

ST. LOUIS LABOR

VOL. VI

OFFICE: 212 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1909

PHONE: KINLOCH, CENTRAL 1577. NO. 458

MINERS HELPING GARMENT WORKERS

Illinois Unionists Show Their Solidarity for the Locked-Out Employees of the Marx & Haas Clothing Co.

A BENEFIT ENTERTAINMENT

To Be Given at the Northwest Liederkrantz Hall, Saturday, Dec. 4.

Livingston Miners' Union Means Business in Support of Garment Workers' Lockout.

Livingston, Ill., Nov. 9.—Our comrades, brothers and sisters in St. Louis may not hear much of Livingston. It is an out-of-the-way town, but I assure you, Comrade Editor, that we have some good union men over here. If some doubt it, let them ask Sister Fannie Sellins and Brother Charles Zellman of St. Louis Garment Workers' District Council, who honored us with their visit last Thursday evening. Both spoke at the meeting of our Livingston Miners' Local Union and were accorded an enthusiastic and cordial reception. Our union, by unanimous vote, decided to levy a monthly 25-cent assessment for the locked-out employees of the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. and continue the same until such time as the firm will see fit to again recognize Organized Labor and live in peace with the union of their employees.

Good luck to the locked-out Garment Workers, and fight to the bitter end until the battle is won.

The 25-cent assessment of Livingston Miners' Union will mean about \$125 a month.

A LIVINGSTON UNIONIST.

Singers Give Financial Support.

The Workingmen's Singing Society Vorwaerts met at the New Club Hall last Friday and, after discussing the Marx & Haas trouble, decided to donate \$5 for the locked-out Garment Workers.

B. BROCKMEIER, Secretary.

Carpenters' Union Gives Second \$25.

Last Saturday evening Local Union No. 1595, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, at its meeting at Druid's Hall, made another donation of \$25 for the locked-out employees of the Marx & Haas Clothing Co.

Splendid Stand of the Locked-Out Garment Workers.

District Council No. 4 of the United Garment Workers is making a splendid fight for the locked-out employees of the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. The locked-out union men and girls are bravely upholding the banner of Union Labor, and Organized Labor throughout the land may feel proud of this "little army" of St. Louis militant union people.

Encouraging news is coming in from all sides. The importance of this battle is being gradually recognized by the great mass of union men and women all over the country. "United we stand, divided we fall!" is no longer an empty phrase.

Here is what the "Weekly Bulletin of the Clothing Trade" says about the St. Louis situation:

"The locked-out St. Louis Garment Workers, employees of Marx & Haas, are still 'game.'"

"Meetings are being held daily and members reporting. Strike assistance is being paid by a special financial committee to those in need."

"The letter of Otto Kaemmerer, president of Garment Workers' District Council No. 4, in reply to Judge Hitchcock, who granted the injunction against 81 Garment Workers of St. Louis, is having an effect not anticipated at the outset."

"Daily papers and labor papers throughout the country are reproducing Mr. Kaemmerer's letter and giving the story of the lockout at Marx & Haas factory that led up to the trouble, thereby indirectly notifying the public and the working class that the output of this firm is not made by union labor and that the firm has violated its agreement with the union and are using strike breakers imported from Chicago in sealed cars. It is almost as good as Buck Van Cleave's 'self-inflicted boycott' by enjoining the A. F. of L."

Marx & Haas in the "Rag Buying" Business.

It is unfortunate for the former union firm of Marx & Haas that its general management permitted itself to be victimized by the Citizens' Industrial Alliance outfit, and to adopt the same despicable means of warfare as Mr. Van Cleave, the Buck's Stove and Range Co. gentleman.

Not only did Marx & Haas employ Pinkerton agents under the leadership of the "Shoot and Shoot to Kill" ex-Police Chief Kiezy; not only did Marx & Haas secure the services of the worst kind of strike-breaking agencies, but the firm appealed to traitors of Organized Labor, as the following letter will show, a fac simile of which appeared in last week's official journal of the United Garment Workers:

Ex-Union Secretary White Again Shows His Rascality.

St. Louis, Sept. 25, 1909.

Mr. Henry White, Monolith Bldg., New York City.

Dear Sir:—We are in receipt of your telegram of the 24th and thank you for the assistance offered therein. We are in need of cutters, coat operators and tailors; if you can send any, kindly inform us and we will forward railroad fare.

We enclose circular which may be interesting to you,

Yours truly,

MARX & HAAS CLOTHING CO.

For the Benefit of the Locked-Out Employees of Marx & Haas.

Garment Workers' District Council No. 4 is making arrangements for an entertainment and dance for the benefit of the locked-out Garment Workers of Marx & Haas. The festival will be given at Northwest Liederkrantz Hall, 3940 Easton avenue, Saturday evening, Dec. 4. Admission 25 cents a person. Help to make this affair a grand success.

Contributions for Locked-Out Garment Workers of Marx & Haas.

Contributions received by O. W. Goodin, Secretary Garment Workers' District Council No. 4 for locked-out Garment Workers since Tuesday, Nov. 2:

Received from Central Trades & Labor Union from donations.	\$85.00
Cigarmakers' Union No. 44, on account of assessment.	20.00
Local Union 238, U. G. W. of A.	10.00
United Mine Workers of America, Local 685.	200.00
United Garment Workers of America, Local 848.	75.00
Local No. 1, U. G. W. of A.	10.00
27th Ward Branch Socialist Party.	3.00
Journeyman Tailors No. 11.	10.00
United Mine Workers of America, No. 728.	50.00
Local 236, U. G. W. of A.	25.00
Local No. 247, U. G. W. of A.	5.00

International Brotherhood of Teamsters, No. 3.	25.00
Painters No. 23.	5.00
Park Theater Benefit.	16.00
Web Pressmen No. 2.	25.00
H. Siroky.	1.00
Platers No. 3.	150.00
U. G. W. of A. Local 100.	25.00
U. G. W. of A. Local No. 51.	10.00
U. G. W. of A., Local No. 17.	5.00
Vorwaerts Singing Society.	5.00
United Brotherhood of C. & J. of A., No. 1569 (2d donation).	25.00
Violet Lodge 34, B. R. C. J. A.	2.00
Bricklayers' and Masons' I. U. of A. No. 19.	10.00
Cement Workers No. 78.	10.00
Femmimore Association No. 5.	5.00
United Mine Workers of America No. 755.	100.00
Jos. Wallner, Troy, Ind.	1.00
Erich E. A. Mueller.	1.00
Individual collections.	46.15

Corrections: Contribution of \$6 reported from McQuinsley Lodge should have been credited to McKinley Lodge. Contribution of Vorsticher Publishing Co. was reported as \$4; same should have been \$4.70. In case of error or omission in the above list of donations, notify O. W. Goodin, Secretary District Council No. 4, Bowman's Hall, Eleventh and Locust streets.

Send all contributions to O. W. Goodin, Bowman's Hall, 11th and Locust streets, St. Louis, Mo.

MISSOURI'S CAPITALIST PARTY MACHINES

Repaired, Oiled and Put in Motion for Next Year's State Campaign.

Socialists of Missouri, Organize for the Next Great Battle Against the Republican and Democratic Parties.

Missouri's Republican party machine expects a "subsidy" of at least \$50,000 from the National Republican Committee, in order to carry Missouri in the 1910 Congressional and State elections.

On the other hand, the Democratic party machine is making strong efforts to get into fighting trim. A "Get-Together Convention" has been called for January, to be held in Kansas City. Then and there the dozens of factions and fractions will be gathered together and, if possible, cemented into one militant body. Over 700 delegates are expected to take part in this Kansas City Paste Pot celebration.

Somehow, the Democrats have been laboring with all kinds of financial troubles during the last few months. The old Jefferson Club machine, formerly the Tammany Hall of St. Louis, went all to pieces; the club headquarters had to be abandoned, and even the poor old house-dog had to be sold. However, the Democratic leaders, resembling very much the animal with the proverbial nine lives, found a way out of the dilemma. A special committee of three was elected to reorganize the Jefferson Club, and Harry Blackmore, the "labor leader," was selected as one of the reorganizing triangle. The St. Louis Democratic Club, another wing of the party, had its Olive street headquarters "renovated," i. e., cleaned of the real live cockroaches and bedbugs. There Colin Selph & Co. are holding forth in opposition to the "Jefferson Club gang."

Another Democratic headquarters may be found at State Senator "Snake" Kinney's saloon on Pine street. There the "bona fide labor leaders" of the Jim Conroy class spend much of their "valuable time."

Possibly the Democratic money question may be settled soon, since Dave Francis and other great financiers have lately talked Democratic politics.

Financially, the Republicans seem to be more fortunate. No doubt, the millionaire brewers are "morally bound" to dig up some of the stuff for the next campaign, and with an additional \$50,000 from the National Committee the Republican machine expects to "save Missouri" in November, 1910.

With the two capitalist party headquarters located here, it is natural that the laying of the wires for the next campaign will be directed by the St. Louis corporation politicians.

Both the Rep. and Dem. machines will strain every nerve to catch the labor vote. The Republicans will work the "personal liberty" and anti-Prohibition racket, while the Democrats, through their "labor leaders'" auxiliaries, will again have their party advertised as the workingman's friend.

The leading newspapers of both parties, like the St. Louis Globe-Democrat and the St. Louis Republic, have been paying considerable attention to Socialism since the national election in November, 1908. Every clear-minded Socialist will realize the object of this policy, which is simply and solely to deceive, to misrepresent and to mislead the independent voters and keep them away from the Socialist Party. Now and then the Globe-Democrat publishes editorials on the growing power of Socialism, which is done to scare the smaller Democratic capitalists into the Republican party.

The St. Louis Republic opened a Socialist discussion in its columns with a view of grossly misrepresenting Socialism and the Socialist movement. When kicks and protests came in by the dozens, the paper was compelled to publish the series of the Lampicker articles, in which Socialism was fairly discussed.

It does not require extraordinary intelligence to see that both capitalist machines are afraid of the Socialist Party. Our Socialist comrades throughout Missouri must lose no time to organize for the 1910 campaign. There is much hard work before us. It requires sacrifices on the part of every Socialist in the state to make the next campaign a success. Let the comrades do their duty and we can "set Missouri on fire." We will give the capitalist parties a good, stiff fight which they may never forget.

The working class has nothing to expect but chains of slavery from the Democratic and Republican parties. Labor's salvation rests with the independent political organization of the working class on the lines advocated by the Socialist Party.

Socialists of Missouri, to the Front!

Prepare for the 1910 campaign! Remember that several thousand dollars are required by May, 1910, to enable our party to place full state, congressional and legislative tickets in the field for the November, 1910, elections!

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Have been secured by the following comrades and friends: R. R. Ristine, Mo.; John A. Weber, 8; Wm. Soefky, Pa., 1; Wm. Klaus, 1; S. A. Carlisle, 1; O. Pauls, 2; N. M. W. of A. No. 2583, Wash., 1; L. E. Hildebrand, 1; Henry Schwarz, 5; F. J. Kloth, 1; E. J. Nye, 1; C. V. Smith, 1; Jos. Wallner, Troy, Ind., 1.

Outside renewals: H. Jeunemann, Springfield, Mo.; Fred Evers, St. Paul, Minn.; Anton Wonka, Dayton, O.; John Gabler, Clayton, Mo.; C. B. Koser, Illinois; J. H. Gamble, Newport, Ky.; Wm. Soefky, Northeast, Pa.; Fred Pauls, Texas; Isaac Pfister, East St. Louis, Ill.; M. E. Kirkpatrick, Illinois.

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

ARCHBISHOP GLENNON NEEDS MORE MONEY

Appeal For Cash Is Followed by Vitriolic Sermon Against the Socialist Movement.

Sanctions the Murdering of Ferrer by the Clerical Maura Government.

Last Sunday Archbishop John J. Glennon of St. Louis spoke before a large congregation at the New Cathedral chapel and defended the position of the Catholic Church in the recent agitation in Spain which resulted in the death of Ferrer, the Socialist. He denounced the school for which the latter stood.

