

Workingmen of all countries, Unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains, and a world to gain."  
—Marx.

# ST. LOUIS LABOR

Official Organ of the Socialist Party of St. Louis, Mo.

## THE FEARLESS CHAMPION OF ORGANIZED LABOR

"The Emancipation of the Working Class must be achieved by the workingmen themselves."  
—Marx.

OFFICE: 966 CHOUTEAU AVENUE.

ST. LOUIS, MO., DECEMBER 17, 1910.

PHONES: Kinloch, Central 1577; Bell, Olive 4198.

No. 515

### City Charter Trickery

#### Warning to the Workingmen and Citizens of St. Louis. Charter Revision Trick.

For many years the progressive citizens of St. Louis were agitating for the revision of the City Charter. For years this popular agitation seemed to be hopeless, because the powerful capitalist interest succeeded in preventing or sidetracking every attempt to get the Charter revision question before the voters in accordance with the provisions of the State Constitution of Missouri.

However, when the popular demand for Charter revision became so strong that the "interests" did no longer find it advisable to resist, the capitalist clique who for decades has ruled and exploited St. Louis pushed their political scene-shifters to the front to take the lead in the Charter revision movement.

Whoever had a chance to attend the Charter revision conferences at the Mercantile Club, with Messrs. Markham, Teichmann and others as the official "prestidigitateurs," knows how the work was done.

The representatives of Organized Labor and of the more progressive civic improvement associations were just jollied along, treated as good fellows, kept in good humor, while the managers attended to the real work.

The same "fine hand" was seen in the make-up of the Board of Freeholders when the old party machines awaited the orders of the master class.

For about a year the Board of Freeholders has been at work. Opening its work with a series of free-for-all talkfests, the thirteen wise men gradually developed the "virtues" of the modern lawmakers, enveloped themselves in the dark clouds of solemn silence, put their lips in sacred folds and transacted their work like the biblical Moses on Mount Sinai.

And the people were wondering, awaiting the results of the Thirteen great lawmakers!

The people waited in vain. The wise men's lips were sealed. Only now and then their "high priest" would let the capitalist press know what the new Charter would contain. He and he alone was allowed to talk, while the representative of Organized Labor of St. Louis was pledged to silence, and he kept his pledge, too.

Last Wednesday morning's papers surprised the people with the announcement that the new City Charter would be voted on January 31, 1911, that a bill to that effect had been introduced in the House of Delegates, and that there was just sixty days' time left to have the April elections under the new charter provisions, etc.

This is exactly what we had expected: keep the people in ignorance until the last moment and then make them swallow the "Ten Commandments" as they were secretly "enacted" by the Thirteen Moses!

Will the people stand for such high-handed action?

The Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis, representing 50,000 citizens, had not been able up to last Sunday's meeting to find out anything about the contents of the new Charter, although one of its leading delegates is a member of the Board of Freeholders.

Forty-eight hours later the capitalist press seems to know all about the provisions of the document.

It seems to us that the people of St. Louis have not only no cause to get enthusiastic about the new Charter, but, on the contrary, they have every reason to be on their guard in order to prevent the enactment of the most dangerous capitalist schemes into the fundamental laws of our city.

That the House of Delegates has been "sentenced to death" by the Board of Freeholders can be read out of the daily newspaper reports.

A single-chamber council—a kind of commission form of government—consisting of a dozen men, seems to be the scheme.

This is an attempt to kill the representative form of government—nothing less.

Unless the single-chamber council is based on proportional representa-

### Heart-to-Heart Talk to Socialists and Union Men

In every community where there is a Socialist there is a Seidel. There is likewise a Busse, a Gaynor and a Kreismann. Seidel, like Busse, Gaynor and Kreismann, were elected to the office of Mayor by the votes of the workers, but the service Seidel renders to the working class is different from that of the Mayors of Chicago, New York and St. Louis.

Busse is Mayor of Chicago, Seidel is Mayor of Milwaukee. Busse is a Republican. Seidel is a Socialist. The garment workers are on strike in Chicago. Also in Milwaukee. In Chicago the police have been clubbing helpless women and innocent, sweet-faced little children into pulp. Every one who has the appearance of a garment worker, or whoever manifests a degree of sympathy for them, is made the victim of police outrage. In Milwaukee the Socialist Mayor has issued an order to the chief of police "that so long as a citizen is within his legal rights, he should not be manhandled or insulted." The order of the Socialist Mayor does not stop there. It says further: "Officers tolerating and patrolmen practicing them will be held accountable." Who knows of a case in Milwaukee during the garment workers' strike where a striker fell the victim of police villainy? Who knows of a case in Chicago where a policeman was held accountable for the brutal practice in which they have engaged all during the strike? But Mayor Seidel is a Socialist. Mayor Busse is a Republican.

Several years ago the carriage workers were on strike in St. Louis. Rolla Wells, a Democrat, was Mayor. Under this Democratic Mayor, Chief of Police Kiely gave orders "to shoot and shoot to kill." The Democratic city administration became the union-wrecking agency of the employers. Slugging of strikers and sympathizers was the order of the day. No such order as that issued from the office of the Socialist Mayor of Milwaukee come from the Democratic friend (?) of labor, Rolla Wells. In the same city for more than a year the garment workers have carried on a strike against the Marx & Haas Clothing Company. This concern needed scabs. Knowing the efficiency of the St. Louis police department along this line, they knew where to make their appeal. The response was lightning-like, and instead of a police department St. Louis had a scab-recruiting station. New York, Philadelphia and Columbus are further examples of capitalist rule.

Busse of Chicago, Gaynor of New York and Kreismann of St. Louis were elected by the votes of the workers. So was Seidel of Milwaukee. Personally, I suppose, Busse, Gaynor and Kreismann are as good fellows as Seidel. But Busse, Gaynor and Kreismann were the choice of special interests. Special interests selected them and the workers voted them into office. Seidel was the choice of the workers, and in issuing the order to Chief of Police Janssen he is carrying out the principles of the Socialist Party. Busse, in permitting the police department to outrage people and disgrace the city, is carrying out the principles of the party he belongs to.

There are Socialists in Chicago, New York and St. Louis. There are Seidels in Chicago, New York and St. Louis. It is more profitable to the workers to elect Seidels in Chicago, New York and St. Louis and have their protection when on strike than to elect Busses, Gaynors and Kreismans and have them farm out the police to burst the heads of the workers.

My fellow-worker, have you ever asked yourself why you did not put into power a Seidel instead of a Busse, a Gaynor and a Kreismann? You will have another chance next spring. Will it be a Seidel or a Busse, a Gaynor and a Kreismann?

While you are thinking this over throw yourself in the fight for the success of the garment workers, of the Missouri Pacific strikers, of the glass workers. The battle they are putting up is heroic and deserves the support of every one whose sympathy is with the oppressed. There are thousands of little children who suffer most as a result of the strikes. They are innocent, yet are deprived of the necessities of life. To help the strikers to victory means to help the children. The cause of these strikers is a just one. It is a fight for more of life for the little ones.

Again I say, remember your opportunity next spring. Select the Seidels, and when there is a strike on the policeman's club will fall—well, not on the heads of the workers.

ADOLPH GERMER.

