

ST. LOUIS LABOR

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Workingmen of All Countries, UNITE!

You Have Nothing to Lose But Your Chains, and A WORLD TO GAIN!

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VAN CLEAVE'S ROTTENNESS EXPOSED BY PRES. GOMPERS

Attempt to Buy the President of A. F. of L. for a Lifelong "Pension"—Socialists Line Up With Gompers Against Citizens' Industrial Alliance—Brewery Workers' Charter Returned.

Labor Chief Declares the Supposed Manufacturers' Agent Desired Federation Influence Destroyed.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 20.—A great sensation was created in the American Federation of Labor this afternoon by President Gompers in his speech replying to the attacks upon him and other officers of the Federation by the Manufacturers' Association, when he told of an alleged attempt to bribe him at the Victoria Hotel, New York, in October by a young newspaper man giving his name as Charles Brandenburg, the latter, President Gompers said, having declared that he represented the National Manufacturers' Association and was prepared to offer him immunity from all exposure and make him financially secure for the remainder of his life if he would sign a certain paper and otherwise aid in the "exposure of the other leaders in the American Federation of Labor, with a view of virtually destroying the influence of organized labor."

This paper, Mr. Gompers said, he had preserved, and while deathlike stillness prevailed in the convention President Gompers drew forth the original document and read it.

Mr. Gompers during his recital of the alleged attempt at bribery called upon different delegates present who were with him at the time of the interviews with Brandenburg, to verify his statements. This the delegates, rising in their seats, did.

At the close of President Gompers' speech there was a great demonstration, even Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee, the Socialistic opponent of Mr. Gompers, declaring that, although he had at convention after convention bitterly opposed the re-election of President Gompers, he will be the one this year to move to make his election unanimous, with a vote of confidence to the other officials of the American Federation of Labor.

"This," declared Mr. Berger, "is the answer of the Socialists to the Manufacturers' Association."

A motion offered by F. D. W. Ryan of Springfield, Ill., reporting that the Illinois Mine Workers had voted confidence in Gompers and denouncing the Manufacturers' Association received immediate consideration and was adopted amid excitement.

Brandenburg Denies Trying to Bribe President Gompers.

New York, Nov. 20.—Broughton Brandenburg, president of the National Institute of Immigration, and a magazine writer, said tonight he was the man referred to by President Gompers, when the latter, at the convention in Norfolk, declared that one "Charles Brandenburg," a newspaper writer, attempted to bribe him to take part in an "exposure" of other Federation leaders.

In a statement dictated tonight, Mr. Brandenburg emphatically denied that he had attempted to bribe Gompers.

He also stated that he had no connection with the National Manufacturers' Association, and that his dealings with Gompers were solely in the interest of a publication which he represented.

He himself, he said, had been the intended victim of a plot that failed. He declared that Gompers' statement today was an effort to forestall the effect of what he knew was about to be published.

GOMPERS REPLIES TO BRANDENBURG'S DENIAL.

Circumstances Show Him to Be Manufacturers' Representative, Says the President.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 21.—At today's session of the American Federation of Labor President Gompers, with Vice President O'Connell in the chair, replied to the denials sent from New York last night by Broughton Brandenburg, who declared that he was the man referred to by President Gompers in the latter's charges of an attempt to bribe Gompers, denied that he made any such attempt to bribe, also that he had any connection with the National Association of Manufacturers. President Gompers said:

"I want to call your attention to the fact that if Brandenburg desired only to consult about a publication, why was it necessary for him to so persistently urge me to see him? Why did he, in his letter to me, urge that I come at once to New York, to use the language he did, saying it was necessary for me to come at once, 'as matters were coming to a crisis'? How could there have been such a crisis between two men who had only a passing acquaintance, if only a public action was involved? If there was no attempt to bribe, upon what other basis did he hope that I was going to abandon my life's work? All the circumstances, link by link, show that it was Brandenburg who came to me as a representative of the National Manufacturers' Association."

A great ovation to Mr. Gompers followed.

After prolonged debate today involving jurisdictional questions between steamfitters and plumbers on one hand and the carpenters and amalgamated woodworkers on the other, a committee was appointed, with Mr. Gompers as chairman, to adjust the matter.

PRESIDENT GOMPERS ON AMERICA'S LABOR PRESS.

In his annual report, President Gompers said about the labor press: I can not adequately express my own appreciation and the deep obligation I feel that our fellow-workers owe to the magnificent labor press of America. It is of immeasurable value to labor to have a regular publication, not only to espouse its cause in a specific, general, theoretical or academic character, but one which will put the "best foot forward" and express the right word at the right time in defense and in advocacy of labor's rights. The influence of the labor press is even as wide, if not wider, outside of our own ranks than is generally known or acknowledged. A bona fide labor paper, apart from the direct good work which it does, compels the general public press to be more decent in its consideration of and attitude toward our cause and our movement. I regard it as an imperative duty which all members of organized labor should perform to give their moral and financial support to the labor press of our country.

RESOLUTION OF CONDEMNATION AGAINST VAN CLEAVE'S CORRUPT METHODS.

When President Gompers had concluded his address amid a storm of applause, Delegate Victor L. Berger took the floor and said:

"Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates—For some years past it has been my lot to come here and vote against the unanimous election of President Gompers. This year I promised to move to make his election unanimous. (Applause.)

"I move a vote of confidence in President Gompers and the entire Executive Council. I move that everybody stand up."

The motion was seconded and carried by a unanimous rising vote, accompanied by three cheers for President Gompers.

Delegate W. D. Ryan of the United Mine Workers of America then offered the following resolution:

Whereas, An organization known as the National Association of Manufacturers is attempting to destroy the rights and liberties attained by the trades union movement for the American workman, under the guise that it is aiming to secure his individual freedom, and

Whereas, Upon repeated occasions during the recent past there has appeared in the daily press statements emanating from Mr. Van Cleave, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, in which he (Van Cleave) takes occasion to vilify and abuse Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and in his zeal to crush the labor movement he challenges the integrity of one, who has been our intrepid leader for more than a quarter of a century, when henchmen of Mr. Van Cleave had failed to influence from his path of duty by the luster of gold; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the 27th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor that the delegates herein assembled express their fullest confidence in the integrity, honesty and unfaltering courage of President Gompers. We herein give our unqualified indorsement to everything he has done and said, by pen, word and effort in advancing the cause of labor, by combating this un-American organization of manufacturers for which Mr. Van Cleave presumes to speak. Be it further

Resolved, That the course of the National Association of Manufacturers, under the administration of President Van Cleave, makes our duty clear. We have no quarrel with any organization of employers whose aim and purpose is to promote the industries of our country, and who seek amicable relations with labor. With such we are pleased to co-operate, but with the aforesaid association, whose enmity is so apparent, we accept any challenge they may send. We will continue to organize and educate the American wage earners, fully protecting their liberties and securing for them economic conditions long denied by the type of manufacturers and employers represented by Mr. Van Cleave."

Delegate Max Hayes—I think something is said in the resolution about the privileges obtained by labor in its struggle. I would suggest that the word "privileges" be stricken out and the word "rights" inserted.

Delegate Ryan—I accept the amendment.

The resolution was adopted by unanimous rising vote.

Delegate J. Mahlon Barnes of Cigar Makers' International Union—Unless there is more of the report, or matters of the same nature to be brought to our attention, I believe we should all agree that the greatest day's work of the American Federation has already been accomplished today, and that any other further action, or attempt to occupy our minds with other questions will be pale and insignificant in character. I therefore move that we adjourn.

The motion was seconded and carried, and the convention was adjourned to 9 a. m. Thursday, Nov. 21.

THE BREWERY WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION GETS CHARTER BACK.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 22.—The convention of the American Federation of Labor, after a lively and lengthy discussion, decided to return to the United Brewery Workers' International Union the charter which the General Executive Board had withdrawn last June in accordance with the decision of the Minneapolis convention. (A detailed report will be published in next week's St. Louis Labor.)

THE OLD OFFICERS RE-ELECTED.

The re-election of President Samuel Gompers, Secretary Morrison, Treasurer Lemon and the old Executive Board was unanimous and took up very little time.

MORGAN'S PATRIOTISM

How the Great "J. Pierpont" Benefited by the Slump, Making Millions of Dollars.

The dispatch from New York saying that the money stringency, which hit many millionaires pretty hard, benefited J. Pierpont Morgan, is another reminder of the proverb about the ill wind. The financial disturbance enabled Morgan to force the control of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Co. out of the hands of John W. Gates and Gates' associates, transferring this important concern to the United States Steel Corporation, and it also served to give Morgan the whip hand over Charles W. Morse, whose pet venture was the Consolidated Steamship Co. Control of this company has been taken away from Morse by Morgan with a comparatively small outlay of cash, in return for which Morgan acquires a property that will in all likelihood yield him many millions.

For an expenditure of less than three million dollars Morgan has got control of the \$60,000,000 Consolidated Steamship Co. We can understand now at least one reason why Morgan became so active in "saving the market." In addition to doing that work he was doing a little work for Morgan on the side—the inside.

It would seem, after all, that the real trouble in this country is not lack of flexible currency, nor lack of asset currency, but necessity for radical readjustment of our whole economic system. It not only seems so, but it is so. We are trying to do business with a pyramid balanced on its apex, and every little while a few monopolists become reckless and disturb the balance. Then there is a rush to get from under, and a Morgan jumps in and picks up the scraps at bargain-counter prices.

The Roosevelt policy to prevent such disturbances is "national incorporation." It will be difficult for anyone to show how monopoly will rest more lightly on the necks of the people with a national than with a New Jersey or an Arizona charter. A pickpocket wearing a white shirt and a swallow-tail coat is still a pickpocket.—San Francisco Star.

FOR INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION PRESIDENCY.

W. B. Prescott of Baltimore is being boomed for the presidency of the International Typographical Union. Mr. Prescott served seven years as president of this progressive union, from 1891 to 1898, during which time the working hours of printers were changed from ten to nine, and many of the most beneficial laws now in the I. T. U. Book of Laws were enacted—among which may be mentioned the referendum, now so highly appreciated by the membership. His administration of the affairs of the printers was economical and effective and governed by wisdom and fairness. The years that have intervened since his retirement have but served to impress the rank and file with his true worth and emphasize his foresight and judgment, say his St. Louis boosters, George W. Wilson and J. J. Dirks.

DID YOU NOT VOTE FOR IT?

Some "Financial Flurry" Discussion from the Rocky Mountains.

The workingman who voted for the system that brings on a panic should utter no complaint because he has lost his job.—Miners' Magazine. Good logic, but when we apply it to the course of the Miners' Magazine in the last state elections, we can justly say don't you complain of Buchtel. You helped to elect him.—Durango Democrat.

We deny the allegation of the Durango Democrat. The Miners' Magazine supported the only political party whose doctrines mean the industrial liberty of the working class. The success of the Democratic party in the state of Colorado, or any other state, would mean no more to the laboring people than the triumph of the Republican party. Both the old parties are but the wings of the capitalist bird of prey.

Democracy, supreme and triumphant in the southern states, shows no more mercy to the victims of toil than coal-baron cursed Pennsylvania, where corporate might laughs at individual liberty and mocks the groans of labor. The mills of the southern states, where the innocence of children is coined into gold under a Democratic administration, is even more dehumanized than the breakers in the coal regions of Republican-ruled Pennsylvania.

In the south, where the Democratic party reigns supreme, labor is kidnaped and held in peonage for profit, to swell the bank account of a crumbling, indolent aristocracy, that has no respect for human flesh that is garbed in the livery of labor. The Miners' Magazine supported the Socialist party, whose doctrines demand the collective ownership of the earth and the machines of production and distribution. The Magazine supported a party that demands that labor shall receive the full value of the product of its toil, knowing that when such a party is victorious and its doctrines put into operation, capitalism and wage slavery will be overthrown and humanity will then be crowned with economic freedom. There can be no liberty without industrial liberty. The man who owns the job, owns the man who is dependent on the job.

Neither the Democratic nor Republican party has a single plank in its platform demanding the abolition of the system that breeds master and slave.

Peabody was a Republican, and, as a victim of the system under which he lived, hired the armed power of the state to mine operators to bull-pen and deport labor that refused to bow in mute submission to the despotism of corporate brigandage.

Steuernberg was a Democrat, and he, too, a victim of the system, mortgaged his official power to the mine owners of Idaho to enslave labor behind military stockades.

The Durango Democrat should know that under the private ownership of the means of life, which ownership meets the approval of the Democratic as well as the Republican party, labor has no right to work. The man who is clothed with economic power holds in his custody "the right to work," and the disinherited man whose life depends upon employment, must beg a master for the privilege to sell himself in wage bondage. The slave receiving but 17 per cent of the value which his labor creates can not buy back the 83 per cent surplus that goes into the warehouse of a master to be sold for profit.

When the warehouse of the master is filled the slave is jobless, and because he has produced so much, the slave must walk the streets masterless offering consolation to himself that he is suffering from an overproduction.

The Democratic and Republican parties are the political vehicles by which the masses of the people are subjugated. One is as infamous as the other.

The Miners' Magazine represents the interests of the working class, and until the working class know their class interests and become loyal to those interests, just so long will labor be hungry and jobless. The fact that Buchtel is governor of the state of Colorado has nothing to do with the financial stringency or industrial depression. Buchtel, as an individual, figures but little in a system that has been built on legalized robbery.

According to the reasoning of the Durango Democrat, we are led to suppose that if Adams, the Democratic candidate, had been elevated to the gubernatorial chair of Colorado the vaults of the New York banks would be bursting with money and that every home in the state of Colorado would be filled with the sunlight of prosperity.

The Durango Democrat would accomplish far more in the interests of humanity by focusing its vision upon the system than to be riveting its gaze upon the individual.—Miners' Magazine.

THE ADAMS JURY DISAGREES

Eight Jurors Favor Acquittal While Four are for Conviction.

Rathdrum, Idaho, Nov. 24.—The jury in the trial of Steve Adams, charged with the murder of Fred Tyler, was discharged at 5:45 o'clock this afternoon, being unable to reach a verdict, after being out since 8:30 o'clock Saturday night. The jury stood eight for acquittal and four for conviction.

Juryman J. F. House, Charles Dittmore, D. W. Garwood and S. A. Varnum were the four who believed Steve Adams guilty of the murder of Tyler in the Marble Creek district of Shoshone County, Idaho, in August, 1904.

Speaking of the Steve Adams trial in its last week's issue, the Miners' Magazine comments as follows:

The second trial of Steve Adams demonstrates more than ever the anxiety of the corporate combinations to cast odium on the character of the Western Federation of Miners. The official machinery of the state of Idaho has been used to bring about a conviction of Adams, in the hope that public sentiment can be aroused against the Federation.

