





company with General Auditor Haskins and Miss Sellins and Bro. Goodin of the Garment Workers' Union, called on the firm with the hopes of bringing about a satisfactory adjustment of the existing difficulty, but I regret very much that I am compelled to report that after a two hours' conference we found the firm very obstinate and were practically forced to break off all negotiations. Since then the firm has secured a restraining order against the members of the Garment Workers' Unions from picketing the plant, or from interfering with the business of the firm in any shape or manner, said restraining order was issued by Judge Hitchcock. Since then the Garment Workers have decided to stand firm and to use all honorable means to induce the firm to recognize their just demands. I will add that in these efforts the Garment Workers are not only entitled to but deserving of the undivided moral and financial support of all members of Organized Labor. Therefore I recommend that all members of Organized Labor rally to the support of the Garment Workers in their struggle with the Marx & Haas Clothing Co., in order that their efforts may be crowned with success in the near future.

"DAVE KREYLING, Secretary."

## AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

### Gompers Speaks on Injunction Case.

Toronto, Nov. 12.—"As to when we are going to jail, I can't say. A lot of men have said to us: 'You won't go to jail.' Just as many said to Justice Wright: 'You won't find them guilty.' But the justice did, and I don't know about the question of going to jail. "I have an abiding faith in the justice of our courts. I hope the courts will yet immortalize themselves by rehabilitating the principles of Magna Charta. I know of no case as important as this since the Civil War. I think I am big enough to disassociate the great principle from my personality."

These were the concluding words of President Gompers today, answering a request by one of the delegates at the American Federation of Labor convention for a statement as to the status of the Buck's Stove and Range case.

Gompers took occasion to denounce the decision of Justice Wright as outrageous and declared that he and Secretary Morrison and John Mitchell, the three victims of the court's decision, considered themselves still within their rights owing to the dissenting opinion of Justice Sheppard, whom he characterized as of recognized superiority over the majority members of the court.

"In all the history of the United States there has never been a man sentenced for contempt of court for longer than six months, and in these cases the contempt was accompanied by acts of physical violence. There wasn't any time during the early part of the proceedings when any of us could not by some technicality have found a way of being held for violation of the injunction. But we wanted to have the fundamental principle involved in this abuse of the writ of injunction definitely settled and so sought no way of escape. You will notice in the majority opinion that the court says there is no writ of error or no exceptions. This is because it wasn't upon an error in proceedings that we want the case settled, but upon the question of our inherent rights.

"It is debatable whether the writ of error is available, a writ of certiorari would mean that the Supreme Court would review the whole case, as is seldom granted. I hope that the court will grant this writ in case our attorneys ask for it. The resort to habeas corpus would be unsatisfactory, as it is not sure that the principle involved could be reached in this way. So this brings us to the probability of having to serve our sentences.

### Issue Must Be Kept Clear.

"Whatever comes we do not propose to have the issue beclouded. Either we have the right to free speech and a free press and the right to our own patronage in an equal measure with any other men, or we haven't these rights, and we want the court to say so."

Gompers spoke with much feeling, and was heartily applauded. In the resolutions offered today was one from the United Brewery Workers, asking for a change in the constitution so that the Executive Council shall not be permitted to interfere in the internal affairs of an international organization, nor use the state or central bodies to take sides in matters which are to be adjusted by international unions themselves.

### Grant Hamilton Not Wanted as Arbitrator.

That Grant Hamilton, arbitrator of the A. F. of L., in the Electrical Workers' troubles, is unfit to act as such, because of his prejudice, was charged by J. J. Reid, head of the secessionists, before the committee on law today.

"Hamilton is a bulldozer," Reid declared, "and is not of a judicial temperament. He has been against us from the start."

Reid, whose faction is charged with violating the Denver agreement for a basis of settlement, sought to show that the McNulty faction were the first offenders.

### May Settle Electrical Differences.

There was a somewhat brighter outlook today for a settlement of the Electrical Workers' troubles. The very seriousness of this situation seems to be working for an amicable solution, as it is realized that without some conciliation a dangerous breach is likely.

### A. F. OF L. DELEGATES STAND AGAINST WAR.

In Fiery Speeches Denounce Strife of Nations and Waste It Entails—Favor Woman Suffrage.

Toronto, Nov. 13.—The first real debate arose at the A. F. of L. convention today, when the Resolutions Committee recommended the redrafting of the resolution urging rigid economy in national expenditures and deprecating the mad expenditure for war purposes. The committee expressed its sympathy for the purposes of the resolution, but thought its phraseology faulty. Many of the delegates expressed their profound abhorrence of war and the extravagance it entails, both in lives and money. After the oratorical wave retreated the resolution was referred to the committee for redrafting.

After an impassioned appeal in favor of American citizenship to the people of Porto Rico by Delegate Santiago Iglesias, the convention enthusiastically adopted a resolution in favor of such citizenship. Iglesias demonstrated to the convention that the Porto Ricans are now without a country.

### Iglesias Shows Up Conditions in Porto Rico.

Iglesias showed how the municipalities of Vega Baja, Arecibo, Guayama, Arroyo and Yabucoa are in the hands of the Unionist party; how the labor men are denied the right to meet on the public plaza, and how they are deprived of their constitutional right to peaceably assemble.

He told how the eight-hour law passed by Congress was brought before the Legislature of the Island, the Judiciary Committee of the Executive Council reporting it favorably, and yet it could not be passed through the House of Delegates.

### To Investigate Methods of United States Steel.

A "Labor Sunday," the first Sunday of each September, is proposed in a resolution presented by Secretary Frank Morrison. The day is proposed in view of the fact that "the clergy and churches are taking a growing interest in the labor movement."

Another resolution provides for the right of suffrage for the residents of the District of Columbia, introduced by Sam De Nedry of the Washington C. L. U.

The need of more effective organization among the 1,600,000 railway employees of the country, of whom less than 500,000 are organized, was set forth in a resolution offered by W. T. Brown of the Railway Telegraphers.

An investigation of the business methods of the United States Steel Corporation is provided for in another resolution which favors the suspension of the steel tariff "if it is found that the tariff, instead of being used to maintain American industrial conditions, is entirely turned into the pockets of the owners."

### Favors Woman Suffrage.

One mysterious individual, whose identity is shrouded in deepest mystery, voted "No" on the concurrence in the resolution favoring "full political enfranchisement for all women." A great shout of ayes, however, showed that the A. F. of L. is strongly "for" the women.

The convention favored the resolution calling for a universal eight-hour day, and, upon the suggestion of President Gompers, steps will be taken to have President Taft refer favorably to the matter in his next address to Congress. The resolutions favoring the deep waterways projects throughout the country was not adopted.

The convention adopted a resolution favoring the creation of a specific department in the Department of Commerce and Labor for the investigation of the condition of working women in the United States, with a woman at the head of it. The convention voted against resolution to investigate the feasibility of a national tuberculosis sanitarium, but decided to take up a campaign of education to prevent the spread of the disease.

### A. F. OF L. WILL FIGHT STEEL TRUST.

Declares Corporation to Be Organized Labor's "Most Formidable and Aggressive Enemy."

Toronto, Nov. 15.—The convention today declared war on the United States Steel Corporation by unanimously adopting the report favoring concurrence in the resolution to attempt the unionizing of all the corporation's employes, declaring the United States Steel Corporation the "most formidable and aggressive enemy" with which Organized Labor has to contend. The resolution also provides that the executive officers of all organizations represented, together with the president and secretary of the A. F. of L., meet at once to devise means to make more effective the present strikes among the steel workers.

The convention decided to send an organizer to Elkhart, Ind., to build up the union movement.

### To Organize Farm Employes.

The resolution seeking to organize farm employes into federal labor unions, to be affiliated with city central bodies, was practically defeated by being referred to the Executive Council for action.

The resolution aimed particularly at conditions in California, where the raisin pickers and fruit gatherers were declared to be greatly in need of unionization.

Andrew Furaseth of San Francisco spoke for the resolution, but when W. A. Sexton of Los Angeles, declared that the big majority of farm employes that would be affected were Japs and Chinese, the fate of the resolution was sealed.

### Sullivan Leads Protest Against Prohibitionists.

A number of delegates, representing the Brewery Workers, Bartenders, Cigarmakers and other organizations in the convention of the American Federation of Labor, have held a caucus to outline a plan of action to meet the onslaught made Sunday afternoon upon the saloon and the liquor interests at the mass meeting in Massey Hall, organized by Rev. Charles Stelzle, a delegate from the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

Should they decide to call upon the A. F. of L. to protect the trade interests of the caucusing organization, one of the liveliest fights waged in many years upon the Federation convention floor will be precipitated. Jere Sullivan, national secretary of the Bartenders' Union, and Edward Hirsch of Baltimore are the leaders of the anti-Stelzle forces in the convention.

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

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## UNFAIR LIST of the American Federation of Labor

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

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

GROCERIES—James Butler, New York City.

TOBACCO—American and Continental Tobacco Companies.

WHISKY—Finch Distilling Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HOTELS—Redding 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.

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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., Coahmopolis, Wash.

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Enz, Aug.	6700 S Broadway	Mueller, Fred	2012 Gravois av.
Foerster, Chas. J.	5228 Virginia av.	Nichols, E. S.	4136 N Newstead
Geiger, H.	1901 Lami st.	Old Homestead Bky	1038 N Vandeventer
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Hahn Bakery Co.	2801-5 S. 7th st.	Rahm, A.	3001 Rutger st.
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Harms, John	4652 Nebraska av.	Reichelt, H.	3701 S Jefferson
Hartman, Ferd	1917 Madison st.	Rottler, M.	2500 Illinois av.
Hoeffel, Fred	3448 S Broadway	Rube, W.	1301 Shenandoah st.
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# Easily Killed

Why the Tenement Children Soon Die

By LEWIS EDWIN THEISS



**D**R. HOMER FOLKS once prepared statistics showing that one-fifth of all the babies born in the tenements die before they are two years old. And they die because of a lack of fresh air, pure milk and wholesome food.

