Smith and Groce Lawrence represented the miners, Comrade Adolf Gensler was also present. An adjustment was not reached yesterday, but Mr. O'Connor said that the question does not disturb the friendly relations between the operators and employes.

Woman's Views Will Not Be Obscured.

In New York, at the time of the last constitutional convention, the suffragists secured more than 300,000 signatures to their petitions; the anti-suffragists only 15,000. The woman suffrage peions presented to the recent constitutional convention in Michigan bore 175,000 signatures. There were no petitions on the other side. In Chicago, not long ago, 97 organizations, with an aggregate membership of more than 10,000 women, petitioned for a woman suffrage clause in the new city charter, while only one small organization of women petitioned against it. In Maine, Iowa, Kansas, in short, in every state where petitions for suffrage and remonstrances against it have been sent to the Legislature, the petitioners have always outnumbered the remonstrants, and have generally outnumbered them 50 or 100 to one. On the only occasion when the government took an official referendum among women on the subject (in Massachusetts in 1895), the women's vote was in favor of suffrage 25

Missouri Socialist Party

Otto Pauls, State Secretary, 212 South Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mc

W. A. WARD AT LIBERAL.

Liberal.—Comrade W. A. Ward, of the Christian Socialist Fellowship, closed a course of a week's lectures Friday night at this point. Through the influence of socialists connected with the Christian church we held the meetings in their house. Some of the "brethren" did not attend, others heard with a sneer, while a very large number heard "gladly."

The pastor, who is a woman, came every night and gave good attention, also rendered other valuable assistance. She can hardly be expected to become a socialist owing to the fact that she is (unconsciously) what might be termed an anarchist of the "non-resistance" type, and can hardly accept the "collectivist" ideal.

I was especially anxious to learn the manner in which the speakers of the Christian Socialist Fellowship presented socialism, I must say that I was pleased. Comrade Ward clearly and forcibly presents the class struggle, the materialist conception of history, the uselessness of the capitalist class and the wage division of the product of labor. He weaves into this much from the Bible, quoting this book as sacred authority, it is hard to resist. He does not touch on matters of theology at all. Hence, anyone who may be bitter against religion and churches approves his lecture. He can also go before any denomination as he does not touch on their differences. I belong to no church but I cannot too strongly urge those who do to arrange for a week's lectures by a Fellowship preacher.—Caleb Lipscomb.

W. R. GAYLORD'S ROUTE.

July 1, Desloge; 2, DeLassus; 3, Morley; 4, Flat River; 5, Bonne Terre; 6, Elvins; 7-8, Morehouse; 9, Aquilla; 10, Bell City; 11-12-13. Cardwell; 14, Greenfield; 15-10-17, Mindenmines; 18-19, Carthage.

Scott County will have a red letter day on July 3. The whole county is being billed and Gaylord will do his best to make the landlords that infest the county do some squirming. On the "glorious Fourth" Comrade O'Dam will "bunch" the lead miners at Flat River so that they can get the socialist idea of independence. There are few occasions that present a better opportunity to draw the socialist moral than the Fourth of July, and it is dollars to doughnuts that the miners will have new ideas about it when Gaylord is through.

UP THE 'FRISCO WITH MILTON BAKER.

The first date for Comrade Milton Baker will be July 1-2, Sarcoxie; 3, Rolla; 4, St. Clair: 5, Robertsville; 6, Pacific. Every socialist and reader of this should be there and help boost. Comrade Baker will organize points that are ripe for such action.

LANDING ON THE UNCONVERTED IN KIRKSVILLE.

Kirksville-The Court House was too small for Mills' second meeting here and we had it on the lawn in front. It was too cold for comfort but he held them for two hours and they were loath to leave after he had finished. Every one said it was the best they had ever heard. Ten copies of "The Struggle for Existence" were sold—mostly to non-socialists. I hope to be able to make better reports from now on .- T. C. Haller.

A JEWISH ORGANIZER.

The National Office is routing Comrade A. Litman, a Jewish organizer, to such cities as can use him. This applies only to the larger cities and those desiring dates should address the National Office for

Middle Class and Competition.

The class-conscious laborers, then, are not interested in the pre servation of the middle class, with its absurd principle of industrial competition. That competition is injurious is evident from the fact that it is being supplanted by the principle of combination. Capitalists have recognized the advantage of production on a large scale. They, have found out by experience that associated capital is the only way to effect economical production. Surely no one with economic sense desires to go back to the era of competitive supremacy. No more absurd and wasteful system could be devised. The principle is absurd in theory and false in fact. It postulates conditions which exist nowhere but in the fertile imagination of its advocates. It assumes that all have an equal opportunity, the proletariat with the millionaire. The theory of free competition under present conditions is a farce. Freedom of competition is simply freedom of the strong to fleece the weak, and the cunning to ensuare the innocent. Who wishes to again reinstate in full power this vicious principle, the very essence of which is antagonism? It necessarily begets cruelty, injustice, cunning, oppression and selfishness. It violates the law of love and sacrifices manhood to material wealth. Its mottoes are: "Each man for himself and the devil take the hindmost;"
"In union there is weakness;" "Antagonism is more productive than produced, and this is "another story," which we will discuss later.