Belleville, Ill., December 12, 1910.

### Shoot to Kill Lessons

#### Will Henceforth be Part of the St. Louis Public School Instruction Plan.

At last Tuesday's meeting of the Board of Education it was decided by a vote of 6 to 4 to approve the formation of teams for rifle practice by the pupils of the public high schools of St. Louis.

Dr. Emil Simon, the Socialist member of the board, assisted by Prof. Calvin M. Woodward, made a determined fight against the attempt to militarize the public schools, holding that rifle practice was contrary to the modern progress and civilization for which our public schools are supposed to stand. Dr. Simon said that such practice would brutalize the mind of the child and develop the spirit of militarism; which for thousands of years has been the curse of mankind.

The debate grew hot at times and was quite interesting, as it showed the two great principles involved in the economic and social movements of to-day: the principle of universal brotherhood and peace, as represented by the Socialist, Trade Union and similar movements, and, on the other hand, the spirit of the mediaeval warrior and conqueror, as represented by the powers of modern Capitalism.

Dr. Woodward, in opposing the sanctioning of rifle practice, said it would encourage carrying concealed weapons among the boys.

Robert Moore and Henry C. Garneau led the other side of the debate, saying that it was always best to prepare for war in the time of peace. Their ideas of patriotism are yet the same as those of Caesar, Napoleon and Nicholas. Without a gun to shoot holes into his fellow-man no man can be a good, patriotic citizen, in their opinion.

Rhodes E. Cave offered a compromise resolution to amend the direct approval of the board to a statement that the board does not object. This, with another motion to table the original resolution which had been left over from November to a committee, was defeated.

After considerable debate, the board, by a vote of 6 to 4, gave its approval of the formation of teams for rifle practice by the pupils of the high schools. This recommendation was made with the condition that such practice shall take place outside of the regular school hours and under such management as the Board of Education shall approve, and under the further condition that such rifle practice shall create no expense to be paid out of the school funds.

Thanks to the efforts of Messrs. Moore, Garneau, etc., our public schools are now pledged to the "shoot-and-shoot-to-kill" idea, but people are still opposed to it and congratulate Dr. Emil Simon and Prof. C. M. Woodward for their brave defense of the noble principles of peace and true human progress.

Their position was sanctioned by the recent action of the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis, whose Legislative Committee entered a strong protest before the School Board's Committee on Instruction against the attempt to poison the minds of our children by militarizing our public schools.

#### What We Did and What We Have to Do.

Without a hitch of any kind the 1910 campaign fund slips past the \$2,000-mark this week. This sets an entirely new record for us in St. Louis, and indicates the hard work the comrades did in the campaign just closed.

Now we will celebrate Christmas, and then buckle down to the task of raising a still larger sum for the spring election. We will need it. Between a charter that may not be at all to our liking and the coming municipal election there is plenty of work cut out for us in the early days of 1911.

#### The Kansas Vote.

Official count gives the Socialist vote in Kansas as 14,824, against 11,721 for Debs two years ago. The Prohibitionists lost about 50 per cent of their vote, dropping to 2,338.

### Socialist Party of St. Louis

The Socialist Party of St. Louis, at its General Committee meeting, held last evening at headquarters, 966 Chouteau avenue, adopted the following resolution:

#### In Defense of Fred D. Warren, Editor Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kan.

St. Louis, Mo., December 13, 1910.

We, the members of the General Committee of the Socialist Party of St. Louis, in regular meeting assembled, herewith enter our emphatic protest against the infamous and unjust decisions of the United States Federal and Appellate courts that condemned Fred D. Warren, editor of the Appeal to Reason, to fine and imprisonment for his efforts to show to the American people the class character of the United States judiciary. For this alleged crime Editor Warren was singled out to pay the penalty—and this crime consisted in comparing the outrageous Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone kidnaping case in Colorado with the Goebel-Taylor murder case of Kentucky.

We, the Socialist Party of St. Louis, know Fred D. Warren as a man of honor, law-abiding and loyal to the great cause of the working class. The court decisions against him were dictated by class interests, class hatred and prejudice, and, while the brave editor of The Appeal to Reason may go to jail, every thinking man and woman acquainted with the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone kidnaping and the Goebel-Taylor murder cases, admits that it is not Fred D. Warren who to-day stands convicted in the eyes of a justice-loving public, but the convicted parties in the case are the courts who rendered these decisions against the Socialist editor of Girard, Kan.

We feel keenly that Comrade Warren's incarceration should arouse the people of this country to a determined protest against the repeated attempts of an irresponsible and prejudiced judiciary to stifle the right of free speech and free press and to outlaw the working class in accord with the desires of the enemies of the Socialist and Trade Union movements.

The Socialist Party of St. Louis expresses its full confidence in Fred D. Warren as a man and citizen, whose highest aim is to benefit the masses of the people and bring about the emancipation of labor from the bondage of wage slavery. We declare the court decisions against him a disgrace to the democratic institutions of our country and a grave danger to the freedom of the American people.

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to Fred D. Warren, to the judges of the courts that rendered the decisions, and to the press.

OTTO PAULS, Secretary.

Headquarters, 966 Chouteau Avenue.

#### Ball for Benefit of Missouri Pacific Strikers.

A grand ball will be given for the benefit of the striking employes of the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Railway System, comprising the machinists, boiler-makers, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers and helpers, on Wednesday, December 21st, at New Club Hall, Thirteenth street and Chouteau avenue. Admission ticket, 25 cents a person. All members of these unions and their families and the friends of Organized Labor are cordially invited to attend this grand ball of the brave brothers who are waging the heroic battle against the railway corporation. The readers of ST. LOUIS LABOR are especially invited to attend and by their presence give new encouragement and hope to the strikers. Brothers and comrades of St. Louis, make up your mind to crowd the New Club Hall on December 28 as it was never crowded before, and by doing so you will give the best Christmas present for the striking brothers and their families.

#### Organizations have been making a splendid fight for better conditions against heavy odds. Santa Claus has a way of overlooking workingmen on strike, and so it remains for the union men and Socialists to be their own Santa Claus.

#### In Behalf of Federenko.

While declining to take part in a "conference," the General Committee

decided to donate \$10.00 to push the fight in behalf of Federenko, the Russian refugee, who has been arrested at the behalf of the Czar's government. It was considered that immediate aid was of far more benefit than "conferences," that usually never get farther than the talking stage.

Read ST. LOUIS LABOR. Subscription \$1.00 per year.

