

ST. LOUIS LABOR

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PHONE:
KINLOCH, CENTRAL 1577. NO. 456

SURPRISING SOCIALIST VICTORIES

The Socialists May Gain Majority of Seats in the State Legislature of Saxony.

Also One More Socialist Elected to German Reichstag. Conservatives Badly Licked. Socialist Victories in the Baden Landtag Elections.

Dresden, Oct. 26.—The Socialists of Saxony furnished another unpleasant surprise to the conservative and reactionary parties throughout the German Empire. At last week's election for the Landtag (state legislature) of Saxony the Socialist Party elected 16 of its candidates on the first ballot, while the Conservatives elected 14 and the National Liberals 4 of theirs. Only in 34 out of 91 districts were decisive results obtained on the first ballot, while in the remaining 57 districts a second ballot will be required. The significant feature in these second or by-elections is the fact that in these remaining districts the Socialist candidates will have another chance in 53 constituencies. In other words, the Socialists are either first or second in the race, and will increase their number of seats to at least 20, even if the capitalist parties will unite against Socialism. Possibly the Socialists will become the strongest party in the new legislature.

These splendid victories have been achieved in spite of the so-called "Three-Class" or "Plural System" of voting. In the last Landtag of Saxony the Socialists had but one member, Comrade Herman Goldstein, who died several weeks ago. The Conservatives had 48, the National Liberals 31, the Liberals 2 members. Not only in the cities, but also in the rural districts did the Socialists make great gains.

Another Socialist Elected to the Reichstag.

Berlin, Oct. 23.—Socialism has captured another political stronghold of Capitalism. In Coburg, Thuringia, a second election for member of the German Reichstag took place last week with the result that the Socialist candidate Zietsch was elected with 6,837 votes over the National Liberal candidate, who polled 6,286 votes. Coburg is a strong rural district, and this is the first time that the Socialists elected their candidate to the parliament of the German Empire.

More Socialist Gains in Baden.

Carlsruhe, Oct. 25.—At last week's elections for the Landtag of Baden the Socialists made a heavy gain in votes, and on the first ballot elected ten of their candidates. In 35 districts by-elections are necessary and it is generally admitted that the Socialists will gain several more seats. At the previous election the Socialists of Baden had three of their candidates elected on the first ballot.

In view of the recent progress of the Socialist movement in Europe it is not surprising to see American capitalist papers publish periodical editorials on the "Perils of Socialism," "The Socialist Wave," etc. Last Monday the St. Louis Globe-Democrat had this editorial (which, however, fails to mention the latest Socialist victories in Saxony, Baden and Coburg):

(Globe-Democrat, Oct. 25, 1909.)

"The Socialist Wave in Germany."

"As the world expected, the Social Democrats have been making large gains in the recent by-elections for members of the Reichstag, and have been scoring still greater triumphs in the contests for the local legislatures, or diets, in the states of the empire which have been holding elections. The recent upheaval in Spain will give them new ammunition. In the campaigns of the next year or two, all over the continent of Europe they will inevitably make large conquests.

"The world was surprised when, in the general elections for members of the Reichstag in 1907, the Socialist seats in that chamber were reduced to 43, as compared with 82 in the previous body. The setback was due to a combination of causes which are not likely to prevail in the next campaign. Several parties were induced to combine against them. William II. and the kings of the various states made a personal canvass to defeat the Socialists. All the devices known to politics whereby the prejudices of the landowners and the captains of industry could be aroused against them were employed. Some Socialist excesses, too, operated adversely. Moreover, they were divided on some issues. Thus their membership was cut down to nearly half of that in the preceding election.

"Time and the drift of the population to the industrial centers have set up a gerrymander against the Socialists throughout Germany. While the rural regions, as a whole, are increasing very slowly in population, the cities are growing almost as fast as in the United States. In the United States the congressional districts are altered every ten years, so as to nearly equalize the number of people in all of them. In the past third of a century, however, the constituencies of the individual members of the popular chamber of the German Parliament have remained unchanged. Thus it happens that while the Socialists poll much more than a third of all the votes cast in the empire, they have less than a ninth of the members of the Reichstag. Moreover, this gross injustice against the Socialists, who comprise some of the most progressive people of the empire, has the sanction of William II., and is not likely to be changed in the near future."

While the Globe-Democrat and the St. Louis Republic give so much of their editorial space to Socialism none of these old party sheets has published a line of the latest Socialist victories in Saxony, Baden and Coburg. Neither will they publish a line of local Socialist Party news. We know the reason. We also know why all kinds of local Socialist fake news finds its way into the columns of these two sheets.

Doomed Before Trial

Senor Ferrer is dead, brutally murdered by the Clericalism against which he fought. At the military trial tyranny and bigotry did their damnable work, and justice was trampled under foot. Ferrer was condemned to be shot by a court which refused to hear witnesses, and gave the prisoner no opportunity to defend himself against their baseless and absurd charges. The whole proceedings are reminiscent of the darkest days of the Spanish Inquisition, and are an outrage against twentieth century civilization.

Ferrer was tried by men who had decided beforehand that he should not escape. They stripped him, and vainly searched his body for marks or wounds that would have given excuse for identifying him with recent insurrections. They searched his house, and the one scrap of evidence against him was a sham document, which Ferrer had never seen in his life, and which had evidently been concocted by the police. On the strength of this, his judges passed a death sentence, which is an atrocious crime against our common humanity. Ferrer, because of his Modern School movement, has fallen a victim to black and foul superstition worthy of the world's barbaric ages. Spain is dishonored and disgraced, and the robes of king and counsellors are stained with the blood of a good and true man. Their dire cruelty is utterly in vain. The unspeakable infamy of this deed will win countless thousands of converts to the cause for which Francisco Ferrer died.—London Labor Leader.

The Locked-Out Garment Workers of Marx & Haas deserve the unanimous moral Support and Financial Aid of Organized Labor of St. Louis and Vicinity. Every Local Union should take the matter up at its next meeting and make as liberal a donation as possible. Let every Union man and woman make up their mind and resolve: We must help these Locked-Out Garment Workers! We will help them right now!

CENTRAL BODY APPEALS

In Behalf of the Locked-Out Garment Workers of Marx & Haas.

Whereas, Circuit Judge J. C. Hitchcock of St. Louis, Mo., by issuing an injunction against the Garment Workers, has done them much injury; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union hereby extends and pledges them our heartiest support, both morally and financially, until they succeed in bringing the firm of Marx & Haas to recognize the just demands of the locked-out Garment Workers.

Francisco Ferrer

By Langdon Everard.

(Murdered October 13, 1909.)

So they have shot him down.

O bloody ghouls,
Whose sanguined claws have pinioned Freedom's throat,
Dance ye, exultant, o'er his broken corse,
And shriek your triumph to the shuddering winds:
"Ferrer is dead, and Freedom dies with him!"

Land of the Blessed Virgin! Valorous Spain!
Upon thy brow there rot the withered bays
Of mighty conquests.

This were mightier still,
O Spain! Wilt thou not hug it to thy heart,
This valorous, bloodspilt victory of thine?

Let Spain's cathedrals ring with fervid thanks
Unto Almighty God who saw this thing.
Delay not, O most Christian King and Court!
Let ye and yours keep festival To-Day:
The morrow carries in her hand a sword!

Ferrer is dead, and Freedom leaps again
To glorious surging life.

This one man's death
Shall open the lock-gates and the pent-up tide
Of Liberty shall sweep throughout the land
And cleanse thee, Spain, from this foul, bloodstained brood!

Los Angeles Stirred Up by De Lara's Arrest by Uncle Sam.

A monster mass meeting was held at Simpson's Auditorium, Los Angeles, Cal., last Saturday, to protest against the treatment accorded to De Lara by the United States government. Socialist clubs, labor unions and liberal clubs are aroused and the daily press is giving much space to the "De Lara Case." Comrade W. W. Baker writes: "Los Angeles is stirred up as it has never been before. The article and editorial are self-explanatory. The 'Citizen' is the official organ of the Central Labor Union, and not a Socialist paper, but it does not abuse or obstruct the Socialists—it rather helps us frequently by telling the truth." The trade unions are for De Lara, and they will join in the agitation for the release of De Lara. Clarence S. Darrow, the attorney for the Political Refugee Defense League, has been wired to, and asked to conduct the case for De Lara. The Department of Commerce and Labor sent word to the local immigration officials to release De Lara on \$3,000 bail until his hearing comes off before Inspector Ridgeway.

