

GARMENT WORKERS ARE ENJOINED BY JUDGE HITCHCOCK

President Kaemmerer of the Garment Workers District Council Issues Reply to Judge and Appeals to His Fellow Unionists.

"Be True to Your Union and We'll Win the Battle."

Last Saturday Judge Hitchcock of the Circuit Court pleased to issue an injunction against eighty-one members of the United Garment Workers of St. Louis. As stated in last week's St. Louis Labor the "Restraining Order" was asked for by the firm of Marx & Haas in an effort to bring the lockout of their union employes to a speedy "settlement." It is the honest opinion of quite a number of people present at the hearing that the granting of the writ of injunction was in no way justified by the testimony submitted.

However, Marx & Haas were as badly in need of the "Restraining Order" as the poor tramp caught in a blizzard, hence the writ was granted. Locked-out wage workers have no standing before the "Honorable learned in the law," at least not in the presence of wealthy corporation managers. It is the "property right" that impresses the average lawyer-politician occupying the "Bench." The rights of the workingman, at the expense of whose mental and physical labor power the corporations established their property rights, play no role with the honorable gentlemen.

For court decisions of this kind we can have nothing but contempt. Twisting the dead letter of the law for the purpose of checking the onward march of the labor movement has become a lucrative profession with some people, in public office and out of it. But such law-twisting for the benefit of capitalist corporations does not make right and justice.

This is true of most of the court injunctions against labor unions, and we are frank to say that in our opinion it is more or less true in the case of Marx & Haas vs. Union Garment Workers.

The following document, issued by President Otto Kaemmerer of the Garment Workers' District Council, is plain and needs no further comment. May every Union man and woman and every sympathizer with the labor movement read it, consider its contents most carefully, and act accordingly.

We may also call our readers' attention to our editorial, "Hon. Strikebreakers," on page 4 of this paper.

AN OPEN LETTER AND AN APPEAL

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 19, 1909.

To Hon. George C. Hitchcock, Judge Circuit Court, City of St. Louis.
Sir:—Permit me to acknowledge receipt of copy of the following "Restraining Order," issued by you against the undersigned and against eighty (80) other members of the United Garment Workers, including the officers of our several local unions, and the officers and delegates of our Garment Workers' District Council.

COPY OF WRIT OF INJUNCTION.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
CITY OF ST. LOUIS—SS.

In the Circuit Court of the City of St. Louis—December Term, 1909.
Marx & Haas Clothing Co., a Corporation, Plaintiff,
vs.
Union Local No. 26, of the United Garment Workers of America, et al.,
Defendants.

RESTRAINING ORDER.

This cause came on to be heard before the Hon. George C. Hitchcock, presiding over Division No. 9, of the Circuit Court of the City of St. Louis, upon the motion to show cause why a temporary injunction should not be issued against them, heretofore issued against the defendants, and after hearing testimony, argument, and upon consideration, it appearing that the plaintiff, upon the facts stated in the petition, is entitled to the relief prayed for, it is ordered that a temporary injunction be granted herein enjoining the following defendants: C. T. Britzwein, Otto Kammerer, W. C. Goodin, Jack Kelly, Amanda Bruder, Fannie Sellins, Kate Simons, Alice Kans, Jacob Perlutsky, Louis Rodman, Louis Maltz, A. Powers, Lettie Buffa, Verne Piercy, Bary-Canto, Francis Cento, Anna Auquarra, Minnie Auquarra, Tessie Brennan, H. Schlom, S. Lieberman, Morris Kessler, D. Furman, Leon Markowitz, M. Druzinsky, James Condon, J. Cleonor, F. Diederich, M. Frank, Wm. Gutweller, E. Huber, Chris. Kelley, Val. Kelley, C. W. Miller, George Philbert, Joe Reis, Martin Siegers, M. Valsek, H. Voss, Frank Huckles, Charles Meyer, P. H. Welly, Joe Zykon, Lottie Rosenbaum, Mary Banks, Sophia Mornholtz, Laura Garrison, Maggie Meara, Kate Hurley, Viola Mantz, Morris Pierman, Harry Salachinsky, Otto Rudy, H. Feldman, B. Kettering, Jacob Wolf, Ed. Timken, Oscar Mueller, Karl Klaus, C. J. Moeller, Nick Toenes, Harry Siegers, Edwin Burge, John Holman, Gerald Shea, Rudolph Otto, Arthur Braun, George Gunther, Fred Tuhr, Paul Knudsen, Charles Mueller, Emil Bitters, Joe Siegers, Wm. Thoenes, A. E. Norris, M. Derner, Abe Rifkin, George Neufeld, Wm. Fiddler, Human Feldman, Rob. Beger, from interfering with the plaintiff's business by picketing or patrolling the sidewalks or streets in front of or in the vicinity of the premises occupied by plaintiff located at the southwest corner of Thirteenth street and Washington avenue, and on the southeast corner of Sixteenth and Market streets, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, for the purpose of preventing any person or persons who now are or may hereafter be in the employment of the plaintiff, or desirous of entering the same, from entering it or continuing in it; or by obstructing or interfering with such persons or any others in entering or leaving the plaintiff's said premises, or intimidating by threats or otherwise, any person or persons who now are or may hereafter be in the employment of plaintiff, or desirous of entering the same, from entering it or continuing in it; or by any scheme or conspiracy among themselves or with others organized for the purpose of annoying, hindering, interfering with or preventing any person or persons who now are or may hereafter be in the employment of the plaintiff, or desirous of entering the same, from entering it or from continuing therein, until further order of this court, upon the plaintiff filing with the clerk a bond in the sum of Two Thousand Five Hundred (\$2,500) Dollars, with approved surety thereon.

It is further ordered by the court that this cause may be reopened upon giving twelve (12) hours notice in advance of such intention to do so, by the plaintiff to the defendants, for the purpose of submitting further proof and praying and obtaining further injunctive relief against any other defendant herein not now enjoined, and for the purpose of amending the petition by making a party to this proceeding some other person who may come within the purview of this injunction, upon the facts so shown.

It is further ordered that a copy of this copy, certified under the hand of the clerk and seal of this court, be served upon each of the defendants restrained thereby.

Dated this 16th day of October, A. D. 1909.

Judge of the Circuit Court of the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, Division No. 9.

This injunction is one of the characteristic one-man "enactments" so frequently used as weapons against the unions when involved in differences with the employers of labor. By this judge-made law process members of Organized Labor are deprived of their constitutional rights and liberties; the unions prevented from continuing their work for the economic, intellectual and social uplifting of the wage workers; the entire Labor Movement is to be paralyzed.

Whether YOU are aware of these facts, I am not in a position to say. I can assure you, however, that such are the honest opinions

of practically every man and woman connected, or in sympathy with, the Labor Movement.

During the hearing of the case, our attorney was interrupted by one of the plaintiff's lawyers with a significant remark, something like this:

"We are not discussing theories now, we are dealing with a practical question!"

No doubt, the gentleman knew what he was talking about. The practical question with him and the petitioning corporation was to secure the "Restraining Order" against the officers and leading members of the local Garment Workers' Unions.

And they secured it, too!
They secured it, much to the surprise of the fair-minded people present during the hearing.

I am now enjoined from doing a number of things which I have not even been accused of doing. You practically convicted me, not because I have done wrong, but on the supposition that I might do wrong in the future.

You enjoined me from exercising my constitutional rights as a citizen. Am I to be deprived of the right to remind fellow members of my organization of their duties? Am I to be prevented from walking up and down Washington avenue or Market street, two of the main public thoroughfares? Am I to be stamped as a criminal for using my constitutional rights to assist with all lawful means in the work of improving Labor's conditions?

If the injunction issued against the undersigned is justified—and you must certainly think it is!—we may some day be enjoined from leaving our homes, because some wealthy corporation may inform Hon. Hitchcock or some other judge, that we might frighten away their strike breakers the moment we were permitted to leave our residences.

As organized wage workers we are also conscious of our rights and duties as citizens, and we begin to doubt very seriously the right of one man to "enact" his own laws, according to his notions, inclinations or prejudice, and by such action nullify our constitutional rights and disregard the laws enacted by the duly elected legislative bodies.

Yours for the just cause of Union Labor,
OTTO KAEMMERER,
President Garment Workers' District Council of St. Louis.

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS of the United Garment Workers' Unions of St. Louis.

St. Louis, Oct. 19, 1909.

Sisters and Brothers:—

Having failed to break our ranks by employing the Detective Agency against our locked-out members, the firm of Marx & Haas petitioned for an injunction against our Union officers and against the most active brothers and sisters; the injunction was granted by Judge Hitchcock of the Circuit Court. By means of this "Restraining Order" the firm and their Citizens' Industrial Alliance backers hope to demoralize our membership, weaken our unions, and break the strike. They will be disappointed!

Be true to your Union! Remember the pledge you took when joining the organization! Remain true to Organized Labor! Our cause is just. Be true to yourselves, to your families! Defend the nobler manhood and womanhood, and we shall and must win the battle, in spite of all the hireling Pinkerton work and of the "restraining orders."

Fraternally yours,
OTTO KAEMMERER,
President Garment Workers' District Council of St. Louis, Mo.

To Organized Labor of St. Louis and Elsewhere.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 19, 1909.

Greeting:—

Nearly one thousand of our members, formerly employed by Marx & Haas, have been forced into a fight for the right of organization. During the last five weeks every effort has been made to break our ranks, but in vain. Detective agencies and eastern strike-breaker bureaus were engaged and an army of "questionable characters" were let loose on our members. Our locked-out sisters and brothers remained firm.

The latest attempt to spread fear and demoralization among our people, and thus assist the firm in accomplishing its purpose, was made last Saturday, when Judge Hitchcock of the Circuit Court issued an injunction against 81 of our most active members, including practically all of our local Union officers.

Fellow Unionists, everywhere, this is your battle as well as ours. We appeal to you to come to our support, morally and financially. Act without delay!

Show by your acts of solidarity that the trade union movement will live, grow and prosper, in spite of all the dishonorable warfare of our opponents and enemies.

The United Garment Workers of St. Louis will never forget any moral or financial aid you may give at this critical moment in the history of our local movement.

Today it is our organization that is attacked. Tomorrow it may be yours. Tomorrow you may need our help, and we assure you that it will be cheerfully given.

Union Men and Women, everywhere, rally to the support of the St. Louis Garment Workers' Unions!

Their victory is your victory!
Fraternally yours,
OTTO KAEMMERER,
President Garment Workers' District Council of St. Louis, Mo.

The Movement in Los Angeles, Cal.

Comrade W. W. Baker writes from Los Angeles under date of October 12: There is some activity in the Socialist movement here, but there is considerable difference of opinion regarding tactics. I have met a number of Jack London's friends here, at the Proletariat Clubroom. A Socialist lecture is delivered every Sunday evening at the Walker Theater building. In addition to the theater proper, the building contains a number of halls of varying capacities, and the Socialist meetings are held in one of these halls. Comrade Richardson, author of Introduction to Socialism, was the speaker on a recent occasion, and his lecture was a very able effort. I am working at night on the Herald and can not regularly attend meetings. I am "subbing" and have to "show up" at the office each evening whether I work or not. So you see I am still a wage slave, and see no honest way out of the predicament. But I am not lonesome, even out here.

For the Swedish Strikers.

The National Office of the Socialist Party to date has sent to the strikers' headquarters in Sweden the sum of \$2,386.18. The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party by unanimous vote repeats to the party members the above call. "DO ALL YOU CAN" and "DO IT NOW." Remit to J. Mahlon Barnes, National Secretary, 180 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

FRANCISCO FERRER MURDERED BY CLERICAL RULERS OF SPAIN

Universal Storm of Indignation Against the Foul Murder Throughout the Civilized World—Never Before Has Such a General and Spontaneous Protest of the Nations Been Voiced.

Francisco Ferrer is dead.

Spain's great public educator was cowardly murdered by the clerical government.

The founder of 160 modern schools (which correspond to the lower grades of our American public schools) was shot behind the fortress walls of Montjuich, the bastille of Barcelona.

Ferrer is dead, but his death aroused the entire civilized world. Never before has the death of one man created such general excitement and indignation; no execution ever caused such universal condemnation as the foul murder of Francisco Ferrer.

The educator, the man of science, the friend of humanity, whom the reactionary government feared and whom the corrupt priesthood of unfortunate Spain hated; Ferrer, the great man, was railroaded to death.

In life Ferrer was great, in death he is greater!

Within a few days, nay, within a few hours, the name of Francisco Ferrer has become familiar to hundreds of millions of people throughout the civilized world.

The deadly "salvos" fired into Ferrer's great humanity-loving heart behind the fortress walls of Montjuich re-echoed all over Europe, America and the other continents.

Those shots fired by unfortunate soldier slaves have shattered the very foundation of the criminal clerical rule of Spain. Ferrer's name, written in human blood, will appear on the pages of history side by side with the names of Giordano Bruno, Galilei, Tommaso Campanella, John Huss and other great men and victims of clericalism.

What else shall we say in honor of Ferrer when the nations of the earth have already spoken! When the millions of thinking men and women have already rendered their magnificent historic verdict!

Francisco Ferrer, honor to thy name! Honor to thy memory! Coming generations will admire thy noble manhood, they will remember thy noble deeds!

CALLS FERRER A MARTYR.

American Federation of Labor Condemns Execution of Revolutionist.

Washington, Oct. 19.—Resolutions denouncing the "murder" of Francisco Ferrer, the Spanish revolutionist, who recently was condemned by court-martial and shot in Barcelona, were adopted at today's session of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

Taken in connection with the action of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in sentencing President Gompers, Secretary Morrison and John Mitchell of the American Federation of Labor to serve terms in jail for contempt of court, the concluding paragraph of the resolution is looked upon here as significant. It declares that "we take this occasion of the military murder of a man whose real offending was speaking, writing and teaching humanity to become more wise, more free and more liberty loving, to remind the people of our country that the liberty of the citizen is only secure when trial by jury and in open court for any alleged offense involving punishment is guaranteed."

RESOLUTION OF PROTEST

Adopted at the Socialist Party Mass Meeting at Druid's Hall, St. Louis, October 16, 1909.