#### St. Louis Socialist Campaign Fund.

Collection, Thompson	17.06
Emily Kientz, tickets	2.20
O. Kaemmerer, tickets	1.50
Jacob Dorner, tickets	.10
F. J. Heuer, tickets	2.40
Emily Kientz, List No. 1:	
H. A. Roth	.25
W. E. R.	.25
Jul. Blumenthal, List No. 176:	
Clem Mehr	.10
Theo. Meyer	.10
Chas. Sauer	.10
T. Oswald	.10
R. Baier	.10
Chas. Bayer	.10
H. Dembock	.10
E. Boker	.10
H. Kraz	.10
F. B. Bohlem	.50
P. J. Kraus	.25
Wm. Kreskar	.25
Baecker and Kraus	.50
Aug. Fiedler	.10
Rud. Spoh	.10
H. Durst	.10
Phil. Heringue	.25
J. E. Bokel	.25
Paul Werner	.10
F. J. Pfister	.10
Chas. Lucas	.10
Lois Kuehn, Jr.	.10
A. Burg	.10
W. C. Ohle	.25
Nobody	.10
Fred Secke	.25
John Schaeffer	.50
Hy. Nicolas	.25
Wm. Fring	.10
Jos. Meyer	.10
Aug. Langenohl	.25
Fred Michalek	.25
Jos. Furchert	.25
Jos. Werner	.50
Wm. Unrath	.25
Otto Fisher	.50
J. F. Bohlen	.25
H. J. Bohnsack	.10
L. H. Rademaker	.20
W. Meyer	.20
W. Forster	.25
Gust von Barsen	.25
John White	.25
"Teddy Roosevelt"	.25
Ex-Saloonkeeper	.50
Subscription	.25
E. S. A.	.25
H. Waechter	.25
Otto Hilpert	.15
Emil Haas	.25
Jacob Bahrmann	.25
George Ortleb	.05
Unbekannt	.10
Frank Gritner	.25
Previously reported	1,978.77
Total to December 13	\$2,013.83

#### THIRTY-FIVE MINERS KILLED IN MINE.

#### Rescue Parties Are Sent to Canada Catastrophe.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, Dec. 10.—A dispatch from Coleman, Alberta, says fifty rescuers, working in the mines at Bellevue, were entombed this afternoon.

A relief party from Fernie has been sent to the scene and a party from Coleman was also dispatched. Thirty-five bodies were recovered.





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## CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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



966 Chouteau Avenue.

Forty-five miners lost their lives in an explosion in Bellevue, Canada. Thus the capitalist murder goes merrily on!

How would a Socialist Mayor Seidel do for the striking Machinists and Glass Workers of St. Louis? Read Seidel's strike order to Chief of Police Janssen.

The Democrats threaten the Republicans with a contest, while the Republicans retaliate with the threat of throwing the entire St. Joseph vote out. Perhaps they will soon kiss and make up, as usual.

Brazil has had another naval mutiny. Over two hundred soldiers were killed. Modern militarism is beginning to become a two-edged sword for the ruling classes. An exchange calls this latest Brazilian trouble a "Sailors' Strike with Cannons."

Up to last Saturday the Labor Party had gained thirty-two seats in the present parliamentary elections in England. A good showing!

It pays, after all, to be a good and jovial Capitalist after-dinner speaker. Knock the "Interests" and the "Interests" will knock you!"

Over one hundred thousand men and women are imprisoned in Russia for political offenses. The Russian prison horrors have been described and pictured by the press of all countries, and the people everywhere can well judge for themselves what sacrifices for the cause of freedom are made by the Russian patriots.

We have the Panama Canal, which cost us hundreds of millions of dollars. To keep it we need more millions. We need more warships, more soldiers; we need forts and military stations along the canal, lest some nation might steal the big sewer from us. A serious problem, indeed! But the most serious feature of it all is that the American wage workers are the fools who will foot the big bill.

The Chicago Garment Workers' Strike will be of greater importance to the future historian than the Spanish-American war or Taft's voluminous messages to Congress. Tens of thousands of the poorest of Chicago's wage workers are waging a war of heroism against the brutality and degeneracy of a class of exploiters who have no more concern for the welfare of mankind than the hungry wolf has for the lamb.

The dome of Archbishop Glennon's New Cathedral has already cost two human lives. On June 1 George Steele, a carpenter, was injured and died a few minutes later. Last Monday Henry Dinkelkamp, another carpenter, fell 130 feet from the dome and broke his neck. Are such sacrifices of human life necessary? Is there any God demanding such sacrifices? Could such sacrifices not be avoided? Is not one human life more valuable, more sacred, than Mr. Glennon's Ten-Million-Dollar Cathedral?

A Clear-Cut, Scientific, Revolutionary Comrade attempts to prove that strikes are unscientific. Have you ever heard of a scientific strike? We have not. If the great mass of poor wage-workers could only get "scientific" and cease striking! The idea of striking unscientifically should not be tolerated. Any man with a little less than the average common sense can provide himself with a quart bottle of Impossibilist patent medicine and cure himself of the "unscientific" strike fever. Science, what idiots parade in thy name!

Uncle Sam in his blindness gives over \$500,000,000 annually for the army and navy—i. e., for purposes of murder en masse by the latest scientific methods—but not one million dollars for the protection of life and health and the American working class. Millions to destroy lives—not a dollar to save lives. Under Socialism the \$500,000,000 would be used for the benefit of the wealth-producing men, women and children. The warships would go to the junk shop or to the bottom of the sea, where all warships and machinery of murder belong.

The St. Louis Tobacco King, George S. Myers, was always heralded as a bright gentleman and as a clever business man, and the fact that he made over \$6,000,000 in the tobacco and real estate business would indicate that he was by no means a "crazy fool"—pardon the expression! Myers died in California a few days ago, leaving his will, which did not seem to please his good Christian heirs. In order to have the will declared null and void, the heirs went to work and "proved in court" that Myers was of unsound mind and incapable of making a will last April, when the document was signed. And the court agreed that the heirs were right and that the six-million-dollar tobacco capitalist was all wrong mentally. Thus are father and mother honored under modern Capitalism.

The Des Loge (Mo.) Sun of November 29 reports the dedication of the Catholic Mission Church at Rivermines, at which occasion Archbishop Glennon delivered a short sermon. The Archbishop took occasion to refer to his address before the American Federation of Labor in St. Louis, and said there had been a disposition with some to criticize what he had said then in reference to the Socialist movement, declaring that while these Socialists criticized him, the claimed he did not understand what Socialism stood for. "Certain conditions are such," he said, "as lead some to allow these teachings to appeal to their imaginations. Socialism," he declared, "was an impossibility, unless it were possible to eradicate from the human heart the desire to possess." Rev. Glennon never spoke before the American Federation of Labor in St. Louis. This may be a mistake made by the reporter of the Des Loges Sun. The fact that Mr. Glennon makes Socialism the subject of a dedication sermon in an out-of-the-way mining town is in itself significant, and makes us feel like our movement is gradually gaining some influence, even on the Archbishop of the St. Louis diocese.

No Wonder They Have Plenty! says the New York Call. According to the report of the Department of Agriculture the value of farm products for 1910 was \$8,926,000,000. It is the largest recorded total and was reached during a period when war prices prevailed for goods bought at retail. The department says the farmer did not benefit greatly. Certainly the consumer did not. Between the farmer and the consumer stands another class, made up of those engaged in transportation, jobbing, wholesaling and retailing. The benefit went to that class. In our society there is still another class, the gamblers in products of all kinds, food products included. Through their control of money they are able to speculate. They are able to prevent the farmer from disposing of his crop until he accept the price offered. They are able to prevent the consumer from buying necessities until the consumer is willing to pay the price exacted. The speculators do not add a single kernel to the corn crop, or a single tuber to the potato crop, or a single beef to the meat supply, or an ounce of wool or a stick of wood, or anything else. Yet because other men produce these things and because all men need them, the speculator, through control of money, markets and legislators, is able to draw out an enormous amount of profit. The whole thing is absurd and insane. But it is legal and permitted. More than that,

It is praised. Patten, the grain speculator, is a church member of high standing. Rockefeller, the oil man, is a church member of high standing. All the beef barons are pillars of the church. They hold this nation in their grip, and the church is closest to their hand. But the long-suffering, dumb, enduring public is slowly awakening. Socialist agitation is hammering home the realities of life. Socialists are teaching that in the midst of plenty no man should starve. There is an easy way out of it, and that is for the people to run their own business. They can do it better than private individuals can run public business. And there is no more important public business than that of feeding society.

