

ST. LOUIS LABOR

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PHONE: KINLOCH, CENTRAL 1577. NO. 461

JOHN BROWN, THE MARTYR

Executed December 2, 1859

In Commemoration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Great Abolitionist



1850. JOHN BROWN. 1909.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

John Brown "of Ossawatimie." Born at Torrington, Conn., May 9, 1800; executed at Charleston, Va., Dec. 2, 1859. He removed with his parents to Ohio in 1805, learned the trade of a tanner and currier, and in 1840 became a dealer in wool. His ideal was the liberation of the negro slaves in the South. In 1855 he emigrated to Kansas, where he took active part in the contest against the pro-slavery party. He gained, in August, 1856, a victory at Ossawatimie over a superior number of Missourians who had invaded Kansas. On the night of Oct. 16, 1859, he seized the arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Va., at the head of a small band of followers, with a view of arming the negroes and inciting to general insurrection. He was captured Oct. 18, was tried by the "commonwealth of Virginia" Oct. 27-31, and was executed at Charleston Dec. 2, 1859.

(FROM THE LECTURE "THE PURITAN PRINCIPLE AND JOHN BROWN.")

Delivered by Wendell Phillips, in Music Hall, Boston, Before the Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society, December 18, 1859.



Wendell Phillips.

A man present at the glorious martyrdom of the 2d of December, said of the hero-saint who marched out of the jail: "He seemed to come, his brow radiant with triumph." It was the dawn of a future day that gilded his brow. He was high enough in the Providence of God, to catch earlier than the present generation, the dawn of the day that he was to inaugurate.

When our fathers stood in London, under the corporation charter of Charles, the question was, "Have we a right to move to Massachusetts?" The lawyers said, "No." The father said, "Yes; we will remove to Massachusetts, and let law find the reason fifty years hence." They knew they had the substantial right. Their motto was not "Law and order," it was "God and Justice"—a much better motto—if it means only recognizing the majority. Crime comes to history gilded and crowned, and says, "I am not crime, I am success." And history, written by a soul girded with parchments and studded with half-a-dozen languages, says, "Yes, thou art success; we accept thee." But the faithful soul below cries out, "Thou art crime! Avaunt!" There is so much in words.

The old fable is of Sisyphus rolling up a stone, and the moment he gets it up to the mountain-top, it rolls back again. So each generation, with much trouble and great energy and disinterestedness, vindicates for a few of its sons the right to think; and the moment they have vindicated the right, stone rolls back again—nobody else must think! The battle must be fought every day, because the body rebels against the soul. It is the insurrection of the soul against the body—free thought. The gods piled Etna upon the insurgent Titans. It is the emblem of the world piling mountains—banks, gold, cotton, parties, Everetts, Cushings, Couriers, everything dull and heavy—to keep down thought.

I hold in my hand the likeness of a child of seventeen summers, taken from the body of a boy, her husband, who lies buried on the banks of the Shenandoah. He flung himself against a State for an idea, the child of a father who lived for an idea, who said, "I know that slavery is wrong; thou shalt do unto another as thou wouldst have another do to thee"—and flung himself against the law and order of his time. Nobody can dispute his principles. There are men who dispute his acts. It is exactly what he meant they should do. It is the collision of admitted principles with conduct which is the teaching of ethics; it is the normal school of a generation. Puritanism went up and down England and fulfilled its mission. It revealed despotism. Charles I. and James, in order to rule, were obliged to persecute. Under the guise of what seemed government, they had hidden tyranny. Patriotism tore off the mask, and said to the enlightened conscious and sleeping intellect of England, "Behold, that is despotism!" It was the first lesson; it was the text of the English Revolution. Men still slumbered in submission to law. They tore off the semblance of law; they revealed despotism. John Brown has done the same for us today. The slave system has lost its fascination. It had a certain picturesque charm for some. It called itself "chivalry," and "a State." One assault had broken the charm—it is despotism!

Look how barbarous it is! Take a single instance. A young girl

throws herself upon the bosom of a Northern boy who himself had shown mercy, and endeavors to save him from the Christian rifles of Virginia. They tore her off, and the pitiless bullet found its way to the brave, young heart. She stands upon the streets of that very town, and dares not avow the motive—glorious, humane instinct—that led her to throw herself on the bosom of that hapless boy! She bows to the despotism of her brutal State, and makes excuses for her humanity. That is the Christian Virginia of 1859. In 1608 an Indian girl flung herself before her father's tomahawk on the bosom of an English gentleman, and the Indian refrained from touching the English traveler whom his daughter's affection protected. Pocahontas lives today, the ideal beauty of Virginia, and her proudest names strive to trace their lineage to the brave Indian girl: that was Pagan Virginia, two centuries and a half ago. What has dragged her down from Pocahontas in 1608 to John Brown in 1859, when humanity is disgraceful, and despotism trends it out under its iron heel? Who revealed it?

One brave act of an old Puritan soul, that did not stop to ask what the majority thought, or what forms were, but acted.

I affirm that this is the lesson of our history—that the world is fluid; that we are on the ocean; that we can not get rid of the people, and we do not want to; that the millions are our basis; and that God has set us this task: "If you want good institutions, do not try to bulwark out the ocean of popular thought, educate it. If you want good laws, earn them."

A Newburyport man comes to Boston, and says that he knows John Brown was at the massacre of Pottawatomie. He was only twenty-five miles off! The Newburyport orator gets within thirty miles of the truth, and that is very near—for him. But Virginia was unable—mark you!—Virginia was unable to criticise. She could only bow. It is the most striking evidence of the majesty of the action.

You measure the strength of a blow by the force of the rebound. Men thought Virginia a Commonwealth; he reveals it as worse than Austrian despotism. Neighbors dare not speak to each other; no man can travel on the highway without a passport; the telegraph wires are sealed, except with a permit; the State shakes beneath the tramp of cannon and armed men. What does she fear? Conscience! The Apostle has come to torment her, and he finds the weakest spot herself. She does not trust the usual forms of justice. Arraigned in what she calls her court is a wounded man, on a pallet, unable to stand. The civilized world stands aghast. She says, "It is necessary." Why? "I stand on a volcano. The Titans are heaving beneath the mountains. Thought—the earthquake of conscience—is below me. It is the acknowledgment of defeat. The Roman thought, when he looked upon the cross, that it was the symbol of infamy—only the vilest felon hung there. One sacred sacrifice, and the cross nestles in our hearts, the emblem of everything holy. Virginia erects her gibbet, repulsive in name and form. One man goes up from it to God, with two hundred thousand broken fetters in his hands, and henceforth it is sacred forever.

Lord Bacon, as he takes his march down the centuries, may put one hand on the telegraph, and the other on the steam engine, and say, "These are mine, for I taught you to invent." So the Puritans may put one hand on John Brown and say, "You are ours, though you have gone beyond us, for we taught you to believe in God. We taught you to say, God is God, and trample wicked laws under your feet." And now from that Virginia gibbet, he says to us, "The maxim I taught you, practice it! The principle I have manifested to you, apply it! If the crisis becomes sterner, meet it! If the battle is closer, be true to my memory! Men say my act was a failure. I showed what I promised, that the slave ought to resist, and could. Sixteen men I placed under the shelter of English law, and then I taught the millions. Prove that my enterprise was not a failure, by showing a North ready to stand behind it. I am willing, in God's service, to plunge with ready martyrdom into the chasm that opens in the forum, only show yourselves worthy to stand upon my grave!"

"Law and order" are only names for the halting ignorance of the last generation. John Brown is the impersonation of God's order and God's law, molding a better future, and setting it for an example.

VICTOR BERGER TALKS OF HIS TRIP

Socialist Leader Who Was Much Impressed by Solidarity and Size of Labor Movement in Germany and Austria.

Victor L. Berger, leader of Wisconsin Socialists, is back from a ten weeks' trip abroad, enthusiastic over his experiences. "To begin with, I want to say that I am glad to get back to Milwaukee," he says. "I have had a very entertaining time, and I have learned in the last ten weeks more than in any other ten weeks of my life. However, I feel that after all that playing too much might spoil me for hard work.

"I had the time of my life in Europe. I was received in an exceedingly friendly manner in London, England, where I spent almost two weeks. I happened to be in London just at the time when the great budget debate and Lloyd-George's finance bill was on, and had conversations with John Burns, the Home Secretary, Keir Hardie, Shackleton, Handerson, Barnes and others.

"From England I went to Hamburg, Berlin, Leipsic and Dresden. In Berlin I was a guest of August Bebel, Karl Kautsky, George Mehring, Edward Bernstein and others.

"From Germany I went to Prague, Vienna and Salzburg. "Nothing I have ever seen will compare with the solidarity, the momentum and size of the labor movements of both Germany and Austria. In Saxony they jumped from one Social-Democratic seat in the last diet to 25 Socialist-Democratic representatives in the last election, a gain of 2,500 per cent. However, this tremendous success is due in no small degree to the vicious system of duties on necessities of life, which makes a large share even of the middle class vote with the Reds. If a general election should take place today Germany would go Social-Democratic and the emperor would be up against a majority in favor of a republic. In Europe, as in Milwaukee, the Social-Democratic party is considered the only honest party and the only party that stands for something.

Not only their political success is grand. What excited my admiration even more were the business institutions which the political parties and trades unions have built up—the office buildings, factories, bakeries and even boarding houses.

"Besides studying social conditions I investigated as much as I could the school system of Germany and Austria, and particularly the trade schools. I brought home a great deal of material pertaining to trade schools and I shall publish some of it.

THE MARX & HAAS LOCKOUT

Grand Benefit Reception This Evening at Northwestern Liederkrantz Hall.

GERMER'S ROUSING APPEAL

WORDS OF WARNING TO MARX & HAAS.

The following letter in behalf of the locked-out Garment Workers of St. Louis is self-explanatory:

Office of Sub-District 6 of District 12,
UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA.
Affiliated With A. F. of L.

East St. Louis, Ill., Nov. 29, 1909.

The lockout of the Garment Workers by the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. of St. Louis is assuming extensive proportions and engaging the activity of every labor union. The autocratic methods of the company are being heralded to every quarter of the country and their infamy shall stop every machine in the shop. The campaign that is being carried on against these allies of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance has aroused the interests of the trades unionists and their friends as no other fight before and the Garment Workers have every reason to be hopeful.

As an official of the United Mine Workers of America, I have occasion to feel the pulse of the people, and everywhere are manifest clear traces of sympathy for the locked-out workers. In our organization as well as others, every nerve will be strained to pilot to victory the outraged workers of the Marx & Haas Co., and there will be shown a determination to administer to the above-named concern the same dose that spelled ruin to Joseph Leiter, who defied the United Mine Workers, and W. L. Douglas, who concluded to run his shop independent of the Boot and Shoe Workers, but within a very short time agreed that his conclusion was wrong. What can be done with Leiter and Douglas, can be done with Marx & Haas.

About eight years ago, this same concern initiated a fight against the Garment Workers. The organization was then in its infancy and won out. Now, that it has grown in power and has the backing of the Trades Union movement, there should be no doubt as to the outcome. Marx & Haas doubtless imagine that they have a trade built up and can ignore the organization. Douglas thought the same thing. They shall awaken from their stupor to find that they are being gallantly repulsed by the men and women who have adopted the shibboleth "An injury to one is an injury to all." They shall find that from their product "hands are being kept off" and that "we don't patronize" Marx & Haas.

The battle of the Garment Workers must and will be won and the sinews of war will be furnished to that end.

That the St. Louis Police Department is being mobilized in the interest of Marx & Haas is living proof of the weakness of the concern and should serve as encouragement to Organized Labor. The Citizens' Alliance and the Manufacturers' Association are evidently "up in the air," otherwise they need not transform the Police Department into an employment agency to recruit scabs for Marx & Haas. We have every reason to be jubilant over the situation. Everything points to a victory.

The Citizens' Alliance, Manufacturers' Association and Police Department are against the Garment Workers. This makes our duty clear. We must be with them! We are! Fraternally,

ADOLPH GERMER,
Secretary-Treasurer of Sub-District No. 6.

Donation for the Locked-Out Employes of Marx & Haas.

St. Louis, Nov. 30, 1909.

United Mine Workers of America, 704, Trenton, Ill.	\$10.00
United Mine Workers of America, 52, Centralia, Ill.	10.00
United Mine Workers of America, 784, Marissa, Ill.	15.00
United Mine Workers of America, 686, Glen Carbon, Ill.	20.00
United Brotherhood Carpenters & Joiners, 726, Yonkers, N. Y.	20.00
U. B. of Carpenters and Joiners, 295, Collinsville, Ill.	10.00
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, 798, Salem, Ill.	2.00
U. B. of Carpenters and Joiners, 1078, Fredericksburg, Va.	5.00
U. B. of Carpenters and Joiners, 716, Zanesville, Ohio	5.00
U. B. of Carpenters and Joiners, 1945, Altus, Okla.	10.00
U. B. of Carpenters and Joiners, 1659, Bartlesville, Okla.	2.50
U. B. of Carpenters and Joiners, 1531, N. Abington, Mass.	2.00
Western Federation of Miners, 265, Eureka, Nevada	10.00
Snowball Miners' Union, 124, Oatman, Ariz.	5.00
Int. Brotherhood of Brewery Workers, 84, Evansville, Ind.	5.00
Int. Brotherhood of Brewery Workers, 47, Columbus, Ohio	5.00
Beer Drivers, 43 (not the first donation), St. Louis, Mo.	5.00
Department Store Drivers, 709, St. Louis, Mo.	5.00
Central Trades and Labor Assembly, Springfield, Mo.	5.00
Central Trades and Labor Assembly, Richmond, Ind.	5.00
Central Trades and Labor Assembly, Scranton, Pa.	10.00
Central Trades and Labor Assembly, Kalamazoo, Mich.	2.00
Columbus Federation of Labor, Columbus, Ohio	5.00
United Garment Workers of America, 1, Boston, Mass.	10.00
United Garment Workers of America, 119, Buffalo, N. Y.	10.00
Int. Association of Machinists, 434, New York, N. Y.	2.00
Int. Association of Machinists, 30, Bridgeport, Conn.	10.00
Nat'l Brotherhood of Operative Potters, 1, Toronto, Ohio	2.00
U. B. of Carpenters and Joiners, 487, Linton, Ind.	2.50
U. B. of Carpenters and Joiners, 1198, Independence, Kas.	3.15
U. B. of Carpenters and Joiners, 1751, Sandford, Fla.	10.00
Int. Association of Machinists, 348, Philadelphia, Pa.	2.00

This evening, Saturday, Dec. 4, there will be a general rendezvous of Organized Labor at Northwest Liederkrantz Hall, 3940 Easton avenue. It will be the grand reception and ball given under the auspices of the Garment Workers' District Council for the benefit of the locked-out employes of the Marx & Haas Clothing Co.