The Archbishop decried the spreading influence of Socialism, particularly its tenets regarding matrimony, and said the spirit of such teaching is rife in America. He criticized what he terms the "casual entrance and exits in matrimony," resulting, he said, from the principles of Socialism. He described the conditions as "substitution of barnyard morality for the morals of Christendom."

Opening his sermon, the Archbishop appealed to the diocese for more funds for the \$2,000,000 Cathedral. "The Cathedral, as you see," he observed, "is going up and the funds are going down."

After this call for more cash Archbishop Glennon showed to his audience of what great service he can be to the capitalist class in the way of fighting Socialism and the Socialist movement. The daily papers gave the Archbishop's anti-Socialist sermon the widest circulation. We reproduce the headlines these papers gave to the reverend gentleman's attacks on Socialism:

St. Louis Republic:

"Archbishop Lauds Ferrer's Executors. The Rt. Rev. J. J. Glennon Says King Had Courage to Condemn Murderer. He Attacks Socialism. Defends Church Against Doctrine He Declares Teaches Barnyard Morality."

St. Louis Globe-Democrat:

"Slaps Socialist Marriage Tenets. Archbishop Glennon in Sermon at Cathedral Discusses Barcelona Riots. Notes Silence of Press. Declares Outcry Against Ferrer's Execution Came From Partisans Only."

St. Louis Times:

"Glennon in Sermon Says Socialism Opposes Home. Archbishop Declares Recent Barcelona Mob Uprising Was Directed at Church, Because Organization Is Enemy of Christianity."

St. Louis Star:

"Mgr. Glennon Backs Spain. Archbishop Says Execution of Ferrer Was Right, as He Led Women Slayers. Lauds King's Courage. Teaching of Socialism, He Declares, Diametrically Opposed to Christianity."

St. Louis Post-Dispatch:

"Glennon Sees Socialism in Labor Unions, Hatred Between Workingmen and Capitalist Preached, He Declares. Taught at Back Door, Says Attack on Marriage Is Withheld Because Public is Not 'Ready.'"

Glennon's Sermon.

Archbishop Glennon, in the course of his sermon before his aristocratic West End audience (after he had made the above-mentioned appeal for more money) spoke as follows:

"The revolution in Barcelona was organized by Socialists. The Spanish government had the courage to condemn to death one convicted of arson and murder and thereby astonished the Socialists because they were representatives of the new thought and supposed themselves immune from punishment. Ferrer was allied with the school of European Socialism, which claimed the right to murder defenseless women and children and in the propagation of a so-called new school of thought to commit crimes that even our newspapers refuse to describe."

"Socialism, and I am speaking now of the Socialism of Europe, and the Church are diametrically opposed, because Socialism, particularly the Socialism of Europe, is opposed to all the principles for which the Church stands. I wish, however, to discriminate between American and European Socialism. American Socialism treats largely of economic problems. It does not reject, neither does it accept those features of Socialism grouped under moral and religious heads, which were included by its founders and creators."

"The American Socialist considers only the economic planks in its written platform, but the spirit of the moral and religious features is there. It is especially to these latter features the Church is opposed. The Socialists say that religion is merely a relationship between man and himself or man and the universe. They do not admit of a personal God. We hold to a fixed code of morals in accordance with the will of God. They teach that morals are a matter of personal convenience and choice, and change with changing epochs of time."

"Concerning marriage, they hold it to be simply a matter of the pleasure of the two contracting individuals, and of no concern to anybody else. A sacrament? No. Permanent? No. Marriages to them are dependent on love or passion, and the two individuals are to live together only so long as it suits them. An institution? No. Home? No. There can be no home where there are no children, and the Socialists believe that the children should be cared for by the State."

"The Church, therefore, is opposed to a movement that destroys the basic foundation of society, the home and the family. And we must accept with a great deal of fear the offerings of economic and material welfare of a movement in which these nefarious principles are taught wherever there is an audience to hear."

The foregoing attacks on Socialism and the Socialist movement are foolish, to use a mild expression. The fact that a man enjoys the honor of calling himself the Archbishop of the St. Louis diocese does not absolve him from speaking the truth; at any rate he has no divine privilege to misrepresent a movement and a great and noble cause such as the International Labor movement and its underlying principle—Socialism. Neither can his discrimination between "European Socialism" and "American Socialism" deceive the thinking public.

Can Archbishop Glennon deny that Francisco Ferrer, the great teacher of the Escuela Moderna, was murdered by the CLERICAL Maura government?

As to the reverend gentleman's attacks on Socialism our readers' attention is called to the editorial "Barnyard Morality" on page 4 in this issue of St. Louis Labor.

Remember the Date

Of the Grand Benefit Reception and Ball of the Garment Workers' District Council No. 4 for the benefit of the locked-out employees of the Marx & Haas Clothing Co.: Saturday evening, December 4, at Northwest Liederkrantz Hall, 3940 Easton avenue.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Telegraphic Reports From Annual Convention in Toronto.

JUDGE ASSAILED AS UNFIT BY GOMPERS.

Declares Contempt Case Jurist Unfit for Office—'Tis Time to Disobey—Head of A. F. of L. Thinks Some Circumstances Warrant Taking of Consequences.

Toronto, Nov. 8.—That the American Federation of Labor intends to stand by President Samuel Gompers and his officers, Vice-President John Mitchell and Secretary Frank Morrison, in their fight to evade the jail sentences imposed in the United States for contempt of court, was indicated today by the attitude of the delegates in attendance at the twenty-ninth annual convention. It is apparent that the committee on the president's report will recommend that the cases be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States.

This is the expressed opinion of many of the delegates, and between the lines of President Gompers' report the same intention may be read. After a lengthy summary of the injunction proceedings of the Buck Stove and Range Co. against the Federation and the subsequent contempt findings, President Gompers told what he thought of Justice Wright. He said:

"This passing comment appears apropos. It is that an unprejudiced, impartial judge might well have deferred a decision in a contempt case alleging violation of an injunction while an appeal upon the validity of the injunction itself was pending and was being considered for decision by a higher court, and further, that the unprecedented sentences imposed were entirely in conflict with the spirit and plain provision of the Constitution as being cruel and unusual.

Calls Wright Unfit.

"The language and manner of Justice Wright in delivering his opinion upon the guilt of the men charged with disobeying the terms of the injunction, the fact that he had given his opinion, or permitted it to be given out in advance, the whole mockery and formality of asking us whether we had any reasons to assign why sentence should not be pronounced, when he had determined on the sentences in advance; all these, as well as the matter and manner of the arrangement for the scene and the delivery of the opinion and sentence, indicated the unfitness of the man to wear the judicial robe and occupy the judicial position.

"What are the offenses for which Mitchell, Morrison and I are sentenced to long months of imprisonment, and the ignominy of being classified as criminals? We have dared to defend our constitutional rights as men and citizens, despite the injunction of a court which sought to invade the rights of free speech and free press secured to the Anglo-Saxon people centuries ago by Magna Charta and clinched by the adoption of the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States."

Further on, in speaking of the action of the Court of Appeals, affirming the jail sentence against Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, President Gompers sounded the note of defiance.

"Concretely stated," said the report, "the decision of the court declares that no matter whether the injunction of Justice Gould was right or wrong, valid or void, we were compelled to obey. Against that concept, at least for myself, I enter a most emphatic protest.

"When a judge so far transcends his authority, and assumes functions entirely beyond his power and jurisdiction, when a judge will set himself up as the highest authority in the land, invading constitutionally guaranteed rights of citizens, when a judge will go so far in opinion, decision and action that even judges of the Court of Appeals have felt called upon to characterize his action 'unwarranted' and 'foolish,' under such circumstances it is the duty of the citizen to refuse obedience and to take whatever consequences may ensue."

Mr. Gompers, in his report, also discussed a wide range of labor questions, and those of Secretary Frank Morrison and Treasurer John B. Lennon, which followed, showed that Organized Labor has made substantial gains in the last year and that the funds of the Federation are at high tide, with a balance of \$165,303 in the treasury.

"Insurgent" Delegates Barred.

The convention's attitude toward the factional strife among the members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was shown when the credentials committee reported in favor of the faction headed by F. J. McNulty, and declined to seat James J. Reid of the Erie (Pa.) Central Labor Union, president of the "Insurgents," and other delegates from organizations in Ohio, Iowa, Alabama and Michigan, whose charters have been revoked by the Federation.

Thomas L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, objected to the adoption of the committee's report as a whole, and at his suggestion the delegates against whom there was no protest were seated, the convention taking up the others for separate action.

President Gompers ruled that only organizations in good standing were entitled to presentation in the convention, and it did not take the delegates long to vote against seating representatives from organizations whose charters had been revoked for admitting most of the seceding electrical workers.

James P. Egan of Toledo, representing the Ohio Federation of Labor, one of the rejected delegates, tried to address the convention, when President Gompers' gavel came down with a bang, as he declared "Mr. Egan has no seat in this convention." It is predicted that the dissatisfied electrical workers eventually will air their grievances on the floor of the convention. They contend that their charters were revoked before they had an opportunity to appeal to the convention.

President Gompers said these appeals would form a part of the report of the Executive Council tomorrow, and that appeals would be heard by committees.

The greater part of tomorrow's session probably will be devoted to the report of the Executive Council and the various committee appointments will be read.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL RECOMMENDS APPEAL FROM DECISION IN CONTEMPT CASES.

Protest Against Writ—Assert Decisions Affect Rights Which Courts or Congress Should Safeguard.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 9.—The Buck Stove and Range Co.'s injunction case, in which Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison were sentenced to jail, will be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

This is the recommendation of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, which was read at the second day's session of the twenty-ninth annual meeting here today in Massey Hall. The report deals not only with the jail terms hanging over the Federation president, vice-president and treasurer, but with many Federation matters. Suggestions for new state and national legislation are embodied in the report, which also deals with a number of jurisdiction disputes.

Appeal Recommended.

After reciting all the details of the injunction in the Buck Stove and Range Co.'s case, and the sentence of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, the report says:

"We recommend that an appeal be taken from the decision rendered in both the original injunction and the contempt cases grow-

ing out of it. We can not permit these decisions to go unchallenged. They affect fundamental rights and either the courts or Congress must safeguard them.

"We again enter our protest against the application of the writ of injunction in labor dispute unless, where an injunction would lie if there were no labor dispute. We hold that the ordinary use of the injunction writ, in contentions between workers and employers, is unwarranted interference with the rights and liberties of the workers and is intended and its influence used to intimidate workers, especially when they are engaged in a struggle for improved working conditions. It is a fact, however, that such injunctions are issued."

The Electrical Workers' Case.

In the matter of the controversy over the secession of a faction of the electrical workers, the Executive Council gives a full and exhaustive report of its action thereon. Under Section 1, Article 3, of the constitution, central and state bodies, chartered by the American Federation of Labor, are prohibited from admitting to or retaining in membership seceding organizations.

A number of the state and city central bodies refused to obey the law or comply with the directions of the Executive Council in the matter involving the electrical workers' controversy.

The report says:

"After exerting every means at our command to have state and central bodies comply with the Federation constitution and suspend the seceding unions of electrical workers, there was no alternative but to revoke the charters of the following state and central bodies for failure to comply with the constitution: Iowa State Federation of Labor, Ohio State Federation of Labor, and the central bodies of Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Davenport, Ia.; Detroit, Mich.; Duluth, Minn.; Albany, N. Y.; Hornell, N. Y.; Jamestown, N. Y.; Cleveland, O.; Newark, O.; Toledo, O.; Connellsville, Pa.; Dallas, Tex.; Sherman, Tex.; Ogden, Utah; Everett, Wash.; St. Louis, Mo.; Atlantic City, N. J., and Logansport, Ind.

"The following central bodies have since complied with the constitution and their charters have been restored: Logansport, St. Louis, Jamestown and Albany."

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. Roelbf. & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WIRE CLOTH—Thos. E. Gleason, 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.

LOCAL LONGWOOD SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MO.

Notice to Socialist Locals.

Carondelet Station, St. Louis, Nov. 5, 1909.

Local Longwood hereby warns the comrades throughout the country to be on the lookout for one Fred Fexer. He left for parts unknown with \$7.55 of the local's money, besides victimizing several of the comrades and other people in the community. Description: Height 5 feet, complexion dark, weight 150 pounds; wore a small black mustache and glasses, and has a winning way about him. He is a well-educated rogue and well posted in the movement; claims to have been a reporter on the New York Volkzeitung. Socialist papers please copy and oblige Local Longwood, Socialist Party of Missouri.