Here is an Important News Item for American Trade Unionists, which may teach some of them the value of the Union label. We are in receipt of the Johannesburg (South Africa) Worker of November 12. To our pleasant surprise, we find on the inside of the cover page the Union label of the "United Garment Workers of America," in full double column, with the following display advertisement of a Johannesburg clothing house: "Union Labour Means Skilled Labour, and Sweet-Orr garments are better made garments and that's why we sell and recommend them. Our store is the Clothing headquarters for Union men, and you will find our stock of Sweet-Orr Trousers, Overalls and Shirts a fine example of the superiority of skilled Union labour. Hewson Bros., the Miners' and Mechanics' Complete Clothiers and Outfitters, Sauer's Building, Loveday street and Market Square. Also at Market Square, Fordsburg, Roodepoort, Denver, Cleveland and Vogelfontein." American Union label clothing sold by one of the leading clothing houses of South Africa! This is certainly remarkable, and should be a hint to those of our American fellow Union men who are still disgracing the cause of Unionism by wearing non-union clothing.

God Knows Taft Almighty is to-day the most powerful man on earth. He is more powerful than all the kings and emperors and czars, more powerful than all the parliaments of the world, including the United States Congress. Here is the reason: The death of Chief Justice Fuller and of Associate Justices Peckham and Brewer and the resignations of Associate Justice Moody has enabled Mr. Taft to fill four of the nine places on the Supreme bench, although he has been in office much less than two years. To that tribunal he has appointed Judge Lurton, ex-Gov. Hughes and Judges Van Devanter and Lamar, the last two having been selected a few days ago. Several months ago he appointed the five judges of the new Court of Customs Appeals, and Monday he named the five judges of the Court of Commerce, also a new tribunal. Moreover, he has chosen three judges of the Federal Circuit Court and twenty-one judges of the Federal District courts, and has named many judges of the territories and of our dependencies—Hawaii, the Philippines and Porto Rico. Hence Taft is the man who appoints the men who can sanction or unmake any law passed by any American State Legislature, by the National House of Representatives and by the United States Senate. The United States Supreme Court, consisting of nine members, has the right and the power to pass on the constitutionality of any law whenever such law is involved in any case that may be appealed to this highest tribunal of the land. And Mr. Taft has selected four of these nine men! Where does the democracy come in, when one "servant of the people" is vested with such unlimited power?

## Gov. Comer Is Denounced

Called Mugwump, Imposter and Leech.

### TRADES COUNCIL'S ACTION.

Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 6.—The Birmingham Trades Council, at its last regular meeting, passed resolutions condemning Governor Comer's address delivered at the Jefferson theater during the recent political campaign—an address in which the chief executive mentioned the United Mine Workers.

The resolutions were as follows:

#### Resolutions Adopted.

"Whereas, In a public address delivered during the recent political campaign at the Jefferson theater in Birmingham by Braxton Bragg Comer, retiring Governor of Alabama, gross injustice was done to the officers and members of the United Mine Workers of America; and

"Whereas, The aforesaid Braxton Bragg Comer, the arch-enemy of union labor and the tyrannical governor of a great state, did refer to upright, honorable and patriotic men who sympathized with the mine workers in their battle for bread and in their memorable struggle for the enjoyment of the rights of American freemen, as carpetbaggers and scallawags and,

"Whereas, Braxton Bragg Comer did, during the miners' strike, use the state militia to cut down the tents of the striking miners, and force men, women and children, who were penniless, from the shelter of their only domicile; and,

"Whereas, It is unmistakable that it was the intent and purpose of Braxton Bragg Comer to oppress the meek and lowly, who 'eat bread in the sweat of their face,' to coerce men at the point of the bayonet who toil and tunnel in the bowels of the earth for a miserable existence, to increase the dividends and the power of corporate greed and to establish what he terms a 'white supremacy' in Alabama; be it, therefore,

"Resolved, by the Birmingham Trades Council, That we denounce Braxton Bragg Comer as a hypocritical mugwump, a monarchist, an imposter and a leech upon the body politic; and, be it further

"Resolved, That we denounce the utterances of Braxton Bragg Comer, in so far as they referred to the members of organized labor in his Jefferson theater speech, as unwarranted and as the squirming squeak of a dying politician, who fell in his battle against equal rights and has gone to his reward—political oblivion.

#### In Bad Taste.

"And be it further resolved, That Braxton Bragg Comer's references to carpetbaggers and scallawags appears to be in bad taste and without due consideration, when he, as Governor of Alabama, has danced to the music of an organ grinder from Ohio—without bag or baggage—during his entire administration; and be it further

"Resolved, That Braxton Bragg

self-styled moralists will sit around all-day Sunda yand talk about their neighbors. If back-biting isn't worse than baseball a thousand to one, then we don't understand the Bible. Good, healthy recreation never was condemned and must be permitted for the sake of good morals. Because, if one is engaged in such pursuits, they won't be backbiting their neighbors or calling upon their wives while they are absent. So if the good people are really in earnest about doing good they might help some by devising some more recreation on the same standard baseball is now conducted. —Welch's Weekly.

## Electrical Workers' Strike

Strike Declared Against the Union Electric Light and Power Company by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local No. 2.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. 2.  
Office and Headquarters, Unity Hall, 2651 Locust Street,  
St. Louis, Mo., December 13, 1910.

The Union Electric Light and Power Co. has been requested to grant a 10 per cent increase of wages to the electrical workers of Local Union No. 2 employed by them, which has been refused. After using all possible means to adjust our grievances with the Union Electric Light and Power Company, we were forced to take our men off the job the morning of December 10th, 1910. The linemen in the employ of the Union Electric Light and Power Company were receiving \$3.76 per day of eight hours, and we believed a 10 per cent increase a fair request. Line work, as hazardous an occupation, with favorable conditions, as is known to man, is made doubly so with this company, inasmuch as the men employed are forced to work, regardless of weather conditions. One mistake, which frequently occurs and cannot be avoided, when poles and appliances are coated with snow, sleet and ice, in many instances results in loss of life or great bodily injury. Owing to be forced to work in rain or snow, men soon become afflicted with rheumatism and become old men long before they should. We protested against the treatment received from some of the foremen, as we have repeatedly been insulted and abused by their offensive language.

