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GOMPERS-MORRISON-MITCHELL JAIL SENTENCE SUSTAINED

District of Columbia Court of Appeal Upholds Anti-Labor Decision of Lower Courts—Justice Sheppard Gives Dissenting Opinion—Case Will Be Appealed to the United States Supreme Court.



SAMUEL GOMPERS.

Washington, Nov. 2.—The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia today affirmed the judgment of Justice Dan Thew Wright of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in imposing jail sentences on President Samuel Gompers, Vice-President John Mitchell and Secretary Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor for contempt of court in violating the injunction in the Buck's Stove and Range case from St. Louis.

The sentences were: Gompers, one year; Mitchell, nine months, and Morrison, six months.

The opinion was rendered by Associate Justice Van Orsdel and concurred in by Justice Robb. Chief Justice Shepard dissented.

President Gompers had already declared that, if the decision of the Court of Appeals should go against him and his associates, the case would be carried promptly to the Supreme Court of the United States.

In upholding the decision of the lower court Justice Van Orsdel and Justice Robb declare:

The Court's Laborious Arguments.

"The boycott waged by the American Federation of Labor against the business of the complainant had become so acute and extensive that the terms 'boycott,' 'unfair' and 'we don't patronize' when used in connection with complainant's name had acquired such a significance to the organization and its friends that the mere printing or uttering of the name in that connection was the signal to the membership and their friends not to deal with the complainant or persons having business relations with it.

"The mere mention of complainant's name by these leaders in the columns of the Federationist or on the public platform in connection with the expressions 'boycott,' 'unfair' or 'we don't patronize' might tend to influence many to disregard the decree of the court and thus become as effective notice to their followers as it had formerly been when published in the 'unfair' or 'we don't patronize' list.

"We are convinced that the acts charged were committed by the defendants for the express purpose of nullifying the order in the belief that they were technically avoiding the charges of contempt. The acts of these defendants, taken as a whole, can produce in the minds of any reasonable person but one impression, a concerted, well-planned effort to encourage the membership of the American Federation of Labor to disregard and disobey the orders of the court and to create among their followers and their sympathizers a lack of respect for the authority and dignity of the court.

"We have a deep sense of the far-reaching importance of this case. Three distinguished citizens, leaders in a great cause for the improvement and uplift of their fellow men with a larger following probably than was ever marshaled under single leadership in any philanthropic movement, are at the bar of justice to answer the charge of disobedience of an order of a court of the United States. We are not unmindful of the high position which the defendants have attained, but their intelligence forbids any inference or conclusion that the acts charged were committed by them in ignorance of their duty to the courts of their country; hence that excuse can not be advanced with convincing force.

"The courts are the agencies appointed by the Constitution for dispensing justice, and for the orderly adjudication of controversies arising from conflicting interests. There all must stand upon exact equality.

"The sole question before us is the guilt or innocence of the defendants.

"The mere fact that the defendants are the officers of Organized Labor in America lends importance to the cause and adds to the gravity of the situation, but it should not be permitted to influence the result.

"The inherent power of the court to preserve an orderly administration of its affairs and to enforce its orders and decrees has always been recognized. In many instances, as in the case at bar, punishment for contempt is the only means by which the court can enforce its lawful decrees. If a citizen, though he may honestly believe that his rights have been invaded, may elect when and to what extent he will obey the mandates of the court and the requirement of the law as interpreted by the courts instead of pursuing the ordinary course of appeal, not only the courts by government itself would become powerless and society would soon be reduced to a state of anarchy.

"The judgment is affirmed with costs and it is so ordered."

Chief Justice Sheppard's Dissenting Opinion.

Chief Justice Sheppard in his dissenting opinion held to the view that the decree should be reversed, because he was convinced the lower court was without authority to make the only order which the defendants could be said to have disobeyed. The chief justice says: "As regards the conclusion that this proceeding must be regarded as criminal, solely, and in consequence, that the evidence on which

MORE SOCIALIST VICTORIES

Twenty-Two Socialists Elected to State Legislature of Saxony, With Eleven Districts Not Yet Heard From.

In Baden the Socialist Vote Increased From 50,000 to 80,000.

Berlin, Nov. 2.—The election reports from Saxony and Baden are most encouraging for the Socialists. Of the 80 state legislative districts reported from Baden the Socialists secured 20 seats; in the last legislature they had 12. The Socialist vote in Baden increased from 50,000 to 80,000. According to latest reports the new legislature will be composed as follows: 26 Clericals, 20 Socialists, 17 National-Liberals, 6 Radical-Democrats, 2 Conservatives, 1 Progressist.

In Saxony all the capitalist parties united against the Socialists on the second ballot. In spite of this the Socialists won five more seats of the State Legislature, making a total of 22. In the 11 remaining districts the second balloting will take place next Thursday. The members of the new legislature of Saxony already elected are: 24 Conservatives, 24 National-Liberals, 22 Socialists, 8 Radicals and 2 Independents.

The Saxon elections were held under the so-called "Three Class System." In the last legislature of Saxony the Socialist Party was represented by but one member.

THE MARX & HAAS LOCKOUT

Locked Out Garment Workers Continue the Battle for the Recognition of Union Labor—Liberal Support Given by Organized Labor Everywhere.

The lockout of nearly 1,000 Union Garment Workers by the firm of Marx & Haas, is creating general interest in the ranks of Organized Labor, not only locally, but throughout the country.

It is freely admitted by people acquainted with the lockout situation that the Manufacturers' Association and the Citizens' Industrial Alliance, under the leaderships of Messrs. Van Cleave, Schultz & Co., are eagerly at work to push the former union firm of Marx & Haas still deeper into trouble.

Trouble there will be for the firm, and plenty of it, if the firm continues much longer to listen to the advice of the desperate C. I. A. union-killing outfit, instead of obeying the voice of reason and common sense, and re-establishing friendly relations with the United Garment Workers. The entire machinery of Organized Labor throughout the country will be put in motion. Within a few weeks nearly every union man and woman in the land will know of the present lockout at Marx & Haas, and their concerted action may convince the firm of the wrong and unfair policy it is now pursuing toward their former union employes. Union labor will not stand for anti-union shops run on Pinkerton agency and court injunction methods.

No doubt, the Marx & Haas lockout will be brought to the attention of the American Federation of Labor convention, which will open its session next week in Toronto, Canada.

That the trades unions and sympathizers with the labor movement are rallying to the support of the locked-out Garment Workers may be seen by the financial contributions, made as follows:

For the Locked-Out Garment Workers of Marx & Haas.

Contributions received by O. W. Goodin, Secretary Garment Workers' District Council, for the locked-out Garment Workers from various unions and societies:

Skirt and Cloak Pressers	\$10.00	Glazers' Local Union No. 513.....	10.00
Workmen's Circle	10.00	Stone Cutters' Union	15.00
Crimixen Lodge	5.00	Pride of West Lodge	10.00
Beer Bottlers Union No. 187.....	15.00	Baron Hirsch Lodge	5.00
Carpenters' Union No. 1596.....	25.00	Ferris Israel Lodge	10.00
Ornamental Glass Workers' Union	5.00	Liebenants Marif Lodge I. O. B. A. 88	10.00
Core Makers' Union No. 426.....	5.00	Mo. Ord. Br. Abr.	5.00
Carpenters' Union No. 1100.....	5.50	Liberty Lodge	7.50
Cement Workers' Union No. 79.....	10.00	McQuinsley Lodge	6.00
Cement Finishers' Union 91.....	10.00	Car and Coach Painters	2.50
Sheet Metal Workers' Union 56.....	25.00	Car and Coach Painters No. 204	5.00
Brewery Freight Handlers No. 237	10.00	Grantold Workers No. 22.....	25.00
Journeyman Horse Shoers No. 3	5.00	Collected by Mrs. Ethel Blum.....	6.30
Brewery Oilers No. 1013.....	5.00	Bakers' Local Union No. 4.....	10.00
United Shoe Workers of America	25.00	Brass Moulders No. 99.....	10.00
United Garment Workers of America	1,000.00	Sprinkler Pitters	25.00
Skirt Pressers	20.00	Painters' Union No. 137	20.00
Vostcher Publishing Co.	4.00	Bartenders' Union No. 20.....	15.00
International Brotherhood Electrical Workers No. 1.....	10.00	R. R. Metal Workers' International Association	10.00
Leather Workers	5.00	Carriage Drivers' Union No. 405	10.00
Theatrical Brotherhood	50.00	Garment Cutters' Local No. 100, Cincinnati, O.	200.00
Steam Fitters	10.00	Garment Workers' Union No. 99, Cincinnati, O.	100.00
Co-operative Butcher Shop	25.00	O. B. A. Lodge	5.00
International Molders' Union	3.00	Collections from Special Order Shops	66.10
Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators	10.00	Vostcher Publishing Co.	2.25
Brewers and Malsters' Union No. 6	50.00	Upholsters' Union No. 21.....	10.00
Cigar Packers' Union No. 281.....	1.50	Otto Zuefle	1.00
Cigar Makers' Union No. 44, on account assessment	50.00	Machinists Union No. 394.....	2.00
Boiler Makers and Ship Builders' International	10.00	Pride Schatill, Bus. Agt. Locals 150, 197, 229	25.00

In case of any error or omission in the above list of donations, notify O. W. Goodin, Secretary District Council No. 4, Bowman's Hall, Eleventh and Locust.

Send all further contributions to O. W. Goodin, Secretary, Bowman's Hall, Eleventh and Locust Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

the conviction rests can be considered because not presented in a bill of exceptions, reserved on hearing, I will content myself with saying that I am not clearly convinced that it must be so regarded.

"I have heretofore expressed the opinion that such of the injunction order was null and void because opposed to the constitutional provision concerning freedom of speech and of the press. Subsequent reflection has confirmed this view.

"I concede that the court had jurisdiction of the subject matter



FRANK MORRISON.

of the controversy and of the parties, but I can not agree that the decree was rendered in accordance with the power of the court—a power limited by express provision of the Constitution.

The Buck's Stove and Range Co. Boycott.

In August, 1907, the Buck's Stove and Range Co. filed suit in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia against the American Federation of Labor to restrain it from boycotting the company and its products. Samuel Gompers, president of the labor organization; John Mitchell, first vice-president, and Frank Morrison, secretary, were named with the entire Executive Council as defendants.

The suit grew out of a wholesale boycott, started originally by the Metal Polishers' Union of St. Louis. Thirty-six members of the local, employed at the stove company's plant, went on strike in August, 1906.

The bill of complaint in the court records of the injunction suit alleges that the men demanded a nine-hour day in the polishing department of the stove company's plant, while employes in other departments were working ten hours, and while employes of competitors of the stove company worked ten hours a day.

The complaint sets forth, further, that the men at the stove company's plant were under an agreement with the Stove Founders' National Defense Association not to discontinue work without submitting all grievances to an arbitration committee.

The bill of complaint alleges that on Aug. 29, 1906, in violation of the agreement, the metal polishers left their work at the stove company's plant.

The plaintiff avers that the action taken by the local union in striking was in pursuance of instructions from the president of the Metal Polishers' International Union.

The boycott followed. According to the averments of the stove company, it was posted on the "unfair list" of labor organs throughout the United States.

Dec. 17, 1907, a temporary injunction was granted by Justice Gould of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. March 23, 1908, this injunction was made permanent by Chief Justice Clabaugh of that court. It restrained the American Federation of Labor from carrying the boycott further.

The Buck's Company had for years been published in the "We Do Not Patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor, the publication appearing in the official organ of that body, the Federationist. The particular paragraph under which the action was brought declares: "Any combination in restraint of trade, a conspiracy."

The case had been pending in the courts for several months, and eminent counsel, including Alton B. Parker, has been engaged in the defense of the Federation officials.

Gompers Edits Paper.

Gompers is the editor of the Federationist, and as such is held guilty because of the boycott against the Buck's Company, printed in that organ, and Morrison is involved because his duties as secretary included the distribution of the magazine.

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.; Pittsburgh 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.



JOHN MITCHELL.

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. Goellers 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. Znrbrugg 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., Cohnopolis, Wash.
LEATHER—Lerch Bros., Baltimore, Md.