LOUIS MEYER, Recording Secretary.

St. Louis Self-Culture Hall Lectures.

The first of the regular annual series of the Self-Culture Hall Sunday night popular lectures was given last Sunday, Nov. 7, at the hall, 1832 Carr street. Mr. Ben Blewett, Superintendent of Instruction of the St. Louis Public Schools, delivered a very instructive lecture on "The Connection Between School, Home and Work." There was also a fine musical program. This lecture course will extend till April 24, on the first, second fourth and fifth Sundays of each month. The lecturers will be men prominent in the business, educational and political interests of St. Louis. On the third Sundays popular concerts will be given at the hall, arranged by the Women's Trade Union League. The public is cordially invited to both lectures and concerts.

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

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 a
Geiger, H.	1901 Lami st.	Old Homestead Bky	1038 N Vandeventer
Graf, Ferd	2201 S 2nd st.	Papendick B'ky 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.	3500 Illinois av.
Hoefel, Fred	3448 S Broadway	Rube, W.	1301 Shenandoah st
Hollenberg, C.	918 Manchester	Schmerber, Jos.	3679 S Broadway
Huellen, P.	4101 N 20th st.	Schneider & Son,	2716 N Taylor av.
Huss, Fr.	7728 S Broadway	Schueler, Fred	3402 S Jefferson av
Imhof, F.	1801 Lynch st.	Seib Bros.	2522 S Broadway
Koenig, Wm.	4022 Lee av.	Silber, Aug.	1531 Franklin av.
Kretschmar, Ferd.	1605 N 18th st.	Speck, Geo.	311 W Stein st.
Kubik F. J.	1723 S 11th st.	Svehla, Math.	826 Allen av.
Laubis, Herm.	1958 Withnell av.	Vaitin, W.	2737 Gravois av.
Lay Fred	5209 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.	2120 S 7th st.
Lorenz, H.	2700 Arsenal st.	Zipp, And.	1834 S 7th st.
		Zwick, Mich.	7701-3 Virginia av.

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

ASK FOR

MANEWAL'S BREAD

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

MANEWAL BREAD CO.

Broadway and Lami Street
Both Phones



SPECIAL PRICE TO CLOSE OUT

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

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

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

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

NEU AND LIND STRICTLY UNION.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS AND HATS.

More Union Label Goods

than any store in the city.

916 FRANKLIN AVENUE.

ROETTER

518 PINE ST.

HATTER AND HABERDASHER

THE BEST \$3.00 HAT IN THE WORLD



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

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

Subscription: \$1.00 per year in advance.

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

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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

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

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES LABEL.

46



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

SOCIALIST PARTY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

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

THE AVERAGE MAN

The average man is the man of the mill,
The man of the valley, or man of the hill,
The man at the throttle, the man at the plow—
The man with the sweat of his toil on his brow,
Who brings into being the dreams of the few,
Who works for himself, and for me, and for you.
There is not a purpose, a project, or plan
But rests on the strength of the average man.

The growth of a city, the might of a land,
Depend on the fruit of the toil of his hand,
The road, or the wall, or the mill, or the mart,
Call daily to him that he furnish his part,
The pride of the great and the hope of the low,
The toil of the tide as it ebbs and flows,
The reach of the rails and the countries they span
Tell what is the trust in the average man.

The man, who, perchance, thinks he labors alone,
The man who stands out between hovel and throne,
The man who gives freely his brain and his brawn
Is the man that world has been builded upon.
The clang of the hammer, the sweep of the saw,
The flash of the forge—they have strengthened the law,
They have rebuilt the realms that the wars overrun,
They have shown us the worth of the average man.

So here's to the average man—to the one
Who has labored on the tasks he has done,
Who has met as they came all the problems of life,
Who has helped us to win in the stress and the strife.
He has bent to his toil, thinking neither of fame
Nor of tribute, nor honor, nor prize, nor acclaim—
In the forefront of progress, since progress began—
Here's a health and a hail to the average man!

"Barnyard Morality"

Last Sunday Archbishop Glennon gave his aristocratic audience at the New Cathedral Chapel an extraordinary treat. First he sermonized on the necessity of getting more cash for his new Cathedral; the mere shell of which costs over two million dollars; then he landed with both feet on the heathens who denounced the murdering of the "Socialist Ferrer" by the Spanish government, and finally he spread himself with all of his divine wisdom and love for truth over the "barnyard morality of Socialism."

The Archbishop repeated the old chestnut that Socialism was destroying the home, marriage and family life. According to the Globe-Democrat's report, Rev. Glennon "defined American Socialism as a thing that 'treats largely of economic problems, and forgets to insert in its platform the entire curriculum offered by the ones who created, systematized and placed Socialism where it is today. Now the Church is opposed to Socialism when Socialism brings into morals and religion the teachings of Marx and Engels and Bebel and those who have made Socialism a factor in the Europe of today. The Church opposes Socialism for the very reason that its teachings are diametrically opposed to Christianity."

"While admitting that these dangerous elements had not so generally entered into the teachings of Socialism in America, the Archbishop believed the whole cult should be opposed heartily, because the 'spirit of individual liberty' is in it in America as well as in Europe—the spirit of individual liberty that is concerned only with the pleasure, and not the duty of the individual."

The Archbishop is opposed to Socialism. That's his business. And it may be a good business, too. He adds that the Church is opposed to Socialism. That's the Church's business. But when the Archbishop asserts that Socialism is opposed to Christianity it becomes our business to let him understand that he is not telling the truth. Socialism stands for all the good contained in the teachings of Christ. If Christ came to St. Louis today, we doubt very much whether he would assist Archbishop Glennon in the building of his \$10,000,000 Cathedral for the West End aristocracy; we doubt whether Christ would have accepted the \$400,000 contribution from the St. Louis money kings at that historic Cathedral Building Banquet held some years ago.

And we also doubt whether Christ would have stood in the New Cathedral last Sunday begging a capitalist audience for more millions, and then, as a kind of gratitude, sermonize on the "barnyard

A Union Man

BUCKS at SCAB STOVES because they Are UNFAIR

morality of Socialism."

Marx and Engels, in their "Manifesto," which was written in 1847, said:

"The Bourgeoisie (the capitalist class) has stripped of its halo every occupation hitherto honored and looked up to with reverent awe. It has converted the physician, the lawyer, the priest, the poet, the man of science, into its paid wage laborers. The Bourgeoisie has torn away from the family its sentimental veil, and has reduced the family relation to a mere money relation."

This quotation from the "Manifesto" answers Archbishop Glennon's confused talk about the "barnyard morality of Socialism."

Socialism is not responsible for a single one of the fifty or more divorce cases that came up in a single day in a St. Louis court. All of the people involved in those cases were non-Socialists.

Socialism is not responsible for the millions of women and children forced into slave pens of Capitalism, called factories, where they have to work their lives out for a mere pittance.

Socialism is not responsible for the thousands of victims of the social evil, of those poor, unfortunate women and girls out of whose life of sin and shame some pious ladies and gentlemen in the West End are drawing fine profits in the shape of exorbitant house rents.

Socialism is not responsible for the popular ignorance in Spain, because the Clericals have had charge of the entire educational machinery of that unfortunate country.

Or will Archbishop Glennon make people believe that Socialism is responsible for the fact that 68 per cent of the people of Spain can neither read nor write?

As to his sanction of the murdering of Francisco Ferrer by a Clerical government, we may call the Archbishop's attention to the fact that the burning alive of John Huss, Giordano Bruno and others, and the burying alive behind prison walls of Tomasso Campanella was sanctioned by practically all of the Clerical dignitaries, from the Pope down to the many archbishops, bishops and priests of those dark days.

Ferrer's name has already been entered in the great book of history. The name of Ferrer will be known to future generations and his memory will be honored by them.

It might be stated right here that Ferrer was not a member of the Socialist Party of Spain. Politically he was in close relations with Iglesias (not Pablo Iglesias), the editor of "El Progreso," the Republican paper of Barcelona.

"To err is human, to forgive is divine." Hence we forgive Archbishop Glennon for his "barnyard morality" sermon of last Sunday.

HOW SOCIALISM HURTS THE UNIONS

By Robert Hunter.

The American Trade Unions pride themselves on being non-Socialist.

The German Trade Unions pride themselves on being Socialist.

The American Federation has about 1,500,000 members.

The German Federation has over 1,800,000 members.

The National Unions of America in 1908 spent in benefits \$2,144,395; about \$1,300,000 in death benefits; \$593,541 in sick benefits; \$51,000 in traveling benefits; \$205,254 in unemployed benefits, etc.

The German Socialist Unions the same year spent about \$10,000,000.

In 1907 \$3,000,000 were spent in strike benefits. In 1908 \$2,000,000 was spent in unemployed benefits; \$2,000,000 more in sick benefits. And that year a \$10,000,000 reserve fund was left over.

Certainly the comparison is not to the disadvantage of the German Trade Unions.

In addition to Trade Unions the German workers have a political party. As a result the government has been forced to do some things which the Unions otherwise would have to do.

Through fear of the Socialist Party the great German insurance was established by the government.

Every workman of Germany, therefore, knows that if he meets with an accident that incapacitates him for work he is going to receive a pension for the remainder of his life; that if he is killed there is going to be a compensation paid to his wife and children; that if he falls sick he is going to receive compensation also, and finally, when he gets unable to work as a result of old age, that he will then be entitled to a pension.

Every year the government gives pensions to the workers of Germany amounting to over \$100,000,000.

Besides this general insurance, the party, in various places, has forced the municipalities to pension the unemployed, thus taking part of that burden off the Trade Union movement.

All this has been accomplished by political activity. While the unions of England and America have been putting heavier and heavier burdens upon their members, POLITICAL ACTIVITY in Germany has been putting heavier and heavier burdens on the state.

Nor are these benefits the only ones that have been obtained through political action.

The German Trade Unions, for instance, can boycott. They are not affected by injunctions. Their funds are not at the mercy of the employers through the interference of the court.

They have in many places municipal and state labor bureaus. These bureaus supply jobs to an incredible number of unemployed, and these bureaus BY LAW are forced to inform workmen whenever a strike is in progress.

Now it is tiresome to mention these things. One could go on for hours showing how Socialists in Europe are benefiting labor NOW.

The only reason for mentioning these things at all is because men are being sent about this country to tell Trade Unionists that Socialism hurts the Unions.

Mr. Belmont and his friends of Wall Street are so afraid that the working class here will build up a powerful Socialist movement

and force him and his friends to grant some such reforms that he is actually employing Trade Unionists to spread these falsehoods.

Trade Unionists and Socialists in Europe are fighting hand in hand. They are practically the same men and they are fighting by votes and by strikes for the amelioration of the condition of the workers.

Socialism will hurt Belmont's influence in the Union. Socialism will affect Mr. Belmont's power as a political boss.

Socialism will hurt the Civic Federation, Tammany Hall and Wall Street. But Socialism will not hurt the Unions.

When Belmont and his friends of the Civic Federation tell you that Socialism will hurt the Unions, ask them why, in that case, Belmont doesn't help it along as he did Farley and his strike breakers.

HAVERHILL ELECTS SOCIALIST TO THE STATE LEGISLATURE

James F. Carey's Old District Recaptured
by Socialist Party.

Haverhill, Mass., Nov. 5.—The election of Charles H. Morrill, Socialist candidate for representative from the Fourth Essex district in the state legislature by a majority of 22 votes is taken as an indication that the spirit which pervaded the workers of this district a few years ago has been revived.

Morrill's victory is all the more significant because the fight was between him and the Republican candidate, there being no Democratic candidate in the field. The vote stood: Morrill, Socialist, 651; Bartlett, Republican, 629.

The Socialists had but little money with which to conduct a campaign and did not employ teams to get out the voters, while the Republicans had many teams and automobiles.

Albert L. Bartlett, the defeated candidate was formerly superintendent of schools and now holds the positions of park commissioner and public library trustee. He is wealthy and last year gave the city a large lot upon which it built the best brick schoolhouse in the city and placed his name upon it.