The skeleton of an unknown man was found in the woods, and the thugs of detective agencies and the claim-jumping hirelings of lumber companies have been summoned into court to give testimony in behalf of the prosecution.

The state of Idaho expects to establish the guilt of Adams through a coterie of degenerates who would traffic in a sister's shame. Adams, while behind the walls of a penitentiary, was tortured into a confession. Threats of every character were utilized to intimidate this man to place his signature to a confession that was framed by bloodhounds, who for money would attempt to defame the honor of the mothers who gave them birth.

Adams, regardless of all the perjured testimony of hired scoundrels, will be exonerated, and the Western Federation of Miners will stand forth vindicated.

MAKING STEEL AND KILLING MEN

By William Hard in Everybody's Magazine.

By William Hard.

The South Chicago plant of the United States Steel Corporation stretches along the shore of Lake Michigan for a distance of about two miles northward from the broad mouth of the Calumet river.

This plant, as you see it from the deck of a yacht out in the lake, is just an opaque mass of smoke, thirty million dollars' worth of smoke. You may descry, it is true, certain dim outlines of multitudinous buildings, like the faint surmises of a dream. You may be diverted from the long rows of slender smokestacks, rearing their heads through the smoke and standing shoulder to shoulder at rigid attention as if they were about to salute. You may be thrilled by the three thin, wavering tongues of flame that spurt up from the throats of the Bessemer converters and fight their way through the thick layers of their imprisonment, like fleeting spirits, to the clear air above. But these things are modifications of the central theme, which is smoke, a mountain of smoke, or, rather, a cave of smoke. For the mountain is hollow, and in its interior ten thousand men are at work.

Here, in the smoke on the north bank of the Calumet, forty-six men performed their final earthly act last year. Here, at the edge of the plant, just inside the high white board fence, stands the company's private hospital, with fifty beds, a chief surgeon, two assistant surgeons, an interne and three nurses. Here, in the inquests held in the undertakers' shops in the neighborhood of the plant, the United States Steel Corporation, in the person of the Illinois Steel Co., was censured six times last year by coroner's juries. Here, at the time when ten men were injured in the pig-casting department, the Building Department of the City of Chicago was forced to intervene and to admonish the company that "a little diligent thought and precaution on your part would minimize the occurrence of such accidents." Here the number of the dead, who are reported to the coroner, furnishes the only clue to the number of the merely burned, crushed, maimed and disabled, who are reported to nobody.

But let us make an estimate (and it will have to be a rough one, for there are no local statistics) of the number of men burned and crushed and disabled in the plant of the Illinois Steel Co. last year, as compared with the number of men actually killed.

The best statistics on such subjects are those of the German government, which, as it has established a system of compulsory insurance, is in a position to know exactly what is happening in the manufacturing establishments within its jurisdiction.

From these statistics (covering a period of twelve years) it appears that for every man killed in Germany there were eight who suffered a permanent disability of either a partial or a total character. It further appears that for every man killed, four were disabled temporarily, which, in the German statistics, means for at least thirteen weeks.

If the law of averages is the same in Chicago as it is in Berlin (and there is no reason to suppose that it isn't), the record of casualties at the South Chicago plant of the United States Steel Corporation would read as follows:

Dead	46
Disabled temporarily (for at least 13 weeks).....	184
Disabled permanently	368
Total	598

The record of the long battle in the cave of smoke on the north bank of the Calumet river for the year 1906 would therefore present 598 killed and wounded men to the consideration of a public which would be appalled by the news of the loss of life of an equal number of men in a battle in the Philippines.

And it should be remembered that the estimate here given does not include any of those men who suffered injuries which disabled them for a period of less than the thirteen weeks above mentioned. If such cases were included, the total number of casualties would be enormously increased. Minor accidents are far more numerous than those of a serious nature. The total number of all accidents, major and minor, at the plant of the Illinois Steel Co. would certainly be more than twice as large as the number of major accidents which we have already computed.

If, therefore, 598 men were involved last year in major accidents, entailing, at the least, a disability of thirteen weeks each, there must have been at least 1,200 men who were involved in accidents of all kinds. Doctors who have been employed in the hospital of the Illinois Steel Co. place the number even higher. They have said that there are at least 2,000 accidents every year. But many of these accidents extend only to the painful scorching of a leg. If the figure be kept at 1,200, it will be a conservative estimate, including only those injuries that may be legitimately regarded as being of material consequence.

Here, then, is the record of one American industrial establishment for one year! It is not an establishment that enjoys any pre-eminence in heartlessness. If it were, there would be no use in writing an article about it. The exceptional proves nothing. But the plant in Chicago is just an American plant, conducted according to American ideals. Its officials are men whom one is glad to meet and proud to know. And yet in the course of one year in their plant they had at least 1,200 accidents that resulted in the physical injury, the physical agony, of human beings.

Must we continue to pay this price for the honor of leading the world in the cheap and rapid production of steel and iron? Must we continue to be obliged to think of scorched and scalded human beings whenever we sit on the back platform of an observation car and watch the steel rails rolling out behind us? Is this price necessary, or could we strike a better bargain if we were shrewder and more careful?

A partial answer to these questions will suggest itself as we go along. We shall learn something by leaving general statistics at this point and by descending to particular individual instances. When the American Institute of Social Service tells us that 536,165 Americans are killed or maimed every year in American industry, our minds are merely stunned. But the specific case of Ora Allen, on the 12th day of December, 1906, has a poignant thrust that goes through the stunned mind to the previously untouched recesses of the heart.

Ora Allen is inquest 39,193 in the coroner's office in the Criminal Court building downtown. On the 12th of last December he was a ladleman in the North Open Hearth Mill of the Illinois Steel Co. twelve miles from downtown in South Chicago. On the 15th he was a corpse in the company's private hospital. On the 17th his remains were viewed by six good and lawful men at Griesel & Son's undertaking shop at 8946 Commercial avenue.

The first witness, Newton Allen, told the gist of the story. On the 12th of last December Newton Allen was operating overhead crane No. 3 in the North Open Hearth Mill of the Illinois Steel Co. Seated aloft in the cage of his crane, he dropped his chains and hooks to the men beneath and carried pots and ladles up and down the length of the pouring-floor.

That floor was 1,100 feet long, and it looked longer because of the dim murkiness of the air. It was edged, all along one side, by a row of open-hearth furnaces, fourteen of them, and in each one there were sixty-four tons of white, boiling iron, boiling into steel. From these furnaces the white-hot metal, now steel, was withdrawn and poured into big ten-ton molds, standing on flat-cars. When the molds were removed, the steel stood up by itself on the cars into the shape of ingots. These ingots, these obelisks of steel, cooled to solidity on their outsides, but still soft and liquid within, were hauled away by locomotives to other parts of the plant.

It was a scene in which a human being looks smaller than perhaps anywhere else in the world. You must understand that fact in order to comprehend the psychological aspect of accidents in steel mills.

On the 12th of last December, Newton Allen, up in the cage of his 100-ton electric crane, was requested by a ladleman from below to pick up a pot and carry it to another part of the floor. The pot was filled with the hot slag that is the refuse left over when the pure steel has been run off.

Newton Allen let down the hooks of his crane. The ladleman attached those hooks to the pot. Newton Allen started down the floor. Just as he started, one of the hooks slipped. There was no shock or jar. Newton Allen was warned of danger only by the fumes that rose toward him. He at once reversed his lever, and, when his crane had carried him to a place of safety, descended and hurried back to the scene of the accident. He saw a man lying on his face. He heard him screaming. He saw that he was being roasted by the slag that had poured out of the pot. He ran up to him and turned him over.

"At that time," said Newton Allen, in his testimony before the jury, "I did not know it was my brother. It was not until I turned him over that I recognized him. Then I saw it was my brother Ora. I asked him if he was burned bad. He said, 'No, not to be afraid—he was not burned as bad as I thought.'"

Three days later Ora Allen died in the hospital of the Illinois Steel Co. He had told his brother he wasn't "burned bad," but Ira Miltimore, the doctor who attended him, testified that his death was due to a "third-degree burn of the face, neck, arms, forearms, hands, back, right leg, right thigh and left foot." A third-degree burn is the last degree there is. There is no fourth degree.

But why did the hook on that slag-pot slip? Because it was attached merely to the rim of the pot, and not to the lugs. That pot had no lugs. It ought to have had them. Lugs are pieces of metal that project from the rim of the pot, like ears. They are put there for the express purpose of providing a proper and secure hold for the hooks. But they had been broken off in some previous accident and they had not been replaced. On the 12th of last December the ladleman had been obliged to use the mere rim, or flange, of the pot, and with that precarious attachment the pot had been hoisted and carried.

"Is it dangerous to carry a pot by its flange?" asked the deputy corner.

"It is," said Newton Allen, "but it is the duty of the ladleman to put hooks on the pot. I worked on signal from him."

Mike Skiba, the ladleman, being summoned, testified that he had attached the hooks to the pot by the flange, but that he had no orders against attaching them in that way.

John Pfister, the boss ladleman, Mike Skiba's superior, said, on oath: "I have no orders not to raise slag-pots when the lugs are broken off."

George L. Danforth, the superintendent of the North Open Hearth Mill, an expensive man, who might himself have been killed on the occasion in question, because his duties oblige him to frequent all parts of the mill, testified that "pots had been raised in the manner described for three or four years and that this was the first time that one of them had fallen."

What did the jury think? It thought as follows: "We, the jury, believe that slag-pots should not be handled without their lugs, and we recommend that the lugs be replaced before the pots are used in the future."

So came to an end the case of Ora Allen, burned to death by the slag from a pot that was being hoisted by his brother. Was it a necessary tragedy? Was all that agony, all the horror that filled the soul of Ora Allen's brother when he turned him over and recognized him, was all that wait of three days for death in the hospital, a necessary incident to the production of steel? The coroner's jury evidently did not think so, although such a jury is notably reluctant to utter a censure.

As I read the testimony and afterwards looked at that gigantic, that deafening and hypnotizing North Open Hearth Mill, my mind was carried back to the American locomotive engineer who astonished Mr. Kipling when he was on his first visit to this country. The train was just starting across a trestle that looked as if it were ready to crumble away, on the slightest provocation, into the mountain torrent beneath. Mr. Kipling remonstrated, and the engineer, in reply, gave utterance to the whole philosophy of American business life. He said:

"We guess that when a trestle's built it ought to last forever. And sometimes we guess ourselves into the depot. And sometimes we guess ourselves into hell."

The forty-six men who were killed last year in the South Chicago plant of the United States Steel Corporation went to their deaths by a large number of different and divergent routes. Twelve of them were killed in the neighborhood of blast furnaces. One of them was hurled out of life by a stick of dynamite. Three of them were electrocuted. Three of them were killed by falls from high places. Four of them were struck on their heads by falling objects. Four of them were burned to death by hot metal in the Bessemer converter department, where, as in the open hearth department, iron is transformed into steel. Three of them were crushed to death. One of them was suffocated by the gas from a gas producer. One of them was thrown from an ore bridge by a high wind. One of them was hit by a red-hot rail. One of them, Ora Allen, was scorched to death by slag. And ten of them were killed by railroad cars or by railroad locomotives.

A Slavonian laborer who was run over by a locomotive engine in the yards, but who was fortunate enough to recover, described his accident in the following characteristic manner:

"No choo choo! No ling ling! No 'God damn you, get out of the way!' Just run over!"

The only death-dealing force that exceeded the railroad last year in the Illinois Steel Co. plant was the blast furnace.

There are eleven blast furnaces in the plant. Each of them is a fire-brick and cast-iron giant a hundred and fifty feet high and containing from six hundred to a thousand tons of tumultuous material. When you feed it at its top with coke, limestone and iron ore, you can not tell exactly what is happening inside it, until, from the tapping-hole at its base, you withdraw the pure iron and the refuse that is called slag. Its digestive tract is too long and too well concealed. A blast furnace is like a human being. When it is in trouble you have to make a diagnostic guess from the outside.

On the 9th of last October, at about 10 o'clock in the evening, Walter Stelmazyk, a sample-boy, went to one of the blast furnaces to get a sample of iron to take to the laboratory. He stood at one of the entrances to the platform. The bright, liquid iron was running out of its tapping-hole and flowing in a sparkling, snarling stream along its sandy bed to the big twenty-ton ladle that stood beside the platform on a flat-car. Walter Stelmazyk stood still for a moment and gazed at this scene. It was well for him that he hesitated. Suddenly there came a flash, a roar, and a drizzle of molten metal. Milak Lazich, Andrew Vrkic, Anton Pietszak and Louis Fuerlant lay charred and dead on the casting floor.

The expert witnesses, employed around the blast-furnace, all agreed that the hot metal had come in contact with water.

And how did it come in contact with water?

Here, again, the expert witnesses were in agreement. About two months before the accident, the keeper of the furnace had called the attention of the foreman to a little trickling of water around the tapping-hole. An examination was made and it was found that some of the fire-brick at one side of the tapping-hole had fallen out. The foreman reported this fact to his immediate superior. But the fire-brick was not replaced. Patches of fire-clay were substituted for it. These patches were renewed from time to time. They wore out very rapidly.

On the night of the 9th of October, according to all the experts at the trial, the fierce molten metal ate its way through the fire-clay and came in contact with a water coil. The union of the hot iron with the water resulted in the explosion and in the sacrifice of four human lives.

NOTICE.

This building contains dangerous electrical apparatus. All persons not especially authorized to work on the apparatus are hereby prohibited from entering.

Failure to Comply May Result in Death.

NEBEZPECNO:

Ne choc dnuka bo tam nebezpecno, moze tia ubiti elektricka masina.

VESEDELMES:

Ez a villanyos gepezet veszelyes. Ne nyulyon hozza, mert roktoni halalt okozhat.

OPAZNO:

Ovdje se nalazi opasna elektricka masina (stroj) nomojte ici u nutra, moze da vas ubije.

NIEBIESPECZYNSTWO:

Nie chodzie do srodka, botam jest niebezpieczna maszyna, ktora was moze zabic namiestu.

The total number of men killed last year by blast furnaces in the plant of the Illinois Steel Co. was twelve. Not all of these men were burned to death. Some were struck by flying objects and some were asphyxiated by the gas, which constantly escapes from the pores of a blast furnace and which can sometimes be seen, burning with a ghastly blue flame, along the crevices between the bricks.