"Whereas, The great Spanish educator, Doctor Francisco Ferrer, has been foully murdered by the Spanish Government and its clerical allies;

"Whereas, This crime against liberty and progress was instigated by a desire to keep the people of Spain in ignorance and slavery, and in servile submission to a corrupt government and an equally corrupt priesthood; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By this meeting of citizens of St. Louis, that we abhor both the crime and the motives that prompted it, and trust that the death of Francisco Ferrer will be the signal for a revolution that will sweep the present rulers of Spain from control and bring relief to her suffering and oppressed people."

FERRER RESOLUTIONS.

Unanimously Passed by Local Richmond, Mo., October 16, 1909.

Whereas, The Government of Spain, under the guise of law and order, has cruelly and brutally murdered Francisco Ferrer for no other reason than because he stood for a popular system of education and spent the best efforts of his life for the uplifting of the masses and, through them, humanity; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Socialist Club of Richmond, Mo., do condemn this act as a dastard abuse of power and should subject the perpetrators of the deed to the scorn and censure of all true men and women; and, further, be it

Resolved, That we ask the enlightened people of this country to voice their protest and let it be known to the Government of Spain, in order that no further repetition of such acts may again darken the pages of the history of the twentieth century; and, be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the press, and our heartfelt sympathy be communicated to Comrade Ferrer's bereaved family.

JOHN L. DICKSON, Chairman,
W. L. GARVER, Secretary.

Committee on Resolutions: David McCall, chairman; Arch Helms, secretary; Richmond, Mo., Local, Socialist Party.

We have received dozens of additional resolutions of protest against the foul murder of Ferrer by the clerical rulers of Spain, but space in a weekly paper is too limited to print all of them. In New

York, Chicago and hundreds of other American cities protest meetings were held during the last few days, and resolutions passed condemning the cowardly murder by the rotten Madrid government.—Editor St. Louis Labor.

BEFORE THE MURDERING OF FERRER.

On October 8, i. e., five days before the murdering of Ferrer by order of the Spanish government, the following appeared in the London Labor Leader:

Mrs. Ferrer, Ferrer's brother and family, with a number of the employes and schoolmasters, were removed from Alcaniz—their first place of exile—to Tereul because the residents were sympathetic. The party was divided into three batches. Robles, husband of Mrs. Ferrer's sister, formed one of the thirteen at Teruel; his wife was carried off to Huesca, and (unless the news has transpired within the past few days) neither father nor mother has any knowledge of their baby. Probably the Spanish officials have no desire to murder this "cub of a wolf," but until they restore the baby to its mother's breast they are open to the charge. Ferrer's wife, Soledad his brother, and family, were imprisoned in the dirty Tereul goal, and liberated eight days later.

The Prosecution of Ferrer.

A Spanish official, who is a meritorious "traitor" to the inquisitors, informs me that the party live together in a humbly furnished dwelling, accompanied by armed police, and the others must stay inside pending their return. Every salesman, milkman, etc., is accompanied by an eaves-dropping detective, and the door is locked at 7 p. m. Opposite the house the police have erected a wooden barracks, and "observations" are taken by day and night. An embargo is placed upon Ferrer's account, also on his brother's farm at Mongat, and the party is practically starving.

The clerical feast of press lies is wholly centered on Ferrer's death, and decent journals are prevented from exposing the Jesuits' devilry. Again the barbarous Home Secretary (La Cierva) shows his tiger hand, and says: "I intend to clear Barcelona of all persons who are not wanted," and straightway decorates the Mayor of Abella and rewards the six police who arrested Ferrer there (at 1:30 a. m. on August 31, when he was "making a run for it") with a present of £125.

Ferrer will probably be tried before the next issue of the Leader is printed. Will the Spanish government surpass the shameful of the first Dreyfus trial, or will they accede to the organized European demand for the man's trial by civil court and his certain acquittal? We doubt it, for references to the Times, equally with the Labor Leader articles, are suppressed in this land of awful religious intolerance per persecution. "El Radical" of Valencia has been confiscated 36 times since July 15.

FERRER'S EXECUTION ON MONTJUICH.

We owe it to our readers to give a synopsis of the cable dispatches on Ferrer's trial and execution, and on the subsequent storm of indignation raging all over the civilized world. The execution took place Wednesday evening, October 13, secretly, of course, and for some time the people could hardly believe that such a foul murder was possible, even in Spain:

FIRST VOLLEY KILLS FERRER.

Educator Dies Without Flinching—Declines Sacraments.

Barcelona, Oct. 13.—Prof. Francisco Ferrer, the Spanish educator and revolutionist, was shot at the Fortress of Montjuich today. The doomed man faced the fire without flinching and fell dead at the first volley.

Within six hours after the news of the execution had been flashed to Europe's capitals came reports of rioting in Paris, demonstrations in Rome against the Jesuits and Cardinal Merry del Val, and silent parades of protest in other cities.

Ferrer, except for a momentary expression of emotion immediately preceding his death, retained his composure to the last.

On Ferrer's arrest his family was left dependent upon his daughter, who at once found employment in a biscuit factory. When it was known that her father had been sentenced to death, the daughter made a personal appeal to King Alfonso, calling upon him in the name of his known generosity and chivalry to spare her father's life.

Ferrer declined to receive the last sacraments and turned away from the two priests of the Order of Peace and Charity, who had been sent by the prison authorities to offer him the final consolation of the church.

On September 1 last he was arrested charged with having incited the rioting in Barcelona last summer. This charge Ferrer denied in a letter published in the Paris Humanite, Jaures' Socialist paper. This outbreak, which spread through the Catalonian Provinces, was in the nature of a protest against the sending of Spanish troops against the Moors on the Riff coast, and for a time assumed alarming proportions.

POLICE STOP ROME PROTEST.

Rome, Oct. 13.—The execution of Ferrer has caused a profound impression here and tonight there was a serious demonstration of protest against the action of the Spanish government. There were cries of "Long live Ferrer," "Down with reaction," "Down with the Jesuits," "Down with Merry del Val."

The police and troops succeeded in maintaining comparative order and prevented the approach of the demonstrators to the square where the Spanish embassy stands.

BRUSSELS PAPER PREDICTS UNCHAINING OF TEMPEST OVER FERRER.

Brussels, Oct. 13.—The organized Socialists paraded the principal streets tonight in protest against the execution of Ferrer. There was no disorder.

Le Peuple, the Socialist organ, commenting editorially on the death of Ferrer, says:

"The awful news will unchain a tempest. We fear that in refusing to stop the execution Alfonso has signed his own death warrant."

TEN THOUSAND MEN, LED BY SOCIALISTS, MARCH ON SPANISH EMBASSY.

Paris, Oct. 13.—Ten thousand men, headed by M. Jaures, the leader of the Socialists in the Chamber of Deputies, and Mr. Vaillant, the veteran Socialist Deputy, tonight marched to the Spanish Embassy, where it was the intention to hold a demonstration in protest against the execution of Ferrer. The police surrounded the building, however, and repulsed the surging crowds after a sharp scuffle. The procession then returned through the main boulevards with shouts of "Down with Alfonso! Down with Maura!"

Another demonstration took place at Clichy, a suburb. There were numerous demonstrations throughout the Provinces, and the Department Council of Bouches du Rhone adjourned as a token of mourning for Ferrer.

The news of the execution of Ferrer at Barcelona created a tremendous sensation when printed here today. The newspapers issued extra editions with glaring headlines, some of them expressing the belief that King Alfonso had compromised his future by failing to intervene.

Interviews printed show that many persons prominent in the scientific and political world are both indignant and pained at the day's events in Spain.

PREDICTS UPRISING IN SPAIN.

M. Jaures, the deputy who addressed a mass meeting of protest, had an interview in a morning paper in which he predicted that if Ferrer was shot a conflagration would be started which would not be extinguished until "Spanish political life has been purged of the clerical influences which are paralyzing the progress of the nation and shocking the conscience of Europe."

Ferrer's daughter, who has been thrown upon her own resources and since her father's death has been working in a factory, is prostrated by the news of his death.

ITALIAN POPULACE ENRAGED ON LEARNING THAT FERRER HAD BEEN SHOT.

Rome, Oct. 14.—The Piazza di Campo, which was crowded yesterday with 20,000 persons to protest against the sentence of death passed on Francesco Ferrer, was filled again today as the news of Ferrer's execution spread throughout the city. At first the early dispatches hardly met with any credence, but as confirmations arrived threats against the Pope and Spain alike were mingled everywhere.

Those present were mostly laborers and shopkeepers, with a large proportion of the unemployed and discontent, besides Socialists. Violent speeches hostile to Spain and the Vatican were made, and these were greeted with groans and cries of:

"Down with Spain!" "Death to the Pope," and "Death to Merry del Val!"

The police had taken precautions to guard against disorders, and troops were concealed in convenient places, where their services could quickly be called upon. The meeting ended calmly, but when the crowds attempted to cross the bridges the cavalry blocked the way.

DEMONSTRATION IN TRIESTE.

Trieste, Oct. 14.—A great demonstration of protest against the execution yesterday at Barcelona of Prof. Ferrer was made here during the night. Thousands of persons gathered at a meeting which was addressed by a number of Democratic deputies. Following this the protestants marched through the streets and all of the theaters and cafes were compelled to close.

EXECUTED REVOLUTIONIST'S LAST WORDS PRAYER FOR BROADER EDUCATION.

Barcelona, Oct. 14.—Francisco Ferrer died with the cry "Long live the modern schools" upon his lips. This and other brief details of yesterday's execution of the revolutionist escaped censorship today. Though he had refused their ministrations, two priests of the Order of Peace and Charity followed Ferrer to the ditch where he was shot, murmuring prayers for him. To a request that his eyes should not be bandaged, Gen. Eserin replied:

"A traitor has no right to look upon the faces of soldiers."

Ferrer refused to kneel and, standing erect as the rifles were turned upon him, exclaimed: "Aim straight. Long live the modern schools!"

CORTES OF SPAIN OPENS AMID RIOTOUS SCENES.

Madrid, Oct. 15.—The opening of the Cortes was a noisy event, and at one time it seemed that a fight between rival deputies was inevitable, but hostilities did not materialize. When Premier Maura entered the chamber to read the decree convoking the representatives, Senor Azzatti, a Republican, sprang to his feet and began a speech. The president called him to order, reminding him that the session had not yet opened. This brought the whole Republican section up and babel began. Shouts of protest against Ferrer's execution, denunciations of the government and violent epithets directed against the Prime Minister and Senor Cierva, Minister of the Interior, filled the House. The ministerial deputies tried to shout down the disturbers, crying "Long live the King!" A clash was only prevented by the ushers and some of the calmer representatives throwing themselves between the rivals.

Senor Maura read the decree and then the customary cheers for King, country and the army were invited. A great majority responded heartily, but some others only shouted: "Yes, long live Spain, but Spain with honor."

EXCITING TIMES IN GENEVA.

Geneva, Oct. 15.—A Ferrer demonstration tonight culminated in serious rioting, during which the mob overpowered the police and wrecked the office of the newspaper La Tribune. Many persons were injured.

FEELING AGAINST SPAIN'S GOVERNMENT ALSO EXTENDS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

London, Oct. 15.—Dispatches from all over Europe prove that Ferrer's execution has weakened the props of both Church and State, has aroused Republicans, angered Radicals and infuriated revolutionists to a pitch where they will stop at nothing.

In Trieste, Austria, the great majority of workmen struck for the day. One evening paper appeared and nearly all the shops, cafes and theaters were closed. Thousands of strikers paraded the streets with black flags, shouting "Death to Alfonso! Death to the Pope!" The greatest disorder continued throughout the night.

In Brussels the Socialists declared a boycott against Spanish goods and resolved to keep the flag at their headquarters at half-mast until the execution of Ferrer is avenged.

STREET CARS STOPPED IN ROME AND BUSINESS IS SUSPENDED.

Rome, Oct. 15.—The putting to death of Francesco Ferrer, the liberal educator and teacher of Barcelona, has provoked intense indignation throughout Italy and inflamed popular feeling against the church. No disorder has occurred.

The police strongly urge, even order, ecclesiastics of all ranks to remain at home. Many wild rumors are afloat provocative of disorder and severer police repression.

A general strike of almost all workmen has been proclaimed throughout Italy as a protest against Ferrer's taking off and a proof of mourning for him. All the compositors have gone on strike until tomorrow and they declare that no newspapers shall be issued until then.

Business, industry and traffic are almost at a standstill here. No street car is running and cabs and automobiles remain idle at their stations. Among the masses the feeling grows more turbulent, as the people attribute the execution of the revolutionist to reactionism, Vatican influence and Jesuit support.

The same state of affairs exists in Florence and Genoa. The labor unions at Leghorn voted enthusiastically to boycott Spanish goods today. Indignation meetings are being held all over Italy. The longshoremen in several seaports voted not to unload Spanish ships.

RIOTING IN ITALIAN TOWNS; MANY SHOT BY GENOA POLICE.

Milan, Italy, Oct. 15.—Anti-Spanish demonstrations continue. An angry crowd tried to raid the residence of Cardinal Maffi, archbishop of Pisa, who is a scientist of repute and who at the moment was absorbed in astronomical calculations. He learned with amazement that he was looked upon as an accomplice in the death of Ferrer. The mob afterward stoned the college of the Silesian Fathers.

Rioting is reported from Florence, Bologna, Leghorn and Genoa. At Genoa the police lost their heads and fought the rioters with daggers and revolvers, many persons being shot and otherwise wounded, including several newspaper correspondents.