While Bartlett expressed sympathy with the workers the same as the ordinary politicians, yet the Socialist candidate pointed out that he did not commit himself to any specific measure in behalf of the working class, or state a single principle for which he stood. The fact that presenting the school lot was no monetary loss and that the remainder of the land had become more valuable by the school being built, was also pointed out. The returns show that the workers evidently saw the points.

This district, the Fourth Essex district, consists of Ward 5, Haverhill, in which were registered this year 2,039 voters. While the vote was light, many workmen who sympathized with the Socialist candidate did not come out and vote, they being affected by the general apathy which prevailed in Massachusetts and which affected all parties. This district formerly elected James F. Carey to the legislature five successive terms, 1898 to 1902, inclusive.

In 1903 there occurred a fight between two rival unions of shoemakers, and the prejudice they displayed because the Socialists refused to take either side was a large factor towards Carey's defeat.

WOMAN SOCIALIST ELECTED.

Elmwood Place, Ohio.—The Socialist Party elected Olga Staps as a member of the School Board.

SOCIALIST COUNCILMAN.

Byesville, Ohio.—The Socialists of Byesville elected a councilman, marshal and real estate appraiser.

SOCIALIST TREASURER ELECTED.

Crawfordsville, Ind., Nov. 5.—John Tinsley, Socialist, has been elected treasurer of Longview, a suburb of Crawfordsville.

KEEPING THEIR OWN.

Boston, Nov. 6.—The vote of Dan A. White, Socialist Party candidate for governor this year, with 38 towns in Massachusetts missing, was 9,918, as against 10,781 for Debs last year.

MORE SOCIALIST GAINS IN SAXONY.

Dresden, Nov. 5.—As the result of the balance of the re-ballots held yesterday for members of the Saxon Diet the Socialists gained three more representatives, making their present strength in the Diet 25 as against one in the preceding Diet. The Conservative majority is completely wiped out.

SOCIALISTS ELECT MAYOR IN GRAND JUNCTION, COL.

Grand Junction, Col., Nov. 6.—The Socialists have elected their candidate for mayor to office in spite of the fact that no party names were permitted on the ballots. A great deal of credit is given the labor unions for aiding in securing the victory.

Grand Junction, which has a population of between 7,000 and 8,000, recently adopted the commission form of government, which will mean that the Socialist mayor will have a great deal more power than he would if there was a city council.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE IN OTHER CITIES.

Greater New York, 12, 837; Rochester, 1,098; Orange, N. J., 287; Baltimore, Md., 875 for Mrs. Ada Smith Lang as candidate for Legislature; Philadelphia, 2,401; Greenfield, Mass., 127; Schenectady, N. Y., 946; Auburn, N. Y., 483; Syracuse, N. Y., 666; Gloversville, N. Y., 166; Johnstown, 216; Watertown, N. Y., 214; Linton, Ind., 350; Crawfordsville, Ind., 61; Findlay, O., 719; Lynn, Mass., 669.

DR. GOMEZ ELECTED.

Filipino Leader Sent to Legislature.

Manila, Nov. 10.—This city will probably have the distinction of announcing the first result of the election in American territory, because of the thirteen hours' difference in time. The election resulted in a sweeping victory for the Nationalists and the Independence parties, who shut out the Conservatives and Progressists.

Ocampo, former Delegate to Congress, and Dr. Dominador Gomez, the labor agitator, who was imprisoned last winter for having led the street car strikers, were elected members of the Filipino Assembly from this district.

Judging by the results, Gomez appears to remain a popular hero. The courts recently declared that he was not a qualified elector, but the people continue to vote for him and elect him to office. Several protests in regard to the result are expected.

BERLIN SOCIALISTS SWEEP THE CAPITAL.

Elect Fourteen Out of Sixteen Councilmen and Gain 17,200 Votes—Two Seats in Altona.

Berlin Nov. 5.—Socialism continues its triumphant march in Germany. Of all the recent success of the Socialists none is more notable than the victory in the municipal elections here yesterday, when they captured fourteen of the sixteen seats contested, compared with eleven seats at the last election. The significance of this result is less visible from a comparison of these numbers than from a comparison of the total votes. The Socialist poll at the last election was 26,900, while yesterday it was 44,100, while the united poll of all their opponents fell from 8,600 to 8,100. The Socialists scored triumphs in municipal elections elsewhere, and the party is jubilant. At Altona, for instance, they captured two seats in the Municipal Council, which heretofore has never had a Socialist member.

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**For Striking Garment Workers.**

Carpenters' Union S1569 met last Saturday evening at Druid's Hall and made a second donation of \$25 for the locked-out Garment Workers.

Bakers Assist Swedish Strikers.

Up to November 3 the Bakers and Confectioners' International Union of this country contributed \$1,372 to the Swedish general strike fund.

Typographical Union No. 8 Makes New Gain.

The Granite City Daily Record, formerly a non-union plant in St. Louis, which was moved over the river, has installed a Mergenthaler and unionized the place, employing four members of Typographical Union No. 8.

St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union

Will hold its regular meeting tomorrow, Sunday, at 3535 Pine street. In the absence of President Miller and Secretary Kreyling (who are at the A. F. of L. convention in Toronto) Vice-President Bro. Philippi and Shanessy will act in their places at tomorrow's meeting.

Anniversary of Carpenters' Union.

Carpenters' Union No. 646 celebrated its first anniversary by a banquet at their hall, 3001 Olive street, last Monday evening. Addresses were made by Bros. Michaels, E. E. Stansbury, J. Miller, H. Sanders, W. Lightholder, James Conroy and others. A good musical program was ably carried out and it was midnight when the gathering adjourned.

Australian Miners on Big Strike.

Sydney, New South Wales, Nov. 10.—Twelve thousand miners have gone on strike, laying all the Newcastle and Maitland collieries idle. It is expected that the southern and western coal miners will also go on strike. Coal stocks generally are low, and it is feared the struggle will be prolonged. The causes resolve themselves into a question of supremacy as between the miners and owners.

Bakers Organize Women's Auxiliary.

St. Louis Bakers' Union gave a successful entertainment at New Club Hall last Saturday evening. Quite a number of bakers' local unions from the neighboring towns were represented at the affair, which was well attended. A nice program had been arranged and everybody seemed to enjoy the evening. The propaganda and organization work was not overlooked. Wm. M. Brandt, Chris. Rocker, Mrs. Knefler and Peter Beisel delivered addresses, and the result was the formation of a Bakers' Union Women's Auxiliary.

New England Typographical Union.

On September 26 representatives of sixteen typographical unions met in Boston and organized the New England Typographical Union. The new body, as a draft of the constitution sets forth, is "to promote all movements that tend to advance the conditions of the members of the International Typographical Union; to strengthen all subordinate unions of the international; to extend the use of all labels of the printing trades; to secure and promote publicity of all union endeavors, and to co-operate with the International Typographical Union in executing its policies."

British Miners and the Independent Labor Party.

The Northumberland Miners' Association Council met at Newcastle to consider the position caused by the refusal of Messrs. Burt and Fenwick to sign the constitution of the Independent Labor Party. Messrs. Burt and Fenwick were present, and declined to leave the Liberal Party. The Miners' Election Committee reported, advising adherence to the Labor Party, and the report was unanimously adopted. It was agreed by sixty-two votes to six that the association should nominate two candidates for the divisions mentioned.

Miners Will Demand Better Wages.

Pittsburg, Nov. 10.—Thomas L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, indicated in an interview here that the miners will make a stand for higher wages in the spring. Mr. Lewis declared the work at the mines is improving and bound to continue so. Discussing the prospects for making new wage contracts next year, Mr. Lewis said: "I see no reason why there should be any trouble in obtaining wage contracts with improved conditions. Of course, I can not say what will take place, but you may be assured that the international convention in January will lay down a policy that will protect the interests of our men and their families at home."

Small Mine Operator Doomed.

In the state of Illinois the small mine operator is doomed. At the present time there are about fifty coal mines closed down which formerly employed about 15,000 men. The railroads are now monopolizing the coal mines, and the mine operator who is outside the transportation industry will be forced to either abandon his property or accept the terms dictated by the railroads. The railroad companies operating in the state of Illinois no longer buy coal from the mine operator, as the railroads own their own mines and not only produce the necessary coal to operate the industry of transportation, but are placing coal upon the market, which seals the doom of the man who is endeavoring to operate a coal mine without a railroad.—Miners' Magazine.

St. Louis Printers Organize Club.

Members of the Allied Printing Trades have organized a "St. Louis Printing Trades Club." The officers elected were: Charles Hertenstein, president; L. J. Quinn, vice-president; R. D. Geary, secretary; Walter Schneider, treasurer; these officers to nominate fourteen for board of control, to be composed of seven members. A committee of three—Springmeyer, Costello and Alvis—were appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws. There have been several unsuccessful attempts to start a printers' club in St. Louis, but this time the boys seem to have the right dope, and success seems to be in sight. Headquarters will be established at some convenient point downtown, so both night and day workers can enjoy the comforts of the club. Charter members pay \$10—\$5 down and \$5 in thirty days.

Journeyman Tailors' General Officers' Election.

The Journeyman Tailors' Union of America will hold their election on Monday, December 13, to elect a general secretary and a general treasurer. The official ballot has been issued and sent out to the various local unions, together with instructions of the constitution governing the same, which provides that the election of a general secretary and a general treasurer shall be held by every local on the second Monday in December of the year 1909, and for every four years thereafter. There are three candidates for general secretary. They are E. J. Brais, John B. Lennon and Harry Lironi. For general treasurer there are two candidates, O. W. Peterson and G. C. Wilkner. That the journeymen tailors will have a full vote of their membership is evidenced by section 129 of their constitution, which provides that any member who fails to vote at the national election will be fined 50 cents.

KING GUSTAF WORKS FOR PEACE.**Swedish Ruler Appeals to Labor and Employers to Heal Wounds.**

Stockholm, Sweden, Nov. 6.—Through Count Hamilton, Minister of the Interior, King Gustaf lately requested Hjalmar von Sydow, a representative of the employers, and Herman Lindquist, a representative of the unions, to meet him at the royal castle. The king greeted the men cordially and appealed to the patriotism of both sides to heal the wounds caused by the strike and which by various influences are prevented from healing. King Gustaf is determined to restore peace so that Sweden may take part again in the commerce and industry of the world.

Arrested for Free Speech.

Spokane, Wash., Nov. 6.—More than 150 industrial workers were arrested here Tuesday in the free speech fight, charged with disturbing the peace by speaking in the streets without police permission. Incidentally the horrors and outrages of the Spanish inquisition, which the workers faced in Missoula, were repeated by the police of this city. Twenty-eight men were thrown into a diminutive cell six feet wide by eight feet long. Men and women alike were clubbed and beaten by the police. So far as could be learned the total arrests number 164. The hall of the Industrial Workers was raided without a warrant, and James Wilson, editor of the Industrial Worker; James P. Thompson, national organizer, and J. T. Filigno, secretary of the I. W. W., were all thrown into jail on trumped-up charges of criminal conspiracy and other ridiculous complaints.

Anti-Labor Injunctions at a Lively Rate.

Glendale, W. Va., Nov. 6.—Judge Alston D. Dayton has reaffirmed the injunction against the United Mine Workers at Glendale. This news, however, will not be received with any great surprise by any of the union men of the valley, for the decision of the judge was most assuredly anticipated. The most important cases to come up at the Wheeling term of the Federal Court, of which Judge Dayton is presiding, are injunction cases, through which Judge Dayton has gained a world-wide reputation. Two injunction cases are set for next Saturday. They are the ones of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Co. against Frank Bowman et al. and the one of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. against C. D. Summers et al. A temporary injunction was issued by Judge Dalton against the mine officials, namely, John Mitchell, T. E. Lewis, Andrew Watkins and other officials of the United Mine Workers' organization, several months ago.

A Victory for the Sheet and Tin Plate Workers.