One of Those Splendid Sewing Machines and High-Grade Bicycles

Offered to readers of **St. Louis Labor** at factory cost, plus about \$1 for freight, would be in your possession now if you knew just how good they are. Call at the office of **St. Louis Labor**, or phone to Comrade Hildebrand, Kinloch Central 1577, and he will give you names of a dozen comrades who are using these machines—some ten years—any of whom will be glad of the opportunity to tell you how much she likes the machine.

And as to the "bike"—it's like picking up half its value for nothing. You can see three at headquarters, which have been used daily since April 1, and they look like new. The present is the most enjoyable season of the year for riding a bicycle and will soon be more popular than ever before, since many miles of good streets have been built in St. Louis.

In buying these things through **St. Louis Labor** you help the paper to overcome the opposition of the big advertisers. It was so with the coal dealers. They, too, refused to use the advertising columns of your paper to solicit your patronage. With your orders sent directly to **St. Louis Labor** you gave substantial assistance to your own paper. Next season, as is indicated by many satisfied readers, the support received from this source will be trebled.

For the General Strike in Sweden.

There has been sent from the National Office of the Socialist Party to date (Oct. 20) \$4,679.19 to the strike headquarters in Stockholm, Sweden. The names of all persons who remitted for this fund during the month of September were published in the Official Monthly Bulletin, issue of September. The names of all remitters during the month of October will appear in the October Bulletin. A complete report of all receipts on this account for the two months will appear in the New York Call and the Chicago Daily Socialist on Nov. 8. The strike is not off. More funds are needed. Aid from the workers of all countries is depended upon to save the union organizations of Sweden and prevent the surrender on account of starvation.

Socialist News Review

Comrade Fryer Dead.

Comrade Geneva M. Fryer of Globe, Arizona, died suddenly on Oct. 21. Comrade Fryer was an earnest worker for the cause and held the position of territorial secretary of Arizona during the latter part of last year.

The Second Ward Socialist Club

Of St. Louis will give its annual entertainment Nov. 20 at Reiss Hall, Blair avenue and Salisbury street. There will be addresses in English and German, concert and dancing. Admission 10 cents. Come and have a good time!

Victor L. Berger in Berlin.

Comrade Victor L. Berger, who went to Europe to attend a meeting of the International Socialist Bureau in Brussels, addressed a well-attended public meeting in the Berlin Trade Union Hall, the same hall where President Gompers of the A. F. of L. spoke some weeks ago. Berger's subject was: "The American Labor Movement." His Address was much appreciated.

Nominations for National Officers.

The formal call for the nominations of national officers, as per the constitution, will issue Nov. 1. Nominations will remain open twenty days. All locals and members making nominations should note section 2 of article 3 of the constitution, as follows: Section 2. Three years' consecutive membership in the party shall be necessary to qualify for all national official positions.

The Socialists in Office.

The Social-Democratic supervisors of Milwaukee have demanded investigation of the treatment of the poor in the Milwaukee almshouse. One of our Socialist members of the County Board, keeping his eyes open, witnessed a brutal scene, in which an old and decrepit woman was harshly treated. He immediately called for a thorough investigation of the conditions to which the paupers of Milwaukee are subjected. Here again may be seen the need of electing Socialists to office. The old party politicians care nothing for the welfare of the helpless inmates of such institutions, so long as they can feather their own nests.

Eugene V. Debs in Pennsylvania.

Last Saturday evening Comrade E. V. Debs spoke in Philadelphia at an entertainment given by the Socialists for the benefit of our old pioneer, Comrade Long, who has been sick for the last two years. On Oct. 24 Comrade Debs spoke in Altoona. A local paper said about the Altoona gathering: "Before one of the largest audiences that ever greeted a public speaker in this city, Eugene V. Debs, former Socialist candidate for president, expounded the claims of Socialists last night at the Mishler Theater. The great auditorium was packed from pit to dome, and a number of auditors were unable to find seats. Mr. Debs is an agreeable speaker and has a pleasing platform presence. Pathos and flashes of wit interspersed his remarks, which bristled with arguments favorable to the Socialist propaganda." In Springfield, Mass., Comrade Debs spoke to 600 people at the Central High School building.

Socialist Activity in Tennessee.

The Socialists in Nashville, Tenn., have been holding meetings on Sunday afternoons at the wharf for years, but they were requested to "move on" when they began their meeting there last Sunday. The policeman had a petition with 17 names protesting that the Socialist meetings interfered with religious services held at the wharf. The cause of the kick really is the fact that the Socialists get the crowd when there are rival meetings, the people being more interested in the here-now than the hereafter. To keep down friction the Socialist speakers moved some distance away, taking the crowd with them, and had a successful meeting. Some of the speakers went to the customhouse and had a good meeting there. The Socialists never interfere with religious meetings, but the fact that people prefer to listen to a plan to minimize their present woes than to consider speculations of the future life, is significant.

Socialists Return to Prussian State Legislature.

Berlin, Nov. 1.—The Socialists of Berlin are preparing to administer a stinging rebuke to the Prussian legislature in the second ballot to be held in two weeks on one of the special elections ordered by that body when the election of four Socialists was declared null and void. In the recent election Borgmann, Heymann and Hirsch won out on the first ballot, while Candidate Hoffmann was compelled to enter the lists for the second ballot. He has excellent chances of registering a large majority over his bourgeois opponent. Great indignation was aroused among the working class voters of Berlin last May by the despicable action of the Prussian legislature in deciding by an immense majority that the election of the four Socialist legislators, Borgmann, Heymann, Hirsch and Hoffmann, from the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Twelfth Berlin districts, was illegal. This action was designated as the worst case of parliamentary high-handedness ever seen in Germany.

A Woman Socialist in School Board.

Comrade Meta Berger, wife of Victor L. Berger, is doing good work on the Milwaukee School Board. She is giving especial attention to the Milwaukee Trade School, which has been a source of great expense to the city with very small results. The boys who attend this school seldom complete the entire course, and thus the school is steadily turning out cheap workers who compete with the skilled trades unionists, much to the disadvantage of union labor. Of course, the manufacturers on the Trade School Committee have no objection to this state of things. Comrade Meta Berger, however, has stirred up a discussion of these conditions and proposes to remedy them by refunding to the boys when they graduate the price of their materials, thus giving them a motive for sticking to the course till the finish. They are now paying \$4 a month for their materials. This measure proposed by Mrs. Berger has been favorably passed on by the committee and will probably pass the board. This will mean a complete reform of the trade school. Here again is the advantage of electing a Socialist woman and a trade unionist's wife to the School Board.

The de Lara Case Causes General Interest.

The case of L. Gutierrez de Lara, whose arrest in Los Angeles, Cal., was an incident of the Taft tour and who has been held for deportation under the immigration laws, has attracted widespread attention in the Mexican border states, and numerous protest meetings are being held. A number of local papers have taken up the case, seeing in it a menace to the orderly process of civil law in the United States. Comrade de Lara has been released on a bond of \$1,500. A letter from the Department of Commerce and Labor received at the National Office contains the assurance that de Lara will be given full opportunity to disprove the charges against him and that the evidence pro and con will be fully and impartially considered. The cases of four other Mexican refugees have been set for trial in San Antonio in January. The persons involved are Tomas Serabia, Jose Rangel, Guillermo Adam and Calixto Guerra. The cases of the last three named were postponed at hearings in Del Rio during the week. The Political Refugee Defense League has issued a general call for funds through the columns of the Socialist and Labor press and has sent circulars to radical organizations. All contributions should be sent to John C. Chase, President, 180 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

Assist the Locked-Out Garment Workers of Marx & Haas! Let no Union take a back seat!

Chicago Has 18,000 Children for Whom There Are No School accommodations. Ye good Democratic and Republican wage workers, take note of this. The Chicago Daily Socialist has shown how immense sums of money have been stolen and wasted by the Busse administration. It has shown how the school funds have been looted by private interests. No other organization has taken up the fight save the Socialist Party. The only forces that can compel as much attention for the children as is given to those of the Filipinos is the Organized Labor and Socialist movement.

One Thousand and Thirty-Eight Persons Were Condemned to death throughout European Russia during the first nine months of the present year and 447 of them were executed, according to official figures made public by the Czar's government. These 447 persons who suffered death between Jan. 1 and Sept. 30 were political offenders tried before the military tribunals.

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	1038 N Vandeventer
Graf, F.	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 av.	Reichelt, H.	3701 S 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.
Hues, 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.
Links, John A.	2907 S 13th st.	Wolf, S.	3110 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

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

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Both Phones

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Modern Teaching Makes It Essential Thing

By COUNT LEO TOLSTOI



THE CHRISTIAN teaching in its full and true meaning, as in our day becomes more evident, is that the essence of human life is the conscious, ever-growing manifestation of that source of all, the indication of which in us is love; and that, therefore, the essential thing in human life and the highest law that can guide it is love.

That love is the necessary and most blissful condition of human life was acknowledged by all the religious teachings of antiquity. In all the teachings of the sages, Egyptian, Stoic, Brahmin, Buddhist, Taoist and others, concord, pity, mercy, philanthropy and love in general were considered the chief virtues. In the highest of these teachings this acknowledgment reached the point at which love for everything that lives was lauded and even the principle of returning good for evil; and this was particularly taught by the Taoists and Buddhists.

In all the pre-Christian teachings love was considered to be one of the virtues, but not what the Christian teaching acknowledges it to be: metaphysically the foundation of everything; practically the supreme law of human life—that is, the law which admits of no exception.

The Christian teaching in its relation to all the ancient teachings is no new and special teaching; it is only a more clear and definite expression of that foundation of human life which was felt and vaguely preached by previous religions. The Christian teaching is peculiar only in that, being the latest, it more exactly and definitely expresses the essence of the law of love, and the guidance for conduct inevitably following therefrom.

So that the Christian teaching of love is not, as in previous religions, merely the inculcation of a given virtue, but it is the definition of the supreme law of human life, and of the guidance for conduct inevitably resulting therefrom. The teaching of Christ explains why this law is the supreme law of human life, and it also points out the line of action a man must follow or avoid in consequence of his avowal of the truth of this teaching.

But the Christian teaching, in its real meaning, acknowledging the law of love to be supreme, and its application in life to be exempt from any exceptions, by that acknowledgment rejected all violence and consequently could not help rejecting the world's whole organization, founded as it is on violence.



When I hear little children pleading for permission to go out on the sidewalk these warm evenings to enjoy outdoor fresh air and play, my heart is filled with grief to hear their mothers say, "My little dears, mamma is afraid to let you go out on the sidewalk for fear some little pet Fido may bite you."

What a shame that so many of our little children are deprived of the freedom of our sidewalks on account of so many useless dogs that infest the great city of Chicago! Human safety and life should be held far above dogs of all sorts.

Let us have "children's hours" in the early evening and such hours may be had if our city fathers take the matter up and pass an ordinance to the effect that dogs found on the streets of Chicago during "children's hours," between six and 8:30 p. m., shall meet the penalty of death.

Give our little children a chance to enjoy themselves without fear of dogs. Let us help the children to play on our sidewalks, enjoy themselves and fill their lungs with fresh air before being housed up for the night.

Very few people complain of children's sidewalk enjoyment. I am not as young as I was, nor as old as I expect to be, but I hope I may die before I become so old as to be annoyed by the laughter of innocent children.

One Day's Rest Is Imperative

By G. T. AXTELL

Some years ago, when I first started in business for myself on a small scale, I kept my little store open every day of the week.

Sunday was my best day and its sales were worth more to me than any two other days of the week. I kept this up for some time, but finally I began to notice that my physical condition was not what it should be. In thinking it over I soon concluded that it was the strain of working for seven days continuously that was telling on me and sapping my vitality. Immediately I quit the Sunday opening and never resumed it, and it was the wisest move of my business career. To-day I employ over 200 men and I see to it that they all get one full day's rest out of seven. This is a matter of hygiene, quite as much as religion.

JOY FOR THE FARMERS.