FERRER RESOLUTIONS

Whereas, Prof. Francisco Ferrer, the Spanish educator, had been devoting his life to the progressive upbuilding of such institutions as tended to broaden the ideals and practices of his fellow men; and

Whereas, Prof. Francisco Ferrer had been a constant, consistent, deliberate upbuilder and pioneer in lines of educational and cultural tendencies, opposed to sectarianism, Catholicism and other Christian sects; and

Whereas, Professor Ferrer was the founder and moving spirit of a system of free schools throughout the Spanish dominion, with the ultimate purpose of counteracting sectarian, church-dominated and state-regulated educational institutions; and

Whereas, in consequence of these various evidences of a large, generous, brilliant, splendidly equipped character, he has been made the last victim of a religious bigotry which can find its parallel only in medievalism, of a state tyranny that finds its equal only in oriental regions, and of a Jesuitical diplomacy that surpasses the infamy of Torquemada; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Liberal Club of Los Angeles, That we join with the thoughtful, liberty-loving and progressive sentiment of Europe, that is now threatening every religious and every tyrannical basis of government; be it further

Resolved, That we hereby extend our most cordial and enthusiastic support to all bodies that may take action in this matter, and we pledge our moral and financial support to all legitimate methods that may be used to exterminate such barbarous practices; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Spanish government, to the Spanish Embassy at Washington, to the State Department of the United States, and to the press.

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

ELECTRICAL WORKERS ARE VICTORIOUS

Bell and Kinloch Telephone Companies Sign Up Contract With Old Electrical Workers' Unions No. 1 and No. 2.

There will be no strike of the electrical workers employed by the Bell and Kinloch Telephone companies in St. Louis and vicinity. After several conferences an amicable settlement was reached and both companies signed the contracts with the old Electrical Workers' Unions Nos. 1 and 2.

Last Monday's daily papers, in their garbled reports of the C. T. and L. U. meeting, made it appear that one of the old Electrical Workers' Union's delegates had been seated. The officers of the old unions wish to correct those confusing statements. The delegates seated represented the union newly organized by General Organizer Grant Hamilton.

Debs on the Courts

The trusts and corporations furnish the campaign funds with which the president is elected, the president appoints the supreme court, and the supreme court safeguards the trusts and corporations. This is the magic circle of government of the people, by the supreme court for the trusts and corporations.

The arch enemy of the people is the supreme court of the United States. Each of its nine members is a skillfully trained and highly successful corporation attorney, and each secured his appointment through the influence of corporate wealth. This court of last resort, with powers greater than any other court on earth, is the citadel of capitalism, behind which are entrenched the powers that rob labor, corrupt politics and enslave and degrade the people.

The power of the supreme court is absolute. From its decision there is no appeal—except revolution. The United States is governed by this court, consisting of nine solemn-looking corporation judges, who have greater power than any other court on earth. This court nullifies an act of congress at will and substitutes an arbitrary decision of its own, which has all the force and binding effect of a statutory enactment. Congress has become a useless appendage; the supreme court is the legislative as well as the judicial power that rules the nation. This court is maintained by the people, but is not elected by the people, nor responsible to the people.

Capitalism in the United States rules by judicial despotism backed by the armed force of a standing army.

If the capitalist exploiters of labor were translated to the New Jerusalem they would steal the jasper gates from their hinges and the gold with which the streets are paved, and then debauch heaven's supreme court to obtain a decision that the command "thou shalt not steal" is unconstitutional.

Capitalism is buttressed by its courts, backed by its standing army. Every federal judge is appointed, primarily, because of his subservency to the ruling class, and it follows, therefore, that the federal judiciary is the capitalist arsenal from which the deadly bludgeons are drawn with which the "property rights" of the ruling class are safeguarded and the liberties of the people are slain.

WE STAND ALONE

The Working Class Must Fight Its Own Battles for Improvements and Emancipation.

The vast meeting at Carnegie Hall has fulfilled the purpose of those who called it. Expression was given to the piercing sentiment of horror with which the news of Francisco Ferrer's murder was received by the friends of freedom and enlightenment in this city. The voice of New York was joined to that of Paris, Rome, London, Berlin and other great cities in angry denunciation of the assassination of the great educator. The capitalist press was compelled to take notice and publish reports which showed that not all the inhabitants of this great city are recreant to their duties as members of the human race.

But the meeting has also served to bring home to us a most useful, a most invaluable lesson. Among our party members and sympathizers there are many who accuse us of being narrow and repellent, who ascribe the slow growth of the Socialist movement in this country and city to our "orthodoxy" and "dogmatism," and who imagine that the movement might be given an immense impetus if we would but forsake our narrow class doctrines and invite all the friends of liberty and progress to join us in the work of "reform."

Well, this case of Ferrer offered a most inviting field of action for these broad-minded radicals and friends of liberty and justice and progress. Here was a case in which the elementary human rights were concerned. Did they move a finger or raise a voice to save his life while he was still among the living? After his death the Socialist and labor organizations, united in the International Labor Aid Conference, called this Carnegie Hall meeting and offered a free platform to men prominent in the various spheres of bourgeois society, to raise their voices in protest against the accomplished fact and against the contemplated murder of ten thousand other human beings now immured and subjected to torture in Spanish dungeons. Did these leaders, these judges, these clergymen, these professors, these men of letters, avail themselves of this opportunity?

Not a man of them came. The boldest among them sent letters of sympathy and regret. All of them had other engagements or were cowed by the scurrilous articles on "Ferrerism" in the reactionary press. The "great metropolitan dailies" as well as the recognized leaders among the liberal bourgeoisie failed at this most favorable opportunity. Even the university professors were conspicuous by their absence from the great gathering called to denounce the assassination of a famous educator.

The bourgeois world is now completely absorbed with the chase for pelf and profits and position and power. The working class has nothing to hope from them even in the defense of the general interests of humanity, and least of all in its own fight for emancipation from wage slavery.

The field of recruitment for our principles and our party lies in the great working class organizations. It is there alone that the call of the ideal can be heard in these days. It was the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor that adopted resolutions condemning the murder of Ferrer, and not any conclave of priests or clergymen, or any academic council, or any official association of men of science. It is only among the organized and unorganized masses of the workers that we will find the open minds for the reception of the teachings of Socialism.—The New York Call.

BRANCH 71, WORKINGMEN'S SICK BENEFIT SOCIETY,

Celebrated the 25th anniversary of the national organization last Saturday evening at New Club Hall. The family affair was a splendid success, socially and financially.

AID FOR SWEDEN'S WORKERS

HELP SWEDISH STRIKERS.

Executive Council of A. F. of L. Appeals for Striking Brothers.

Washington, Oct. 20.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor this morning decided that an appeal for financial assistance in behalf of the wage earners now on strike in Sweden should be made to all Organized Labor in this country. A call will accordingly be sent out asking contributions.

The Swedish strike of 163,000 men against a general reduction of wages began August 4 and has kept the principal industries of the country tied up since that date, although the bosses have made desperate efforts to get scabs. Today's action of the A. F. of L. is expected to aid materially in the winning of the strike.

COLLECTIONS IN AID OF THE STRIKING WORKERS OF SWEDEN.