Niles, O., Nov. 11.—The De Forrest Sheet and Tin Plate Co. of Niles, O., signed the "A. A." scale last Friday, which will be welcome news to the sheet and tin workers of the country. The De Forrest Sheet and Tin Plate Co. is the new plant that has just been completed and about to be put in commission. The De Forrest management had determined to operate their plant under the open shop (non-union) policy. This did not meet with the approval of the union men of Niles, which, by the way, includes the general public as well as the men who are employed in the mills, with the result that when Robert Williams Lodge and Pioneer Lodge of the A. A. entered protest against the non-union policy of the new company the entire public of the community joined with them in the protest. It must be said to the credit of the De Forrest management that when it saw the sentiment in the community against the non-union open shop policy it had mapped out, it gracefully abandoned the un-American position it had taken and sent for the A. A. officials and signed the scale.

Printing Pressmen More Subject to Tuberculosis Than Others.

The Pueblo Industrial Review reports this item, which is of vital interest to the printing pressmen: The announcement that the Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of this country is the most vitally affected craft from consumption may prove surprising to many. More especially is this true in the lower climates, where the atmosphere is not so bracing and healthful as in the arid west. In the largest cities most of the pressrooms are illy ventilated, damp and dark. The cheapest corners of the stairway, the basement adjoining the sewers, smelling like the steerage of an immigrant steamer, are not infrequently the places for the presses. In the eastern states it has been proven upon government inspection that hundreds of pressmen are passing to the beyond between the ages of 20 and 34, showing that 75 per cent of our members die in the prime of life, in a time when they should be most useful to their home and to society in general. The International Union's Commission on Tuberculosis and the Board of Directors of the International Pressmen are doing their utmost to reach an end that will bring the greatest benefit to our unfortunate brothers. The plans being followed are not altogether approved by the western pressmen, who are by nature positive in opinion, though having good hearts in the work of the afflicted. The commission has determined upon the establishment of a sanitarium, to which those now afflicted with the white plague, or may hereafter be afflicted, can go and be cured, or at least have their lives prolonged, without cost to the afflicted member.

DUST-EXPOSED WORKERS' TUBERCULOSIS TOLL HEAVY.**One-Fourth of Deaths Are Due to White Plague, Statistics Show.**

Washington, Nov. 10.—That approximately 25 per cent of the deaths of persons whose occupations expose them to dust and to general organic dust are due to tuberculosis is the startling fact disclosed in a bulletin prepared at the Bureau of Labor by Frederick L. Hoffman. Though the statistics studied by Mr. Hoffman indicate that municipal and general organic dusts are less serious in their effect than metallic or mineral dust, the consequences to health and life, he says, are sufficiently serious to demand careful attention to the problem of dust prevention.

According to insurance mortality experiences, 25.5 per cent of deaths in occupations with exposure to municipal dust were due to consumption, and in occupations exposed to general organic dust the proportion was 23 per cent. As compared with these proportions, 14.8 per cent of deaths of males 15 years of age and over in the registration area of the United States were from consumption. Among occupations exposed to municipal dust, those showing the highest mortality were drivers and teamsters, among whom 25.9 per cent of deaths were from tuberculosis. Among occupations exposed to general organic dust, button makers showed the highest mortality, 37.8 per cent of deaths in this occupation being from consumption.

In each of the two groups the highest consumption mortality was among persons from 25 to 34 years of age, the proportion among persons of these ages being 39.6 per cent in occupations exposed to municipal dust, and 49 per cent in those exposed to general organic dust, as compared with 31.3 per cent for males of the same ages in the registration area.

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

Electrical Workers' Trouble in Alabama.

The charter of the Birmingham (Ala.) Central Trades Council has been revoked by the A. F. of L. Executive Council. We quote from the Birmingham Labor Advocate: "The members of the Birmingham Trades Council contended that dual organizations meant that a local union of each body being organized in the same vicinity and on this decision invited the local electrical workers who belonged to the Reed faction to again send delegates to the Trades Council, as there were no locals belonging to the McNulty faction in the Birmingham district. The electrical workers being good union men accepted the Trades Council's invitation and sent their delegates to the council to represent them. The officials of the American Federation of Labor, learning this, issued an ultimatum that if the Birmingham Trades Council failed to expel the delegates from the Electrical Workers' Union that the council's charter would be revoked. The last two meetings of the council has seen this question discussed pro and con, everyone knowing that there were no better union men in the district than the electrical workers, the Trades Council decided that it would not comply with the mandates of the American Federation of Labor, but would stand by the local electricians and not expel their delegates.

Great Combination of Miners May Come Soon.

Peter Power, a labor writer of considerable repute, has the following comment in last week's syndicate letter on the proposed formation of a Miners' Department of the American Federation of Labor:

It is practically assured that a great labor combination will be perfected in the mining industry in the near future. The United Mine Workers and the Western Federation of Miners will form an alliance that will include upward of 400,000 men, and eventually over half a million. The two bodies are desirous of organizing all workers in and about the mines. It has long been the dream of President T. L. Lewis and Frank Hayes of the U. M. W. and such men as Moyer and Mills and John O'Neil of the western miners, to secure an organization that will completely control the mining industry. Last summer Frank Hayes visited the western men and invited them to join hands with the eastern coal miners. Next January the westerners will come to Indianapolis to meet the U. M. W. representatives in convention and agree upon the details of the combination. John O'Neil, who came east from Denver and traversed the mining districts of the middle west, told me a few days ago that there is no longer any doubt that the alliance will be consummated.

THE SWEDISH GENERAL STRIKE

By J. Malon Barnes, National Secretary Socialist Party.

Ernest Soderberg, Treasurer of the Strike Committee at Stockholm, Sweden, in acknowledging the receipt of a remittance, extends the thanks of the recipients to the American Trade Unionists and Socialists for their splendid support and says the fight goes on as bitter as ever and that the prospects of a settlement are far away.

The latest overtures made by the bosses, through a government agent, have been repudiated by the strikers. However, this action was not taken until a conference was called of representatives of all national and international unions of Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland. The representatives from the other countries unanimously endorsed the stand taken by the Strike Committee of Sweden and approved of the lines on which the strike is being conducted.

The regular congress of the Socialist Party of Sweden was to be held in August, but on account of the strike was postponed until October and again postponed until November. It will be held on the 20th of the present month. At this congress little else will be considered but the real class struggle which is now occupying the attention of that nation and the workers' part of which is challenging the admiration of the world.

The American Federation of Labor has recognized the importance of this contest and its Executive Council has issued a ringing call for aid in behalf of the Swedish strikers. To date \$1,942.13 has been remitted to Sweden from the National Office of the Socialist Party. Contributions should be sent to Landssekretariatet, Stockholm, Sweden, or to J. Malon Barnes, National Secretary of the Socialist Party, 180 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

FOR THE SWEDISH STRIKE FUND.

The following contributions have been received:			
Adam Bauer	\$ 50	M. Poenack	25
Hy. Schwarz	25	C. L. Fehl	25
A. F. Germer, Ill.	50	B. Brockmeier	50
Jos Glader list	50	J. H. Morlaud	25
Jos. Glader	50	Sam Bernstein	50
Louis Walter	50	G. F. Eckhoff	25
G. Borjesson list	50	Jos Salat	25
G. Borjesson	50	F. Sledhoff	50
J. Limmer	10	Chas. Jublin, list	25
M. Ludwig	50	A. Eckstran	100
A. Velepec	50	Nels Bruce	100
R. Baer	50	G. Dahlberg list	100
P. H. Mueller	25	C. J. Larson	100
A. Meyerhofer	25	C. J. Anderson	500
X. Y. Z.	25	J. Polson	100
Mm. F.	25	C. J. Swanson	50
G. Richard	100	Frank Moberg	100
Chas. Hahn	25	R. Gustafson	100
F. Messmer	10	J. Larson	100
J. C. Stifter	50	S. Hanson	100
A. Meyerhofer, Jr.	25	F. Thurin	50
J. Bernhaupt	25	A. Friend	100
B. Meyerhofer	25	K. J. Janson	100
W. M. Brandt	50	G. A. Quist	100
G. Meitz	25	Ernest Thomsson	200
J. R. Miller	25	Phillip Hall	100

St. Louis Polish Social Branch Protests.

The Polish Branch of Local St. Louis held a mass meeting last Sunday afternoon to protest against the murder of Dr. Francisco Ferrer by the clerical government of Spain. The resolutions adopted also condemned the Mexican government for its persecution of those who stand for liberty and enlightenment in that country. Comrade Pope addressed the meeting and found it a very enthusiastic one.

Next Sunday afternoon, Nov. 14, another meeting will be held in Harugari Hall, Tenth and Carr streets. W. M. Brandt will be the English speaker, in addition to the addresses in Polish. Everybody is invited to attend.

For Sale.

New brick flat, 4 rooms and bath, hot and cold water, gas, cabinet mantels, granitoid floors in laundry and coal cellar, granitoid walks in yard. Lot 50x138, 25 feet at side of building. At rear of brick flat is a 2-room frame cottage with stone cellar and water, also shed and closet. Fences all newly built. Call on or address the owner, who resides on the premises. Louis Wissmann, 3809 North Twenty-second street.

HOW FERRER DIED

(Special Correspondence.)

(On the Train from San Sebastian to the Frontier, Oct. 13, 1909.)

Spain is sad and gloomy today, for one of her bravest and noblest sons has been officially murdered. Ferrer is dead, long live Ferrer!

The Jesuits rule Spain, and for having opposed their autocracy, Ferrer, like Rizal, Ripoll and many others, has paid dearly the price of progress.

Everywhere in this noble and great country reigns the Church. Priests and monks are here the real kings. The former master was the inquisitor with the black and white robe, the dominican violent and brutal, having the conviction of his ferocious cruelties, giving his autodate's publicly. For many centuries he was above kings and the absolute master of all Spain. Today the dominican has lost his ground; his rival, the traditional enemy, the Jesuit, has taken his place. His manners are sweet, he is more secretive, more subtle, and at the same time more practical. It is the Jesuit that reigns in this twentieth century at Madrid as well as at Rome. It is he that has prevented King Alfonso from signing the pardon of Ferrer, and it is by his orders that the noblest son of Spain is dead. History does not record a braver and more serene death.

At 9 o'clock last night Ferrer was informed of his being sentenced to death, and he received the news with calm. To add to the barbarism of the proceedings he was compelled to enter the chapel and spend his last night among the things and the men he had fought all his life.

Soon after he had learned of his sentence, he sent for Captain Garceran, his defender, and asked for ink and paper to write. He then asked that he should be let alone. He sat at the table, turning his back to the Virgin and the candles burning before her, and began to write. For six hours he wrote, resting at times to meditate. Several times the monks asked him if he wanted to eat, or wanted some spiritual "help," and every time he refused firmly.

Two monks watched him during the six hours he wrote. When he had completed his testament he remitted it to the dean of the notaries.

Meanwhile, his defender had arrived, and again the priests asked him if he needed any spiritual help. This time he answered with some impatience: "Leave me alone!" The farewell between Ferrer and his defender was very emotional. In saying goodby Captain Garceran said to Ferrer: "I have done all in my power to save you. I have been guided by my conscience only, and I have done my duty." Ferrer murmured with emotion: "I know it. What can we do?"

An officer with the soldiers ordered to execute Ferrer cut this interview short and, escorted by his murderers, Ferrer went to the place of execution.

The public surrounding the fortress of Montjuich was very numerous, and it took two squadrons of cavalry to "keep order." The governor descended then to the spot where the square was to be formed. Soon after Ferrer appeared escorted by two monks. It seemed as though they would bother him to the end. Ferrer was dressed simply, he advanced slowly but serenely, looking at the people who were to kill him. The morning was beautiful. Ferrer seemed to be fascinated. He looked at the horizon, again at General Escrin, who had charge of the execution. A priest tried for the last time to have Ferrer take the last rites, but again and more firmly he refused and chased the priest away.

He asked then that he be shot without being blindfolded, but the officer told him he could not, as it was against the rules. He then asked that he be shot facing the murderers, which was acceded. A few seconds after the order to shoot was given and Ferrer fell.

The emotion that this execution created throughout Spain is intense. On the faces of all Spaniards it seems as though a great calamity had fallen to Spain. They can not believe even now that they have shot a man against whom there were no charges. There is a feeling of expectancy that forecasts evil days. I am writing this on the train and will mail you this letter at Hendaye, the first French station after crossing the frontier.