Before we knew much about the scientific care of babies, even parents of wealth dreaded the terrible summer days, when the lives of the little ones hung in the balance. Now we know that clean milk, clean surroundings, clean babies, are all that are necessary to insure perfect infantile health, says Lewis Edwin Theiss in Outing.

In the tenements they do not know these things. Out of 108 mothers who were questioned 79 had never heard how to feed their babies and 95 knew nothing of the importance of properly clothing and regularly bathing them. An examining physician told a tenement mother that her child could not go to the country until her head was absolutely free from nits.

"Nits, do you call them?" said the mother. "They show that the child's hair is healthy. If it was not they couldn't grow there."

Another mother was found feeding an unripe banana to a very young baby.

"It will kill the baby," remonstrated the nurse.

"What do you, who are so young, know about babies?" demanded the indignant mother. "I, who have had children, know all about them."

"How many babies have you had?" asked the nurse.

"Six," replied the mother sadly.

"And are they all at home?" asked the nurse.

"No," replied the mother, hugging her baby, "they are all dead but this one."

Such is the ignorance of those to whom the fresh-air workers minister. And it is as much a part of their work to try to remedy this fatal ignorance as it is to overcome its effects by removing the children for a short time to the cool, open spaces that mean life.

Of the tonic effect of a visit to the country these mothers know well. Daily they come, bringing their fading babies and begging to be sent away. "We don't care if we all have to sleep in one bed," pleaded the mother of one big brood, "and we'll work all the time if only we may go."

# It Is Never Too Late to Mend

By Dr. JAMES K. CAPERTON

A prison record does not necessarily condemn a man to a life of obscurity and disgrace in these days. I know of many instances where men have completely reformed after doing time; some of these cases are of personal knowledge and others are taken from accurate reports.

In a certain western city there is a man who ranks with the leaders of the community. He is at the head of several big corporations, a consistent church member and generous in giving to any unfortunates who need help, whether they are worthy or not. Fifteen years ago this man was known not by his name, but by a number, and the prison authorities regarded him as one of the most vicious of all the inmates and one who could never be reformed.

In another state there was a recent session of the legislature, four of whose members were ex-convicts and known to be such to their constituents at the time of their election. In this same state one of the principal manufacturers is a graduate of the penitentiary, having served a term for embezzlement, while a national bank president, who now ranks high for integrity of character and who is worth at least \$1,000,000, has a similar history.

I know personally three successful writers, men who have made a mark in current literature, who wore stripes in their younger days. Across the ocean a man who was for a long while in a southern jail is now occupying a most responsible office in a country that is under the domination of the United States.

# Tackle and Bait for Inland Fishing

By LOUIS RHEAD

In still-fishing for pickerel, pike or muscalonge on a lake the best time is from 4 p. m. till dusk, or from sunrise to 7 a. m., though such early fishing at other seasons is less effective. The best bait for these three fish is small, two or three inch minnows for pickerel, five-inch minnows for pike, and eight-inch for muscalonge.

For the last, shiners, silvery dace, young white fish, chub, or a young sucker will do. Anchor the boat quietly 10 to 20 feet out in the lake from the weeds and use a sinker heavy enough to keep the live bait below, according to the size of the bait.

The right tackle consists of a phosphorus-bronze wire leader with one or two single hooks snelled of the same material. Insert the hook through the back of the shoulders, using care not to kill the bait, so that it can swim around the leader, says Louis Rhead in Outing. Have swivels attached to each snell and one connecting the line to leader, so that the bait will not get twisted while in the water.

# Flying Soon to Become Common

By E. MANJAN, French Aviator

There will be no rush of people owning automobiles to sell them because of their displacement by aeroplanes and yet I am satisfied that inside of three years the public will be journeying through the air with as much ease and safety as they now ride in motor cars, said Mr. E. Manjan of Paris, himself an aviator of distinction, at the Belvedere.

The problem has not yet been fully solved, but it is going to be in the near future, for we are constantly seeing improvements. Aviation is now in its primary state and is largely in the hands of enthusiasts, but as time goes on it will develop into a very ordinary and every-day sort of business, in which everybody will take part. This will be the practical phase of its existence and when that day arrives men and women will think no more of making air trips from Baltimore to New York or Boston than they do now of compassing the distance by the railway or water.

# STUDIES IN SOCIALISM

## THE SOCIALISTS

### WHO THEY ARE AND WHAT THEY STAND FOR.

By John Spargo.

If the municipality provides us with water it does not interfere with our personal liberties any more than the private corporation which supplies our gas does. That frightful bugbear of so many timorous souls, the great bureaucracy which they fear extensive public ownership would involve, has no justification in fact.

The question of incentive is one that merits serious consideration. If it is true that Socialism would destroy the only incentive, or the main incentive, to progress, the chief motor impelling mankind onward, then it is undesirable. But are we sure as to the facts? Is it true that love of gain is the great incentive of progress it is supposed to be? The early Christian fathers held a very different view. They believed and taught that it was the root of all the evil in the world. Which view is right? That love of gain, or, to name it plainly, greed, is responsible for a vast amount of crime is unquestionable. It causes wars, murders, thefts, and countless other crimes: as an incentive to evil and wrongdoing its influence can hardly be overestimated. If we reckon all the evils of the world, all the crimes and ill deeds which stain and besmirch history's pages, it appears as the most important cause. Greed is, and ever has been, a prolific producer of deeds of shame.

When, however, we turn to the brighter, nobler pages of history; to the deeds that glow with splendor and thrill our souls with glory and enthusiasm, we do not find greed present as the inspiring cause. We pause before a great picture with feelings akin to reverence, knowing that something nobler and greater than mere love of gain filled the artist's soul and guided his brush. Moved by some great poem, we know that it must have been inspired by something else than the hope of personal gain. Greed may inspire a United States Senator to graft and fraud, but something else inspired William Lloyd Garrison, whose memory is being honored while these pages are being written. Greed may inspire a minister of the poor Christ of Nazareth to compromise the gospel of his Master with Mammon's, but it was not greed which led the saintly Father Damien forth to his noble mission. Greed may have been powerful enough to inspire the slave-hunter, but it was some nobler passion which inspired John Brown. Greed, the lure of thirty pieces of silver, inspired Judas, but it was not greed which inspired Jesus to endure the agonies of Gethsemane and Golgotha.

The love of gain never produced a great picture, a great poem, or a great play or opera; it never won a great battle; it is probably safe to say that it never led to a great invention or discovery. For love of art men have painted great pictures, and written books and poems, that made their names immortal; for love of science men have made discoveries which revolutionized the thought of the world; for love of battle men have performed deeds of heroism celebrated in song and story. For love of fame, the desire to win the applause of their fellows, all these things have been done; and they have been done for love of country, or love of a great cause. Milton, it is said, received only \$40 for writing Paradise Lost. Whether he wrote because he loved his art or because he yearned for fame, may not be known, but it is certain that he did not write it for love of money. If love of money is the great inspirer, why is it that the far greater prizes of the modern literary world do not produce more Miltons and Shakespeares? Karl Marx, recognized all over the world now as one of the greatest thinkers of his age, turned away contemptuously from the offer of comparative wealth made by Bismarck to write "Das Kapital" while he toiled and starved in London.

A year or two ago, a great surgeon came to this country from Vienna. He came, it was understood, to perform an operation upon a little girl, the daughter of one of our multi-millionaires. While he was in the country he performed many other operations, some of them upon little children whose parents were too poor to pay him anything at all, yet nobody believes that he tried less earnestly to help his poorest patients than to help the child of the multi-millionaire. A few years ago a great German physician and teacher of physicians made an important discovery with regard to the nature of that awful scourge of our race, tuberculosis, a discovery which has revolutionized the method of its treatment by the medical profession. The name of Dr. Koch is today universally honored as that of a great benefactor to the race. But suppose that Dr. Koch had made a secret of his discovery, or demanded a big price for it, commensurate with what he felt to be its value, would he not have been execrated and regarded as a moral monster? Had that other great physician, Prof. von Behring, demanded a big price for the secret of his anti-toxin for diphtheria, or should he do so in the event of his discovering a similar method of treating tuberculosis, he, too, would be universally execrated. Yet, that is precisely what we ought to expect them to do, according to this theory that love of gain is the great incentive and motor force of progress.

No, greed is the main incentive to crime and wrongdoing, but other incentives move men and women to the nobler deeds that make for progress for sweetness and light in the world. These incentives, love of art, of knowledge, of fame, of country, of mankind, will not be stamped out by Socialism: on the contrary, they may be expected to flourish the more when they are not retarded and held in check by the poisoned atmosphere of commercialism. Socialism does not involve the equal reward of all men, regardless of the quality of their service. It will give every man an opportunity to earn the necessities of life without degradation or undue discomfort; beyond that it will hold out rewards for services of distinction, for brave deeds, great discoveries and inventions, which men will strive after more earnestly than they could strive for gold.

## AID FOR SWEDEN'S WORKERS

The financial aid already sent to Sweden and the countries from which it has come, according to a report just received from Sweden, is as follows:

United States	\$44,866.57	Netherlands	4,133.47
Belgium	2,670.95	Norway	267,504.00
Bosnia	597.48	Russia	440.00
Bulgaria	596.76	Switzerland	17,577.57
Bohemia	3,399.00	Spain	786.85
Canada	170.38	Great Britain	9,037.35
Denmark	352,325.71	Germany	939,993.53
Finland	32,006.73	Hungary	2,880.00
France	3,182.05	Austria	27,080.00
Italy	426.90		
Croatia	452.83	Total	\$1,710,327.63

### Germany Gives Most Aid

The subscriptions are put in Swedish kroners. One krone is about 25 cents in American money, bringing the total of the funds sent to Sweden up to \$427,581.91. It will be noticed that England has sent very little to the aid of the Swedish strikers, its contributions being less than those of Finland, Switzerland or Austria. More than half of the strike support has come from Germany.

### 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 employes of the Marx & Haas Clothing Co.: Saturday evening, December 4, at Northwest Liederkrantz Hall, 3940 Easton avenue.