I was standing one day on the platform of a blast furnace. All at once, unexpectedly, I heard the four whistles that indicate danger. There was a "hang" in the furnace. The whirling, eddying mass of ore, coke and limestone in the high interior of that furnace had got caught somewhere, somehow, and was refusing to come down. When it did come down, there would be a crash, and, perhaps, an explosion.

I ran and got behind a brick pillar. On coming into the plant that morning I had signed a piece of paper, just the same kind of piece of paper that every visitor signs, saying that I would not hold the Illinois Steel Co. responsible for anything that might happen to me. I reflected that nobody would profit by my demise. But observe what the other men around that blast furnace did!

I could see them as I peered out from behind my brick pillar. Those of them who were already in front of the furnace looked up at it with an expression of profound curiosity on their faces. The other men who had been standing at the back of the furnace ran all the way around it and came out in front! There they all stood, hurling their mute interrogatories at the crafty, reticent volcano that might nevertheless the next moment hurl forth an indignant answer at their heads!

In a steel mill there is still another element besides recklessness to be considered. It is this:

Most steel men have come up from the ranks. They have themselves risked their lives. They have become hardened to scenes that chill the blood of the fresh observer.

Most steel men in the United States today (and I am talking of steel men, not financiers) have themselves leaped those flaming streams of angry metal, have themselves dodged the red-hot, writhing steel snakes that hiss through the big cast-iron rolls of the rail mill on their way to the straightening beds, have themselves fallen dizzy to the ground with the gaseous breath of the blast furnace stoves in their lungs.

Steel is War. When it is finished it brings forth, for the victors, Skibo Castles and Peace Conferences. But while it is in process it is War.

The superintendent of the South Chicago plant of the United States Steel Corporation is a young man named Field, William A. Field. I investigated his career.

When he came to the South Chicago plant from Kentucky via Stevens Institute, his first day's work lasted 24 hours. When he had worked 12 hours, his foreman said to him: "Run home now and get a bite to eat and be back as here as soon as you can." He came back and worked 12 hours longer.

Today they have a fiendish institution at the South Chicago plant called the 24-hour shift. Eighteen hundred men in that plant work for 24 hours without stopping, on every alternate Sunday. They

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EVERY LOAF YOU BUY

begin on Sunday morning and work through without a pause till Monday morning at 7 o'clock. In order to keep awake, some of the men cultivate a keen intellectual interest in the mechanical processes about them. Others swallow chewing tobacco. It is a frightful stretch of time. But William A. Field not only worked that 24-hour shift on his own account when he was sculling ladles (which means cleaning the slag out of them) but, even after being promoted from that menial employment, he has worked 72 hours at a stretch without sleeping, and has worked 168 hours without any other kind of sleep than that which can be gathered from a hard chair in a dark corner.

The operating men who manage the Illinois Steel Co. are human beings. They do not wish to commit either murder or suicide. But Steel is War. And it is also Dividends. All the operating men in South Chicago, from William A. Field down to the lowest "Huniak" who now sculls the ladles that Mr. Field used to scull, are bound, hand and foot, by the desire to produce more steel this month than was ever before produced in South Chicago. The figures that indicate production and profits are the only figures handled and scrutinized by the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation. Steel is War. And it is a war in which the commanding officers as well as the privates are exposed to the immediate fire of the enemy.

The greatest steel man that America ever produced, Bill Jones, was killed by a blast furnace. At the time of his death he was drawing a salary equal to that of the president of the United States. He went from this world to the world beyond in company with a dollar-a-day Hungarian laborer. Bill Jones was the man who put the United States ahead of Great Britain in the rapid and economical production of iron and steel. And if Bill Jones was killed by a blast furnace, why not Steve Bragosimshamski?

That is the spirit of the War of Steel. It is not surprising, therefore, that on the 6th of February, this year, the Building Department of the City of Chicago, being a department of peace, was forced to intervene in the aftermath of an accident in the pig-casting department of the Illinois Steel Co. Ten or twelve men had been injured. A 30-ton ladle had tipped all the way over and had wrecked the roof and sides of the building, besides subjecting the ten or twelve men above mentioned to considerable bodily discomfort.

What happens to Steve Bragosimshamski's widow? What happens to his orphans, twelve years, ten years, eight years, six years, four years, two years, six months old? They do not evaporate. They do not comfortably disappear.

In eight cases out of ten, as I am prepared to prove by competent authority, the death of a Steve Bragosimshamski throws no legal money liability on the company. What do the widow and orphans do?

Ask the South Chicago Charitable Association. Ask the South Chicago Women's Benevolent Association. Ask the Catholic Aid Association. Ask the authorities at Glenwood, at Feehanville, at the St. Charles Home for Boys. Ask the superintendent of the Hudson Home for Boys at Ewing. Ask the probation officers of the Juvenile Court. Ask the County Agent who distributes coal in winter time. Ask the police officers of the Fifteenth Precinct station just off Commercial avenue. Ask the officials of the County Poorhouse at Dunning. Ask the women who keep the houses of ill fame which line the street that runs along beside the high white fence of the company's plant south of Eighty-ninth street.

For these things society pays. For poverty, demoralization, vice and crime, the price is laid down by society either through the generosity of private individuals or through the expensive and cumbersome action of public officials.

Nothing is gained without its price. If it is cheap to kill Steve Bragosimshamski, it is expensive to support his wife and family. And since society, in the long run, supports that wife and that family, it is inevitable that society shall seek to understand and to prevent the industrial accidents which encumber it with such burdens.

The second remedy I have suggested (namely, public supervision of dangerous machinery) was defeated in the last legislature by the Illinois Manufacturers' Association after a long fight in which the representatives of the Illinois Steel Co. bore a conspicuous part. It was a selfish, short-sighted inhuman fight. The manufacturers claimed to be in favor of the spirit of the bill, but alleged that it was unreasonable. Nevertheless they did not exert themselves to suggest amendments that would have removed its unreasonable features. They simply fought it. And they defeated it. In doing so they prepared a day of judgment for themselves. By their actions, if not by their words, they have taken the position that the public is not concerned with what happens in their plants. I have shown that the public is vitally concerned. And when such facts as I have presented in this article, without exaggeration and without malice, are completely understood, some even more severe bill than that which the Illinois Manufacturers' Association defeated at the last session of the legislature will be enacted into law and will place all dangerous machinery in all manufacturing establishments under the inspection and supervision of public experts.

The only persons who would ultimately suffer by the enactment of such a law would possibly be the undertakers. My last recollection of South Chicago will be the undertakers. They made a kind of raid last year on the Illinois Steel Co. plant in order to get the trade that comes with the inquests that are held on the corpses from the Illinois Steel Co. hospital.

Every corpse goes to the nearest undertaker unless the relatives intervene. In consequence of this custom it is extremely desirable to have a location near the company's big plant. Hence the raid.

First Mr. Finerty, from 345 Ninety-second street, moved down to 168. That move gave him precedence. But it did not last long. Mrs. Murphy abandoned her original location, moved along the street and settled down between Mr. Finerty and the mills. So far, so good. Mrs. Murphy was ahead of the game. But then came Mr. Adams, all the way from the outside of South Chicago, and swooped down on the corner of Mackinaw and Eighty-ninth. He is the final winner. He is closer to the plant today than either Mr. Finerty or Mrs. Murphy.

This comic interlude in the grim tragedy of South Chicago remains firmly fixed in the memory of the spectator, like the antics of the grave-digger in Hamlet. More essential incidents, more important facts, may fade away and disappear. But when you leave the cave of smoke on the north bank of the Calumet River; when you gaze at all that abomination of desolation in the foreign quarter of South Chicago, where no steel magnate, even though blessing a multitude of distant prairie towns with libraries, has ever left a single discernible trace of benevolence for the people who actually make the steel that pays for the libraries; when you send your mind back over the wonderful, gigantic machinery, the superhuman processes, hidden in the cave while all these things are pressing upon your attention, they suddenly slip away from you, and as you take your seat in the train the last image that is presented to you is the race of those undertakers on toward the great gate of the plant. You see them coming closer and closer. You see them settling down and waiting. And then you see the dead bodies coming out from the plant and being carried into the back rooms and being lawfully viewed and having true presentment made as to how and in what manner and by whom or what they came to be what they are now. Is the public concerned? If it says it is, then it is.

A ROSE.

Hebe.

A rose I plucked by the garden gate
Where we stood by side,
In the distant golden days of June
When the world was young and wide.
A rose I plucked by the garden gate,
A withered, faded rose—
What dreams cling 'round its shriveled leaves
One heart save mine but knows.

THE LATEST FROM ENGLAND

Socialist and Labor Gain Ten Seats Over Last Year's Municipal Election Results.

London, Nov. 15.—The fact that the Socialist and Labor forces have come out of the general engagement with ten seats to the good, notwithstanding the utmost opposition of the anti-Socialist combination, is an immense testimony to the growth and power of our movement. Our opponents had, with a few notable exceptions, the entire daily and weekly capitalist press on their side; they had recourse to unblushing falsehood and slander; they resorted in many instances to wholesale bribery and corruption; they spent money prodigally; they utilized, in fact, every agency of unscrupulous electioneering against us; and, in spite of it all, we more than held our own—we captured ten additional seats.

That, then—45 Socialist and Labor gains, as against 35 losses—is what the yellow press described as a "Socialist rout," a "clean sweep of Socialism!"

On our own side it will be seen that, as on former occasions, the distinctively S. L. P. candidates come out of the fray with the highest honors; while to the L. R. C., or united Socialist and Trade Union candidatures generally, belongs the whole achievement of the campaign. The S. D. F. has fared worse than it did last year, when it had seven successes and five gains, with only two losses. This year it has six successes out of 66 contests, only two of which are gains; while it has had four losses. The S. D. F. is thus weaker by two seats than last year.

In addition to completing our list of losses and gains, we have corrected one or two errors. In last week's losses column, Bradford had two losses marked against it, and Bolton one; these figures should have been transposed. Further East Ham was omitted from the column, and the word "Scotland," instead of Armadale, was given in the second last line. The sum total of the losses, however, given last week was quite correct, so far as the results then to hand were concerned.

It should also be noted that one of the Carlisle contests was a Labor gain, and that there was no Labor loss at Wigan, as stated last week. Mr. Thwaites, who was unsuccessful for the Elswick Ward, Newcastle, ought to have been described as "I. L. P." as well as "L. R. C.," and Count Keegan of Birmingham should have been L. R. C., and not Liberal-Labor; he was supported by the I. L. P. and Trades Council.

In our table of analyses we have, as on former occasions, endeavored to distinguish the candidatures which were run primarily by the I. L. P., the Labor Representation Committee (L. R. C.), the S. D. F. and the Trade Unions respectively. This presentation of the results proves of great interest to our readers, and we have done our utmost to make the table as correct as possible. It should be borne in mind, however, that in the majority of instances the candidatures, whether described as I. L. P., L. R. C., S. D. F., or simply Trade Union, were run with the full co-operation of the local Socialist and Labor organizations.

The total number of Socialist and Labor members to municipal councils at the last elections will be 91.

WOMAN IN SOCIETY

By Janet D. Pearl.

The position of woman in society before the advent of private property, was one of supremacy. Not only was woman regarded the equal of man, but his superior. Descent was traced in the female line and the mother right was the important factor. The bases of society were purely personal relations, confined to descendants of a common female ancestor. These descendants formed the gens which was the unit of society and constituted a distinct and independent branch of a general aggregate, or race.

The mode of life was purely communistic. The women lived in joint tenement houses, their supplies came from common stores, children belonged to the gens of their mother and the phenomena of mother right predominated. With the increase of the means of subsistence, inheritance became a matter of contention, and resulted in the rise of private property and the change of line of descent from the female to the male. To assure to his children, exclusively, the inheritance of his private property, the husband removed his wife from the joint tenement dwellings and placed her in a privately owned house.

The ownership of private property led to the subjugation and enslavement of woman. Her mission became that of a breeder, and her worth was measured by the number of children she could bring forth. The best quality that Napoleon could see in woman was the number of sons she could raise to replenish his army. Roosevelt does not confine himself only to sons, but daughters, too, can serve on our modern industrial battlefields, to be ground into profits for the vicious indulgence of an idle capitalist class. So Roosevelt's injunction is "Rear food for capitalism!"

Economic evolution is placing woman in a position where she can battle for her own emancipation as well as that of her children. With religious superstition cast aside she can refuse to bring forth children for the sole purpose of supplying wage slaves for capitalist markets.

A nation's civilization is proportional to the extent of liberty enjoyed by woman. Progress is impossible where woman's inactivity keeps the wheels in check. Woman must recognize that she constitutes one-half of society and that the other half she has given birth to. The aim of woman must be conditions that will be advantageous to the development and the welfare of the whole human race of which she is the potent factor.

The retrogression of woman's position in society was caused by privately owned property in the means of subsistence, and it is the private ownership in the means of production that is keeping the producers in servitude. This private ownership, economic evolution has made ripe for overthrow, to effect the accomplishment of which, woman must take her stand, together with the non-property holding class, and, shoulder to shoulder with man, work for emancipation.

Since woman has joined the ranks of industrial workers, she, too, must organize on the economic field in revolutionary industrial unions. The forces of capitalism are strengthening with every revolution of the earth. Towering above us is the colossal merger with arms extending in every direction, ready to crush and stifle every onward move of labor. This monster labor can not combat single handed. Unions split up into segments, crafts, can sustain nothing but defeat when arraying themselves against the well-organized, firmly cemented interests of capitalism. Class-conscious solidarity with political organization will make possible the ushering in of the co-operative commonwealth. The workers will then enjoy the full product of their labor and every opportunity of developing and bringing out the best that the human race is capable of.

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THE EDITOR OF LABOR welcomes and appreciates any
recommendation or co-operation from any comrade or sympathizer
tending to improve our paper, both as to its contents and its ap-
pearance.

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

1888	2,000
1896	36,000
1900	122,000
1904	408,000

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

1867	30,000
1877	494,000
1887	931,000
1893	2,585,000
1898	4,515,000
1903	6,285,000
1906	over 7,000,000

THE SHOE WORKERS

The strike of the St. Louis shoe workers was officially called off
by the Joint Executive Board of the Independent Boot and Shoe
Workers' Union at 1 p. m. Friday, at a meeting in Lightstone's Hall,
Eleventh street and Franklin avenue.

The strike lasted over nine weeks. About 23,000 people were
involved. For several weeks the tie-up of the factories affected by
the trouble was complete.

With but a skeleton of an organization and without any funds,
the shoe workers took up the fight for the rights of Labor. Less
than 1,500 men out of 23,000 belonged to the Independent Boot and
Shoe Workers' Union when the strike commenced nearly ten weeks
ago. A more heroic battle has never been fought in the local labor
movement.