Never in the history of the world has there been a more unjust sentence, and while it was a good opportunity for King Alfonso to regain among his people a little of that confidence which they still had in him, his refusal to grant the pardon of Ferrer has enlarged the chasm that now exists between the monarchy and the Spanish people.

NEW BOOKS.

Industrial Problem. By N. A. Richardson. Chas. H. Kerr & Co., 118 Kinzie street, Chicago. Cloth, \$1.00.

Our modern civilization is based on a tremendous production of wealth, the distribution of which gives rise to what we call "industrial problems." The disproportionate shares flowing to the workers on the one hand, and to millionaires on the other, form the basis for an exploitation of the slums and the boulevard, want and plenty, undeserved poverty and unmerited riches, and the train of evils that accompany them. These conditions become more glaring each day, and economic discussions tend ever more and more to cluster around one vital question: is the civilization or social order that produces these contrasts worthy of saving, or must it give way to another more in accord with the welfare of the producers of wealth?

To our mind, Mr. Richardson in the present volume has presented one of the best and most popular analysis of these industrial problems that we have had the pleasure of reading. This is not due to any new point of view or to a presentation of new facts. On the contrary most of the material used may be found in other volumes. Its interest lies in the statement of a fact at the very beginning of the work and tracing it in simple language through all the problems and showing its influence on the concentration of wealth, corruption, the unemployed, woman and child labor, degeneracy, industrial wars, international wars, the liquor traffic, and other related questions.

The fact that the author starts with is that the average wealth produced by the average workman consists of a value equal to \$10. The average share of the workman is, for the purpose of the argument, assumed to be \$2, though as a matter of fact it is less. The remaining \$8 constitutes a surplus that goes into the hands of the owners of industry. The \$2, of course, represents the sum at the disposal of the workman to feed and clothe himself, rear a family, and to constantly reproduce the supply of labor power which he sells for the \$2. His life is a continual grind devoted to the production of the \$10 and solving the problem of how to maintain an existence on the \$2. The \$8 disappear in dividends, interest, profit and rent. "It sustains every wealthy idler in luxury and pays the princely salary of many a useless functionary. It builds every pleasure yacht and pays the price of every purchased prince. It is the source of all the millions squandered in the degrading practices of Mammon's aristocracy. It builds every battleship, equips every battalion and speeds them to their work of destruction. * * * It buys legislatures, congresses and councils. It crowns the political boss and baffles every effort to establish a rule of righteousness."

The author considers what the result would be if instead of the indirect method of exploitation were maintained. In this case the workman would be paid the entire \$10 and the industrial rulers would then proceed to assess him direct for the maintenance of their class privileges. Out of the \$10 they would levy an assessment for their princely salaries and luxuries, for their purchased princes and degrading practices, for battleships and cannon, to buy legislatures and conduct campaigns, to pay the cost of government and bear the burdens of a wasteful industrial system, and so continue the assessments until but \$2 of the ten received would remain in the hands of the workman. "Such a system," says the author, would not cost him one cent more than does the present system that he thinks is good enough for him; for, as is self-evident, he would, in

that system, pay the identical bills that his labor now pays." This is the general survey of the industrial system as Richardson sees it and the simplicity of the analysis must appeal to all those sincerely seeking light on these questions.

From the general he proceeds to the particular questions already mentioned and shows the bearing this division of wealth into earned and unearned incomes has on them. We have room to mention his discussion of but one. In political struggles the workman generally works himself into a frenzy when the division of the \$8 among different groups of the wasters is the issue. This \$8 has been fleeced from him in the first place and he has no interest in the quarrels of his masters. The trust issue, for example, is a quarrel between large and small capitalists to see which shall control industry and secure the larger part of the \$8. The workers "quarrel over the manner of its distributing, and immediately * * * form into two or more lines, swing into columns, march like veterans, shout like charging heroes and vote like patriots in effort to aid exploiters in their distribution of what has been systematically filched from these same laborers." This spectacle is humorous in spite of the great human tragedy it unfolds.

The author sees no hope of the workers obtaining the additional \$8 they produce and the additional increase above this sum which a sensible industrial order will make possible, until industry ceases to be the property of a few millionaires. Common possession and ownership of industry for the good of all—the Socialist goal—is his ideal. No more popular discussion of industrial problems has come from the press in years and it should have a wide sale. A popular edition is also issued. Price 25c.

The Marx He Knew. By John Spargo. Chicago, Charles Kerr & Co. Bound, 50 cents. This little volume contains information about the life and work of Karl Marx, which will interest every Socialist. Printed in good clear type on good paper, the booklet contains the following illustrations: Karl Marx (from photograph); Marx's birthplace at Trier, Mrs. Marx, Frederick Engels, Ferdinand Lassalle and the Marx family grave.

Missouri Socialist Party

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

Local Longwood in St. Louis County has suffered a loss of about \$8 through the defalcation of a newly elected financial secretary, one Fred Fexer. This is a case of a man who had just joined the party being thrust into a responsible office; a "smooth talker" and a "good fellow."

Nowhere is sober judgment more necessary than in selecting officials for the various branches of the Socialist organization. Too often we are led to select the glib talker in preference to a comrade with proven reliability. Sometimes the old officials, desiring to be relieved, push forward a raw recruit about whom nothing is known, taking large chances on the outcome. Experience proves that quite often the glib talker is merely a "talker," while the party needs consistent, persistent and proven workers, who keep everlastingly at it. The place seeker and straw-fire individuals are not the best material out of which to build a militant, fighting organization of Labor.

Charges Dismissed.

Charges had been made against Local St. Louis for an alleged violation of the constitution in conducting the last municipal campaign in that city. The Quorum submitted the matter to the State Committee, which has voted to dismiss the charges by a vote of seven to none, three not voting, the dissenting reply of Lipscomb being received after the vote had closed.

To Ascertain the Merits of Candidates.

Each candidate for the office of State Secretary is asked for a statement of not more than 300 words, giving his merits and qualifications for the office. The statements of all the candidates will be published in this column, in order that the membership may have some way of judging as to the fitness of the various candidates.

In previous elections the membership had no way of comparing the various candidates and determining their respective qualifications. Some candidates resorted to an indiscriminate and irresponsible circularizing of the locals, which, inevitably, had its evil features. A 300-word statement from each candidate, published for the information of the membership, will put all on an equal basis and permit of a calm, judicious selection.

The statement of all candidates for the office of State Secretary should reach the State Office not later than November 29. Write plainly and only on one side of the paper.

Debs at St. Joseph.

The local at St. Joseph is arranging a Debs meeting for Nov. 15. This is on the plan outlined last week. Sell 600 tickets at 35c each, each ticket admitting to the lecture and bringing the Appeal for 40 weeks, and Comrade Debs will speak for you. No other expense. Every local of considerable size should consider this plan.

Scott County.

We had a bouncer meeting here last Wednesday night after McAllister left and took in 16 new members. We will pay three months in advance and some six months and a year. Hurry the stamps and keep your eye on Edna and the whole county. We are after organization and nothing short of that will satisfy your humble servant.—J. W. Jacobs.

The final rally at Morley was a splendid success. The meeting was adjourned to the street and McAllister wound up his work in Scott County with a red-hot address to an audience of 400 to 500. Plans have been made to send Comrade J. H. Branam over the county and clinch the good work that has been begun. The meeting at Morley raised \$60 for this purpose and the goal set is to carry the county in 1910. Bourbon Democracy is due for some hard jars in Scott County.

The local at Oak Grove School, near Blodgett, has been re-organized by J. W. Adams. They have lots of material to work upon and expect numerous additions to the ten members they start with. At the next meeting of the local a debate will be had on the subject, "Is Woman Suffrage Right?" N. G. Hopper has the affirmative and J. M. Tronsdale the negative.

With the Agitators.

Lena Morrow Lewis: Nov. 12-13, Aurora: 14, Monett: 15-16, Greenfield: 17-18, Springfield: 19, Luebbering: 20-21, Richwoods.

The two dates at Halltown, Nov. 17-18, have been changed to Springfield. Comrade Lewis will have a few days' lay-off in St. Louis after the 21st will then fill a long, hard string of dates in the southeastern part of the state.

W. W. McAllister: Nov. 10, Labadie: 11, Villa Ridge: 12, Beaufort: 13, Gerald: 14, Owensville: 15, Freeburg: 16, Argyle: 17, Meta: 18, Henley: 19, Eugene: 20, Olean.

Field Notes.

Local Sedalia has changed time of meeting and now meets on the first and third Monday nights of each month at 8 p. m., and every second and fourth Sunday afternoon at 3 p. m. All Socialists and sympathizers are cordially invited to attend.

W. M. Tucker tallies one for Pemiscot by forming a local at Micola. W. G. Landis gets a new one in Newton at Gordon, while J. F. Williams locates five charter members at Oak Grove School, near West Plains.

What difficulties there are to be encountered in Socialist propaganda can be seen in a city like St. Louis. The local there has Jewish, Hungarian, Lettish and Polish branches in addition to 20 or more ward branches and a woman's branch. The foreign-speaking immigrant can only be reached through their own tongue. The great numbers that come in every year make it imperative that they be brought within the fold.

National Referendum "C."

Local.	First Amendment.		Second Amendment.	
	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
Aurora	3	1	4	..
Cedar Creek	5	..	5	..
Fly Creek	5	..	5	..
Greenfield	8	..	8	..
Jennings	4	..	4	..
Job	7	..	7	..
Joplin	15	2	..	17
Kansas City	16	5	13	8
Licking	6	..	6	..
Liberal	3	6	3	6
Mountaingrove	8	..	8	..
Nelson	6	..	6	..
Sedalia	11	8	11	8
St. Louis	79	12	58	33
St. Joseph	8	..	7	1
Totals	184	34	145	73

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

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

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

Quality Tailoring by
and Character Union Tailors

BERGER & CASEY
Tailoring Co.

NO. 705 PINE STREET

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

Cigars { PEN-MAR - 10c
SUNRISE - 5c

Brandt & Stahl 319
Walnut Street

Bartenders' Union Local 51

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

OFFICE: 918 PINE STREET : BOTH PHONES

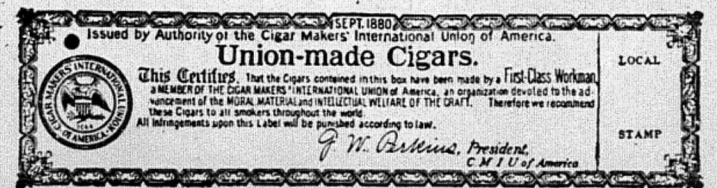
Drink Only UNION BEER

(Fac-Simile of Our Label)



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

Remember, no CIGARS are Genuine Union-Made



UNLESS THE BOX BEARS THE Blue Union Label

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

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE DEPARTMENT

Obstructions in the Way to Justice

By Charles Edward Russell.

III.

Many tribes of these black men are still nomadic in Queensland, and if you were to come upon one of their camps at night you would see a sight like this. A hole has been dug in the earth and filled with fire. On the fire are placed joints of meat. Then the fire and the meat are covered with earth. When the meat is sufficiently baked—or burned, as you prefer—the men take it from the fire, and, seated in a circle, proceed to gorge themselves. The women meanwhile, crouch patiently behind and wait. When a man has eaten all he can, he throws a bone over his shoulder and then a woman is happily privileged to get it and to gnaw what she can from the fragments.

And when I saw that spectacle, I said to myself, "Well, there you are. That is where that came from. That is where the idea of the inferiority of woman came from. It was born in the jungle. It sprang up in the brains of naked savages whose weapons were clubs, and whose breakfasts were snakes. It is of kin with the tomahawk and the scalping knife. It belongs to the days of stone hatchets and skin clothes. Among any people with a vestige of civilization, it has no more place than the diet of the digger Indians. It never ought to be uttered again outside of Terra Del Fuego. And I give thanks that I have lived to see one political movement in this country that has trampled upon that pernicious doctrine, one political movement in which men and women sit side by side with absolute equal rights, equal privileges and equal voice in the management of affairs.