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

### ASSIST THE BAKERS!

DOES THE BREAD UNION



YOU EAT BEAR THIS LABEL?

### IF NOT, WHY NOT?

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

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

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

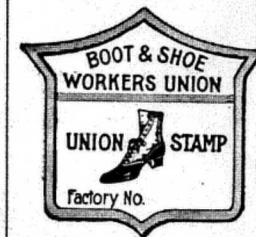
Therefore, we ask the public in general for their support; you can give us your support by asking for bread with the Union Label. Shun the product of the following firms—they are Trust bakeries: Heydt Bakery Co., Condon Bakery Co., Hauck-Hoerl Bakery, St. Louis Bakery Co., Welle-Boettler Bakery, Home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

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

## When You Buy Mercantile and "305" CIGARS

You get the BEST Tobacco handled and made into Cigars by EXPERT WORKMEN. We do not advertise on billboards and take the cost of the advertisement out of the quality of our goods.

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



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

### DO NOT BE MISLED

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

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

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246 Summer St., Boston Mass.

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Chas. L. Baine, Sec.-Treas.

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## Class Struggles

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

It is a history of the United States in the light of historical materialism. It starts with the facts that Americans know, instead of reasoning from the facts of European history that they don't know. It shows how capitalism was necessary and how collectivism will be necessary. It is a book that will make votes—and votes that will stick. Paper, 64 pages, 10 cents postpaid.

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# LABOR.

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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

## CHERRY

The little mining town of Cherry, Ill., is today the scene of death.

Death, most horrible death!

Over three hundred mine workers sealed up in the St. Paul mine, with a fire raging which means sure death to every one of the entombed men.

The catastrophe occurred last Saturday. How it happened no one seems to know. One fact is, however, that this so-called "model mine" proved to be one of the worst firetraps. There were no means of protection for the miners, no chance to escape the horrible death by fire and smoke.

President Duncan McDonald of the Illinois United Mine Workers visited the homes of eighty families that are now without male members. Their fathers, sons and brothers are buried in the burning mine.

As a result of the disaster there are in this town of only a few thousand people at least 1,000 orphans and 200 widows. Some families of one widow and as many as seven or eight children will be dependent upon charity.

Who is responsible for the wholesale murder of the Cherry mine workers? Even capitalist press reports tell a story which leaves little doubt as to the cause of the explosion. The highest official of the mining company admitted that for several days the electric lighting was out of order and that torches had been in use near the spot where the hay was stored.

"The Cherry mine was called a model mine," says a capitalist press report, "but one sinister fact stands out upon the surface of the confused reports of the accident. There was no secondary opening by which miners, fleeing from fire or explosion involving the double shaft at the center of the workings, could escape to the surface. It usually happens that old, abandoned shafts furnish means of egress in such cases. Here there was no means of escape. A model mine ought not, when fire or explosion cuts off escape, by the main shaft, to hold its workers, caught like rats in a trap.

"It is evident also that there was no secondary means of ventilation. The main fan at the shaft mouth being destroyed, another had to be sent for and installed. A second shaft, with a fan capable of sending a current of life-giving air into the workings to beat back the flame and gas and afterdamp, might have saved the lives of hundreds. A ventilating fan is a fragile thing, and the first requisite after an accident is good air. Does not the man in the ground deserve even a single chance for his life in case of accident to the main plant?

"It is alleged that electric lights were temporarily replaced by unprotected torches, one of which started the fire."

Human life is cheap wherever capitalist property is at stake. In catastrophes of this kind the very first thought of the capitalist management is: "Save the property!" To save the lives of the entombed slaves is a secondary consideration.

There are mine inspection laws, but on paper only. As a rule the mine owners have a string on the inspector.

Within the last twenty years more than 30,000 men have been killed in mine disasters in the United States.

### Thirty thousand lives sacrificed within twenty years!

But these were the lives of workingmen, and workingmen's lives are cheap in our capitalist civilization.

Here is a problem for the labor unions, a problem for the Socialist Party. It can not be solved by the ultra-conservative leaders' howling against Socialism and against the Socialist political movement; neither by the Utopians' decorative art painting of a Co-operative Commonwealth. It is the serious problem which must be solved today, during these battles of the great Proletarian class struggle.

Today the working class needs protection. Today the murderous work of Capitalism goes on. Today the working class needs protection. Today the class struggle rages in all its fury. Today the Socialist's help is needed in the labor movement. Today the Trade Unionist is wanted in the Socialist political movement. There will be united action some day. The capitalist class will compel us to united and co-operate in defense of the rights and lives of the working class.

When the sufferings of Labor are more keenly felt; when the

fundamental principles of Socialism and Unionism are more clearly understood; when the aims and object of the labor movement will be more forcibly pushed to an issue by the aggressive opposition of the employing class—then and there will be the beginning of a strong, united labor movement. A movement with its own labor representation in the legislative halls, where laws will be made for the protection of the miners' lives, and the necessary steps taken to have those laws rigidly enforced.

When that time comes there may be less of the horrible catastrophes like the latest one in Cherry.

## Observations

**Congratulations to the Socialist Comrades in Haverhill, Mass., for recapturing Jim Carey's old legislative district.**

**A. Big Four Railroad Treasurer Stole Over \$600,000 of the Company's funds. No doubt he learned the trade from his employers. Stealing has become a modern business principle.**

**Before This Issue of St. Louis Labor Reaches Our Subscribers the question may have been decided whether Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison will have to go to jail Saturday, or whether their case will go to the U. S. Supreme Court.**

**The 60,000 Steam Railroad Employees of Chicago and Vicinity are protesting against the electrification of local railroad terminals. We can understand their protest. It is a fight for bread and butter. But electricity is bound to displace the smoke-producing locomotive sooner or later.**

**Henry Watterson Is Touring Europe, and Here Is His Opinion as to the prospects of the Socialist movement: "Universal suffrage and universal education means universal revolution. Nothing can stay the rising tide of Socialism all over the world, equally in England and America and on the continent of Europe. It may not be—pray God it be not—a revolution of brutality and crime."**

**"Mr. Irvin, a Leading Socialist of St. Louis," as the Capitalist papers reported, made an ass of himself at last Sunday's convention of the Freethinkers. In the name of the Socialist Party we wish to say that there is no "Mr. Irvin" connected with our local party movement. The Socialist Party had absolutely nothing to do with said convention, but it just suited the capitalist press to get their little "dirty work" in.**

### A Union Man

**BUCKS**  
at  
**SCAB**  
**STOVES**  
because they  
Are  
**UNFAIR**

**Thirty-Nine Divorces in 390 Minutes Recorded in the Circuit Court at Edwardsville, Ill., according to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. One divorce every ten minutes! The "divorcees" were not Socialists, but good Democrats and Republicans, and, above all, they pretended to be good Christians. Rev. Glennon, please take note. This might make a fine subject for another New Cathedral lecture on "The Barnyard Morality of Socialism."**

**The Mine Disaster at Cherry, Ill., Furnishes Another Example of the sacrifice of human life under capitalism. Nearly four hundred miners killed, leaving over 200 widows and over 1,000 orphans behind. Some pious gentlemen may repeat the old song: "Well, 'tis God's will!" But God is innocent. He had nothing whatever to do with the wholesale murder at the Cherry mine. The mine owners, determined to grind out dividends and profits, failed to make their mine a safe place to work in.**

**"It Is Not a Rebellion, It Is a Revolution!" Of These Historic words we are reminded when looking over the great battlefield of Labor today: General strike in Sweden, Ferrer protest movement, great mill strike against American Steel Trust, Gompers-Mitchell-Morrison injunction case, Fred Warren's kidnaping verdict, persecution of Mexican revolutionists by Uncle Sam's servants, free-speech fight in Spokane, lockout of St. Louis Garment Workers, etc. Plenty of fire under the revolutionary melting pot!**

**The Good Christian Town of Cairo, Ill., Had a Grand Picnic and free show last week. In the presence of about ten thousand men (?) and women (?) a negro was hanged to a telegraph post, shot full of holes, his body dragged through the streets, and then burned amid the applause of the "audience." The same night a white man was lynched by the same murderous crowd of law-abiding Democratic and Republican citizens and their good, pious feminine companions and admirers. Call this justified Christian revenge, if you please. We call it cowardly murder for which no punishment can be too severe; if punishment according to our modern conception of reform there must be. The total number of people lynched in the United States during the last sixteen years is 1,736. This is modern civilization!**

**How Capitalists Combine in Africa Is Pointed Out by the Johannesburg Worker in these lines: "Rings have not been a conspicuous success in Natal. A few years ago there was a Meat Ring; then a collapse and shares for the asking. Next came a Ring in Bread and Flour, but as hunger is more than sentiment, and there are some who prefer making a penny to spending two, small men acted like the worm in the wood—and bread fell. Now the dealers in black diamonds are at loggerheads. One coal company has taken a contract for the supply of 400,000 tons. It is expected that 120,500 tons will be put on the market at competitive prices, and thus the export association will find itself in a difficulty. Workmen in South Africa have sheathed their swords, and as capitalists must fight someone in order to keep in practice, when they are not at the stomachs they fly at the throats of each other. Workers should take the hint—stand aside and look on."**

## Self-Criticism

By Dr. M. J. Konikow.

We are so anxious to establish the Socialist commonwealth that we forget that we are dealing with human beings, whose natural impulse is to improve their present condition, whatever the future may be.

We have dealt with theories, neglecting the practical side of the question. We say there is a class struggle, there is an industrial war going on in our capitalist society, but we overlook the fact that in this, as in any other way, there are victims of the war, there are killed and maimed, there are injured and mutilated, there are widows and orphans to be taken care of. We have no right to overlook these facts, nor minimize their importance. As a revolutionary party we deem it below our dignity to take up this work of relief, of nursing the wounded, sheltering the homeless, clothing the naked, with the disastrous result that the demagogues and professional politicians are taking it up as a bait.