Very few people today will deny that we could produce all that lates that a country where every man tries to get the better of his everybody actually needs. It you doubt this fact, just stop and think fellows will be happier and more successful that a country where that a country where the best of the be each man tries to help his fellows.

The Division of Labor's Product.

Let me pause for a moment and make this matter plain. The wealth produced by labor is divided into two portions. One portion goes to labor in the form of wages, the other is divided into rent, interest and profits and is pocketed by non-producers. It is because the capitalist has monopolized the instruments of production that he he is able to appropriate a portion of labor's product. All leading industries are joint-stock concerns, and a capitalist may hold stock in a score of such industries. He purchases, say, \$10,000 worth of stock in each of these industries, of which, perhaps, he knows nothing His broker has told him that they are paying investments and that is all he cares. He never goes to the factories or even to the towns in which they are located. He simply taks his stock and locks it up in his safe and at the end of the year he draws his dividends. But where do these dividends come from? The answer is not difficult to find. Take a cotton factory as an illustration. Here, say, 1.000 men have worked for a year and have produced a certain amount of cotton cloth. This is transported to the market and exchanged for money From the money received for the product there is first deducted the cost of raw matrials and the wear and tear of machinery. The balance is divided into about two equal portions, one of which is given to the laborers in the form of wages and the other is called profits and dividend among the capitalists as dividends. Now, as the product produced is divided into two portions, it is axiomatic that it cannot be so divided as to increase the share of both. If the laborers produces \$6 worth of wealth a day and the capitalist keeps \$3 there is only \$3 left. But if on the other hand the laborer can secure \$5 there is but \$1 left for the capitalist, and if, perchance, the laborer could keep all the wealth he creates there would be none left for the capitalist, and he would have to go to work.

FREE SAMPLE COPIES.

Send us the name and address of friends and acquaintances and we will send them sample copies of Labor.

When could a boss have a better chance to run his own business his own way than while his employes are on strike?

Fulfill Their Missions and Disappear.

The old nobility fulfilled its mission and disappeared. Feudalism gave way to capitalism. Its overthrow was caused by the very class which they despised. History is again repeating itself.

The capitalist class today, like its predecessors, shapes and controls the social and industrial organization in its own interests. Legislation, customs, religion, morals, education, public opinion, etc., are all regulated by capitalistic supremacy.

Cigars | PEN MAR - 10c SUNRISE - 5c

Brandt & Stahl Walnut Street



By Insisting Upon Purchasing UNION STAMP SHOES

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

DO NOT BE MISLED

By Retailers who say: "This shoe does not bear the stamp, but is made under UNION CONDITIONS."

THIS IS FALSE. No shoe is union unless it bears the Union

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

John F. Tobin, Pres.

246 Summer St., Boston Mass. Chas. L. Baine, Sec.-Treas.

ASK FOR-

MANEWAL'S BREAD

Because It is Strictly Union-Made

and as good as money and skill can make it. We are the only large independent Union Bakery in the city, so when you buy Bread insist on getting MANEWAL'S, as every loaf bears the Union Label.

MANEWAL BREAD CO.

Bartenders' Union Local 51

Patronize only Saloons displaying Union Bar Card



and where the Bartenders wear the Blue Button

OFFICE: 918 PINE STREET: BOTH PHONES

Drink Only UNION BEER

(Fac-Simile of Our Label)



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

Genuine Union-Made



UNLESS THE BOX BEARS THE

Union

When You Buy Mercantile and

CIGAR

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

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

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

SUBSCRIBE FOR

COLUMBIA BOX COMPANY 19th and N. Market Ste.

1.00 Per Year

Boxes of All Kinds Union Label Boxes

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE DEPARTMENT

Too Many Voters.

We have too many voters already."

This only means that we have too many voters of the wrong kind. If to increase the number of voters were an evil in itself, every woman who becomes the mother of half a dozen sons would have done harm to her country. But if all six grow up to be good voters she has conferred a benefit on her country. So she has if five of them become good voters, and only one a bad voter. Woman suffrage would bring in at least five good voters to one bad one.

It is often said that we have too many immigrants. We mean

too many immigrants of an undesirable kind. We all rejoice when we hear of a large influx from Finland or some other country whose people are considered especially desirable immigrants. We want them to offset those of less virtuous and law-abiding races. The governor of one of the enfranchised states writes of woman suffrage: "The effect of this increase in the vote is the same as if a large and eminently respectable class of citizens had immigrated here.

Would Unsex Women.

"It will turn women into men."

The differences between men and women are natural; they are not the result of disfranchisement. The fact that all men have equal rights before the law does not wipe out natural differences of character and temperament between man and woman. Why should it wipe out the natural differences between men and women? The women of England, Scotland, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand and our own equal suffrage states are not perceptibly different in looks or manners from women elsewhere, although they have been voting

Women Do Not Want It.

"Whenever the majority of women ask for suffrage, they will

Every improvement in the condition of women thus far has been secured not by a general demand from the majority of women, but by the arguments, entreaties and "continual coming" of a persistent few. In each case the advocates of progress have had to contend not merely with the conservatism of men, but with the indifference of women, and often with active opposition from some of them.