On the prairies of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois the greatest grain crop of history is awaiting the harvest. All through the northwest and central west the crops are the heaviest in years and the acreage is apparently larger than ever before. The yield this year of wheat, oats, corn, barley and other small grains gives promise of the greatest crop which the prairies have ever produced. The grain is all well headed and there is an abundance of straw. In passing through the prairie states all one can see for miles and miles is waving fields of ripening grain, with the farmers busy with the harvest.

The farmers themselves admit in most instances that the crop outlook is the best they have ever had and the farming towns and communities are bubbling over with the energy and joy due to this prospect of the greatest crop in history. The hay crop also is abundant.

In the far west, where the effects of irrigation have been felt, the farmers are also rejoicing in a fine crop prospect. In Oregon, Washington, Montana, Idaho and other western states where irrigation has become a factor fine crops of oats, wheat and alfalfa are in prospect.

Throughout the fertile valleys of Washington along natural streams the hay crop is the heaviest which has ever been harvested.

T. C. HART.

STUDIES IN SOCIALISM

THE SOCIALISTS

WHO THEY ARE AND WHAT THEY STAND FOR.

By John Spargo.

We are so accustomed to regard public ownership as a new and untried thing that we are prone to forget that it already operates to a very large extent. In almost all our cities the water supply is municipally owned, in many cities the lighting of public thoroughfares has ceased to be a private business. The citizen of New York who desires to go to Staten Island may ride in a municipally owned ferryboat, and the citizen of Chicago can read his paper by the aid of the publicly owned electric lights. We have public schools, hospitals, dispensaries, libraries, museums, art galleries, parks, lodging houses, baths and numerous other public conveniences, because private enterprise has failed in these directions. They do not satisfy the Socialist; they are but the forms waiting for the breath of life to be breathed into them; but they represent a significant phase of our social development, the failure of the essential principle of capitalism. Some day, sooner or later, the Socialist spirit will be breathed into these and all other public institutions which capitalism evolves in its vain struggle for life and against self-extinction. Socialism triumphant will inherit a host of such forms from capitalism, and many of them will need only the vitalizing principle of democracy to make them truly Socialistic in spirit as well as in form. In that narrow sense only can the public ownership movement be described as "making for the Socialist goal."

XVI.

Some Objections Considered.

In the foregoing pages the attempt has been made to give in plain, everyday language a concise explanation of the leading principles of the Socialist movement. Now let us consider, briefly, some of the more important objections to Socialism which commonly present themselves to the candid mind, and which are not elsewhere touched upon. It is impossible to consider trivial objections, or even all the important ones, in the brief space at our disposal, but there is no lack of literature devoted to that purpose.

I. It is urged that Socialism would lead to corruption and graft by making the spoils of political office much greater than now. Graft, say these critics, flourishes now wherever elected bodies are entrusted with the control of large revenues, and to increase those revenues would be to place a premium upon corruption.

Those who urge this objection fail to understand correctly either the nature of graft or of Socialism. Graft certainly flourishes now in all business, both private and public. That we hear more about graft in public business and less about graft in private business is natural, and it is, moreover, an encouraging fact, for it points to the preventive and curative value of a widespread public interest and criticism. By the very nature of the business, graft in public business is always more easily detected, and therefore more easily ended than in private business. That is an important point which is often lost sight of.

Another point that is not generally recognized is that graft in public business is almost invariably in the interest of some private business. Take, for instance, the postoffice; what is the nature of the graft in this important public service? Mr. Henry A. Castle, a former auditor for the postoffice department, in an article in Harper's Weekly upon the deficit in that department, says:

"In the United States last year (1904) the enormous sum of \$46,000,000 was paid the railroads for transportation of the mails, of which sum \$5,000,000 represented that inexcusable and scandalous graft, the rent of mail cars, under which item more is paid annually for the bare use of the cars than the cars cost in the first place."

The Detroit Journal has shown that with the elimination of this and similar forms of graft the postal department would have a surplus of \$12,000,000 or \$13,000,000 instead of a deficit of more than \$14,000,000. It is clear, therefore, that the graft which fastens itself upon the postoffice department, about which so much has been written, is an evil arising out of predatory private business and not of public ownership. The remedy for the evil lies, not in making a private business of the postal service, but in extending the principle of public ownership to the railroads. Graft then would probably center in the business of supplying the publicly owned railroads with coal, rails and other necessities, and the remedy again would be in the destruction of that predatory private business and the further extension of public ownership and control.

The objection that it would lead to graft applies to public ownership only when it is limited, static, and dependent upon private business for some essential thing. In general, the objection applies to that kind of public ownership which is advocated by Reformers instead of Socialism. It does not apply to Socialism, which is not static but progressive and in no sense dependent upon private business. Socialism implies (a) widespread public interest and criticism, fatal to graft, (b) the overthrow of that class interest which produces graft, (c) the end of that private business which flourishes parasitically through the medium of graft and the plunder of public treasuries.

The State of Our Country

By Robert Hunter.

Did you ever ask yourself, whither are we tending? See straight, think clearly, read the following and ask yourself, what's the matter?

My morning paper tells me that a judge sends a poor unemployed workman to jail for six months at hard labor and his wife for four months because they can not support their children.

In making this sentence the worthy judge declared that those who could not raise children rightly should not have children.

Turn from this to a report of the New York Commission of Prisons, 1909.

A man named John Hayes, the report says, was brought to the Albany penitentiary for the third time. He was a victim of hard luck. He went about from place to place seeking work, but had no success.

He was arrested for vagrancy and sent to the penitentiary from Poughkeepsie. He was released after a few months, sent out penniless and was arrested almost immediately again by the Catskill police and sentenced to six months.

The report says there is no pretense that this man committed a crime or was likely to do so. He was a man of good morality, willing to work and carried in his pocket a little Bible which he read.

When his present term expires he will be again arrested and re-committed, and this may continue interminably. The report says: "Thus we have a case of imprisonment for life for no other offense than that of being poor."

The New York Herald brings this news: "Race suicide may be bad," says the president of a Chicago woman's club, "but it is a thousand times better to be without children than to rear them in the horrible industrial conditions that prevail at present."

From Suffolk, Va., a telegraphic dispatch is sent to tell us that Sarah E. Melton was awarded \$625 by a railroad for the death of her husband, who was ground to pieces at a street crossing, and that Mary A. Cobb got \$700 from the same company for damages to an automobile at another crossing.

The day after word comes from St. Louis that Mrs. Anna Worowich broke down in court and wept bitterly because the judge would

not send her to the workhouse.

"Why do you want to go to the workhouse?" the judge asked.

"To eat," was the reply. "I am tired of going without food."

"Have you no one to support you?" asked the judge.

"No one but my husband, and he is in jail. He was arrested for breaking a window in a butcher shop and stealing sausages. He is charged with burglary and is awaiting trial."

Homeless, foodless, workless, Mrs. Worowich went out of the court and broke the show windows of a clothing store in order to force the court to imprison her and feed her.

In Illinois, working women beg for a ten-hour day. They fought for legislation and obtained it. A judge immediately declared the law unconstitutional, believing that women should be free to work unlimited hours.

Free? I have heard that word. I used to sing it as a child in a song of my country.

But I ask myself and you if such things could occur in a land of the free and the home of the brave?

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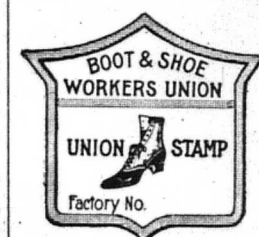
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SOCIALIST PARTY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

Affirmed--What?

The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia affirmed the judgment of Justice Wright imposing jail sentences of twelve, nine and six months on Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison of the A. F. of L. for contempt of court in the Buck's Stove and Range Co. boycott case.

The decision of the Court of Appeals was two to one, Justices Van Orsdell and Robb assenting, while Chief Justice Sheppard gave a dissenting opinion.

Justice Van Orsdell, who wrote the "opinion," says: "The fundamental issue is whether the constitutional agencies of government shall be obeyed or defied."

We take the liberty of differing from His Honor. It seems that Justice Van Orsdell mistakes the "constitutional agency," i. e., himself, for the fundamental principles of the Constitution.

In our humble opinion the fundamental issue is simply this:

1. Have the fundamental principles of the Constitution been violated?
2. Has any court the constitutional right to suspend or nullify the fundamental principles of the Constitution?

The weakness of Justice Van Orsdell's argument can best be proven by the very fact that of the three members of the Court of Appeals two assent, while one dissents in language which can not be misunderstood. Chief Justice Sheppard, in his dissenting opinion, held to the view that the decree should be reversed, because he was convinced the lower court was without authority to make the only order which the defendants could be said to have disobeyed.

The case will go to the United States Supreme Court, provided the lawyers can not find some technical flaws which may enable them to make the Court of Appeals' decision final. Some attorneys hold that as this decision finds the contempt to have been a criminal offense, the Court of Appeals would have the last say in the matter, as it has of all criminal cases in the district. Others, however, contend that as the constitutional right of free speech and liberty of the press is involved the labor leaders may appeal the case to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Mr. J. W. Van Cleave, in an interview published in local newspapers, made this statement:

"I will say that, so far as I am advised by my counsel, there is no power under the government which can save them (Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison) from the consequences of their contumacy."

President Gompers of the A. F. of L. said:

"With all due respect to the majority of the court, I can not surrender constitutionally guaranteed rights because a judge will issue an injunction invading and denying these rights."

Chief Justice Sheppard's dissenting opinion is in defense of the constitutional and inherent rights. Minority opinions of courts in the past, when human rights were invaded, have ultimately prevailed, become the law of the land and the generally accepted rule of life, and I have an abiding faith that the rule in this case will prove no exception.

"We will fight to the last ditch, and then on beyond that."

Now the question is in order:

Where are they at?

Whether the case will go to the highest court or not; whether Gompers and colleagues will go free or be sent to jail, matters very little. The fundamental issue is not so much the "right" to boycott but to boycott: Will or can any of these tapeworm "opinions" prevent the organized wage workers from buying their stoves and ranges where they please? Can such "opinions" compel any man or woman to patronize Mr. Van Cleave's Buck's Stove and Range Company?

Why, not by any means. And suppose Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison go to jail, will that kill the boycott?

No, gentlemen, it will not. Where there is a will, there is a way, and since there is a strong will in this modern labor movement, there will also be a way to accomplish the same object.

History repeats itself. The ruling classes are trying hard to keep the masses of wage workers down in the cesspool of economic slavery and ignorance. Political mercenaries are placed in public office to make laws, not for the people, but for their masters. Men learned in law are placed behind the piles of dust-laden law books, where they are expected to transform the old, dead laws into chains

for the people. As a rule most of the honorable gentlemen who give these weighty "opinions" are out of all touch with the everyday life of the people. They are living in an age which they can not understand.

With them the entire universe revolves around the dead letter of the law; the laws of life, of humanity, of progress are unknown to them.

Meanwhile the wage workers will continue to agitate, to organize, and to boycott their enemies. Courts may decide against them, injunctions may be issued against them, some may be sent to jail, others may be blackmailed, but

THEIR CAUSE GOES MARCHING ON!

BARBAROUS MEXICO

The second installment of "Barbarous Mexico" appears in the November number of the American Magazine. It tells a worse tale than did the first. It tells of the deliberate deportation of the Yaquis, that the friends of the federal government might have their lands. It tells of a veritable slave trade between the Yaqui country, in northern Mexico, and the henequen plantations of Yucatan. It tells of the breaking up of families, of the lashing of the men, of the starving of the women to compel them to marry the Chinese servants who are kept by the henequen kings.

And we are very much afraid that the worst of the story is true. It reads true, for one thing; but we do not rely greatly on that. It is rather the denunciations of the story which have convinced us that much must lie behind the fence which is being so frantically white-washed. We have letters from Chicago, letters from Mexico, letters from Cheyenne, all denouncing the American article as a lie; yet practically all of them lodging the issue.

One writer vows that he lived in Mexico, in the Valle Nacional, and never saw this slavery. So, doubtless, many good people lived on Capitol hill and never saw the late Denver chief of police administer the third degree to a suspected prisoner. Another tells of the courtesy of Mexican officials. The Turks are more courteous yet. Nearly all rail at the "yellow journals" of America. But the cry of "yellow journalism" has become the first resort of high-placed abuses, as truly as patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel.