We were often accused of too closely following the tactics of our European comrades, and of not shaping these tactics in accord with the "peculiar" conditions in this country. No, we are not guilty of this crime. Were we to follow in the footsteps of our European comrades and profit by their experience we would more often take up live questions and exploit every opportunity to be heard on all these questions. With very few exceptions we have neglected those opportunities. A few concrete examples will illustrate my point:

Immediately after the Spanish-American war imperialism was quite a burning question. In any European country the Socialists would take hold of it and exploit it for all it is worth. What did we do? Nothing. Again, take the insurance scandals that have aroused even the slumbering Yankee. What a golden opportunity lost for the Socialists! Imagine the German Socialists having such a rich harvest as the insurance scandals!

Day in and day out there are numerous bills introduced in the legislatures of the states and nation which very often vitally affect the interests of the working class, sometimes favorably, mostly unfavorably. Do we, as a party, ever take a hand in these bills, either in coming to their defense or stamping our disapproval? If we want to become a power in politics, a real party, we will have to devote more time to the live questions, we will have to raise somewhat our tactics and methods of agitation accordingly.

Roxbury, Mass.

DR. M. J. KONIKOW.

## Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison

The Court of Appeals has sustained the decision of Justice Wright in an opinion delivered several days ago. One year ago it was thought that before the American Federation of Labor met that Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison would be imprisoned. The A. F. of L. convention took place and the three leaders were re-elected. One year elapsed and the men are again in their seats in convention in Canada. During the year Mr. Gompers took a trip abroad and returned safe, and it was not until after the general election had been held that the Court of Appeals acted, thus evidencing the fear of results that the machine leaders had in this connection.

This controversy arose from the publication of the "we don't patronize" list in the "Federationist," which included the name of the Buck Stove and Range, manufactured in St. Louis under the management of Van Cleave, the union smasher, and the decision withholds the right of a free press in America.

Now, if Gompers et al. do not have the right of free speech and press, by means of which the rank and file is informed as to who is friend or foe, why do the Socialist papers have that right?

The "St. Louis Labor" is a newspaper owned and controlled by the Socialist Party of America and in its columns are printed over one hundred firms that are unfair, in the list being included the Buck's Stove and Range Co. in bold-face type which is 200 per cent more conspicuous than the "Federationist" ever printed it.

Please answer.

Answer.

Those concerned in the labor movement differ too widely in their political opinions, some of the unions still crying "let politics out of your union."

This cry is not from free-hearted union men, but from ward heelers who carry union cards, and in this way the movement is kept at loggerheads so that the membership may not come out collectively and strike with their proper weapon, the ballot, and for this reason Gompers is not allowed to publish the truth.

But the Socialists are crystallized into a party which does active work at the ballot box, its organizations having acquired sufficient strength to keep Van Cleave and his like in fear and subjection as far as personal attacks on its members and leaders are concerned. This fact points a conclusive moral to union men, which is that the day of perfected organization and unity of action is not yet here.

## Is a Labor Paper Needed? New York Daily Call.

If you wish to convince any working man of the pressing need for a fearless labor paper in this city, just call his attention to the reports of the sessions of the committee on employers' liability as they appear in the great metropolitan dailies.

Here is a committee investigating one of the most important questions to the great mass of our people. Testimony is presented showing the enormous waste of workingmen's lives; how frequently women and children are left helpless by the killing or maiming of their "natural protectors;" how difficult it is for wounded workmen, or the widows and orphans, to secure any compensation for death or injury; and how, even when a small compensation is obtained, a good half of it goes to lawyers or insurance companies.

Can you imagine a question of greater importance to the entire community?

But how much space is devoted to it in our great metropolitan dailies?

Less than is given to a most ordinary scandal or an amateur prize fight.

You have got to search from one end of the paper to the other in order to discover the least bit of information concerning this most important subject.

Do you think this information is being suppressed because it would hurt YOU to learn what the actual conditions of workingmen's lives and work are?

Is it not, on the contrary, very probable that this information is being suppressed for the reason that it would hurt your EMPLOYER if you knew the fate of your fellow workers—the fate that may any time overtake you—and demanded that proper laws be adopted and enforced for the protection of your life and limb?

**A Paying Teller of the Washington National Bank "Is Short" about \$6,000. If some of our bankers would do less automobile touring, banqueting and other sporting, and attend a little more to their business, many of the embezzlements might perhaps be avoided. In handling the people's money these gentlemen show a criminal carelessness. Of course they take good care of their own interests, which can best be seen by their combined and unanimous opposition to the Postal Savings bank system.**

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

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



**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****The Woman's Trade Union League**

Of St. Louis will give a grand prize euchre and hop at Hibernian Hall, 3619 Finney avenue, Saturday evening, November 20. Admission 25 cents. Play starts at 8 o'clock p. m.

**Beer Bottlers' Union No. 187**

Celebrated its tenth anniversary at New Club Hall last Friday evening. It was a pleasant family affair and the union may feel proud of the success.

**Journeyman Bakers and Confectioners.**

Peter Beisel, business agent of Bakers' Union No. 4 of St. Louis, and organizer for this part of the state, made a flying visit to Moberly, Mo., on official business of his international organization.

**Garment Workers' District Council No. 4**

Will give a grand benefit reception and ball for the locked-out employees of the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. at Northwest Liederkrantz Hall, 3940 Easton avenue, Saturday evening, December 4. Admission 25 cents a person.

**Police Department as Strike Breaker Bureau?**

According to the latest reports received at the St. Louis Garment Workers' headquarters our police department has become a special strike-breaker agency for the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. Poor girls out of work have been advised by police officers that they could get all the work they wanted at the "Jack Rabbit" concern.

**Warrant for Violating Bakeshop Law.**

A warrant charging Morris Broderson, a baker of No. 715 Carr street, with working his bakers and helpers between the hours of 6 o'clock Saturday night and 6 o'clock Sunday morning, was issued by Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Falgenhainer.

**Labor Papers, Please Copy!**

The Marx & Haas Clothing Co. of St. Louis, manufacturers of the "Jack Rabbit" brand of clothing, locked out about one thousand of their union employees. Every union man and woman throughout the country should "Remember the Name!" Court injunctions prohibit locked-out union men and girls from walking in front of the firm's factory and from talking to strike breakers imported through Pinkerton agencies. But no court can compel any union man to buy the Marx & Haas "Jack Rabbit" goods.

**A Polite Invitation.**

The Women's Trade Union League will give a euchre Saturday, November 20, at Hibernian Hall, Grand and Finney avenues, for the purpose of raising money to carry on the work of organizing the working women of St. Louis into trade unions. In the past year the League has assisted in organizing more than 500 women, and to successfully carry on this work we must have money. Since our income from membership is entirely inadequate to meet our needs we are compelled to ask our Trade Union friends to help us through an occasional entertainment. Yours fraternally,

**Always Anxious to Help.**

The St. Louis Republic is always ready to help whenever there is a chance to ridicule or knock the labor movement. When one delegate accused the secretary (in his absence!) of neglect of duty and later on called another delegate a liar, the Democratic "labor" organ explained the "incident" in a manner which showed most strikingly the contemptible "labor friendship" of this leading Democratic party organ. Here are the Republic's headlines: "Labor Leaders Pass the Lie. Fist Fight Narrowly Averted at the C. T. & L. U. Meeting. Delegates Conroy and Goodman Get Into a Controversy Over Alleged Attack on Secretary Kreyling, Who Is in Toronto, Canada."

**The British Laborites in Politics.**

In his "Mirror" Mr. Wm. Marion Reedy comments on the British labor situation under the caption "Socialists in England": "A by-election at Bermondsey last week resulted in the return of a Unionist candidate because the Liberals and Laborites divided their strength between two candidates, but this will hardly encourage the Lords to reject the budget any more than a municipal election in Belleville, Ill., would sway the action of the United States Senate. The election has only this significance, that the Laborites or Socialists are getting into a position between the Liberals and Conservatives to move from one side to the other, after the fashion of the Irish party, and compel concessions to the Socialist program. Socialism is going to be a powerful factor in the politics of Great Britain in the future, with both the great parties playing for the support of the Marxians."

**STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS MEET.****Fourth Annual Convention Transacted Considerable Business.**

The fourth annual convention of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, held at Pittsburg, adopted many important constitutional amendments, which will be submitted to the membership for ratification by referendum.

The convention was expected to outline the future policy of the association as regards its protracted fight with the American Bridge Co., and right nobly did it rise to the occasion. The fight, which was precipitated by the bridge company, will be fought to the bitter end, no matter how long it may take. There will be no surrender of principles held most sacred by every true bridgeman enlisted in the cause. Just one symptom of weakness developed during the session in the shape of a resolution, introduced by a Brooklyn delegate, in effect that in specific instances a local union should be allowed to permit its members to work for the American Bridge Co. simply for the purpose of doing missionary work with the end in view of winning the non-unionists over to the union. What the delegates thought of this proposition is made perfectly clear by the overwhelming vote against its adoption. The report of Secretary-Treasurer McNamara showed that, despite the heavy drain on the treasury of the organization resulting from the long struggles against non-union conditions which the American Bridge Co. endeavors to introduce, this department is stronger now than at the inception of the struggle. The membership is just as large and generally employed under union conditions, in many instances under sub-contractors for the American Bridge Co.

The following officers were chosen for the ensuing term: President, Frank Ryan of Chicago; first vice-president, E. A. Clancy of San Francisco; second vice-president, J. T. Butler of Niagara Falls; executive board, Charles Beum of Minneapolis, H. W. Legleitner of Pittsburg, H. S. Hockin of Detroit and M. J. Young of Louisville. J. J. McNamara of Indianapolis was re-elected secretary-treasurer and editor of the Bridgemen's Magazine. Rochester, N. Y., was the unanimous choice of the delegates for the next convention.

**Tribute to Max Morris.**

Resolutions adopted on the death of the late Vice-President Max Morris of the American Federation of Labor by the Executive Council of that body have just been completed. The work, executed in album form in Sickels and Old English and Roman lettering and engrossed in modified German. Bound artistically in sealskin and embellished hand-tooling, the acme of the bookbinder's art. This very handsome book is the work of Mr. James Gallagher of A. F. of L. headquarters.—Washington Trades-Unionist.