And whether we like it or not, that is exactly the condition towards which the world is being driven. It is all very well to talk this antique rubbish about woman's sphere, the soup kettle and tating. Every day we are confronted with new evidences that woman has passed out of the tating class. With five million women in the United States engaged in gainful pursuits, and the number steadily increasing, with woman employed in hundreds of industries once occupied solely by man, the time has gone by to talk very much to her about home and mother. The industrial woman is here. What are you going to do with her? Tell me that, some of you wise politicians that turn your backs and sneer when women ask you to put woman suffrage into your platforms. What are you going to do with her? Here she is, working too long hours for too little pay, the economic victim of our industrial system, with a long and growing account of wrongs and injustice, that, believe me, the race will have to settle, and will you tell me how she is to get economic justice until she gets political justice? And will you tell me by what possible right society takes of her toil and arranges for her governing, and then refuses her any voice in that government that she labors to support?

I have asked that question many times and once I found an answer to it. Once there came from one of the trained parrots of debate that sit upon the old perches of Custom, and eat from the hand of Conservatism, once in my experience such a parrot made a noise like an answer. And do you know what it was? I had asked, "What are you going to do about the industrial woman?" And he said, if you will believe me, that in government the unit is the family. Why is the unit the family? I don't know, you don't know, nobody knows. You might just as well say that the unit in government is the cooking range, or the chimney pot. If ever in this world there was a tiresome empty phrase-making, it is that. The unit is the family, and the husband represents the family, and when he votes for the family, and in the face of this irresistible logic all reformers and all persons dissatisfied with the present unjust conditions are expected to be crushed into silence. The unit is the family, is it? Well, I can propose a better scheme than that. Instead of having the family for the unit, let us have a million people for the unit, and one man in each million to represent and vote for the rest. Then about ninety men can elect the President of the United States and save us all of this bother and letter reading, and painful revelations that jolt the theory of immaculate statesmanship. Think what an advantage that would be? Every senator in the United States could go to bed at night reasonably assured that his record would not be exposed before morning, and the shadow of the oil can would hardly be perceptible in our political affairs. Why not? There would be exactly as much sense in that as there is in the idea that the family is the unit. If, in a democracy, one person can properly vote for one other person, he can just as properly vote for one million other persons. How preposterous, how illogical, how perfectly absurd it all seems, when you come to think of it!

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION, NEW YORK CITY.

At the annual convention of the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U. a resolution indorsing Woman Suffrage was unanimously passed.

The Black Hills (S. D.) Federation of Women's Clubs has just closed a most successful convention, and declared in favor of Woman Suffrage.

The Ohio Federation of Labor met in convention at Toledo, and passed a resolution for Equal Suffrage.

There is an unprecedented demand from magazines all over the United States for articles on the subject of Votes for Women.

A mass meeting will be held in Carnegie Hall, New York City, Nov. 17, under the auspices of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and even before the list of speakers was announced many boxes at \$15 each were taken.

C. S. Thomas, ex-Governor of Colorado, says: "To the bread-winning portion of the female sex the ballot is a boon. She is a factor whose power must be respected. Like her brother, she must be reckoned with at the polls. Hence, it is her buckler against industrial wrong, her protection against the constant tendency to reduce her wages because of helplessness. If no other reason existed for conferring this right upon womankind, this, to the man of justice, should be all-sufficient."

Prof. Charles A. Beard of Columbia University, when asked for his opinion on Woman Suffrage, replied: "I think that woman suffrage will come as a result of the increasing economic independence of woman, which will in turn sharpen her intellect, force upon her an interest in the social and economic conditions which are determining her own destiny in so great a measure, and, finally, give her that self-respect and self-sufficiency which prevent her from being content with the alternate adoration and contempt of the opposite sex."

Great Britain has three papers and two first-class magazines devoted to Woman Suffrage. Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Germany, Austria, Russia, Finland, Iceland, France, Switzerland, Bulgaria, Hungary and Poland each have a woman suffrage paper, and a few of them more than one. Belgium has a woman's paper, which advocates the enfranchisement of women, though this is not its chief object. In these publications twelve languages are represented, and in each case the paper is edited and managed by women. In the United States there are seven woman suffrage papers, and the International Woman Suffrage Alliance has a monthly paper published at Rotterdam.

The latest woman of national prominence to join the suffrage movement is Mrs. Russell Sage, and its leaders are rejoicing over the aid her unlimited means will lend. The news was proclaimed at the convention of the New York State Woman's Suffrage Association

at Troy, when the president, Mrs. Ella Hawley Crosset, in delivering a eulogy on Emma Willard, said: "We rejoice that one of her first scholars, Mrs. Russell Sage, has joined the suffrage association and will be a factor in our forward movement."

Cook and Peary.

If the present controversy in regard to the north pole was going on between Mrs. Cook and Mrs. Peary the whole world would say, "Women are so jealous." The world would utter the truth, for women are jealous, but the inference that women alone are and men are not is wholly wrong. Jealousy seems to be characteristic of animals. It no more belongs to women than to men. With women it shows itself in the little things because as society is now constituted women's lives are made up of little things. Whatever adds to the glory of one's adversary makes one more or less unhappy as his soul is small or great.

We will keep Cook and Peary, Sampson and Schley, and the like in our minds and when women are dubbed the jealous sex will bring them out. There is nothing like having ammunition on hand and it has to be used over and over again to be really effective.

Get a Good Sewing Machine

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

Get Naturalized!

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

BREWERY WORKERS GAIN IN MEMBERSHIP.

The recent meeting at Cincinnati of the General Executive Board of the United Brewery Workers' Union developed the fact that the total membership of the union at the present time is 45,233, composed of 366 local unions and 187 branches. During the last year nine local union charters and twelve branch charters were granted. During the same time 4,954 new members were taken into the organization and paid their initiation fee. The membership of the organization is divided as follows: Brewers, 14,160; apprentices, 478; maltsters, 2,070; coopers, 266; beer drivers and stablemen, 14,126; bottlers, 9,759; engineers, 1,573; firemen, 1,512; laborers, 1,087; distillery workers, 202; making a total of 45,233.

14,000 MEMBERS GAINED IN A YEAR.

The annual convention of the New York State branch, Amalgamated Association of Meat Cutters and Butchers, opened last week at Troy. Officers' reports show that the membership of the union in the state has reached 17,000, against 3,000 last year, a gain of 14,000. In New York City alone the membership of the organization was increased by 11,000. The treasury contains \$28,000.

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 productivity 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 Hostess

Chat on Interesting Topics of Many Kinds, by a Recognized Authority

Afternoon Refreshments.

I read your part of the paper before I read any other, and always find something I have wanted to know. Soon I expect to entertain about eight young ladies in the afternoon. What shall I have for refreshments? We will sit at dining room table. Shall I have the table devoid of eatables when we sit down and have everything passed? MARY.

At this season of the year I would have coffee or chocolate, with whipped cream if the latter, and either individual charlotte russe or a salad, with nut sandwiches. Canteloups filled with vanilla ice cream are delicious. Have a centerpiece of flowers, either with or without candles, according to the day—whether dark and gloomy, or sunny. Have the refreshments at each place. You can pour the beverage or have it served from the kitchen.

Name for a Girls' Club.

I intend to entertain a club of seven girls of about 11 or 12 years of age. I am somewhat at a loss to know what to do to amuse them. Would you kindly suggest some inexpensive way? What should I have for refreshments? Could you suggest some name for this sewing club? A SCHOOLGIRL.

If it is a sewing club, won't the girls bring their work? I have heard the names "Thimble club," "Busy Bee's," "Needle club," or how would "Scissors circle" do? And have little wee scissors made into pins for the club members. You could have nut sandwiches, with hot cocoa, and homemade candy, or if you want something more elaborate perhaps you could have ice cream and cake.

Perfectly Proper.

Is it proper to send announcements in your home town when you have a very quiet wedding? H. R. J.

By all means send announcements to all those calling acquaintance you wish to retain.

Selecting the Engagement Ring.

Would you please inform me if it is proper for a young lady to go with her gentleman friend and select her engagement ring, or should he go unaccompanied and select it? W. H. F.

There is nothing improper in a girl

going with her fiance to select the ring, only if he hasn't an abundance of riches it might be embarrassing to him. He could consult her, then take a selection of three or four rings for her to choose at her own home.

Order of Receiving Party.

What should constitute the receiving line and their order at the reception following a wedding when the bridal party consists of two flower girls, one ring bearer, six ushers, six maids, one matron of honor, bride, father, groom? OLGA.

The flower girls and ring bearer do not appear in the receiving line. Their responsibility ends after the ceremony. The father (and mother if there is one) stand first, then the bride and bridegroom, next the matron, then the six maids. The ushers do not receive, but make themselves generally useful, seeing that all guests are presented. If the bridegroom's father and mother are present, they stand the other side of the "maids." MADAME MERRILL.

FANCIES OF FASHION.

None of the new winter coats shows any flare at the hips.

Colored embroidery enters into much of the new neckwear.

As a rule taffeta will be the petticoat of the new season.

Hips are slightly more emphasized than in the summer styles.

A pearly gray glove is lovely with costumes in the gray shades.

Filmy ties are worn with jacket suits, and jabots of a sheer order are also in vogue.

Oxidized long chains and small purses of the same material are worn with tailored frocks.

Castor shoes of leather and sail cloth are suitable to wear with dresses of the same color.

Roman gold pieces for brooches, hatpins, belt buckles and the like are set with very large stones.

Silk-covered cord is a special trimming that makes a gown look individual, and is thicker than what is known as rat-tail.

Rosettes of all kinds, from the tiny ones for slippers to large fluffy affairs worn as a sash, figure among novel dress accessories.

Girls' Dresses



DRESS FOR GIRL FROM SIX TO EIGHT YEARS.—This is a capital style to select when only a short length of material is available. The long-waisted bodice and skirt of our model are in blue checked fine woolen material, the yoke of piece lace; the trimming that outlines the yoke and forms straps down front is galloon of both the shades in the check. The three-quarter sleeves are in soft washing silk of the lightest shade of the check. Waistband of leather fastened by a steel buckle.

Zephyr or linen with lawn sleeves and embroidery yoke might be used, if liked.

Materials required: Two and one-half yards 44 inches wide, three-eighths yard lace, three-fourths yard washing silk, two yards galloon.

DRESS FOR GIRL OF 14 TO 16 YEARS.—Our model of the dress shown here was in blue case cloth; the skirt that is slightly full at the waist is trimmed at the foot with white muslin embroidery; above are three tucks, then a strip of insertion one and one-half inches wide.

The bodice is made with slightly cross-over fronts, trimmed with embroidery and a vest of piece embroidery. The fronts are ornamented with bows of ribbon, the waist-band being of ribbon of a wider width.

The sleeves are tucked in stripes, insertion being placed between the stripes.

Materials required for the dress: Six yards 42 inches wide, four yards embroidery, five yards insertion, three-eighths yard piece embroidery.

DRESS FOR GIRL OF TEN TO TWELVE YEARS.—Any pretty striped material makes up well in this style; the skirt is set in two flat plaits each side front and back, and is trimmed with a band of some lighter material cut on the cross and stitched at each edge.

The pinafore bodice is set in plaits each side; the shaped top is trimmed with a strap of light material; the sleeves are edged with a similar strap. The little under-slip is of white spotted muslin.

Materials required for the dress: Four yards 40 inches wide, one and one-half yard muslin for underslip, one-half yard 40 inches wide for straps.

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.

GOLDEN RULE, CHURCH MEMBERS AND MINISTERS.

Editor St. Louis Labor: Dear Comrade—As one who would like to see the Golden Rule applied in its fullest meaning, and noticing the failure upon the part of the church members, and even ministers of the gospel, in the use of this good Christian rule even among themselves, I kindly ask you to publish in St. Louis Labor the following, as an earnest effort to prove wherein it is absolutely impossible to put into practice the principles of the Golden Rule under the present competitive system.

Church Members and Ministers.