Meantime the following facts seem to admit of no denial:

Peonage, or enforced labor for debt, exists in nearly all parts of Mexico.

The holders of the debt claim belong to or are allied with the governing class, which exercises an almost despotic power.

The Yaqui Indians are being deported from their old homes.

With a combination of that sort, anything is possible. Mr. Turner, in his articles in the American, makes charges which have the ring of truth, and which are certainly within the bounds of possibility. Nothing but the most searching investigation by the most unprejudiced committee will avail to rehabilitate the reputation of Mexico among the reading public of the United States.—Denver News.

The de Lara Case

A sinister indication of the progress of American imperialism—the imperialism which, beginning ten years ago in foreign conquest, is now reacting in domestic tyranny—is afforded by the arbitrary arrest of De Lara in Los Angeles, an event of which we give an account this week in our News Narrative. In a time of peace, when there exist none of the excuses for arbitrary arrest which war affords, a man is thrown into jail, "incommunicado"—to borrow an appropriate word from the vocabulary of Spanish despotism—without other warrant than a telegram from an administrative bureau at the seat of the central government three thousand miles away!

Think of it! You who can recall American jealousy for personal liberty, either at first hand through your memories or at second hand through the history of your country, think of it! "Arrest So-and-So and hold him subject to the orders of Such-and-Such a Department of the Federal government." Upon that kind of telegram from officials at Washington appointed by the president, to officials in a distant state also appointed by the president, the latter arrest an individual in that state without warrant, incarcerate him without a judicial hearing, and hold him captive, "incommunicado," subject to further orders from the department which has sent the telegram!—The Public.

The foregoing paragraphs present the Mexican patriot Guterrez de Lara in a nutshell.

De Lara is a man of the people, an educated man, an agitator, and as such he is hated by the Czar of Mexico and his capitalist clique on both sides of the Rio Grande. Our own American capitalists are deeply interested in the industrial and commercial development of Mexico. Hundreds of millions of American capital are invested in Mexican mines, factories, haciendas, etc. Mexican labor is cheap. Cheaper than Chinese or Japanese coolie labor. Cheap labor means high rates of profit for the capitalists.

Diaz and Taft met and shook hands. This was the handshake of American and Mexican capitalism. Neither the American nor the Mexican people had anything to do with the Diaz-Taft conference.

Some time ago the editor of this paper met a highly educated Russian, non-Socialist, on his way to Mexico, where he has since established himself in business. In discussing the Mexican industrial conditions our Russian business man made these remarks:

"Why, no sensible business man can blame the Mexican government for suppressing the political and labor agitators. Mexico has just entered the industrial and commercial arena, and to tolerate any kind of a labor movement would be suicidal. The immense natural resources and the cheap labor of the land are attracting the capitalist investors. It is for the protection of the young industry that President Diaz takes the decided stand against the revolutionists. Having spent considerable time in the neighboring republic and being also well acquainted with the political and industrial conditions in my home country, I can assure you that Mexico is in about the same condition as Russia is today. To permit the building up of a labor union movement in either of these two countries would be fatal to the industrial and commercial interests. Strikes and boycotts can not be tolerated. Such a movement would interfere with the quiet, natural development which is necessary for the successful investment of Capital."

Our Russian friend with the capitalist mind knew what he was talking about. In his opinion men like De Lara, Gorki, etc., are simply disturbers of the "capitalist peace," who must be dealt with in real Muscovite fashion.

De Lara (who has just been released on bail) was treated worse than the worst kind of a criminal.

De Lara's wife, an American woman, stated that she could get

no information at the jail or the police station as to the cause of her husband's arrest nor as to the possibility of giving bail for him. Thereupon some thirty or forty Socialists went from the meeting to the police station in his behalf. From a correspondent for whose veracity we do not hesitate to vouch and who was present, we learn that "the conduct of the police was simply outrageous." The report in the Times, though loaded down with partisan verbiage, is to the effect that the Socialists' question as to the cause of the arrest was announced by the desk sergeant, who said: "Those men (De Lara and some of his auditors who were arrested later) are booked as suspects." When the Socialists said they wanted to offer bail, the sergeant replied, "You can't." And as they were urging their right, the police lieutenant appeared and gave an order to "clear the hall," whereupon, says the report, "half a dozen officers got busy on the inside end of the crowd, and the visitors were moved without much loss of time." On Oct. 18 De Lara was tried before Judge Rose on a charge of "disturbing the peace," and acquitted. Immediately after his release, however, Federal officials arrested him on orders from Washington. A report of this prompt supplementary arrest appeared in the Los Angeles Herald of the 19th, from which it appears that he is held in custody upon this message: "Arrest and hold De Lara until further notice from the Department of Commerce and Labor." He was confined "incommunicado," none of his friends, not even his wife (all Americans), having been allowed to see him until the 24th.

This happened in the city of Los Angeles, U. S. of A., in the year 1909, A. D.!

The Los Angeles Herald published De Lara's personal statement, from which we quote:

"I am not an anarchist, never have been one and never will be one. I am not in sympathy with anything that savors of disorder. I am a Socialist who believes in the brotherhood of man. My arrest is the result of persecution by the Mexican government, and it is largely due to the information which I furnished John K. Turner for his series of articles in the American Magazine, entitled 'Barbarous Mexico.' If I am deported I believe firmly that I will no sooner be on Mexican soil than I will be done away with. I may be placed in some prison or I may be shot. Possibly they will even deny me that courtesy. I may be murdered by a hired assassin. I look for justice at the hands of the immigration officers, and I believe I will receive it, for I do not believe any liberty-loving man, no matter what his political or religious belief may be, will see an innocent man sent to his doom. My arrest is based on the allegation that I am an alien anarchist who has been in the United States less than three years. I first came here more than three years ago. I do not believe my brief return to Mexico with Mr. Turner can in any way be construed as a permanent return, so that my second entry may be called a new or original entry."

If this man-hunting campaign under the auspices of the Federal authorities is kept up much longer, it might not be a bad idea to remove our own seat of government from Washington, D. C., to Old Mexico, establish a Diaz-Taft twin dictatorship, under the general supervision and control of Wall Street.

But what about our great Constitution and our "Declaration of Independence?"

Why, that's easy. Constitutions on paper and lawyer-made laws are no obstacles in the way of capitalist progress. They are brushed aside like spiderwebs.

Just think of Colorado!

Editorial Observations

"We Affirm as a Fundamental Principle, That Labor, the Creator of wealth, is entitled to all it creates."—Wendell Phillips.

Prescription of the Old Clerical Medicine: The Catholic Citizen wishes that more Montjuich murders be committed. Here is what the paper says: "Ferrer probably deserved what he got; and Justice would not miscarry if some of Ferrer's sympathizers had a taste of Spanish retribution."

Battle Creek Gripe-Nut Post's Latest Literary Full-Page Paid ad, also found its way into The Agriculturist Epitome. But Labor's cause goes marching on, Parry, Post, Van Cleave, Shultz and other Citizens' Industrial Alliance desperadoes will run their course, and all their work to check the victorious onward march of Organized Labor will be forgotten.

"Long Live the Modern School!" Those Were the Last Words of 'Anarchist' Ferrer prior to his execution at Barcelona, Spain. To believe in education is anarchy, in Spain. It is punished by death. And if the sort of rule that prevails in Spain be right, this view of education is the correct one. Even though the advocate and organizer of education was slain, the idea he represented still works against the ruler, for as a result of Ferrer's execution the ministry in office at the time the deed was done resigned to shift the odium of the act upon the king. Educators may be killed, but education can not be killed. It goes right on killing "divine right."—The Mirror.

Once More the St. Louis Police Department Will Solve the "social evil." The following headlines of the Globe-Democrat tell the story: "Will Herd Women Into Tenderloin. Police Board Declares New Policy of Segregation—Districts Fixed. Hadley Approves Move. Undesirables to Be Driven From West End. Clean-Up Under Way." This "herding" of the victims will not solve the problem. Compel our factory lords and department store proprietors to pay living wages to the thousands of poor women and girls and you have done one step in the right direction. Girls 18 and 20 years old, working 10 and 12 hours a day for \$3.50 to \$5.00 a week in St. Louis factories and department stores! How can they lead a decent, moral life under such conditions? Pay carfare and board, clothe themselves, etc.? Answer, ye aristocratic West End ladies! Answer, ye pious moralists and pharisees! The only real force which is effectively and successfully working against the "social evil" is the labor movement. The smallest union of working women will do more to check the "social evil" than all the "segregating" and "herding" by the police and the moralizing sermons of the preachers of the gospel.

"Murder Most Foul!" Writes the London Labor Leader. "The foul murder of Ferrer in the Spanish Bastille at Montjuich has raised a cyclone of indignation for which history furnishes no parallels. From Berlin to Buenos Ayres, from Manchester to Montevideo, a torrent of denunciation against the revolting crime has swept round the world. In almost every civilized land where the people enjoy the rights of free speech, democracy has paid its tribute to the memory of the Spanish martyr, and has joined in the universal condemnation of the mock trial, and of the sleuthhounds of Clericalism who had marked Ferrer as their prey, and hunted him to the death. The extinguishing of Ferrer's life and the suppression of the Modern Schools are merely the latest episodes in that war against liberty and enlightenment, which Clericalism in Spain, as all the world over, has waged throughout the centuries, with the result that today Spain is in a state of intellectual, moral and political development reminiscent of the Dark Ages. Yet to the black cloud there is a silver lining. Ferrer has not died in vain. His murder has revealed, as with a lightning flash, the deadly incubus which is the curse of Spain. The horror of the crime has burned deep into the hearts of his compatriots and his fate will nerve them to throw off the yoke, and his name will prove a rallying cry till the victory is won."

UNION SECRETARIES AND BUSINESS AGENTS

ARE REQUESTED TO SEND IN FACTS CONCERNING THE ACTIVITIES OF THEIR RESPECTIVE ORGANIZATIONS, SUCH AS STRIKES, MEETINGS, TRADE CONDITIONS, GROWTH OF ORGANIZATIONS AND OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST TO THE WORKERS. ITEMS FOR PUBLICATION IN THE SAME WEEK'S ISSUE SHOULD REACH THIS OFFICE NOT LATER THAN TUESDAY EVENING. ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS:
ST. LOUIS LABOR, 212 South Fourth St.

FROM THE FIELD OF UNION LABOR**FROM COMER'S DEMOCRATIC ALABAMA.****White and Colored Wage Workers Disfranchised by Aristocracy.**

The government of Alabama, and many of the southern states, is not only a white man's government, but a rich man's government. It is but a very little (if any) removed from the governments of the early days of the nineteenth century, in that it believes in property rights, and not the rights of man.

The old southern aristocracy is not far removed from the aristocracy of the lords, dukes and squires of the old world, who believe that their property rights give them privileges that do not belong to the poor and make them rulers and governors of all men; that bricks and mortar should vote, and not the man. It looks like this idea dominated them in their attempt to disfranchise the negro, and while they dared not make it known, they had another objective point in view—they desired to reach, and have reached, very largely by stealth, and that is the disfranchisement of the white toiler.

They first disfranchised the voter unable to read or write, and this raised such a howl that they exempt the sons of the soldiers who fought in the war, but they do not exempt the poor white man for whom their school system, or lack of it, has failed to provide an education. Neither do they exempt the white man who, like the negro, was unable to attend what little school there was, because the cry for bread was so urgent that a trifling matter like reading, writing and arithmetic had to be dispensed with.

While they dared not expose their design in striking at so-called "nigger supremacy," they apparently had something else up their sleeve, for by the disfranchisement of the negro they would kill two birds with one rock by disfranchising the laboring people of Alabama. Who can tell? At any rate this is the effect it has had. As a result of their no read, no write, no poll tax paying laws, they have accomplished it, whether they intended it or not, and in a state with a population of 2,000,000 they have a qualified electorate of about 100,000, and they are the aristocrats and politicians.

The state is dry, which may be a good thing, but the working people are disfranchised, both black and white which is a very bad thing, and it has been accomplished by tricksters who appealed to the unthinking, poor white man's race prejudice. Both are now in a hole that will be hard to extricate themselves from as a result of paying attention to such appeals to their prejudice.