When a man in Saco, Me., first employed a saleswoman, the men boycotted his store, and the women remonstrated with him on the sin of placing a young woman in a position of such "publicity When Lucy Stone began to try to secure for married women the right to their own property, women asked with scorn, "Do you think I would give myself where I would not give my property?" When Elizabeth Blackwell began to study medicine, the women at her boarding house refused to speak to her, and women passing her on the street held their skirts aside. It is a matter of history and ridicule and opposition Mary Lyon's first efforts for the education of women were received, not only by the mass of men, but by the mass

In eastern countries, where women are shut up in zenanas and forbidden to walk the streets unveiled, the women themselves are often the strongest upholders of these traditional restrictions, which they have been taught to think add to their dignity. The Chinese lady is as proud of her small feet as any American anti-suffragist is of her political disabilities. Pundita Rambai tells us that the idea of education for girls is so unpopular with the majority of Hindoo women that when a progressive Hindoo proposes to educate his little daughter it is not uncommon for the women of his family to threaten

All this merely shows that human nature is conservative, and that it is fully as conservative in women as in men. The persons who take a strong interest in any reform are generally few, whether among men or women, and they are habitually regarded with disfavor, even by those whom the proposed reform is to benefit

Many changes for the better have been made during the last half century in the laws, written and unwritten, relating to women. Everybody approves of these changes now, because they have become accomplished facts. But not one of them would have been made to this day if it had been necessary to wait till the majority of women asked for it. The change now under discussion is to be judged on its merits. In the light of history, the indifference of most women and the opposition of a few must be taken as a matter of course. It has no more rational significance now than it has had in regard to each previous step of women's progress.

YOU WILL NOT SEE THE TRUTH AND HENCE ARE NOT

The April copy of the Remonstrance lies on the desk of the editor of Progress. At first she thought to answer some of the misstatements therein made. She realizes, however, that every bit of space in Progress is needed for the furtherance of the work, and that it is usless to correct misstatements made over and over again, since the parties making them seeem unwilling to acknowledge themselves wrong. It does seem perfectly ridiculous, though, for the antisuffragists to claim that they defeated all suffrage measures which did not get out of committees or did not reach votes in the legislatures during the past winter. In many cases they were not on the scenes; in other cases, they sent literature which even their friendadmitted was thrown into the waste basket unread; in other cases, when there was a second vote and their literature was read between, the second vote was more favorable to the suffrage measure than was the first vote. The truth of it is that the anti-suffragists, except in one or two cases, have never been a factor in any suffrage campaign or in any suffrage legislation. They must know this. They also must know that falsehood never has and never will bring any good to the person or organization who indulges in it.-Progress.

MISS PANKHURST AND AMERICA.

At the request of persons planning programs for the coming year, the editor of Progress wrote Miss Pankhurst asking her whether she had any thought of visiting America this autumn. She replies: "I am sorry that until we get the vote in this country there is little prospect of our being able to go to America. I feel very strongly that one's first duty is to women of one's own country. Besides, if we win the vote, it will do much to help the women of America and elsewhere to win their enfranchisement.

SWEDEN AGAIN.

The Lower House of the Swedish Parliament has passed a bill granting Parliamentary suffrage to women. The Upper House had previously adversely disposed of the question. Of course the result is inevitable and it is always the liberal—the elected branch of government-which favors our cause.

ANOTHER LIE NAILED.

"I have never felt that men were more blamable than women for the disfranchisement of my sex and until I have cause to change this opinion I shall certainly not take to calling men names."-Carrie Chapman Chatt.

While no one who knows her could possibly give credence to the widely circulated story that the gifted and womanly president of the International Woman Suffrage Association ever said in a public address, or privately, that men are "lobsters or shrimps," it is a satisfaction to quote Mrs. Catt's own words in refutation of the vulgar report. Asked about it on her return from Lodon a few days

ago, Mrs. Catt said:
"I not only did not say the thing you quote concerning men,
lobsters and shrimps, but at no time in my life have I ever said anything which, by the widest stretch of imagination, could be distorted I they feel like.

into any resemblance to the paragraph now making the rounds of the newspapers. Further, I know that calling persons lobsters is a type of American slang, but I for one do not even know what it means. The thing was literally originated and set into circulation by some irresponsible sensationalist. I have never felt that men were more blamable than women for the disfranchisement of my sex, and until I have cause to change this opinion I shall certainly not ELIZABETH J. HAUSER. take to calling men names."

NEW YORK TEACHERS OUTDO CARNEGIE.

Mayor McClellan has vetoed the bill which provided that there should be equal pay for equal work. He explains that it must be so because to raise the women's pay to that of men's would cost the city \$17,000.000. It never occurs to the mayor that since there are children growing up in New York without being provided with schools that by lowering the wages of men to meet women's, money would be saved which could be applied towards increasing school rooms and engaging teachers. Whenever the question of woman suffrage is discussed before men who disbelieve, the argument that men and women must be equal when women vote and that men hate to think of women being as bad as men, is always presented. It never occurs to these wise philosophers (?) that men might become as good as women. Well, anyway, the women teachers of New York City head the list of philanthropists; for \$17,000,000 which they thus contribute to the city is proportionately more for them than the great sums given by multimillionaires.-Progress.