Otto Kern	25	T. Glauder	25
Vereinigten Arb. Saenger	5.00	B. Poinsignon	25
Jubilaumsfest per Kilwinski	4.00	G. Lang	25
Jno. Schroebli list		H. Moebius	25
A. Wahlin	.50	W. Geuss	25
J. Schroebli	.25	A. J. Morschel	25
J. Kick	.25	J. Hoehl	25
A. Kesler	.10	J. Kermer	25
W. Forster	.25	R. Repmann	25
A. Jankowski	.10	H. Pfeifer	10
F. Thoeses	.25	A. Carlson list	
M. Schaan	.25	A. Johanson	25
R. Schaefer	.25	O. Carlson	1.00
C. J. Erb	.25	A. Larson	1.00
E. Wiele	.25	O. Engstrom	1.00
W. F. Kuhlmann, Jr.	.25	E. Carlson	1.00
J. Weidmann	.25	S. Lofkoist	1.00
G. Goetz	.10	E. Nordgren	25
M. Prasser	.25	A. Thor	25
W. Jaeger	.25	H. Eskilson	25
E. Anderson	.25	A. Peterson	10
G. Waack	.25	S. Bergstrom	25
E. Heitzmann	.25	E. Carlson	1.00
G. Oehler	.25	C. Halln	1.00
M. Hausladen	.25	C. Asp	50
H. Hillman	.25	O. Wickburg	50
R. Brunk	.10	A. Rosvall	25
A. Tschudi	.25	H. Erickson	25
A. Frambezynsky	.25	H. Preutz	25
M. Behrens	.25	H. London list	
F. Denger	.25	G. Hartig	1.00
F. Kamp	.25	O. London	25
F. Vossmeier	.25	Christmann	25
Jacob Luetzel list		C. Tess	25
J. Luetzel	.50	M. Stonder	25
J. Lenz	.25	N. Kuhner	25
F. Muehlbauer	.25	G. Osmann	25
Adam Bauer	.25	W. Lohner	25
L. Buchmann	.25	F. Erdmann	25
H. Willmesmeyer	.25	J. Little	25
C. Worrow	.25	E. Walthmann	25
C. Promm	.30	H. Korte	25
C. Butz	.25	W. H. Dooley	25
F. Blust	.25	E. Knickmeyer	25
H. C. Buge	.10	J. Crowley	25
F. Doll	.10	Frank Miller	25
A. J. Craig	.10	A. Sullivan	25
P. Criedow	.10	J. McDonald	25
F. Meyer	.10	H. Kiriblock	25
C. Meyer	.10	W. Crowley	25
H. Albrecht	.10	F. Frey	25
C. Lienhardt	.25	B. Ulrich	25
G. Hensic	.10	W. Rebbing	25
K. Day	.10	B. Master	25
A. Busch	.10	C. Hall	25
R. Golles	.25	J. Magula	25
F. Diegal	.50	J. Mennefes	25
R. Wiese	.25	E. South	25
O. E. Zesel	.25	A. Sweringen	25
J. Hesbesh	.25	P. F. Painter	25
C. Reiminger	.25	J. Herman	25
R. Howard	.10	J. Newport	25
L. Krone	.25	Sundstrom	50
Geo. Ehrhard	.25	All holders of lists should send them in at once so the money could be promptly forwarded.	
C. Klein	.25		
M. Howard	.25	The Committee.	

ST. LOUIS CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR UNION

PRESIDENT: OWEN MILLER... SECRETARY: DAVE KREYLING.
HEADQUARTERS: 3535 PINE STREET.

THE LOCAL CENTRAL BODY

Transacts Considerable Business at Its Meeting—Lively Debates on Different Subjects.

Last Sunday's meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union, after transacting considerable routine business, was the scene of some lively debates. The Steamfitters' Union brought up the jurisdiction question in the breweries, claiming that Anheuser-Busch and Lemps were the only concerns that employed about a dozen plumbers. In the other breweries the Engineers were doing the work. The question was discussed pro and con, until finally a motion was passed referring the entire matter to the Executive Board. A report is expected at the next meeting.

A resolution referring to Judge Hitchcock's injunction against the Union Garment Workers formerly employed by Marx & Haas was offered. President Miller offered a substitute, calling upon Organized Labor to support the locked-out men women in their just battle for the recognition of their organization.

Delegate Fannie Sellers, in a very able manner, spoke about the conditions and the tyrannical rules which brought about the troubles at the Marx & Haas establishment. Her address made quite an impression on all the delegates present.

The reorganized and newly chartered Electrical Workers' Union sent two delegates, who were admitted. Delegates of the Women's Trade Union Label League asked for the indorsement of House Bill No. 34, favoring better sanitary conditions in tenement houses. The bill was indorsed and a committee will appear before the Sanitary Committee of the House of Delegates to represent the side of Organized Labor.

Organizer L. M. Skeets of the International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union announced that the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. in Brockton, Mass., has been conferring with the International Union and that the prospects for an early settlement are favorable.

LABOR'S DUTY OF THE HOUR.

"Labor's Duty of the Hour," says Robert Hunter, "is not to grovel in the dust or to lick the boots of a federal judge. Labor's duty of the hour is not to send its little essays to some injunction judge for his O. K. Labor's duty of the hour is to stand up like a man, to fight and die, if need be, for the rights of free men. In other words, labor's duty of the hour is to quit wearing its pants out at the knees."

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

Missouri Socialist Party

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

Up to Nov. 6 Comrade McAlister will be at work in Scott County. From there he moves up to the central part of the state and will fill twenty or more dates along the Rock Island line.

Comrade Curd writes of the meetings at Morley as follows: "I am sure that his lectures here will bring about much good, for I learn that several old party men are about converted to our belief. I am pretty sure we will carry the county in 1912, if not before."

Items From the Field.

The Socialist Party of Joplin meets every Sunday afternoon at Labor Headquarters, 609 Main street. The first Sunday in the month is a business meeting, the others are devoted to propaganda and agitation. You are invited to attend.

Socialists of Kirksville are holding meetings every Saturday night at 7:30. The entrance to place of meeting is the first stairway south of Graves' grocery store. Visitors are welcome and are urged to come. One Kirksville comrade intends sending the Appeal to 100 of his neighbors for 40 weeks, and Comrade Haller will see that each lawyer in town gets a copy. Fine idea! Get people to read and they are yours in a majority of cases. Speeches are good, but soon forgotten. The principal thing is literature.

A call for nominations for the National Executive Committee and National Secretary has been sent all locals in good standing. These nominations are to be sent to the National Office. A call for nominations for the election of two national committeemen, state secretary and state committeeman for Missouri has also been made. These nominations are to be sent to the State Office.

W. A. Ward's Dates.

Beginning No. 29, Comrade Ward will lecture for five days at Mindenmines and may speak at nearby points. He has been having some fine meetings just across the line, at Blytheville, Ark., where chances are good that the next set of county officials will be Socialists. Comrade Ward is busy with the affairs of his organization, but can fill dates in his spare time. All applications for his services should be sent to the State Office.

Getting Together in Dunklin.

Malden comrades to the number of 17 have formed a local at that place. There are seven carpenters among them. Ought to be able to make a start on building the co-operative commonwealth down there.

How It Works.

Frisco, Mo.—The great awakening has been at work down here. The inevitable result is a number of young men (and a few old ones) have been gloriously converted to Socialism. We need instructions how to organize and some good literature to instruct ourselves with, so we can be loaded for these old moss-back Democrats and stand-pat Republicans. Some of them don't want to listen, and it tickles me to see them squirm. They say, "Some men wouldn't have anything if it was given to them." Splendid! Send us any information you think will do us good and we will try to get started down here.—W. F. Lowe.

Any comrade that wants to know how to organize a local can get full instructions and supplies by simply writing the State Office, 212 South Fourth St., St. Louis, Mo.

How Officers Are Elected by Referendum Vote.

For the information of locals without experience in electing officials by the referendum method the following explanation is made:

The first step is to call for nominations from the various locals for the different offices that are to be filled. All nominees that accept, that is, that notify the State Office that they are willing to be candidates, are then arranged in order on a ballot in form to be voted upon. A sufficient supply of these ballots are then sent to each local in good standing. The secretary of the local gives each member a ballot and the members then vote for such candidates as they choose. The secretary of the local then compiles the total vote of the local, writes it on a blank ballot and returns this ballot to the State Office.

Quite a number of locals at once proceed to cast their votes for certain candidates when the call for nominations is received. This is a mistake, as no such votes are counted. You do not vote for any one until the ballots, containing the names of all the candidates are received from the State Office. Again, some locals are under the impression that it is compulsory for them to nominate a candidate for each office, even when "we don't know who is qualified." This is not the case, as locals may nominate or not, just as they desire. Just now the only thing before the local is to nominate for such offices as they desire.

Lena Morrow Lewis.

The first dates for Comrade Lewis are: Nov. 10, Joplin; 11, Diamond; 12-13, Aurora; 14, Monett.

Over 60 applications for dates are now in and more are coming. As the 37 days first contracted for were insufficient the National Office has extended her time and the State Office expects to fill all applications, though it will be some time before all points can be reached.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Have been secured by the following comrades and friends: A. A. Hahn, Baltimore, Md.; W. F. Crouch, 2; Fred Zipper, Staunton, Ill. 1; Jul Blumenthal, 2; Frank Franz, 1; Jakob Bauer, 1; Louis Kober, 2; J. Maier, 1; Alfred Sommer, 1; Hy. Schwarz, 2.