The foreman, cable splicers and their helpers and one repair man, who were members of our organization, presented resignations, which have been refused, and who now have violated their obligations by remaining on the job. The names of the foremen are as follows: B. E. Tate, 5083 Morgan street; Frank Kelley, 1514 Wellston avenue, Wellston; Geo. C. McLaughlin, 1518 Wagner place; Thomas C. Dove, 4206 Connecticut street; J. T. Quinlan, 2118 Oregon avenue. Cable splicers—James F. Randell, 4243 DeSoto avenue; Mack Randell, 4117 Hull place; Wm. Howe, 4224 Bontanical avenue. Splicers' helpers—Thomas Smith, 4107 Blaine avenue; Wm. Burggraf, 4035 California avenue; E. E. Jackson, 4468A Fairfax avenue. Repair man—J. E. Aber, 3961A Olive street.

Electrical Workers' Local Union No. 2 requests the moral support of all members of organized labor and the public in general.

WM. PELLARD,

Chairman of Strike Committee and President of Local No. 2, I. B. E. W.

### COURAGEOUS MARTYRS.

#### Heroic Work of the Striking Garment Workers.

Eighteen thousand of the striking garment workers, braving cold and snow, pinched and starving, marched through the streets of Chicago last Wednesday, silently protesting against the unequal warfare of capital and labor. It was a sight which should melt the coldest heart. Thousands of the marchers were illy clad and shivering in the cold blasts of winter. Other thousands showed by their pinched features that they were half-starved. It was an exhibition of the serious side of life and appealed to every person of sentiment who saw it.

Six bands played the old French battle hymn, the "Marseillaise," and the hymn was sung in many different languages.

It was a spectacle such as will long remain in the memory of just men.

These eighteen thousand men, women and children are not idlers. They are not rioters. They are honest, earnest, willing workers, asking for the right to earn a living under decent conditions. A committee of arbitrators selected by the city administration has passed upon their demands and pronounced the greater part of them just, and to which the largest firm of employers, Hart, Schaffner & Marx, have agreed. The balance of the employers arrogantly refuse to consider the matter in any manner. In the meantime these people are unemployed and starving.

Do you think this condition can be continued much longer?

#### 21ST WARD SOCIALIST CLUB.

Twenty-first Ward Socialist Club meets every second and fourth Thursday at 4444 Penrose street. Every Socialist working man and woman is invited.

CHAS. BUTLER, Sec'y,  
3933A Sherman Place.

## ALEXANDER IRVINE'S STORY

How he climbed out  
of the ditch of poverty, ignorance,  
and superstition to a place of power in  
the World.

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# Christmas Day

Frank—I wonder how old Christmas Day is?  
 Eva—Christmas Day is as old as the world, I was told by my teacher.  
 Frank—As old as the world? Why, anybody knows that Christmas began with the birth of Christ.  
 Eva—That is true. But the day was celebrated perhaps thousands of years before Christ was born.  
 Frank—I can't understand that.  
 Eva—Let me tell you, then. You know that about Christmas time we have the shortest day, and after that day the days grow longer.  
 Frank—Yes, I know that.  
 Eva—Well, people in the early part of the world's history noticed how the sun began to stay longer with them every day, and they were glad that the days would get warmer again, and that the earth would bring forth food. Therefore, they celebrated the day when the change took place.  
 Frank—Well, that is really new to me. But why do people say that the day is celebrated because Christ is born?  
 Eva—Because people in time forgot the origin of the day, and the early Christians made it a Christian celebration.  
 Frank—Are you sure of this?  
 Eva—Why, we need only to look at other holidays. Take, for instance, Thanksgiving Day. It was first started as a day of thanksgiving and prayer. But from year to year it changed and to-day it is not a day of thanksgiving by most people, but a day on which people enjoy themselves.  
 Frank—Oh, yes, that is the day they have the great football games or the colleges.  
 Eva—And, perhaps, when we are grown up they will call it football day.  
 Frank—I see now how Christmas Day has changed.  
 Eva—I am glad you have heard something new.  
 Frank—So am I.—Little Socialist Magazine.

# Christmas in Former Days

Many of you have learned in the school histories about the Pilgrim Fathers who came over to this country in the Mayflower and landing at a place which they named Plymouth Rock.  
 These people had fled from Europe because they never had peace in the countries there, which called themselves Christian countries. This may seem strange, but if you will look around in this country you will see that ours is no Christian country, either. The newspapers are full of crime and wickedness which happen every day about us.  
 The Pilgrim Fathers thought they were much better than the people they left behind them in the old world, but they had not lived here many years before they were as bad, if not worse, than the ones from whom they had escaped.  
 They were very strict in their religion. They even considered it a sin to laugh. Anyone who did not go to church on Sunday was severely punished and very often put into prison. If that were done to-day in the United States most people would be sitting in prison, because, especially on Thanksgiving Day and Christmas, most people enjoy themselves at football games, theaters and other amusements.  
 Even though the lot of a man was a hard one in those days, the women had to suffer intensely. Little girls were hardly allowed to play. Whatever they did, they were scolded. They were told that they would receive eternal punishment if they only looked at a boy. All the boys who read this are surely smiling now. But the boys also had no fun. If they played baseball they were told that the devil was in them. If they whistled a tune, the parents prayed for them, so that they might not be sent to hell for so doing.  
 Perhaps you think Christmas Day was a day of rejoicing, as it is to-day. Then you are very much mistaken. They took no notice of Christmas at all. It was no holiday. Indeed, it is not a hundred years ago since Christmas began to be celebrated in this country. It was the Germans, arriving after 1848, who introduced all the joys of Christmas as it is known to-day.—Little Socialist Magazine.

**Just Dissolved.**  
 "So you broke your engagement with Miss Spensive?"  
 "No, I didn't break it."  
 "Oh, she broke it?"  
 "No, she didn't break it."  
 "But it is broken?"  
 "Yes, she told me what her clothing cost and I told her what my income was, then our engagement sagged in the middle and gently dissolved."—Houston Post.