Socialist News Review

SOCIALIST VICTORY IN ITALY.

The Socialists of Florence, Italy, are celebrating the election of Dr. Gaetano Pieraccini to the national chamber of deputies over a moderate clerical opponent, Signor Merci, who formerly represented the district. The canvass was a lively one, with the full force of the government thrown against the Socialists. There are now 45 Socialists in the Italian parliament. The party gained over 30,000 votes

DE LEON'S S. L. P. TO PAY \$993 DAMAGES.

(Special to The Daily Socialist.)

New York, June 8.—The case of Ephraim Siff against the Socialist Labor party, which borrowed \$1,000 of Siff's money and then fired him out of the party when only \$500 had been paid back, the firing being accomplished by a refusal to pay back the other \$500 has been decided in the court in favor of Siff, who has been awarded the amount of \$765 and court costs to the extent of \$228.67, making a

In August, 1902, Siff made a loan of \$1,000 to the Socialist Labor party, of which De Leon was the moving spirit. Of this amount \$500 was paid back to Siff. After the payment had been made it was found that charges had been preferred against Siff and he was expelled from the party. He then demanded the remainder of his loan, which was denied him by the Socialist Labor party managers, the party managers claiming that the executive committee was responsible and the committee throwing the blame back upon the party managers. A suit in the courts followed with the result as above

Incidental to the court decision awarding the \$993 to Siff the political record of Daniel De Leon was brought out. It was shown that in 1884 De Leon had been a stump speaker for the Democratic party, in 1886 a single taxer, in 1888 a Bellamy nationalist, in 1889 a Socialist and in 1890 a helper of the Tammany ring in New York. This record was only an incidental of the trail, but it had its effect

The trial further developed that the executive committee of the Socialist Labor party had no authority over the funds which had been loaned but that a referendum membership was necessary for their

THE HUNGARIAN SOCIALIST FEDERATION OF AMERICA

The National Hungarian Socialist Federation of America, with headquarters at 1528 Second avenue, New York City, transmits the following: "The Federation has accepted the resolution of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party on the subject of affiliation of foreign speaking organizations. A referendum of the branches discloses the fact that all branches are willing to join the Socialist Party through the respective state organizations. The present form of organization of the Federation will be maintained. We now have twenty-five branches and a membership of about 1,000 in good standing. The branches which are now to become locals of the party are distributed as follows: California, two branches; Illinois, Chicago, four branches, two more in prospect; Indiana two branches; Minnesota, one branch; Missouri, one branch; New Jersey. two branches; New York, New York, six branches; Ohio, three branches; Pennsylvania, one branch; Wisconsin, one branch. State secretaries are requested to render every assistance in enrolling these Hungarian branches and in notifying Hungarian comrades of the action taken by the federation. The Hungarian federation maintains a publication entitiled, 'Eloere.' Subscription price, \$1 a year. Publication office, 1528 Second avenue, New York City.

Gaylord in Scott County, Mo.

The Scott County Kicker publishes an eighteen inch display announcement for the great July 3 picnic at Morley, Mo., at which Comrade Senator Winfield Gaylord will be the principal speaker.

For the Mexican Refugees.

The National Executive Committee is now considering three propositions relating to the Mexican political refugees: First, to donate \$500; second, to authorize contributions from locals and members; third, to postpone action until the next meeting of the committee. Vote will close June 24.

Against Exploritation of the "Comradeship" in Business.

National Committee motion No. 6, upon which vote closed June 15, and which places the Committee's emphatic stamp of disapproval upon the indiscriminate use of the word COMRADE in advertisements for commercial and speculative enterprises, was adopted by the following vote: Yes 60; No. 2: Not Voting 7.

ASSIST THE BAKERS!

DOES THE BREAD UNION



YOU EAT BEAR THIS LABEL?

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

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

They are opposed to short hours and high wages,

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

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

Therefore, we ask the public in general for their support; you give us your support by asking for bread with the Union Label. Shun the product of the following firms-they are Trust bakeries: Heydt Bakery Co., Condon Bakery Co., Hauck-Hoerr Bakery, St. Louis Bakery Co., Welle-Boettler Bakery, Home Bakery Co., Freund Bros. Bread Co. Ltd., McKinney Bread Co.

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

Morning | Meal Time Trimming for Smiles

THE day of an entire family is often made or marred by breakfast table manners. If the atmosphere is disagreeable, if even one person starts the day snapping, every one at the table is apt to be disgruntled before the meal is through.

It should not be any harder to smile in the morning than at midnight; indeed, the woman who has lived through 18 hours of strenuous modern | messaline is the favorite material for life would seemingly have more ex-cuse for irritation at the end of it rather than at the start. Yet, strangely enough, more people feel cross at breakfast than at any other time.

There are women to whom getting out of bed is more of a temper test than a direct insult. They consider the rising gong a personal enemy and seem physically incapable of a smile or Measant word until they have been up several hours.