A more orderly strike has never been recorded anywhere.
Women and men, girls and boys, fought bravely for their reasonable
demands, the principal of which was the nine-hour day.

But when victory was in sight there came the financial panic,
which our great financiers call the "financial flurry." This changed
the situation. It was evident that even without a strike perhaps
one-third of the St. Louis shoe workers would have lost their job as
a result of the crisis.

Never did the St. Louis shoe manufacturers expect such a tremen-
dous strike! That was the millionaire shoe manufacturers' opin-
ion. But they were badly mistaken and will never forget the ex-
pensive lesson which this strike has taught them.

It makes our heart bleed to see the brave army of striking men
and women compelled to give up the fight, compelled by circum-
stances over which they had no control.

One lesson of this strike reads:

Better organization!

Better organization of the St. Louis shoe workers.

If the defeated strikers succeed in keeping three thousand of the
23,000 people in the union and organize them solidly, the strike
would, after all, mean a great victory for the St. Louis shoe workers.
With five thousand shoe workers solidly and permanently organ-
ized the haughty St. Louis shoe manufacturers will not risk another
general strike like the last one. They will then listen to the voice
of their organized employees.

At any rate: The Ten-Hour workday and the Three-Days-Notice
or Release system in the local shoe factories must go. May the
manufacturers heed the warning in time! If not, they may get
caught at a time when they least expect it.

Let every St. Louis shoe worker agitate for the Nine-Hour day!

We say to the defeated men and women:

Take courage! You are defeated, but not conquered! Your ten
weeks' strike has been a credit to the St. Louis labor movement.

Now, organize! Organize quietly and prepare for an Eight-
Hour campaign.

Agitate for the Eight-Hour day! Your bosses refused Nine
Hours; they may regret it. Some day in the near future they will
be compelled to grant the Eight-Hour day.

Good Medicine

Van Cleave, Post, Parry & Co. are gentlemen—gentlemen of
high moral standing! For some weeks prior to the American Federa-
tion of Labor convention these gentlemen of the Citizens' Industrial
Alliance and Manufacturers' Association prepared for an explosion
that would tear up the very foundation of the American Federation
of Labor and remove President Gompers from his present position,
never to return.

The explosion took place, but the mine was fired, not by Van
Cleave & Co., but by the other side, with the result that the leaders
of the union-killing Citizens' Alliance and Manufacturers' Associa-
tion were killed on the spot—morally killed.

In the afternoon session of Nov. 20 of the Norfolk convention of
the American Federation of Labor, President Gompers took the floor
to make a statement, and in a two hours' address pictured the cor-
rupt and criminal work Van Cleave & Co. have undertaken against
Organized Labor. In his opening remarks President Gompers said:

"The attack by the agents of the National Association of Manu-
facturers' upon the officers of the American Federation of Labor
could not come at a more opportune time than just before and dur-
ing our annual convention. It will have directly the opposite effect
from that intended. Instead of sowing suspicion and disrupting our
forces it will concentrate their energy upon defensive measures.
While I might personally prefer to let my life work speak for itself as
to my honesty and loyalty to the movement I have the honor in part
to represent, yet such scurrilous and lying attacks can not be passed
over in silence by the labor movement of the country and I feel that
the general public should be given the truth. That our opponents de-
scend to personal abuse shows the low character of the campaign
they are conducting. That they had to go back sixteen years to fab-
ricate a charge against my honesty is significant, for I have been
under public scrutiny all the years since. We have with us here and
there is in our office a mass of most interesting and remarkable docu-
ments which throw light on the methods and motives and person-
ality of those who have instigated these recent attacks. Public senti-
ment will be shocked at the revelation of the methods employed by
the spies and agents of the Manufacturers' Association. I shall lay
much of this information before you and the general public."

Gompers' address appears in full in the official proceedings of
the convention. It covers eighteen pages in small print. A man by
the name of Brandenburg, the bribe agent of Mr. Van Cleave, ac-
costed Gompers in front of the Victoria hotel in New York, and dur-
ing the convention that followed, made the following proposition to
President Gompers:

"I want to save you and, while I do not want to express in spe-
cific financial terms what the National Association of Manufacturers
is willing to do, yet I can guarantee that you will be financially safe
for the balance of your life. All that you need to do is to give us the
information which we want of the other men, and to give us the work-
ings of the inner circle of your council and the general labor move-
ment. We do not want you to get out of the presidency of the Federa-
tion at the forthcoming convention, for the Manufacturers' Associa-
tion does not like Duncan any more than they do you. They realize
that if you were to get out now it would mean that he would be
your successor; but in a month or two after your re-election at Nor-
folk, you can get out, and the publication of all of these matters in
regard to the active men in the labor movement would destroy them,
and they would have to get some nobody to be president, and then
there would be little Federation left."

Our readers will find a synopsis of the convention proceedings on
the front page of this week's St. Louis Labor; also giving a picture of
the scenes after Gompers' address and the action of the convention
on the Van Cleave bribery attempt.

These attempts to bribe Gompers, to destroy him personally and
by the effect of such bribery work deliver a death blow to Organized
Labor, are in line with the Rocky Mountain Mine Owners' conspiracy
against Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. There the Van Cleave-
Post-McPartland-Gooding outfit made the effort of their lives to
prove that the Western Federation of Miners was controlled and
managed by an executive board consisting of murderers. Haywood,
the secretary, and Moyer, the president, could have been dispatched
to the gallows, the Western Federation of Miners would have ceased
to exist, i. e., according to the Van Cleave-McPartland-Gooding idea.

But the gang got their medicine! Haywood left Boise prison in
honor, not like a king surrounded by slaves, but as an honest man
cheered and applauded by millions of honest men and women.

The Rocky Mountain Mine Owners had their McPartland and
Orchard. Van Cleave, Post & Co. have their Brandenburg.

Since Gompers lived too close to Eastern civilization, and only
a few blocks from the Rough Riders' headquarters in the White
House, Van Cleave could not inaugurate a second McPartland-
Orchard outrage. Gompers, too, is too polished a labor leader to
be charged with murder in the first degree.

But Gompers could be "hanged" morally; he could be killed by
bribery, and buried, and the American Federation of Labor would
follow him not only to, but into, the grave, and be buried, too.

The Rocky Mountain conspirators had their Boise, Idaho, and
the Van Cleave gang had their Norfolk, Va.

In both cases they got their medicine—it was "Rough on Rats."

Their Imagination

There are two elements connected with the daily newspapers
of St. Louis and other cities that are very much in need of organiza-
tion. Very little has been done by the other printing trades unions
to get these two elements organized. We mean the newspaper carri-
ers and the newspaper writers.

Child labor is still a source of revenue for the newspaper pub-
lishers. Thousands of little children are employed in the circula-
tion departments of our capitalist dailies. These dividend-hunting
institutions are doing their utmost to get every poor little boy and
girl in their employ. The little street Arab of a newspaper boy is
heralded as the hero of the day, as the George Washington of the
future. Thus the very life of thousands of proletarian children are
sacrificed on the altar of Capitalist newspaperdom.

Are there not enough men and women to attend to the daily
newspaper distribution? The newspaper carriers are today the slaves
of the publishers. A strong Carriers' Union and the prohibition of
child labor in the newspaper distribution will be the means to bring
about the much-needed reform.

Then there are the newspaper writers—editorial writers and re-
porters. A few of them get a fair remuneration for their work; the
great majority of them, however, get "salaries" of which the average
street cleaner, sewer digger or grave digger would be ashamed.
The average newspaper writer, from the better-paid editors down
to the \$7-a-week reporter, are an army of helpless slaves. They are
not permitted to have an opinion of their own; they are expected to
quietly and slavishly sanction every corrupt act of their employers,
to assist in killing truth and decency, and deceiving and humbug-
ging the public.

Unfortunately for themselves and their families, these news-
paper writers seem to suffer with the imagination that they are
something better than the average wage worker. With their \$10
a week and their unpaid board and laundry bills, they look down
upon the linotype operators who makes from \$25 to \$30 a week.

There was a time when the musician claimed to have nothing
in common with the workingman, because he was an artist.

There was a time when the \$7-a-week counter-jumper of a retail
clerk would not join a union, because he thought was was not a
"common workman."

Hower, it was only imagination. Mr. Musician and Mr. Clerk
have changed their minds.

And ere long the Mr. Newspaper Writer may change his mind
and join the great Army of Organized Labor for its own benefit and
salvation.

Cuban Freedom

The "benevolent assimilation" in Cuba is proceeding nicely.
The "benevolent assimilation" is brought about by Russification
methods.

For a month the Cuban railroad employes have been on strike
for better conditions. Naturally enough the American speculators
in possession of the Cuban railroads imported strike breakers from
New York. Much to the surprise of the railroad kings, the strikers
made a gallant fight, and public sentiment was so aroused that some
of the strike breakers had to leave the island.

Last week, after several attempts to bring about a settlement
of the strike trouble, the Havana Federation of Labor decided to
push the strike movement to the bitter end. It must be said right
here that the workmen upheld admirable discipline and good order
during the many weeks' strike troubles, as the Havana daily papers
publicly admitted. Last Friday the capitalist authorities decided to
accomplish by brute force what they failed to achieve by other unfair
means.

While the Havana Federation of Labor, the central body of the
local trade unions, was in session a certain Judge Myeres ordered
the arrest of every delegate attending the Federation meeting. Eight
secret police went to make the arrests, but finding so many involved,
invoked the aid of the municipal police. It took three hours to
transport the 205 men arrested to the police station in patrol wagons,
where they were locked up for the night. The prisoners represented
all the different labor unions, but most of them are delegates of the
striking railroad men and masons. President Alfonso of the Rail-
way Employees' Union is among the prisoners. When the police ar-
rived the meeting had not been formally opened, but they neverthe-
less proceeded to arrest every one present.

The brutalities of the public authorities will not weaken the
Cuban labor movement. On the contrary, the movement will become
more powerful, because more firmly cemented by these Russification
methods. Governor Magoon, the American "protector" of Cuban
freedom, can no longer deceive the organized wage workers of the
island by the hypocritical talks and flatteries he had ever ready for
them in the past.

Little Cuba will soon be the center of the proletarian class
struggle in the West Indies, and the Cuban wage workers will
constitute a strong force in the great American labor movement.

Labor's Injunction

What with an injunction issued against the miners in West
Virginia restraining them from organizing non-union men, an in-
junction against the printing pressmen seeking to restrain them from
going on strike for the eight-hour day, an injunction suit pending
against the A. F. of L. to outlaw the boycott, and another suit just
filed in Montana to mulct \$75,000 from the unions of that state for
successfully boycotting the Bell telephone combine, to say nothing
of many other injunctions that are being fired at organized work-
ingmen to prohibit them from picketing or doing many other things
that are ordinarily regarded as lawful, it looks as though the class
struggle in the United States is becoming intensified and the courts
and capitalists are working overtime to keep the workers in sub-
jection.

It appear that every judicial decision nowadays is a step in
advance of the preceding one in the manner of shackling labor and
undermining and sapping away the liberties of the people. When
United States Judge Jones of Alabama handed down the opinion
that employers have a property right in their employes he merely
gave expression to a principle toward which the capitalists and their
courts are logically gravitating.

What else can all these injunctions, these judicial spider-webs,
signify, if not that labor is to be made helpless and forced into a new
bondage.

To say to the workingmen: You must not organize, you must
not strike in a body, you must not refuse to patronize those who
injure you, and, finally, your master has ownership in your muscle
and brain, are declarations of a new slavery, and nothing less, and
all the tommyrot of professional patriots about freedom, equality,
labor's rights, etc., doesn't change the facts one iota.

The workingmen of this country might as well make up their
minds that the capitalists understand their class interests and will
use all the powers within their grasp to maintain them. They are
not carried away by any hysterical twaddle about capital and labor
being twin brothers, and that they must extend to labor the same
rights and privileges that they ask for themselves. The capitalists
know that if labor were treated fairly there would be no capitalist
class, and no class has as yet voluntarily wiped itself off the map.

Labor must become fully aroused—not unorganized labor mere-
ly, but Organized Labor as well—to a sense of the danger that it is
now facing, unite more compactly, industrially and politically, and
be prepared to fight against returning slavery and despotism and for
economic liberty.—Cleveland Citizen.

MOTHERLY LOVE

By Hebe, Associate Editor N. Y. Volkszeitung.

There is no more deeply-rooted and time-honored sentiment
than motherly love. It is one of the loftiest and loveliest sentiments
of which the human soul is capable. Therefore, it is not surprising
that motherly love has been extolled in word and song ever since
man began to express himself in verse and melody, and that the
plastic arts have ever and again depicted it; from the antique statue
of Niobe, desperately clinging to her last daughter of whom the
revengeful gods would rob her, to Raphael's Madonna, the ideal
personification of motherhood.

Yet motherly love is not a purely human quality. Like most of
our qualities, both good and evil, it has been transmitted to us from
remote ancestors, to be developed and improved by us during the
long ages of our evolution from primitive savagery to modern civil-
ization. Animals possess the quality of motherly love, and often
possess it to a marked degree. We all know that from personal ob-
servation. Mother birds set a perfectly touching example of loving
care and devotion to their young, and little pups and kittens often
receive wiser and better attention from their respective mothers
than is bestowed upon many a poor human baby. But even animals
of a far lower order than birds and mammals manifest an almost
heroic devotion to their offspring. Have you ever, upon a meadow
or a hillside, overturned some rocks under which a colony of ants
had made its home? At first it seems as if the disturbed ants were
running about frightened, in wild, aimless confusion. But upon
closer observation one finds that their apparent confusion is hur-

ried, systematic action, and that their activity has just one object: to rescue their eggs. They do not heed any danger which may threaten themselves. They only strive to carry to some place of safety the tiny, grayish eggs, their unborn young. The more occasion one has to observe and study the life and habits of various animals, the more one is impressed with the existence of this quality of mother love throughout the animal world, and we may therefore justly ask ourselves the question: What then distinguishes human motherly love from the motherly love of all those creatures far below man?

The intensity and the duration of this love are the two distinguishing features. No matter how tender the care for its young, no animal mother can ever experience the sublime joy over the child's life and the profound despair over its loss than the human mother feels. Moreover, the animal mother's care ends when the young becomes an adult creature. Mother Robin has a new set of nestlings to care for each year, and has no thought for last year's flock. The grown-up dog, and the kitten that has become a cat are absolutely indifferent to their mothers. But the human mother's love outlives infancy and childhood and the joys and sorrows of adult existence. It outlives itself, and only ceases when the mother's heart must cease to beat.