# The Municipal Ball Was a Glorious Success—Other Socialist News Items.

The first municipal ball was held in the Milwaukee Auditorium last Saturday. It was a glorious success—big, orderly and sublimely democratic. Four thousand men, women, boys and girls danced and made merry under clean and wholesome conditions.  
 This is the sort of thing for which Mayor Seidel has been agitating for years. This is the remedy for the evils of the dance halls which he proposed at the beginning of his administration.  
 Since, however, the city clubs and societies have co-operated to this result, the capitalist press is anxiously explaining that the Socialists didn't do it and ought to have no credit.  
 Mayor Seidel, however, with characteristic modesty, is satisfied, as long as the thing is done, and does not care who gets the glory.  
 But the working people of Milwaukee will give honor where honor is due.  
 Among the many serious questions which confront the Milwaukee Socialist administration one of the most pressing is the tenement-house question. Although the housing of most of the working people is better here than in most large cities, yet in some of the slum tenements the conditions are horrible—worse, according to an expert, than even in New York City.  
 The last administration appointed a commission to draw up a building code. The commission, however, never met and never acted. Mayor Seidel has made a personal appeal to each member of the commission to take some action, in view of the serious problem before them. The appeal had the desired effect. The commission has now met and is engaged in drawing up the much-needed code.  
 The Health Department is also framing a sanitary code. These two codes will revolutionize the tenement problem.  
 The Milwaukee Socialist administration is making plans for the purchase of a municipal stone quarry. This quarry, municipally owned and operated, will cut out a considerable amount of contractors' profits, and will, moreover, be a fine example of a municipal Socialist industry. The cut and crushed stone from this quarry will be produced for use, and not for profit. Since the administration is planning to put down about three times as much paving as usual in Milwaukee next year, this stone quarry will play an important role in the administration work. The Board of Public Improvements will ask for an appropriation of \$25,000 for the purchase of this quarry.  
 It is also planned to buy forty teams of horses, to do away with the contractors' teams.  
 Thus in many ways the city is entering on direct municipal work.  
 Of course, if the city, under Socialist control, becomes to any large extent an employer of labor, this can have only one result. The Socialist administration secures union conditions to all its employees. Any intelligent workman can figure for himself what an influence this will have for better conditions throughout the city, and what an example it will set for other cities.  
 Meantime, the Socialists of Milwaukee are still confronted with the same dismal financial question which thwarts so many of their activities. But they are solving it by wise economy in public work—not the stingy economy that saves for the sake of saving, but the intelligent economy that saves for the sake of spending to the benefit of the people.  
 The Socialist City Purchaser—an office created by the Socialist administration—has already saved his salary many times over. Last week, for instance he saved the city \$65.00 by purchasing valves for the fire tugs in Milwaukee instead of from a Pittsburgh firm, which has somehow gotten into the good graces of the fire department. He is now engaged in an effort to save from \$1,200 to \$1,500 on fire hose. But this story we will tell next week.  
 As for the Superintendent of Street paving—he has saved the city about \$1,500,000 on macadam paving. It has been the practice in resurfacing to put down 12 inches of crushed stone, much to the satisfaction of the contractors. Only 6 inches will now be used—of course, much to the chagrin of the contractors.  
 This and other similar facts are doubtless at the bottom of the injunction which has been issued to throw this Socialist superintendent of street paving out of his office.  
 E. H. THOMAS,  
 State Secretary.  
 Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 1, 1910.

**Poor Papa.**  
 "And what did papa say when you asked him for my hand?"  
 "I'd gladly tell you, but I'm afraid you'd never respect his opinion any more."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

# CIGARMAKERS' CHAT.

**International Election Is About to Take Place.**  
 The cigarmakers are also in the throes of a hot campaign for the election of international officers. President G. W. Perkins is opposed for re-election by Harry Parker of Philadelphia, who became prominent nationally by his activity in the Quaker City last summer to call a general strike in behalf of the street car men. Other officers are also meeting opposition.  
 One of the interesting features of the contest is the efforts that are being made to defeat J. Mahlon Barnes as a delegate to the A. F. of L. The conservatives set up the claim that Barnes, being national secretary of the Socialist Party, was ineligible to hold the position. Barnes "insurged" and issued a circular letter to the unions, pointing out that the same objections were not raised upon the nomination of "another candidate" (Sam Gompers), who stumped around the country for Bryan and the Democratic ticket. Barnes also attacks Gompers for being a member of the Civic Federation, charging that "Mr. Belmont had raised \$50,000 to warn the working people against Socialism, and the Civic Federation paid \$89,000 for an adverse report on municipal ownership."  
 Despite the political issue that was raised against Barnes and in this respect it is rather singular that a man's political affiliations are never called into question when he is a Republican or Democrat or mugwump, but only when he is a Socialist and stands for working class politics only), he was nominated by 199 local unions, or one less than received by Gompers.  
 The election will be held on the second Saturday in February.—Citizen.

**THE GARMENT WORKERS.**  
**Marx & Haas Fight Pushed as Vigorously as Ever.**  
 The Garment Workers of St. Louis are still continuing their brave fight against the unjust firm of Marx & Haas. The struggling men, women and children are confident of victory in the very near future, as they are receiving more financial support from almost every city in the country. It has been a bitter struggle, but the strikers have not lost hope, and are indeed looking forward to a merry Xmas, which would mean a great deal to them, considering the hardships they have experienced in the past few months.

**Support Chicago's Struggling Garment Workers.**  
 We are in receipt of the following circular letter, issued by the United Garment Workers of America:  
 "New York, Nov. 30, 1910.  
 "To Organized Labor Everywhere:  
 "Greeting—There are at present some 45,000 Garment Workers out on strike in the city of Chicago. These people were previously in the employ of Hart, Schaffner & Marx, B. Kuppenheimer & Co. and about a hundred other ready-made and made-to-measure clothing concerns.  
 The conditions under which these people were compelled to work were of the vilest kind:  
 1. Denied the right to belong to and discrimination against and dismissal for belonging to a trade union.  
 2. Compelled to secure a pass from a foreman to get a drink of water or go to the lavatory.  
 3. Compelled to pay for soap in the wash rooms.  
 4. Petty fines for various infractions of rules, materially decreasing their earnings.  
 5. The system changed from week to piecework and the prices paid being so low as to make the highest speed necessary to earn a sufficient to keep body and soul together.  
 And many other tyrannies to numerous to mention.  
 We are paying no strike benefits, but have commissary departments to feed the strikers, and, there being 45,000 of them, it takes a large sum of money.  
 On behalf of these people we make an appeal for funds that are urgently needed. Act at once, as the case is a needy one.  
 This appeal received the unanimous endorsement at the St. Louis session of the American Federation of Labor. Fraternally yours,  
 B. A. LARGER,  
 General Secretary United Garment Workers of America.  
 Send all funds to B. A. Larger, General Secretary, U. G. W. of A., 117 Bible House, New York City.

**Your Future.**  
 Eat, drink, and be merry to-day, for to-morrow you may be diet.—The Chaparral.

**FINE JOB PRINTING CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY**  
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# UNIONISM AND THE CATHEDRAL

Editor ST. LOUIS LABOR:  
 The object of labor unions is to Foster education and uproot ignorance.  
 Shorten hours and lengthen life.  
 Raise wages and lower usury.  
 Develop manhood and balk tyranny.  
 Enlarge society and eliminate classes.  
 Establish fraternity and discourage selfishness.  
 Reduce prejudice and induce liberality.  
 Create rights and abolish wrongs.  
 Lighten toil and brighten men.  
 Cheer the home and fireside.  
 Make the world better for those living to-day.  
 How can Father Glennon build his New Cathedral with scab labor?  
 A UNION MAN.  
**Among the Miners.**  
 The prospects of organizing the non-union men of West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama are growing brighter. It is expected and to be hoped that the mine workers in those states can and will be organized without resorting to the medium of a strike. Strikes are nothing more nor less than industrial war, with all of their attendant evils. Every intelligent effort should be made to reconcile differences before a strike takes place.—United Mine Workers' Journal.

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# Milwaukee Labor Temple.

The Labor Temple in Milwaukee is reaching completion. It will be the finest building of its kind in the country. The Social Democratic Herald will move into the Temple about January 1, which will also house the finest printing press in the city, besides typesetting machines and other devices. All floor space will be rented at an average of three cents per square foot before the building is ready for occupancy.