Most families have experienced this trying trait in at least one mem-What mother has not thumped and hammered at a son's or daughter's door until exhausted in patience and strength, just to get him up for a daily duty? Instead of gratitude, the mother generally meets with sour looks if not rudeness for her pains.

If one is such an incorrigible sleepy head that the morning manners suffer it is well for her to hunt the cause. In a growing girl or boy this crossness may be due to not getting enough sleep for one's strength.

If so, parents should insist that the rest be taken at the other end of the day. Early retiring is much better for a young person than late rising. There is no worse discipline than to let children get up when it suits them.

Laziness and indifference are most often the cause of bad morning manners. Anything goes in the family. It is too much trouble to talk agreeably at breakfast, so John buries himself in his paper and does not speak toast, and Mary, with straggling locks and in sloppy wrapper, either sulks

To start the day wrong, with tem-per ruffled or feelings hurt, leaves a sting that cuts. If one cannot keep sweet the day through it were better to choose a less auspicious time for temper than the breakfast table, when all should be bright and cheerful, if only to counteract the tendency to morning crossness which most of us feel.

The wife who wishes to be remembered pleasantly is as careful of her morning toilet and her morning manners as she is to appear her best for dinner. If she can't be she had bet-ter have coffee in her room. The man who does not wish to have his wife sigh with relief when the door has closed on him for downtown, will take pains to be agreeable at the breakfast table.

Never let children get into the habit of whining at breakfast or of scolding because they will be late to school. Belated meals are responsible for much morning misery; it is hard to keep good tempered if a train must be made on a jump or a black mark is Set the breakfast hour early enough

that mad scrambles and consequent ill humor can be avoided. See to it that every one is down on time.

One mother broke up breakfast table crossness by having a fine for every one who came to the table scowling or who sulked or whined or scolded during the meal.

If you think that it makes little difference how you act or look at breakfast, try coming downstairs singing and happy some rainy day, when the cook is late and the family | the bolero effect without its being a dispositions are apt to be warped. Though a free row is going on when your cheerful face is first seen, things will quickly calm down under your smiling presence.

Ribbon for Hat

bows which last season often brmed the only trimming for an ordinary hat will again be popular.

For making these bows, materials by the yard are preferable to ribbons as they make more graceful loops. A thin, light make of supple taffeta or simple hats, while more elaborate ones have bows of lace or tulle, bordered with satin or soft pompadour silks and

The material is cut on the cross in bands measuring from eight to ten inches in width, and is bordered with a double fold, in which milliner's wire is inserted. Often this border is of a different color, even of different material. Thus gauze bows are given, either in the same or a contrasting

In making a bow study the shape of the hat and decide whether it is to be flat or outstanding. This can best be decided from the style of the other trimming. Measure the length for the first loop, double over, twist a heavy patent leather thread around the neck of the loop to hold it in place before making the next loop or loops. When the bow is finished all the loops are wound firmly together and the windings are covered with soft folds of the

If the wire is not run in before the bow is started, as is the case if the edges are bound, it is inserted in the middle of each loop and caught with a few slip stitches.

There is such an art in tying a graceful bow that the beginner should never experiment on good materials Pieces of soft cheesecloth, wired, are excellent for practice, and old bows can be ripped, pressed and tied as nearly as possible as they were be

who intends to go in for trimming her own hats and making her own girdles a professional. Even with careful in struction she may never acquire the knack that seems to be inborn, but her bows will not look hopelessly home made.

The chief requisite for the begin ner is to know what kind she wishes to tie. Fashions in bows change as they do in everything else. One sea son they are Alsatian, again the loops stand out in sickle shape, or are compacted into huge rosettes. It is too soon to say just what order of bow will prevail, either for hats or sasher the coming season.

The wide-awake girl who must do her own work will make a tour of the fashionable shops and study the latest She will decide on the kind she wishes to copy and note not only the number of loops and ends but their length and general direction.



articles of headdress.

Of late there has been a turning from the long-used white yoke to lace and net yokes of the color of the

Close, clinging styles have not yet received the expected setback, and will now probably prevail well into The fancy arrangement of braids

and bands over the bodice produces separate garment.

The new corsets are very short from the bust to the waist line and re markably long over the hips, a suit able style for large women.

THREE COSTUMES THAT FIND FAVOR IN PARIS



On the left is an attractive evening gown made on a French design. The middle figure shows an effective two-piece suit of pongee. On the right is a model for a stylish costume for a girl.

FROM OUR READERS FOR

JUSTIFICATION OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The proper way to ascertain the cause of a revolution is to ask, "Whom did it benefit." All revolutions are justified from the viewpoint of those benefited.