They have fastened a government of aristocracy on the people of Alabama, and progress or reform will be slow in that state for years to come. Comer and his ilk have "come over them," and in such a manner that extrication will be a hard matter.

They have disfranchised the negro, which was wrong. They have put the white slave in the same whole. Who is to blame, the aristocracy or the people who were duped and let their race prejudice get away with their liberties?

The poll tax law does not allow anyone to vote that has not paid it. The corporation law of Alabama, made by the corporations, says they shall not be allowed to earn enough to pay the poll tax, and Governor Comer sends the state militia to tear down the striking miners' tents to help the corporations enforce the law. And what are they going to do about it?

This disfranchising business is a bad thing for the people all around, and the aristocracy of Alabama are the fathers of it.

EXPANSION OF PRINTER'S TRADE.**Typographical Union's School Opening New Fields.**

The "art preservative" has long been a favorite phrase when speaking of the printer's trade. While the greater portion of the printer's product is far from being artistic, the trade was ever progressive.

It is more artistic and more progressive today than ever before. While others are talking about technical education, the International Typographical Union is successfully applying it to the craft it is vitally interested in. We are in receipt of a booklet issued by the union's commission on supplemental trade education which demonstrates that typography is one of the arts.

The beauty of this production is not its only interesting feature. It shows the possibilities of the craft as worked out by students of the I. T. U. Course of Instruction in Printing. Compositors—experienced and inexperienced—are taught through this course art principles that are invaluable to them, but which can not be learned in printing offices. Bringing this accurate knowledge of design and color harmony to the working compositor enables him to produce better results in his everyday work and consequently widen the field of his operations.

The higher branches of decorative typography are shown as depicting the possibilities of the course, though the more conventional work of display printing is not overlooked. All varieties of the more intricate everyday work are presented to the student, and he learns by doing under the eye of capable instructors.

Among the serious faults of our industrial system are (1) it is difficult for a man to acquire any knowledge of his trade except the particular operation that has become his specialty, and (2) it is nobody's business to show an apprentice the "how" and "why" of what he is doing. To a great extent the Typographical Union supplies the remedy for these defects. It provides a trade teacher for the man or youth who has not been so fortunate as to have had one. So thorough is the instruction that the advanced printer is said to reap a greater benefit than does the typo. It develops and gives direction and finish to his natural talent and acquired knowledge.

The course is not only a non-profitable venture, but the Typographical Union makes appropriations out of its general fund to defray incidental expenses, and in nineteen months more than one thousand students have been enrolled.

GARMENT WORKERS OBTAIN JURISDICTION**Over Manufacturing of Shirts and Collars in Stock Shops.**

The Garment Workers seem to have a faculty for coralling members in large bunches. Following the large increase in Baltimore, New York and Chicago, which netted about 15,000 to its membership, comes the news that the recent convention of the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers at Indianapolis, Ind., gave the Garment Workers jurisdiction over the actual laundry workers in stock shops as well as the shirt, collar and cuff workers. The new organization will retain only control of city bundle laundries, all others go to the U. G. W. of A. The agreement reads as follows:

"The Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers will relinquish jurisdiction over all members who are employed in stock factories, establishments in which shirts, etc., are laundered, being made for the wearer in one factory. It will retain jurisdiction only over all members employed in 'commercial laundries,' where work is done for the public. The employees in the stock factories are conceded to the United Garment Workers of America. The changes to be made gradually as local agreements expire in the various cities, but all transfers to be made by June, 1910."

This settles a long controversy. The union men of the country will be glad to know that hereafter the label of the United Garment Workers on their shirts, collars and cuffs, whether of the dress or working variety, is the only recognized emblem of better conditions, sanitary workshops and shorter hours. Buy union label shirts, etc.

CURTAILING LABOR'S POLITICAL POWER**Commission Form of Government Favored by Capitalist Class to Maintain Supremacy in Governmental Affairs.**

J. P. Essex, in Indianapolis Union.)

As the recognition of the identity of their interests as a class is becoming apparent to a large and ever-growing number of workingmen, and their determination to use their political power to secure the control of the powers of government for the furtherance of their interests, the controlling capitalistic class is seeking to find a way whereby they can take that power from them. Knowing as they do, that their hold on the controlling power would prove but a rope of sand if it came to a test in an actual count of votes with the working class arrayed on one side and they on the other, so overwhelmingly is the majority of the workers, they fear this awakening, and will spare no effort to maintain their power.

The surest way for them lies in slipping away from the working class their political power while that class is yet under the hypnotic spell of the belief that the interests of both classes are one, and that the necessary brains to control the political affairs of the nation are all on the side of the men who are now in control of the business interests of the country.

Many and various ways are devised to accomplish this, from openly disfranchising them by poll tax regulations; disfranchisement restrictions regarding property holdings; discharging men from their work before election times, causing a loss of residence in the search for a job; through the guise of race disqualifications, as in the south, etc.

But subtlety in movement in this purpose will accomplish their purpose with greater ease and with no less effectiveness than by the use of harsh measures.

A movement is under way in this country today that, while apparently innocent in its purpose, will be more effective in a country where the right to vote is looked upon as every man's inalienable right, to disfranchise the common people than all other schemes ever devised. This dangerous movement—dangerous to the political rights of the working class—is what is known as the "commission form of government" for municipalities.

Originating at Galveston, incident of the reconstruction of the city after the great flood, through necessity for the time being, the capitalistic class was quick to see its advantage for their safety in control of the powers of government and the elimination of the democratic vote in the selection of the rulers of the cities. From here it has spread rapidly from city to city over the country until now quite a number of cities are governed under this form. The political corruption and graft of politicians everywhere furnishes the excuse for removing the control of city government from the political rings, and the people, who are tiring of the robbery and mismanagement of public affairs, readily accept it as a relief from existing conditions. From the control of cities by the commission form of government to the control of county and state affairs is only a step—a much shorter step than the first one.

Wherever the commission form of municipal government has been advocated it has been urged that a city is a form of a business corporation and as such needs a business management, and that it is impossible to secure such as long as the selection of the officials is made contingent on politics. But behind this, what is the real meaning of the movement?

In the Communist Manifesto, Marx and Engels, in outlining the development of capitalism and the trustification of wealth, say that as the system develops the government passes into the hands of the

capitalistic class and "the executive of the modern stage is but a committee for the management of the common affairs of the whole bourgeoisie."

That the reigns of government, especially the national government, is now and has been for some time in the hands of the moneyed interests no one can scarcely deny. As the concentration of wealth progresses and the wealth of the nation passes into fewer and fewer hands, the necessity for the concentration of the powers of government becomes greater, so they would endeavor to remove entirely out of the hands of the irresponsible, non-owning working class what vestige of power they now possess. For as the wage earning class grows ever larger, and numbers of them are awakening to the fact that their interests as a class are not identical with the interests of the property owning class, the possibility of them using their political power in their own interest is disquieting to the composure of the class, that, being so small, can only retain their hold on the power of extracting the surplus value from the products of labor by holding the reins of government.

They have also learned the great saving effected by the concentration and the elimination of useless duplications in industry, and they would use the same policy in government. The finances of the city government are mostly derived from the taxation of property, and as the concentration of wealth goes on from year to year, they must each year pay a greater amount of the taxes.

But under the present system the payment of taxes is not the only demand on their incomes. Large amounts are annually required to control legislation and to secure immunities. And with each recurring election the possibility of men securing hold of the offices who are possessed of views that are not in accord with the interests of this or the other line of business, necessitates the expenditure of large campaign funds which must of course be furnished by the men who have the money.

The adoption of the commission form of municipal government promises a happy solution for them. By eliminating politics the cost of expensive contests is done away with, fewer men are placed in control of the reins of government, and with the plea of economy and the necessity of a business management of the corporation they can successfully place men in charge who, being members of their own class, will be "a committee for the management of the affairs" of the capitalist class. It will mean the delivering into their hands completely exactly what they desire, thus making a reality of the prophesy of Marx and Engels mentioned above.

It is quite probable that at the next session of the legislature a bill will be presented to amend the constitution of the state of Indiana giving cities the right to abolish the electoral system in municipal affairs and giving them the right to establish the commission form of government. This is not an idle fancy, but is based on the fact that recently there appeared a lengthy editorial in the leading Republican daily of the state favoring such a bill and urging that it be passed. This will no doubt be followed by others and taken up by the press over the state.

Workingmen who have the desire to retain their right to suffrage and the use of their political power should therefore use their efforts in defeating this movement by casting their votes in favor of the party that believes that the wealth which labor creates should belong to the producer and that the only socially useful class, the workers, should be the ruling class.

FILTHY CIGARS BRING DISEASE.**American Tobacco Company Imports Germ-Ridden Product From Philippines.**

For the sake of introducing ruinous competition against the union cigarmakers of the United States, the American Tobacco Co. is introducing disease-breeding cigars from the Philippines, where they are made by half-naked men and women, many of whom are diseased and who paste the ends of the cigars by the use of saliva. Such are the revelations made in the official journal of the Cigarmakers' Union.

The expose, written by a soldier-cigarmaker, reads as follows: "I served two years in the Philippines, in the army, mostly around Manila, and out of curiosity I visited a number of shops there. Now every soldier knows the uncleanness of the average Filipino, and if you ask him he will tell that many a poor fellow came home in a box by too close association with them, as they are poison to the white men. They are all afflicted with a skin disease, and a large majority of them are covered with open sores and scabs. Leprosy, beri-beri, cholera, bubonic plague and other infectious diseases are, as every one knows, prevalent there.

"They sit half-naked and work and scratch, while the air is rank with the smell of decayed fish and rank coconut oil, which the women use on their hair. Now, imagine one of these natives, whose teeth have rotted black by the constant chewing of the betelnut, biting out heads, which I took particular notice to see if they did, and using their spittle to help paste the heads on their work, and you can form some idea of what the American smoker will get when the trust dumps these far-famed Manila cigars on the market.

"The United States government spends thousands of dollars to quarantine against the Asiatic diseases, and when one leaves the islands for this country himself and effects are thoroughly disinfected, and in the face of all this our lawmakers have put their seal of approval on this bill which will put into the mouths of thousands of our citizens a most prolific means of contagion, and it, as I firmly believe, it will be the means of infecting those filthy Asiatic diseases into the blood of the American people, the present administration can thank itself for it. I believe that even the trust smoker, if he has these things brought forcibly upon him, will think twice before purchasing these goods."

LABOR OFFICIALS MAY APPEAL.**Gompers Announces Intention if Court's Sentence Is Sustained.**

Washington, Nov. 1.—Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, who were sentenced by Justice Wright to jail terms of twelve, nine and six months, respectively, for contempt in the now famous injunction proceedings of the Buck's Stove and Range Co. of St. Louis, will take an appeal to the United States Supreme Court in the event the District Court of Appeals sustains the action of the court which imposed sentence upon them.

President Gompers makes this announcement in an editorial in the November issue of the American Federationist.

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

The Socialist Party Is the Political Organization of the Working class. It can not be anything else but a working class party.

GLOBE MINERS' UNION PROTESTS.**Resolutions of Condemnation of the Murder of a Man: Francisco Ferrer.**

Whereas, On Oct. 13, 1909, in the City of Barcelona, Spain, Prof. Francisco Ferrer, martyr, was foully murdered because of his advocacy of civilized methods of education embodied in his "Modern Schools," and

Whereas, Francisco Ferrer was an educator who ever lifted his voice against war, whose deeds show that his philosophy was boundless, that the world was his country, to do good his religion and whose last words were: "Long live the Modern Schools," and

Whereas, The Spanish government have shown, by this murder, that they are the relic of Feudalism and the reflex of the narrow-minded bigotry of the ruling classes, the priesthood and the military, and

Whereas, The ruling classes have always, by their murders of progressive thinkers, from the time of Socrates (including Jesus Christ) to Ferrer, shown their hatred for Peace, their lust for Blood and incapacity for Good Government; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Local Globe, Socialist Party, denounce, in the strongest terms, the murder of Professor Ferrer as a stupid crime that bears a close resemblance to those deeds of blind and unscrupulous panic, which history has marked as the forerunners of revolution, and is an exhibition of barbarism and ferocity akin to the antecedents of Alfonso XIII., and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be given to the daily press of Globe, copy sent to the labor press throughout the United States and a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Globe, Socialist Party. Adopted Oct. 24, 1909.