**WILL GO SLOW ABOUT IT.**  
**Hadley's Liability Laws Commission Will Have Investigation Which May Consume One Year.**  
 Members of the recently created Employers' Liability Commission express the conviction that the commission will not be able to report a workmen's compensation bill in time for the next General Assembly of Missouri, which begins its session next month, to act on it. Some members of the commission express the belief that a year or more may be consumed in the preliminary investigation. This is not believed to meet the views of Gov. Hadley in creating the commission, his plan having been, it is believed, to have the next General Assembly pass the law.  
 J. Lionberger Davis, secretary of the commission, has opened a correspondence with the United States Government and the New York State agencies, which investigated workmen's compensation laws, with the secretaries of State of New York, Massachusetts, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and with Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, who is expected to supply the matter gleaned by John Mitchell. In several states extended investigations of the workmen's compensation principle were made, extending in some cases to the taking of testimony. Transcripts of these investigations are being sought by the Missouri commission. No further meeting of the commission will be called until some of the material is received. One meeting, at which

**ASSIST THE BAKERS!**  
**DOES THE BREAD UNION**  
**YOU EAT BEAR THE LABEL?**  
**IF NOT, WHY NOT?**  
 St. Louis is the headquarters of the \$3,000,000 BREAD TRUST. Its managers have been fighting organized labor for years. They are opposed to short hours and high wages. They tell you and their customers they are your friends and the friends of organized labor. Yes, they are your friends as long as they can get your money; but for the men in the bakeshop they have no use, if they belong to their respective unions.  
 Therefore, union men and women and citizens, show that you are opposed to slavery and that you are further opposed to a concern which tries to monopolize the bread market of St. Louis.  
 Therefore, we ask the public in general for their support; you can give us your support by asking for bread with the Union Label.  
 Shun the product of the following firms—they are Trust bakeries: Heydt Bakery Co., Condon Bakery Co., Hauck-Hoerr Bakery, St. Louis Bakery Co., Welle-Boettler Bakery, Home Bakery Co., Freund Bros. Bread Co. Ltd., McKinney Bread Co.  
 They want the men to fall at their feet and ask them for a job, so they can pay the employes small wages and work them the hours they feel like.

**UNION MEN AND FRIENDS.**  
 Kindly insist that your Barber displays this Shop Card in his Barber Shop. It stands for short hours, sanitary conditions and a fair day's pay.  
**HELP THE BARBERS** who are struggling to maintain these conditions and build up their organization.  
 This is the only Emblem of our Craft recognized by the A. F. of L.  
**JOURNEMEN BARBERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA, LOCAL NO. 102.**

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 J. W. Perkins, President, C. M. I. U. of America  
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an organization was perfected, was held December 2.  
 It is likely that an appropriation to cover the expenses of the commission, such as at least as postage and clerical help, will be asked of the General Assembly at its next session. At present Mr. Davis is paying these expenses out of his private means. As both parties, in their platforms, favored a workmen's compensation act, the money will probably be forthcoming.  
 Liability insurance men in St. Louis express marked approval of the make-up of the commission, although not a single insurance man appears on it. The liability insurance men declare that J. Lionberger Davis is their representative on the commission.—Globe-Democrat.

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# Karl Liebknecht On America

"A GRAND DREAM."

This is What Great German Socialist Calls American Liberty.

Comrade Dr. Karl Liebknecht left New York for Europe last week.

"When I saw your constitution as a student I was impressed by its sentiments. It was the grandest document of modern and ancient times. But what has America made of its constitution? Once it was truth and meant something, but now it is a piece of paper that must be made truth again."

With these words Karl Liebknecht, member of the Prussian Landtag, expressed himself concerning Uncle Sam's grand old document before he left for his native land.

Dr. Liebknecht has had some unpleasant things to say regarding America—unpleasant to the ruling class of the land and to its newspapers, of which he also has a painfully low opinion.

Not one of the newspapers, however, dared to deny what Liebknecht had to say, because he based his opinions upon incontrovertible facts.

"Your liberty is a dream and so is your pursuit of happiness," he added. "What is real in America is an oppression which goes beyond all limits; a disregard for human life; a brutal, beastly chase for gold, the path of which is strewn with bodies of millions of workers."

"Our coal and iron industry in Germany compares favorably, very favorably, with your American industry. Yet where will you find in Germany—monarchical, army-ridden Germany—a city that compares in its misery and hopelessness and stupidity with that plague spot of yours, Pittsburg? Why, Pittsburg is simply hell with the lid off."

"I found in America more churches than I ever saw in any country in Europe. Your preachers and ministers seem to talk more about the brotherhood of man than anywhere else in the world."

"Yet show me a country on the face of the globe where man stands against man like snarling wolves so openly as they do in the United States."

"What is your impression of American cities?" Liebknecht was asked. He replied:

"They are behind most cities in Germany, where the municipalities own the gas, water and other public utilities. Your cities are far behind Germany in housing conditions. The public is being robbed coldly and cynically."

"It is being mistreated and handled in a dog-like fashion which would cause them in countries other than the home of the free and the land of the brave to rise in indignation against the thieving and plundering public service corporations."

"The American generally takes these things good-naturedly. But I don't know whether the American cities will continue to take these insults so placidly. Milwaukee is setting an example for municipal efficiency which other cities will soon want to follow."

"Talking about your oppressed and outraged classes," Liebknecht said, "I must say a word for the American reporter. Nowhere is a knight of the pen taken so lightly as he is by your organs of the ruling class in America."

"In one of the cities I visited a reporter came to interview me. He was a Socialist, a party member. He talked to me long. An interpreter was on hand. There was no mistake about what he asked me or about what I answered."

"When I opened the paper the next morning I found that there was not a line of what I said to the reporter in the paper. Instead there was an interview with me about the general strike, a thing we never mentioned."

"The story was made up in the office and views attributed to me which I never held, simply because the editors of the paper wanted that kind of story. The individuality of the reporter, his standing and veracity were jeopardized by the paper without the slightest hesitation."

## UPLIFT IN TRADE UNIONS.

Printers and Firemen Maintain Educational Correspondence Course.

Some of the great trade unions are taking a live interest in technical education. The locomotive firemen's organization has a correspondence course which teaches firemen how to produce the greatest amount of power from the smallest amount of coal. It is expected that this will save millions of dollars.

The compositor's trade is highly developed and specialization has caused the decline of the old apprenticeship system. This has tended to depreciate the skill of the average

compositor. Three years ago the Typographical Union began to cast around for some means whereby its members could overcome this handicap. Co-operating with the Inland Printer, a correspondence course was devised whereby the principles underlying first-class typography could be taught. The instruction is not wholly theoretical, for students are required to do practical work. In two and a half years nearly 1800 students have been enrolled.

The commission having the work in charge prides itself on the thoroughness of its system of education. It teaches principles rather than rules; it shows students the "reason why" of good work rather than examples of it. Drilled in these principles, the student stands cleanly on his feet. He does not follow the style of this or that artist-printer; he applies the principles to the work in hand and produces a job possessing individuality.

Through the generosity of typographical unions, which spend from \$8000 to \$10,000 a year supporting the course, it is sold for less than the actual cost. Though cheap, it is not inefficient. An English-born student says the course beats the British seven-year apprenticeship system.

## German Chancellor Afraid of Socialism

Von Bethmann—Holweg Denounces Socialism and Appeals to Capitalists for Unity of Action.

PRETENDS TO FAVOR PEACE.