The attempt of Superintendent Goldstein of the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. to make a striker-breaker agency out of the St. Louis Police Department has stirred up considerable interest in the lockout, for which Mr. Goldstein seems to be to a great extent responsible. This gentleman, by his licksplitting methods, will get the firm into much unnecessary trouble and considerable financial loss. The near future will convince Marx & Haas of this fact. With a little common

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sense and fair play the trouble could have been settled weeks ago. If the firm insists on war to the bitter end, well and good. Organized Labor has successfully handled much bigger "cases" than the Marx & Haas lockout. "War is hell!" said Sherman. But if war there must be, it will be pushed to successful ends by the labor movement, and all that will be left for the obstinate and ill-advised firm may be —hell.

The American Federation of Labor Executive Council will take up the Marx & Haas lockout in the near future, in accordance with the instruction of the recent Toronto convention.

Secretary Dave Kreyling was authorized by the Central Trades and Labor Union to issue an appeal to the labor unions throughout the country in behalf of the locked-out Garment Workers of Marx & Haas. Bro. Kreyling will co-operate with the Garment Workers' District Council.

It is reported that ex-Police Chief and present Pinkerton Agency Detective Chief Mathew Kiely lost his job as "guardian" at the Marx & Haas establishment. There is nothing doing to justify his expensive presence on Washington avenue. The enormous sums of money paid to him by Marx & Haas was money thrown out of the window.

The locked-out girls held a rousing meeting last Tuesday evening. Local union men addressed the meeting. Dr. Ed. Colton of New York delivered an instructive lecture on the subject "Tuberculosis."

Study Course in Socialism

Authorized by the National Committee of the Socialist Party.

The Economics of Capitalism: 2.

What Governs Prices?—Wherever virtually free competition among buyers and among sellers prevails, we observe that the price of any commodity ordinarily oscillates about a certain point, now rising occasionally above it, now considerably below it, but always tending to come up toward it when it has gone below. Why this alternate upward and downward movement of prices about a medium point, instead of an indefinitely continued rise or fall? By answering this question we shall approach the statement of the law value, for the value of a commodity is that ideal price to which its actual prices are always attracted (under competition) by the opposition of the forces which tend to raise or lower them. For instance, the price of a certain grade of cloth during a considerable period varies generally from 18 to 22 cents a yard, sometimes even a little higher or lower, but always tending toward a level of 20 cents a yard. We say, then, that 20 cents a yard is the value of this cloth. But what makes its value 20 cents instead of 10 cents or \$1 or any other figure?

Supply and Demand—We are often told that prices are governed by supply and demand. This is true. But it is also true that supply and demand are governed by prices.

(a) An increase of supply or a reduction of demand tends to lower prices, and

(b) An increase of demand or a reduction of supply tends to raise prices.

But it is equally true that—

(c) An increase of price stimulates and checks demand, and

(d) A reduction of price checks supply and stimulates demand.

To apply this to our illustration: If the market has been unusually well supplied with this grade of cloth, or if the demand for such cloth falls off for any reason, the selling price will go down. But when the price goes down—say to 18 cents—manufacturers find it not very profitable to turn-out such cloth, and reduce their output; at the same time, purchasers are tempted by the low price and buy larger quantities. These forces, resulting from the lowness of the price, cause the price to go up again. On the other hand, if the market is unusually ill supplied with this grade of cloth, or if the demand is larger than usual, the price will go up—say to 22 cents. At this rate it is highly profitable to manufacture such cloth, mills are run overtime, and the supply is increased; at the same time, purchasers are deterred by the high price and buy less. This increase of supply and reduction of demand, resulting from the highness of the price, causes the price to go down again.

The higher the price goes, the greater are the forces called into play tending to pull it down again; the lower the price goes, the greater are the forces called into play tending to drive it up again.

The law of supply and demand, thus fully stated, explains the modus operandi of the continual oscillation of prices above and below value. But it does not explain the fixation of value itself.

The Law of Value—We have seen last week that the amount of value in a commodity must depend, not on its utility, but on the difficulty of obtaining it. But in a society like ours, where the vast industrial plant is always ready to adjust supply to demand, it is evident that the difficulty of obtaining any commodity resolves itself into a question of cost of production.

This is confirmed by the observation that every invention which reduces the amount of labor necessary to produce a certain kind of goods results in a permanent reduction of their price; and a permanent reduction of price is a reduction of value.

From the study of these facts the old economists, especially David Ricardo, formulated a law of value which has stood the test of time and which Karl Marx made the basis of his system of economic theory. We may state it as follows:

The value of a commodity at a given time is proportionate to the amount of labor necessary to produce it by the methods and under the conditions generally prevailing at the time.

Comment on This Law—We speak of the value of a commodity "at a given time." This is because values change with the change in methods and conditions of production.

We say the value of a commodity is equal to a certain amount of labor, not that it is equal to it. We can not say that a certain amount of value is equal to a certain amount of labor, any more than we can say a certain weight is equal to a certain distance. Relations of equality and inequality can exist only between quantities of the same kind—one amount of value may be equal to another amount of value, one amount of labor to another amount of labor, one weight to another weight, etc. When we say that the value of a commodity is proportionate to the amount of labor necessary to produce it, we mean that if two commodities are of equal value, it is because equal amounts of labor are necessary for their production; that if one commodity is twice as valuable as another, it is because twice as much labor is needed to produce it.

We say the value of a commodity is proportionate to the amount of labor "necessary" to produce it, not to the amount of labor actually spent in producing it. Suppose a certain manufacturer uses old-fashioned machinery or has his factory badly organized, or that more labor is spent in producing a certain amount of goods in his factory than in other factories of the same kind. This will not make his goods more valuable than those of his competitors. He will have to sell at the same price as they or not at all.

We say "by the methods and under the conditions generally prevailing at the time." Suppose a new method has just been brought into general use by which the amount of labor necessary to produce certain goods is cut in half; and suppose some of the goods made by the old method are still in the market. The fact that more labor was required to produce these goods when they were made does not keep their value up; they will have to be sold at the same price as those made by the new method. Again, suppose conditions have so changed that it now requires more labor to produce certain goods than was formerly needed, and that some of the older goods remain in the market. The old goods will not be sold cheaper than the new,

but the new conditions will affect the value of all the goods alike. Yet again, suppose a new method has been devised which cuts in half the necessary amount of labor, but that this method is at yet used by only a few manufacturers, who can not fully supply the market. They will cut not their prices in half; they will cut them slightly, in order to expand their trade. But their competitors will be compelled to adopt the same methods or others having the same labor-saving effect, or be driven out of business. Step by step, as the new method comes into general use, the value or normal price of the goods will fall to half what it formerly was.

Finally, when we speak of the amount of labor necessary to produce certain goods, it must be understood that we include all the processes, from the production of the first cent of value in the raw material to the placing of the finished goods on the market, and the needful accessory processes as well as those directly affecting the materials. Thus the production of muslin shirts includes not only the labor of cutters, stitchers, etc., in the shirt factory, but also the labor which had to be spent in raising cotton, ginning and baling it, transporting it, carding, spinning, and weaving it into muslin, and transporting the muslin; also the labor necessarily spent on other materials; also the labor necessarily spent in transporting the shirts to the market; also the labor which had to be spent in mining coal and transporting it to the factories; also the labor of firemen and engineers in the factories and of machinists who kept the machinery in repair; also the labor of superintending and directing these processes.

References.

Marx, Deville, or Hyndman, as before.

Questions for Review.

1. What is utility? In what respect does the economic use of this word differ from the popular use, in which ethical and other considerations are taken into account?
2. What articles have value?
3. Distinguish value from utility. What are the relations between them?
4. What is distribution, in the economic use of the word?
5. What is money? What is the relation of paper money to real money?

CHRISTMAS SHOPPERS AND LABOR'S ADVERTISERS.

The greater number of Labor's readers will find their purses too lean to meet all the demands on them which the comfort for their family and kin will make. You would have worked gladly for the wages to buy those things on many days when you were forced into involuntary idleness by the anarchistic methods of employment prevailing under the present economic system. Now we must make the best of the situation. We must shape our daily acts in all matters with the abolition of such an infamous condition for our aim. Today and tomorrow, this Christmas—not next year's Christmas shopping season—is the time to start. If you are idly expecting a social cataclysm to come some time to adjust the wrongs suffered now by the masses of the people you are a cipher. It is the person who acts—who does things.

Will you bring the few dollars you'll lay out for suits, dresses, hats, furnishings, umbrellas, jewelry or watches, etc., during the next few weeks to the Citizens' Alliance, anti-Socialist merchants who look with contempt at your paper, or will you for once begin to study the advertisements of friendly merchants to be found in St. Louis Labor? A press boycotted by advertisers can not gain a foothold, its operating cost would bankrupt it with no advertising revenue to meet its expenses. Your Socialist press must become the powerful mold of the minds of the people, but it must be made powerful by you. And you must make the beginning now—this season—not next. Some of Labor's readers have always religiously sought out the friendly merchant who advertises in Labor and made all possible purchases with him. But a large number carelessly bring their money to Citizen's Alliance merchants, who would do their utmost to crush your paper. Let us resolve to change all this and wisely plan to patronize our friends.

LABOR LEADERS ASK WRIT OF CERTIORARI.

Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison Formally Petition Supreme Court Through Alton B. Parker.

Washington, Nov. 29.—The petition for a writ of certiorari in the contempt proceedings against Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, officers of the American Federation of Labor, in connection with the Buck Stove and Range Co. litigation, which, if granted, would have the effect of bringing up the whole case, was today formally presented to the Federal Supreme Court by Alton B. Parker of New York.

Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison were present. Gompers wore his fez, as usual, and was the object of considerable attention on the part of spectators. The proceeding was purely formal, and was brief. The court took the subject under advisement.

Notification of the filing of the petition for certiorari in the Supreme Court of the United States by Samuel Gompers and his associates was made to the District Court of Appeals late this afternoon in the form of a motion by counsel for the labor leaders for a further stay of the mandate of the Appellate Court. The District Court of Appeals was not in session, but the motion will be called to the attention of the judges by the clerk, and, as intimated by the court, will be made staying the mandate pending the action by the Supreme Court.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Have been secured by comrades and friends as follows: Hy. C. Behrens, Waterloo, Ill., 1; Dan Burkhardt, 2; Louis Kober, 1; Mich. Astner, 1; G. W. O'Dam, Flat River, Mo., 2; H. J. Morrison, 1; F. E. Delmore, 1; Mat. Mueller, 1; Sam Bernstein, 1; Otto Pauls, 10; F. J. Kloth, 3; Hy. Schwarz, 7; Vincent Cazinker, 1; W. F. Crouch, 12; J. S. Siewer, 9; Peter Frank, 1.

Outside Renewals: Fred Krampe, Cincinnati, O.; J. Baer, F. von Behren, Fred Bisler, P. Burgermeister, F. Deichmiller, C. Doering, C. Dimpert, Jos. Frisch, Fred Gill, G. Grund, Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Haller, Hamilton, Md.; P. Hartmann, Violetsville, Md.; M. Jency, Wm. Hoehn.

New Subscribers: E. Heffner, Chas. Kagler, Rud Klincke, Chris Lenz, J. Neukam, R. Rebbel, M. J. Schmitt, O. Steinitz, Otto Thiele, Charles Zies, A. A. Hoehn and C. Brunner, Baltimore, Md.; H. C. Behrens, Waterloo, Ill.; H. Moorman, Louisville, Ky.; R. L. Carnes, A. Steathouse, Mt. Olive, Ill.; W. Gundlach, Cleveland, Ohio.

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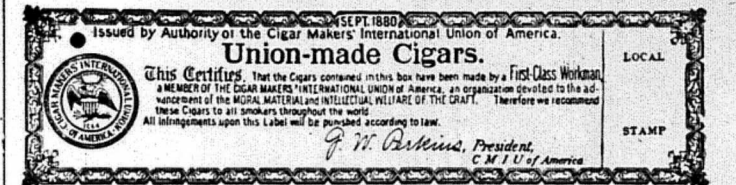
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Sanitary Plumbing

Its Effect
on Health
and Morals

By G. WELLESLEY BRABBIT

DURING a recent housing investigation in one of the eastern cities several facts were brought to light that never can be shown by figures and tables. The most striking fact discovered was the disgraceful condition of the plumbing and sanitary arrangements of the streets and houses, surface drainage being not at all unusual, even in the districts bordering on business and fine residence sections. The effect of damp and reeking houses on the health, temper and morals of the inmates can never be over-emphasized.

One small block was found where at one end was surface drainage, it being on a lower level than the surrounding ground. Three women here had spent at least three months of the year in hospitals and were so crippled by rheumatism as to be completely incapacitated for work. The rest of the block was dry and the people were comparatively healthy.