A rigorous boycott of Spanish merchandise has begun at Leghorn, Ancona and other points, and masses are clamoring for the

A LIST OF UNION BAKERIES WHERE YOU CAN GET UNION BREAD EACH LOAF BEARING The UNION LABEL

AND BAKERY GOODS MADE BY UNION BAKERS

Becker, Louis	2330 Menard st.	Machatschek, Jos.	1960 Arsenal st.
Burkhardt, Chas.	West Walnut Park	Manewal Bread Co	Lami and Broadway
Dalies, R.	1027 Allen av.	Marschall, L.	2908 S Broadway
Dintelman, H.	1824 S 10th st.	Messerschmidt, P.	2225 Cherokee st.
Eckert, Theo, F.	2869 Salena st.	Michalke, F. L.	1901 Utah st.
Enz, Aug.	6700 S Broadway	Mueller, Fred	2012 Gravois av.
Foerster, Chas. J.	5228 Virginia av.	Nichols, E. S.	4136 N Newstead av
Geiger, H.	1901 Lami st.	Old Homestead Bky	1028 N Vandeventer
Graf, Ferd	2201 S 2nd st.	Papendick B'k'y Co	3609-11 N 22d st.
Hahn Bakery Co.	2801-5 S. 7th st.	Rahm, A.	3001 Rutger st.
Halleman, Jos.	2022 Cherokee st.	Redle, Geo.	2100 Lynch st.
Harms, John	4652 Nebraska st.	Reichelt, H.	3701 N Jefferson
Hartman, Ferd	1917 Madison st.	Rottler, M.	2500 Illinois av.
Hoefel, Fred	3448 S Broadway	Pube, W.	1301 Shenandoah st
Hollenberg, C.	918 Manchester	Schmerber, Jos.	3679 S Broadway
Huellen, P.	4101 N 20th st.	Schneider & Son,	2716 N Taylor av.
Huss, Fr.	7728 S Broadway	Schueler, Fred	3402 S Jefferson av
Imhof, F.	1801 Lynch st.	Seib Bros.	2522 S Broadway
Koenig, Wm.	4022 Lee av.	Silber, Aug.	1531 Franklin av.
Kretschmar, Ferd.	1605 N 18th st.	Speck, Geo.	311 W Stein st.
Kubik F. J.	1723 S 11th st.	Svehla, Math.	826 Allen av.
Laubis, Herm.	1958 Withnell av.	Vaitin, W.	2737 Gravois av.
Lay Fred	8509 S Broadway	Vogler, Mrs. G.	3605 S Broadway
Leimbach, Rud.	1820 Arsenal st.	Widensohler, C.	5827 S Broadway
Liepert, H.	4709 Lee av.	Witt, F. A.	3558 Nebraska av.
Linke, John A.	2907 S 13th st.	Wolf, S.	2100 S 7th st.
Lorenz, H.	2700 Arsenal st.	Zipp, And.	1834 S 7th st.
		Zwick, Mich.	7701-3 Virginia av.

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

ASK FOR

MANEWAL'S BREAD

If you want the **BEST**. Baked in their New Sun Light Bakery and made by Union Labor.

MANEWAL BREAD CO.

Broadway and Lami Street
Both Phones

SPECIAL PRICE TO CLOSE OUT

The Legal
Revolution
of 1902
—By—
A Law-Abiding
Revolutionist

Cloth
12-mo.
334 Pages.
Published at \$1.00
Our Price, by Mail,
35 Cents.

A History of Social Conditions in the United States for a Period of about Fifteen Years, Following 1907.

20th Century Publishing Co. 2 West Sixteenth St., New York.

NEU AND LIND STRICTLY UNION.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS AND HATS.

More Union Label Goods

than any store in the city.

916 FRANKLIN AVENUE.

ROETTER

518 PINE ST.

HATTER AND HABERDASHER

THE BEST \$3.00 HAT IN THE WORLD

When You Buy

Mercantile and "305"

CIGARS

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

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

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

closing of the Spanish consulates and the expulsion of King Alfonso's representatives.

BUSINESS ALMOST SUSPENDED IN VIENNA.

Vienna, Oct. 15.—At Trieste large bodies of Socialists, led by members of the Diet, marched to the Coso, where violent speeches were made. Then a demonstration was made in front of the Spanish consulate.

All places of amusement were forced to close their doors and the audiences left the theaters singing Socialist songs. Laborers at the docks stopped work and the street cars ceased running. All shops closed.

A great demonstration of mourning will take place Sunday at Prague, where Ferrer made numerous friends during his visit to the Free Thought Congress in 1907.

WRITER SAYS THRONE OF ALFONSO TOTTERS.

Lodon, Oct. 15.—King Alfonso's throne is tottering, says Chas. P. Stewart, European correspondent of an American press association, who has just returned from Spain, where he investigated revolutionary sentiment.

Spain, he says, is a seething sea of intrigue and revolution, on which the ship of state, a battered and weakened hull, is being tossed about in a last struggle. Revolution is inevitable.

The clash may not come within a week, or a month. It may be stayed off for a year, but there is every reason to believe today, following the white heat engendered by the State's murder of Prof. Francesco Ferrer, the Tolstoi of Spain, that the outbreak is very near.

Moreover, developments of the last few days have indicated clearly that should the revolution break out in Spain there will be the greatest danger of the conflagration spreading to every Latin country of Southern Europe.

The situation is a hundred per cent more grave than during the uprising last July. At that time the disorders were largely Socialist and anti-military.

LONDON SOCIALISTS TO DEMAND FOREIGN OFFICE ACTION IN FERRER CASE.

London, Oct. 14.—From many cities and towns throughout the country come reports of momentary demonstrations, the passing of resolutions and the organizing of mass meetings to protest against the Spanish governments' action in executing Dr. Ferrer. A prominent labor member of Parliament today made it his business to inquire whether the Secretary of Public Affairs had made any protest to Spain in the matter.

It is understood that if Nothing has been done when Parliament reassembles next week a strong memorandum will be placed on the table, supported by nearly all the Labor, Socialist and Radical members, censuring the foreign Minister, Sir Edward Grey.

Two of the leading Socialists being absent, it devolved upon Philip Snowden to voice the party's views. He said:

"This is nothing more nor less than an outrage against decent-thinking men. Why King Alfonso could sanction the action for one moment I can not understand. At any time of his life, even during the most peaceful times possible in Spain, is hardly worth an hour's purchase. There is no telling what this act may lead to. Such injustice and cruel barbarism is sufficient to inflame all Europe."

POLICE SUPPRESS GENOA DEMONSTRATION.

Genoa, Oct. 17.—A Ferrer procession, in which many of the marchers carried flags draped with crepe, one of them having a caricature of King Alfonso, with the inscription, "Alfonso is a monster," caused a fight with the police today. The police succeeded in capturing the offending flag, but little injury was done on either side. The procession was prevented from approaching the Spanish Consulate.

ALFONSO'S PICTURE AND FLAG BURNED.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 17.—Ten thousand people gathered today in one of the public squares and burned the Spanish flag and the portrait of King Alfonso. Resolutions to carry out a boycott on Spanish products were adopted. Similar meetings were held in many interior towns.

CLEVELAND ITALIANS PROTEST.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 17.—After declaring their protest and denunciation of the church of Spain and the execution of Francesco Ferrer, 100 Italians, in meeting here today, drew up resolutions calling for a meeting of all nationalities to make a similar demonstration next Sunday.

PROTEST IN AMSTERDAM.

Amsterdam, Oct. 17.—A Ferrer protest meeting here today was followed by an attempt at a demonstration before the Spanish Consulate, but the crowds were held in check by the police.

WORKMEN HISS CARDINAL.

Pisa, Italy, Oct. 17.—Cardinal Pietro Maffi, Archbishop of Pisa, and several Bishops, while attending the Congress of Sacred Music here today, were hissed by the crowds, with cries for Ferrer.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN BELGIUM.

Brussels, Oct. 17.—Big Ferrer demonstrations were held in the principal cities of Belgium today. At Liege rowdies smashed the windows of churches and religious establishments.

SPANISH ORGANIZATION PROTESTS EXECUTION AT TAMPA (FLA.) MEETING.

Tampa, Fla., Oct. 17.—At a mass meeting today of the Centro Asturiano, a Spanish organization here, representing 20,000 persons, a resolution was passed protesting against the execution of Francesco Ferrer.

Dr. Ferrer had many personal friends here, some of whom spoke this afternoon, reviewing his life and eulogizing his high character.

BERLIN SOCIALISTS PROTEST.

Berlin, Oct. 17.—Three meetings held here today to protest against the execution of Francesco Ferrer, under the auspices of the Social Democrats, were so largely attended that thousands could not gain admittance. Violent speeches were made and resolutions were adopted denouncing the execution as the "most hideous of all judicial murders." After the meeting an attempt to hold a great street procession was prevented by the police. There was considerable violence and many of the demonstrators were arrested.

EXCITING DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON.

London, Oct. 17.—The red flag was raised in London this afternoon and a large crowd moved upon the Spanish Embassy to make a demonstration of its disapproval of the execution of Prof. Francesco Ferrer, the convicted revolutionist, at Barcelona, a few days ago. Considerable excitement and uneasiness pervaded the neighborhood. The groans and hootings were plainly heard in the Embassy and at Buckingham Palace, near by.

The trouble began with a mass meeting in Trafalgar Square, which was organized by several Socialist and labor bodies. Several hundred of the members of these organizations marched to the square carrying red flags draped with crepe and bearing inscriptions denouncing King Alfonso.

A black-bordered banner was raised against the Nelson column, with big letters that could be read from afar: "To hell with the murderer, Alfonso."

After J. F. Green, secretary of the "Friends of Russian Free-

dom," had called the meeting to order, he read a telegram from the Countess of Warwick, saying:

"No words are too strong to express Europe's horror at the murder of Ferrer."

Several labor members of Parliament delivered strong orations. Victor Grayson of Manchester, the Socialist member, capped the climax by declaring that if the head of every King in Europe was torn from his body it would not pay half the price of Ferrer's life.

Strong resolutions were adopted before the meeting ended. Several thousand persons assembled in the square. The Socialist societies, carrying their banners, then marched in good order to the Spanish Embassy, singing revolutionary songs and hooting King Alfonso.

MASONS ISSUE MANIFESTO.

Rome, Oct. 17.—All indications point to the fact that the extremists in Italy are determined to undertake an anti-clerical campaign, more vigorous even than that in France. This is being directed by the Free Masons, whose grand master has issued a most violent manifesto in behalf of Ferrer, recently executed, and against the church. The manifesto says:

"Sacerdotal tyranny still vermillion with Italian blood, imposed and obtained through the fright of a boy and the cowardice of the government, the slaughter of an innocent, who was not judged, but murdered. Italy, which has seen scaffolds reddened, fire applied to the stakes and the slaughter even of unarmed women and children, ordered by the church, must understand its duty. Rome, which has inside its walls the Vatican, that for centuries has supported all tyrannies, and to our shame, the slaughter of Barcelona originated, must decree that the last crime will not remain unpunished."

An international subscription has been opened for the purpose of collecting funds to establish in the piazza of St. Peters, facing the Vatican, Ferrer's modern schools, which was suppressed at Barcelona.

DEMONSTRATION IN HAVANA.

Havana, Oct. 17.—A crowd of several thousand, including a majority of the university students and many Spaniards, made a demonstration this afternoon in behalf of Francesco Ferrer.

They marched in procession through the principal streets of the city, carrying red flags and cheering.

Two outdoor meetings were held, at which violent orations were made by Major General Enrique Loynaz del Castilla, who recently was appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the South American Republics, Jose Pinero and other extremists.

Resolutions were adopted to boycott all Spanish goods and to accept the offer of the Stevedores' Union to refuse to unload Spanish ships until Spain rescinds the order confiscating Ferrer's estate.

ASSASSINS REFUSE PERMISSION FOR ANYONE TO VIEW BODY OF MARTYR.

Barcelona, Oct. 18.—Buried by soldiers in a secret grave is the manner in which Spain's hired assassins have disposed of the remains of Francesco Ferrer, Spain's great educator.

This shows the fear they have of any retribution which might be visited upon them as a result of the rage and resentment of Ferrer's friends, which might burst into flame at any time. The government took it upon itself to officially refuse permission to Ferrer's friends to bury him.

Ferrer's grave, it is said, is guarded heavily by the government, and friends are refused permission to go near it.

PALACE IS KING'S PRISON.

Madrid, Oct. 19.—Since the news of the first Ferrer demonstrations were received at the palace King Alfonso has worn a dejected appearance. He is also suffering from sleeplessness and loss of appetite, and it is feared his health may be affected. Threatening letters are pouring in at the palace as well as at the residences of his ministers. The King has abandoned his daily outings and is almost a prisoner in the palace.

CRY "DOWN WITH SPAIN."

Brussels, Oct. 19.—The Socialists made a violent attack on Spain in the Chamber of Deputies today with reference to the execution of Ferrer. There were cries of "Down with Spain." Deputy Vandervelde, the Socialist leader, called it a frightful crime. "The Spanish ministry is a government of assassins!" he shouted.

FERRER'S DEATH IS DENOUNCED.

New York, Oct. 19.—Five thousand men and women met tonight in Carnegie Hall and shook their fists across the seas at King Alfonso and the others whom they hold responsible for the death of Francesco Ferrer, who was shot last week as a revolutionist. "The echo of that shot will shake down every throne in Christendom," declared Charles Edward Russell, magazine writer and chairman of the meeting. Resolutions were adopted denouncing Ferrer's execution.

AID FOR SWEDEN'S WORKERS

COLLECTIONS IN AID OF THE STRIKING WORKERS OF SWEDEN.

The following contributions have been received:

J. Hoffmann	50
A. Mitterbecker	25
A. Lamecker	50
Abonnet	50
Jac. Wunsch	25
Frank Fabian	25
Herweg Saengerbund	65
Dora Koenig	10
P. Frank	15
St. Louis Schweizer Club	3.05
Schleswig-Holstein Verein—	
Tony Nissen	1.00
Hans Aye	1.25
J. Blumenthal	25
W. Blumenthal	25
Jno. Sturm list—	
J. Zwick	1.00
V. Tellian	1.00
J. Strum	1.00
J. Kneisel	25
J. Bauer	25
H. Lehmann	25
A. Baumann	1.00
J. E. H. Toye	50
H. J. Dietrich	25
Leo Wilhelm	50
P. Blykner	25
E. Irmer	25
J. Kohmann	50
A. Schober	50
S. Rauch	25
W. Schoechlin	25
A. Mayerhofer	1.00
T. Boehmler	25
Alex Borjesson list—	
A. Borjesson	50
J. Zimmermann	25
J. Krill	25
C. Bohmert	25
W. Hoffmann	25
D. Erl	25
F. Streicher	25
E. Haas	25
H. Bohler	25
A. Zweifel	25
G. J. Sturm	25
F. Kriechhammer	25
P. A. Weisz	1.00
J. Wagar	10
F. Popovitz	10
L. Schuster	10
F. Arend	25
C. Kilwinski	25
R. M.	25
X. Bachmann	50
A. Mueller	20

THE EASIEST WAY

To get subscribers is to send them some sample copies first. Mail us the addresses on a postal card and sample copies will be sent. Try some of the three months' sub. cards. Keep your paper in mind during the week and get subscribers wherever you can.