The Kaiser's Mouthpiece Fears Results of Next General Reichstag Elections.

(Associated Press Cablegram.)

Berlin, Dec. 10.—Discussing international politics in the Reichstag today, Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg warned the more radical of the exponents of Socialism that they would be held to account for excesses resulting from their teachings.

The Chancellor deplored the factional spirit of the various party groups into which Parliament was split and regretted that national fundamentals often were second in party programs to tactical party advantage.

As for himself, he declined to identify the government with any party. He would not become the instrument of any political combination. The talk of him as being the Chancellor of the Clerical Conservative alliance gave the comic papers material, but left him wholly indifferent.

Continuing, the Chancellor said: "The revolutionary character of Social Democracy is finding more and more brutal expression."

Doctor Karl Liebknecht, a Socialist member of the Prussian Diet, speaking in the United States recently, remarked that matters in Germany were developing in such a way that the German crown might soon be swept away in a night, as was the case in Portugal.

"Our people must have a clear answer to these views. The Socialist and whoever teaches the masses that they can prosper only after the existing order is overthrown is responsible when the masses draw practical conclusions from this doctrine."

"Therefore, I hold Social Democracy responsible for the great excesses recently committed during the strikes at Moabit and elsewhere."

In a second speech the Chancellor made this declaration: "As regards our relations with England, and the alleged negotiations with that country on the subject of an understanding with a view to limiting naval armaments, I wish first of all to point out that the British government has repeatedly advanced the idea that an arrangement regulating the strength of the navies of the several powers would contribute essentially towards consolidating international relations."

"England, as you know, has already expressed that idea at The Hague conference."

"We concur with the desire cherished by England of avoiding rivalry in armaments, but we have always laid emphasis on the idea that an open and confident exchange of views, followed by an understanding of mutual, economic and political interests of the two countries, would be the best means of removing an ydistrust arising from the comparative strength of their armies and navies."

Journemen Tailors' Union.

International Secretary E. J. Brals makes the following report on conditions throughout the country:

"Our trade in good shape. State of employment fair. We have a number of strikes pending against lock-outs and wage reductions, which we expect to be successful. A number of unions have obtained increased price bills. A new union was formed in Glace Bay, N. S., during the month. We have obtained improvements in

wages and conditions in about thirty cities and towns. Trade conditions improving generally."

## HEADQUARTERS OF I. W. W. ARE BURNED.

Mob Fires Industrial Workers' Offices and Beats Members.

Fresno, Cal., Dec. 10.—Smashers with the Industrial Workers of the World to-day demanded that the city authorities mete out drastic punishment to the leaders of the mob which last night burned the headquarters of the organization and threatened to lynch several members of the Industrial Workers held in jail here.

For a time after the mob gathered the police were unable to control it, and it swept through the streets after firing the Industrial Workers' offices and beating members of the organization wherever they were found. After surrounding the jail, the mob demanded all Industrial Workers confined there, but made no serious effort to storm the prison.

The violence is the result of the crusade that has been made by the Industrial Workers in the Northwest for over a year.

They demand the right of free speech and hold that no policeman has a right to prevent their members from speaking on the streets if they wish to do so.

More than a score of the members have been arrested, but the local courts yesterday ruled that there was no city ordinance requiring a license in order to speak in the streets.

## SWEATSHOP HORROR.

Over Fifty Thousand Men, Women and Children of New York in Home Sweatshop Misery.

At least 50,000 homes in Greater New York are used as sweatshops, where women and children, under the age of fourteen, toil on "factory work" and at "factory occupations" at all times of the day and night for a miserable wage. Around Christmas the number of home sweatshops mounts to somewhere between 75,000 and 100,000, according to those familiar with home and child labor in New York.

This wholesale turning of homes into factories is done strictly in accordance with the labor law of the State of New York, which finds nothing "unconstitutional" in it. All that the labor law demands is that tenements, where home work is being done, be licensed.

Every month the bureau of factory inspection of the New York State Department of Labor issues a bulletin to manufacturers with lists of tenements in the Greater City which are licensed to receive factory work. For the month of October the bulletin shows there were nearly 13,000, or, to be exact to the figure, 12,827 tenements were goods could legally be taken for manufacturing purposes.

These 13,000 tenements are, of course, located in the most congested districts of Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens. Thousands of other tenements, whose owners have applied for licenses to turn them into home workshops, have had their request denied them by the bureau of factory inspection, because their sanitary, or, rather, insanitary condition has been found to be such that even without turning the homes

into legal sweatshops they were bordering on the pestilential.

George A. Hall, secretary of the New York child labor committee, cited two articles which are products of home tenements almost exclusively and the prices for which have been cut in half in the last few years. The articles are artificial violets and feathers or ostrich plumes.

A few years ago the price for making a dozen violets was 6 cents, now it is 3 cents; and where 11 cents was paid for tying an inch of an ostrich feather a few years ago, only 5 cents is paid now for the same amount of work.

"The whole problem of home sweatshops," Secretary Hall said, "goes back to the problem of the underpaid father."

## NEW DAY IS DAWNING.

Peoria Minister in Open Defense of Labor Movement.

Rev. B. G. Carpenter is the most advanced thinker in the Peoria ministry who has the courage of his convictions. He preaches the truth as he sees it and is governed only by a progressive mentality. He holds some opinions contrary to ours, but primarily his thought is along logical, progressive lines. We may be in error, or it may be he, but we are glad to say a good word for any man who shows by his declarations that he wants to be right.

At an open meeting of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, recently, Dr. Carpenter said:

"Just as soon as you people wake up to the new ideal we will do away with armies and navies in the world and we will have peace." Dr. Carpenter declared that the United States army was the last place on

earth for men to go, because, under the new ideal, men will not shoot down their brother laborers, which, in his opinion, is a higher motive than a desire for more wages.

"If you organize men into unions for increase in wages you are lost," he told the carpenters. That was the old idea of labor unions, he said, but to-day that feature is of minor importance. "I plead for a broader view—the ideal of human brotherhood. Each for all and all for each. The interests of all the people are your interests and how much easier it would be if we believed every man our brother and every woman our sister."

Dr. Carpenter's address was one of peace and the importance of being brothers in fact as well as in name. He declared labor unions a big problem and a serious matter. "Let us take a cheerful view, however, and look at the bright side." In his opinion the problems will work out for themselves, with the laboring men on top.

"I am a labor agitator; I believe in the labor movement, but we must keep moving," he continued. He said

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MEETING:—2nd and 4th Wednesday.  
MARTIN C. SEEGERS, Clerk. C. J. ANDERSON, Attorney.  
Office Hours from 5 to 6:30 p. m. SATURDAY from 12 to 1:30 p. m.  
Suite 508 Merchants LaCade Building 408 OLIVE STREET  
PHONES: Kinloch, Central 5076; Bell, Olive 2123

The purpose of this Union is for the protection of organized and worthy wage-workers and Unions against the injustice of employers, money lenders, time payment merchants, etc. It shall furnish an attorney, without additional cost to an affiliated Union, also to the members of said Union or their immediate family.

PER CAPITA TAX OF AFFILIATED UNIONS IS 5 CENTS PER MEMBER PER QUARTER.