It is a fact that most of the great mass of the American colonists had no interest in precipitating the revolution. Concerning the stamp act, the working class element did not use those legal documents which required a stamp. It was the business element that the stamp act oppressed. Again it was the business element that suffered from the laws restricting trade. The gentry alone engaged in commerce. Too, it was only the gentry that could afford such luxuries as teanot the common people. Historians admit that the several taxes were not oppressive, but that it was the principle for which the colonists fought. Please bear in mind that the majority of the inhabitants had never known what representation meant. Up to 1830 the majority of freemen in the colonies were denied the franchise. Neither do we find a workingman representative in the legislative bodies, nor the name of a workingman among the signers of the Declaration of Independence. So you see that it was not a cause of "taxation without representation" for any one except the business

In was then the same business interests that caused the revolution. And why? Because the English business men had succeeded in passing laws restricting American trade. These laws hampered the American business interests who thought that they were entitled to the exclusive right of making profit off the American colonists. Think you that the American workingman was filled with enthusiasm over the fact that he was fighting to drive out one set of masters were that another set might have a better chance to exploit him? And the fact is, he was not enthusiastic. On several different occasions Congress was on the point of ordering a forced draft. If the farmers really believed that they were fighting a revolution that would better their condition do you think they would have sold their supplies to the English army because they paid better prices while the American army was starving at Valley Forge?

Washington had good reasons for being interested. He had apporpriated 30,000 acres of land from the English government and the failure of the revolution meant the loss of his land and incidentally of his head. Do you think that he cared aught for the fighting cattle who were doing his battling? When the dissatisfied soldiers attempted to frighten Congress into paying them their overdue wages, Washington sent a detachment to court-martial them and at the same time calling them an insolent and licentious soldiery banditti, a disgrace to the army, etc.

So you see from a business standpoint the revolution is justifiable In so far as it improved the condition of the majority of the population I maintain that it might just as well never have been fought. The workingman of the United States is not one whit better off than his Canadian brother under British rule.

Comrade Hoehn:—The foregoing was written by Miss Martha Mellor, a 15-year-old student in the High School by request of Prof. I. J. Ring. It was supposed to be read as usual in the class. When it was presented it was not called up in the class by the professor, neither would be give a written criticism of it.

If you deem it worth space in Labor we would be pleased to see it appear, and if anyone feels enough interest in the progress of this bright girl to offer any criticism she would be much pleased to receive the same. Her address is Liberal, Mo. Fraternally, Liberal, Mo. CALEB LIPSCOMB. Liberal, Mo.

FOUR COURTS OR MURDERERS' LANE?

When a man on trial for murder is shot down and killed in cold blood by a deputy, in the Court Building, in the presence of an army of other sworn officers of the law, including many detectives and regular patrolmen, then it is high time to change the name of the Four Courts into Murderers' Lane. It may be true that the murdered man Moehrle was no worse and no better than the murderous deputy, Kane, but this does not justify the cowardly murder. This latest tragedy constitutes another chapter in the history of Capitalist bribery and boodle politics under Democratic and Republican regime. Both men, the murdered and the murderer, were the natural prod-ucts of the corrupt old party politics practiced for decades for the benefit of the capitalist corporations of St. Louis and vicinity.

WM. Ď. L. St. Louis, Mo.

AN OPINION FROM STAUNTON COMRADE.

Editor St. Louis Labor:-Permit me to thank you St. Louis boys for giving our alleged Staunton "red flag riot" correction wide circulation through the columns of St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung. Nearly 300 copies of the two papers containing the correction were circulated in Staunton and vicinity, and the deputies and other political hangers-on were not feeling very good about it. What I can not understand is that quite a number of St. Louis comrades are regular contributors to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch "People's movement. Might it not be more advantageous for Socialists to waste less energy and time on the capitalist press and concentrate their efforts on their own Socialist press? Staunton, Ill. STANTONIAN.

No Need of Alarm.

Grave divines are horrified at the thought of admitting women to vote when they cannot fight, though not one in twenty of their own number is fit for military duty, if he volunteered. Of the editors who denounce woman suffrage, only about one in four could himself carry a musket; while, of the lawyers who fill Congress, the majority could not be defenders of their country, but could only be defended.

The Mothers of Soldiers.

Again, it must be remembered that some woman risks her life whenever a soldier is born into the world. Mrs. Z. G. Wallace, of Indiana, from whom Gen. Lew Wallace drew the portrait of the mother in "Ben Hur," said: "If women do not fight, they give to the state all its soldiers." This ought in all fairness to be taken as an offset for the military service that women do not render. As Lady Henry Somerset says, "She who bears soldiers does not need

No Desire to Prolong Troubles.

No, friends, we do not care to perpetuate the present planless, wasteful system of industry. We propose to substitute the economic principle of combination for the wasteful principle of competition. The principle of combination is sound and ought to be extended to the whole social order. As production and distribution on a large scale are more economic they ought to survive. The only safety to society, however, is in its adoption by the whole people. When the trust, which is an embodiment of the principle of combination, is socialized, then the evils which arise from private ownership will disappear, leaving only the benefits that result from co-operation.

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

An Appeal to the Comrades and Sympathizers.

Comrade and Brother:—The great importance and value of our Socialist and Labor press is known to you and needs no explanation or argument. St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter Zeitung have had a hard row to travel from the first day of their publication down to this. Started with debts, they have been operating under debts ever since.

So far, our local Socialist press has weathered all the storms in the Labor and Socialist movements, and in every battle for the great cause of Organized Labor and Socialism. St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter Zeitung have taken a leading part. The life of our press is a history of the struggles of the working class for the last ten or more years.