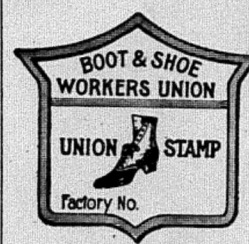
Get a Good Sewing Machine

By communicating with the office of St. Louis Labor. First-class machine at reasonable price. Shipped from the factory direct to your residence. If you are in need of a good machine call at the office of St. Louis Labor, 212 South Fourth street.

Get Naturalized!

Any day and every day in the year is a fitting time for foreign-born comrades to make a start for citizenship. Every local should canvass its membership and see to it that all qualified persons get their naturalization papers. The National Office has for sale, at ten cents per copy, a booklet entitled "The Law of Naturalization Made Easy to Understand." Thirty-six hundred copies have been sold in less than two months. This booklet is printed in the following languages: English, Bohemian, German, Italian, Swedish, Norwegian, Hebrew, Hungarian, Polish, Slavonic, Lithuanian, Croatian and Finnish. Ten cents each copy. No reduction for quantities. Order from National Office, 180 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

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



By Insisting Upon Purchasing UNION STAMP SHOES

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

DO NOT BE MISLED

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

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

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 Summer St., Boston Mass.

John F. Tobin, Pres.

Chas. L. Baine, Sec.-Treas.

ASSIST THE BAKERS!

DOES THE BREAD UNION



YOU EAT BEAR THIS LABEL?

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

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

They are opposed to short hours and high wages. They tell you and their customers they are your friends and are friends of organized labor. Yes, they are your friends as long as they can get your money; but for the men in the 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 can give us your support by asking for bread with the Union Label.

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

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

DRUIDS' HALL

NINTH AND MARKET STREETS. Workingmen's Headquarters

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

HALLS FOR RENT

AT LOW RATES. Large hall for balls, entertainments and lectures. Elevator service. Apply at saloon, or to janitor, or to secretary, H. Thiele, 1401 St. Louis Ave.

R. MEDERACKE

BUILDER

GENERAL CARPENTER WORK AND REPAIRING. Plans and Estimates Furnished.

Julius Friton

Jeweler Optician AND Watchmaker 121 No. Seventh St.

DR. CHAS. R. REIDER

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. 2716 NORTH BROADWAY. OFFICE HOURS: 8 to 10 a. m. 2 to 4 p. m. 7 to 8 p. m. SUNDAYS: 9 to 11 a. m. 7 to 8 p. m. By appointment and at night.

STEINER ENGRAVING CO

11 NORTH EIGHTH ST. Badges, Banners & Buttons. Buttons like illustration \$2.00 per 100

SINDELAR

SHOE CO. 2612-14-16-18 North 14th St.

FOR UNION MADE SHOES

HARDWARE

Chas. Blassberg

Cor. Linton and Carter Aves.

Hardware, Glass, Paints OILS, STOVES, RANGES

Bell: Main 133. Kinloch: Cen. 3892.

T. C. Stephens

Member 13th Ward Socialist Club.

Undertaker and Embalmer UNION CARRIAGES FOR ALL OCCASIONS. 1325 MARKET STREET.

NEW CLUB HALL

13th STREET AND CHOUTEAU AVE.

HEADQUARTERS OF BREWERY WORKERS HALLS TO LET

for all occasions. Societies, Lodges and Unions accommodated.

RATES REASONABLE.

J. E. BOKEL, Manager

PHONES: Kinloch, Cen. 2189; Bell, Main 4823.

Bell, Main 646. Kinloch, Central 1697.

L. G. POPE

..LAWYER..

714-720 Roe Building.

S. W. Corner Broadway and Pine St.

Collections and Consultation a Specialty.

CHAS. WERZ & CO.

Wood, Brass, Metal, Embossing on Glass, Etc. SIGNS 1505 CASS AVE., ST. LOUIS Kinloch, Central 1451

Class Struggles

IN AMERICA. By A. M. SIMONS. Second edition now ready. Not a reprint of the old edition but a new work under the same name.

It is a history of the United States in the light of historical materialism.

It starts with the facts that Americans know, instead of reasoning from the facts of European history that they don't know. It shows how capitalism was necessary and how collectivism will be necessary. It is a book that will make votes—and votes that will stick.

Paper, 64 pages, 10 cents postpaid.

SUBSCRIBE FOR

St. Louis Labor

1.00 Per Year

LABOR.

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

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

Subscription: \$1.00 per year in advance.

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

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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

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

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES LABEL.



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

SOCIALIST PARTY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

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

Hon. Strikebreakers

Strikebreaking has become a profession. There are Pinkerton and other detective agencies in every industrial center of the country that derive a good portion of their income from the recruiting of strikebreakers for big corporations. Post, Parry, Van Cleave, Shultz and other Industrial Citizens' Alliance leaders make it part of their business to assist in establishing such strike-breaking agencies. For instance, they assisted our former Chief of Police Kiely, and ex-Chief of Detectives Desmond in "establishing themselves in business."

There are professional strikebreakers, like the desperado Farley, who have done "valuable service" for their masters.

But there is another class of these worthies, whom we may designate as the "Honorable Strikebreakers." This third class is really the most important, because they are in a position to give their work a coat of polish out of the big pot of capitalist class justice.

These "Honorable Strikebreakers" are "learned in the law." Originally connected with some kind of machine ward politics, they gradually succeed in gaining political influence and recognition by the men higher up. Either by party nomination and election, or by appointment, they manage to get the plum, i. e., to become judges, justices, etc., to dish out justice, so-called.

Within the last few years these people have become formidable opponents to Organized Labor. Whenever the detective and strikebreaker agencies fail to deliver the goods, the "Honorable Strikebreakers" are appealed to and they, as a rule, respond very cordially and anxiously to the demand of their capitalist masters.

As a rule they render "decisions" and issue lengthy documents, called "writs of injunction" or "restraining orders," and by means of such action from the 'Bench' they and their masters hope to break the strikes.

Of all the strikebreakers the "Honorable" are the most dangerous, because their services are rendered under the cloak of law and justice.

Some day in the near future the people may take out a "blanket injunction" against them and put them out of business. That day will come whenever the great mass of wage workers wake up politically, unite into a political party of their own, as advocated by the Socialists, and elect their own representatives into office to make the law and administer justice for the benefit of the working class.

Editorial Observations

Socialism and the Socialist Party Have Come to Stay.

You Can Not Kill the Trade Union Movement by Means of Injunctions.

Subscribe to St. Louis Labor and Induce Your Fellow Worker to subscribe.

Francesco Ferrer's Name Will Live When the Names of Alfonso, Maura and the entire Jesuit clique will long be forgotten.

"God Knows!" Said President Taft When at a New York Campaign meeting the question was put to him: "What shall we do with the unemployed?"

Czar Nicholas, Escorted by His Flotilla, Is on His Way to Italy. President Taft, escorted by a similar flotilla, will sail for New Orleans next Monday afternoon.

Judge Hitchcock's Marx & Haas Injunction Is Not Much Different from all the other anti-Union restraining orders: free of every sense of fair play and justice.

Socialism Is a World Problem. This Was Again Illustrated during the last ten days when dead Ferrer caused a storm of indignation that shook Europe from one end to another.

St. Louis Labor is Dependent on the Working Class for Support. Capitalist corporations and Injunction judges will not support the labor press. Their interests lie with the other side.

A "Hot State Campaign" Is Promised by the Democratic and Republican State Committees. The "hotness" will depend very much on the size of the capitalist contributions to their campaign funds.

Pray, Tell Me the Difference Between Traveling Czar Nicholas and traveling President Taft! One is as much afraid of his life as the other, it seems, judging from the military and police protection accorded to both of these extraordinary mortals.

Next Monday President Taft Will Reach St. Louis. At 11 o'clock a. m. he will be on exhibition at the Coliseum, i. e., he is supposed to speak there, for the benefit of the working class of course. Eleven o'clock a. m. on Monday is the hour when any wage worker can go to the Coliseum and hear the distinguished visitor. Don't smile!

It Will Require Half of Our Metropolitan Police Force to Escort President Taft to the Coliseum. At the Planters, where the "full dinner pail" is awaiting the president, policemen will be stationed at all entrances to bar those who can not show credentials. Mr. Taft and his junketing tour managers seem to have little faith in Providence.

New York Carpenters' Union No. 309 Celebrated Its Fiftieth anniversary last Saturday evening at Grand Central Palace. This is the oldest German trade union in existence, and one of the strongest in the entire Brotherhood. During the fifty years of its existence Union No. 309 has always upheld the banner of Socialism. Up to some twenty years ago it was known as Furniture Workers' Union No. 7.

Much Moralizing Talk About the Girl Traffic Has Been Indulged in during the annual session of the National Purity Congress held this week in Burlington, Iowa. Only one speaker seemed to understand the problem, and he was a representative of Organized Labor. P. J. Conway of Denver, president of the Retail Clerks' International Union, charged that low wages was the greatest incentive to immoral lives among girls in department stores.

Reverend William J. Williamson, Pastor of the Third Baptist Church, hit the nail on the head when he made this significant remark: "The attitude of the American people, especially the American business man, is to shirk responsibility for civic righteousness," he declared. "The first thing the foreigner is taught by the men highest in authority in American cities is to seek the golden harvest and gather in the money. There are men, some of them the greatest in St. Louis, who have not the slightest responsibility to God or man. Their attitude toward all else is as though they were here only to get the money and then, with their families, move on to some paradise prepared for them. These men give no thought to the evils posterity may inherit from their pernicious activities. Their idea is to get all they can, no matter how nefarious or vicious the means they must employ."

All the Wage Workers Who Voted For Taft and the Full Dinner Pail are hereby informed that an immense Full Dinner Pail banquet will be given at Planters' Hotel, St. Louis, Mo., under the auspices of President Taft. None but aristocrats, statesmen and their lackeys in possession of the Full Dinner Pail will be admitted by the police stationed at the hotel entrances. As to the banquet details we quote from the local daily press as follows: "Members of the Business Men's League who will attend the luncheon, Oct. 25, for President Taft, will draw straws to determine who are to sit nearest the honor guest. It will be the largest affair of its kind ever attempted in St. Louis. More than 850 people will be served, and there is not a dining room in the city large enough. The league has decided to take the entire second floor of the Planters' Hotel for the occasion and to convert every room into a dining room. The League has more than 600 members and each has signified an intention of being present. Besides the leaguers there will be 200 Congressmen, 33 Governors and about 30 United States Senators. The outside guests will be given the best seats and the next best will be awarded to the lucky straw-drawing men. The executive committee decided at the meeting that no one but members of the organization would be permitted at the luncheon other than the non-resident distinguished guests."

Rabbi Leon Harrison, in His Weekly Sermon at Temple Israel, expressed these significant sentences: "In time to come, it seems to me, dogmas, miracles and the like, will possess for men only an antiquarian interest. Not much stress will be laid on theories about men or theories about God. The religion of the future will exist, be it said without irreverence, not for God's sake, but for man's sake. It will not be, in the main, something to believe, but something to do. The church is no longer the power-house of life. The church no longer takes the initiative in social reform, in political betterment, in industrial peacemaking, in the curbing of the unscrupulous that are mighty, and in the reaching out of the hand of brotherhood to the multitude that is weak. The human center of gravity is no longer to be found within the boundaries of the church. The breath of life is not there. The great impulses that are stirring men and moving men to better conditions are not originating in their houses of worship. The strong pulsebeat that indicates vitality we feel much more potently in many of the secular movements of the day. Look at Socialism, especially in England and on the Continent, with its red-blooded enthusiasm; with its spirit of martyrdom. Look at trade unionism; the devotion of men to its cause. Consider even politics. These are vital causes that men do care for, and fight for, and sacrifice for."

WHAT THE LOCAL CAPITALIST PRESS SAYS ON THE FERRER MURDER.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

"Poor Spain! The fierce outbursts of wrath all over Europe following upon the judicial murder of Francesco Ferrer go to show that the crisis which the Bourbon Government Spain hoped to avert by this unexpected severity has been in fact precipitated by it, and the consequences to the barbarous government promise to be infinitely more serious than could possibly have ensued from a temperate exercise of lawful authority.

"In an age when ever barbarous Russia allows Tolstoi and other enemies of despotism and friends of free thought and free speech to live and work, it seems inconceivable that Spain, with all her black history to teach her better, should have reverted to the tyrannical and cruel methods of bygone centuries. Spain's best blood was shed in an effort to balk progress and prevent the entrance of new ideas. The consequence is that the average of energy and intelligence was perceptibly reduced and along with this extirpation of the best, most capable and patriotic Spaniards, began the decline of the Spanish power. Ferrer embodied and represented the vigor, health and hope of the Spanish race. What does Maura stand for? And the wretched little King? Which one of these could Spain best spare?"

"In rude ages political quarrels generally involved the death of the defeated factionist, protestant or rebel. The 'fall' of a royal minister was in most instances followed by the loss of his head, which always went with the loss of the King's pleasure. Politicians went into opposition at their peril and a statesman never knew when he

would, by intrigue, be put in the attitude of opposition. The formula of Richard III. when he was apprised of Buckingham's 'treason' sums up the barbarism of the age. 'Off with his head. So much for Buckingham.' Sir Thomas Moore, Algernon Sidney, Thomas Cromwell, Wentworth, Earl of Stratford, Archbishop Laud and scores of others of the highest practical ability were put to death for their political opinions, which they tried in a proper way to put into law.

"England sobered up before it was too late and stopped the bloody work. But Spain, it seems, has never stopped. Fancy the English Queen sending W. E. Gladstone to the block when his Home rule bill failed and his ministry fell! Or to take a perfect parallel, what would the world think and what would happen in England should Bernard Shaw be tried for treason and be put to death as a teacher of dangerous political doctrines? Would the Emperor William gain anything by the killing of Edward Bernstein or Karl Kautsky the two leaders and teachers of Socialist thought? A Florida coast village would have a better chance to survive a West India hurricane than would William's government to save itself in the whirlwind of hate and rebellion that would be aroused by such barbarism.