Renewals have been reported as follows: John Schmidt, Leo Huwille, Rochester, N. Y.; Aug. Volkmann, Shrewsbury, Mo.; Samuel Sickles, Missouri; H. Strube, Philadelphia, Pa.; John Koester, Covington, Ky.; J. C. Wibel, Illinois; Richard Herrforth, John Eminger, Indianapolis; Jul Oehler, Illinois; Mrs. E. M. Knapps, Washington, D. C.; H. Juenemann, Missouri; E. Krause, L. Gruber, H. Bey, Alf. Foerster, H. Schlichting, P. Blaurock, O. Dossin, H. Jacob, P. Freyer, R. Schwarz, Turnverein, Holyoke, Mass.; Turnverein, Easthampton, Mass.

ANTI-STRIKE INJUNCTIONS.

Their Object Is to Break Strikes and Defeat Organized Labor.

Strikers at New Castle, Pa., are enjoined by court to refrain from saying "scab" or "bull," and the further order of the court almost prevents the strikers from breathing. They are enjoined from holding any parade or demonstration. No more than three persons are allowed to stand on the streets of the strike district and converse with each other. They must quietly sit on their doorsteps, drop their eyes when "scabs" or "bulls" pass by, and patiently wait until their ladders are empty and winter comes and then go back to work. To ask a stranger where he is working and tell him that he "scabbin" if he goes into the mill to take their places is a crime. This order is expected to have an important bearing on the outcome of the contest. That is to say, this order of the court is expected to enable the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company to defeat the men who are demanding closed shop conditions.

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

A LIST OF UNION BAKERIES WHERE YOU CAN GET UNION

BREAD

EACH LOAF BEARING THE UNION LABEL

AND BAKERY GOODS MADE BY UNION BAKERS

Becker, Louis	2330 Menard st.	Machatschek, Jos.	1960 Arsenal st.
Burkhardt, Chas.	West Walnut Park	Manewal Bread Co	Lami and Broadway
Dalles, R.	1027 Allen av.	Marschall, L.	2908 S Broadway
Dintelman, H.	1824 S 10th st.	Messerschmidt, P.	2225 Cherokee st.
Eckert, Theo, F.	2869 Salena st.	Michalke, F. L.	1901 Utah st.
Enz, Aug.	6700 S Broadway	Mueller, Fred	2012 Gravois av.
Foerster, Chas. J.	5228 Virginia av.	Nichols, E. S.	4136 N Newstead av.
Geiger, H.	1901 Lami st.	Old Homestead Bky	1038 N Vandeventer
Graf, Ferd	2201 S 2nd st.	Papendick B'ky Co	3609-11 N 22d st.
Hahn Bakery Co.	2801-5 S. 7th st.	Rahm, A.	3001 Rutger st.
Halleman, Jos.	2022 Cherokee st.	Redle, Geo.	2100 Lynch st.
Harms, John	4652 Nebraska av.	Reichelt, H.	3701 S Jefferson
Hartman, Ferd	1917 Madison st.	Rottler, M.	2500 Illinois av.
Hoefel, Fred	3448 S Broadway	Rube, W.	1301 Shenandoah st.
Hollenberg, C.	918 Manchester	Schmerber, Jos.	3679 S Broadway
Huellen, P.	4101 N 20th st.	Schneider & Son,	2716 N Taylor av.
Hues, Fr.	7728 S Broadway	Schueler, Fred	3402 S Jefferson av.
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Exploding Dynamite

Carries with Equal Force in All Directions

By G. WELLESLEY BRABBIT



DYNAMITE explodes with equal force in all directions. This is in response to a query by E. B. Barnard. That force, however, is manifested, as are all other forms of force, in the direction of least resistance. As Mr. Barnard says, "the popular belief is that it explodes with greater force downward." Like most popular beliefs, it is founded on experience wrongly interpreted. By an explosion we mean, speaking physically, the rapid transformation of a comparatively small mass of liquid or solid into an enormous mass of gas. A cubic inch of gunpowder, when ignited, is changed into many cubic yards of gas; a cubic inch of dynamite, when vibrated or given a shock (such as comes from a detonating cap) is transformed into a tremendous volume of gas. Dynamite placed on top of a slab of rock and then exploded will blast the rock; gunpowder similarly placed (untamped) will have little if any effect on the rock. The reason lies in the difference in time necessary to effect the change from the solid (or liquid) form to the gaseous. The elements in gunpowder (whose combination causes the change of state from solid to gaseous) come from different molecules in the mass and therefore require a comparatively long time to cause the "explosion." In dynamite (or nitroglycerin) the combining elements—carbon and hydrogen—are in the same molecule, hence the suddenness and violence of the explosion.

The reason the slab is shattered by dynamite and not by gunpowder is that the slab offers less resistance to the sudden explosive force than does the air above the slab. When we stop to consider the weight of the atmosphere at ordinary altitudes we can see that the exploding dynamite must do one of two things—either lift with almost instantaneous suddenness the whole of the air pressure above it or else break the slab. It does the latter. With gunpowder the comparative slowness of combustion makes it an easier task to push, as it were, the atmosphere away than to break the rock. The principle involved can be illustrated by attempting to lift very suddenly a palmleaf fan in a direction at right angles to the plane of the leaf, i. e., lift it "flatwise." The handle of the fan will snap, due to the resistance offered by the air. The same fan can be lifted more slowly, however, without injuring it.

This explains why the force of dynamite is "exerted downward." In scientific parlance, the inertia of the atmosphere is greater than the cohesiveness of the rock.



Where Cheaters Are Given No Mercy

By A. R. HOFFMEYER

Recent dispatches from Paris told of the arrest of a quartet of American card sharps who were accused of swindling rich tourists from their own country at European watering places. It is a sad day for the Yankee crook who gets caught fleeing people by means of cheating at cards on the other side of the Atlantic. I was in Italy some three or four years ago when the police of Naples bagged a couple of American gamblers who had robbed well-to-do and unsuspecting countrymen of theirs of large sums of money. One of these men was formerly in the United States government service, but had lost his position and, forming the acquaintance of a westerner who was an expert cheater, the pair journeyed to Europe for the express purpose of preying upon people who were in quest of such excitement as high play at poker and bridge confers.

The ex-government employe was of an exceedingly winning personality. Affable and entertaining, he could rattle off capital yarns, and every one who met him voted him delightful company. It was no trouble for him to introduce his friend (a wealthy cattle baron from Montana), and it did not take the precious pair of rascals long to get the money. The bogus cattle baron did the actual cheating; the other merely did the roping. But their greed to make a big haul was their undoing and after robbing a young blood from Chicago of \$40,000 he informed on them, with the result that shortly after the complaint was lodged they were occupying prison cells.

In this country it is an easy matter to get out of jail if the accused has some cash, but it is different in Europe. Nobody came forward in behalf of the sharpers, and though they offered all sorts of cash bond the authorities would not accord them liberty. They stayed in prison a year before they were liberated and were warned if ever they came back to Naples they would be taught what real punishment was. Broken in health and spirits, the former employe of the government (who was of a fine southern family) got back to his old home eventually, only to take to his room, from whence he never stirred till he was conveyed to the cemetery.

Opium Smuggling Never Ceases

By Capt. A. H. CHENNEVILLE

Although the United States government has a force of shrewd agents constantly on the watch for opium smugglers at oriental ports as well as in American cities, the wily Chinks are forever bringing the drug into the United States without paying a cent of the tremendous duty—about 100 per cent—imposed on it by our tariff law.

A pair of Chinese sailors were caught in my town the other day who had several hundred dollars' worth of smuggled opium which they had brought over in a freight steamer from Canton. As this boat had making regular trips to New Orleans for months, it is easy to see how many thousands of dollars had been cleaned up by the promoters of the game. A Chinese sailor gets very low wages, but if he can hide a few tins of the poppy product and dispose of it in the first American town he reaches he will soon amass a fortune. After the stuff gets into the hands of a local dealer he finds a ready sale for it.

The users buy it in the form of cards that contain enough for one smoke at a cost of 25 cents. Opium fiends will consume four or five of these cards a day when they have the price, and they will commit any crime in the calendar to get the wherewith for the indulgence of a consuming passion.

BOOK REVIEW.

The Road to Power. By Paul Kautsky. Authorized translation by A. M. Simons. Paper 25 cents; bound 50 cents. Published by Samuel A. Bloch, Chicago, Ill. This little volume by one of the leading writers in the International Socialist movement should be read by every student of the labor problem. The translator deserves special credit for his able work. The booklet can be had at Labor Book Department, 212 South Fourth street.

The Mills of Mammon. By James H. Brower. Illustrated. Published by P. H. Murray & Co., Joliet, Ill. This volume of nearly five hundred pages contains a fascinating story by chapters, enlivened by a number of illustrations. It is a proletarian story portraying the present economic and social conditions in many walks of life. The book is divided into two parts, of which part I. contains 45, part II. 26 chapters.