**PAINTERS' UNION VICTORIOUS.****Good News From Indiana Reaches Local Painters' Organization.**

The St. Louis unions of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators are much pleased with the following good news from Indianapolis:

"After a contest covering the best part of three years, the differences between Painters' Union No. 47 of Indianapolis, Ind., and the master painters have been adjusted. Within the last week contracts have been signed between the union and the firms of Fertig & Keevers, Mack & Son and Ballman. Other contractors will make agreements with the union and it is now practically sure that Indianapolis will before long become more thoroughly unionized in this branch than it ever was before."

**Barbers Protest Against Appointment.**

Governor Hadley's appointment of John Faust of Jefferson City to the State Board of Barbers' Examiners, contrary to the preference expressed by the Boss Barbers' Protective Association and the Journeymen Barbers' Local Union of St. Louis has brought about protests from the boss barbers. They have been forwarded to the governor to call to his attention the fact that the state law provides that the governor shall make appointments on the recommendation of the Boss Barbers' Association and the Journeymen Barbers' Union. It is pointed out that the nearly 2,500 barbers of St. Louis pay more than 50 per cent of the fees of the state, and for that reason the opinion is held that St. Louis should be represented on the board. As the board stands, its membership is confined to Sedalia, Jefferson City and Kansas City.

**United Garment Workers and Laundry Employees.**

The convention of the Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers at Indianapolis, Ind., last week, gave the garment workers jurisdiction over the actual laundry workers in stock shops as well as the shirt, collar and cuff workers. The new organization will retain only control of city bundle laundries, all others go to the U. G. W. of A. The agreement reads as follows: "The Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers will relinquish jurisdiction over all members who are employed in stock factories, establishments in which shirts, etc., are laundried, being made for the wearer in one factory. It will retain jurisdiction only over all members employed in 'commercial laundries,' where work is done for the public. The employees in the stock factories are conceded to the United Garment Workers of America. The changes are to be made gradually as local agreements expire in various cities, but all transfers to be made by June, 1910."

**The Fight Against the Steel Trust.**

"Majority," the labor paper of Wheeling, W. Va., writes: In spite of the fact that the two fake labor papers of Pittsburg, the "Labor World" and the "Labor Tribune," have joined the daily papers in their efforts to stampede the striking members of the Amalgamated Association and the Tin Plate Workers back to Steel Trust slavery, the men are standing firm and the situation is not materially different from a week ago. The trust is making no new claims and the men have suffered no new losses. Ninety-five per cent of the membership of both the hot mill and tin house unions have stood firm, and when it is considered that they have made this stand through more than four months of privation and, in some cases, actual want, and all the time beset with the most glittering temptations by the agents of the trust, the whole country must admire their unionism.

**What It Indicates If You Don't Take a Labor Paper.**

1. That you have not been asked to do so.
2. That you have little, if any, interest in union affairs.
3. That you prefer not to be bothered with union reading.
4. That it is merely neglect. You haven't thought of it.
5. That you "take so many papers" you must economize by cutting out the best and most necessary of them.
6. That you will let the other fellow defend your unionism.
7. That you differed once with an editor and can't forgive him, although you agreed with him in 99 other instances.
8. That such money as you pay for papers, you give to dailies which occasionally insult your union.

Now, reader, if you are a workingman, and are not a subscriber to a labor paper, and belong to the first, fourth, fifth or eighth class, you will subscribe at once. But if you belong to the second, third or sixth, we can do nothing for you.—Exchange.

**PENNSYLVANIA FEDERATION OF LABOR****Will Hold Special Convention December 9 at Harrisburg.**

President Elmer E. Greenwalt of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor has issued a call for an extraordinary convention of that body to be held in Harrisburg December 9, 1909.

Organized Labor has been considerably agitated by the alarming occurrences in connection with industrial disputes in Pennsylvania during the year past, and finally on October 3 a conference was held in Pittsburg, at which the following well-known labor leaders were present:

P. J. McArdle, president Iron, Steel and Tin Workers; Francis Feehan, president District 5, Mine Workers; Van Bittner, vice-president District 5, Mine Workers; Samuel C. Michels, secretary Window Glass Cutters and Flatteners; George R. French, organizer Cigarmakers' International Union; Wm. J. Byrne, organizer U. B. Carpenters and Joiners; Thomas H. Flynn, Cal Wyatt, Arthur E. Holder, Hugh Frayne, general organizers A. F. of L., and E. E. Greenwalt, president Pennsylvania Federation of Labor.

The political and industrial situation as it obtains in Pennsylvania was thoroughly gone over, and the conclusion reached was that an extraordinary convention of the representative bodies of Organized Labor in the state must be called, and action taken toward systematizing the work that labor must do to successfully play its part in the big political campaign next year. The outrageous conduct of the state constabulary in promiscuously clubbing and shooting down men, women and children anywhere and everywhere they happen to meet with an incident that prompts them to practice their legalized outlawry, is to be given special attention, and inasmuch as the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor has been opposed to this institution since the day the bill creating it was introduced in the legislature, under the Pennypacker regime at Harrisburg, there is likely to be some definite action taken to pledge legislative candidates in favor of its abolishment.

**The St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union**

Met last Sunday at Aschenbroedel Hall, 3535 Pine street. Vice-President Phillippi was in the chair, while Mr. Shannesy acted as secretary, in the absence of President Miller and Secretary Kreyling, who attended the A. F. of L. convention in Toronto. The secretary read a report of the Executive Board about the Steamfitters, who claim recognition in the breweries. The board recommended the formation of an Industrial Council, in which the Steamfitters, Painters, Machinists, Woodworkers and Brewery Workers should have representation. A collection for the striking Sheet Metal Workers was taken up, amounting to about \$18. After this it was decided, however, that no collections be taken up. The locked-out Garment Workers of Marx & Haas circulated tickets for their benefit entertainment at Northwest Liederkrantz Hall, Saturday, December 4.

Committees of the central body will visit the local merchants handling the Marx & Haas Clothing Co.'s products.

**WORKERS WINNING IN SPOKANE FIGHT.****Writ of Habeas Corpus Applied For and Sixty-Five Hunger Strikers Released.**

Spokane, Wash., Nov. 15.—The latest move in the battle of the I. W. W. for the right of free speech in this city was the application made by Attorneys Fred H. Moore and Bruce Rogers today for a writ of habeas corpus to insure speedy trials for the men now imprisoned in the city jail.

Sixty-five of the hunger strikers were released from jail yesterday after several days' confinement in filthy cells, weakened by their ordeal, but still determined to assist in the fight.

Several suits against the city for damages are already under way, with more to follow, as a result of the use of water by the firemen assisting the police in breaking up the meetings during the past two weeks and for the clubbing at the hands of the police.

It is reported here that when the campaign of the I. W. W. for free speech first started that officers of the immigration service located in Seattle and various points in Washington and Idaho closely watched developments and a number of men were detailed to gather information for the purpose of deporting all foreign-born workers among the I. W. W. men. Some of the spies, it is said, were Germans, some Italians and Poles.

Some of these spies, it is said, are occupying cells in the city jail in order to learn more about the prisoners. Some of them even went so far, according to reports current among newspaper men here, as to make speeches on the streets for the I. W. W., so that they might win the confidence of the struggling workers in order to betray them.

**FIGHTING FOR FREE SPEECH.****Brutality of Spokane Authorities Shown by Wholesale Arrests.**

Spokane, Wash., Nov. 14.—Following nine days of bloodless warfare between the city authorities of Spokane and 1,500 members of the Industrial Workers of the World, who are fighting against the enforcement of an ordinance prohibiting street speaking, went on a hunger strike today. Three hundred men are in jail, charged with violating the ordinance, and because of the crowded condition of the city prison the Federal military authorities at Fort George Wright, where 600 colored soldiers are quartered, have given the city permission to use the army guard house as a place of detention. Nearly a hundred members have been sent to the guard house. The union men have conducted an orderly campaign. Nearly 200 of the imprisoned union men have not eaten for several days, but the police apparently do not care whether they eat or not. The men and women are determined to get decent treatment, and clean cells, toilet facilities, fresh air and something besides bread and water as a diet, even though some of them die of starvation in doing so. They are also determined not to work in the chain gang on the rock pile. Some of them are already very weak from lack of food and the filthy conditions in the jail. Nine days ago the trouble was precipitated by the declaration of a "free-speech day." The police used water from fire hose to disperse the meetings and arrested scores of union men. Since that time not a day has passed without a large number of arrests for street speaking. Today there were fewer arrests and the "water cure" was not used. Four of the leaders are in jail charged with conspiracy—James Wilson, E. J. Foote, C. L. Filigon and George Cousins.

**STAND BY YOUR UNION!****Good Advice Which Should Also Be Heeded by Many St. Louis Would-Be Union Men.**

Workingmen, Unite! These are the times that test men's convictions. When opportunity to work is fair and a chance to get a job is not like looking for a needle in a haystack, wage workers don't seriously object to give up a certain percentage of their earnings to carry on the work of trade unionism. But with jobs at a premium we meet a different proposition. Everybody tries to hold on to what he has, and gives only when he absolutely must. Thus a bad condition is aggravated and made worse. So far Organized Labor has been able to hold its own; with a little mature thought and reflection the existing unions will come through all right. It is always darkest just before dawn, and the intensity of a panic is felt most as it reaches its climax. We have about arrived at that point. Don't falter now. Stand by your union. Demand the products of Organized Labor when you provide your wants. Patronize dealers that advertise in your paper. Don't let any of your earnings go into channels opposed to your interests. Point out to unorganized fellow workers that their standard of living has been upheld by the resistance of the labor organizations. Therefore, as a matter of self-preservation, they should join the unions of their trades, or when none exists, band themselves together, study the economic aspect confronting them, and seek emancipation in a united movement of the workers of the world, centering in an industrial democracy, when no man, willing and able to work, need ever suffer for the things that sustain life. Workingmen, unite! Your emancipation rests with yourselves in concerted action!—Toledo Union Leader.