But there is one more feature which ought to distinguish human motherly love from the motherly love of animals. I say **ought** to because we have not yet reached that stage of ethical development where it actually does. This perfect motherly love should be one so strong and broad that it could go forth to all the little helpless beings of its kind and not be limited to its own, individual offspring.

I once had occasion to observe in a poultry yard two mother hens with their little flocks of chicks. Each was anxiously clucking over her brood, eagerly trying to find for her chicks the very fattest worm and the very best grains of corn. But the moment a little chick from one flock became mixed up with the other flock and tried to feed with it, the infuriated mother hen drove it away with pecks from her bill and blows from her wings. To each of these hens the other hen's children were not helpless little creatures to be treated with motherly kindness, but intruders likely to rob their own of some good tid-bits, and therefore not to be tolerated.

However, there are many human mothers, members of our so-called civilized society, who from an ethical point of view have not surpassed those mother hens. They, too, allegorically speaking, seek the fattest worms and the best grains for their own children, while they treat other mothers' children as outcasts of fate. Such mothers carefully see to it that their own boys and girls have enough time to play, plenty of fresh air, and the invigorating influence of mountain or seashore during the summer vacation. But if you speak to them of the pale, hollow-eyed boys and girls in factories and stores, working eight or nine hours a day in impure air with no time to play and never enjoying a vacation, they will only shrug their shoulders and tell you that poor people's children like to work, and that it is better for them to be employed than running about the streets. They give their own children three square meals a day, and coax them to eat when they are not hungry. But it will make little impression upon them if you tell them there are thousands of little tots who go hungry to school every morning, whose bodies become weak and emaciated, and whose minds become enfeebled from lack of nourishment. They protect their own children from disease and guard them from evil influences. But the long lists of infant deaths in the tenement districts does not stir their souls to action, nor does it haunt their sleep at night that thousands of growing boys are driven to crime, thousands of budding girls are driven to prostitution, through poverty.

If the mothers of today were capable of extending their motherly love to all the children of the human race, some of the worst evils of modern society would soon be remedied. But the women of the world are only just beginning to awaken. Their minds are too narrow and their hearts are too small. Individual motherhood to them means an all-absorbing sentiment. But those women who profoundly understand the meaning of Socialism, not only its economic side, but its deep, spiritual side as well—they behold the dawn of a higher, nobler form of motherhood than any previously conceived: SOCIAL MOTHERHOOD. In striving to realize the Socialist ideals they strive to raise, not only their own children, but all children of humanity from darkness, poverty, ignorance and vice to the radiant light of a truly human civilization.

The World of Labor

"In Union There Is Strength! United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

ANOTHER ANTI-LABOR INJUNCTION.

The marine engineers at Norfolk, Va., have had an injunction slapped upon them restraining them from in any way interfering with the operation of the steamships controlled by the Kings County (N. Y.) Trust Co.

SWITCHMEN ON STRIKE.

Scranton, Pa., Nov. 25.—At midnight tonight the thirty-six switchmen employed in the Scranton yard of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad quit. Superintendent E. M. Renew of the road affected declared that he believed that only the men in this city have gone out and that they quite because of a local grievance.

CHICAGO FEDERATION DEMANDS POSTAL BANKS.

The Chicago Federation of Labor passed resolutions demanding the establishment by Congress at the coming session of a postal savings department in connection with the United States postoffice, such deposits to pay 2 per cent interest and to be payable on demand at any postoffice. Similar actions should be taken at once by Organized Labor throughout the country.

UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA.

Frank J. Hayes of Collinsville is a candidate for the office of state secretary of the Illinois Miners' Union. The present state secretary, W. D. Ryan, is a candidate for the office of international secretary. Hayes has been secretary-treasurer of the Belleville sub-district for five years and is well qualified to fill the office that Ryan vacates. Duncan McDonald of Oglesby, Ill., is a candidate for membership on the international executive board of the United Mine Workers of America.

RAISING MONEY FOR ORGANIZER FRANK McGEE.

The New Haven (Conn.) Trades Council has undertaken to raise \$2,000 for the purpose of paying the fines of Organizer Frank McGee, who was convicted on four counts of "intimidating" strike breakers. He was fined \$50 on each count as well as a total of two years in jail. Union labor throughout the district is greatly agitated by the severe penalty, and it is probable the case will be appealed to higher courts, as under the ruling of the New Haven court almost any peaceful act can be interpreted as constituting "intimidation."

UNEMPLOYED EMIGRATING TO CANADA.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Nov. 22.—Unemployed laborers from the United States are pouring over the Niagara frontier into Canada, drawn here by tales of great Canadian prosperity and of a demand for labor in the railway and construction camps. Hundreds land in Canada paupers, and as there is no work for them it is almost certain that they will spend the winter as vags in county jails. United States officials, it is claimed, when these seek to return, refuse all but American citizens. All others are required to pay a \$4 head tax.

NO RAILROAD STRIKE IN ENGLAND.

The threatened general railway strike in Great Britain, which has been a topic of interest for several months, has been averted

by the interference of government officials. Under the agreement reached the unionists practically gain the point for which they have been contending. The managers of the several roads agree to meet standing committees of their employes to adjust grievances, and that if disputes can not be adjusted by conciliation outside arbitration will be accepted. The settlement was considerable of a back-down for the autocratic railway magnates.

GLASS WORKERS IN DEADLOCK.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 26.—A deadlock exists between the Amalgamated Window Glass Workers and the manufacturers, with little hope of an early break. The workers' organization reaffirmed the 12½ per cent wage reduction proposition made to the manufacturers a month ago, and state that they will not give in further if they remain idle the entire season. A prominent official of the union said: "We believe that the present scale, which is 12½ per cent less than the first scale, can be paid with a good profit to the manufacturer, and we are going to enforce its payment."

POLICE FIRE ON STRIKING WORKMEN.

Joliet, Ill., Nov. 26.—An attempt on the part of the Western Stone Co. to start operations with non-union men last week occasioned a riot in which the police force, reinforced by deputy sheriffs, battled desperately with a mob of 300 strikers. Not until after the police had emptied their revolvers and clubbed many strikers was the plant of the stone company "saved from being wrecked." One striker was removed to a hospital and several others were slightly injured. Joliet's police force was too small to cope with the situation. All available deputy sheriffs were summoned and others were sworn in.

FINED FOR USING PRINTERS' UNION LABEL.

J. H. Baer & Bro. have been found guilty in Judge Murphy's court at Buffalo of unlawfully using the Allied Printing Trades Council Union Label. About a month before this shop was searched and a label, which was evidently stolen from some union office, was taken away from them. On their promise to obey the law in the future, the matter was allowed to drop, but in a few weeks they again began operations, and the Allied Printing Trades Council immediately had them arrested. They were found guilty on the evidence stipulated and warned that a repetition of the offense would go hard with them.

RUSSIAN METHODS AGAINST ORGANIZED LABOR IN CUBA.

Havana, Nov. 22.—A strong force of detectives and police, under the command of Jerez Varona, chief of the secret police, tonight raided a meeting in a hall on Reina street of the Federative Committee of Labor, and arrested all those present, numbering some 250 persons, including Emilio Sanchez and Feliciano Prieto, respectively president and secretary of the committee. All the prisoners were locked up, bail being refused. The men are charged with conspiring to disturb the public order, the allegation being that they had gathered for the purpose of receiving orders from officials of the committee to commit acts of intimidation and violence upon non-unionists. There is much indignation in labor circles over the action of the judge in refusing to accept bail.

THE PROFESSIONAL STRIKE BREAKER.

He not only does not lessen the total unemployed, but he defeats the efforts of the other men to improve the conditions of his own class. He makes the job worse for himself, for everybody else and for those who come after him. Is he a benefactor? To the extent that he succeeds, he prevents improvement. His only contribution is to the forces that make it impossible for the laborers in that group to get better economical or social conditions, and he is used specifically for the purpose. Under no other conditions extant would he have been employed. He is employed only as an instrument for preventing that improvement. There is every reason why honest, industrious laborers, whether members of the unions or not, should despise him and refuse to associate with him. It is an ethical impulse to ostracize him.—Prof. George Gushton.

EIGHT HOURS FOR MASONS AND BRICKLAYERS.

Rockford, Ill., Nov. 26.—The state conference of the Mason's and Bricklayers' Union voted to submit the question of a demand for a uniform eight-hour day to subordinate locals next April. It is to be a referendum vote. A mortuary fund was ordered established, following a general recommendation on the part of the locals of the state. One hundred dollars is to be paid for a death benefit. The question of affiliation with the State Federation of Labor was not discussed. Waukegan was selected as the 1908 meeting place. William Booth of Springfield was elected delegate to the international convention. Thomas R. Preece, vice-president of the international body, addressed the conference. The officers were elected as follows: President, R. H. Cope of Decatur; vice-president, T. A. Driver of Kankakee; secretary-treasurer, William Booth of Springfield.

IDLE WORKMEN ARE FLOODING TAMPA.

Tampa, Fla., Nov. 25.—This city is besieged by an army of tramp negroes and hobo white men, all out of work and insisting upon a living. For the most part the negroes can be found down on the wharves and docks shooting craps for the money they manage to pick up by begging or stealing. In and about the various saloons are the riff-raff of seventeen states. There is absolutely no work for these wanderers, and the police have been enjoined to rid the city of them. Several of the capitalist papers of the city have been hinting at the lesson that should be taught negroes that shoot craps and the white men that will stand around saloons loafing. It has been suggested that the police make a systematic canvass of all the saloons and loafing places each day and question all the unemployed men they find. If it is learned of a man that he is out of work and out of money, with no prospects, that man will be ordered out of town on the double quick. There are more loafers in the city right now than ever before in the history of the city, and a large portion of these are of the ordinarily hard-working class.

CIGAR MAKERS' LOCAL 44 CELEBRATES ITS THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

Members of Cigar Makers' Union No. 44 of St. Louis are arranging to celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of the organization in a manner which, to say the least, will be elaborate. The celebration will be held at the Odeon on Wednesday evening, Dec. 11, and will consist of a musical and literary entertainment, with speeches by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; George W. Perkins, president of the International Cigar Makers' Union, and David Kreyling, secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Union. Special invitations have been sent to all the old-time members of the union, wherever they could be reached, and the celebration will partake somewhat of the nature of a homecoming and reunion of old friends as well as a commemoration of the union's birth. The committee in charge of arrangements is composed of the following: Charles Goodman, James Conlon, Philip A. Hoffer, Fred Altheide and Philip H. Mueller. This committee has worked hard to make the celebration a success and, judged by the interest being displayed by members of their own as well as other unions, they will not be disappointed. Invitations also have been sent to the various business and civic bodies. The union was chartered in 1877, has been in continuous existence ever since and today has a membership of about 1,000. Cigar Makers' Union No. 44 is an organization which has gone along through its 30 years of life performing its functions in a quiet, unobtrusive manner. It has had no great strikes to attract public attention and whatever it has done for its members in the way of advanced wages and improved conditions in the workshop has been done around the conference table. This union, together with several more of the older unions, has been the mainstay of the labor movement in this city. The members and their friends are looking forward to a very pleas-

ant evening's entertainment. The following talent has been engaged for the occasion: Miss Fanny Frankel, soprano; Mr. John Rohan, baritone; Mrs. Samuel Baldwin, pianist; the Mendelssohn Quartet; Miss E. Holland, elocutionist; Miss Celie Bergherm, pianist, and Mr. William May, elocutionist.

ST. LOUIS CENTRAL TRADES & LABOR UNION.

At last Sunday's meeting of the St. Louis Central Trades & Labor Union lengthy and interesting discussions took place concerning the organization of the local shoe workers and of the newspaper writers. On motion, Secretary Kreyling and the Executive Board were instructed to endeavor to bring about a better understanding between the two unions of shoe workers in the city. He was also instructed to try to organize the reporters and newspaper writers of the city. The Legislative Committee made a report in which Congressman Joseph G. Cannon was taken to task for his hostility to Organized Labor. A resolution condemning Cannon and asking that he be defeated for the speakership in the coming session of Congress was forwarded to the three St. Louis members of Congress, according to the report of the committee. The committee also submitted a resolution opposing any form of currency controlled by the banks and censuring the banks for "repudiating their obligations." This resolution advocated the establishment of postal savings banks by the government and concluded as follows: "Resolved, That postal savings certificates of deposit should always be redeemable at any postoffice in government currency, thus insuring the necessary elasticity of the currency." The entire report of the committee was adopted. The movement of the Retail Clerks' Association for Sunday closing was endorsed. The Central Trades & Labor Union will join the American Federation of Labor in its fight against the re-election of Joseph G. Cannon as Speaker of the House of Representatives. After discussing the currency question, the delegates received the committee of four from the Art Museum Car-Line Association, which is endeavoring to secure a car line to Forest Park for the convenience of the public. Those who came were Mrs. T. E. Ferguson, Mrs. Charles Bienenstok, Mrs. G. L. Werth and Mrs. H. W. Cole. Mrs. Bienenstok was introduced by Vice-President Bechtold, and she presented Mrs. Ferguson, who spoke for ten minutes. She illustrated the plan by a large map of Forest Park, showing the route of the proposed railway, and asked the co-operation of the Central Trades. Her remarks were loudly applauded. The body referred the question to its Executive Board for action at the next meeting.

Fraud and Fakirism Must Be Strangled

Editorial in Miners' Magazine.

The Miners' Magazine during the past few years has received a number of advertisements which have been refused space in the columns of the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners. The reason that such action was taken is due to the fact that such advertisements were of a character that raised suspicion.

A number of labor journals, and likewise some of the Socialist publications, have accepted questionable advertising matter, and no questions were raised as to the legitimacy of such advertisements. It is to be regretted that many labor and Socialist journals are forced to grab at straws in order that they may be kept afloat. But regardless of this fact, no journal can afford to accept an advertisement that carries with it the suspicion of fraud. The readers of a journal should so far as it is possible, be protected from the imposition of men who feel but little scruple as to the means employed by which the laboring man can be reached and fleeced of the surplus that he has been able through self-sacrifice and denial to lay away for a "rainy day."

Since Organized Labor has grown numerically strong, and particularly since the Socialist Party has discarded its swaddling clothes and assumed the garb of strong, lusty manhood, adventurers have sprung up with schemes by which they hope to prey upon thoughtless victims.

It should be remembered that a paid-up card in a labor organization is not absolute evidence that the bearer of the card is a union man. There is a vast difference between a union man and a member of Organized Labor.

Neither should it be taken for granted that because a man has become a member of the Socialist Party that he is, "like Caesar's wife, above suspicion."