In this same district the financial depression has been severely felt, as all the men work for the same concern, which employs 19,000 men during normal years, but which has kept but 4,000 during the last year. With the 15,000 men out of work, all living in close proximity to one another, the inevitable result is continual unrest, despair and the accompanying quarrels, ill feelings and tempers. But it was most noticeable that the families living in the healthful, wholesome houses were making a brave effort to weather the storm in cheerfulness and decency.

In one block containing 46 families three men had committed suicide within one month. These men lived in the three worst houses, where water flooded the cellars and the walls were moldy from dampness. Another block in the same district is so damp that no paper will cling to the walls and the plaster falls without warning, to the destruction of house, limbs and peace. The inhabitants here are in a constant state of riot and the constable is their most frequent visitor, even the little children being quarrelsome. The staple article of diet here is some intoxicant.

Just one block away members of these same families—brothers, sisters and daughters—live in peace and quiet in a block having good drainage and fair plumbing. It certainly would seem that moldy wall paper and moldy morals go hand in hand, and that an undermined house foundation sooner or later results in an undermined home foundation.



I don't suppose that there are many of them left, but in the old days, when I lived in western Texas, the armadillo was one of the commonest animals of the plains. Civilization, no doubt, has caused his disappearance, just as it has extinguished many a species that used to be like the sands of the seashore.

The armadillo is a funny-looking little creature that looks for all the world like an opossum with a shell on his back. How did he come by that shell, which is also a shield or piece of protective armor? In the prettiest way imaginable. According

to the old Mexican legend the armadillo was sent in direct answer to the prayers of the devout people who long ago resided in a part of Mexico which was badly infested with venomous snakes. The inhabitants so beseeched the Almighty for relief that suddenly all the serpents seemed to have vanished from the earth. In going about the region once so badly plagued the natives could find no more possums, but instead an animal that seemed to be one except that on his back was a shell. This was his armor, which brought immunity from the bite of a snake and thenceforth the armadillo began to make unrelenting warfare on all poisonous reptiles. He is still true to his reputation and wherever found is on the job of snake-killing, as he was centuries ago in Old Mexico.

Not long ago I was traveling in the southwest and was greatly attracted by Edwards county, in that wild and remote region of western Texas, not far from the Mexican border.

It is a singularly beautiful table land, 2,000 feet above sea level and very sparsely inhabited. The rich prairie lands are still the open pastures of thousands of cattle, horses and sheep, for the man with the hoe has hardly begun to invade that section. I was at a ranch where I saw 7,000 goats in one flock, and it was a very pretty sight.

The climate is delightful, for while the sun beats down with a fierce heat during the summer months the air is so dry that there is little suffering and the nights are always cool. The county seat, a small place named Rock Springs, is 80 miles from any railroad, and the stage brings in Uncle Sam's mail to a couple of hundred stalwart cow men who live in true frontier style. Lands are still very cheap—\$2 to \$5 an acre—but they are too fertile and productive to stay at that figure long.

I was much impressed, writes Maud Howe, in Harper's Bazar, by what the head of a large and prosperous bourgeois French family said to an American friend: "During the day we are all busy with our various avocations. The evenings are devoted to more serious things—reading, music, conversation, society." This is surely the normal point of view of a civilized man living in a civilized society.

In Italy, where social life, as in France, is taken somewhat more seriously than with us, it is usual for the women prominent in society to receive in the evening.

One evening a week (sometimes two, in a few cases every evening) is set apart for receiving the friends and half-ties of the house. In Rome, where society is more crystallized, where the social game is better played than in any community I know, one or two of the great houses are open to visitors on every evening of the week.

How the Armadillo Happened to Come Here

By COL. W. W. PUTNAM

Where The Cow Man Is King

By PROF. J. L. MONROE

Normal Point of Civilized Society

By MAUDE HOWE

STUDIES IN SOCIALISM

THE SOCIALISTS

WHO THEY ARE AND WHAT THEY STAND FOR.

By John Spargo.

Socialist control in the Socialist regime would be reduced to the minimum necessary to protect the equal liberties of all; it would take the form of a protection of the essentials of personal freedom by denying the right of any man to be master of another's bread. Personal liberty is only possible as the blossoming of common liberty.

The conflict between Socialism and Anarchism is, therefore, susceptible of no truce. The history of the Socialist movement is in large part the history of a struggle with Anarchism. The result is seen today in the fact that wherever Socialism is strong, as in Germany, for example, Anarchism is a negligible force, and wherever, as in Spain, Socialism is weak, Anarchism prevails. Socialism is not only the greatest force in the world opposed to Anarchism, it is the only remedy for the conditions which makes Anarchists. To sweep away the hideous anomaly of extreme misery side by side with wanton extravagance and colossal wealth is the only effectual means of staying the perilous tide of Anarchism. Neither repressive measures nor tinkering with the immigration laws will accomplish that end, which is part of the purpose and mission of Socialism.

IV. Socialism is opposed by some because it is believed to be antagonistic to religion and to the institution of marriage. These objections are thus coupled because they are commonly associated in a certain form of attack on Socialism. The usual method is to present a long string of quotations from Socialists of more or less prominence in which anti-religious views are expressed. Often these quotations are so garbled or dishonestly torn from their contexts as to misrepresent the views of their authors. This despicable and dishonest method of attack has been resorted to by a section of the "religious" press for many years. The method is just as dishonest and mean as that of the infidel lecturer who said that Christ was an advocate of suicide, and, to prove his case, read two passages, "And he (Judas) went away and hanged himself" (Matthew 27:5) and "Go and do thou likewise" (Luke 10:37), as one passage!

Robert Ingersoll, the great freethinker, was a Republican. Suppose that some Socialist should take the trouble of compiling a list of quotations from his writings, and the writings of other noted freethinkers who have been Republicans, would it be fair to argue from that list that the Republican party is opposed to religion? Would it be fair to compile such a list from the writings of Jefferson and other Democrats who have been agnostics and free thinkers, and by means of it seek to brand the Democratic party as an anti-religious party? Would it not be equally possible to compile a list of Catholics, or of Spiritualists, belonging to either party, and from it to argue that the party is a Catholic or Spiritualist party? Such cowardly and dishonest methods of attack are unworthy of serious consideration.

But many people have honestly opposed Socialism because they have believed it to be anti-religious. They have made the not unnatural mistake of confusing the Socialist theory of the economic interpretation of history, sometimes called the "materialistic conception" of history, with philosophic materialism as opposed to the religious view of the great primary First Cause. Once it is understood, however, that this is not the case; that historic materialism is not a theory relating to the primary cause of the cosmic process, this argument loses its weight. Theist and atheist, monist, agnostic and materialist, may each accept the Socialist theory of historic materialism without doing violence to religious beliefs or doubts.

True, the atheist may not be able to see how it is possible for the theist to reconcile his theism with historic materialism; and the theist may be unable to understand the process of reasoning by which the atheist finds in historic materialism an argument for his views of the universe which he deems unanswerable. Just as when the Darwinian theory was first propounded many people said that it was atheistic, while good Christians on the other had accepted it, so it has been with Socialism. Today the Socialist movement is made up of men and women of all shades of religious belief and doubt; adherents of all the sects and creeds which have arisen in the development of religious thought and life. All the Socialist parties of the world declare religion to be a matter of private judgment and conscience.

The last objection with which we shall deal in these pages is that Socialism is opposed to the institution of marriage and to the family tie. This objection is generally put forward in the same manner and spirit as the one concerning religion. Because certain individual Socialists have also entertained theories affecting the marriage relation, unscrupulous opponents of Socialists have used that as an argument against Socialism, quite regardless of the fact that the great mass of Socialists never entertained such views; and the further fact that the anti-marriage, "free love" theories in question have been even more frequently and vigorously advocated by non-Socialists. Every time an account appears in the press of marital infelicity among Socialists the event is hailed as another "proof" that "Socialism will destroy the family and the home," notwithstanding that the causes of the trouble may be entirely dissociated from Socialism, and that there are millions of Socialist homes in which love reigns supreme.

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

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

General Demands.

1. The immediate government relief for the unemployed workers by building schools, by reforesting of cut-over and waste lands, by reclamation of arid tracts, and the building of canals, and by extending all other useful public works. All persons employed on such works shall be employed directly by the government under an eight-hour workday and at the prevailing rate of union wages. The government shall also loan money to states and municipalities without interest for the purpose of carrying on public works. It shall contribute to the funds of labor organizations for the purpose of assisting their unemployed members, and shall take such other measures within its power as will lessen the widespread misery of the workers caused by the misrule of the capitalist class.
2. The collective ownership of railroads, telegraph, telephones, steamboat lines and all other means of social transportation and communication, and all land.
3. The collective ownership of all industries which are organized on a national scale and in which competition has virtually ceased to exist.
4. The extension of the public domain to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power.
5. The scientific reforestation of timber lands, and the reclamation of swamp lands. The land so reforested or reclaimed to be permanently retained as a part of the public domain.
6. The absolute freedom of press, speech and assemblage.
Industrial Demands.
7. The improvement of the industrial condition of the workers.
 - (a) By shortening the workday in keeping with the increased productiveness of machinery.
 - (b) By securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half in each week.
 - (c) By securing a more effective inspection of workshops and factories.

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

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

(f) By abolishing official charity and substituting in its place compulsory insurance against unemployment, illness, accidents, invalidism, old age and death.

Political Demands.

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

9. A graduated income tax.

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

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

12. The abolition of the Senate.

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

14. That the constitution be made amendable by majority vote.

15. The enactment of further measures of general education and for the conservation of health. The bureau of education to be made a department. The creation of a department of public health.

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

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

18. The free administration of justice.

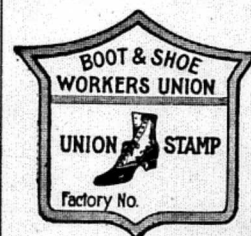
Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole power of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry and thus come to their rightful inheritance.—(National Platform Adopted at the 1908 Convention.)

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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.

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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

CHARITY AND SPORT

Dave Francis and the rest of the "charitable people" are indignant. They have reasons to be indignant. What business has the Central Trades and Labor Union to pass resolutions criticising the work of the "Saturday and Sunday Hospital Association?"

Why, it is outrageous for a Dave Francis to think that the common lowly, this herd of wage slaves assembled at 3535 Pine street on Sunday afternoons, should interfere with the charity sport of our West End aristocracy!

Nevertheless, these organized working men and women spoke. And they spoke in plain language which permits no misunderstanding. The "hold-up" charity resolution was adopted by unanimous vote, too.

Mr. Francis says the action of the central body was ill-advised. Perhaps it was, if looked at through the Francis spectacles. That the resolution was fully justified will be admitted by all who witnessed the hold-up charity collections on the public streets, in the office buildings and business houses, last Saturday.

In the skyscraper office buildings no human being could escape the charitable ladies of our West End aristocracy. The poorest girls and boys, working for two and three dollars a week, were held up, for charity's sake, of course. The same is true of many department stores. In some establishments the charity contributions were taken off the men's wages by the business managers.

On the down-town street corners the aristocratic ladies were running after everybody. Ladies who would not look at the common wage worker on any other day in the year were running after him for a block holding on to him like the wife of Potiphar clung to the robes of the innocent young Joseph, in ancient Egypt.

Mr. Francis' official organ, the St. Louis Republic, in last Tuesday's edition, came out with a leading editorial "The Hospital Charity," the first paragraph of which reads:

"Every intelligent and liberal-minded member of the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis must regret the hasty resolutions of last Sunday condemning the work of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association. The collections are so far from being a 'hold-up' and the purpose and tendency of the association so remote from building up a 'pay-as-you-enter' system of hospital charity that on sober second thought the assembly may see the propriety of revising these harsh and ill-informed resolutions."

We hardly expect any "revising" of the central body's action of last Sunday. Seldom has there been such unanimity on any question as on the adoption of the hold-up charity resolution.

Justice, not sport charity, is wanted by Organized Labor.

In an interview President Miller of the C. T. & L. U. stated: "I have no use for the alleged charity that parades itself before the world with a great noise, in public places. I could have picked out a half dozen of the wealthy young women who were soliciting charity from the workingmen of the city last Saturday who could have given the total amount of the day's collection out of their pin money as easily as I could give 5 cents; and I told the young woman who solicited from me to obey the injunction given to the rich young man: 'Go sell all that thou hast and distribute it among the poor, then follow me.'"

IMPERIALISM

With the Cuban insurrection and the Spanish-American war came the reign of Imperialism in these United States. President William McKinley was the official figurehead of the American Imperialists.

Wall street, representing the leading industrial and commercial interests of the country, succeeded in inaugurating its great campaign for unlimited expansion. Hawaii had already become one of "our possessions" for the benefit of the Sugar Trust, and a basis for future operations in the Pacific. Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands came next. Today American Capitalism has its grip on these islands and they will remain "ours" as sure as President Taft's avoirdupois exceeds 99 pounds.

Within the last ten years our American imperialists have widened their fields of operation in the far-off Chinese empire and in the Central American republics. The Chinese friendship is secured by pretended support and other fraudulent methods.

Panama is practically an "American possession" today. We are building the \$500,000,000 ditch, and by the time our men-of-war and our merchants' marine sail through the rocky mountains of Panama, every Central American republic will be as tightly tied to the tailend of Uncle Sam's coat as Porto Rico is today.

Honduras is getting more and more into the hands of American capitalism. In Mexico hundreds of millions of American capital has been invested within the last fifteen years. American and Mexican capitalist interests are getting so sensitively interwoven that Taft and Diaz had to meet on the shores of the Rio Grande and exchange greetings and handshakes. The persecution of Mexican political refugees on American soil is dictated by our own imperialists and expansionists.

In Nicaragua agents of Wall Street are active to bring about a radical pro-American change of government. Watch our own subsidized capitalist papers. How diligently they are pushing their work of directing public opinion against the Zelaya government!