The People's Hour and Other Themes. By George Howard Gibson. P. H. Murray & Co., Joliet, Ill. A volume of poetry and prose. The author speaks of himself as "a working man, one who would be ashamed to live either lawlessly or lawfully on the labor of others." He calls his book "of the workers and for the workers—and no others," and adds that "the professional book reviewers who look for pleasing literature, and such of the book-reading public as care only for entertainment, have not been regarded." We may also add that the author tells the truth of his own literary production.

"India: Impressions and Suggestions," by J. Keir Hardie, M. P. B. W. Huebsch, Publisher, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. \$1.00 Net; by Mail, \$1.08.

In June, this year, the attention of the world was drawn toward India and its people in a rather startling way. Madaral Dhinagri, an educated young Indian, shot and killed Lieut. Col. Sir William Hutt Curzon Wylie and Dr. Cawas Laleala in London. When called to trial in July the prisoner made a remarkable speech in which he charged the British government with the murder of 80,000,000 of his people during the last fifty years and charging the government with taking from India one hundred million pounds every year. Dhinagri refused to employ counsel to defend himself, asked that sentence of death be imposed, and a few weeks later walked to the scaffold without a tremor. It at last dawned on the British public that terrorism is now the price being paid for the misrule of unhappy India.

This incident makes the publication of J. Keir Hardie's work timely. Hardie is, perhaps, the foremost representative of the labor movement in Great Britain, representing the Independent Labor Party in Parliament for the last nine years. His health becoming poor, in 1907 Hardie was relieved of his parliamentary duties and visited a number of countries, including India. While in the latter country he contributed a series of letters to the "Labor Leader," and these form the basis of the present work. His observations confirm what many others have told us. The word Indian has become identical with the chronic famine of millions, and the evidence gathered by Hardie makes one feel sick at heart that such conditions can exist in the twentieth century. Much that is told resembles the Russia of today. Indeed, one can detect little difference between the government of Nicholas and that of the "Most Christian Queen," Victoria, and her son, King Edward.

Hardie calls attention to the fact that Queen Victoria in 1858, after the great mutiny, promised a more liberal policy in India. King Edward, in the jubilee proclamation, promised the same thing, indicating that a half century brought nothing to the Indians but a repetition of the promise. Meantime drawing the sustenance of the people has continued. The government discourages private ownership of land, as it wants no landlord class coming between itself and the tillers of the soil. Hardie estimates that probably not less than 75 per cent of the harvest goes in taxes! This leaves the peasants a handful of rice to live on. Yet some British "statesmen" puzzle their brains over the cause of famines and the cause remains a mystery. Under the native rule of Bombay the revenue collected was estimated at 8,000,000 rupees. Assessments were based on crops, good or bad. If crops were bad the native government suffered as well as the peasants. Under "enlightened British rule," a fixed sum is charged, and if crops fail the peasants not only starve but go in debt. Taxes have also increased from 15,000,000 rupees in 1823 to 40,000,000 in 1875. The result is that, according to our Director General of Indian Statistics, "forty millions of people never at any time had enough to eat." Yet India is rich in resources and it is no unusual thing for grain to be exported while millions die by inches of starvation.

Government is of the approved Russian type. The partition of Bengal is cited as an example. Protests were made against the division of the province, but Lord Curzon took no notice of native opinions. Public meetings met the mailed fist of the government. "Punitive police," says Hardie, "were called in and quartered on the villages, entailing a heavy charge on the rates (taxes), and, finally, an ordinance was issued prohibiting all public meetings. The excuse for the ordinance was that the meetings were of a seditious character. Everything in India is seditious which does not slavishly applaud every act of the government. * * * The new law enacts that if twenty people assemble without the authorization of the police, even if it be at a funeral or a marriage, or in connection with a religious ceremony, the police may charge them with holding a seditious meeting." Those arrested are called on to prove their innocence instead of the government proving them guilty! The author is emphatic in his declaration that at the time of his visit there was no sedition in Bengal. One can only marvel at the long-suffering patience of these outraged people.

The officials in the villages are face to face with the life and conditions of the people. A few report them; many do not. But before these reports reach the capital at Simla, seven thousand feet above the plains, the reports "have undergone a process of sifting and purification, during which all the grosser elements have been precipitated and only rose-tinted ether reaches that serene height. Tons of books will then prove conclusively that the condition of the ryab is everything that the heart of man could desire if only wicked agitators would leave him alone." Hardie had cases quoted to him where lesser officials were victimized for daring to report a famine after the governor of a province had said there was none!

The Viceroy has a legislative council in which some are elected members and the rest are official nominees. Each member is allowed one speech, but no amendments or reply to any measure are allowed, nor can any member introduce a measure without the consent of the government, and, Hardie adds, "no permission has ever been granted." What is true of the central government is true of the smaller bodies. In theory, town boards have charge of sanitation and other matters; but in practice they can not spend a cent without the consent of the provincial government. One case is cited of the government disallowing four-pence spent by a town clerk because he had not first consulted the government!

All of this has provoked resentment, of course, and a movement similar to that of Sinn Fein in Ireland, known as the "Swadeshi Movement," endeavors to build up Indian industries and boycott English goods. This has not made any perceptible inroad on British exports, but it gives the government considerable anxiety. The other related movements seeking some share over their lives and destinies meet the hostility of the bureaucrats, but the agitation goes on, the unrest continues and the burdens become more intolerable. The author is of the opinion that the Indians are capable of administering public affairs and their efficiency has been amply demonstrated wherever they had the opportunity. This we may accept as a general axiom. The contention of those defenders of alien rule that they merely rule for their victims' good has become a huge joke. The experience of Poland, Egypt, India, the Congo, and other colonies, prove Mill's dictum, which Hardie quotes with approval, true: "One people may keep another for its own use, a place to make money in, a human cattle farm for the profits of its own inhabitants." Of course the workingmen of England have no share in this cattle

business. Always and everywhere it is the bankers, speculators and "big business" that devastate colonies and reduce millions to chronic famine. Hardie's book should prove of great service in impressing this truth on thinking men and women and it is to be hoped that it will have a large sale in this country. J. O.

WOMEN WORKERS IN TANNERIES.

Harrowing Tale From Wisconsin.

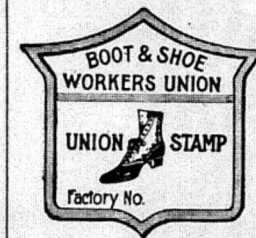
"Women Workers in Milwaukee Tanneries" is the title of an interesting pamphlet written by Miss Irene Osgood and published this month by the Wisconsin State Bureau of Labor.

The report, which is finely illustrated describes the conditions under which several hundred women and girls now work in the tanneries of the "Cream City." The noise of the machines, the smell of the hides, the long strain at the ironing tables, and the too free intermingling of the sexes, are features of the work which will appeal to those interested in the peculiar problem furnished by women in industry.

But Miss Osgood, in her study, goes beyond the usual investigation of factory conditions and depicts the effects of such labor upon the homes of the workers. "Unless we change the present demoralizing conditions," she concludes, "we will continue to see women, worn out by the work of their youth, unable to do their part in making happy and successful homes. We can look for better conditions only with the increased intelligence and efficiency of the more fully developed girl, working in co-operation with an employer who recognizes that she is entitled in the workshop to cleanliness, to good sanitation, light and air; to protection from dangerous machinery; to the removal of brutalizing conditions, and of all conditions which place undue strain upon her moral character—even to excluding her from employment in certain industries."

Many girls who did not live at home had to be sought out in cheap boarding houses over saloons and not infrequently two interpreters were required to get their story into the English tongue. This report, which has apparently been prepared with the most painstaking care and with strict regard for soundness of conclusion, will be read with peculiar interest, coming as it does a few months earlier than the United States investigation of the whole problem of women in industry. The pamphlet may be had by addressing the Wisconsin Bureau of Labor at Madison.

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

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In 1908 for Debs and Hanford..... 423,898

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

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

Help the Garment Workers

Resolutions of sympathy are good. They are appreciated. They encourage. They engender confidence and help.

But resolutions of sympathy will not be accepted by the corner merchant in payment for grocery bills. The butcher refuses to take them in place of hard cash, neither will the shoe man accept such documents as legal tender.

The firm of Marx & Haas locked out nearly one thousand of their former Union Garment Workers. For the last six weeks Union men, women and girls have made a brave fight. They will continue to do so.