"The subject is of world-wide interest, not because Ferrer was a Socialist or taught economic doctrines of that color, but because the murder of this devoted Spanish patriot for his political opinions and teachings puts Spain and the Bourbon monarchy squarely on medieval soil. Only the stupidest politician could believe that such a course was not ruinous in the twentieth century."

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"Europe's Socialist Peril. The execution of Francesco Ferrer, for alleged complicity in the recent rising in Barcelona, has brought the Socialist menace to the attention of every European country. Even in Chicago and New York that element is to make a demonstration. In Paris the Spanish Embassy has been attacked, despite the efforts of the government to prevent it. Italy is seething with resentment against the Madrid government. Victor Emmanuel's government is using its best efforts to protect the representatives of Spain in that country, but the excitement is so great that business is practically at a standstill in Rome and some of the other cities in the kingdom. In Austria, Russia and England the Socialists are loud in their outcries against the Spanish authorities for what they call the "murder of Ferrer." Within the memory of living men no other execution in Europe ever aroused such a widespread and menacing protest as that which has just taken place at Barcelona.

"In its own household Spain has a larger peril than that which confronts her on the Riff Coast. Not another soldier can she send to Morocco, despite the unfavorable position which her army there is in. It could easily transpire that a far larger rising would take place in Barcelona as a result of Ferrer's execution than that which recently devastated that city. Socialism has a powerful following in every country in Europe. There is a large element of that cult in the British House of Commons. It has a much more imposing representation in the French, German, Austrian and Russian parliaments. In the recent by-elections in Germany the Socialists have made large gains. Spain's Cortes has a great number of them. In all those countries the execution of the 'Tolstoi of Spain,' as Ferrer was called, will bring recruits to the Socialist camp. The threats of the overthrow of the Alfonsist dynasty have a political backing which will give them some standing. Although many of Spain's best friends, including the Pope, urged Alfonso to commute the death sentence of Ferrer, the King declined. Mercy here would have been good policy. It would have disarmed the government's enemies, have restored some of the young King's popularity, and have improved Spain's position abroad as well as at home. Forty years ago Alfonso's grandmother, Isabella II., was driven out of Madrid, and never regained power. The world would be sorry to see Alfonso's name added to the roll of the Kings in exile, but this may turn out to be part of the chapter which 1909, already crowded with strange things, will add to the world's story."

In another editorial the Globe-Democrat says:

"It is worse than a crime, it is a blunder." Foucher's characterization of the execution of the Duke of Enghien would just as appropriately apply to that of Ferrer. Although the blame is laid in the present instance to Senor Maura, who advised the execution, Alfonso, the man in authority, will be pilloried in history for it, as Bonaparte has been for the taking off of Enghien, notwithstanding the fact that later research lays a large part of the responsibility on Talleyrand's head. As in the case of the unfortunate duke, the trial of the Barcelona radical chief was secret, and he was not allowed to testify in his own behalf. Moreover, the latter's counsel was arrested for denouncing the government for its violation of law and precedent in hurrying the accused man to his death without allowing him an opportunity to make any explanation. The guillotine of the Reign of Terror in France never perpetrated such an atrocity as this, for it always allowed its victims to say a word in their own defense. In the case of Spain the authorities sinned against the light. Ferrer was a Republican and not an Anarchist. He was an educator, whose aim was to enlighten his countrymen in the same way that the English, the French, the Germans and the Americans are enlightened. His last words were, 'Long live the modern school.' If that be treason, then Spain has advanced very little on the road toward modernism since the days of Alfonso's great-grandfather, Ferdinand VII."

Westlich Post (German).

"The dead Ferrer is getting more dangerous to the Madrid government than Ferrer, the living educator."

Socialist Party of Spain Issues Appeal in Behalf of Catalanian Victims.

"To the National Committee of the Socialist Party of America: 'Dear Comrades—As we find ourselves at present in very hard circumstances we turn to you and other American comrades in the hope that you will show your solidarity with the Spanish workers.

"Because we did our duty and, in accordance with the anti-war resolutions of the International Congress of Stuttgart, agitated against the war with Morocco, the Spanish government has unchained all its fury against us. At first our open-air meetings were prohibited, then our indoor assemblies, and finally when we declared the general strike as a protest against all this tyranny, our constitutional rights were denied us, our central labor headquarters closed, hundreds of our most prominent members imprisoned and our Socialist newspapers confiscated.

"In Catalonia this repression caused a working class insurrection which lasted several days, and in Alcoy and other cities the workers energetically opposed the departure of the troops for Africa.

"Now that this movement of revolt has been suffocated in blood the government in persecuting with terrible ferocity not only those who are alleged to have taken part in the uprising, but also all people professing advanced ideas. The beaters employed by the government in this man hunt are the most reactionary persons in the country.

"As a consequence of all this, thousands of workers have fled across the French border and thousands of others, including women and children, fill the prisons and are expecting to be condemned to the severest penalties, as many already have been. Three of them have been shot.

"The means at our disposal to be used in trying to aid these prisoners and their families are extremely limited, and therefore we must have recourse to the solidarity of the international Socialist and labor movement. Consequently we appeal to you, confident that, recognizing the unity of the cause of labor, you will be sure to aid us with whatever means you may be able to dispose of.

"Yours fraternally, in the name of the Socialist Party of Spain,

"PABLO IGLESIAS, President.

Espiritu Santo, 18, Madrid, September 30, 1909."

As will be seen, the above appeal is dated two weeks before the murdering of Francesco Ferrer.

Latest News From the Field of Organized Labor

THE STRIKE IN SWEDEN.

"Fighting All Winter."

Stockholm, Sweden.

No agreement in sight. The struggle may last all winter. Much help is needed. Do all you can.

LINDQUIST.

A little more than forty years ago General Grant sent a telegram from the front that has been quoted ever since as the great example of laconic expression of desperate determination. Grant's telegram read: "I will fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."

Grant was at the head of a powerful army of well-fed men. They were men carefully picked for their ability to endure privation. He had at his disposal millions of dollars. He was fighting in a mild climate during the summer.

Herman Lindquist, national secretary of the Swedish Labor Federation, who sent the telegram at the head of this article, is leading a fight, not against rifle bullets, grapeshot and cannon balls, but against weapons far more terrible. He is speaking for an army composed of strong men and women and children, the sick, the aged and the infirm.

He is not fighting around Vicksburg, where the freezing point is rare and the zero mark is almost never touched. The army of Swedish workers is fighting in a land whose northern limits lie within the arctic circle, and all of which lies north of the parallel passing through Hudson Bay.

No threat of death punishes desertion in that army. On the contrary, comfort and even comparative luxuries await those who are willing to surrender. No exhaustless national treasury filled from taxation lies behind them, but only the hard-garnered pennies of their fellow workers.

It is not "all summer," but ALL WINTER, that those Swedish workers propose to fight.

That cablegram of Grant's has become a part of American history. That message of Lindquist's will stand as an expression of the spirit of determination in the class war for the freedom of the race. It will some time take its place along with those of great sentences that have been beaten out in the heat of battle when words are forged into sentences that fall like the blow of Thor's hammer.

Grant was fighting in a war that struck the shackles from the hands of the chattel slave. The Swedish strikers are fighting a war that shall strike all fetters from human hands and leave no slave on the whole round globe.

Grant could send word to Washington when he needed supplies for his army with the certainty that there were unlimited resources to grant his requests. The Swedish strikers can only send out the appeal to their fellow workers, asking that the exploited of the earth shall give of their meager resources.

"Much help needed. Do all you can."

"MUCH HELP NEEDED. DO ALL YOU CAN."

That cry came from hungry children, shivering in the cold that cuts the bone. It came from mothers drawing back in horror from the fear of the winter that is bringing new terrors to them through the suffering of their little ones.

Yet there is no talk of surrender. There is no word of compromise. There is no suggestion of capitulation. There is no hint of giving up the fight.

They are sending out the cry for reinforcements, for supplies and ammunitions of war, for the food and clothing with which this battle must be fought, to the only treasury upon which they have any right to draw drafts—UPON THE TREASURY OF INTERNATIONAL WORKING CLASS SOLIDARITY.

Shall those drafts go back "protested?"

Shall we send back word that they must surrender or die for lack of assistance?

They are fighting for us. They are going hungry that our children may have more food. They are freezing that our boys and girls may never know cold. They are suffering the hell of the workless worker that man may enjoy the full product of his toil.

"THE STRUGGLE MAY LAST ALL WINTER. MUCH HELP IS NEEDED. DO ALL YOU CAN."

THE PRINTERS' STRUGGLE IN LOS ANGELES.

We received the following from Los Angeles, Cal: I am sending you in this a publication authorized by No. 174, Typographical Union. President Lynch was here Sunday. A special meeting of the union was held and the local situation canvassed. You will notice the demand by the union that Organizer McLernon be removed and the Times fight be placed in charge of the local organization. To date Mr. Lynch has not committed himself as to what he intends to do. The resolution adopted by Local Union No. 174 reads as follows:

Whereas, The action of the I. T. U. at its regular convention, in determining to keep W. E. McLernon in the position of organizer for Southern California, in spite of the protest presented by an adopted resolution of Los Angeles Typographical Union No. 174 (which was carried by a vote of 95 to 33), at a regular meeting, is both humiliating and in contumacy of the autonomy of the majority of the membership of the union; and,

Whereas, President James M. Lynch of the International Typographical Union did insinuate and use language that would cause belief that members of this union opposed to Hay, Fennessy and McLernon were bribed by General Otis and the Times; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this union, in regular session assembled, refuses to accept the recommendations of the Executive Council; and be it further

Resolved, That this union deprecates the action of President Lynch, and asks him to either prove his charges or else apologize through the Journal and to this union; and be it further

Resolved, That the action of the I. T. U. be excepted to most vigorously, and that an appeal of protest be preferred; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to President Lynch, officers of the American Federation, as well as a copy to the Typographical Journal, with an official request that it be published in the Journal without change.

Adopted by a vote of 79 to 17.

C. L. HOWE, President.

G. W. BOWMAN, Secretary-Treasurer.

BOYCOTTED BREWERIES.

The following breweries are unfair to Organized Labor: The American Brewing Company, Columbia Brewing Company, Jackson Brewing Company, Louisiana Brewing Company, New Orleans Brewing Company, Pelican Brewing Company, Security Brewing Company, Standard Brewing Company, Weckerling Brewery, all in New Orleans, La.; the Plymouth Brewing Company, in Plymouth, Wis.; Fink Brewing Company, in Harrisburg, Pa.; National Brewing Company, in Steelton, Pa.; the Emma Bergdoll Brewing Company, in Philadelphia, Pa.; the Labett's and the Carling's breweries, in London, Ont., and the City Brewing Company (Goerner & Co.) in the John Emmerling Brewing Company (Conemaugh Brewing Company), in Johnstown, Pa.; the Hyde Park Brewing Company, in Hyde Park, Pa.; the John Kazmaier brewery, in Altoona, Pa.; the Magnus, Allgeier and the Brookville Brewing Company, in Brookville, Pa.; the Menasha Brewing Company, in Menasha, Wis.; the Cambria Brewing Company, in Johnstown, Pa.; the Weston-Royal Brewing Company, in Weston, Mo.; the Montana Brewing Company, in Great Falls, Mont.; Otto Wissler & Co. Brewery, in Chillscothe, O.

ONE HUNDRED BOLT LABOR MEET.

Split in Ohio Convention Over Recognition of "Insurgent" Electricians.

Toledo, Ohio, Oct. 14.—The anticipated break in the Ohio Federation of Labor convention came today when about 100 delegates, representing about fifty unions, bolted the convention and set up headquarters at the Wayne Hotel.

Max S. Hayes of Cleveland offered a resolution which provided that the "insurgent" electrical workers and delegates from suspended central bodies be seated.

The vote stood 194 for the motion and 156 against. The bolt was headed by John A. Voll of Zanesville, Ohio, representing the Bottle Blowers' Association, and M. Grant Hamilton, organizer for the American Federation of Labor.

As soon as the vote was announced Voll shouted that all men loyal to the American Federation of Labor should withdraw from the convention. "As to my delegation," he said, "we will meet at the Wayne Hotel. The bottle blowers can not longer remain here, where the laws of the American Federation of Labor are trampled under foot."

Immediately all the delegates who had been antagonistic to seating the "insurgents" arose to the feet, while men labored frantically to gain recognition by the chairman. Upon the announcement of the result of the ballot upon seating the "insurgents," Harry Batch of Toledo moved that if the charter of the O. F. of L. be revoked the matter be appealed to the American Federation of Labor's convention, which meets at Toronto, Ont., November 8. This motion was carried amidst the wildest scenes and while the bolters were streaming out of the halls.

TOM MANN, THE LABOR LEADER, WILL LEAVE AUSTRALIA FOR ENGLAND.

We read in the Melbourne Socialist: We regret to announce that Mr. Tom Mann has definitely decided to leave Australia for England about the end of the year. He has resolved to go this time, and is not to be persuaded to remain. Great Britain and the Continent are calling him. For three or four months longer he will be with us, and is desirous of making the best use of the time.

Again, it is possible that Socialists and progressivists throughout Australia would like to hear Mr. Mann for the last time. Perhaps a run to Sydney, Brisbane and a few towns in each state might be arranged. Adelaide and Broken Hill might also be revisited with advantage. If friends in these or other places will communicate with us, and then take necessary steps, one of the world's greatest organizers—so say H. M. Hyndmann and a host of others themselves great—might be farewelled in a plethora of revolutionary sentiment, and great and abiding good be achieved. Australia for Socialism!

Before leaving Mr. Mann is anxious to obtain certain records and portraits bearing upon the industrial movement in Australia, but of this more later.

Meanwhile, our duty is to have four months' Socialist campaigning and work hitherto unapproached for vigor, enthusiasm and determination.

THE FIGHT ON THE WOMAN'S TEN-HOUR LAW.

Looking Out for the Home! "Yes, they say, Socialism will break up the home and the poor woman, God bless her (capitalist tears) will be without a protector and the poor children (tears) will not be allowed to work their little lives out in our miserable factories that stunt and cripple them for life." (More capitalistic tears.) But read, gentle reader, the following:

War on Women's Ten-Hour Law.