Who pays the bill of Imperialism? Our own people! Our war and navy departments devour hundreds of millions of dollars. The deficits in our federal treasury are growing from year to year. New revenues must be secured, new schemes of taxation invented.

Meanwhile the class struggle goes merrily on at home and abroad and we may safely say with Henry Demarest Lloyd: "The future of the nation lies in Organized Labor."

SOME REAL CAPITALISTS

By Robert Hunter.

Occasionally we hear of the noble qualities, the splendid capability and the social and industrial necessity of capitalists.

Whenever a capitalist works he is pretty sure to get his name in the paper and his story told by admiring Sunday editors.

If you tell anybody that labor produces all wealth they will tell you that the capitalist is a hard worker.

If you say that the ideal capitalist is a stomach they will answer, "On the contrary, the ideal capitalist is he who actively manages his capital, who works it himself and therefore rightly deserves the returns on capital."

We have recently been producing a very interesting group of capitalists. The total capital that this particular group of capitalists own amounts to nearly one billion dollars.

They own immense interests. They own the tools and instruments of production used by millions of men.

They are ideal capitalists; perform the function perfectly. They are not workers nor superintendents, nor managers, nor inventors.

Even the men who make investments for them are hired trustees working for salary. Just as a matter of interest, therefore, read the list of ideal capitalists which follows:

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr.—Husband's estate \$125,000,000.
Mrs. Marshall Field—Husband's estate, \$200,000,000.
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont—Husband's estate \$5,000,000.
Mrs. Thomas B. Wanamaker—Husband's estate \$20,000,000.
Mrs. Morris K. Jessup—Husband's estate \$13,000,000.
Mrs. Daniel Lamont—Husband's estate \$5,000,000.
Mrs. John B. Stetson—Husband's estate \$7,000,000.
Mrs. H. H. Rogers—Husband's estate \$100,000,000.
Mrs. Charles T. Barney—Husband's estate \$3,000,000.
Mrs. Roswell P. Flower—Husband's estate \$7,000,000.
Mrs. James Henry Smith—Husband's estate \$30,000,000.
Mrs. Charles T. Yerkes—Husband's estate \$7,500,000.
Mrs. William K. Thaw—Husband's estate \$20,000,000.
Mrs. Russell Sage—Husband's estate \$63,750,000.
Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer—Husband's estate \$20,000,000.
Mrs. H. M. Bennett—Husband's estate \$5,000,000.
Mrs. William B. Leeds—Husband's estate \$30,000,000.
Mrs. Phoebe Hearst—Husband's estate \$30,000,000.
Mrs. William Scully—Husband's estate \$40,000,000.
Mrs. Frederic C. Penfield (formerly Mrs. Anne Weightman) inherited all of Mr. Weightman's \$80,000,000.
Mrs. E. H. Harriman, husband's estate estimated at \$100,000,000.

Does Mrs. Field run Marshall Field's stores, railroads, banks, trust companies, factories, etc.?

Is Mrs. Stetson an efficient and active hatter, managing the tools, buildings and other instruments used by hatters to produce Stetson hats?

Does Mrs. Havemeyer see that you have sugar in your coffee every morning and take care that the employes in the sugar refineries have their tools ready for work every morning?

Does Mrs. Phoebe Hearst organize her miners and teach them to feel what joy it is to do nothing all day except to pull nuggets of gold out of the laughing earth?

Does Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt see that trains are on time and take care that the switchmen, engineers and firemen shall hurry you to your needful destination?

Yet it takes great organizing ability to be a capitalist, my friend says. You must have initiative. You must organize labor and tell it was to do. In fact you don't realize, my friend says, that unless we had capitalists, industry would not exist, labor would be unemployed and the people would actually have to lie down and starve for want of guidance and superintendence.

How grateful, therefore, must we be to these kind ladies and their children, who see that labor is fed, supplied with directions, with tools and factories, given its wage and in this thoughtful manner enabled to produce wealth for itself and for others.

YOUR BATTLE

The lockout of the Garment Workers by the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. is your battle. It is the battle of every union man and woman. To assist the locked-out men and women is to assist yourselves.

This evening, Saturday, Dec. 4, a benefit entertainment for these locked-out people will be given at the Northwest Liederkrantz Hall. You know what this means. It means that the trade unionists of St. Louis should make this evening's festival of the Garment Workers' District Council a grand demonstration in honor and in support of the brave men, women and girls thrown on the street by the unfair Marx & Haas Clothing Co.

Union Men and Women of St. Louis, Attention.

Make up your mind to attend the grand ball given by the Garment Workers' District Council, Saturday, Dec. 4, at Northwest Liederkrantz Hall, on Easton avenue, for the benefit of the locked-out Garment Workers of Marx & Haas.

Let us make this entertainment a grand demonstration in honor of the brave men and women locked out by Marx & Haas—a demonstration which shall be a lasting credit to Organized Labor of St. Louis.

Observations

Why Is Hon. David R. Francis Indignant at the Central Trades and Labor Union? Who knows?

Last Sunday's Meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union was a credit to the local labor movement.

The Cherry Mine Has Been Sealed for Good, Which Sealed the last ray of hope of the 400 unfortunate miners' families.

What Do You Think of Marx & Haas, Who Attempted to Make every one of our 1600 policemen a strike-breaker agent?

Japan Is Getting Almost as Bad as Our Highly Civilized America. In a mine near Osaka one hundred Japanese workmen were killed.

The Sugar Trust Stole \$30,000,000 From Uncle Sam's Government. Why, that's all right! What is the capitalist government for, anyway, if you can't make something out of it?

Twelve Cases in a Single Day Are Reported from the Observation Ward of the St. Louis City Hospital. No wonder a Chicago professor asks the question: Is the world going insane?

The Number of Miners Murdered in the Cherry Disaster Will reach about 400. Now the mine owners will get busy to escape the payment of damages to the 1200 or more widows and orphans.

Some Honorable Judge in Clifford, Wis., Refused to Grant Naturalization papers to Finlanders because they were reported to him to be Socialists. This is a new method of disfranchising intelligent workingmen.

China Is Waking Up! Frank A. Carpenter in His Letters From the Orient describes the Han Yang Iron and Steel Works with 20,000 employes, only 20 of whom are Europeans, who act as foremen and advisory directors.

Our Readers' Attention Is Called to Comrade Germer's Communication on the Cherry mine catastrophe in this week's St. Louis Labor, also to his able appeal in behalf of the locked-out Garment Workers of Marx & Haas.

Real Temperance Will Not Be Brought About by a Fanatic Prohibitionist movement, neither by the corrupt political methods of certain liquor interests. The Socialists are opposed to the two extremes, because both work against the best interests of mankind.

We Have Been Requested to Announce That the Firm of Schaper Bros. is fighting Organized Labor. The rest our union men and women may figure out for themselves. If we should say: "Boycott Schaper Bros!" some court injunction dealer might send us the bill.

The Lords of England Are Dancing on a Volcano. To Reject the budget means the resignation of the Cabinet, the dissolution of Parliament, new elections for the House of Commons, general political excitement and one of the liveliest political campaigns England has ever witnessed.

Our World of Labor Page Furnishes Most Interesting Reading for every student of the labor problem. It is the Socialist's duty to interest himself in the daily class struggle of the wage-working proletariat. Sky-pilotism will not bring about a Socialist state of society. It must be brought about through the economic and political labor movement.

While We Hardly Believe That Chief Creecy Was Personally responsible for the Marx & Haas strike-breaker order, we are fully convinced that there is something rotten at Police Headquarters. It seems like ex-Chief Kiely, Superintendent Goldstein of Marx & Haas and Secretary Miller of the Police Headquarters know a little more about the disgraceful affair.

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.

THE SPOKANE FREE SPEECH FIGHT.

Editor St. Louis Labor.

I read the paragraphs by John R. S. in last week's Labor. While personally I have little to say at this time, I request you to give space to the inclosed lines taken from the Soc. Dem. Herald of last week:

"Out in Spokane, Wash., trade unionists and Socialists got into conflict with the police over the constitutional right of free speech as represented in street meetings, growing out of a big strike. The city administration has met every advance of the free speech advocates with increased brutality and finally the conflict has become a cause celebre in that city, and is still raging.

"We confess it without joy that there have been occasions where Socialists have deliberately baited the police in order to get advertising and sympathy, but this Spokane affair does not seem to have started from any such unworthy beginning. To date over 200 Socialists and unionists have been jailed and the procession of martyrs seems so endless that the jails are inadequate and the administration, even while patted on the back by the interested capitalist interests, is being punished by its own stubbornness, and sees an uncomfortable political situation building up for its slaughter. Women speakers have enlisted in the free speech cause and have also gone to jail, some being subjected to gross insults at their jailers' hands—a rape being attempted on one of them. The capitalists are stupidly planning a Citizens' Alliance to encourage the police, and the Western Federation of Miners has retaliated by instituting a boycott against the business men that is making them howl!"

While mistakes are being made in the Socialist and Trade Union propaganda work, the fact can be plainly seen that the powers that be are getting desperate in their attempt to crush the Proletarian movement. Right here in St. Louis we have an illustration in the Marx & Haas Garment Workers' Union-Police Headquarters shake-up. What the future may have in store for the American labor movement we do not know, but we may do well to be on our guard.
Fraternally yours,
ARTHUR MULLEN.

The Seventh Ward Socialist Club

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

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

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**No Machinists' Strike in Bloomington.**

Bloomington, Ill., Nov. 29.—Settlement tonight following negotiations lasting several months averted the threatened strike of machinists on the Chicago & Alton System. By the new schedule all employes receive an increase of pay of 2 cents an hour and a working day of nine hours.

Swedish Labor War.

The negotiations opened a week ago between employers and workmen have failed in spite of the general desire for industrial peace. The employers have, however, cancelled the lockout of workmen in the iron trade. A general lockout is thus proved to be as impracticable as a general strike. There are still 15,000 men out, against 300,000 in the first week of the conflict.

Bakers' Entertainment Tonight.

This evening, Saturday, Dec. 4, Bakers' Union No. 4 will give a grand entertainment at the New Club Hall, Chouteau avenue and Thirteenth street. Business Agent Peter Beisel announces that there will be a splendid program for the evening. The Committee of Arrangements is composed as follows: Pius Riesle, chairman; Otto Ellinger, Secretary; Peter, Biesel, Treasurer; Ad. Studer, Gus. Merz, Wm. Bushek, R. Smudla.

St. Louis Women's Trade Union League

Held a well attended public meeting last Wednesday evening at Self-Culture Hall, 1832 Carr street. Mr. W. J. Lynch of Granite City spoke on the subject: "The Strike of the Amalgamated Iron, Steel and Tin Workers; Its Cause and Extent." Nominations for officers for ensuing year were made.

The Joint Executive Board of the St. Louis Retail Clerks

Will give a grand masque ball at Concordia Club Hall, Thursday evening, Dec. 9.

Another Anti-Union Injunction.

Bedford, Ind., Nov. 30.—A temporary restraining order was issued by Judge Wilson of the Circuit Court against the striking employes of the local stone mills. The order was granted upon a plea by the operators, asking for an injunction preventing the strikers from picketing the stone mills or railway stations, gathering on the streets, intimidating workmen, visiting the stone mills or interfering in any way. More than 100 men are named. It has been decided not to send militia here.

Schaper Bros. Declared Unfair.

The following circular is distributed among the union men and women of St. Louis and vicinity: "Union men seem to be boycotted! But the law don't compel us or our sympathizers to patronize the firm of Schaper Bros. This attitude of the Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, International Union of Steam Engineers, Paperhangers' Union, Electricians' Union, etc., etc., is indorsed by the Central Trades and Labor Union, Building Trades Council, Painters' District Council, etc." "Nuff Ced."

The St. Louis Garment Workers' Ball.

This evening, Saturday, Dec. 4, the Garment Workers' District Council will give a grand reception and ball at Northwest Liederkrantz Hall, 3940 Easton avenue, for the benefit of the locked-out employes of the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. No doubt this will be the largest labor festival of the season. Hundreds of Union Miners of Illinois promised to attend this benefit entertainment. Every trade union of St. Louis will be represented and the affair will be a demonstration of honor and encouragement for the locked-out sisters and brothers who are making such a brave fight for the cause of Organized Labor.

Homestake Company Prepares to Fight Western Federation to Finish.

Lead, S. D., Nov. 26.—By closing down its entire works without waiting for the threatened strike, the Homestake Mining Co. has again shown its determination to win the fight into which it has entered with the Western Federation of Miners. Every preparation necessary for a long period of idleness has been made. Several score of deputies are on guard. The Federation officials are planning to establish a local commissary here. This shutdown includes all the timber contracts with the government and the million and a half dollar power plant building in Spearfish Canyon.

The Railroad Telegraphers' Nine-Hour Day.

Violations of the nine-hour law for telegraphers are being closely watched and vigorously followed up by the telegraphers' organization. Chairman W. M. Holman of Division 31 has been quite successful in having violations of the law remedied. Cases reported to the Interstate Commerce Commission receive prompt attention. The railroad company is first notified of the offense and instructed to remedy same. A second violation is followed by prosecution. Chairman Holman reports that the Railroad Telegraphers are not affiliated with the State Federations of Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas. Illinois and Oklahoma have affiliation now under consideration.

Convict Labor Competition in Missouri.

The board in control of the Jefferson City penitentiary has renewed the contracts that farm out the convicts at 70 cents per day. These contracts run for five years. The State Legislative Committee of the Missouri Federation of Labor made efforts to have the rate increased to \$1 per day and the contracts made for a shorter period of time. Governor Hadley was appealed to, and Chairman W. M. Holman is in receipt of a reply from him stating that he favors the short term contract and increased rate, but that the board in control of the penitentiary has taken the matter out of his hands. The State Federation is opposed to the convicts being leased at all, but, until the law is changed, their efforts are directed to the reducing of convict labor against free labor. The state of Arkansas gets \$1.50 per day for each convict leased and Missouri ought not to lag behind. It will probably be necessary to send union men as legislators to Jefferson City to get rid of the convict labor nuisance.