Submitted to and adopted by Globe (Arizona) Miners' Union No. 60, W. F. M., in regular meeting assembled, Oct. 26, 1909.

AUSTRIA' TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.

The total membership of the unions in Austria in 1892 was 44,606. In 1907, only 15 years later, there were 501,094 union men and women. Together with this tremendous growth in membership has come a like growth in the resources of the union organizations. The funds controlled by the unions in 1907 amounted to 8,806,033 crowns, with a sinking fund of 2,843,145 crowns, and a fund for the benefit of the unemployed amounting to 1,147,534 crowns.

GOMPERS ANSWERS ELIOT.**The Ex-Harvard President Accused of Ignorance.**

Washington, D. C., Nov. 1.—The childish disregard of modern industrial conditions recently displayed by former President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard has called forth a stinging reply from Samuel Gompers, in which the president of the American Federation of Labor uses many points in the Socialist philosophy to refute Dr. Eliot's assertions.

"Former President Eliot of Harvard now has nothing to do but talk; he lives in an age he can not understand," said Mr. Gompers.

"Since the time Dr. Eliot was mentally capable of appreciating industrial and commercial conditions, development has gone on. The concentration of industry, in which combinations, corporations and trusts have developed have all escaped him in so far as concerns their influence upon the individuality of the workers. The division, subdivision and specialization of labor has rendered the workers ab-

solutely helpless individually, and it is only by association in trade unions and federations that the toilers can obtain some of the rights which, as individuals, they are totally unable to maintain.

"The organizations of labor today are the best defenders of the rights of the workers and the promoters of real democracy. The labor organizations will carry on their mission despite the misunderstanding and consequent hostility of Dr. Eliot. They will live long after he and I are gone."

TEN THOUSAND MINERS STRIKE.

Eisleben, Germany, Nov. 1.—A strike has been declared here by 10,000 copper and lignite miners, because the mine owner dismissed 45 men who had joined the Socialist Party. It is expected that the strike will spread and that at least 20,000 miners will be involved. Troops have been guarding the mines for several days, although there is no indication of trouble.

GENERAL TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Called by the Labor Organization of South America.

A call has been issued to all the labor unions of the Argentine Republic, Brazil and other South American countries for a general "South American Trade Union Congress," to be held April 30, 1909, in Buenos Ayres. The initiative in this organization work was taken by the Labor Federation of the Argentine Republic. It is expected that the Trade Unions of North America will also be represented at the Buenos Ayres convention.

CIGARMAKERS HELP HATTERS.

Local No. 97 of Boston Votes to Continue Donation of \$75 a Week. Boston Cigarmakers' Union 97 voted to continue the donation of \$75 a week to assist the Hatters' Union in its national battle to maintain its union and label and levy another assessment for the purpose. The union has already sent more than \$3,000 to the Hatters' office. G. P. Bradford of Tampa, Fla., received practically all the votes cast for seventh international vice-president.

NEW RULES FOR PRINTERS' HOME.

One of the most important decisions reached by the trustees of the Union Printers' Home at their recent annual meeting at Colorado Springs is that making ten years' membership in the International Typographical Union, instead of five years, as formerly, necessary for admission to the home in case of sickness or accident. A membership of five years is still sufficient to enable a member suffering from tuberculosis to be admitted to the home. The trustees announced that the \$30,000 library addition will be finished by Dec. 1. The addition includes a new kitchen equipped in the most modern way.

SOME MORE CRITICISM.

United Mine Workers' Journal Once More Objects to A. F. of L. Executive's Work.

The United Mine Workers' Journal publishes the following editorial: "The American Federation of Labor Executive Council passed a series of high-sounding platitudes and glittering generalities on the 'murder' of Ferrer, the Spanish patriot, but failed to observe that the same spirit that underlies this atrocious murder is that of the action of the council that crushes out of existence the labor union that dares to oppose them, as in the case of those who oppose them in their action in regard to the electrical workers' difficulty. Force killed Ferrer. Force would kill those who oppose the council in its autocratic action on the strife of the electrical workers. Better go slow on that proposition or there will be a similar outburst of feeling in the labor movement on this continent to that that has shook the world over the murder of Ferrer. Force is repugnant in any form, and becomes repulsive when attempted by a democratic institution such as the A. F. of L. Beware!"

WHAT ORGANIZATION DID FOR THE BARBERS.

Here's another good object lesson concerning the benefits of thorough organization:

Every man who has carried a union card ten or twelve years remembers when the barbers worked from 7 in the morning until 9 or 10 o'clock at night and received an average of \$10 or \$11 a week. On Saturday night they worked until midnight, and then they worked Sunday forenoon. That was before they got wise and organized. They don't work such long hours now, and they make more money than ever. Same old story—shortening the hours invariably brings up the wage. Now the barbers are organized and are growing stronger. Little by little they have whittled down the hours of work until they have reduced them about 25 per cent, and while doing that they have raised their wages about the same amount, 25 per cent. It was organization that won for them. Nowadays a barber has some chance of seeing his children while they are awake. He did not have the chance fifteen years ago. The "kidlets" had not got out of bed when he started to work, and they were in bed and sound asleep when he got home at night. It's all in the organization, boys.—Cincinnati Chronicle.

SOUTH AFRICAN LABOR IN POLITICS.

Johannesburg Labor Men Place Municipal Candidates in the Field.

The Johannesburg (South Africa) Worker of Oct. 2, 1909, announced the fact that the labor unions of that city will take a hand in the coming municipal elections. Messrs. J. J. Ware, Bermann and W. H. Pritchard are the official Labor candidates at the municipal elections, and every Laborite is asked to vote solid for the three Labor candidates.

The following is the official Labor platform:

1. Adult suffrage, the abolition of the rental qualification, and plural voting.
2. All electors to be qualified as representatives.
3. Election of Mayor by the people.
4. All municipal taxes to be assessed on the unimproved value of land.
5. All community enterprises, such as tramways, lighting, water supply, police, markets, milk and bread supply, to be conducted and controlled by the municipality.
6. Direct employment of white labor where practicable.
7. An eight-hour day and trade union minimum wage to be paid to all municipal employes.
8. The erection by the municipality of healthy homes for the people.
9. The erection of municipal baths, washhouses and public conveniences wherever practicable.
10. Municipal insurance of ratepayers' property.
11. The erection of recreation reserves in populous neighborhoods for the use of the people and as playgrounds for the children.
12. Provision for the regular entertainment of the people by concerts, lectures and other means of educating popular tastes.
13. No alienation of any lands the property of the municipality.
14. The initiative and the referendum.
15. All meetings of the Municipal Council to be held in the evening, or payment of members.
16. Town Councillors shall, by virtue of their office, be disqualified from contracting with the Council.
17. Special assessments for street and other improvements.
18. No estate shall be allowed to be subdivided and sold as stands previous to roads, gutters and footpaths being constructed to the satisfaction of the town engineer.
19. Regrading of tramway stages, with 1/4d. stages.

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

Financial Report For October Receipts.		West Plains	
Dues.		1.90	
Aurora	1.00	W. A. Pyle	.40
Aquilla	2.00		
Beaufort	1.00	Total dues	\$124.80
Belton	5.00	Supplies.	
Bevier	1.80	St. Louis	.45
Barren	1.00	Cash	.30
Chillicothe	2.40	Joplin	1.25
Connellsville	1.00	Cedar Hill	.16
Caruthersville (new)	6.60	Union	.10
Crowder	.50	Kirkville	.10
Dexter	2.40	Neosha	.25
Greenfield	2.40	Beaufort	.05
High Point (new)	3.30	Richmond	.50
Joo	2.10	W. G. Landis	.75
Jasper County	5.00		
Kansas City	15.00	Total supplies	\$ 3.91
Lamar	.50	C. L. Drake, book	2.00
Caede	1.70	Liberal, Swedes	.50
Liberal	2.70	Dues	124.80
Mountaingrove	2.00	Total receipts	\$131.21
Mountainview	2.70	Expenditures.	
Monett	2.00	Due Stamps	\$ 53.00
Milan	1.00	Supplies	5.70
Macon (new)	.60	Printing	1.75
Malden (new)	1.70	Swedish Strikers	.50
Neosho	1.90	Rent	7.50
Olean	1.40	Bulletin	7.00
Plunk (new)	.50	Telegrams	.95
Richmond	3.70	O. Pauls, wages	35.00
Reeds Spring	1.00	Postage	7.23
St. Louis	34.00	Polish dues to St. Louis	4.00
Sedalia	4.00	Total expenses	\$122.63
Springfield	3.00	Total receipts	\$131.21
St. Joseph	2.00	Cash balance, Sept. 30	.35
Spurgeon (new)	.80		
Shook	.70	Less expense	122.63
Union	2.00	Leaves cash on hand	\$ 8.93
		93 Stamps due Locals.	

Debs Meetings in Missouri.

Would you like to have Debs speak in your town? This, too, on a plan that costs you nothing but some hustling for Socialism and gets your neighbors to reading a Socialist paper?

Here is the plan. The Appeal is arranging for Debs to speak in places that will sell 60 tickets at 35c each for a Debs lecture. These tickets admit the holder to the lecture and also entitles him to the Appeal for 40 weeks. Do you see the advantage of that? Debs first meets the audience and starts them off and then the Appeal comes to them for 40 weeks, making a good clean finish of the job. In addition, the Appeal pays rent of opera house or hall up to \$25, furnishes advertising and sends a man to help you work up the affair. If you sell over 600 tickets your local gets 15c on all over that number.

Monett comrades tried this plan and are tickled at the results. Other locals that are able to take the matter up should write the Appeal direct and make arrangements with them. A letter giving all details will be sent the larger locals by the Appeal and is worthy of your careful attention.

Items From the Field.

Nominees for National Offices must be three years members of the party. Remember this when making nominations.

Have you contributed to the locked-out comrades in Sweden, or those of Spain who are struggling against terrible odds for a slight measure of liberty? Now is the time. Send contributions directly to J. Mahlon Barnes, 180 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Monett Socialists are continuing their Sunday evening meetings in the Dreamland Theater with marked success. Rolla Houghton, the young speaker from Girard, was with them recently and Lena Morrow Lewis will fill Nov. 14.

St. Francois County locals, attention! The next meeting of the County Committee will be held at Doe Run, Sunday, Nov. 7, 12:30 p. m. All locals are requested to be represented. Business of importance to come before the meeting. A county constitution is to be drawn up.—G. W. O'Dam, Secretary-Treasurer, St. Francois Co.

All members of Local Flat River are requested to attend the next meeting of the local, Sunday, Nov. 7, 3:30 p. m., at Tucker's Hall. Each member should be present and bring a new member with him. Nominations are to be made for State Secretary, National Secretary and Committeemen.—G. W. O'Dam, Secretary.

Under the guidance of D. S. Landis, Spurgeon comrades have organized into a local of eight members, all new to party work, but have high hopes for results.

Silvin's Index to Periodical Literature on Socialism should be in the possession of every student. No need to waste time looking for a certain article either for or against Socialism; just turn to the Index and you can see at once where to find the article in question. Send 25c in stamps to E. Silvin, Box 93, Santa Barbara, Cal., and a copy will be sent you.

Beginning Nov. 10 McAlister will fill dates across the state. About 25 dates have been arranged along the Rock Island.

Between 60 and 70 dates for Lena Morrow Lewis are now in, and it will take her a long time to get around to them all. The National Office has allotted us more time, and she will make them all. Her present dates are: Nov. 14, Monett; 15-16, Greenfield; 17-18, Halltown; 19, Luebering; 20-21, Richwoods.

Grand Rally in Scott County.

Comrade McAlister will wind up his month's work in Scott County with a big meeting at Morley, Nov. 6. Every live Socialist in the county must make it his business to be there and take part in the proceedings. Important business of the County Organization to be transacted and the County Secretary asks that every local be there in force. You will want to say goodbye to "Mac" after his work among you.