You must help them in their battle for Organized Labor.

Your Union must aid them financially, remember: **Financially!** Show your solidarity by giving a good sized sum out of your Union treasury. Take up individual collections among your fellow members, in case your Union treasury will not permit an appropriation.

Whatever you give to the locked-out Garment Workers you give to your own organization.

Last Sunday the Central Trades and Labor Union decided to render all possible support to the locked-out brothers and sisters. The appeal of the local central body should be promptly responded to.

Organized Labor of St. Louis, unite in support of the United Garment Workers.

Their victory will be your victory. Defeat will be impossible, provided you do your duty.

What is wanted now is:

Action, Action, Action!

Funds to carry this war of labor to a successful conclusion.

Exit Maura

The shooting of Francisco Ferrer behind the walls of Montjuich sealed the fate of the clerical Maura cabinet in Madrid. Throughout Europe, nay, throughout the civilized world, the storm arose, tornado-like, and the irresistible waves of popular indignation threatened to sweep Alfonso's throne into the ocean of oblivion.

Premier Maura, whose clerical cabinet had stubbornly announced their determination to remain in office, had to resign within less than one week's time after the murdering of Ferrer. Maura, this tool of the clerical reactionary forces, had to step down and out, and make room for a Liberal cabinet, with Moret y Prendergast as premier. The progressive people of Spain were overjoyed at Maura's fall, and although the Liberals may not come up to the expectations of the progressists, radical improvements in the political situation in Spain will be the results of the change. The new cabinet can not continue the white terror in Catalonia, and the hundreds of repressive measures inaugurated by the clerical Maura cabinet will have to be abandoned.

Announcement has also been made by the new Premier, Senor Moret, that the African Rif war will not be pushed, and that every effort will be made to bring about some amicable settlement with the Cabyle tribes.

The recent events in Spain have once more brought to the attention of the rulers of the world the ever-growing, irresistible power of the International Socialist and Labor movement. Very strikingly writes the New York Call:

"The Ferrer case, said the conservative press with one voice, was an exclusively Spanish affair, and it was a breach of international propriety and decorum for foreigners to pass judgment upon it. But the rude working masses cared not a rap for the polite rules of the international cheating game known as diplomacy. The 'modern barbarians,' of whose destructive influence upon civilization and culture the self-styled educated classes profess to be in eternal dread, insisted upon giving expression to the voice of justice and humanity. They even went further and adopted measures for the infliction of punishment upon the assassins. Among these measures was the declaration of a boycott on Spanish goods—the boycott that our Wall Street President pronounces to be in violation of all law, human and divine. The international action of the working masses has already borne fruit. The conservative ministry of Spain was forced to resign. The Madrid correspondent of the London Times attributes the fall of the cabinet to the demonstrations abroad."

"Alien Anarchist"

Saturday the President of this land of freedom clasped the bloody hand of the Tyrant of Mexico at El Paso; Monday the grasp of that bloody hand was felt by a friend of freedom in Los Angeles, not in friendship, but in tyranny.

L. Gutierrez De Lara is a man very much like Professor Ferrer, who was recently murdered by a Spanish firing squad at the dictation of the officials of King Alfonso. He is a scholar, a teacher, a gentleman, a true-hearted champion of liberty.

A charge has been made against De Lara. What is it? He is charged with being an "alien anarchist."

The charge, however, is merely a subterfuge to land the Mexican patriot in the red hands of Diaz.

Some time ago De Lara accompanied John Kenneth Turner on a trip through Mexico while gathering data for a series of articles entitled "Barbarous Mexico," now running in an eastern magazine. He was eager that the American public should know the facts of Mexican barbarity as it really is, and, taking his life in his hands, for had he been discovered, his death would have been certain, he guided the writer over the ground that he might see the actual conditions. No doubt that act of heroism and patriotism sealed the death of De Lara. But let us hope that it also signaled the death blow of the reign of Diaz.

If De Lara is an anarchist, then the editor of The Citizen is an anarchist, and so is every editor and writer and speaker who stands for the kind of liberty taught and fought for by the founders of this country.

So far from being an anarchist is the accused that he has spoken on the platform against anarchy. As a Socialist lecturer he has denounced anarchy from the public platform all over California.

De Lara is a patriot—the kind of a man the first fathers of America would have honored as a friend of liberty.—Los Angeles Citizen.

Editorial Observations

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

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

In 1867 Less Than One Hundred Socialist Votes Were Polled in the capital of Germany. Today Berlin has over 200,000 Socialist votes.

Asia Is Moving Fast in the Direction of Capitalist Civilization. Prince Ito, the famous Japanese statesman, was killed by a "patriotic Korean" at Harbin, Manchuria. The assassin was promptly arrested.

In 1867 the "Social Democrat," the Official Socialist Weekly organ, had less than 500 subscribers in the city of Berlin. Today the Berlin Vorwaerts, the Socialist daily, has a regular list of 150,000 subscribers.

Last Week the Socialists of Germany Had Their Field Days. State legislative elections in Saxony: Elected 16 Socialists on first ballot, with prospects of at least five more on second, while in the last legislature they had but one seat; State elections in Baden with ten Socialists elected on first ballot, against three elected on the first ballot at the preceding election; Coburg (Thuringia), where a vacancy for a seat in the German Reichstag was to be filled by special election, the Socialists elected their candidate over the National Liberals, who had controlled this district for the last thirty years.

Sixty-Eight Per Cent of the People of Spain Can Neither Read nor write. Even a Clerical organ like the St. Louis Republic can not help admitting that "Spain is a mediaeval state with modern responsibilities. By the latest statistics available, 68 per cent of her population can neither read nor write. With a population one-fourth that of the United States she spends for both education and the fine arts almost exactly the sum that Missouri—with a population one-sixth as large as Spain's—spends for her public schools alone. Her government is notoriously inefficient and corrupt. Her church is like an old ship moored to a decaying wharf, covered with dust above the water line and with barnacles below."

Queer, Indeed! It Has Become Customary With the Capitalist daily press to report American labor strikes as the work of "riotous foreigners." In other words, these sheets make it appear that the scabs and strike breakers are recruited from the real original stock of patriotic American wage slaves. Here is another sample of this sort of report, as it appeared in the St. Louis Republic: "**Women Cigarmakers in Riot.—Foreigners Attack American Girls Who Refused to Strike.** New Brunswick, N. J., Oct. 25.—Several hundred women took part in rioting today outside the cigar factory of Hirschhorn & Co., where a strike is in progress, and three women were knocked down and roughly handled before the police could quell the disturbance. Nearly 500 young women, mostly foreigners, quit work Saturday, when their demand for an increase in piecework rate was refused. A number of American girls declined to join the strikers and were attacked when they attempted to enter the factory today."

The Old Party Politicians of Philadelphia Are Using Emma Goldman as a scarecrow during the municipal campaign. In St. Louis Emma Goldman has never had any trouble. Our local capitalist politicians have no objections whatever to Emma's denunciation of Socialist political action during campaign days. Somehow she has always been welcome in St. Louis—welcome to the Anarchists and to the capitalist party wire-pullers in the Ghetto wards. For two decades Emma Goldman has advised the wage workers to keep out of working class political action. Her advice was applauded by the capitalist politicians, for whom a strong political labor movement means rough-on-rats. Emma now gets her reward, and she begins talking about her constitutional rights. Her meetings are prohibited by order of capitalist politicians, and if it pleases some brute police chief she is not even permitted to enter the hall. Some day Emma Goldman may realize that her twenty years of "radical" talk against working class political action was in line with the work of the old party ward politicians and political labor skates.

A LITTLE TALK ON ADVERTISING.

"We advertise only in dailies," is the talk of all the big department store owners and also a number of other merchants. They blandly tell the representative of St. Louis Labor, 'Oh, we've cut out all weeklies.' This of course is the merchants' privilege. It is also your privilege to cut out these same merchants when you are looking for goods which they handle and which they don't think worth while to bring to the attention of Labor readers.

You can find everything in wearing apparel and household ne-

cessities advertised in Labor by merchants friendly to your paper who think your patronage worth while.

Every time you purchase an article from the store which advertises only in the daily capitalist press you help the press which misrepresents the labor and Socialist movement in every strike—in every campaign. As a rule you pay as much for your purchases in the big department store as in the stores which advertise in Labor.

AMERICAN SOCIALIST PRESS COMMENT ON THE FERRER MURDER.

New York Daily Call.