To Organize Southwest Missouri.

The Toronto convention of the American Federation of Labor adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, the unorganized wage workers of the Southwest Missouri district present an opportunity to organize a number of local unions, particularly in the city of Joplin and vicinity; and

Whereas, The Joplin Trades Assembly is working to thoroughly organize the toilers of that vicinity under the trade union banner of the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 29th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor call the attention of affiliated internationals to the unorganized Southwest Missouri district, and urge that organizers be detailed to work in the said district during the coming year with the purpose of organizing the workers of the crafts; and be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be authorized to render all assistance possible in organizing the toilers of Southwest Missouri.

Forty Thousand Women on Strike.

By the end of last week about 40,000 girl waist makers of New York went on a general strike. Messrs. Sam Gompers and John Mitchell spoke at the strikers' meetings. One of the incidents of the struggle was the arrest of Miss Mary Dreier, president of the New York Women's Trade Union League, a sister of Mrs. Raymond Robins, president of the Chicago Women's Trade Union League. She was taken into custody while acting as picket for the striking waist makers. Her case was dismissed as soon as she was given a hearing. Within the last few days a number of manufacturers, employing about ten thousand girls, granted the strikers' demands and work was resumed in these establishments.

Oklahoma's Trade Union Movement.

An analysis of conditions prevailing in labor organizations in Oklahoma was recently given out in written form by State Commissioner of Labor Charles L. Daugherty at Guthrie, the temporary capital of the state. It shows a total membership of 13,324 in 175 organizations reporting. There are 325 organizations in the state and the membership is estimated at 25,000. Last year 197 bodies reported, showing 13,177 members. As the average membership for 1909 is 70.4, a total gain of approximately 80 members is indicated. Members of the building trades are shown to have an average daily wage scale of \$3.85; miscellany trades' members, \$2.58; railway men, \$2.46. While only a few organizations report an increase in wages, none reported a reduction.

Tribute to the Labor Press.

Samuel Gompers, in his report to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, when in session at Toronto, Canada, pays his respects to the labor press of the country. On this subject Mr. Gompers says: "Again I may refer to the splendid service rendered our movement by the labor press of America. **In no country on the globe are there so general or so effective publications purely devoted to the interests of wage earners as are issued by the men of our movement.** The service of the labor press in organizing and uplifting work can not be calculated in dollars and cents. It is our duty as trade unionists not only to give them our moral support, but the more substantial assistance, that they may live and prosper and be of still greater efficiency to help in the struggle for justice and right."

United Mine Workers Elect Officers Dec. 14.

Terre Haute, Ind., Nov. 30.—Ballots were mailed this week to nearly 1500 lodges of United Mine Workers for the election officers of the international organization. The election, on Dec. 14, is to be by the secret Australian ballot, a ballot box to be open in each lodge room. William Green, president of the Ohio district, is the only opponent of T. L. Lewis, himself an Ohio man, for the presidency. E. S. McCullough of Michigan, vice-president, is opposed by Frank Hayes, secretary of the Illinois district, for re-election. Edwin Perry, secretary-treasurer, has no opponent. There are 31 nominations for the seven places as delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, among them Germer, Hayes, Walker and McDonald, the well-known Socialists of Illinois.

The Spokane Free Speech Fight.

Spokane, Wash., Nov. 29.—Nine more speakers were arrested in the fight of the I. W. W. for free speech in this city and lodged in jail. Mrs. Edith Frenet was released on \$1,000 bail and her case will be appealed to the Superior Court. The I. W. W. men, the members of the unions affiliated with the A. F. of L., and the members of the Socialist Party are thoroughly wrought up by the fact that Mayor Pratt is circulating a statement in which he claims that the city ordinance under which the street speakers are being arrested is constitutional. Pratt challenges the I. W. W. men to carry their cases to the Supreme Court, which is only a subterfuge, as Judge Mann has already declared the ordinance unconstitutional. After deciding that the ordinance was unconstitutional, Judge Mann advised the police to arrest street speakers on the charge of disorderly conduct, and they have done so.

The Douglas Settlement and the Labor Press.

During the long-drawn-out fight between the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., a number of so-called labor journals were tempted to accept the advertising matter of the Douglas Company, but no real labor journal having respect for the interests of the working class, accepted the bribe offered by the Douglas Shoe Co. No blame can be attached to the Douglas Company for endeavoring to use the columns of so-called labor journals in the struggle against the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. A strike is war, and in the language of Sherman, "War is hell," and adversaries in war can not afford to spare any weapons that will win victory. It was certainly a stroke of good diplomacy on the part of the Douglas Company to reach the columns of labor journals with advertising matter, but let it be said to the credit of the majority of the labor publications of this country that this bribe was spurned, and Douglas failed to reach those publications that are recognized as a power among the membership of Organized Labor. Labor journals, as a rule, have comparatively a limited advertising patronage and can ill afford to cast aside a patronage that means many dollars to depleted bank accounts. But the labor journal that is true and loyal to the working class, can afford a loss in dollars rather than a loss in honor and loyalty to the class that is struggling against oppression.—Miners' Magazine.

Cleveland Electrical Workers Pleased.

Cleveland, Dec. 1.—Members of Electrical Workers' Locals Nos. 38 and 39 are satisfied with the action taken at the Toronto A. F. of L. convention. "We will now get a square deal," said Secretary Conway, "which was denied us under the ruling of the Executive Council. We are quite naturally sorry that the Trades Council had to sacrifice itself to secure justice for us, but we will show the union people of Cleveland who stood by us that we are not ungrateful. As for those who deserted us during our troubles with the A. F. of L. on the one side and the Cuyahoga corporation on the other—well, we hope that they have become lawful and respectable for at least once in their careers.

The committee to adjust the international trouble will meet in Springfield, Ill., Dec. 9, for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements to adjudicate the difficulties.

It transpires that the circular sent out by Treasurer Frank Sullivan last week, which was ill-advised and gave his opponents in the A. F. of L. convention a chance to yell "I told you so," was inspired by the actions of Collins, who left the Toronto convention, hastened back to Springfield, called in the reporters and informed them that the Reid faction had been fired out of the convention, that McNulty was recognized and all locals were instructed to acknowledge the latter as the head of the Brotherhood.

Kreyling to Lecture on Union Label.

Secretary Dave Kreyling of the Central Trades & Labor Union will address the Tenth Ward Improvement Association at its regular meeting in December, on the subject of "Union Label."

Indian Labor in South Africa.

The Johannesburg (South Africa) Worker reports: We can not compliment the daily press on the amount of the accuracy of the information their Natal correspondents have sent them upon the report of the commission appointed to inquire into the question of labor in Natal. The personnel of the constitution should have been some guide. As a matter of fact the commission have made up their mind that at no distant date the immigration must cease, but the question is as to the method of bringing this about. There are about 25,000 indentured Indians in Natal; of these about 8,000 are employed in the various forms of agriculture. The strongest opponent of Indian labor never contemplated deprivation of labor—that was the bogey raised by the selfish planters. But the contention was, that if properly organized and controlled the local supply of labor, consisting of the native and the free ex-indentured and Natal born and Indian labor would be found ample for all requirements, and that is the contention of the commission. Another point is—any further immigrants must terminate their indentures either in India or upon the high seas. The commission were not allowed to inquire into Indian grievances; had they been, and were all the truth of the horrible traffic told, we should find British indignation once more aroused. Putting aside the darker and more degrading features, there are very large numbers of almost babies working in connection with tea for the smallest advance upon nothing.

WHAT IS SOCIALISM

By Wm. Preston Hill, M. D., Ph. D.

Editor St. Louis Republic:—

Allow me a few words on this subject, to reach the fundamental point, instead of splitting hairs on minor details.

In all ages a popular method of disputation has been to state your opponent's case to suit yourself, and then proceed to demolish this man of straw to your own satisfaction. It seems to me that the critics of Socialism have to a large extent employed this species of argument. A similar method could be used to prove almost anything against the adherents of any faith or religion. It is always easy to find a few extremists among the multitude of believers in any cause and by quoting them throw discredit on all the rest. After you have done this, however, the question still remains: Do these noisy few correctly represent the great mass?

In St. Louis, for instance, about 5,000 people vote the Socialist ticket. Only a small fraction of these are enrolled party members and attend the party meetings. We hear the few, but the great mass of the voters we never hear from at all. They go about their business and vote the Socialist ticket on election day.

What do they mean by casting an apparently useless ballot? I believe that I can correctly answer that question from personal observation and experience. The one thing they are practically unanimously agreed upon, the common ground that united them on election day, is that by voting the Socialist ticket they desire to register their protest against the present conditions and to express their dissatisfaction with the existing social, industrial and political system, and furthermore that they have lost hope of obtaining any reform through the old parties.

They, like other people, differ about almost everything else under the sun, and among them you may find a great variety of programs to ameliorate society, but that is the common ground that makes them Socialist voters on election day.

Are they peculiar in this? By no means. All the greatest thinkers that the human race has ever produced have criticized the imperfections of the governments existing in their time. They have noticed that governments so far have been only necessary evils, and tolerated only because they were the choice of the least evil. They have noticed that so far everywhere governments have been practically owned by a small class of people and manipulated by these few for their own advantage and to the detriment of the masses. They have observed the evils incident to class rule and the injustice and inequality of our present system, and they have naturally thought of a more perfect society, in which justice and inequality should replace injustice and inequality; in which government shall be administered by all the people for the benefit of all, instead of being the private snap of the few, and finally, in which every man should receive the full product of his own labor, and consequently in which no one should receive a reward that he did not earn and was not entitled to.

This is Socialism as an abstract proposition. The ideal dreamed of by millions of earnest, thoughtful citizens all over the world united on that common ground. Is this too much to expect of the future? We do not think so.

There is a natural law relating to the societies organized by man, to-wit: "That the greater the growth of intelligence among the masses of the people, the greater the share they demand and eventually obtain in the government of their countries."

We conclude from the natural law that governments will tend more and more to be controlled and administered by the masses of the people for their own good, and therefore to approach more and more to this ideal condition. We have noted this evolution going on from the earliest times to the present day, the most uniform, constant and irresistible tendency in human affairs. We must go back to the primeval savage to find an example of the real simple pure individualist, and we have been progressing away from that condition ever since. It is not unreasonable, therefore, to believe that this evolution will continue in the future as it has in the past, and that the governments of the future will finally become perfectly adapted to the greatest good of the greatest number, which can only be attained by perfect justice and equality.

Now, what are the concrete demands of Socialism? You have criticized some of the programs formulated by some individuals. But, as I have pointed out, there are a great variety of these. What is the common ground that we all stand upon?

We are united in desiring to abolish the evils existing in the present system of government and industry. We desire to abolish all the special privileges and methods in the present system, by which the crafty few exploit the toiling multitude. Not one or two of them, as you advocate, but all of them, every one of them. We think it useless to lop off a few branches here and there of this Upas tree, and we believe it necessary to reach down to fundamentals and dig the tree of special privilege up by the roots and finish the job.

I could quote you all the greatest men of the Republic, Jefferson, Lincoln, etc., that this proposition is just, desirable and feasible. Our bill of rights of our Missouri Constitution says "that man has a natural right to life, liberty and the enjoyment of the gains of his own industry."

Natural right means an inherent, inalienable right, which man can not be rightfully deprived of even by any government. This principle is drafted in the great majority of the State Constitutions and in the Federal Constitution, showing that it is fully accepted and believed in by the American people.

Now, the present concrete demand of Socialism is to make those principles a living, actual reality, instead of the empty platitude it is today.

The foregoing article by Dr. Hill, originally addressed to the St. Louis Republic, was rejected by the editor of said paper.—Editor St. Louis Labor.

GERMER IN CHERRY

The Well Known Miners' Official Presents a Striking Picture of the "Town of Death."

"ALARM OF FIRE WAS NOT GIVEN"

East, St. Louis, Ill., Nov. 25, 1909.

Editor St. Louis Labor.

Dear Comrade Hoehn:—I have just returned from the ill-fated mine at Cherry, Ill., where the lives of more than three hundred miners were snuffed out on Saturday, Nov. 13, through the gross negligence of the coal company. The fire started by an open torch igniting a bale of hay. The mine had been lighted by electric lights, but they were out of order for some time and an open torch was placed near enough to the roadway to come in touch with the hay.

The weeping women and children of the miners is a scene beyond the possibility of full description. They stay around the mine as if glued, still entertaining the hope that their loved ones will be brought out alive.

Within a few hundred yards of the mine is a row of houses (shacks is a more appropriate term) owned by the coal company. In each of these were housed from one to four miners. In this entire row there are only nine miners alive. I called at one house to interview a trapper boy who it had been reported was saved. I was met by a girl of about fifteen years who bore all the earmarks of poverty and grief. I inquired about her brother Alfred and, as she broke down in tears, she told me that he was still in the mine. I asked his age, and she replied that he was sixteen in August. In reply to my question as to how long he had worked in the mine, she replied "five days." Upon further inquiry I found that in addition to sixteen-year old Alfred, another son of twenty-three and the father perished in the death-trap of the St. Paul Company. Moans and sobs of grief-stricken were audible everywhere.

From these company hovels in which these poor wretches live, we went to the mine, where, under a tent, were laid the bodies, charred almost beyond recognition, of the recovered miners. They were placed there for identification and, if not identified within twenty-four hours, they were buried in a potter's field. Those identified were buried immediately, all without form or ceremony.

A most pathetic scene was when the body of one miner was brought to the surface and was identified by two little heart-broken girls as their father. The mother was sick and could not come, so he was buried without her having seen him. No matter where one looked, the same tear-dimmed eyes of weeping women and children could be seen.