The Executive Board of the Socialist Party of St. Louis and the Arbeiter Zeitung Association, after careful consideration, decided to appeal to you, as one of the many reliable comrades and friends, to make a contribution to the St. Louis Socialist press. We ask you to give at least one dollar to St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter Zeitung. Contributions should be made without delay and will be published in both papers.

Comrade, act without delay. You know what our press means to the Labor and Socialist movement, not only of St. Louis, but the state and the general labor movement as well. Fraternally yours, The Committee: T. E. Delmore, H. G. Mueller, Wm. E. Eckart, Gus. Eckhoff, Fred Lindecke, W. F. Hunstock, L. F. Rosen-

CONTRIBUTION FOR ST. LOUIS LABOR AND ARBEITER-ZEITUNG.

The Ninth Ward Socialist Club at its last week's meeting took up the question of our local Socialist press, and after careful consideration it was decided to make a \$25.00 contribution to the St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter Zeitung Press Fund. This contribution will appear under next week's receipts in the papers.

During the week ending Tuesday, June 22, the following contributions were received:

Press Fund. W. B. Old Friend\$ 10.00 O. Pauls, List-N. Schaller Henry Denger W. Schuettler Wm. Jacques50 R. Rogg J. H. Jungbluth Franz Reitz 1.00 Louis Boeke W. S. Z. R. Ebner, List-O. W. R. Ebner 1.00 Brewers 264, Allentown, Pa... Anton Schusser Brewers 44, Denver, Colo.... H. W. Schmidt P. Lowald, List-H. Simon Mathias Andor Kettenacker G. Schow P. Lowald D. Burkhardt Brewers 85, Terre Haute Christ Keller J. C. Dorner Jno. Samson Peter Martin G. Keller Jos. Boeglin E. Graff Hy. Struckhoff, additional.... Jos. Sweet Robt. Sodoma Brewers 277, Sheboygan 2.00 C. Kilwinski, List-1.00 H. S. F. Bosshard R. W. C. Kilwinski Mrs. Boeer, Sagerton, Tex.... 1.00 Geo. Henneberger, List-No. Branch, 2d Ward..... 1.25 G. Henneberger Hermann Halter Total for week\$ 45.25 Previously reported 193.80 E. Gehring E. Niermann25 Total to June 22\$239.05 J. E.

SWEDISH NATIONAL SOCIETY.

We beg to announce that the Swedish National Society will hold a Grand Midsummer Festival at Normandy Grove, Sunday, June 27.

Addresses by well known Swedish-Americans, and national games and songs will be features of the day. The arrangement committee are Gustave L. Dahlberg, Erik Nelson, Theo. Johnson, M. Lillie, V. P. Hall, F. Thoren and C. L. Kjellgren.

Trusting that we may have the pleasure to have a representative of your highly esteemed paper with us, we remain,

Very respectfully, THE SWEDISH NATIONAL SOCIETY, Gustave L. Dahlberg.

The Working Class Press.

The supreme importance of a working class press was demonstrated in the Moyer and Haywood kidnaping, in the cases of Pouren Column," just to make that column interesting enough to suit the and Rudowitz, and now again in the cases of Magon and his asso-P.-D. general business manager, while in the news columns the same sheet publishes the most lying sensations about the Socialist any crisis we are practically helpless—at the mercy of the enemy. any crisis, we are practically helpless-at the mercy of the enemy.

Woman Suffrage and Divorce.

Full suffrage was granted to the women of Wyoming in 1869. During the twenty years from 1870 to 1890, divorce in the United States at large increased about three times as fast as the population. In the group of Western States, omitting Wyoming, it increased nearly four times as fast as the population. In Wyoming it increased only about half as fast as the population. "An ounce of experiment is worth a ton of theory."

THE FACT IS

the Court of Equity of the District of Columbia declared against the boycott and ordered the American Federation of Labor to discon tinue in the columns of the American Federationist under the "We Don't Patronize" list the name of

The Buck's Stove & Range Co.

This court decision does not make this nor any other unfair concern fair; neither does it make the Union men and women of America forget the fact that Mr. Van Cleave is still fighting the Labor Unions, and that so long as he is pursuing his present Union-killing work he can not expect them to forget the fact that he

Still Unfair to Organized Labor

Judge Wright of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, to whom the case was appealed, sentenced
GOMPERS, MITCHELL AND MORRISON

to twelve, nine and six months' jail imprisonment for alleged viola-tion of the injunction, which would mean that Organized Labor shall be deprived of the freedom of press and speech and that a union man or woman would not even be allowed to think of the possibility to

BOYCOTT THE BUCK STOVE & RANGE CO. or any other firm that may be unfair to Organized Labor.

A Flimsy Argument.

A father sometimes turns his son out of doors for voting the wrong ticket, but among American men this is rare. Where such a case does arise, it is to be met by educating the domestic despot, not by disfranchising all the members of the family but one. A couple who are sensible and good-tempered will not quarrel if they are once in a while unable to think alike about politics. A couple who are not sensible and good-tempered are sure to quarrel anyway-if not about politics, then about something else.

Development of Mercantileism.