Following its usual and disgraceful policy, the Dem-Rep. Illinois Manufacturers' Association has started a fight against the women of Illinois, seeking to make it legal to work them more than ten hours a day. It seeks to do this by invalidating the ten-hour law enacted at the last session of the legislature. John M. Glenn, who has the proud job of initiating such action, announced that the association will appeal to the courts, restraining the department of factory inspection from enforcing the new law. This move is in line with the desperate attack which Glenn made at the time when labor sought an eight-hour law for women before the last session of the legislature.—Exchange.

MUST HAVE THE UNION LABEL.

Mrs. D. W. Knefler and other members of the Woman's Trade Union League will have to provide themselves with union-made garments when they go to another convention, as Mrs. Raymond Robins, the president of the National League, has decided that every woman delegate is only eligible when wearing union-labeled garments. There is to be a meeting of the Illinois League at Belleville next week and Chicago women have been scurrying around to get the proper clothes. Miss Mary McDowell, who heads the Chicago League, says she wears home-made clothes and she can't wear union shoes as they hurt her feet. Mrs. Robins wears union-labeled garments, which she gets in New York. There is most trouble in getting the corsets and shoes with the union label.

ILLINOIS FEDERATION OF LABOR.

President Wright's Report Shows Federation Is Growing Rapidly and Is in Good Financial Condition.

The twenty-seventh annual convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor opened in Belleville last Tuesday with 400 delegates in attendance.

The first matter of importance after the appointment of the usual committees was the report of President Edwin R. Wright of Chicago. Mr. Wright's report shows that the affiliated bodies of the federation have increased 338 in the year just closed, and that legislation obtained through the efforts of the federation embraces the miner's "qualification" law, the law limiting the working hour of women and girls in the state to ten hours, the anti-child labor law and other measures. President Wright stated there were now 50 central bodies and 524 local unions affiliated with the federation and that the total membership represented was close to 400,000.

Secretary J. F. Morris reported that the total receipts for last year were \$5,475, and that for the year just closed \$9,668 was received from subsidiary bodies from a per capita tax of one-half cent per month from each man.

The total receipts for the year were \$11,427, and the total expenses \$10,024, leaving a balance of \$1,384.

The question of seating two delegates of the International Electrical Workers caused a debate, and the entire afternoon was consumed by arguments. The result was the seating of two members representing that faction of the electrical workers which is recognized by the American Federation of Labor, and the refusal of the so-called "secessionist" delegation, led by J. M. Sullivan of Chicago.

C. L. Young of Chicago, William Yokum of Belleville and W. A. Eskridge of St. Louis were elected members of the auditing committee.

A ball and a smoker were held in Liederkrantz Hall. The meeting is expected to close Saturday.

The officials of the organization, all of whom are candidates for re-election, are: Edwin Wright, Chicago, president; Peter Fitzgerald, Alton, first vice-president; Edward Whitney, Peoria, second vice-president; James F. Morris, Springfield, secretary-treasurer. These officers, together with Thomas Shea, Bloomington; J. H. Hammond, Rockford; W. Love, East St. Louis; J. C. Colgan, Chi-

cago; A. C. Martin, Joliet, and William McClanahan, Springfield, comprise the executive board.

The passage of a primary election law by Illinois, carrying with it initiative and referendum, was favored by President Wright. He also spoke at length in advocacy of the employers' liability law by the Illinois legislature. He said:

"A law should be drafted and presented to each and every candidate for legislative honors. The incoming executive officers and executive board should be entrusted with this duty—that of securing a comprehensive and adequate measure, drawn by the most skillful attorneys of the state. Work should then be done to bring about the election of legislators to enact the agreed measure."

The convention was convened at Liederkrantz Hall at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning by President T. J. Hitchings of the Belleville Trades and Labor Assembly. More than 400 delegates were present, representing over 387,000 union labor men. Mayor Fred J. Kern was introduced by President Hitchings and delivered an address of welcome. State President Wright of Chicago responded and took charge of the convention.

Owen Miller, president of the Central Trades and Labor body of St. Louis, and Dave Kreyling, secretary, were present and extended greetings from the St. Louis central body.

Order Your Coal at once; don't wait till ice and snow are here. Call up St. Louis Labor; Kinloch phone Central 1577, or write a postal card.

Read Up on Socialism and the Labor Problem. For Socialist books and pamphlets call at Labor Book Department, 212 South Fourth street.

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

UNFAIR LIST

of the

American Federation of Labor

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

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

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

GROCERIES—James Butler, New York City.

TOBACCO—American and Continental Tobacco Companies.

WHISKY—Finch Distilling Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HOTELS—Reddington Hotel, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

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

TELEGRAPHY—Western Union Telegraph Co. and its Messenger D. M. Parry, Indianapolis, Ind.

Thomas Taylor & Son, Hudson, Mass. C. W. Post, Manufacturer of Grape Nuts and Postum Cereal, Battle Creek, Mich.

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

FURNITURE—American Billiard Table Co., Cincinnati, O.; O. Wisner Piano Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Krell Piano Co., Cincinnati, O.; Derby Desk Co., Boston, Mass.

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

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

LEATHER—Lerch Bros., Baltimore, Md.

UNION FRIENDS ATTENTION!

The Douglas Shoes Do Not Bear the Stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union—Hence they are Non-Union and Will Remain Such Until Such Time as the Douglas Shoe Co. Will Recognize the Union and Again Use the Union Stamp Do Not Buy Douglas Shoes!

Francisco Ferrer and His Modern Schools

By William Heaford in The Progressive Journal of Education.

Prof. Ferrer was first arrested by the Spanish government in 1906, which claimed that in some mysterious way he might possibly have been connected with the bomb outrages of that year. The government also attempted to suppress all educational movements of a liberal nature in Spain, even going so far as to seize moneys intended for the treasury of the modern school of Barcelona, which Ferrer founded in 1901.

Heaford Tells of Ferrer.

Under the title of "The New Movement in Spain," William Heaford, writing in the Progressive Journal of Education last January, told of Ferrer's first arrest and of general educational conditions in Spain as follows:

"Ferrer was in prison thirteen months and the government showed no intention of letting him go. He was there without having had any opportunity to make a defense. He was charged with no crime except that of trying to educate the Spanish people along modern lines, and there has never been any formal statement of a charge against him.

"Finally, after thirteen months of absolutely illegal imprisonment, the government was forced by pressure from the outside to bring his case to trial, and the prosecution went to pieces so badly that Ferrer was released. And so strong were the liberal influences growing out of the schools which Ferrer had founded in Spain that the costs of the trial were forced upon the clerical government.

"It was quite evident that Ferrer, who had been the giant of the new educational movement in Spain, was destined from the beginning to a drumhead, court martial and death. It was only the force of public opinion, created in large measure by the modern schools which he had founded, that saved him from that fate.

"The campaign which resulted in his freedom was started by La Libre Pensee, a Parisian journal, but it was immediately taken up by all the liberal and radical papers of Europe, and a storm of indignation gathered above the Spanish authorities. A number of imposing manifestations were made, reflecting the horror of Europe at the contemplated crime of the clericals. In Italy Lombroso, Sergi, Odin and Buen, all noted scientists, protested against the incarceration of the great Spanish teacher. Such politicians as Rochefort, Vandervelde, the Belgian Socialist, Naquet and others roused the people. And a delegation from the universities of Europe was sent to the Spanish government with a message in behalf of the great scholar.

His Message From Prison.

"Even from the prison of Modelo Ferrer continued his writings and continued to send messages to the outside world. In a humorous vein he wrote at one time: 'All the world knows that I will be acquitted except the chief justice, Becerra del Toro. It is laughable. Think of such a question as this, "Who will be the victor, the truth or Becerra del Toro and his Jesuits?"'

"In the world of darkness, of ignorance, which the clericals and Jesuits are fighting to maintain in Spain, Ferrer is a great and shining light. His introduction of the Modern School and modern methods into Spanish education has made him one of the greatest fighting educators of his time. It is for this reason that the clericals hate him; they know that he is a light which must at all costs be extinguished. But that extinction has not yet come.

"The condition of things which Ferrer tried to remedy, and this condition was horrible; by the founding of sanitary central schools, with provision for recreation, is set forth in La Espagnola.

Schools Foster Ignorance.

"This journal shows the dreadful condition under which the schools of Spain found themselves under the clerical regime. It appears that there were in Spain during the month of July, 1907, 24,000 government schools, all of which were in a shocking condition, without light or ventilation—the abodes of death, ignorance and poor education.

"Each year there are fifty thousand children who die of maladies contracted in these schools. Two hundred and fifty thousand come out of these schools broken in health. Besides this there are 480,000 children running the streets without any instruction whatever, given up to habits which make for their mental and moral deterioration. Thirty thousand blind children, 37,000 deaf-mutes, 67,000 children afflicted with mental disorders, and 45,000 delinquents are absolutely without any provision of any kind for their care or maintenance.

"Add to this that the instructors are so ill paid that they often have to eke out their meager salaries by outside work, and the fact that there are in Spain ten million illiterates and 50,000 conscripts who enter the army every year unable to read and write, and you have the picture of what clericalism has done for the schools of Spain. There are only sixty institutes and ten universities in the whole country, and, as in the case of the common schools, the hygienic conditions of these schools is simply frightful. The contemplation of this sordid condition of education in Spain fixed the purpose of Ferrer to found the Modern School, an example to a government at once negligent, ignorant and superstitious.

School Is Founded in 1901.

"The Modern School was founded in Barcelona in 1901. It at once absorbed or reorganized a number of other schools throughout Catalonia and in other parts of Spain. So thoroughly was this work done that in the fourth year of its existence forty schools had copied its methods and manuals. At this same time its influence began to make itself felt in other countries. For example, at San Paulo, in Brazil, at Lausanne, in Switzerland, and at Amsterdam the books published by Ferrer were adopted by the schools which had been founded in these cities on the principles of the Modern School.

"When the troubles of 1906 broke out there were about fifty such schools. At the end of the government persecutions a dozen were suppressed, chiefly the weaker schools; but new institutions and stronger ones sprang up everywhere. One of the most remarkable of these was the school known as La Nueva Humanidad at Valencia, which was founded while Ferrer was in prison, thanks to the enthusiastic efforts of Dr. Samuel Torner. This school, which counted 150 members last December and forty candidates for admission, is provided with all that is most modern in the way of hygienic and educational facilities.

A Rational Education.

"The system of co-education of the sexes is a thorn in the side of the authorities. Writing from his prison on this subject Ferrer said: 'We will have real men and women when we give the children a rational and scientific education, not before. It is a pleasure to watch the boys and girls grow up in a spirit of comradeship, with feelings of respect and friendship for each other. This has always been to me a touching spectacle. My whole aim has been to produce an education which should base society on affection and fraternity. To this end the most cordial relations have always existed in my schools between the master and the pupil. The master must be more than a personal instructor. He must be a personal friend.'

"At Valencia, as elsewhere, the parents participate in the benefits from the Modern School; for example, on Sunday the lectures on health and hygiene are open to the parents of the pupils.

"The Nueva Humanidad school at Valencia publishes a paper which has a circulation of 3,000 and which is spreading the idea of modern education in Spain.

One Hundred and Fifty Schools Established.

At the present time there are about 150 modern schools in Spain, and the ten schools in Barcelona alone have more than a thousand pupils. The libraries in the schools are spreading the modern idea far and wide. 'La Castilla,' one of the books published by the Modern Schools, has run through three editions of ten thousand copies each, which for Spain is a most remarkable thing.

"The Rational Press Association of England is assisting the

Modern School in the publication of the various works bearing on the new idea.

"Beaten in the attempt to suppress the rationalist schools in Spain the government, headed by Maura, and forgetting the fate of France, under the cover of a new law, directed ostensibly against terrorism, is attempting to destroy the intellectual and liberal movement in Spain. Several explosions of bombs have taken place in Barcelona, and under pretext of guarding the public safety the government has delegated exceptional powers to the local authorities. The right to trial has been abolished and the attempt is made to put Catalonia again under the heel of the clericals.

Outrages Work of Clericals.

"There is almost certain proof that the bomb outrages were the work of thugs in the employ of the clericals. An Englishman who was present at the time of certain of the outrages has even gone so far as to print an article entitled 'Clericalism and Crime in Barcelona.'

"It is not without the bounds of possibility that these criminal clericals will yet succeed in persuading the government to suppress all modern schools in Spain, throwing the blame of their own acts upon the rationalists.

"To fight the movement a society known as the International League for Rational Education has been founded, with Ferrer for president and Prof. Haeckel for one of the vice-presidents. The league numbers among its members such well-known men as Prof. Sergi and Alfred Naquet, the great rationalist.

"The Modern School and its founder have every faith in the rationalist principle in education and in the value of the co-education of the sexes, and they look to the freer nations of the world for help in the struggle against the benighting influence of clericalism."

Our Book Department

Books On

Socialism, Labor, Science and Nature

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

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

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

For Sale at a Bargain.

One stationary 3-horsepower gasoline engine; also small electroplating outfit; can be seen at 2821 Texas avenue.

THE LABOR PRESS.

It is greatly to be regretted that the support that should be given to the labor press of our country is not in any part as it should be. They are your mouthpiece today; it is through their columns that you are enabled to place before the organized toilers the conditions that confront you, and how many times is the poor editor of a labor press roasted and abused for committing a fancied wrong that in all probability, that were the accuser placed in his position, would be exactly the same.

In my opinion, it is high time that the labor press of this country be given a more generous part of our patronage, and that, instead of being knockers by possibly reading a copy borrowed from somebody else, we contribute our little mite financially towards assisting the editor of that paper to live and to be in a position in which he can do more good through his columns in defense of those who toil.—From Proceedings of International Clerks' Convention.

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

Quality Tailoring by
and Character Union Tailors

BERGER & CASEY
Tailoring Co.