Every movement in the history of the world that has had for its object the elevation of humanity has had its Judas Iscariots and its Benedict Arnolds.

A short time ago an advertisement was forwarded to the Miners' Magazine by the secretary of a "Co-operative Farming and Realty Company," accompanied by a letter requesting space in the columns of the official organ.

This advertisement pictured the company as being incorporated with a capital of \$2,000,000.

A declaration is made that this company has been organized for the purpose: "To buy, own and operate homes, farms, gardens, orchards and grazing lands, factories, stores and other property." That part of the advertisement would excite but little suspicion, but when a promise is made that investors would receive from 25 to 50 per cent annually from their investments, the conclusion forces itself upon the thinking man that there is probably something "rotten in Denmark." An investment that yields 25 to 50 per cent annually creates a strong belief that some one must be robbed ere the promoters can "deliver the goods."

This advertisement pictures a beautiful, fertile land in the "Mississippi Delta," "swept by the Gulf breezes," lying southwest of New Orleans.

These are fascinating words, and will have a hypnotic influence over some men and women with a few dollars, who are yearning for the time when they can shelter themselves beneath the roof of a home that they can call their own.

The promise of 25 to 50 per cent annual dividends will have a tendency to cause thoughtless men and women to let loose of their hard-earned dollars in the hope that they can add a little more to the treasure that has been stored away for old age.

These men with schemes promising golden rewards to members of Organized Labor and members of the Socialist Party, through the organization of "co-operative companies," should be thoroughly investigated, and no labor publication or Socialist journal should accept an advertisement without positive assurances that the business advertised is bona fide and legitimate. The Miners' Magazine will exercise the greatest care in the protection of its readers. No "get-rich-quick" concern will be permitted to use its columns.

The Socialist Party must be upon its guard, and whenever a man uses the endearing term "Comrade," in the hope of getting revenue, such a shark should be held up to the light of day and his confidence game exposed.

Socialist journals that carry advertisements boasting mining stock and portraying lands "flowing over with milk and honey," in order to aid the schemes of unscrupulous grafters, who have fastened themselves upon the party for spoils, will go down to premature death, and the Socialist Party closing its eyes to such questionable business methods that smell of a swindle will be smirched with dishonor.

SOCIALISM, POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE. By Robert Rives La Monte. Published by Chas. Kerr & Co., Chicago. This latest addition to the Standard Socialist Series is a fine little volume which we can recommend to our readers. It contains some new points and some old questions presented in a new light and more popularly presented. Price, 50 cents. For sale at Labor Book Department, 324 Chestnut street.

APPEAL TO UNORGANIZED

O, won't you be a Unionist, the same as Bill an' me?
 O, won't you join the ranks of Progress?—say
 We are waiting for your answer, and we're waiting anxiously—
 O, won't you come and march with us today?

We are waiting for your answer from the blackness of the slums,
 Where the nights are damp and dismal and the sunlight seldom
 comes;
 From the hovels in the byways, and the attics owned by Greed—
 We are waiting—fondly waiting. Don't you hear us?—Won't you
 heed?

We are waiting for your answer from a hundred factories
 (Ah, too long you passed unheeding while your masters lounged
 at ease);
 Where the hammers thump and tinkle, and the shaftings roll and
 spin—
 We are waiting for your answer lifted loud above the din.

We are waiting for your answer from the coal pits and the mines,
 For the "Yes" to make the echoes through those dreary, dark con-
 fines,
 Where the engines roar and rattle, and the stampers rise and fall—
 We are waiting for your answer rising louder than them all.

O, won't you be a Unionist, the same as Bill an' me?
 O, won't you come with us to clear the way
 For the children round about us and for all eternity?
 Now, won't you join our ranks this very day?
 —Piano Workers' Journal.

PANICS—CAUSE AND REMEDY

By W. L. Garver, Chillicothe, Mo.

The people of the United States have suffered so many re-
 curring panics and periods of depression in industry known as "hard
 times" that they have come to accept them as inevitable and be-
 lieve that they have their origin in natural law.

Yet there are some who think that their cause is artificial and
 that when the people properly understand these causes panics will
 cease, and, without the abrogation of any natural law.

The population and wealth of the United States is now distrib-
 uted about as follows: 200,000 men own 90 billions of wealth, or
 \$450,000 each; 20 million men own 10 billions, or \$500 each; the 20
 million are workers employed by the 200,000 who are capitalists,
 each capitalist employing on an average 100 workers.

Under the conditions of employment which now prevail each
 of the 100 workers receives an average less than half of the wealth
 he produces, the remaining part going as interests, rents or profits
 to the capitalist employer; in other words, each day that the workers
 work the capitalist receives the wealth produced by fifty men while
 the hundred workers receive that produced by the other fifty, which,
 reduced to figures, is the same as saying that the capitalist receives
 one hundred times as much as each worker; that is, if the workers
 each produce on an average ten dollars' worth of wealth each day,
 they will receive five dollars and the capitalist five hundred dollars.

The rewards of the workers are enough to support them in com-
 fort so long as they are kept constantly employed, but on the av-
 erage they do not accumulate; but what can the capitalist do with
 so much wealth coming into his possession?

He can not sell it to the workers, for they can only buy what
 their wages amount to, one-half of the total product, so the other
 half remains as surplus on his hands. He can not consume it, for
 no matter how extravagant he may be he can not for any great
 length of time consume as much as his hundred workers altogether.
 So what can he do with it? As a business man he realizes the folly
 of allowing it to lay idle or in storage to waste, so he seeks in-
 vestments, either by loaning it to others to use with the returns it
 brings back to him in the form of interest or rent, so he puts it into
 new and more improved instruments of production. These im-
 proved machines and factories increase the productive power of
 his workers and in the same proportion his surplus profits, which
 now pile up even faster than before.

He attempts now to dispose of his surplus in the markets of
 other capitalists, but if he succeeds, he simply destroys his com-
 petitor and thereby throws the employes of the latter out of work,
 and by so doing cuts off their wages and destroys their ability to
 buy; in other words, he only captures a market to destroy it. If
 the competition is between capitalists of civilized countries and
 they merge into a trust, the surplus accumulated by their workers
 accumulates as fast as ever upon their hands. In their efforts to
 dispose of it and yet put it into forms of capital producing more profits,
 the wildest dreams of speculation are undertaken, the capitalists
 loaded with surplus wealth they can not use dispose of it freely and
 money becomes cheap, the cry of prosperity is upon all of their lips,
 and the workers kept employed, and thereby enabled to make a
 living, reflect the minds of their employers. Factories that a few
 years back were considered wonders are replaced by new ones be-
 side of which the old is a pigmy. The old machinery is torn out
 and the most perfect is put in its place. The cities are covered with
 towering "skyscrapers," each filled with a city of people. The rail-
 roads are double-tracked and the roadbed regraded and ballasted,
 wooden bridges are replaced with massive structures of steel and
 the old-time locomotive gives place to a giant in comparison.

Every one of these changes increases the productive power of
 the workers who use them, and if they still retain a half of the
 wealth they produce their position is to that extent improved and
 their standard of living raised; but consider at the same time how
 much greater becomes the surplus accumulations of the capitalist,
 and the time comes when he can see no returns from further im-
 provements in the machinery of production. So far as profits are
 concerned, the means of production have been perfected and there
 ceases to be places where he can put his surplus wealth.

Now a change takes place; instead of putting his accumulations
 into new industries he begins as fast as possible to convert it into
 cash. They all start at the same time; as a result money becomes
 scarce and hard to get. In the effort to convert products into cash
 the price of products fall and money raises. A financial stringency
 begins, and the basic, underlying cause is the vast accumulation of
 wealth in the hands of the capitalists, and their efforts to convert
 it into money. This movement does not begin among the workers—
 their savings are comparatively small and insignificant—they only
 commence to grasp after their little deposits after the capitalists have
 started the panic.

When such conditions exist, all efforts of the government to
 stay a panic will prove unavailing so long as it confines its activities
 to issuing money to the banks in small quantities. In order to effect
 relief, sufficient money must be issued to buy the surplus wealth
 which the capitalist class is seeking to convert into money or in-
 terest-bearing bond. But even then the panic will only be postponed
 until further accumulation of profits has piled up in the vaults and
 warehouses of the capitalist, when they will again seek to convert
 their surplus into those forms of wealth least subject to deprecia-
 tion, money and government bonds, and these will again have to be
 issued to relieve the stringency. The working class can not buy
 the accumulations of the capitalist class, for their wages are con-
 sumed as fast as earned, so there is no other alternative than for the
 government to become the purchaser.

If interest-bearing bonds or certificates of indebtedness are is-
 sued by the government the capitalists who have already converted

their surplus wealth into cash will without doubt be willing to give
 up the cash for these new issues, which are safe as money, and in
 addition bear interest and also serve as a basis for bank notes which
 enable the owner to make one dollar equal to two. The money the
 government secures in this manner it will no doubt deposit with
 the banks, but at the same time the money of the capitalists must
 be drawn from the banks in order to purchase the bonds and notes
 from the government; so only by the issuance of bank notes against
 these government bonds and notes can the circulation be increased.
 If the banks secure every dollar of the one hundred and fifty millions
 and issue a corresponding amount of bank notes, then this much
 money will become available to purchase the surplus of the capital-
 ists, represented by stocks and bonds, and which they are still seek-
 ing to convert into money or government bonds. If industry takes
 on new activities it only means increased accumulations for the
 capitalists, which in a brief time will be demanding more bonds or
 notes from the government, and thus the present system can be
 kept up only by the continual issuance in time of peace obligations
 to be paid by our children and posterity. The working class being
 unable to buy the accumulated profits of the capitalist class, they
 are sold to the children of the future by means of interest-bearing
 bonds.

There is only one other alternative, and that is war. War is
 an antidote for panics. In war the surplus accumulations of the
 capitalist class may be consumed by the combatants and the wastes
 incident to warfare, and in this manner the workers may be kept
 employed and the capitalist convert his wealth into interest-bearing
 obligations to be paid by each succeeding generation.

In the foregoing analysis it is plain that the cause of panics is
 the power of the one who employs to take one-half of the wealth of
 all who work for him. This power is vested with the capitalist sim-
 ply because he owns the means of wealth production and thereby
 makes the worker dependent upon him. There is only one remedy
 that has so far been suggested, and that is for the workers to own
 collectively the means with which they work, and, assuming the
 function of the capitalist, take him in as a fellow worker; then the
 total product may be distributed among all, giving to each in pro-
 portion to his productive value, but none simply because he holds a
 title deed. Then, and then only, will accumulations in the hands of
 a few, now erroneously called overproduction, cease and recurring
 panics disappear.

A SEDAN OF UNIONISM

A London Labor Paper Calls Railway Labor Trou-
ble Settlement the Great Surrender.

(Editorial in London Labor Leader.)

Last Wednesday's railway conference was the Sedan of the
 British Trade Union movement. The Railwaymen's Society, armed
 and ready for battle, were surrendered en masse to the railway com-
 panies. Nothing equivalent to it in magnitude of failure and futility
 has ever occurred in the history of trade unionism. Mr. Ramsey
 MacDonald has publicly protested against the capitulation; we as-
 sociate ourselves with him in the strongest condemnation of what
 we believe to be a virtual betrayal of the railwaymen's agitation.

The agreement not only annihilates the railwaymen's agitation
 and their national claims, but it sweeps true unionism out of doors
 with a bang. From start to finish, it makes not a single admission
 of the validity of the claims for which the agitation was organized,
 and it sets up formidable walls against the possibility of any future
 all grades or national formulation of the men's grievances. The
 solidarity of the railwaymen, so far as the terms of the treaty are
 concerned, has been shattered at one stroke; the men are first to be
 split up into segments corresponding to the companies which em-
 ploy them, they are next to be partitioned into half a dozen grades,
 and they are then to be further subdivided into local sections. Noth-
 ing more complete in the way of dismemberment of a trade union
 fighting force could be well imagined than has been accomplished
 by Mr. Lloyd George and the railway directors in their treaty of
 Wednesday last week.

In return for this complete abrogation of trade union rights,
 the railwaymen are offered the privilege of meeting representatives
 of their employers on joint boards, where every grievance will be
 wrangled over for months, and every man expressing a grievance
 will be marked with unerring precision. To put this dangerous
 bureaucratic machinery in motion a scheme of representation has
 been devised which is as elaborate as that of a general election, and
 a process of appeal is provided which will prove as tedious as the
 procedure of the Chancery Court. The devil himself would be hard
 put to it to wring a concession from the companies under the rules of
 this new ordinance.

We must not, however, fail to acknowledge that there is one
 sentence somewhere in the document that permits Mr. Bell or an-
 other official to represent the men in the event of a final appeal to
 the high arbitrators. This is the one solitary nod of recognition
 which the directors have conceded to the union. It is a tender touch
 of sympathy that recalls the ancient custom of decorating the horns
 of the sacrificial ox on its being led out to slaughter.

The railwaymen's all grades program contained the germ of
 real trade union democracy. The agitation had aroused unprece-
 dented enthusiasm among the men. It had evoked deep sympathy
 among the public, and the trade unions were severally prepared if
 called upon to back it up as vigorously as they would a fight of their
 own. Never had such an opportunity presented itself for a national
 manifestation of the power of Organized Labor. With bold, com-
 petent generalship, the railway directors would have been swept
 from their seats, and the government would have been compelled
 to intervene, not to placate the companies, but to enforce the judg-
 ment of the nation.

But the great agitation has vanished like a bioscope picture in
 a music hall, and only the final tableau lingers on the screen. Therein
 we see Lord Claud Hamilton and his fellow directors emerging with
 manifest cheerfulness from the office of the local government board,
 and the political friends of Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bell hastening
 to prepare banquets; while in the dim background we discern the
 railwaymen still working their long hours, and asking themselves
 how many months and years still lie between them and any material
 improvement in their lot.

Missouri Socialist Party

AT THE CLOSE of Goebel's meeting in Eldon a local of 12
 members was organized. This is new ground for a local, and it is
 composed largely of railroad men. W. T. Mudgett is secretary.

SECRETARY McALLISTER of Marceline reports that the
 audience stayed to hear Goebel to a man, even though the hall was
 cold and uncomfortable. The listeners were intensely interested,
 and were anxious to hear more. At Milan a fair attendance was on
 hand to hear Goebel, and Secretary Morrison says some local cap-
 italists in the crowd were forced to admit the truth of Goebel's
 statements.

"WE WISH NOW that we had taken Goebel for three or four
 days, instead of two," writes Secretary Foster of Hannibal. "He
 is immense. Everybody that heard him says so. The collections
 very nearly paid expenses." In addition, Foster says the attendance
 was fine, a number of ladies being present. The local papers gave
 good write-ups.