Make November Beat October.

The dues received in October show a fine increase over previous months and show a live, healthy condition of the organization in Missouri. New locals are coming in right along and agitation is on the increase. Now let us push November ahead of October. Are you helping?

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WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE DEPARTMENT

Obstructions in the Way to Justice

By Charles Edward Russell.

II.

There is in all this world no bad cause so strongly entrenched that it can afford to put women into jail for opposing it. The first time that the old Feudalism put forth its might in London and imprisoned one of that noble band for the sacred sake of Justice had faced the cowards and ruffians and foul beasts of the London streets, that moment sealed the doom of Feudalism. "You can shut us up in Hallowell," said one of the women, "but you can not imprison Right." Good words, good words, my friends! And just as surely as the fires that silenced Savonarola and Bruno, lighted a thousand altars of freedom, and just as surely as the halter that hanged John Brown, struck the chains from four million slaves, the men that dragged those women to Hallowell, shot back the bolts that bar woman from her just place in the political and social system of Great Britain.

But if this proposition that democracy means that all the people and not one-half of them, this proposition that democracy is utterly irreconcilable with government by any class, big or little, is so simple and logical and beyond refutation, how does it happen that we, in this country, hang back so long and so far upon the road to Justice? Of all nations, this nation of ours that once led the world's advance, and showed the way, and bore the torch, how does it happen that this nation lags so far behind?

For that, there are reasons as plentiful as blackberries, and sometimes slighter in substance. But for one sure thing, it is undeniable that once the most radical of our nations, we have become the most conservative and backward. For another, it has not seemed possible for some years to draw much serious attention from this superior man-creature to anything outside of profits and money-grubbing. You can hardly expect a great deal of progress upon the highway of the race from a nation that seems willing to abandon the old watchwords of faith and practice, and to substitute the new motto, dear alike to the bank burglar and hibernating bear, "Let us alone." But if it be true that we have tied the national craft forever to Lethe wharf, that is a fact for which you and I are as much responsible as anyone else. And so the first great obstacle to Justice, is very likely in us that desire the full measure of Justice and the full day of democracy. We do not protest loudly enough, nor march far enough, nor insist strongly enough. That is the fact, and here in this conference we may as well admit it. Respectability is the death-knell of reform. No man can, possibly be an agitator and be respectable. If we want to be respectable, we must keep out of every phase of reform work. There is no citadel of injustice that will not fall before persistent agitation, and there is not one that does not chieflly exist in the silence and timidity of those that abhor it.

But aside from ourselves, the next great obstacle to Justice and a genuine democracy, is the fact that a great many persons among us do not believe in democracy at all. They may not be willing, if they are candidates for office, to trumpet that fact from the house-tops, but their actions reveal their creed none the less. They are the intellectual descendants of the believers in divine right, and the precious and heavenly gift of government. They entertain doubts as to the intelligence of the common people and the lower orders, and believe that government should be restricted to the wise and the good—like themselves. They have a sneaking admiration for a constitutional monarchy, and make grave questions about republics, and if King Edward wears a green plush hat they think very tenderly of green plush. If you ask them confidentially they will tell you in a mournful way that the franchise is already too much extended, and that is what is the matter of this country, "too much suffrage," and instead of enlarging the franchise, we should restrict it to the wise and the good—like themselves. So that the first enemies of votes for women are at heart the enemies of democracy itself; they are the opponents of votes for anybody except themselves; and so far as these gentlemen are concerned, we are back in the dark ages, fighting for the first principles of democracy. There is probably no snob on this earth that is so much of a snob as an American snob.

I think it is the gentlemen of this order, of the mind reactionary, that are the fondest of telling us that women should not vote because they can not fight. What! In the twentieth century, two thousand years after the coming of the Prince of Peace, in the midst of all this boasted enlightenment, we are still to maintain that the true basis of a share in government is the ability and willingness to murder somebody? Is that the ripe fruit of a perfect civilization? How admirable it looks, does it not? Women can not slay, therefore they can not vote. But if women can not fight, that is the very reason why we need them in the government. The addition of so large an element forever committed to peace and reason and decency, is the very thing the world needs above all else. It would put an end to this monstrous and unspeakable insanity of war and armament. It would put an end to this international bedlam, wherein we offer the strange, weird and maniac spectacle of the nations plunging along the road to bankruptcy, and dragging vast populations to misery for the sake of maintaining these overwhelming war expenditures. It would put a stop to the folly of spending \$12,000,000 of the toilers' money on a battleship that in ten years will be thrown upon the junk heap. It would rescue the peasants and workers of the world from the burden that is now crushing them. The armament is the curse of mankind, the plague of the world, the black spot of the century. Against it rise day by day the complaints and groans of the millions that must toil to support it. And year after year, grave, reverend and very wise gentlemen gather and spend many weeks in solemn confab, as to ways by which this growing horror of hell can be mitigated or abolished, and how the nations can be saved from the universal bankruptcy that impends above them, and all the time by man's own confession, he is the one sure thing that would rid the earth of war. Suppose war to depend upon the votes of women, do you think there would be any war? Do you suppose that women would ever vote to have their brothers, fathers and husbands shot or mangled? They have too much good sense. Do you suppose that women would ever be willing to waste their toil upon junk heap battleships and useless armaments? They have too much perception of the value of life and of labor.

But even if it were true that the criterion of a civilized nation is its love of murder, and the true business of the race is slaughter, the idea that every person taking part in the government, must go dripping with blood, seems to be singularly illogical. Why must he? Those that do not fight are governed equally with those that do. The essence of the right to a share in the government is that one shall be governed. If one is governed, then one has a right to take part in the government that governs him. Unless we wish to go back to the dark ages, and to swallow at one gulp the whole of the doctrine of divine right, there is in all this world no just basis for government but the consent of the governed, and how you can reconcile that simple truth with a condition in which one-half of the people are governed without their consent, I have not the faintest idea, and neither has any other finite mind upon this planet.

Unless, of course, you go back still further and re-adopt the fine old doctrine that man is an infinitely superior, and woman an infinitely inferior being. The inferiority of women! Well, I am afraid I can not enroll myself as one that, looking himself over impartially, can detect any wondrous superiority to the woman that brought him into the world. I think back upon that dear lady, and recall the infinite skill wherewith she managed her household and reared her children and took part in all good works and kept abreast

of the thought of her day and the world's work, and the best thing I have ever been able to do seems contemptible compared with the least of her achievements. By what possible effrontery could I stand here and lift my head and say that I am in any way her equal? Then tell me by what justice am I endowed with one right that was denied to her, or how can I possibly be fit to take part in the government if she was not?

The inferiority of woman! Grand idea, so ennobling to those that entertain it, so just to their mothers, sisters and wives! The inferiority of woman! Do you know where that idea originated? Let me show you. About two years ago I was in Australia. There are still surviving in Australia about 40,000 of the aborigines, the native black men, according to scientists the lowest of human life that crawls upon this globe, the lowest in intelligence, the lowest in ways of life.

Woman Suffrage Comment

William Lloyd Garrison.

How can the editor of Progress write the words, "William Lloyd Garrison is gone?" What a good friend he was and how he loved justice and hated injustice. He treated women as he treated men, and women students and thinkers loved to be in his presence. He was so simple and loving, so keen to see a wrong and so quick to help right it.

Some letters which have come to national headquarters in the last few years have lain on the editor's desks for hours because she knew they contained fault-finding words, but all letters waited to be opened when one from Mr. Garrison was in the mail. It was always read first. It never failed to contain sunshine. When thanking him once for always standing for woman suffrage, he said: "It's no credit to me, I was brought up on that teaching. If praise is to be given to those who see aright in my case it must go to my father and mother as far as woman suffrage is concerned."

He held the trusteeship of a philanthropic fund and never failed to have money for the national treasury when it was badly needed. He always acted as if it were a privilege to help at trying times. Ah! he was a rare soul, and privileged were we who knew him well.—The Progress.

In Defense of De Lara.

Local Sawtelle, Cal., on Oct. 24, unanimously passed the following resolution:

Whereas, The sluths of the infamous Diaz have caused the arrest of Gutierrez de Lara, and the false charge being made of De Lara being an anarchist; therefore be it

Resolved, That hereby we express our indignation at the outrage; and

Resolved, That we, having personal acquaintance with De Lara, denounce as false this base accusation. In private conversation and in public speech with us De Lara has shown himself to be a humanitarian and a believer in the Brotherhood of man.

We call upon all citizens to rally to his defense, and, in his person, to the defense of human liberty.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL BOND, Chairman.

A. J. HELMUTH, Secretary.

Local Sawtelle also passed resolutions in honor of Francisco Ferrer, the Spanish educator who was murdered by the clerical Alfonso-Maura government.

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

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

General Demands.

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

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.)

For the Lunch



Many a mother is busy these days getting her wee ones off to school, and the morning is the busiest time of all, when they must have their ribbons tied and frocks buttoned, and a tiny lunch put up for noon or recess. And of course, these small scholars need a lunch basket in proportion to their own diminutive size. What could be better than a Kate Greenaway basket, with one of the little nursery figures on it—real company on the road to school? The little girl catching a butterfly out in the grass will be a pretty decoration on a tile matting basket.

The matting comes by the yard, and is to be cut in pieces—two pieces for the cover and two pieces for the bottom of the basket, each four by six inches. The sides are four by six long for the long ones, and four inches square for the short ones. The cover and bottom are made double for extra strength. All edges are bound over with green raffia, in a plain, over-and-over stitch, then sewed together.

Transfer the picture to the cover by means of carbon paper, then go over all lines with water-proof black ink. With oil paints, color the cap white, the dress and ribbon red, shoulders ruffle and stockings white and slippers black, and the grass green. The net may be brown or just ink outline,

Kate Greenaway Figure for Top of Lunch Basket and Sketch of Finished Basket.

and the butterfly brightly spotted with red and brown. The idea in using oil paint is so that the color will not wash off should the little folks be caught out in a shower.

To make the handles, select two fine strands of reed, and buttonhole stitch over them with raffia. Put a loop of reed through each side of the basket and through this slip the ends of the handles, fastening firmly with raffia.

To hold down the cover, a little button of reed and raffia is put on, such as is found on any basket. The cover is tied on with raffia from the wrong side. A piece of the matting is put in for a division inside the basket, so that the sandwiches may be kept in one side and the little cakes or fruit in the other.

MAKES FOR SOLID COMFORT

Traveler's Garment That is Both a Nightdress and a Becoming Negligee.

The world tourist has discovered a good many things that stay-at-homes do not know; all sorts of things to lessen her own burdens on future trips and helpful hints for other globe-trotters, but just as valuable also to the short "tripper."

Take, for instance, the little matter of the traveler's nightdress. Our seasoned tourist takes with her a negligee, which she contends, does duty as lounging robe, slumber robe and bathrobe. "Far more simple," she will tell you, "than burdening yourself with the conveniences and elegances in separate form."

This universal robe may be as colored as you like. It may be frilled with lace and all bedecked with wash ribbons, but it should be made of either lawn, dimity, albatross or wash silk, so that it may be passed over to some French Trilby on the other shore and returned to you as fresh as the day it was made. If I were a pessimist I might add: "but somewhat faded."

Our tourist is a knowing individual, as a rule; for experience, you will remember, is the best of teachers. Her idea is an excellent one for shipboard in particular, and none the less so for a sleeping car.

A Simple Exercise.

A simple exercise that has the advantage of being practicable in any moment of leisure is muscular contraction and expansion of the abdomen to keep it flat.

Sit very erect in a chair or stand with the shoulders well back. Clasp the hands over the abdomen and without moving any part of the body quickly contract the abdominal muscles. Hold a second, then relax quickly.

It is important not to lift the chest in these movements, though at first it will be hard to prevent.

Do not exercise these muscles too long at a time. A minute is enough at first, and never more than three minutes continuously.

Very Large Handbags.

The handbag has become one of the comforting possessions of the housekeeper, the business woman and the shopper. The growth of the one-time pocketbook has been interesting to watch. In its latest development it is a thing of remarkable dimensions and it is quite to be expected that if traveling-bag proportions were to be indicated in the newest handbag women would grasp the opportunity of carrying home, without loss, their own small bundles.