NO. 705 PINE STREET

Suits to Order Trousers to Order
\$20 to \$50 \$5 to \$12

Cigars { PEN MAR - 10c
SUNRISE - 5c

Brandt & Stahl 319 Walnut Street

Bartenders' Union Local 51

Patronize only and where
Saloons displaying the Bartenders wear
Union Bar Card the Blue Button



OFFICE: 918 PINE STREET : BOTH PHONES

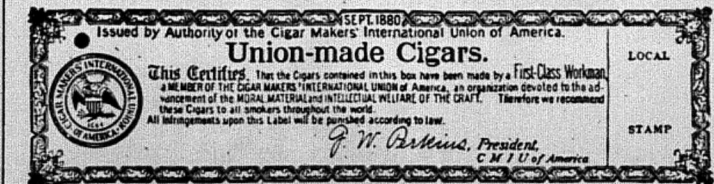
Drink Only UNION BEER

(Fac-Simile of Our Label)



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

Remember, no CIGARS are Genuine Union-Made



UNLESS THE BOX BEARS THE
Blue Union Label

Co-operative Printing House

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

Invading Homes

Not His Castle as Many Believe

By WELLS ANDREWS, M. D.



AN AMERICAN'S house is his castle, is the American's boast, and he believes that he is as secure nowadays within the four walls of his cottage as his ancestors were behind their defensive ditch and drawbridges.

What will he say, then, to hear that such a belief is but a miserable delusion and that his home, so far from being safe, can be entered at any moment by an intruder who waits neither for leave, welcome nor permission to stay, an intruder who can disable his body, waste his time, take his work from him, rob him of his savings of years and even take from him forever the treasures that are still dearer to him than any money, while he is forced to stand by powerless when once this intruder has gained an entrance.

This enemy's name is infection. Science teaches us that there are a number of diseases which ought not to exist at all and which will not exist when we take the trouble to learn how they are propagated and how their propagation can be prevented.

If people understood this we should not hear such mischievous nonsense talked about whooping cough, measles and other maladies being diseases which children must have. They would know that there is no disease under the sun which any one must have, but that there are many no one need have if proper means were taken to prevent it.

The practical question for us all, then, is, How shall we prevent infectious diseases from entering our homes? The answer is, By destroying the seeds of infection. But how can this be done, as the seed is invisible?

The answer to this fortunately is simple: 1, by boiling; 2, by burning; 3, by the use of disinfectants.

Worship Snakes as Their Deities

By Dr. E. V. MUNSON

I have just come back from a tour of the West Indies, and while in those southern lands I got a clear insight into some of the customs and beliefs of the common people. In Haiti, where the natives are not far removed from savagery, I looked into the matter of voodoo worship, which is still very prevalent. Some of the most ignorant venerate snakes as deities and even those who do not go to the extreme of worship look on serpents with great awe and respect and ascribe to them uncommon power and wisdom. There is a species they call the 'doctor snake' that the West

Indians put above all others; he is the recognized head of the whole serpent family, endowed with the most wonderful qualities and able to do the most marvelous things. This doctor snake is terrible and deadly to human beings, but to all of his own sort he is a savior.

If a native wounds an ordinary reptile, even to the extent of cutting him half in two, the doctor snake, though miles distant, knows about it in some telepathic way and, hurrying to the scene proceeds to apply remedies that soon make the injured one as good as new.

Along with this belief, which no amount of logic or learning can dispel from the native mind, is that of faith in a snake doctor, who is a sort of pal, as it were, of the doctor snake. The snake doctor is the good angel of the remote communities, where poisonous reptiles are thick. When a man is bitten he goes at once to this mighty personage, whose first act is to put his hand on the wound. Next he sallies forth to catch the serpent that used its fangs and, catching it in a firm grip, stretches it till the bones crack. This done, the patient gets well right away. If by any chance the snake doctor has trouble in locating the guilty party, his partner, the doctor snake, is called upon for aid, and he never fails to carry the medicine man to where the wrongdoer may be found.

Many Things Often Fool Farmers

By W. G. DAWSON

All farm crops are more or less of a gamble. Often when the prospects of a bountiful yield look most promising some unlooked-for disaster comes along and plays havoc with the planter's hopes. I remember a season several years ago when I was in the business of raising tomatoes on a considerable scale on the Eastern shore, that I was congratulating myself on the large yield, seemingly so sure, and the consequent fat profits. This was early in August. Pretty soon afterward it began to rain and kept it up till the month's record was three times the usual precipitation, with the result that my tomato crop was a perfect failure.

The wheat crop was very poor in Dorchester county, Maryland, this year, and though the prospect is now good for tomatoes, one cannot predict success with absolute confidence, not knowing what the elements may do. Tomato growing in Dorchester is no small proposition. The state of Maryland puts up 50 per cent. of all the tomatoes canned in the United States and Canada combined and Dorchester county furnishes one-fifth of the state's total output. There are six canneries in Cambridge alone and they give employment to a great number of persons.

Why "Borax" Smith Succeeded

By Maj. W. A. MEUSCH

The importance of persistence as a factor in achieving success is thoroughly shown in the career of Borax Smith.

Smith went into the Arizona desert years ago and got patents to about all the land that had this important mineral in paying quantity. For season after season he hauled it long distances in his mule team, but all the while he vowed that some day he'd build a railroad into his borax fields. It seemed so visionary and absurd to think of constructing a line across such a God-forsaken country that people called him crazy. He ignored their ridicule and

clung tenaciously to his plan till the time was ripe to start work.

To-day Borax Smith is transporting his stuff out of the desert aboard railway trains instead of mule back. He is making \$10 now where he formerly made only 10 cents, all because he had the stick-to-itiveness with which success in big undertakings can never be realized.

Socialist News Review

SELF-CULTURE HALL ASSOCIATION, 1832 Carr Street.

The twenty-first annual opening party of Self-Culture Hall Association, 1832 Carr street, will take place on Thursday evening, Oct. 21. All old and new members of the clubs and classes and all interested in the association and its activities are cordially invited. Mr. Frank P. Crunden, vice-president of the association, will make the welcoming address. Mr. Roger N. Baldwin, treasurer and secretary, will announce the plans which will be carried out this coming season. The other numbers of the program will be recitations by Mr. William May and Miss Bessie Noel and chorus singing by the Self-Culture Hall chorus. Dancing and refreshments will follow. Among the announcements will be the Sunday night lecture course, in charge of a committee with Mr. Philo M. Buck as chairman; a series of concerts under the management of the Women's Trade Union League; evening or Saturday afternoon classes for women in dressmaking, cooking, basketry and chorus singing; for men in electricity, city government, civil service preparation and wrestling, and for both men and women in elocution and dramatics. A Labor Question Group for both men and women will hold its first meeting early in November and is formed for the study and free discussion of present-day labor problems. This and all other Self-Culture Hall activities are open to the public. Members of classes pay a small fee. Upon application of five people a class in any subject not taught by the public night schools will be opened.

Exposes the Supreme Court.

The Washington press correspondent, Fred H. Merrick, who lectured under the auspices of the St. Louis Socialist Party at Druid's Hall last Saturday night, showed that he had acquired much information concerning our Supreme Court. His subject was "The Eagle and the Nine Wise Owls," the owls being the nine judges of the U. S. Supreme Court. The origin of our constitution, the manner in which the Supreme Court is stretching its meaning and usurping powers which the constitution does not confer upon it, were clearly and concisely treated by the speaker. A good point made was that the Supreme Court is now so clearly a class institution that it was the duty of a good citizen to teach contempt for a court that was thoroughly contemptible. The attendance was fairly good in spite of the rain, and a collection of \$7.16 was taken up. A resolution was adopted by unanimous vote condemning the murder of Francisco Ferrer by the government of Spain. (See resolution on page 1.)

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 battalions to your comrades o'er the sea Will tell the day has come at last when Labor will be free.

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 misuse of the capitalist class.
2. 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.
4. The extension of the public domain to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power.
5. 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.

7. 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 a day and a half in each week.
 - (c) By securing a more effective inspection of workshops and factories.
 - (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, invalidism, old age and death.

Political Demands.

8. The extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the amount of the bequests and to the nearness of kin.
9. A graduated income tax.
10. Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women, and we pledge ourselves to engage in an active campaign in that direction.
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 workers 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.)

Psyche Coiffure



By JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

The beautiful hair dress shown here has made a veritable sensation, and it is a pleasure to reproduce it for our readers. Without the small pleasing little skeleton cap shown in the picture, it retains all the fascination of the Psyche coiffure, and is thoroughly practical for present millinery modes.

The hairdresser has taken certain small liberties with her classic model in order to accommodate the coiffure to the hat and brow of the wearer, and they have turned out to be an improvement, since they enhance the beauty of both the face and hat. The head dress, shown in our photograph, was adapted specially to this coiffure and leaves nothing to be desired.

It may be said in passing that the head dress shown is made of gold ribbon and rhinestone ornaments set in gold. The aigrette at the side is pure white. Every one will see at a glance its simplicity of construction, and appreciate the beauty of this coiffure ornament. The foundation on which it is fashioned is simply buckram cut in narrow bands and wired before covering with ribbon.

It does not require an abundance of natural hair to build this style of coiffure. The hair, however, must be waved before it is dressed. The regular undulations of the Marcel wave may be used, but are not absolutely essential. The hair is parted off in the usual manner, and that portion about the face and neck waved in loose, irregular curves. All the remainder of the hair (much or little) is tied at the back of the head and arranged in a coil. This forms the foundation for the balance of the coiffure.

If the hair is thick and heavy it will not be necessary to use a roll at all. The hair at each side in this case is simply "ratted," that is, combed toward the scalp instead of from it, and then lightly smoothed with the comb on the outside. It is then brought back to the coil, pinned to it, and the ends fastened under it. A small portion of the waved hair on top of the head is treated in the same

way and brought back lying loosely over the top, with its end fastened under the coil. The hair across the forehead is arranged in a loose pompadour, the ends lightly twisted, and brought back to the coil if long enough to reach. If not, they are concealed under that portion on top of the head which has already been fastened into the coil. This pompadour is then pulled forward and down over the brow and parted lightly with the fingers, a little to one side. Invisible pins, fasten it to place, and it is worn more or less over the brow to suit the individual taste in this matter.

A very full cluster of false puffs is placed over and around the coil, where they are firmly pinned to place. A barette is adjusted under them, supporting the short locks at the nape of the neck, which usually prove so refractory. Finishing touches are given by pulling the side hair against the puffs and pinning it to them with invisible pins and curling any short locks which may straggle about the nape of the neck into little rings. These are held in place with the fluid which hairdressers use for that purpose.

The natural hair, unless very curly, will not make satisfactory curls and puffs, and even when one possesses the requisite quantity of naturally curly hair it is much more difficult to manage than the false hair. Moreover, it will not stay well dressed as long and consumes far more time in doing, so that it is economy to buy puffs and curls. Of all things, however, one should get a perfect match in color and texture to one's own hair.

When the natural hair is very thin it will be necessary to use additional hair across the front of the head, for the hair dress just described. Several styles are made in front pieces that will fill all the requirements, and when combed in with the natural hair are not to be detected. In adjusting the hat to this coiffure a portion of the hair about the face should be pinned to the underbrim or facing of the hat.

BEST BAG FOR THE BROOM FIT INTO A DRESSING CASE

Should Be Made to Fit, with an Opening at the Side—Good Ticking Bag.

The broom bag may be made a more satisfactory thing than the cloth that slips off in mid-air if it is made to fit the broom, and, furthermore, if it be opened at the side. The thing I have in mind is an oblong square bag of outing flannel from which the two lower corners have been cut, leaving it somewhat octagonal in shape. The small remaining bottom of the bag is made into a faced opening, and when the broom handle is slipped through the long, open side of the bag and dropped through the end opening the broom straws will be held securely. A ticking bag for clothes-pins has fastened to its upper end two wire hooks to hang it to a clothes-line. The end is first stiffened with wire, and there is no opening for the clothes-pins except a round hole cut in the center of one side. A facing round the circular hole forms a casing for another wire to keep the opening in shape.

Countless household bags are not to be scorned, but these two are particularly useful shapes.

Umbrellas Now Made So They Fold—Great Convenience for the Traveler.

Umbrellas which can be folded to fit into a 24-inch dressing case are the only type which now appeal to the college girl who does not like to be burdened with more than one package when traveling. These folding umbrellas come in black, tan, taupe, dark red, blue, brown and green twilled silk, mounted upon steel frames and usually have wooden handles. Among the newest umbrella handles is one of flattened top, shaped somewhat like a huge button and about two and one-half inches across. Other wooden handles are carved to represent the heads of cats, dogs, owls and butterflies. They are usually of natural colored oak, ebony or mahogany, but occasionally one is stained to match the silk covering of its frame. Very smart umbrellas which particularly appeal to girls of artistic as well as extravagant tastes have satin finished white wood handles, with tops of onyx, jade or carved dull red quartz. They are decorated with narrow ribbon bows or with tasseled loops through which the wrist may be thrust.

25th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund

BRANCH 71, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Entertainment, Concert and Dance

SATURDAY EVE., OCT. 23, 1909

—AT—

NEW CLUB HALL

THIRTEENTH AND CHOUTEAU AVE.

Membership Cards (Good for Family) \$1.00

Ladies' Tickets 25c.

Refreshments Free.

Membership Cards may be procured at Chas. Specht's, 708 Chouteau avenue; Druid's Hall, October 16, 1909; or New Club Hall, October 23, 1909.

FROM OUR READERS

Contributions must not exceed 500 words. Write on one side of the paper only. Names and addresses of writers must be signed to communications (not necessarily for publication, if so requested) as a guarantee of good faith.

REV. FATHER PHELAN AND HIS "OPINION" ON THE FERRER MURDER IN SPAIN.

The Execution of Ferrer.

To the Editor of The Republic.

"I am glad to find that The Republic has not joined in the local journalistic chorus and condemnation of the execution of the Anarchist Ferrer. That all the worst element of our race in Europe and America are denouncing the Spanish government for its act of firmness should warn all honest and decent people to withhold judgment.

"When an emissary of the Anarchists murdered the Austrian Empress these papers were voluble in their denunciation of these blood-thirsty Anarchists. When, in the late uprising in Barcelona, these demons murdered priests and nuns in the street and in their homes, they contented themselves with publishing the news.

"This man Ferrer was a leader of the Anarchists in that city and incited the mob to its worst acts of violence. He was tried by court-martial with open doors and convicted of murder. He was shot as a red-handed murderer.

"Ferrer styled himself as a 'philosophical Anarchist.' Courts martial have no taste for philosophy and deal only with the most stubborn kind of facts. Ferrer was convicted of inciting violence and leading a mob which butchered defenseless priests and nuns.