THE PEOPLE of Union heard their first Socialist speech last
 Saturday. This is a very conservative, German town, and it will re-
 quire considerable work to organize it.

AN ADDITIONAL NOMINATION was received, that of T. E.
 Palmer, for State Secretary. He is living in Oklahoma now, and
 declines.

A NEW LOCAL has been organized at Edna, in Scott County.
 P. E. Daugherty is secretary, and the local starts business with eight
 members.

JAY QUINN of Lynchburg pays two months' dues and applies
 for a membership-at-large. He will endeavor to organize several
 points in Laclede County.

AFTER HEARING GOEBEL speak at Novinger, H. C. Haller
 of Kirksville will try to organize the latter place, as well as other
 places in the county.

PAUL LUTZ of Glencoe called at state headquarters and ap-
 plied for a card as member-at-large. He thinks that with a little
 more agitation a local can be organized at Glencoe.

WITH A CARD paid up for a year in advance as a member-at-
 large, B. S. Curd of Morley feels better fitted to carry on propaganda
 work.

COMRADE GARDNER of Local Pineville writes for instruc-
 tions as to the best way to conduct a local, and says he will do all he
 can to break the record next year.

STATE SECRETARY, OTTO PAULS, 324 CHESTNUT ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

National Committeemen.	
J. A. Hoehn, 324 Chestnut st., St. Louis	Keota.....F. W. Furley
E. T. Behrens, 110 E. 3d st., Sedalia	Lamar.....H. A. Thomas
	Leadwood.....T. H. McCrory
	Liberal.....Martha Mellor
	McCracken (Kenton P. O.).....M. B. Davidson
	Milan.....R. D. Morrison
	Monett.....U. S. Barnesley
	Novinger (Box 336).....F. D. Bishop
	Mountain View (Route 1).....C. B. Hamilton
	Myrtle (P. O., Jeff).....J. U. Lionberger
	Neosho.....L. B. Jones
	Nevada (Route 4, Box 106).....W. S. Peters
	Novinger (Box 336).....F. D. Bishop
	Philps (Route 2, Miller).....F. A. Bryant
	Pineville (Sulphur Spgs., Ark.).....
	N. A. Barton
	Poplar Bluff.....Carl Knecht
	Raley Creek (P. O., Galena).....Dick Meyers
	Russville (Route 1, Poplar Bluff).....
	Scholtz.....A. F. Ruser
	Sedalia (210 E. 18th St.).....Wm. Tattershall
	St. Joseph (1002 S. 10th).....F. B. Moser
	St. Louis (324 Chestnut st.).....J. O. Kammmerer
	St. Louis Co. (P. O., Ferguson).....
	A. Tschirner
	Springfield 841 New st.....R. G. Hotham
	Turnback (R. 1, Aurora).....H. L. Cottingham
	West Plains.....J. F. Williams

THE CASE OF THE MEXICAN REVOLUTIONISTS.

Readers of St. Louis Labor have become somewhat acquainted
 with the "De Lara" case, now on trial in Los Angeles, Cal. The
 latest development may be summed up in the language of a tele-
 gram from Washington, said to have been received by the prosecu-
 tion. "Dismiss the charges from Mexico against De Lara, but hold
 him and file same charges from the state of Sonora." Common Sense,
 published at 649 South Main street, Los Angeles, is covering this bi-
 government conspiracy fully. The case is important and should be
 closely followed by our membership. "I am not wanted by the
 Mexican government for the crime of robbery or larceny, but for the
 crime of being a Socialist. That is the greatest of all crimes in the
 eyes of Profrido Diaz and those who constitute the Mexican govern-
 ment." The foregoing statement was made to a reporter for the
 Los Angeles Express by L. Gutierrez de Lara, the Mexican who has
 been confined in the county jail first on the charge of robbery, and
 within the past few days upon the charge of larceny, by orders of
 Attorney General Bonaparte acting upon the request of the Mexican
 government. In that statement also lies the explanation of a mass
 meeting which has been called in Simpson auditorium by the Mexi-
 can friends and Socialist sympathizers of De Lara to protest against
 his further incarceration. Through an associate of Magon, Villareal
 and Rivera, the Mexican revolutionists also held here at the in-
 stance of the Mexican government, De Lara's case differs from theirs
 in many respects. De Lara is a member of a family which has occu-
 pied a most conspicuous place in the history of Mexico, and which
 took a foremost part in its struggle for its independence. The great-
 grandfather of the man who now languishes in jail in this city was
 sent as an ambassador to the United States by Hidalgo, the father of
 Mexican independence, and while in this country was the honored
 guest of President George Washington. De Lara himself is a gradu-
 ate of one of Mexico's well-known colleges, a student and a writer
 of some distinction.

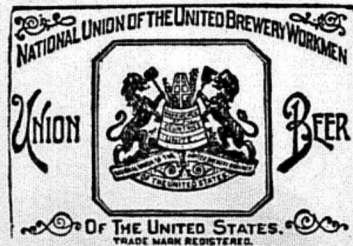
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WHAT THE FLURRY DID

The Shrinkage of Values in Copper Greatest Ever Known in Financial History.

FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER AMOUNTED TO OVER SIX HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS—IT'S AN EASY THING TO GET THEM DOWN, BUT IT'S A HARD, HARD MATTER TO GET THEM UP AGAIN.

In market values of shares and securities, manipulated in New York and Boston, nothing to compare with it was ever known. Paper values more properly expresses it, for the expansion was most like the inflation of a paper bag: when the bursting point was accomplished the explosion left only the ruptured bag in the hands of all concerned—who are now looking for a quantity of financial muck to repair the breaks and fill in again. The following table is well worth preserving:

Stock.	High 1907.	Present Price.	Decrease.	Total Shrinkage.
Amalgamated	121 3/4	46 3/4	75 1/4	\$115,800,700
Alouez	74 1/4	21 1/2	52 3/4	5,248,600
Anacosta	75	26 1/2	48 1/2	23,280,000
Arcadian	15 3/8	3	12 3/8	1,856,250
Arizona Com	39	8	31	3,100,000
Atlantic	22	7	15	1,500,000
Balakala	15 1/2	3 1/2	12	6,300,000
Bingham Con	37	4 3/4	32 1/4	4,837,500
Boston Cons	33	10	23	13,800,000
Butte Coalition	39 1/8	10	29 1/8	29,125,000
Calumet & Arizona	198	91	107	21,400,000
Calumet & Hecla	1000	600	400	40,000,000
Centennial	47	18	29	2,710,000
Copper Range	105	45 1/2	59 1/2	22,670,850
Cumberland Ely	13 3/4	4 1/2	9 1/4	6,660,000
Davis-Daly	19 1/2	4 1/4	15 1/4	10,217,500
Franklin	29	7	22	2,200,000
Granby Cons	151	75	76	11,475,000
Greene Cananea	25	6 1/2	18 1/2	45,937,500
Mass. Cons	9 1/4	3 1/4	6	600,000
Michigan	24 1/2	7	17 1/2	1,750,000
Mohawk	96 1/2	38	58 1/2	5,850,000
Nevada Cons	20 1/2	6 1/2	14	15,400,000
North Butte	120	34 1/2	85 1/2	34,200,000
La Salle	34	9 1/2	24 1/2	9,800,000
Old Dominion	63	19	44	11,572,000
Osceola	181	82	99	8,649,000
Parrot	35	9 1/4	25 3/4	2,366,425
Quincy	148	73	75	8,250,000
Santa Fe	7 1/2	2	5 1/2	1,375,000
Shannon	24	7 1/2	16 1/2	4,917,000
Superior & Pittsburg	28 3/4	8	20 3/4	31,125,000
Tamarack	170	55	115	6,900,000
Tennessee	55 1/2	19	36 1/2	7,300,000
Trinity	42 1/4	11 1/2	30 3/4	7,380,000
United Copper	77	14	63	28,350,000
United Copper pfd	91	28 1/8	62 7/8	3,143,750
United States Smelter	70	34	36	12,700,000
U. S. Smelter pfd	49	35	14	6,573,000
Utah Cons	79	27 1/4	51 1/4	15,272,500
Utah Copper	40 1/2	25 1/2	15	0,000,000
Victoria	11 1/8	3 1/8	7 3/4	775,000
Winona	14	3	11	1,100,000
Wolverine	200	93	107	6,420,000

Total Shrinkage for October \$605,887,575

LABOR HOUNDING

The Fight of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance Against Union Labor.

The expected has happened. The various employers' associations that stand for the open shop policy and refuse to recognize Organized Labor have formed a national federation for offensive and defensive purposes. A secret conference was held in New York the latter part of last month, at which the representatives of a score of associations made preliminary arrangements to combine to establish "industrial peace." President Van Cleave of the National Association of Manufacturers was in the chair, and, according to his declarations, the utmost harmony prevailed and all delegates were enthusiastic in their determination to build up a powerful "peace federation." The plans discussed and adopted, subject to ratification of affiliated bodies, include the collection of a huge war fund to be placed at the disposal of the organization in any trade that engages in a contest with the unions. Labor bureaus—or, more correctly—scab-supplying agencies—will be operated in all the important industrial centers, and through such bureaus complete records will be kept of employers, union and non-union, as well as organizers, agitators and other undesirables. Another matter under consideration dealt with the legal and political phase of industrial affairs. Certain national and state labor laws are to be attacked in the courts and bills that are presented to lawmaking bodies will be closely scanned and defeated if possible where they aim to give labor an advantage. Plans will also be formulated to control candidates for office and to deliver their employers to the party or non-party for office most satisfactorily.

Simultaneously with the New York conference a legal battle was precipitated in the District of Columbia by Van Cleave's attorneys which is destined to become one of the greatest contests that ever took place in this country and that is fraught with tremendous significance to Organized Labor. Van Cleave moved that President Gompers and other A. F. of L. officials be prohibited from publishing or circulating the Federation's unfair list. Van Cleave is president of the Buck Stove and Range Co. of St. Louis. About a year ago he locked out the metal polishers because they refused to go back to a ten-hour system from the nine-hour day. The concern was placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list, and Van Cleave says he was injured by the boycott. The action is regarded as a test case, and no matter which side wins in the lower courts it is practically certain that the United States Supreme Court will have to pass upon it finally. The open shoppers maintain that many state and district courts have declared the boycott illegal and unconstitutional, but they forget that still other courts have ruled that boycotting is lawful. There is no doubt that the new employers' federation will make the litigation as expensive as possible to Organized Labor, and that the plaintiff's attorneys will twist and stretch every law and decision bearing upon this question to win their battle, and the union people might as well prepare for a long contest. Van Cleave and his tribe understand full well that if the boycott can be outlawed they will have delivered Organized Labor a stunning blow between the eyes, for it is only through the fear of reprisals that many employers are compelled to treat their workers decently. On the other hand, if labor wins unions and individual members need not greatly fear injunctions, damage suits and imprisonment in the future. From every standpoint this case is epoch-making and should be carefully watched by all union workers and students of industrial affairs.—International Socialist Review.

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Socialist Party of St. Louis

Executive Committee meets every second and fourth Monday evening at 8 o'clock, at 324 Chestnut street. Otto Kaemmerer, Secretary.

- (Ward Club. Place and Time of Meeting. Secretary.)
- First—444 Penrose st., second and fourth Wednesday Paul Schurig
- Second—3033 N. Broadway, first and third Wednesday Fred Rosenkrantz
- Fifth—(Unorganized; meet with the Sixth.)
- Sixth—S. E. cor. 13th and Chouteau ave., 1-3 Sunday, 10 a. m. E. L. McCormick
- Seventh—1504 S. Seventh st., first Wednesday Frank Heuer
- Eighth—2215 S. 10th st., (second) Thursday G. Bolding
- Ninth—2875 S. Seventh st., every Tuesday Wm. M. Brandt
- Tenth—Southwest Turner Hall, 1st and 3d Thursday F. F. Brinker
- Eleventh—7801 S. Broadway, third Saturday Rud Stenzler
- Twelfth—2823 Lemp ave., first and third Monday Dr. Emil Simon
- Thirteenth—Geir's Hall, Mississippi and Chouteau, 1st & 3d Wed. W. H. Worman
- Fourteenth—(Unorganized; meet with the Fifteenth.)
- Fifteenth—1816 Franklin ave., first and third Friday Jul. Roth
- Sixteenth—44 N. Nineteenth st., first and third Thursday J. S. Siemers
- Seventeenth—S. E. Cor. 22d & Madison st., 1st and 3d Friday W. W. Baker
- Eighteenth—2108 N. 14th st., second Tuesday, Wm. E. Kindorf, 184 Herbert St.
- Nineteenth—North St. Loui sTurner Hall, 2d and 4th Friday F. W. Groetke
- Twentieth—2701 Franklin ave., 2nd and 4th Tuesday Frank Mittendorf
- Twenty-First—(Unorganized; meet with the Twentieth.)
- Twenty-Second—2631 Washington ave., 2nd and 4th Friday H. E. Lindsay
- Twenty-Third—(Unorganized; meet with the Twentieth.)
- Twenty-Fourth—3139A Morganford road, Thirteenth. Otto Mehl
- Twenty-Fifth—Chouteau and Boyle ayes, 1st Friday David Allan
- Twenty-Sixth—3948 Easton ave. (Turner 4th Thursday Max Duerhammer
- Twenty-Seventh (North Br.)—2318 Glino Hall, 1st Friday Hy Gerdel
- Twenty-Eighth (South Br.)—524 Easton ave., 1st and 3d Thursdays. Hy Gerdel
- Twenty-Ninth—15 N. Kingshighway, 1st ave., 1st & 3d Wednesday. Geo. White
- Woman's Socialist Club—2741 Dickson st. Tuesday. Louis D. Goodman

Principles of Socialism

The Principles of Our Movement as Set Forth in the National Platform Adopted at Chicago, May 8, 1904.

We, the Socialist Party, in convention assembled, make our appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born; as the only political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democratizing of the whole of society.

To this idea of liberty the Republican and Democratic Parties are equally false. They alike struggle for power to maintain and profit by an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further enslavement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of rooting out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agencies of great propertied interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges of our courts. They have come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker peoples, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to buy. They are gradually so invading and restricting the right of suffrage as to take unaware the right of the worker to vote or voice in public affairs. By enacting new and misinterpreting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak or think for himself or for the common good.

By controlling all the sources of social revenue, the possessing class is able to silence what might be the voice of protest against the passing of liberty and the coming of tyranny. It completely controls the university and public school, the pulpit and the press, the arts and literatures. By making these economically dependent upon itself, it has brought all the forms of public teaching into servile submission to its own interests.

Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all liberty and opportunity depend. The promise of economic independence to each man was one of the faiths in which our institutions were founded. But under the guise of defending private property, capitalism is using our political institutions to make it impossible for the vast majority of human beings to ever become possessors of private property in the means of life.

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of essential private property. Its development is through the legalized confiscation of all that the labor of the working class produces, above its subsistence-wage. The private ownership of the means of employment grounds society in an economic slavery which renders intellectual and political tyranny inevitable.

Socialism comes to organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of being, thought and action depend. It comes to rescue the people of the individual.

As an American Socialist Party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of international Socialism, as embodied in the united thought and action of the Socialists of all nations. In the industrial development already accomplished, the interests of the world's workers are separated by no national boundaries. The condition of the most exploited and oppressed workers, in the most remote places of the earth, inevitably tends to drag down all the workers of the world to the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make labor's lowest condition the measure or rule of its universal condition. Industry and finance are no longer national, but international, in both organization and results. The chief significance of national boundaries, and of the so-called patriotisms which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive, is the power which these give to capitalism to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to throw them against each other in the struggles of contending capitalists' interests for the control of the yet unexploited markets of the world, or the remaining sources of profit.

The Socialist movement therefore is a world movement. It knows of no conflicts of interest between the workers of one nation and the workers of another. It stands for the freedom of the workers of all nations; and, in so standing, it makes for the full freedom of all humanity.

The Socialist movement owes its birth and growth to that economic development or world-process which is rapidly separating a working or producing class from a possessing or capitalist class. The class that produces nothing possesses labor's fruits, and the opportunities and enjoyments these fruits afford, while the class that does the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty, and physical and intellectual misery as its portion.

The fact that these two classes have not yet become fully conscious of their distinction from each other, the fact that the lines of division and interest may not yet be clearly drawn, does not change the fact of the class conflict.

This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of employment, or the tools of production. Wherever and whenever man owned his own land and tools, and by them produced only the things which he used, economic independence was possible. But production, or the making of goods, has long since ceased to be individual. The labors of scores, or even thousands, enters into almost every article produced. Production is now social or collective. Practically everything made is made or done by many men—sometimes separated by seas or continents—working together for the same end. But this co-operation in production is not for the direct use of the things made by the workers who make them, but for the profit of the owners of the tools and means of production; and to this is due the present division of society into two distinct classes; and from it has sprung all the miseries, inharmonious and contradictions of our civilization.

Between these two classes there can be no possible compromise or identity of interests, any more than there can be peace in the midst of war, or light in the midst of darkness. A society based upon this class division carries in itself the seeds of its own destruction. Such a society is founded in fundamental injustice. There can be no possible basis for social peace, for individual freedom, for mental and moral harmony, except in the conscious and complete triumph of the working as the only class that has the right or power to be.

The Socialist program is not a theory imposed upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is but the interpretation of what is, sooner or later, inevitable. Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction. It is no longer competent to organize or administer the work of the world, or even to preserve itself. The captains of industry are appalled at their own inability to control or direct the rapidly socializing forces of industry. The so-called trust is but a sign and form of the developing socialization of the world's work.

The universal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal capitalist determination to break down the unity of labor in the trades unions; the widespread apprehensions of impending change, reveal that the institutions of capitalist society are passing under the power of inhering forces that will soon destroy them.

Into the midst of the strain and crisis of civilization, the Socialist movement comes as the only saving or conservative force. If the world is to be saved from chaos, from universal disorder and misery, it must be by the union of the workers of all nations in the Socialist movement. The Socialist Party comes with the only proposition or program for intelligently and deliberately organizing the nation for the common good of all its citizens. It is the first time that the mind of man has ever been directed toward the conscious organization of society.

Socialism means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall by the people in common be owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall belong to their creators and users; that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers together, and that opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

To the end that the workers may seize every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of government, and thereby the sooner establish the co-operative commonwealth, the Socialist Party pledges itself to watch and work in both the economic and the political struggle for each successive immediate interest of the working class; for shortened days of labor and increases of wages; for the insurance of the workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for pensions for aged and exhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and exchange; for the graduated taxation of incomes, inheritances, and of franchise and land values, the proceeds to be applied to public employment and bettering the conditions of the workers' children, for the equal suffrage of men and women; for the prevention of the use of the military against labor in the settlement of strikes; for the free administration of justice; for popular government, including initiative, referendum, proportioned representation, and the recall of officers by their constituents; and for every gain of advantage for the workers that may be wrested from the capitalist system, and that may relieve the suffering, and strengthen the hands of labor. We lay upon every man elected to any executive or legislative office the first duty of striving to procure whatever is for the workers' most immediate interest, and for whatever will lessen the economic and political powers of the capitalist and increase the like powers of the worker.

But, in so doing, we are using these remedial measures as means to the one great end of the co-operative commonwealth. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry, and thus come into their rightful inheritance.

To this end, we pledge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to use all political power, as fast as it shall be entrusted to us by our fellow workers, both for their immediate interests and for their ultimate and complete emancipation. To this end we appeal to all the workers of America, and to all who will lend their lives to the service of the workers in their struggle to gain their own, and to all who will nobly and disinterestedly give their days and energies unto the workers' cause, to cast in their lot and faith with the Socialist Party. (And we appeal only to what we, and the men and women whom we represent, are ready to give and have given.) Our appeal for the trust and suffrages of our fellow workers is at once an appeal for their common good and freedom, and for the freedom and blossoming of our common humanity. In pledging ourselves, and those we represent, to be faithful to the appeal which we make, we believe that we are but preparing the soil of the economic freedom from which will spring the freedom of the whole man.

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Socialist News Review

ST. LOUIS SOCIALISTS, ATTENTION.

General Meeting of Local St. Louis, Socialist Party.

Local St. Louis will hold a general meeting Sunday evening, Dec. 1, 8 o'clock, at Delabar Hall, Broadway and Elm street. The annual election of officers and other important business to be transacted.

Bring your membership card.

OTTO KAEMMERER, Secretary.

KIRKPATRICK'S MILWAUKEE LECTURES.

Comrade George R. Kirkpatrick gave two fine lectures in Milwaukee last week on "The Working Class in Politics" and the "Hypnotism of the Working Class." These lectures were given in Freie Gemeinde Hall and Ethical Hall. He also spoke to good audiences in Racine and Kenosha.

DEMANDING CHEAPER CARFARE.

Another Social-Democratic measure introduced at the last meeting of the Milwaukee City Council was an ordinance demanding a three-cent fare on our street car lines, since, as a "whereas" to the ordinance states, "there is not question but that the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Co. is abundantly able to carry the people of this city at a three-cent rate and still make fat profits for its owners out of us."

HAVERHILL SOCIALISTS NOMINATE.

The Socialists of Haverhill, Mass., nominated a ticket for the municipal election. Under the provisions of section 165 of chapter 60 of the acts of 1907 the party can only nominate candidates for the common council, school committee and assistant assessor in wards 4, 5 and 6. This will prove a disappointment to some who had hoped to enter the contests in wards 1, 2, 3 and 7. The party may nominate for mayor and seven candidates for aldermen, one in each of the seven wards.

ALABAMA SOCIALISTS DO SOME ORGANIZATION WORK.

In the secretary's report of the Socialist party of Alabama the following figures in regard to the distribution of literature is given for October: Locals—Birmingham, 250; Montgomery, 80; Sheffield, 150; Fairhope, 25; James Durrett of Seales, 175; James Buson, Hytop, 25; B. S. Cox, Spruce Pine, 20. Total distributed by members and locals, 750, with 150 copies mailed from the state secretary's office we have reported 900 pieces of propoganda literature put out during the month.

HUNGARIAN SOCIALISTS MUST BE ORGANIZED.

Hungarian societies, either avowedly Socialistic, or with strong Socialistic leanings, are scattered throughout the United States in our industrial centers. These societies must be reached. Before the opening of the 1908 campaign we must have organizers at work amongst them. In every city there are both English and Hungarian comrades who are in a position to give the National Office the names and addresses of Progressive Hungarians, also the names and addresses of officials of Hungarian societies. Do this now! Don't wait for someone else. Write names plainly; also give the name of society in full.

BEN TILLET WILL REACH AMERICA BY NEW YEAR.

Latest advices are to the effect that Comrade Tillett of England will not arrive in San Francisco before Jan. 1, and perhaps not until the middle of the month.

City locals would do well to secure a copy of Local Philadelphia's new "Precinct Book." It is the best thing of the kind that has been brought to our attention lately. Write Secretary, Room 10, 1305 Arch street, for cost of same—I hardly think they can afford to furnish them gratis.

Comrades, don't forget that the existing panic may cause some of the weaker ones amongst us to cease giving financial support to the organized movement and its press. This being the case, it develops upon those of us who are in the fight to a finish to make greater effort to push both propoganda and organization.

SOCIALIST ALDERMEN KEEPING UP GOOD WORK.

Alderman Hassmann (Social-Democrat) has introduced in the Milwaukee City Council an ordinance for protecting small consumers against false weights in the coal they purchase. This is for the especial protection of the working people, who usually buy their coal in small quantities. The ordinance provides that coal or coke sold in quantities of four tons or less shall be delivered in packages, bags or baskets containing 100 pounds each. If any buyer is dissatisfied, the dealer is required to have the coal weighed. The penalty for selling an underweight shall be a fine of not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars, or an imprisonment of 30 to ninety days, or both. With the present high prices, and with thousands of workmen "laid off" in Milwaukee, it will be absolutely impossible for an immense number of families to buy their fuel this winter except in small quantities. Hence the necessity of this ordinance.

COMRADE GEORGE H. GOEBEL

Address Three Successful Meetings in St. Louis.

National Organizer George H. Goebel addressed three meetings in St. Louis during last week. Sunday afternoon he addressed a well-attended meeting at Luecke's Hall, Twenty-second and Madison streets; Sunday evening he spoke at Jodd's Hall, in Carondelet, and Tuesday evening at Union Hall, Broadway and Benton. The St. Louis comrades are well pleased with Comrade Goebel's work and hope to have him back again for some longer period during the national campaign. Comrade Goebel has been on the road for nineteen long months without a single week's "vacation." On an average he made one speech a day, and covered most of the states from the Atlantic to the Pacific. His reports are very encouraging. At least one thousand new party members were secured by him during the last few months. Last Monday evening Comrade Goebel spoke at Flat River, Mo. From St. Louis he will go east, filling several dates in Illinois and Wisconsin.

CZARISM AS PRACTICED AGAINST THE SOCIALISTS IN SEATTLE.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 23.—A unique police law of this city operated in hand with the rest of the persecutions of Socialists is that which requires that a Socialist be locked up for the night when caught preaching on the street and released on the following morning. Dr. Herman M. Titus, a noted Socialist speaker, is the latest Socialist teacher to suffer in the meshes of this law. Dr. Titus, in company with Thomas Sladden, another speaker, caused themselves to be arrested last night, and this morning tried to force a test trial to prove the constitutionality of the police court. "We may have committed a great crime, your honor," he said, when he confronted the judge. "We desire to have a trial which shall prove our innocence." "Oh, that's all right," said the justice, "so I guess you can go now." Dr. Titus, in spite of his protestations of willingness to accept and work out a sentence, was continually refused, and forced in the end to give the matter up. As the matter now stands, the municipal authorities may continue to carry on their high-handed course against Socialists for an indefinite time.

FEARING THAT PEOPLE MIGHT HAVE TOO MUCH HAPPINESS.

Only a short time ago we heard on all sides that Socialism is a fearful and horrible thing. People thought it would be like inviting inferno itself into the world to speak of Socialism. Now we hear on all hands expressions to the effect that Socialism is altogether too grand a system and that it would mean nothing less than the millen-

nium to have this new social and economic order introduced. "Your ideas are fine, but they are too good to be put into practice," said a minister the other night. Another well meaning brother declared that if we got Socialism we would have heaven, and he didn't think we were ready for it yet. When are we going to be able to get ready for heaven in this veritable Gehenna of war and tyranny? The best way to get ready for heaven is to step out of hell. In reply we would say that nothing is too good for the children of toil. We have conditions that are too bad, but never will we have conditions that are too good. Anyhow, it is too early yet to worry about getting too glorious a world. When we have removed all the suffering and want and hardship and woe, when we have filled the hungry and housed the homeless and educated the ignorant and cared for the unfortunate and stopped war and tyranny and oppression, when we have closed the dramshops and blotted out the gambling dens and hidden the underworld and removed corruption, then it might be time to talk about the danger of getting a social order that is too good.—Christian Socialist.

Our Book Department

Books On
Socialism, Labor, Science and Nature

Author.	Title.	Cloth.
AYELING	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
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INGERSOLL	Voltaire, a Lecture, paper, 25c.	1 00
JAURES	Studies in Socialism	1 00
KAUTSKY	Ethics and History	50
KAUTSKY	The Social Revolution	50
KING	Socialism and Human Nature, paper, 10c.	1 00
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LEWIS	The Rise of the American Proletariat	1 00
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DARROW'S SPEECH in the Haywood case for sale at the Labor Book Department, 324 Chestnut street; 25c a copy.

LITERARY EVENING AND DANCE

The tenth anniversary and jubilee of the Bund, the Jewish labor federation, will be celebrated Saturday evening, Nov. 30, 1907, at Weintraub's Hall, Franklin avenue and Seventh street. Mr. Winchewsky of New York, an old-timer in the Socialist movement of this country, will be the speaker of the evening. Comrades and friends are invited. There will be a dance after the speaking. Admission 15 cents.

The "Bund" was organized ten years ago in Lithuania, Russia. Only a few Jewish labor societies were represented at the first conference. Today the "Bund" has over 30,000 members and is considered one of the strongest organizations of the Russian proletariat. The Bund has become the advance army of Russian freedom and bravely upholds the banner of International Social Democracy. No other organization in existence has done as much toward ameliorating the conditions of the Jewish wage workers in Russia as the Bund. General education, shorter hours of labor, better pay and moral and intellectual elevation of these unfortunate Jewish wage slaves have been brought about by the Bund. It was the Bund that organized the Jewish and Socialist proletariat for self-defense to prevent the repetition of the anti-semitic outrages and massacres in Kishineff, Odessa and other cities. Out of a mob of pitiable, frightened people hounded by the Czar's bloodthirsty tools the Bund organized an army of determined, militant, brave men and women who are ever ready to defend the life and property of their families and friends. Many of the Bund's members died on the battlefield of honor, fell like heroes in defense of human rights, in defense of Russian freedom, in defense of the proletarian emancipation.

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