A Frenchy Touch.

The girl with a knack at little home-made touches to her gown that give them "quite an air" should try a new ribbon effect. This is butterfly bows or rosettes and long ends of two delicate tones of ribbon, as pale pink and lavender, lavender and green, corn color and white, blue and pink, flame color and fawn. Used with lingerie or light wool house dresses these combinations are exceedingly good.

DRESSING JACKET



The jacket we illustrate here is cut with kimono sleeves, and forms a very useful and pretty wrap; it may be made up in delaine, nun's veiling, or printed flannel.

The very effective trimming is white, either muslin or Jap silk; it is edged with narrow lace, and is tucked across in sets of threes to within about two inches of lace trimmed edge, the untucked part standing out in a frill; the trimming is only lightly tacked on, and can be easily removed for washing.

Materials required: Five yards, 28 inches wide, 2 1/4 yards silk 26 inches wide, 7 yards lace.

Shields for the Corset.

A large majority of women find their corsets constantly marred by a yellow stain across the back, which comes from skin moisture. It gets there from leaning back in a chair or from any violent exercise.

It is a serious matter, for corsets cannot be sent to wash, and cleaning them every time the stain appears is luxurious and costly.

Knowing this, the shops now offer shields for the back of the corset. They fit perfectly, are placed on the inside and are basted over with a one-inch flap on the inside.

Colors in Fashion.

This coming season, like the season just passed, will be full of color. The most popular colors for smart gowns and hats just now is green, in all its tones; dull yellow, pale tans and old blue.

The shades of wine and purple are in first rank, and of green, the dull empire, a cold, brilliant emerald and delicate almond lead.

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.

"GREAT MEN" WHO FAIL TO UNDERSTAND THE "ZEITGEIST."

Editor St. Louis Labor.

Last Tuesday's St. Louis Republic gave space to this dispatch: **SUFFRAGE BLOW AT HOME.**

Cardinal Gibbons Expresses Disapproval of Votes for Women.

New York, Nov. 1.—Cardinal Gibbons, in a letter to the secretary of the National League for the Civic Education of Women, which was read at the first annual meeting of the anti-suffragette organization in the Waldorf today, says:

"Mrs. Julian Dewey Heath, Secretary, No. 222 Madison Avenue, New York—I regret greatly that I can not attend the meeting called for Nov. 1. Although my many duties will not allow me to be present at your meeting, I beg to assure you that I am most heartily in sympathy with the aim of your league, and I approve most strongly the stand it has taken in opposing woman suffrage, which, if realized, would be the death blow of domestic life and happiness. Very respectfully,

(Signed) "J. CARDINAL GIBBONS, Archbishop of Baltimore."

Senator Elihu Root, also writing a letter of regret, said: "I think your association is doing very valuable and important work."

At first glancing over the item I felt much elated; erroneously I got the impression that the two "great men," Cardinal Gibbons and ex-Secretary of War and now U. S. Senator Root, had indorsed the Woman Suffrage movement. But in reading the item more carefully I discovered that the gentlemen had addressed their hearty congratulations to an **Anti-Suffrage** organization. As far as the rights of women are concerned Cardinal Gibbons seems to be possessed of the same reactionary spirit which actuated "concilium" of bishops and other ecclesiastical dignitaries, in the early history of the Church, who, after lengthy debates, decided that **woman had no soul**, hence she could not be granted the same recognition as men. This decision was based on the "biblical curse" as chronicled in Genesis 3:16, which reads as follows:

"I will greatly multiply thy sorrow and thy conception; in sorrow thou shalt bring forth children; and thy desire shall be to thy husband, and he shall rule over thee."

Senator Elihu Root thinks the anti-suffragists are doing "valuable and important work" by fighting the woman suffrage movement. Mr. Root, it seems to me, never gave a moment's thought to the question of human rights. Ever since he entered public life his entire "ego" was taken up with worshipping at the altar of God Mammon. There is where he secured his diploma as a statesman. With this diploma he entered the War Department, and from there the smooth high priest of Capitalism worked his way into the sacred House of Lords, known as United States Senate.

MRS. ELIZABETH LACOMTE.

WILL FERRER'S DEATH CAUSE A REVOLUTION?

Editor St. Louis Labor.

Today the civilized world is wondering what changes the political kaleidoscope of Europe will undergo because Spain, acceding to the demand of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, has put to death Prof. Francisco Ferrer.

Monarchy and church in Spain, by a long reign of oppression, exploitation and cruelty, have invited an attack that must inevitably involve them in a war of extermination.

There are many indications that the crucial hour is drawing near when the Spaniards will follow the example of their brothers in France and kick the asinine mixture of church and state, with its rule of bigotry, ignorance, superstition, exploitation and murder, from the peninsula of Spain.

The whole system of exploitation and tyranny in Spain rests upon the fact that sixty-eight per cent of the population can neither read nor write.

Ferrer's only crime was that he established schools that taught the TRUTH to the people which will enable them to throw off the yoke of the priesthood and emerge from the cesspool of ignorance and superstition.

The clergy of Spain live like fighting cocks, and demand their tithes from the ignorant and half-starved people with the serene confidence of the muscular Christian who sits behind four axes.

The old feudal lords were not more rapacious and grandiose than the vested rights of the Spanish ecclesiastical aristocracy.

The Spanish priesthood has not forgotten the traditions of the glorious times of the inquisition, with the rack, wheel and auto-da-fe, and it is still clamoring for more victims.

The assassination of Ferrer was a reversion to the times when Torquemada burned men alive in the name of God, and tortured the helpless "for the salvation of their souls."

Andreas Hofer was shot to death and thousands of Napoleon's best soldiers tripped over his bones.

"He has the heart of a martyr, it is fitting that he should be one," said James the Second of an opponent, and within a year James was an exile.

Will stupid bigots whose decalogue is written in the blood of their victims never learn that TRUTH can not be assassinated? Thought is one of the indestructible things of the universe.

New thoughts are being born today which are destined to overthrow governments, reform religions, and refashion human society.

The flow of independent thought which springs from the crystal fountain of intelligence with its rippling music like the grand anthem of Niagara will wash the cobwebs of superstition from the minds of men back to the whirlpool of medievalism from whence they came.

Ferrer died a martyr to the cause of human progress, and the white rose of TRUTH that will bloom above his dreamless dust will ever shed its perfume in the hearts of men, and hasten the dawn of that grander day when monarchical governments will be known only to the dusty rolls that tell of outgrown institutions, and universal liberty has taken up its abode with the children of men forever.

SHERIDAN CARLISLE.

HELLO! HELLO! WURST MARKET

Entertainment and Moving Picture Performance

GIVEN BY—

Bakers' Joint Executive Board of St. Louis and Vicinity LOCALS NOS. 4, 5, 50 and 110,

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Admission 25 Cents. Entrance on Thirteenth Street Side. Come and Get Your Money's Worth. All Friends Are Invited.

ST. LOUIS CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR UNION

PRESIDENT: OWEN MILLER... SECRETARY: DAVE KREYLING. HEADQUARTERS:..... 3535 PINE STREET.

St. Louis, Oct. 24, 1909.

To Organized Labor Affiliated With the Central Trades and Labor Union: Greeting!—The past two months have been a strenuous period for the Garment Workers' Unions of St. Louis.

One thousand men and women have been locked out by the Marx & Haas Clothing Co., and besides being restrained by injunction, they have been severely treated.

They have spent every resource to maintain loyalty to their organization and demonstrate their every principle as noble men and women. A number of these people have aged parents dependent on them; others large families of children; and it behooves us to assist the Garment Workers with something more substantial than moral support.

The Central Trades and Labor Union has therefore decided to issue an appeal to all affiliated unions to aid the Garment Workers' Unions of St. Louis financially to the fullest extent.

The Garment Workers are determined to go the limit, and it is our duty as Trades Unionists to render them every possible assistance at this time.

Besides donations from unions, individual subscriptions and contributions are respectfully solicited.

Awaiting your most liberal response and with kindest greetings, fraternally,

CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR UNION OF ST. LOUIS. DAVID KREYLING, Secretary.

Remittances should be made to J. G. Schwarz, Financial Secretary, Box 709, St. Louis, Mo.

TO ORGANIZED LABOR AND FRIENDS!

The Special Order Garment Workers appeal to you for support in their fight against the Open Shop with its intolerable conditions.

DON'T PATRONIZE

THE FOX TAILORING CO., 613 PINE STREET.

Who are unfair to Union Labor and have declared for this latest labor crushing scheme of open shop.

Ask for the Union Label on all your garments. Help us; your turn may be next.

Demand the label of the Special Order Garment Workers on all your garments.

MERCHANT TAILORS USING OUR UNION LABEL IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY:

- Berger & Casey, 705 Pine street. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 215 North Eighth street. Modern Tailors, Pierce Bldg., second floor. Geo. E. Stuckey, 209 North Ninth street. J. W. Losse, 807 North Sixth street. Hilledag & Kramer, 711 North Sixth street. John Votruba, 709 Pine street, third floor.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods Local No. 30

Will give a smoker at Harugari Hall, Tenth and Carr streets, Wednesday evening, Nov. 10, at 8 o'clock, to which the members and friends of No. 30 have been invited.

A LITTLE TALK ON ADVERTISING.

"We advertise only in dailies," is the talk of all the big department store owners and also a number of other merchants. They blandly tell the representative of St. Louis Labor, 'Oh, we've cut out all weeklies.' This of course is the merchants' privilege. It is also your privilege to cut out these same merchants when you are looking for goods which they handle and which they don't think worth while to bring to the attention of Labor readers.

You can find everything in wearing apparel and household necessities advertised in Labor by merchants friendly to your paper who think your patronage worth while.

Every time you purchase an article from the store which advertises only in the daily capitalist press you help the press which misrepresents the labor and Socialist movement in every strike—in every campaign. As a rule you pay as much for your purchases in the big department store as in the stores which advertise in Labor.

SELF-CULTURE SOCIETY.

Lectures by Dr. Staunton Coit of England.

Sunday, Oct. 31, Dr. Staunton Coit delivered at Memorial Hall his famous lecture, "Am I My Brother's Keeper?" in a very interesting and forcible manner to the delight of all his audience, and especially to the Socialists present.

Mr. Coit proved conclusively what the Socialists have contended, that one who understands the philosophy of Socialism can analyze the conditions of any time and give a better solution of the problems than one unacquainted with its principles.

He spoke with a freedom and confidence rarely heard of in any forum, except at Socialist gatherings. His analysis of the old Bible story of Cain and Abel was given from the Socialists' standpoint, showing how the old nomad civilization gave way to the agricultural. The Doctor claimed the personage of God who talked to Cain was the same as the social conscience of today, which always protests at any great wrong. The story, he said, emphasized the transition of one civilization to another, which was the first great industrial change. During the course of his lecture he stated he was a Socialist and made no apology, and seemed to take it for granted that the Socialists were all right, which, of course, was very much appreciated by the Socialists.

He speaks next Sunday at the same place, 19th and Locust streets, and I should recommend that all the readers of St. Louis Labor who can should hear him. Whenever we can encourage people of his courage we should do so. L. G. POPE.

The Woman's Trade Union League

Held an open meeting and entertainment last Wednesday evening at Self-Culture Hall, 1832 Carr street. Dr. Stanton Coit of London delivered an excellent address on the subject, "Industrial Conditions in England." The attendance was good and the audience, by repeated applause, expressed its appreciation of the speaker's remarks.

New Subscribers

Have been sent in by the following comrades and friends: Jos. Vucenic, St. Louis, 1; John Boltres, St. Louis, 3; Max Stopp, St. Louis, 1; J. Maier, St. Louis, 1; Valentine Birgel, 1; J. F. Scholl, St. Louis, 1; A. Peche, St. Louis, 1; L. Kober, St. Louis, 1; Julius Blumenthal, St. Louis, 1; Otto Kaemmerer, St. Louis, 2; F. J. Kloth, 2; Math Marzig, 1; Melchior Michel, 1; Wm. F. Crouch, 1.

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