"One local paper says he should not have been executed because his crime was political. What would be thought of the claims of a band of Republican cutthroats who would invade Democratic sanctuaries and murder the editors, that they were guilty only of a political crime?

"If Emma Goldman and a number of her adherents in this city invaded this office and turned the undersigned into a martyr, do you think my fellow citizens would listen to her plea that her offense was political?

"We do not think that the American people are yet ready to smite their breasts for the Haymarket executions, and I don't see how it can be lawful to hang a bloody Anarchist murderer in Chicago and a crime to shoot one in Barcelona.

D. S. PHELAN,
"Editor Western Watchman.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 19, 1909.

Editor St. Louis Labor.

The above letter, which appeared in a local morning paper, will give Americans an insight into the cause of the universal dislike and hatred of the Church in Europe.

The deliberate and studied mendacity displayed in Father Phelan's letter is on a par with the role played by the clericals in Spain and elsewhere. When we consider that Dr. Ferrer was murdered by order of the Church because he was founding modern schools in Spain, like the public schools in America, we can easily understand the mighty tide of protest that is rising wherever men love liberty and progress. Father Phelan, being connected with an institution that necessarily fears the education and enlightenment of the people, naturally, has no sympathy for Ferrer, the champion and instructor of the common people.

Phelan says: "He was tried by court-martial with open doors and convicted of murder." This and similar statements are lies out of whole cloth. Ferrer was tried by secret court-martial, before military officers under the absolute control of the Church and government. No evidence was allowed the defense. Ferrer's attorney was immediately arrested and the entire procedure was a travesty on justice and can only be compared to the "trials" that the Inquisition gave its victims in the Dark Ages.

For weeks Father Phelan has been telling his readers that he did not believe the stories of priests and nuns being killed in Barcelona. In this he was correct, as the Spanish government sent out the stories for consumption abroad. But now Phelan believes it all and adds a few exaggerations of his own. Evidently, "the end justifies the means."

The allusion to the Haymarket tragedy is timely. The act of Governor Altgeld in pardoning the men who remained in prison speaks eloquently of the frightful judicial crime that was committed in Chicago. Chicago herself is now ashamed of the fact that she made "anarchists" at that time in the same way that Phelan is now trying to make Ferrer one.

How reaction and brutal ignorance defeats itself! Ferrer living was a power in behalf of the oppressed and enslaved people of Spain. Ferrer dead speaks with a million tongues and his influence is felt around the world. Alfonso and his cabinet of clerical butchers will soon go down in oblivion. At the very gates of St. Peter surges the angry population of Rome, demanding vengeance for the death of Ferrer. The press of St. Louis and elsewhere, for reasons best known to itself, is deliberately suppressing the news, but we know that in all lands the people are protesting against the foul crime of Ferrer's execution. And by the same token the forces of reaction and clerical superstition are seeking their holes and dark places where they can skulk and hide and prepare for the next assault on progress and humanity. Long live Ferrer! OTTO PAULS.

Australia's Memorial.

The Women's Political Association of Australia is going to raise a memorial to that country because it has granted all forms of suffrage to its women. Vida Goldstein is the president of this association and "The Woman Voter" says editorially: "All nations are on the eve of a great awakening to the fact that men and women must be comrades in the world's work just as they are in the work of the home, and the historian will one day ask, 'What nation led the way in this great reform?' and we are proud to think that the answer will be 'Australia.'"

Missouri Socialist Party

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

Dates for Lena Morrow Lewis.

Quite a number of applications for dates are already in and locals that have not yet applied should take prompt action. The sooner the route is made up the more complete and satisfactory the arrangements will be. Delay on the part of one local not only does harm to their own meeting but affects meetings at other points. All applications for dates from the southwestern part of the state should be made by October 26, and from other parts by the end of this month.

National Referendum "C."

All returns on National Referendum "C" must be in the State Office on or before November 2. Secretaries of locals should write the total vote of their local on a blank ballot, sign it as secretary and mail to the State Office.

Breaking Virgin Sod.

A year ago it was difficult to get any one to listen to a Socialist speaker in Caruthersville. Now the comrades there get together and form a local of 15 members and intend to get in the fight against capitalism in earnest.

A. L. Scott, a particularly restless "undesirable," went up to High Point and came back with the scalps of 13 recruits to the army of Socialism. This puts Webster County on the map again and the infection will no doubt reach other points in the county.

How to Do It.

Monett: Just received the announcement of Lena Morrow Lewis tour. You may give us date of November 14, Sunday evening, at Dreamland Theatre, where Debş spoke. Would like another Sunday evening later on if we can get it.

We have always had trouble with Debs' dates till this time, which was enough of a success to make up for all the past. It was simply fine—house full and not a move from the time he commenced till the last word. We have made arrangements for Socialist meetings in this theatre all winter on Sunday evenings. We give music, moving pictures, etc., as entertainment while the people are gathering, and then a lecture or other program of a Socialist educational nature. Let us know about the above dates so that we can announce same.—U. S. Barnsley.

Socialists of Joplin, Attention!

The movement in Joplin is weak and the party organization is just alive. There are several reasons for this condition, but the greatest, saddest and worst is that YOU as a SOCIALIST have FAILED TO DO YOUR DUTY. You have failed to join the party, the only weapon on God's green earth (except the gun) you have with which to secure political power. Your efforts have produced but weak results. This condition is the result of individual effort, but that which is necessary is united and collective action. In order that we have collective and united efforts, or action, we must have organization. Voting is essential but secondary, while the building up of a strong political organization is primary and absolutely necessary.

The Socialist Party is as it is because it is necessary that it be as it is to be socialistic. The Socialist Party is as it is so that every Socialist may have equal voice and vote. The Socialist Party is the working class party, managed and controlled by the same class. It must also be supported financially by the working class, for when it ceases to be supported by that class it ceases to be the working class party. The Socialist Party of Joplin urges all persons who are really Socialists to join the party and do their part in managing, controlling and financially supporting the same.

The Socialist Party of Joplin meets every Sunday afternoon at Labor Headquarters, 609 Main street, at 2:30 p. m. If you are a Socialist and have grasped your philosophy you will come to these meetings and do your part in building up a strong and effective movement in this city. Show me a strong, live movement and I will show you a strong, live party organization. Don't preach working class solidarity and fail to practice it. What is your answer? SHOW YOUR COLORS! Waiting for your move, I remain, yours for the revolution,
GLENN THURSTON,
Secretary-Treasurer Socialist Party of Joplin.

To Localize a Row.

Comrade T. A. Hickey and some Texas comrades are pushing a proposition to so change the party organization that rows, disputes and differences must stay at home for settlement. That is, a row in a local must stay in the local, and can not be lugged into the State and all the other locals. A row in a State must stay in that State and will not be permitted to take up the time and attention of the National and other State organizations. This is surely a move in the right direction.

Just how such a plan can be best worked out remains to be seen. However, in view of the present situation, where a half dozen separate State organizations are embroiling the entire National organization with their particular troubles it is time that steps be taken to make such things impossible. The ridiculous part of the whole business is that no dispute has ever yet been settled from the outside. In fact, outside interference tends to prolong and aggravate the situation. If differences arise let them be settled right where they arise.

Field Notes.

The Merrick Lecture in St. Louis was something new in Socialist propaganda. Comrade Merrick is a very young man, but has picked up a large and valuable amount of information during his stay in Washington. His treatment of the Supreme Court and the Constitution was good.

The vote of the State Committee in electing Jos. Barratt to the Quorum is as follows: Voting yes, Brandt, Garver, Hatham, Kindorf, Lipscomb and Smith. Voting no, none.

Has your local applied for a Lewis date? Better do so at once, in case no action has been taken. Delay means less effective work. The terms are low and the speaker of the best, so there is no excuse for inaction.

The Jasper County Committee has just adopted a new county constitution and will send it to a referendum vote of the county. They think it is a great improvement on the old one. Local St. Louis is likewise revising its constitution and will have it ready for referendum in the near future.

W. F. Crouch has been elected State Committeeman in the Twelfth Congressional District to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of David Allan.

New Subscribers.

Have been reported by the following comrades and friends: Jos. Vucenic, 1; Hy. Riedemann, 1; John Wissmann, 1; F. Rehbach, East St. Louis, 2; Wm. F. Crouch, 6; H. Schwarz, 4; Nic. Messmer, 1; Aug. Hohmann, 2; Louis Krabl, 1; Ferd Zipper, Staunton, 1; O. Kaemmerer, 1; A. Bauer, 1; O. Pauls, 1; J. Wiesmeyer, 1; N. J. Nelson, 1; Rupert Gruber, Bonanza, Ark., 2; Jos. Angerer, Arkansas, Wm. Quoss, Arkansas; Sam Sickles, Missouri, 5; J. C. Wibel, Illinois; T. C. Haller, Missouri, 1; Hugo Gellner, Washington, 1; New York Krankenkasse, 1; Hy. Knop, Denver, Col., 1; H. Klob, Trimble, O., 1; A. Mensel, Massachusetts, 1; Marie Schimuf, Ohio, 1; Rupert Gruber, Bonanza, Ark., 1; Alb. Demel, 1; Jos. Potsabay, 1; Gottl. Quoss, 1; Alb. Sohn, 1; G. Quoss, 1; Jos. Ange, 1; E. Besselmann, San Diego, Cal., 1; Hy. Prien, Loup City, Neb., 1; Fred Zipper, Staunton, Ill., 1; K. Wessel, Humboldt, Neb., 1; W. Ulrich, Weldon Springs, Mo., 1; H. H. Steffens, Davenport, Ia., 1; Jos. Huber, Columbia, Ill., 1.

COAL

Are You Ready to Order Your Coal for Winter?

WHY NOT ASSIST ST. LOUIS LABOR AND ARBEITER-ZEITUNG BY PLACING YOUR ORDER WITH US?

SATISFACTORY SERVICE!

Our connections with one of the leading and most reliable Coal Merchants of this city enables us to guarantee best service. SEND YOUR ORDER FOR COAL TO OFFICE.

ST. LOUIS LABOR

Telephone, Kinloch,
Central 1577.

212 South Fourth St.

FRANK TOMBRIDGE,
President.JACOB F. LEIENDECKER,
Vice-President and Notary Public.

TOMBRIDGE AGENCY

ESTABLISHED MARCH 13, 1885.

A General Real Estate and Insurance Agency.
FIRE AND TORNADO INSURANCE.

We represent good and responsible Insurance Companies. We loan money on Real Estate and our charges are reasonable; you will make no mistake in dealing with us.

Have your legal papers, such as last wills, deeds and conveyances drawn at our office; they will be drawn correct.

First Real Estate Mortgages for sale, secured by double their face value. Tell us how much money you have and we will tell you what we have on hand.

Twenty-five years of fair dealings have made the office of the TOMBRIDGE AGENCY well liked by the public.

Office No. 324 CHESTNUT Street. Both phones.

UNION LABEL

CLOTHING COLLARS CUFFS

NECKWEAR HATS NIGHTSHIRTS

SHIRTS SHOES SOX

SUSPENDERS

Largest Stock Lowest Prices

See Schwarz

GLOBE—Seventh and Franklin Avenue.

CHAS. SPECHT

NOONDAY CIGAR CO.
..FINE CIGARS..Wholesale and Retail
708 CHOUTEAU AVENUEJ. HAHN Bakery Company
(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL)

Union Label Bread

Delivered to All Parts of City.
2801-5 S. 7th St. Both Phones.

Sheridan Webster

Attorney-at-Law

603 Granite Building,
FOURTH AND MARKET STS.Phones: Kinloch, Central 700.
Bell, Olive 600.MULLEN
UNDERTAKING CO.Coleman and North Market Sts.
and St. Louis Ave. and Sarah St.STRICTLY UNION
BOTH PHONES.

Henry Krumm, Prop.

OF THE NEW
A. B. C. BAR
FREE LUNCH ALL DAY.
FINE MERCHANTS DINNER, 11 TO 2.
110 N. BROADWAY
Phones: Bell, Main 4150; Kin., Cent. 2307.

Chas. Hirschenhofer

PAINTER, DECORATOR
AND PAPERHANGER4214 AUBERT AVENUE.
(Euclid Avenue and Penrose Street)
Estimates Given—All Work Guaranteed.FINE
SHOES

UNION MADE.

Frank Siedhoff

3944 S. Broadway

FINE REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

FORSHAW

Repairs for "any old" Stove.

111 N. 12th St. Main 2043; Central 3491R.
WHEN DEALING WITH OUR ADVERTISERS KINDLY MENTION THAT YOU SAW THEIR ADVERTISEMENT IN ST. LOUIS LABOR.

DR. L. H. DAVIS

Physician and Surgeon

Office: 2102 South Eleventh Street

Hours: 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m. and
7 to 8 p. m.
Phones: Kinloch, Central 3492; Bell,
Sidney 268.Residence 1032 Morrison ave. Hours:
7:30 to 8:30 a. m. and 12:30 to 1:30 p. m.
Phones: Kinloch 3056; Bell, Olive 1397-L.THE
PROGRESSIVE WOMANPUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
THE SOCIALIST WOMAN

GIRARD, KANSAS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Single Copy 5c

One Year..... 50c

Bundle of 5 Copies or more, at
the Rate of, each 2cUmbrellas
Parasols
and CanesLarge Variety at
Lowest Prices.

H. J. JOST

1424 S. Broadway.

REPAIRING AND
RECOVERING.

Wm. H. Hughes. Julius H. Schmitt.

HUGHES--SCHMITT
Livery & Undertaking Co

Sidney 157—Phones—Victor 377.

1817-19 Sidney St.

Undertakers and Embalmers

Carriages Furnished Special Attention

For All Events. Given Boarders.

UNION STABLE

COLUMBIA BOX COMPANY

19th and N. Market Sts.

Boxes of All Kinds

Union Label Boxes

Bell Phone South 705.

Arthur M. Leisse

Guttering, Spouting and
Furnaces.Repairing a Specialty of Gas, Gasoline,
Coal and Oil Stoves, Furnaces,
Wash Ringers and Machines.Small Pipe and Lathe Work, Saw, Mower
and Scissors Sharpened.

SHOP: 4705; RES. 4727 GRAVOIS AVE