**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.

**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.

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## Missouri Socialist Party

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

### To Reach the Farmer.

Halltown—I believe we should go after the farmers harder than we are doing, as it would show as good, or better, results than work in the cities. Of course, we must not neglect either, but I expect to see better gains in the country than in the cities for some time to come. Last election our gains were almost entirely from the country districts, notwithstanding that we are almost wholly unorganized and get very few speakers. It is (or so it seems to me) very hard to handle the country districts from the State Office, I believe that a speaker who can get in close touch with the farmer should be assigned to work under the direction of a county organization, the routing being done locally. One speaker could not cover much territory, but some such plan will have to be adopted in order to reach the farmers.—I. O. Fees.

It is to be hoped that every comrade in a farming community will read the above letter with care and assimilate the lesson therein. This is exactly in line with the past efforts of the State Office in routing speakers and doing propaganda work among the farmers. Locals and comrades are continually urged to accept a speaker for a week or a month and give the county or district a thorough working over. The cost is much less per meeting and the work is more effective than when arranged from the State Office. The speaker can then speak one or a dozen times at a place, just as conditions may indicate. If rain interferes that point can be made at a later time. The speaker has an opportunity to meet the people, remove prejudice, answer mooted points, show that Socialists are humans just like other people, and base his arguments on local conditions—all of which is impossible when a speaker goes through the state hitting the high places. The State Office has long realized that the railroads get too much of our slender means and has, therefore, persistently urged that a series of meetings be arranged instead of single dates.

A case in point is the recent work of Comrade McAllister. Stoddard County comrades used him for a month and then Scott County did likewise. At other places he stayed from a week to ten days. In every case the comrades are well pleased with the results. The money expended went to the mark aimed at—not to railway corporations and hotels. He meets people on a common footing and discusses their daily affairs and problems. This is a most important point. How often does our propaganda work go over the heads of the very people we are trying to reach. McAllister's diction may be short of grammatical perfection and as an orator he falls short of being a second Daniel Webster, but his message is live and warm, gripping the hearts and minds of his hearers and carrying conviction.

Another feature that should not be disregarded is the lessening of time and labor required at the State Office in routing a speaker. When a speaker is routed in a county for a period of time, by those in the county, the State Office can handle a half-dozen speakers as easily as it now handles one. Our effort should be to make the State Office merely a point of direction and common communication, and not an instrument for attending to the details and affairs of a particular local.

### Speakers' Dates.

Lena Morrow Lewis: Nov. 22-25, St. Louis; 26, Ste. Genevieve; 27, Flat River; 28, Knob Lick; 29, Morley.

W. W. McAllister: Nov. 20, Barnett; 21, Olean; 22, Eterville; 23, Stover; 24, Crest; 25, Ionia; 26, Windsor.

Points that McAllister has visited on the Rock Island report good meetings and regret that they did not engage him for two or more days. A number of places that never had a Socialist speaker before had very satisfactory meetings and a fine start made for future agitation.

Lena M. Lewis' meeting at Joplin did not materialize for lack of a hall. Rain interfered at Diamond, but 35 or 40 braved the wet and some good was done. She will be busy in Southeast Missouri up to Christmas and will then get into the northern part of the state. Locals north of the Missouri please take notice.

## Socialist News Review

### DE LARA RELEASED.

#### Mexican Agitator Accused of Being Alien Anarchist Wins Freedom.

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 15.—An order for the release of L. Gutierrez De Lara, the Socialist organizer arrested here on October 18 on the charge of being an alien anarchist, was received in this city from Secretary Nagel of the Department of Commerce and Labor in Washington, D. C., and it is expected that the official announcement of De Lara's release will be made some time tomorrow.

Washington, Nov. 15.—Holding the charge that he is an anarchist is not substantiated by evidence, Secretary Nagel of the Department of Commerce and Labor today ordered the immediate release from custody of L. Gutierrez De Lara, a Mexican lawyer, author and Socialist, arrested at the time President Taft was in Los Angeles.

Secretary Nagel says that De Lara was arrested in the usual way because evidence of persons who claimed that he had avowed his belief in anarchy, but that subsequent examination of the prisoner himself resulted in emphatic denial of this statement.

The secretary considers the case against the Mexican circumstantial and flimsy and telegraphed the immigration authorities at Los Angeles late this afternoon to release him.

#### German Socialists Assist American Press.

The Socialist Party of Germany, through its executive council, donated the sum of 10,000 marks (\$2,500) to The Call the daily Socialist organization of New York.

#### Intercollegiate Socialist Society.

George R. Kirkpatrick, organizer, 112 East Nineteenth street, New York City, requests comrades to send in the names and addresses of Socialists and extra liberal students and teachers wherever they can be found, and urges the secretaries of the locals in towns where there is a college to write the society for literature for free distribution.

#### De Lara's Acquittal Almost Certain.

The latest report from Los Angeles reads: After carefully going over the evidence on which Immigration Inspector A. C. Ridgeway bases his charges of being an alien anarchist against L. Gutierrez De Lara, Socialist and former member of the Mexican Liberal party, now at liberty under \$3,000 bail, the accused man's attorneys expressed themselves as confident that De Lara will not be deported. They say that from the very words of the two arresting policemen De Lara can be acquitted of the anarchy charge. It now seems almost certain that the Diaz plot to accomplish the death of the man responsible for the articles now appearing in the American Magazine on "Barbarous Mexico" will not be carried out.

### NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Have been secured by the following comrades and friends: L. Kober, 1; J. A. Weber, 2; John Goltard, 1; H. Woskowitz, 2; Aug. Zimmermann, 1; Adam Bauer, 2; Fred Stocker, 1; Hy. Schwarz, 2; Wm. F. Crouch, 1; L. E. Hildebrand, 1; Martin Brosin, 1; John Wekerle, 2; Louis Krahl, 1. Outside renewals have been reported as follows: J. M. Butler, Mo.; Paul Schaaf, Ohio; John Breil, Indianapolis; August Lamade, Ohio; Fritz Bauer, Eugene Birkle, Chas. Breier, Fritz Wolf, Washington, D. C.; Elise Almasi, Granite City, Ill.

### Debs in Kansas City, Kas.

Kansas City, Kas., Nov. 16.—Eugene V. Debs addressed a remarkable gathering, composed of workmen, bankers, lawyers and business men, here yesterday afternoon, called to protest against the conviction and imprisonment of Fred D. Warren, editor of the Appeal to Reason, on a charge of misusing the mails. The gathering was all the more remarkable because this is the home of John C. Pollock, United States circuit judge, one of the chief actors in the Tampico fishing trip, exposed by the Appeal to Reason in its issue of November 6, in an article by George H. Shoaf, entitled "How Railroads Angle for Millions with Federal Judges as Bait." The meeting was held in the Auditorium, the largest assembly hall in the city. It was crowded to the doors, many being turned away. Debs spoke for two hours, delivering a masterly address.

### Shall We Scab on the Job?

Local Philadelphia of the Socialist Party, we are told, proposes to institute a national referendum to cut the wages of the men that work for the party from \$4 to \$3 a day and expenses.

Does Local Philadelphia want to make the Socialist Party appear as a scab organization? The cost of living has gone up terribly during the last few years, as everyone knows, and as we Socialists never tire of pointing out. And besides, the work of a national organizer, who must leave home, travel constantly and encounter all of the strain of party work, has a very hard task. Shall the Socialist Party, while professing to seek the emancipation of the working class, drive its own employes like slaves and pay them a niggardly wage?

The work of a national organizer requires skilled labor. The trades union wages in many employments are even more than \$4 a day and the workers stay at home. Shall the Socialist Party begin to cut down the wages of its own employes while professing loudly to be the champion of the rights of labor?

The writer of these lines has never worked for the party as a national organizer, and probably never will. But for one, I would actually be ashamed to have the Socialist Party go on record as officially reducing the wages of its employes in the face of an increasing cost of living.

Let us not scab on the job. CARL D. THOMPSON.  
Milwaukee, Wis.

### Socialist Demonstration Follows Suffrage Meeting in Germany.

Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Germany, Nov. 14.—After a huge Socialist meeting in the Circus Schumann today in favor of universal suffrage, serious demonstrations in the streets occurred. Immense crowds formed in procession and marched to the Bismarck monument, where the Socialist editor, Herr Quint, denounced Bismarck as an oppressor, the crowd shouting "Down with Bismarck and the Prussian junkers." They cheered for election reform. The demonstrators next proceeded to the Schiller monument, where speeches were delivered, but there were no disturbances here. From this point the line of march was taken up to police headquarters, but mounted and foot police intervened and dispersed the marchers, arresting many of them. Further demonstrations are feared.

### Socialists Elect Assessor.

Canton, O., Nov. 15.—The Socialists of Canton showed a remarkable vote for some of their candidates at the recent election, according to the official vote as canvassed by the board of elections. The total vote of the city was 9,533, the Socialists succeeding in electing a candidate for assessor in the first ward. The Socialists' candidate for assessors of real property made good showings, as follows: Card, 1,652; Kohn, 887; Miller, 2,041; Prendeville, 1,496; Wickstein, 824. Their candidates for board of education received the following votes: Baker, 1,180; Shilling, 1,288; Emma E. Shortridge, 1,198. P. S. Loutzenheiser, the independent candidate, received 1,590 votes.

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

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

### General Demands.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Industrial Demands.

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

- (b) By securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half in each week.

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

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

- (e) By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child labor, of convict labor and of all unsuspected 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.)

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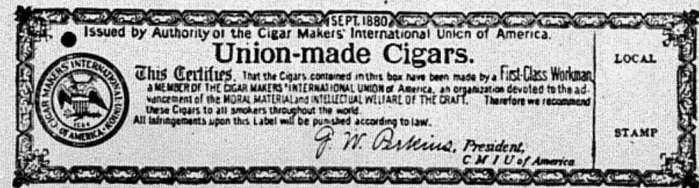
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# WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE DEPARTMENT

## Obstructions in the Way to Justice

By Charles Edward Russell.