"The murder of Ferrer was but a part of the entire scheme of vengeance planned by the Spanish reactionists in power—the mining speculators who brought on the war with the Morocco tribesmen—the speculators in the blood of the Spanish people who bombarded the most populous and enlightened city in Spain.

"After the uprising in Barcelona the speculators' government was compelled to abolish the system of conscription which permitted the payment of a sum of money in lieu of military service.

"After the murder of Ferrer the Official Gazette published a decree restoring the old system.

"Thus in the future, as in the past, it will be the exclusive privilege of the Spanish peasantry and working people to fight and bleed and die for the exclusive profit of king and church and capitalists.

"The murder of Ferrer and the restoration of the old system of conscription indicate clearly the impending fate of the more than 10,000 prisoners now incarcerated in Montjuich and other prisons.

"Reports are abroad that these prisoners are subjected to cruel tortures. From the facts established in 1896, when the torture and mutilation of prisoners were indulged in on a large scale, the present report may well be credited.

"Every demonstration undertaken by friends of liberty in protest against the murder of Ferrer should also ring with denunciation of the barbarous treatment of the prisoners, and the demand for their liberation should be made so loud and emphatic that it will resound throughout the stricken country and the world."

Chicago Daily Socialist.

"There is little doubt that the revolutionists of Spain will some day erect above the shattered body of its greatest teacher a memorial in bronze or stone that will tell of their respect and love.

"But his greatest memorial will not be in Spain alone. The manner of his death gave him to the world. While he lived his work was largely confined to his native country. His energies were given to the task of carrying something of the light that has come with the progress of knowledge to those with whom he lived.

"When he was offered up as a sacrifice to the greed and cruelty of the enemies of truth and light the spirit of his life and work went out into all the corners of the world. Had he died as most men die he would not have been remembered outside of his own country. He would have been counted as a great teacher and organizer by the few who would know of his work.

"But when his enemies took his life, when they stamped their hatred upon him and his work by murdering him, then they erected for him a memorial in the heart of every lover of freedom, then they built for him monuments in every country where human beings live that hate ignorance and darkness and exploitation and murder.

"When the name of Alfonso XIII. is known only to the dusty rolls that tell of outgrown institutions the name of Ferrer will live in the hearts of millions, whom living he never knew, but who, by the manner of his death, will be roused to greater efforts along the line of progress plotted by his life and work."

Comrade Debs at Home.

The Terre Haute (Ind.) Tribune reports: The fact that Eugene V. Debs is held high in the estimation of his townspeople, among whom he was born and reared, was demonstrated Sunday afternoon when a thousand of his old friends and neighbors defied the threatening and chill atmosphere and gathered at Young's airdome, Fourth and Ohio streets, to hear the master of oratory speak in behalf of the Socialist cause.

Women joined the men from the ranks of all political parties and were interested listeners to the clean-cut speech of the acknowledged champion of the laboring classes. It is estimated that there were one thousand people in attendance at the meeting, and the frequent outbursts of applause was an unmistakable indication that the audience was in sympathy with the speaker. Throughout, while Mr. Debs was forcible in his indictments of the old parties, he avoided abuse of any sort, and it may be said his speech was among the cleanest political speeches ever delivered from a platform in Terre Haute.

A pretty epoch of the meeting occurred just before Mr. Debs began his speech. After Mr. Goebel had finished Master Eugene Van Horn, the little son of W. D. Van Horn, candidate for mayor, and little Miss Mabel Bell, stepped out on the platform and, walking up to Mr. Debs, presented him with a beautiful bouquet. It was apparent that the speaker was touched by the beautiful offering from his little namesake, and while he said nothing, his smile in acknowledgment of the tribute was more eloquent than words.

When the meeting was called to order by Chairman O'Neil, Mr. George Goebel of New Jersey was introduced. Mr. Goebel proved a forceful and happy speaker and won frequent outbursts of applause. He put forth many facts regarding the advantage taken of workingmen by capital, and his speech was interspersed with just enough wit and humor to keep his hearers in a good humor. In conclusion, the speaker paid a high tribute to the principal speaker, Mr. Debs. Mr. Goebel declared that God was with the Socialists in their righteous revolution, and that they were gaining forces every day and are almost in sight of victory.

Chairman O'Neil wasted very few words in the introduction of Mr. Debs. He said he was so well known here that he needed no introduction and he would only present him to his old friends and neighbors.

Mr. Debs indulged in no extravagant rhetoric in beginning, but went right to the issues and the principles of his party. He spoke for two hours and at no time was there a lag of interest. His sincerity won for him the confidence of his hearers and the silence was broken only by the voice of the speaker and the applause which followed.

Milwaukee Socialists Pass Ferrer Resolution.

The Milwaukee Social Democrats at a special meeting passed the following resolutions, which were printed in the capitalistic dailies of that city:

"Whereas, The civilized world stands aghast with horror and indignation at the cruel murder of Prof. Francisco Ferrer, the distinguished educator, who has done so much toward enlightening the ignorance and illiteracy of his native country, and

"Whereas, The movement of protest against the Spanish government for this brutal murder, which has shaken all Europe and America, testifies that the cause of this martyr to the light is the cause of the peoples of the world, and

"Whereas, By the removal of this friend of education, the government of Spain has only added one more proof that tyranny and reaction, in every form and in every country, recognizes the enlightenment of the people as their greatest peril and the most effective weapon against political and economic oppression; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we, the Social Democrats of Milwaukee, add our protest to the cry of indignation which is going up from every land against this assassination; and further

"Resolved, That we do hereby once more reconsecrate ourselves to the task of educating the masses, through our press and through organization, to the end that they may successfully conclude the great struggle for political and economic freedom."

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

Latest News From the Field of Organized Labor

WHY UNIONS ARE CONSERVATIVE

Editorial in *Wilshire's* for November.

During the recent visit of Mr. Gompers to Europe, in his addresses before the trade union bodies, he invariably replied to queries from his audience regarding the conservative policies of American trade unions, with the statement that American conditions were peculiar and much different from those obtaining in Europe, and, therefore, the American labor movement required a different policy. This answer has caused much adverse comment in the Socialist press, the general opinion seemingly being that as the trade union policy of most European countries is practically Socialist, it should be similar in America.

We hold no brief for Mr. Gompers, but in our opinion his statement is worth serious consideration, inasmuch as we Socialists hold that policies in general are determined by conditions and that, generally speaking, the development of Socialism in any given country depends in the main upon its economic development.

It will hardly be denied that the views held by Mr. Gompers and other prominent labor leaders as to the relations which should exist between capitalists and laborers are, generally speaking, the same as those of the vast majority of trade unionists. Mr. Gompers has always been elected to his position of president of the A. F. of L. by large majorities, though, of course, the opposition to the policies he represents has been growing also. As yet, however, the majority of trade union men seemingly agree with his policies, or at least do not antagonize them. The question of Mr. Gompers' honesty or dishonesty in holding these views is not important. However that may be, the really important fact is that the majority are with him and support the policies which he voices as their spokesman.

It is generally asserted by American Socialists that the economic development of the United States is far ahead of that of any other nation, and if this is so, it should naturally follow that our trade union bodies should be the most progressive and revolutionary. Yet instead of this we see them regarded by European trade unionists as unprogressive and reactionary, and their spokesman explaining the situation by referring to the conditions. This situation furnishes an apparent contradiction which the Socialist is called upon to explain. If we insist that conditions are not responsible, we have to account in some other way for the undoubted fact that our trade union bodies are the least Socialistic of any in the world.

As a matter of fact, Gompers is correct. The conservative policies he advocates, and which the mass of the trade unionists support, are quite as much the result of conditions as will be the newer and more progressive policies destined to supplant them in the future.

This means then—and no other conclusion is possible—that economic development is not so far advanced in the United States as in many European countries.

If economic development meant nothing more than the organization of great trusts, the installation and operation of the most improved machinery and the most thorough and merciless exploitation of the wage earners, then it would be correct to insist on the superiority of the United States in this respect. But this is not all by any means. Great as are the strides made industrially by the United States, we are still far behind in many of the factors necessary for the appearance of a revolutionary working class.

The special and essential product of modern industry is not trusts and improved machinery, but—a proletariat, as the Communist Manifesto has it. The proletariat has not been developed here to anything like the extent it has in many European countries. Fully half of our working population are as yet agricultural workers. Great Britain, Germany and Belgium are far ahead of the United States in this essential product. In those countries the votes of the modern industrial workers far outnumber those of all other groups combined. In the United States the reverse is the case.