I have spent quite a number of years in and around mines and have witnessed many accidents, but this is the most tragic of all my experience. The condition of some of the bodies indicated that during the expiring moments of their lives a terrible struggle was put up. Several of them had almost every shred of clothing torn off.

Our organization has engaged Seymour Stedman of Chicago to look after the interests of the bereaved. The town is full of shyster lawyers and claim agents; the former looking for cases and the latter trying to effect cheap settlements. I assisted Seymour Stedman in getting evidence against the company, and the testimony of each witness is so damaging that there is no doubt about the company being compelled to pay damages aggregating hundreds of thousands of dollars. It is the general opinion that the company feels liable, as three or four of the most important witnesses have been spirited away. I was given the names of two men alleged to have important evidence, but they could not be found. No one seems to know their whereabouts.

It was given out in the press that the St. Paul mine was one of the safest in the state. If that is true, it is a sad commentary on the condition of the mines in the state, for this mine was not equipped with the semblance of fire apparatus and, what is worse, the men in the lower level had but one outlet and this was cut off by the fire. Then, too, the matter was placed in the hands of a lot of misfits who, by some mysterious process, have been given the title "expert," and who know as much about handling a situation of that kind as a Texas steer knows about an opera. Had the situation been placed in charge of practical men, I am confident the results would have been quite different.

One thing that I found and which I think worth mentioning is that no alarm of the fire was given to the men in the workings of the mine. When one miner wanted to inform his father of the fire, he was told there was no danger and he should not trouble himself about his father.

State Secretary F. J. Hayes and Vice-President Lawrence had an audience with Governor Deneen with reference to mining legislation, and now that more than three hundred lives have been sacrificed, we are assured that something will be done. But I fear that this is only a fleeting sentiment and within a short time Cherry will be as unknown as it is now famous.

The need of political unity is here made as clear as the noon-day sun. Had the workers elected workmen to legislative, judicial and executive offices, we would have men to enact laws and to enforce them. So long as we elect men to office who are servants of the master class and who consider the business interests paramount to human life, will the Cherrys curse our civilization.

The press and pulpit seem to make capital out of the alleged faith of William Clelland, one of the rescued men. Well, it seems to do them a great deal of good and nobody any particular harm. He laughs in derision when he is told what is being written and said about him. I met Clelland and he is a man of the world in the highest degree. Fraternally yours, A. F. GERMER, Secretary-Treasurer of Sub-District No. 6, Illinois United Mine Workers.

STRIKE OF 2,300 SWITCHMEN TIES UP 13 RAILROADS.

Early Reports From Northwestern Towns Show All Yards Are Helpless.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 30.—After 15 days of negotiating between the Switchmen's Union of North America and the joint committee of railroad managers, representing 13 railroads of the Northwest, a strike involving 2,300 switchmen became effective at 6 o'clock tonight. Four passenger trains are tied up between here and Minneapolis.

The men are employed by the various railroads running west and north of St. Paul from Lake Superior to the Pacific Coast, and unless speedily settled will mean a serious interruption to traffic.

President Hawley of the Switchmen's Union stated the tie-up is complete, every man having gone out.

Socialist Woman Assisting Striking Shirt-Waist Makers.

New York, Nov. 28.—Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, wife of J. G. Phelps Stokes, spoke at meetings of the shirt-waist strikers held today in various halls on the East Side, and expressed herself as prepared to lead the movement. Mrs. Stokes, accompanied by her husband, spoke at ten meetings of the strikers. At all of them she was greeted by large and enthusiastic audiences. Mrs. Stokes conferred with many of the leading figures of the turmoil, at the strikers' headquarters on Clinton street, and then said:

"I had some talks with the girls for the purpose of investigating the strike and with a view to taking an active part in it myself by advising the strike leaders and assisting them in every way possible.

"I am so keenly interested in it and anxious that it shall be won that I will offer my services to the strike leaders and will actively agitate among the rank and file, so that there will be no abatement of enthusiasm among the masses of the strikers. I will try to take the most active part in it that my strength will allow." Fourteen more employers, it was stated, had signed agreements with the union, and the girls who walked out of their shops will return to work. The girls gathered in Clinton Hall tonight ranged in age from 12 to 20 years. There were few older than that. They were all jubilant.

Missouri Socialist Party

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

Where the Speakers Are.

Lena Morrow Lewis: Dec. 3-4, Caruthersville; 5, Micola or Steele; 6, Hayti; 7, Lintz; 8, Wrightsville; 9, Campbell; 10-11, Malden; 12-13, Essex; 14-15, Dexter.

W. W. McAllister: Dec. 3-4, Richmond; 5, Independence; 6, Urich; 7-8, Deepwater.

Statements of Candidates for State Secretary.

The following statements of candidate for the office of State Secretary are publishing for the purpose of enabling the membership to judge of their fitness and qualifications for the office. No statement was received from the fourth candidate, Comrade Ristine.

J. A. Fox's Statement.

Comrades: I have been placed in nomination for State Secretary by Local Springfield. The following are some of the reasons why I consider myself qualified to fill the position in an acceptable manner: First: I carry a red card with dues paid to date. The nomination came wholly unsolicited and I am the unanimous choice of Local Springfield.

Second: Before coming to Springfield I was a member in good standing of Local Carthage. While a member of Local Carthage I held the positions of organizer two terms and secretary two terms. During my membership in the Carthage local I was a candidate on the Socialist ticket for City Attorney and at another time was a candidate on the Jasper County Central Committee and was chairman of the Fifteenth District Congressional convention that met in Webb City in 1906.

Third: In event I am elected to the honorable position of State Secretary of the Socialist Party of Missouri I will try to fulfill the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

With kind regards and best wishes to all, I remain, Fraternally yours, J. A. FOX.

G. W. O'Dam's Statement.

Comrades: I am a charter member of Local Flat River, which was organized in June, 1905, and am Secretary-Treasurer of the St. Francois County organization.

Our county organization consists of eight locals and is of a solid, substantial nature, actively at work for the cause of Socialism. Our vote in this county was 55 in 1904 and 441 in 1908. During the last two years we have expended about \$500.00 for speakers and literature. With the plans now laid for next year's campaign we expect to push our vote close to the 1,000 mark.

In all the work done in the county I have been relied upon by the comrades to secure speakers, route them in the county and make arrangements generally, thus acquiring the experience needed as State Secretary. I carry a union car, work eight hours and would have plenty of time for the work connected with the State Office. A course in a business college and use of the typewriter has further fitted me for the position. In case of my election I will endeavor to build up the state organization as earnestly as I have worked on our county organization. Who the other candidates are and what their qualifications may be I do not know, but, if you believe I can fill the position with credit to myself and to the party, I ask for your support. In any event, I will continue to do all I can, until the last chapter, when there will be no master and no slave. Yours for Socialism, G. W. O'DAM.

Carrie Hallowell Turnidge's Statement.

Comrades: As I have been nominated for State Secretary by the Webb City local I beg to say that if you think it for the best interest of Socialism to give me your support I would be very thankful, and, if elected, will do all in my power to keep speakers and organizers in the field.

I have a good commercial education and am versed in book-keeping and accounts generally, and doubt not that if elected to the office of State Secretary I shall be able to fulfill any duties assigned to me.

I completed my course in bookkeeping at the Gem City Business College. My husband, J. A. Turnidge, is chairman of the Jasper County local and a great worker for the cause. We expect to give most of our time to this grand movement until victory is won. Yours fraternally, CARRIE HALLOWELL TURNIDGE.

The Nominations, Acceptances and Declinations.

National Committee—Acceptances: E. T. Behrens, G. A. Lafayette, O. A. Mattingly, W. W. McAllister, L. G. Pope, L. H. Shenkel, E. D. Wilcox, J. F. Williams. Declinations: W. M. Brandt, W. L. Garver, Caleb Lipscomb, R. C. Thompson, Carrie H. Turnidge, Otto Pauls. Not heard from: T. E. Palmer, C. A. Berry.

State Secretary—Acceptances: J. A. Fox, G. W. O'Dam, R. R. Ristine, Carrie H. Turnidge. Declinations: Caleb Lipscomb, Otto Pauls. Not heard from: C. A. Berry.

State Committee—Fifth District, R. C. Thompson accepts. Seventh, F. J. Fletch, not heard from; R. G. Hotham, declines if there is any other candidate. Tenth, F. G. Cassens accepts, W. M. Brandt declines. Eleventh and Twelfth will be filled by Local St. Louis. Fourteenth, I. A. Smith accepts. Fifteenth, D. S. Landis and A. Ellison both accept. Sixteenth, A. L. Scott accepts. Districts 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 9 and 13 made no nominations for the State Committee. In the Fourth District F. B. Moser was nominated, but there is some doubt of his membership. Same is being looked into by Local St. Joseph.

Ballots containing names of all candidates have been sent to all locals with dues paid for September. Locals failing to receive same can secure others from the State Office. The vote of locals must be received at the State Office on or before Dec. 27.

A Personal Word by the State Secretary.

In declining the nomination for re-election to the office of State Secretary I desire to thank the locals and comrades for their support and the appreciation manifested.

You have four candidates before you from which to select my successor. Use your best judgment in voting and then give your hearty support to whichever one is elected. The organization in the state is in a satisfactory and progressive condition. By working together in harmony and unity we can set a new mark in the congressional elections next year. True, there are difficulties to be met and overcome, but it is in that way that we grow strong. Let us face the future with the single purpose of furthering the cause of working-class emancipation. Fraternally yours, OTTO PAULS.

Ninth Ward Socialist Club

Will meet Tuesday, Dec. 7, at 2875 South Seventh street. Important matters will come up for discussion and the members are requested to attend. Be present at 8 o'clock precisely. B. BROCKMEYER, Secretary.

Socialist Singing Society "Vorwaerts"

Will hold its monthly meeting, Friday evening, Dec. 31, at New Club Hall on Chouteau avenue. Members are urged to attend. WM. BROCKMEYER, Secretary.

A Union Man

BUCKS at SCAB STOVES because they Are UNFAIR

A LIST OF UNION BAKERIES

WHERE YOU CAN GET UNION

BREAD

EACH LOAF BEARING The UNION LABEL

AND BAKERY GOODS MADE BY UNION BAKERS

Becker, Louis	2330 Menard st.	Machatschek, Jos.	1960 Arsenal st.
Boeglin, Joseph	9800 S. Broadway	Manewal Bread Co	Lami and Broadwa
Dalies, R.	1027 Allen av.	Marschall, L.	2908 S Broadway
Dittmar, Frank	4251 Schiller Pl.	Messerschmidt, P.	2225 Cherokee st.
Eckert, Theo, F.	2869 Salena st.	Michalke, F. L.	1901 Utah st.
Enz, Aug.	6700 S Broadway	Mueller, Fred	2012 Gravois av.
Fischer, Wm. F.	5600-Compton Ave.	Nichols, E. S.	4136 N Newstead a
Foerster, Chas. J.	5228 Virginia av.	Nowack, Frank R.	616-18 Louisa Ave.
Fuchs, Frank	2301 Plover Ave.	Old Homestead Bky	1038 N Vandeventer
Geiger, H.	1901 Lami st.	Papendick B'k'y Co	3609-11 N 22d st.
Graf, Ferd	2201 S 2nd st.	Rahm, A.	3001 Rutger st.
Hahn Bakery Co.	2801-5 S. 7th st.	Redle, Geo.	2100 Lynch st.
Halleman, Jos.	2022 Cherokee st.	Reicheit, H.	3701 S Jefferson
Hartman, Ferd	1917 Madison st.	Rother, Paul	Lemay Ferry Rd.
Hoefel, Fred	3448 S Broadway	Rottler, M.	2500 Illinois av.
Hollenberg, C.	918 Manchester	Pube, W.	1301 Shenandoah st
Huber, Math.	1824 S 10th st.	Schmerber, Jos.	3679 S Broadway
Huellen, P.	4101 N 20th st.	Schneider & Son,	2716 N Taylor av.
Hucs, Fr.	7728 S Broadway	Schueler, Fred	3402 S Jefferson a
Imhof, F.	1801 Lynch st.	Seib Bros.	2522 S Broadway
Knebel, Adam	2577 Emerson Ave.	Speck, Geo.	311 W Stein st.
Kubik F. J.	1723 S 11th st.	Vidlack, Rudolf	2005 S. 11th St.
Laubis, Herm.	1958 Withnell av.	Vogler, Mrs. G.	3605 S Broadway
Lay, Fred	8509 S Broadway	Weiner, M.	1625 Carr St.
Leimbach, Rud.	1820 Arsenal st.	Witt, F. A.	3558 Nebraska av.
Links, John A.	2907 S 13th st.	Wolf, S.	2120 S 7th st.
Lorenz, H.	2700 Arsenal st.	Zwick, Mich.	7701-3 Virginia av.

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

ASK FOR

MANEWAL'S BREAD

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

MANEWAL BREAD CO.

Broadway and Lami Street Both Phones

NEU AND LIND STRICTLY UNION.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS AND HATS.

More Union Label Goods

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ROETTER

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HATTER AND HABERDASHER

THE BEST \$3.00 HAT IN THE WORLD

Bartenders' Union Local 51

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



OFFICE: 918 PINE STREET : BOTH PHONES

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.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Alma V. Lafferty Tells of Her Experiences Among Colorado Lawmakers.

After three months' experience as the only woman member of the Colorado Legislature among 99—64 in the House and 35 in the Senate—I am more than ever firmly convinced of the right and justice of woman suffrage, and believe that, whenever it is possible, it is the duty of a woman to take an active part in helping to make the laws of her state, says Alma V. Lafferty in *The Delineator* for September. Until now, I never realized how badly the mother heart and the appreciation of the human side of every question are needed in our law-making assemblies. When it comes to making laws for the protection of our children and for the betterment of conditions for women, who is more capable or better fitted to perform the task than the women themselves?