IV.

If we were to visit the planet Mars and find the people there doing a thing so anomalous, we should say that the Baritans were all mad. You remember, doubtless, how Wendell Phillips forever disposed of this absurdity—Wendell Phillips, the greatest and noblest American that ever lived, a man of life so pure and service so great and soul so lofty, that before his tomb every American should stand with bared, bent head and reverent heart. Either, said Mr. Phillips, a woman is like a man, in which case she must inevitably be entitled to every right a man possesses; or, she is unlike a man, in which case no man can possibly have any right to speak for her. Forty years ago Mr. Phillips said that, and in forty years no human being has appeared with wit enough to refute it. Men have avoided it, and dodged it, and fled from it, and passed it over in silence, but nobody has ever found any way to answer it, and so long as it is unanswered and unanswerable, don't you think we look a little foolish maintaining a half democracy on the grounds that are utterly indefensible?

There is one other objection, or so-called objection, that is still harder to be patient with, and that is, this sublimated nonsense that there would be something degrading to women in taking part in the government that governs them. There is nothing about it that is degrading to a man. Men can vote every year for sixty years if they live so long, and never once be defiled; but the moment a woman approaches a ballot box, some strange, mysterious influence emanates from it, some kind of fatal miasma, so that she is never again the pure and lovely being she was before. She is not degraded in any way when she goes to a letter box and deposits a letter, but if she goes to a ballot box and deposits a ballot, out leaps this terrible monster of degradation, and seizes her by the throat. Well, I think I am in a position to quiet the fears of the gentlemen that in their dreams behold this hideous spectacle. They need not worry about it; I assure them they can go to bed and sleep with easy minds. In New Zealand the women vote practically as much as the men; practically all the women vote and have voted for years, and the hideous monster of degradation has never seized one of them. They are just as fine and as sweet and as good and as refined and gentle and womanly as any other women in this world. And I assure you positively, from much personal observation, that they do not let the soup burn, nor the children go unwashed, and their households are as well ordered as the households in any other country in the world. They do not waste all their time in talking politics, and they do not vote as their husbands tell them to vote, and they do not take their political opinions from their husbands, and they do not disturb the family quiet with political rows and they do not do any of the terrible things that these timid ones fear. Only, when you sit at a New Zealand dinner table, and a New Zealand woman brings to some question of public policy a woman's good sense and strong and clear moral perceptions, you are not made uneasy with the reflection that here is something lost to the commonwealth. You know that this woman is part of the government she is talking about, she is enfranchised, she can back up her opinion with her vote, and when you go forth from that house, and see the fine and good things that the government of New Zealand does, the splendid schools, the wonderful health department, which is the best in the world, the humane prison system, the sanitary dwellings, the careful factory inspection, the happiness and comfort of the people, and reflect that every wholesome and practical reform has had the support of New Zealand women, you give thanks for one corner of this earth that seems to be sacred to sanity.

Because, in the privacy of our hearts we may as well acknowledge that elsewhere the net results of the accepted systems of government have not been calculated to fill us with excessive pride. Come with me to London, the capital of civilization, the greatest city of the world, the summit of man's achievement in city-making. Here are 1,800,000 persons on the starvation line, or below it; here are 132,000 registered paupers, here one person in every four is buried at public expense. Here are vast swarms of wretched creatures, anemic, ill-nourished, ill-housed, starving for light and air as much as for food. Here is the awful and steadily growing hell of Whitechapel and Stepney. What shall we say to this indictment of our methods? Come with me to the East Side of New York, and see these huge and rapidly-increasing populations piling up day by day, filling the sub-cellars and rear tenements and stifling courts. What shall we say to this indictment of our methods?

## BLAMES MOTHER NATURE

By Grace D. Brewer, Girard, Kas.

"Woman's proper place is at home. When she tries to have herself placed in legislative halls she seeks a place where she is entirely out of the sphere which was intended for her by nature."

So says the Duke of Newcastle. Was it really nature that fixed the sphere of woman? May we ask, my dear duke, who fixed the sphere of man? If nature fixed the sphere of woman, she made a miscalculation. You say the sphere was fixed within the home. Has woman stayed there? Why hasn't she? Has nature pushed her out?

Think of the thousands and thousands of women today who never see the inside of their homes except a few minutes in the morning and evening; who never have time to join the family circle; or think of the homes who have no family circle; or of the women who have no homes; think of the women and girls forced to leave home and go to the city to live in an eight-by-ten room or in a worse place.

Do you think this condition of affairs was the choosing of nature, or of women?

Perhaps, Duke of Newcastle, the class of women you mingle with do have lovely homes and have time to enjoy them and are not forced to earn bread for themselves and perhaps a family of small children, or aged parents. Perhaps you know some women who belong to the working class, and perhaps you think that the reason they belong to that class is because of their shiftless manners and idleness. If you do know both classes of women, you will have to admit that the ones who have the luxuries are the ones who are idle.

Take it from me, Mr. Duke, that woman is not responsible for the place she finds herself in today; she has had no hand in framing the laws which have allowed the present system to ripen and develop; she has had to conform to the laws without a word to say about them; she has been forced from her home, out into the business-world, by these laws and conditions, and if she protests and asks for a little broader field in which to do her work, can she be censured? Women are not asking to be members of legislatures, or hold other public offices, although if she is competent to do these things, why should she not? Women are asking that they be accorded the same privileges as men, to whom they are harnessed side by side in the industries of the world, and with whom they have to suffer the injustice of the capitalist system. We are tired of being reminded we are women. We want to be recognized as humans, and when the world begins to see that there is but one kind of intelligent beings in the world, and that human beings, and when both sexes are accorded the same opportunities and privileges and rights,

Woman will have a chance to say whether or not she will remain in the home, where today she is not consulted.

Certain would-be mental lights cry out against woman's suffrage and against the employment of women in the shops and factories and other fields of industry and desire to keep her protected from the cold, chilling blasts of the world. They surely are forced to admit to themselves that the men have failed to do this. We are not blaming the men, necessarily, but since the person quoted has placed women in a class, I intend making a distinct class of the men. That is where the trouble lies today in solving this question, and that is that men and women are not considered the same sort of beings.

It is true that the cold blasts of the business world grate on the fine sensibilities of the woman, and she is often forced to grit her teeth, from necessity, and take many insults that her brother workmen do not have to take, and these all from men, whom the Duke says would shield her and give her a home if she would accept it, and not spend her time trying to force her way into the halls of the parliament.

However, we must reckon with things as they are, and not as we would like to have them. Women have already been crowded out into the world, in all the various industries. She finds herself there today. She has got to meet the problems that confront her in that position, and she believes she could best do it if she had the right to exercise her franchise. Why should this right be denied her?

I would not censure a single individual, or class, for the position society finds itself in today. Evolutionary forces are at work and will go on working, and they are responsible for the position woman occupies in the world, the same as the position man occupies, but men can not stop these forces, neither can women, and as woman develops under these conditions, as she will along many lines which the conditions of the past never offered, she will take her place in the world's work and side by side with her brothers fight the battles of the human race on the industrial field and at the ballot box.

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## Styles in Hats



The three hats illustrated here are entirely different from each other. Each one is typical of one of the three distinct classes of millinery—the "dress" hat, the "semi-dress" hat and the "utility" hat. Milliners usually distinguish these classes by the terms—dress hats, trimmed hats and tailored hats.

Fig. 1 is an example of the "dress" hat, which we are all prone to call a pattern hat. It is a chamouis colored felt trimmed with marabout down and coque feathers; not an extreme example of dainty and fragile millinery, but too light and too elaborate for ordinary wear. The time when one hat had to do service for all occasions, is long past. This hat and others of its class are out of place for general wear. If one can only afford a single hat, she must turn her face resolutely away from this character of millinery.

A trimmed hat which will be very generally useful is shown in Fig. 2. It is of black corded silk trimmed with a very large bow made of black taffeta silk, having the ends fringed out. The bow is mounted with a large bunch of black silk violets at one side and the hat is one of those becoming new shapes which turn up in the back and are lifted, in a slight angle, from the brow. These silk hats come in all the season's fashionable colors, so that one's choice is not limited in the matter of color. White hats with black facings (and the reverse) are made up with black trimming into models of great distinction. This hat is a good choice for women who do not

go out often and who feel a dressier model unnecessary. It is a beautiful hat for church wear. Worn with bright, dressy gowns, it will serve for a multitude of social occasions. In fact a hat of this character is very generally useful and comes nearer to answering all requirements, than any other sort.

In Fig. 3, a tailored hat is shown. The shape is nobby and mannish and is covered with plain taffeta silk shirred onto the frame. This and similar shapes are shown covered with the moire and corded silks which are found on all kinds of millinery this season. For these hats the trimming is of the very simplest character. It amounts to only a finish of some sort. A band and flat bow of velvet, kid or ribbon. Sometimes a buckle or other ornament is used. A simple rain-proof feather is not out of place, but the best effects are those in which feathers and flowers are conspicuous by their absence. This is the hat for the tailor-made costume for the street and for traveling. In the estimation of many people of excellent taste and judgment, it is the sort of millinery which should be worn at church. It is smart, inconspicuous and well made, like a tailored gown. Those hats that are made of plain silk are easier to keep from dust than the shirred varieties. In passing it should be remembered that hats must be dusted with very soft brushes or wiped off with a scrap of plush or velvet. Nothing is quite so good as a piece of silk plush for keeping millinery clean.

### PRINCESS COSTUME



This costume is in old rose cashmere; the dress is a semi-fitting Princess, with panel back and front stitched at each edge; two flat pleats extend from the panel each side, and are fixed under a pointed tab of silk; folds of silk are laid under the edge of panel, and partly fill in the round neck, the over-sleeves being bound with the same. The small yoke is of silk muslin.

Materials required: Three yards, 46 inches wide, 3-4 yard silk.