We notice that one of your papers, the "Christian Endeavor World," is published by the Golden Rule Co., and one of the mottoes of your society is "The Golden Rule." That implies that you believe it is possible, if not easy, under the present social and economic systems, to obey or practice the Golden Rule. It does not seem so to us. Will you kindly tell us how we may be enabled to fully practice this good Christian rule under the present bad systems, or how you manage to practice it yourselves? The fundamental principle of the modern shop and market is not to render unto others whatsoever we would others should render unto us, but to see to it always that we get more than we give. In fact, the whole profit system is based upon doing ourselves the smaller service, while we exact from others the larger service. Without this violation of equity, without this inequality of service, without this compelling from others, not what we give, but more than we give, there would be no capitalism.

The Golden Rule of capitalism is: Do those who are about to do thee! Whatsoever thou doest, do quickly, lest they do thee first!

This is the blasphemous perversion of the Golden Rule, the spirit of those who make a joke of the monstrosity of modern trade. But, seriously and soberly, it is the very heart of capitalistic commercialism. In obedience to the Golden Rule the mastery of no market could survive, no single great commercial institution could exist for a single hour.

The Golden Rule of our day is simply the Rule of Gold. "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you do ye even so to them!" may be a theory in the system of today, but the practice is do others before they do you.

You may do unto others so that they will do better unto you, or do others as they do you, or you may be satisfied to remain a political supporter of this bad system, and let the masters do you, but under capitalism you can never fully live Christian Golden Rule life.

Some time ago an active worker in the church called upon a friend of his, who is editor of the Christian Advocate, and this was his errand: He was employed in a shoe factory, and his particular work was to put pasteboard in the soles of children's shoes; he knew that these shoes would be worn by multitudes of children, with the result that instead of affording the protection which good material would give they would gather and hold the moisture and spread disease and death. On evenings, when his own children gathered for the family play spell, he could not enter heartily into the enjoyment with them, because there was forever before him the picture of the slaughtered babes of others. He had come to this Christian brother for help, for he felt the stain of murder on his garments; and yet, there was no way in which he could provide for his own family and abandon this employment. If he should stop, the same work would go on at the hands of others. What should he do? What would you advise him to do?

Think of asking men and women to live the Golden or Christian rule under the Rule of Gold!

Can you church members and preachers show me how you do it? Or, are you doing it yourselves? Why, therefore, do you continue to imply and teach that the Golden Rule is easy or possible under the present social and economic system which you indorse every time you go to the polls? Do you not see that you are deceived or trying to deceive us? Do you not see that your attitude on this subject under the capitalist system is a standing lie? On the other hand, Socialism means co-operation. The Golden Rule is a good standard to measure Socialism by, and we are ready and waiting and more than willing that you should put it to the test.

Whatsoever I do under Socialism will benefit myself and also my neighbor. I can perform no useful labor without increasing my own and my neighbor's well being. My neighbor can not produce anything useful without benefiting himself and me. But if that be the case, I am already doing what I want my neighbor should do for me, and I do this willingly and gladly; my neighbor also does for me that which he desired that I should do for him, and he does it willingly and gladly. If we go a little further we shall find that under Socialism my neighbor can not prosper at the expense of my well-being, nor can I prosper at the expense of his well-being. I can take no advantage of him and he can take no advantage of me, when he labors he labors for himself and me, and when I labor I labor for myself and him.

Make it possible for men, without committing economic suicide, to live the life that Christ taught, and then they can observe the Christian, or so-called Golden Rule, but not until then. As a good comrade has well said: The organization of society on the principle of unrestricted competition where the motto is: "Everybody for himself, and the devil take the hindmost!" where the success of one means the failure of another, and the wealth of one the poverty of another, denies every fundamental proposition of religion, including the "fatherhood of God, the brotherhood of man, the leadership of Jesus, and the all-sufficiency of love." How can you Christianize such a horrible system? Socialism will give us a just system. Why not support Socialism? You claim to believe in the Golden Rule, while you advocate and vote for the present system of private capitalism, and all the time you are aware that the capitalist believes in letting every man corner all the means of production and distribution he can, and keep all he can. What is capitalism? Have you studied its code of ethics, its principles, its way of getting wealth, and its way of using wealth after it gets it? Ah, we are afraid that you have failed to do your duty along these lines.

But Socialists never fail to turn the searchlight of the Golden Rule into the face of capitalism, nor to sling into its teeth the truth of its merciless, damnable system.

Capitalism is the fruitful mother of exploitation, military oppression, lockouts, injunctions, poverty, child and woman slavery, saloons, murder, suicide, prostitution, insanity and crime, waste, graft, political corruption, insurance frauds and all the long line of horrors that naturally flow from the unjust social and economic systems. And to the system which produces all these things and much more you give your moral sanction and political suffrage, constantly using the name of Jesus Christ in support of the same, thus defending the very sins and crimes that cost Jesus his life to condemn.

We kindly ask you to give reasons for poverty in a world of plenty, and to explain how you practice the Golden Rule under the Rule of Gold, seeing that no one else can, and until you do answer these questions we shall continue to look upon you as inconsistent in the practice of Christianity. If we are false, please expose and denounce us; if we are wrong, kindly show us where. We are patiently and eagerly waiting for the breaking of your silence on this all-important subject.

A. LOWE.

Minden Mines, Mo.

DEFYING THE COURTS.

To the Editor of the St. Louis Republic.

J. W. Van Cleave of the Buck Stove and Range Co., in his jubilation over the conviction of Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, says in an interview in The Republic, touching this case:

"What would the country think if the head of any great industrial, commercial or transportation interest should violate the law, and then, as these men have done, should challenge the courts to carry out the law and enforce their decrees, if the courts dared?"

Mr. Van Cleave puts his foot into it very badly when he asks this question. This is precisely the thing that many of the big corporations of this country have done, and are doing today.

Did not the railroads of the state of Missouri violate the law and challenge the courts to carry out their decrees?

Did not these railroads defy the Supreme Court, Governor Hadley and the legislature of the state of Missouri?

This sort of defiance is the rule among the great corporations of this country. And no one knows it better than Mr. Van Cleave, and no one has yet heard of the head of one of these great corporations being sentenced to prison for disregard of the laws of this country.

When the great industries of this land see proper to obey the laws, Messrs. Gompers and company will be put out of business, and not before.

CITIZEN.

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.

The First Ward Socialist Club

Will give a euchre and dance on Saturday evening, Nov. 20, at Freiheit Hall, 4444 Penrose street. The hall opens at 8 o'clock and admission is 25c.

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!

The Seventh Ward Socialist Club

Is making extensive arrangements for its annual entertainment and dance, which will be given at Neumeier's Hall, Eighth street and Lafayette avenue, Saturday, Dec. 4. Tickets \$1, including refreshments and lunch.

NOTICE, RUSSIAN AND LITHUANIAN COMRADES!

Two thriving branches of the party, composed of persons of the above nationality, have been organized in Cook County, Illinois, and it is the desire of these comrades to get into communication with party locals of the same nationality or radical organizations located throughout the country. Secretaries of such organizations or persons interested should address the National Office of the Socialist Party.

English Lecturer Makes a Hit.

Dr. Stanton Coit, Ethical Society lecturer from England, made a number of addresses during his stay in St. Louis. One of the most interesting was under the auspices of the Women's Trade Union League at Self-Culture Hall. His comparison of the condition of the average workingman's wife to that of the chattel slave took the breath away from some of his auditors. He pointed out the housewife had no regular hours of labor, received no set wage, had no holidays, but worked Sunday and every day, and was at the beck and call of everyone. The chattel slave was better off in some respects than this.

Mr. Coit is a pronounced Socialist and went into measures that are improving the conditions of labor in England. Many questions were put at the close of his address and he answered them with great readiness and spirit. The setting of a specific limit in old-age pensions, he thought, was wrong, as in some cases disability is reached much sooner than in others. He expects the limit of the existing old-age pension law in England to be reduced.

Annual Ball and Entertainment

—OF THE—

SECOND WARD SOCIALIST CLUB

—AT—

REISS' HALL, Blair Ave. and Salisbury St.

Saturday, November 20, 1909

8 O'Clock p. m.—Tickets, 10 Cents.

GRAND BENEFIT RECEPTION AND BALL

—GIVEN BY—

U. G. W. OF A. DIST. COUNCIL NO. 4

—FOR THE—

LOCKED-OUT EMPLOYES OF THE

MARX & HAAS CLOTHING CO.

Northwest Liederkrantz Hall, 3940 Easton, Sat. Eve., Dec. 4, '09

Admission, 25 Cents a Person.

Annual Entertainment and Dance

—GIVEN BY THE—

7th Ward Socialist Club

Saturday, December 4, 1909, at 8 O'Clock p. m.

—AT—

NEUMEYER'S HALL, 8th and Lafayette.

Tickets, \$1.00 (Including Refreshments and Lunch.)

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,

Saturday, Dec. 4, at 7 p. m., at New Club Hall
13th and Chouteau Ave.

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

COAL

Are You Ready to Order Your Coal for Winter?

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

SATISFACTORY SERVICE!

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

ST. LOUIS LABOR

Telephone, Kinloch,
Central 1577.

212 South Fourth St.

FRANK TOMBRIDGE,
President.

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

TOMBRIDGE AGENCY

ESTABLISHED MARCH 13, 1885.

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

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

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

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

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

Office No. 324 CHESTNUT Street. Both phones.

UNION LABEL

CLOTHING COLLARS CUFFS

NECKWEAR HATS NIGHTSHIRTS

SHIRTS SHOES SOX

SUSPENDERS

Largest Stock Lowest Prices

See Schwarz

GLOBE—Seventh and Franklin Avenue.

CHAS. SPECHT

NOONDAY CIGAR CO.

..FINE CIGARS..

Wholesale and Retail
708 CHOUTEAU AVENUE

J. HAHN Bakery Company

(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL)

Union Label Bread

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

Sheridan Webster

Attorney-at-Law

603 Granite Building,

FOURTH AND MARKET STS.

Phones: Kinloch, Central 700.

Bell, Olive 600.

MULLEN

UNDERTAKING CO.

Coleman and North Market Sts.
and St. Louis Ave. and Sarah St.

STRICTLY UNION

BOTH PHONES.

Henry Krumm, Prop.

OF THE NEW

A. B. C. BAR

FREE LUNCH ALL DAY.
FINE MERCHANTS DINNER, 11 TO 2.
110 N. BROADWAY

Phones: Bell, Main 4150; Kin., Cent. 2307.

Chas. Hirschenhofer

PAINTER, DECORATOR
AND PAPERHANGER

4214 AUBERT AVENUE.
(Euclid Avenue and Penrose Street)
Estimates Given—All Work Guaranteed.

FINE

SHOES

UNION MADE.

Frank Siedhoff

3944 S. Broadway

FINE REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

FORS HAW

Repairs for "any old" Stove.

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

DR. L. H. DAVIS

Physician and Surgeon

Office: 2102 South Eleventh Street

Hours: 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.

Phones: Kinloch, Central 3492; Bell, Sidney 268.

Residence 1032 Morrison ave. Hours: 7:30 to 8:30 h. m. and 12:30 to 1:30 p. m. Phones: Kinloch 3056; Bell, Olive 1397-L.

THE PROGRESSIVE WOMAN

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
THE SOCIALIST WOMAN

GIRARD, KANSAS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Single Copy 5c

One Year 50c

Bundle of 5 Copies or more, at the Rate of, each 2c

Umbrellas
Parasols
and Canes
Large Variety at
Lowest Prices.

H. J. JOST

1424 S. Broadway.
REPAIRING AND
RECOVERING.

Wm. H. Hughes. Julius H. Schmitt.

HUGHES--SCHMITT

Livery & Undertaking Co

Sidney 157—Phones—Victor 377.

1817-19 Sidney St.

Undertakers and Embalmers

Carriages Furnished Special Attention
For All Events. Given Boarders.

UNION STABLE

COLUMBIA BOX COMPANY

19th and N. Market Sts.

Boxes of All Kinds
Union Label Boxes

Bell Phone South 705.

Arthur M. Leisse

Guttering, Spouting and
Furnaces.

Repairing a Specialty of Gas, Gasoline,
Coal and Oil Stoves, Furnaces,
Wash Ringers and Machines.

Small Pipe and Lathe Work, Saw, Mower
and Scissors Sharpened.

SHOP: 4705; RES. 4727 GRAVOIS AVE