The mercantile class, which was despised in its infancy, displaced the nobility and became the ruling class because their in terests were more in accord with the economic development. The landed nobility little realized in their supremacy that the class which they despised would work their overthrow. By their contempt and ill treatment of the mercantile class they were sowing the seed of re volt which was sure to lead to their own destruction.

TOMBRIDGE AGENCY MULLEN 324 Chestnut Street

This is the season to buy lots. Everybody is now buying lots. Last week we sold 20 lots, aggregating 516 feet. Here is a list of some remarkably cheap lots and we want you to inspect them today and you will be astonished how cheap we can sell some of them. We will wager that with the inquiries on hand we will sell again as many feet during next week. The thing for you to do is to go out, look up this list of lots and make your selection before these bargains slip away.

week. The thing for you to do is to go out, look up this list of lots and make your selection before these bargains slip away.

Columbia av., east side, 75x1276°. 107 feet east of January av.; per foot, \$16.

Pennsylvania av., east side, south of Sidney st., 25x125; per foot, \$20.

lowa av., west side, 25x12879½°, 107 feet south of Crittenden st., per foot, \$20.

Blaine, south side, about 300 feet east of Thurman bl., 50 feet; per foot, \$35.

Michigan av., east side, lot 20x125; 129 feet south of Sidney st.; per foot, \$35.

Russell av., morthenst corner Mississippi av., 42x152; valuable business corner; per foot, \$65.

Ohio av. east side, 31'10"x125; 50 feet south of Crittenden st., 1½-story frame stable on rear part of lot; price \$1,000.

Dunnica av., south side, 100 feet east of Bamberger av., 50x163; per foot, \$10.

Keokuk st., north side, 100 feet east of Bamberger av., 50x163; per foot, \$10.

Louisiana av., east side, 90x85; 120 feet south of 4626 Louisiana av.; water, gas and sewer made; per foot, \$12.

Gravois av., east side, 30x125, between Allemania and Austria sts.; city water; will make easy terms; per foot, \$12.

Gravois av., east side, 30x120; 77 feet north of Frieda av.; granitoid sidewalks: city water; per foot, \$12.

Gravois av., east side, 30x120 feet. 30 feet west of Salzburger av.; water, gas, sewer and granitoid sidewalks made; will make easy terms; per foot, \$15.

Loughborough av., north side, 30x120 feet. 30 feet west of Salzburger av.; water, gas and sidewalks made; will divide and make easy terms; per foot, \$15.

Gravois av., east side, 50x124; north of 4114 Louisiana av., east side, 25x125, 77 feet north of Delor st.; per foot, \$15.

Alaska av., west side, 30'10"x142". About 61 feet south of Osecola st.; per foot, \$15.

Loughborough av., north side, 30x120 east of Gravois av., east side, 50x124; north of 4114 Louisiana av., east side, 90 feet no

and granitoid sidewards and state of Delor \$1.8.

Compton av., east side, north of Delor st.; 50 feet; per foot, \$18.

Dahlia av., east side, 90 feet, north of Gravois av.; will divide; per foot, \$18.50.

Michigan av., east side, between Chippewa and Keokuk sts., 30x125, per foot, \$19.

Osage st., south side, 50x125 feet, 55 feet east of Nebraska av.; water, gas and sewer made; per foot, \$20.

Alberta st., north side, 50x120 feet, between Grand and Arkansas avs.; per foot, \$20.

Minnesota av., west side, 325 feet north of Osceola st.; water, gas and sewer made; 25x125½; per foot, \$22.

Pennsylvania av. and Gasconade st., northwest corner, lot 34'10½'x125; an elegant business corner; price cheap; easy terms; per foot, \$22.

Virginia av., west side, 75x125; between Miami and Winnebago sts; will trade for improved; per foot, \$23.

Michigan av., west side, 245x125; between Chippewa and Winnebago sts.; water, gas, sewer and all streets made; will divide to suit and make easy terms; per foot, \$25.

Winnebago st., south side, 235x125, southwest corner Michigan av.; street, water, gas and sewer made; will divide and make easy terms; per foot, \$25.

Compton av., east side, 54'8'x125, between Chippewa and Winnebago sts.; water, gas and sewer made; will make easy terms; per foot, \$25.

Compton av., west side, 60x125; north of 4021 California av.; per foot, \$25.

Nebraska av., east side, 60x125; north of 4021 California av.; per foot, \$25.

Oregon av., southwest corner Gasconade st., 50x125; per foot, \$25.

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Oregon av., southwest corner Gasconade st., 50x125; per foot, \$25.

Oregon av., southwest corner Gasconade st., 50x125; per foot, \$25.

Winhigan av., east side, about one block north of new St. Anthony's Church; lot 202x125; the most beautiful location in the St. Anthony's parish; no better lots can be found within ten blocks of the church; will sell in lots to suit as long as they last; have sold 50 feet last week and expect to sell out this sprinc; don't wait until you are too late; will make easy terms; per foot, \$30.

Miami st., south side, 45x125; shout 60 feet west of California av.; fer foot, \$30.

Miami st., south side, 55x125; brick street, water, gas and sewer made; per foot, \$30.

Miami st., south side, 25x127; between Lemp

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