### Scant Skirts.

In spite of the many rumors to the contrary, the newest skirts still give the scant effect about the feet. They are, many of them, especially those having the Byzantine yoke, made quite full above the knees by means of side platts and in other ways, but about the ankles they again become tight fitting. This is done by the use of weights in the hem, and also by the absence of stiff petticoats, oftentimes the soft satin lining of the skirt itself being the only covering below the knees.

### Home Gowns.

The marked departures in home gowns are a short skirt and a collarless and half-decollete neck. The semi-decolletes are not only allowed, but commanded by fashion. If the neck is covered at all by the afternoon dress, it is only by transparent fabrics that never rise above the collar line.—Harper's Bazar.

### RUSSIAN CAFTAN MUCH LIKED

Practical Fashion Has Been Eagerly Taken Up and Made a Season's Mode.

One of the newest and most practical of fashions that are being adopted is the Russian caftan, a coat-like garment which is similar to that worn by Tolstoy, the great Russian author, in pictures, with which we are familiar. The coat has a round or square neck, a slightly bloused bodice part and a straight bottom edge that ends just above the knees. It is confined at the waist line by a satin belt; or, to make it more realistic, a silk cord. The edges of the coat are bound with satin; for winter garment, bands of fur will be used. The fastening is of ornamental or perfectly plain buttons and satin cord or braided buttonholes.

This style may be developed to the extreme, but in its simpler form is more dignified.

The style promises to be a popular one for smart fall and winter costumes. Frocks of woolen fabric, with blouses of net and silk and a caftan of the material trimmed with satin in a harmonizing tone, or, what is safer yet, black, will be in good taste for the well-dressed woman.

### New Type of Gown.

Pretty semi-evening gowns, called abroad casino gowns, are being worn with light décolletage and transparent guimpes of tulle or mousseline. The materials used on gowns of this type are embroideries, laces or crepe de chine, for satin seems to be somewhat passe. Many of them are trimmed with deep silk fringe, and, as the guimpe is always collarless, beautiful dog collars of jeweled velvet or jet are worn, so that the gown may be becoming with a hat.

Somehow a collarless gown and a picture hat are not always a pretty combination.

### Tunics.

Curiously lovely effects are gained in little informal evening and afternoon gowns by the use of a chiffon draped tunic over a gown of a contrasting shade of satin, with a bit of embroidery on the edge of the tunic. Some striking combinations are nasturtium orange chiffon with touches of gold over gray green satin; dark gray chiffon with silver over light blue, and brilliant currant red chiffon over deep prune color, the embroidery in bronze, gold and deep reds.

### Correct Veils.

Taupe is the leading shade in plain mesh veils, and those made of a wiry thread in the large, hexagonal type, are unusually becoming to the complexion. Another mesh veil, of finer weave, is covered with flat velvety pastilles, square in shape and scattered over the surface at close intervals.



# 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.

## Pope School Patrons in Open Rebellion Against the Board of Education.

A large number of the residents of the Charles Pope district met at the residence of Mr. John P. Herrmann, 3529 Pine street, at his invitation for the purpose of organizing the "Patrons' Association of the Charles Pope School District." The will of Dr. Charles Pope, who left this property solely for public school purposes was desecrated by the closing of this school. Mr. George O. Reinecker was elected chairman and John P. Herrmann secretary for the organization. A call was authorized for a mass meeting at Aschenbroedel Hall, 3535 Pine-street, for November 11 at 8 p. m., at which meeting resolutions were adopted "demanding of the Board of Education that the Pope school be opened for the instruction of the children at once."

## What Mr. Herrmann Had to Say to His Neighbors—"Asleep at the Post."

You men have been called together to awaken you to the fact that you have been "asleep at the post."

I hope that before you get through with this meeting the "School Patrons' Association" of this district will be an accomplished fact, with a purpose and sentinels at the post to guard against any future attempt to rob your children of their rights to receive an education.

In Spain, where the government denied its children educational facilities, the Ferrer Modern Rationalists School System was inaugurated. Ferrer was incarcerated, for a year his schools were closed, then reopened, and finally he was officially murdered by a court-martial, with the result that the entire Spanish Cabinet was compelled to resign; the Prime Minister decamped, and "Alphonso," suffering with the nightmare of Ferrer's ghost, will probably be looking for another job.

Before you permit such things to come to such a pass in this country it behooves you to wake up! all of you, and guard the future welfare of your children. It is needless to blame your (misnamed) Board of Education. The proper title for the present incumbents, who seem to be more interested in letting contracts for the palatial one-million-dollar structures than in educational affairs, might well be termed "a committee for the disbursement of the annual \$3,000,000 School Fund."

Men who receive no pay for attending to your affairs usually permit you to have what you pay for. The Board as such was evidently created for the purpose of having honors thrust upon respected citizens, and its members seem to carry the honors well, you have no cause to complain. If you desire competent and efficient servants, pay them their worth. Ben Blewett, who speaks for the Board during its coma, has informed you through the press that "the policy of the Board relative to its future had not been determined."

It seems that there was a misapprehension of the Instruction Department, "which thought that extensive repairs were to be made to the building and sent the children elsewhere." Let use arise, brethren, on this occasion and give thanks for this boon, this Department at least thought.

The negroes are entitled to some consideration at the hands of the Republicans for their staunch support in the last election, and should this Board, while engaged in playing POLICY, turn the corpse of Charles Pope school over to the negroes for educational purposes, if they need it, it were far better than to turn it over for manufacturing purposes—so that your children, who have been deprived of an opportunity to receive an education, could be driven into the factory, in their childhood days, by a Board that has been sleeping at the post.

If you will compare the enormous sums annually expended for palatial structures, and patented devices, in the districts where certain members of the Board reside, with the sums annually doled out to an army of underpaid school teachers that has not the temerity of the contractors to cry for more! you will not be surprised that the name of "Board of Education, is a misnomer, that is, if you really intended that this Board should safeguard the education of your children.

When the principals and teachers learn enough to form a Union they will not then have to wait five weeks for their hard-earned money, and will not have to tremble for fear of losing their positions, as now, when requested to give an opinion concerning educational affairs. Then the merit system will prevail and men on the medical staff will not be appointed solely for their influence to have a superintendent retained in office from whom they have received their appointment, or more properly speaking, their job.

Considering the little time devoted by the members of this Board to its supposed duties, is it not marvelous how diligently they can intelligently administer an estate amounting to \$25,000,000, with an annual income of over three million dollars, for 96 white and 11 colored public schools, in the face of an administration of 126 parochial schools with one-tenth of this income and school properties (probably highly estimated) at three million dollars?

If a manufacturer employing from 600 to 1300 children and grown-ups found that his plant was out of repair he would employ enough brains to have his factory running in three months. When your Board found the Charles Pope school—the educational home of your 1300 children—out of repair, the Board, derelict to its duties, abandoned the school and simply scattered your children to the four winds and—went to sleep again.

Pray, do not disturb their slumbers. Only six years ago, about \$60,000 or more was expended for the repair and enlargement of this school. Do you believe that the time is now to turn this corpse over to the "School Building Committee," or Mr. Cullinane, the undertaker, for interment, or demand of the physicians on the Board that they at least try to revive and resuscitate the apparent corpse of the Charles Pope school?

The circular issued read as follows: Friends of the Public School System, Attention! To the fathers and mothers residing in the Charles Pope School District—You are urgently requested to attend a meeting of the Patrons' Association of the Charles Pope School, to be held Thursday, November 11, at 8 p. m., in Aschenbroedel Hall, 3535 Pine street, for the purpose of visiting ways and means to obtain schools in this district for the location of your children. Do not fail to attend. Patrons' Association of Charles Pope School, George W. Roscoe, Leonard Schneider, Ernest Heinze, Paul DeLinieri, George A. Kicker, John A. Devine, Charles A. Hoffman, John P. Herrmann, Secretary; George O. R. Reinecker, Chairman; Committee.

For the Swedish Strikers.

The Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis collected up to October 24 the following sums: Brewers and Maltsters 6, \$50; United Brotherhood Carpenters 1596, \$25; collection by members of Carpenters 596, \$5.35; Musicians Union 2, \$10; Brotherhood of Painters 137, \$10; Brewery Freight Handlers 237, \$10; Brewery Engineers 246, \$10; Germania Lodge 394, Machinists, \$5; Typographia 3, \$5; Brass Molders' Union 99, \$5; Painters' Union 115, \$5; Cigar-makers' Union 44, \$20; Paper Carriers' Union 5783, \$2; Sign Painters' Union 774, \$2.50; Stove Molders' Union 10, \$5. Total, \$169.85.

## A Catholic View

In the mind of Marx the theory of value and the theory of surplus value were explanations of what actually happens in capitalistic society, not justifications of some ideal order. They showed, as he thought, why Socialism is inevitable, not why it is right.

Yet Catholics, as well as other writers, constantly assure us (sometimes without having read a line of Marx) that he believed that labor ought to have the full product of industry, because it creates all value. One can not refuse a certain amount of sympathy with Father Hohoff's assertion that many Catholics attack the Marxian theory of value merely because of their opposition to Socialism. They assume that if they can demolish the labor theory of value the whole superstructure of Socialism will necessarily topple over. Now this conception of the matter is pitifully simple naive and a priori. . . . Those who regard the theory of value as important can see it refuted and still believe that the present system is wrong. For the vital and decisive fact remains that labor of some sort produces, in conjunction with capital, all wealth and that the capitalist as such, as mere owner of the instruments of production, produces nothing. . . . Despite its exaggerations, Hohoff's book is well worth reading. It calls attention forcibly to the medieval conceptions of labor and wealth, and compels us to realize that the spirit and traditions of the Church are much less favorable to the current claims and pretensions of wealth and of capitalism than the uninformed reader would be likely to infer from a study of many contemporary Catholic writers. The latter are so preoccupied refuting Socialism and defending the present order, that they go to the opposite extreme, understating the amount of truth in the claims of the Socialists and overstating the rights of property and the advantages of the present system.

They forget that the Catholic teaching on wealth and property is, as Abbe Gasquet has said, Collectivistic rather than Individualistic.—The Rev. Father John Ryan, in Catholic Fortnightly Review.

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