It was with much reluctance that I consented to allow my name to come before the convention for nomination on the Democratic legislative ticket. The nomination came to me, unsolicited on my part, at the request of the women of the party, and it met with no opposition in the convention. I made a strenuous campaign and often spoke at three different meetings in one evening; first, perhaps, in some little old public hall in the lower part of the city; next, in one of the prominent theaters, and last, at a drawing-room meeting in one of the fashionable houses in the best residence district, where we would have music and dainty refreshments.

The drawing-room meeting was likely to be a society function, at which the invitation might read "To meet the coming election issues." On election day, accompanied by a party of friends, I went in an automobile from one voting place to another, at each finding quite as many women as men. In fact, in Colorado, the women are much more active and successful than the men in getting the voters out to the polls.

SUFFRAGE AFTER PARKHURST'S SCALP.

Ex-Vice Hunter's Tirade Characterized as One Grand Accumulated Curse Upon Women.

New York, Nov. 28.—There was no disposition on the part of the leaders of the woman's suffrage movement in this city to seek shelter yesterday from the storm aroused by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst's Thanksgiving sermon, in which he characterized a recent mass meeting of suffragists as "one grand, accumulated feminine sob for the ballot," and spoke scathingly of certain women agitators who were "tandem polygamists." Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Professor Potter, the Rev. Anna Shaw, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, all resented Dr. Parkhurst's statements.

"It seems that Dr. Parkhurst is hurt and grief-stricken that the seeds of 'sex-antagonism' are being planted in the hearts of many womanly women," said Mrs. Catt. "Now, as a matter of fact, I don't hesitate to say that I have never read anything dealing with the suffrage question which has contained so bitter an expression of 'sex-antagonism' as you find in this sermon of Dr. Parkhurst's."

"I have read nearly all the literature on the movement that has been written, and I have taken part in the meetings and heard the speakers, not only at home here, but in England as well. I have heard or seen nothing that has approached the bitterness expressed in Dr. Parkhurst's remarks."

"When he says that the suffrage movement is an eruption, and then proceeds to call it a 'grand accumulated feminine sob for the ballot,' he merits the caption of his position as one grand accumulative masculine curse upon women." His condemnation of us, I am sure, fittingly illustrates his attitude toward women.

"Why," she continued, "he goes on to infer that divorce and woman suffrage have advanced hand in hand, and that the fight for the ballot has been responsible for the increase in divorces."

"Well, I haven't any doubt that a caucus of the membership of Dr. Parkhurst's church would show that it contains some men and women who are living in what he calls 'tandem polygamy.' It's about as reasonable—his entire attitude—as it would be to say that the Christian church, and Dr. Parkhurst, himself, are responsible for the increased number of divorces."

Socialist News Review

Gaylord in Indiana.

Last Tuesday evening Comrade W. R. Gaylord of Wisconsin delivered a lecture on "Socialists in Action" at Mansur Hall, in Indianapolis, to a large and enthusiastic audience. An admission of ten cents was charged.

German Socialists Elect One More Member of Reichstag.

Berlin, Nov. 30.—The Socialists have captured another seat in the Reichstag, their candidate defeating a capitalist in the election at Halle by a majority of 4,000. The constituency has long been represented by a Radical.

New Hampshire Socialists Gain.

Franklin, N. H., Nov. 29.—Socialists of this town feel thankful today over the result of the municipal election held last Tuesday, as John P. Murray, Socialist Party candidate for Mayor, polled 92 votes, as against 75 for Debs last year.

Socialism Among Yale Students.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 28.—J. G. Phelps Stokes of New York, came here tonight and organized a Yale branch of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society. A score of Yale students attended. Stokes spoke at some length on behalf of Socialism, but added that it was better occasionally to hear both sides.

Berger at Home.

Victor L. Berger reached Milwaukee on Thanksgiving Day from his European trip, which meant the death of another good-sized turkey. The Milwaukee comrades gave him a rousing reception. Last Monday evening he addressed a big meeting at the Frei Gemeinde Hall, his subject being "What I Saw in Europe."

The Seventh Ward Socialist Club

Once more extends a hearty invitation to the St. Louis comrades to attend the annual family entertainment at Neumeyer's Hall, Lafayette avenue and Eighth street, this evening, Saturday, Dec. 4. There will be addresses, concert and dance. A good time is assured to all who will attend this Seventh Ward family affair. (See display adv. in this paper.)

Mother Jones in New York.

Last Sunday evening Mother Jones addressed a well-attended meeting at Berkley Theater in New York in behalf of Carlo de Fornaro, the author of "The Czar of Mexico," who was sentenced to one year's imprisonment by a New York court. Mother Jones expects to hold additional meetings in Brooklyn, Philadelphia and New Jersey in behalf of Fornaro and other opponents of Diaz, after which she will return to the Mexican border.

New York Socialists Hold Convention.

The Socialists of Greater New York decided to have a special convention to discuss the future plan of action. Commenting on the proposed work of the convention the editor of *The Call* says: "It is high time that we cease toying with the empty forms of democracy while sacrificing its living spirit. Every Caesar, dictator

and usurper has succeeded in obtaining the plebiscite, or referendum, that he desired. What we sadly need is efficient committees consisting of trusted men, popularly chosen, endowed with power to carry out their functions, and held strictly accountable and responsible for the results of their work. On such committees competent men will be willing to serve and only competent and trusted men should be chosen for them."

The Socialists in the New Saxon Landtag.

Dresden, Saxony, Nov. 16.—The Socialists captured nine more seats in the second ballots, so that there are now 25 Socialists returned to the Landtag. This remarkable success is beyond all expectations; at 25 points the Saxon Socialists have broken down the barriers of a very bad plural voting system by sheer weight of numbers. The new Landtag is made up as follows: 28 Conservatives, 28 National Liberals, 25 Socialists, 8 Freisinnige Liberals, 1 Reformer, 1 Peasants' Union. There was only one Socialist in the last Landtag, and the Conservatives had a good working majority over all other parties combined, but their power is now broken. The Landtag was opened last week. According to the custom of the Chamber, the presidency is given to the strongest party, the first vice-presidency to the second strongest, and the second vice-presidency to the third strongest; and so the second vice-presidency should have been given to the Socialists, as the third strongest party. However, the Liberals were only prepared to vote for a Socialist second vice-president on the condition that when elected he would, along with the other presidents, attend the opening ceremony of the Landtag in the Royal Castle by the King. The Socialists refused to accept this condition, contending that it is not mentioned in the Constitution that the vice-president must attend the opening ceremony. Consequently the vice-presidency was not given to the Socialist Party. A secretaryship was offered to the latter, but they refused to accept it. I am personally inclined to think that it was a tactical mistake on the part of the Saxon Socialist Party not to accept the vice-presidency of the Chamber on the condition mentioned, and they have done by this action more harm than good to the cause they have at heart.

Our Book Department

Books On

Socialism, Labor, Science and Nature

Author.	Title.	Cloth.
AVELING	The Student's Marx.	\$1 00
BAX	The Religion of Socialism.	1 00
BEBEL	Woman and Socialism.	1 00
BELLAMY	Looking Backward, a novel, paper, 50c.	1 00
BELIAMY	Equality, a novel, paper, 50c.	1 25
SEALS	The Rebel at Large.	50
BENHAM	The Paris Commune, paper, 25c.	75
BLATCHFORD	God and My Neighbor.	1 00
BLATCHFORD	Britain for the British.	50
BLATCHFORD	Merric England, paper, 10c.	50
BOELSCHE	The Evolution of Man.	50
BOELSCHE	Triumph of Life.	50
BOUDIN	The Theoretical System of Karl Marx.	1 00
BROOKS	The Social Unrest, paper, 25c.	1 50
BRENHOLZ	The Recording Angel, a novel.	1 00
BUCHNER	Force and Matter.	1 00
BUCHNER	Man in the Past, Present and Future.	1 00
CARPENTER	Love's Coming of Age.	1 00
CARPENTER	Civilization; Its Cause and Cure.	1 00
COMAN	Industrial History of the United States.	1 25
CONVENTION REPORT, 1904,	paper, 50c.	1 00
DARWIN	Descent of Man.	75
DARWIN	Origin of Species.	75
DARROW	Crime and Criminals, paper, 10c.	75
DIETZGEN	The Positive Outcome of Philosophy.	1 00
DIETZGEN	Philosophical Essays.	1 00
ENGELS	The Origin of the Family.	50
ENGELS	Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, paper, 10c.	50
ENGELS	Feuerbach.	50
ENGELS	Landmarks of Scientific Socialism.	1 00
FERRI	The Positive School of Criminology.	50
FITCH	The Physical Basis of Mind and Morals.	1 00
FRANCE	Germans of Mind in Plants.	50
GHEENT	Mass and Class, paper, 25c.	1 00
HAECKEL	The Riddle of the Universe.	1 50
HAECKEL	Last Words on Evolution.	1 00
HAECKEL	The Evolution of Man.	1 00
HILQUIT	History of Socialism in the United States.	1 50
HUME	The Abolitionists.	1 25
HUNTER	Poverty, paper, 25c.	1 00
INGERSOLL	Shakespeare, a Lecture, paper, 25c.	1 00
INGERSOLL	Voltaire, a Lecture, paper, 25c.	1 00
JAURES	Studies in Socialism.	1 00
KAUTSKY	Ethics and History.	50
KAUTSKY	The Social Revolution.	50
LABRIOLA	Materialistic Conception of History.	1 00
LAFARGUE	The Sale of an Appetite.	60
LAFARGUE	The Right to Be Lazy.	50
LAFARGUE	Evolution of Property.	1 00
LAMONTE	Socialism, Positive and Negative.	50
LEWIS	The Rise of the American Proletariat.	1 00
LIEBKNECHT	Biographical Memoirs of Marx.	50
LIEBKNECHT	No Compromise, No Political Trading, paper, 10c.	50
LLOYD	Wealth Against Commonwealth.	1 00
LORIA	The Economic Foundation of Society.	1 25
LONDON	War of the Classes, paper, 25c.	1 00
MAYNARD	Walt Whitman, Poet.	1 00
MARX	Capital, Vol. I, Vol. II, each vol.	2 00
MARX AND ENGELS	Communist Manifesto, paper, 10c.	50
MCGRADY	Beyond the Black Ocean, paper, 50c.	1 00
MESLIER	Superstition in All Ages, paper, 50c.	1 00
MEYER	The Making of the World.	50
MEYER	The End of the World.	50
MILLS	The Struggle for Existence.	2 50
MORGAN	Ancient Society.	1 50
MOREHOUSE	Wilderness of Worlds.	1 00
MOORE	Better-World Philosophy.	1 00
MOORE	The Universal Kinship.	1 00
PAINE	Age of Reason, paper, 25c.	50
PAINE	Rights of Man, paper, 25c.	50
PAINE	Crisis, paper, 25c.	50
PLATO	The Republic, 5 books, ea ch, 15c.	50
PLUMMER	Gracia, a Social Tragedy.	1 25
PHILLIPS	Speeches, Lectures and Letters.	1 50
RAPPAPORT	Looking Forward.	1 00
RAYMOND	Rebels of the New South, a novel.	1 00
RENAN	Life of Jesus, paper, 50c.	1 00
ROGERS	Work and Wages.	1 00
SIMONS	Class Struggles in America, paper, 10c.	50
SIMONS	The American Farmer.	50
SCHAEFFLE	Quintessence of Socialism.	1 00
SINCLAIR	The Jungle.	1 00
SPARGO	The Bitter Cry of the Children.	1 50
SPARGO	Socialism.	1 25
SPARGO	Capitalist and Laborer.	50
SPARGO	The Socialists.	50
SUE	The Silver Cross, paper, 25c.	50
TALLEYRAND	Letter to the Pope, paper, 25c.	50
TRAUBEL	Chants Communal.	1 00
TEICHMANN	Life and Death.	50
UNTERMAN	Science and Revolutions.	50
UNTERMAN	The World's Revolutions.	50
VAIL	Modern Socialism, paper, 25c.	75
VAIL	Principles of Scientific Socialism, paper, 35c.	1 00
VANDERVELDE	Collectivism and Industrial Evolution.	50
VOLNEY	Ruins of Empires, paper, 50c.	75
VOLTAIRE	The Man of Forty Crowns, paper, 25c.	50
VON SUTTNER	Lay Down Your Arms.	75
WARD	Ancient Lowly; Vol. I, II; each vol.	2 00
WHITMAN	Leaves of Grass.	75
WRIGHT	What's So and What Isn't, paper, 10c.	50

The above is only a partial list of books kept in stock. A complete list of pamphlets and leaflets always on hand, also Socialist Party buttons. Books sent postpaid on receipt of above prices. Office open from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m., daily. LABOR BOOK DEPT., 219 S. Fourth St., St. Louis, Mo.

For the Hostess

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

Origin of Thanksgiving.

Thanksgiving day has long been called the first really American holiday, as President Lincoln established it as a national festival in 1864, and since that time it has been a legal one. But the day of Thanksgiving goes back to the Englishman, William Bradford, who led the Pilgrims to this new land. Back of him we find that Moses really instituted the first Thanksgiving day by issuing this splendid proclamation: "After thou hast gathered in thy corn and thy wine, thou shalt rejoice in thy feast, thou and thy son and thy daughter and the Levite and the stranger and the fatherless and the widow that are within thy gate."

Bradford, in 1633, called on the 55 surviving passengers of the Mayflower to hold a feast of gladness and thankfulness. He also followed the "Moses" proclamation the letter, for he asked ninety and one strangers, among them the good Indian "Massasoit" and others belonging to his famous tribe. So our hospitality, for which as a nation we have always been known, was established by good old William Bradford. History also tells us that he was a "good" provider. That first Thanksgiving day feast consisted of wild turkey, which comes down into history as the "piece de resistance" of our Thanksgiving meal. Then there was fish and succotash. The book tells us, too, that the Indians brought in nine deer as their contribution to the white man's feast. The origin of our thankful day is strictly Biblical, as Bradford, the leader of those seeking after religious liberty and truth, was simply following in the footsteps of Moses, who was leader and law-giver to a people in a strange land.

Six years after Lincoln issued his Thanksgiving day edict nine southern states adopted the holiday. In 1877 a general Thanksgiving day was proclaimed in Scotland, which comes in the middle of November. When our housewives are dressing turkeys this year they may think of Alice Bradford, with the three or four young women she had to assist in helping her prepare those first Thanksgiving day birds, and how glad she must have been when her blanketed and befeathered guests departed, the red men were great trial to our foremothers.

A Thanksgiving Day Party.

A yearly custom observed in the evening of each Thanksgiving day is so interesting I want to tell the department readers about it. There are about six families with their connections, all relatives either distant or close, who meet at the old-fashioned home of one they call "great aunt." On those occasions all the old-fashioned heirlooms are brought forth, the fireplace is festooned with dried apples and scarlet peppers. Apples, nuts, cider and popcorn are served informally, and the first ceremony is counting up the "mercies" of the year. Every one has a part in this, and there is no light save from the logs in the fireplace and a few candles in brass sticks, some with the tall glass

shades one finds in New Orleans. After this a loving cup is passed and all join hands standing up saying with bowed heads:

God bless you and God bless me,
God bless us every one.

A simple repast is served, with no servants in evidence, as this is a time when the children are dressed up in Pilgrim garb and serve the feast. First, all standing round the candle-lighted board eat the few kernels of parched corn placed there in memory of the time when all our forefathers had for which to be thankful was a few grains of seed corn. Five grains each, I believe, was the allotment to each person. At the close of the supper a child repeats Elder Brewster's glorious admonition to the Pilgrims when he bade them be true to their purpose. I quote it here, for it is worthy of being read by every one on the coming festival day:

"Blessed will it be for us, blessed for this land, for this vast continent! Nay, from general to generation will the blessing descend. Generations to come will look back to this hour and these scenes of agonizing trial, to this day of small things, and say, 'Here was our beginning as a people. These were our fathers. Through their trials we inherit our blessings. Their faith is our faith; their hope our hope; their God our God.'"

Seems to me this is a splendid way of impressing historical facts upon the minds of our young people, and it does us older ones a heap of good to turn our minds and hearts backward, remembering the times when this fair land was not what it is to-day, and to say a thankful prayer for those who laid the foundations so surely that we have a day of Thanksgiving to celebrate.

MADAME MERRIL.

FANCIES OF FASHION.

Rococo ribbon is once more in high favor for Christmas fancy work.

Gold embroideries give the needed richness to many exquisite pieces of handwork.

All of the pretty Louis boxes covered with festooned tapestry are touched with gold galleon.

Moire shares honors with tapestry as a French material for some of the richest pieces of art needlework.

Netted bags of gold cord intended for reticules are woven into shape and lined with satin of an empire green.

A single gold thread run along the edge of a design to outline it will improve the brocaded ribbon of a sewing or opera bag.

The narrowest of gauze ribbons, inset between two widths of wider ribbon, are used to hold them together in the making of bags and aprons.

Cloth Tops to Boots.

The new boots for dress wear have black patent leather vamps without stitching and black cloth uppers. Few colored uppers will be worn.

Dresses for Girls



The first is a trim little walking costume for a girl of 10 to 12 years and may be copied in almost any winter material. The skirt is set in rather wide plaits; the jacket fastens up center front, it is only slightly wrapped, just enough for the hooks and loops or spring studs to be sewn on, and it is trimmed with buttons. Hat of soft felt, trimmed with bows of ribbon. Materials required: 4½ yards 46 inches wide.

The second illustration shows a home dress for a girl of eight to 10 years. It is in cashmere in a shade of dull terra cotta; the fronts of both bodice and skirt are trimmed with ribbon velvet threaded through incisions made in the material. The front skirt forms a panel; at side and back a tuck is made above the hem; the epaulettes of the small bishop sleeves are trimmed with featherstitch worked in silk to match the collar. Materials required: Four yards 46 inches wide, 1½ yard ribbon-velvet.

The third costume is for a girl of 10 to 12 years, and is made in fine serge. The bodice, although fastening at the back, is trimmed in front with cross-over effect, the trimming consisting of a band of material cut in tabs. The same trimming is carried in a cross-wise line down left side of skirt to look like a continuation of that on bodice. The collar is faced with velvet and is divided at back; the rest is tuck silk. Materials required: 4½ yards 46 inches wide, ½ yard silk, ¾ yard velvet.

**ST. LOUIS
CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR UNION**
 PRESIDENT: OWEN MILLER... SECRETARY: DAVE KREYLING.
 HEADQUARTERS:.....3535 PINE STREET.

Business Men Support Garment Workers in Marx & Haas Lockout
—Kreylin Makes Able Report of Toronto Convention Proceedings—Committee to Arrange for St. Louis Convention in November, 1910—Lecture on Tuberculosis—Energetic Protest Against Police Interference in Marx & Haas Lockout—Condemnation of Sport Charity by Central Body—Schaper Bros. Still on Unfair List.

Last Sunday's meeting of the central body was well attended and turned out to be one of the liveliest gatherings of the year. A number of important questions came up, causing the delegates to take extraordinary interest in the proceedings.

Will Support Garment Workers.—A special committee consisting of Delegates Goodman, Jansen and Michaels reported the results of their visits to the merchants handling the Marx & Haas clothing. The committee stated that practically every one of the business men seen by them promised not to handle any more of the Marx & Haas goods until the firm had settled its differences with the United Garment Workers.

Dave Kreyling's Convention Report.—Secretary Kreyling submitted his report as delegate to the Toronto convention of the A. F. of L. The reading of the concise and conscientiously prepared report was listened to with closest attention. On motion it was decided to make the report part of the official minutes. According to Kreyling's statement the Toronto convention was the most important gathering ever held by the A. F. of L.

Convention Committee to Be Chosen.—On Kreyling's suggestion it was decided to have a special committee of five elected at the first meeting in January, whose duty it shall be to make arrangements for the 1910 convention of the A. F. of L., which will take place in St. Louis.

That City Hall Riot.—Delegate Shanessy of the Legislative Committee made a brief report about the public hearing at the City Hall on the Sanitary bill. Since the friends of the bill have had no chance to present their side of the question, on account of the "riot" organized by the Real Estate Exchange, a second hearing will take place on Wednesday.

The Unemployed Problem.—A communication from the Brotherhood Welfare Association concerning the employment of the unemployed by some state provision, was read and referred to the Legislative Committee.

Newspaper Carriers' Complaint.—The Newspaper Carriers' Union had made complaints against the St. Louis Republic for having acted unfair toward one of its members. A recommendation that Union Labor should treat the Republic with the same consideration as the concern treated the Carriers' Union, was indorsed.

Wanted Information.—A letter from Organized Labor of Aurora, Ill., was received, asking information as to the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. lockout. Secretary Kreylin said that he gave the desired information and provided the Aurora union men with material concerning the conflict.

Lecture on Tuberculosis.—Dr. Edward N. Colton of New York City, of the Home Health Society of America, a philanthropic organization, was allowed the courtesy of the floor, and for half an hour he told the labor men how to prevent tuberculosis and other diseases. He declared such a simple thing as a lemon could prevent 27 different diseases and cure 49 others; that common table salt can cure 32 diseases. He declared \$3,225,000,000 in wages was lost last year by the death of 200,000 people from tuberculosis, and said fresh air was now recognized as a positive preventive of consumption. Dr. Colton said it was unnecessary to go West, because St. Louis had an abundance of fresh air, and he demonstrated how this fresh air could be utilized by proper breathing exercises.

The Police Department as Strike-Breaker Agency.—Under new business the Garment Workers' complaint against the Police Department came up and created general interest. Delegate Kaemmerer read the following

RESOLUTION ON POLICE:

We, the United Garment Workers, do hereby submit a sample report made by Secretary Miller of Police Headquarters to one of our police districts, Nov. 13: 'Instruct your officers to inquire if there are any girls and women on their beats between the age of 16 and 30 years who are out of employment and want to work. If so, send them to Marx & Haas, 13th and Washington avenue, with instructions to tell them there that the officer sent them, otherwise they will not be employed. The pay is not less than \$5 a week.'

"We beg to call your attention to the fact that the Police Department did know that there were advertisements in the daily papers at that time for more than 500 girls by various manufacturing concerns; why did they select the only place where there was a strike on and send these people there? Chief of Police Creecy stated that Sam Goldstein informed him the strike was over. If this is the truth, then what became of the report of the sergeant who had special men stationed at Marx & Haas? Did they not make a report, or did the Chief not have knowledge of same?"

"We therefore request the C. T. & L. U. to appoint a committee of three to act in conjunction with a committee of Garment Workers, make a thorough investigation and submit a report to this body, to Hon. Gov. Hadley and to the Board of Police Commissioners."

Lively Debate Followed.—Speeches denouncing the action of the Police Department drew wild applause from the assembled delegates of the local unions.

"We will find that a power higher than Chief Creecy is responsible for this attempt on the part of the St. Louis police to break the strike of the garment workers," said Delegate Shanessy, "and we will carry the investigation to a point where it will involve that high power in serious difficulties."

"It is a reflection on St. Louis that its police should be employed as a labor agency for the benefit of a private firm. They claim that the order was prompted by charity, but, if it was charity, why did not the police interest themselves in finding workers for six or seven other manufacturing establishments that wanted women and girls at the same time Marx & Haas made their appeal? Our police have been used to pull the chestnuts out of the fire, cat's paws for 'the man higher up.'"

Delegate M. C. Seegers said he went to the station house of every district bordering on Washington avenue, and by one desk sergeant was shown what is claimed to have been a general order from Chief Creecy instructing patrolmen to recruit women for Marx & Haas.

"Why was it," exclaimed Seegers, "that at a time when 500 women were advertised for by various factories, why was it that this single firm was singled out as the one to which women picked up 'for charity's sake' should be sent? It wasn't charity, it was connivance."

Shanessy said: "To the credit of the individual patrolman," he said, "I wish to state that several officers declared they would not look further for women and girls when they were informed that there was a strike on at this clothing company's plant."

D. Kreylin, J. B. Conroy and Shanessy were appointed a committee to complete the investigation of the charges against the Police Department.

Hold-Up Charity and Pay-As-You-Enter Hospitals was the subject which was next brought up by Delegate Conroy, who introduced a resolution denouncing the Hospital Saturday and Sunday

Association. The text of his resolution follows:

"Whereas, The annual hold-up, known to St. Louisans as Hospital Saturday and Sunday, is now being perpetrated, and,

"Whereas, The money collected through this hold-up game goes ostensibly to charity, but in reality to the build-up of a 'pay-as-you-enter' hospital business; and,

"Whereas, Real charity is thus made a farce and a joke; therefore,

"Resolved, That, while the Central Trades and Labor Union is in sympathy with any movement that has for its end the dispensing of real charity, we are opposed to and warn our friends against such alleged charitable institutions as the St. Louis Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association. (Signed) "J. B. CONROY."

In support of his resolution Delegate Conroy stated his and other union men's experience with some of the charitable ladies on Saturday. Delegate Stapp of Carpenters' Union 1596 took the floor and stated:

"Mr. Chairman, the introduction of this resolution is the most sensible thing Brother Conroy ever did!"

This remark, coming from Conroy's leading opponent and "enfant terrible," caused a storm of laughter and merriment for nearly one minute, in which everybody in the hall joined.

A vote on the resolution was then taken and it was adopted unanimously.

Schaper Brothers Unfair.—Delegates representing the Firemen, Engineers and Painters reported that the firm of Schaper Bros., on Broadway and Franklin avenue, was still unfair to Organized Labor, and that no union man or woman should patronize the concern until it sees fit to change its attitude toward Union Labor.

Garment Workers' Benefit.—The women delegates of the United Garment Workers invited all the delegates to their grand ball this (Saturday evening, Dec. 4), to be given at Northwest Liederkrantz Hall, on Easton avenue, for the benefit of the locked-out employes of Marx & Haas.

Next meeting of Central Trades & Labor Union Sunday, Dec. 12, at 3535 Pine street.

From Our Japanese Socialist Comrades.

Comrade S. J. Katayama, well known to the older St. Louis comrades from his visit here during the World's Fair, is still in Tokyo, Japan, editing the "Shakai Shimbun" (Socialist News). Katayama writes: "We are by no means crushed out of existence. On the contrary, we are steadily moving onward. Industrial growth is working toward Socialism." The "Free Thought," a Japanese weekly, was suppressed and editors were fined. The Socialist woman journal, "Sekai-Fujin," was also suppressed and the editor, Ishikawa, was fined. Comrade Fred Kummer, a Socialist student and member of the German Metal Workers' Union (the strongest trade union in the world), arrived in Tokyo to study Japanese labor conditions. Kummer spent some weeks in St. Louis and is well remembered by some of the local comrades.

From the National Office of the Socialist Party there has been sent to date, Nov. 27, to the office of the strikers in Sweden, the sum of \$5,719.67. Comrade Tholin, the representative of the Swedish strikers was cordially received at the convention of the American Federation of Labor held in Toronto, and the convention ordered a special circular to be sent to all affiliated organizations stating the importance of the strike and urging upon the members immediate and generous support for the same.

Socialist Party

ANNUAL

General Meeting

—OF—

Local St. Louis

WILL BE HELD

Sat., Dec. 11, 8:00 P. M.

—AT—

DRUIDS HALL

NINTH AND MARKET.

Order of Business:

1. Election of Officers of Local St. Louis.
2. "Our Public Schools;" Lecture by Dr. Emil Simon, member of Board of Education.
3. The Congressional Elections in 1910.
4. Such other Business as may come before the meeting.

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