Again, it is well to note that the struggle for existence in this country has in the past been much less intense than in most European countries. Only now is it beginning to approach anything like European conditions, and while its intensification is making many Socialists, the mass of the workers still imagine that it is quite possible to revive again the old "prosperity" of past days.

The average standard of living among the working people is also on the whole considerably higher as yet in the United States, and while there is a margin which can still be cut, there will be no general revolutionary tendency on the part of the workers.

The heterogeneous character of the industrial workers of the United States, the great masses of laborers differing in race and language that are constantly pouring into the country, are also factors that militate against and delay solidarity to no small extent.

This condition is taken advantage of on every occasion by the capitalists and their press, as witness for instance, the recent struggle at McKees Rocks, where the strikers were persistently referred to as "foreigners," while the scabs and strike breakers were invariably represented in the press as "Americans." It is very evident that in a country where the mass of the laborers are practically homogenous, where racial prejudices and differences of language are non-existent, a common understanding of class interests and class solidarity is much more easily attained. There are also historical and psychological factors in many European countries which have undoubtedly effect in stimulating the activity of the workers, which do not exist in the United States, but these matters can not be more than mentioned in this article.

Finally, the traditions of democracy which still survive tend no little to obscure the perception of class interests and class struggles among the workers, and enable Mr. Gompers to persistently deny their existence, and insist on the harmony between capital and labor, his favorite topic.

If these are some of the peculiar conditions, different from those existing in Europe, to which Mr. Gompers refers, he is undoubtedly correct. And it is useless to deny that, on the whole, Mr. Gompers fairly represents the unions as they are, and is a fair representative of the average intelligence at present developed among them.

However, when all this is admitted, it does not follow by any means that these conditions will either permanently affect the workers as they now do, or that they themselves will remain unchanged. They are simply as yet more powerful and influential than the changes now at work, the conditions now forming which will ultimately force the unions to occupy more advanced ground. Until these new conditions have worked out their logical effect in this way, Mr. Gompers' explanation must be considered on the whole adequate.

Less than ten years ago similar explanations were given for the attitude of British trade unionists in holding aloof from continental Socialism. It was confidently asserted that the British wage earner would always remain the model workman, his "sound, practical common sense" being depended on to preserve him from the infection of European Socialist vagaries. How this prediction has been falsified the events of the last seven years testify. It may be quite true that the average British trade unionist has by no means completely shed his bourgeois proclivities as yet, but it is none the less true that he is rapidly getting rid of them and drifting steadily in the general direction of Socialism. And as it was with the British organized laborers, so it will be with ours.

In all probability the method of awakening the American workmen will be much the same as in England. Our Supreme Courts with their injunctions and adverse labor decisions, their suppression of the boycott and legalizing of the blacklist; their verdicts plundering the treasuries of the unions; the unscrupulous use of the police, the militia and organized strike breakers; these policies, together with the economic pressure of unemployment, increased cost of living, etc., are bringing into being a new set of conditions, which the laborers can only respond to by political revolt. It may be thought that they should already have brought about that result, but those who think so leave out of consideration the factors aforementioned and the patient long-suffering qualities of the American laborer. The breaking point has not yet been reached here as it has been in England.

We think it is beyond dispute that just at present in the United States the active forces which make for Socialism are to be found mainly in the development of capitalism rather than in the initiative of the laborers. That this will not always be so is of course true, but at present there is little initiative among the organized workers operating to bring them consciously in the direction of Socialism. And it is just as well to recognize and admit that there is considerable truth in the explanation given by Mr. Gompers, that the reason for the conservative policies of American trade unionism is to be found in the different conditions that prevail in the United States as contrasted with those in some European countries. In fact, there is no other way of explaining the situation. The presentation of Gompers as a deliberate misleader of the workmen—a "traitor"—to use that foolish word so liberally applied to him, is utterly ridiculous and explains nothing. Gompers is not a "leader," he leads nothing. He simply expresses the general level of intelligence existing now among the mass of the organized workers, and that this intelligence is not higher can be ascribed to conditions which determine its development.

emphasized the confidence of the I. B. E. W. in these officers by re-electing them without opposition.

Copies of the reports and proceedings of the convention will be forwarded to the state federations, central bodies and the labor press. At this convention provision was made giving the men misled by the secession movement, headed by J. J. Reid and others, an opportunity to return to the fold of the I. B. E. W. without hardship being imposed upon them, they being allowed to return upon payment of the current month's per capita tax.

The fight which the I. B. E. W. has made against secession during the past twelve months has been made for the preservation of the ideals and progress of labor against the forces of disruption. In this fight the I. B. E. W. has been loyally sustained by the American Federation of Labor and affiliated organizations.

As officers of the I. B. E. W. we would, therefore, ask the continuance of that co-operation and assistance to the end that the progress of our Brotherhood may go on apace so that all electrical workers can be brought into the fold of the Brotherhood and under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

PETER COLLINS, Grand Secretary.
F. J. McNULTY, Grand President.

BAKERS CALL CONFERENCE.

An Appeal to Bakers' Unions of St. Louis and Vicinity.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 20, 1909.

After making a number of trips to our locals in different parts in Illinois and Missouri, I find the way things are going on that it is impossible to have the shops controlled either by one or the other local, and the union label is misused in many cases. As I found matters in the different localities, it becomes necessary that a more closer affiliation be formed.

After going over the matter carefully I came to the conclusion to call a conference of the different sister Locals Nos. 4, 5, 47, 59, 69, 110, 147, 297 and 365 and discuss matters and form some plan of organization that will benefit every local in our district. We must do the work and help ourselves. Nobody will do it for us. As a member of the General Executive Board it is my duty to assist and advise the members wherever I can and work out plans as I see fit to assist local unions.

I herewith call a conference of the locals above mentioned for Saturday, Nov. 20, 11 a. m., at the New Club Hall, Thirteenth street and Chouteau avenue, St. Louis, Mo. I request every local to elect three delegates and send their names to the undersigned.

Hoping that your organization will be represented and that good results will be accomplished, I remain yours fraternally,

PETER BEISEL,

Member General Executive Board,
New Club Hall, Thirteenth and Chouteau, St. Louis, Mo.

MINE WORKERS' JOURNAL OBJECTS.

Insists That Socialists Are Not Responsible for Split in the Ohio Federation.

In its editorial columns the United Mine Workers' Journal says: The organizers of the A. F. of L. will disrupt it in spite of everything if they do not stop their twaddling. The Socialists are blamed for the split in the Ohio Federation of Labor and other state and central bodies over the rupture in the electrical workers. We are not a Socialist, but do believe in every organization taking care of its own interest. Trades autonomy is a fundamental principle of the A. F. of L. When the Executive Council attempts to deny that principle and acts like autocrats and get into trouble, then they appeal to prejudice to save themselves. The A. F. of L. can well let the electrical workers alone. In time they will settle the difficulty to the satisfaction of themselves and to the labor movement, but force by anybody is repugnant to every man in the movement, be he Socialist or otherwise, that knows what it (the movement) stands for. There is no need to take away charters and issue new ones; that does not settle, but aggravates the question. Neither is there any necessity to set the two wings of the movement in antagonism by grandstanding and attempting to dump the blame onto any one wing.

The A. F. of L. is too big to be governed by any such picayunish method. It must have liberty or it will die, and we can not but look on the action of the Executive Council in any other light than one calculated to injure it and smother liberty.

Free speech, free thought, free assemblage, without restriction of any kind, is what we contend for, and with this absolute trades autonomy, not an autonomy that pats us on the back at one time and hits us on the head with a club at another. This might as well be understood first as last. No labor movement can prosper that is governed autocratically. It must be democratic in fact as well as name.

ILLINOIS FEDERATION OF LABOR.

New Officers Elected and Rock Island Selected as Next Meeting Place.

The twenty-seventh annual convention of the Illinois Federation of labor came to a close at Liederkranz Hall, Belleville, after a four-day session.

President Edwin R. Wright of Chicago was re-elected president of the Federation. The other officers were elected without opposition, as follows: First vice-president, Peter Fitzgerald of the Green Glass Bottle Blowers of Alton; second vice-president, Joseph Morton of the Stationary Firemen of Chicago; third vice-president, Daniel Gorman of Street Car Employees' Union of Peoria; secretary-treasurer, James F. Morris of the United Mine Workers of Springfield.

Rock Island was selected as the next meeting place, while Springfield won the 1911 gathering. It is planned at the 1911 meeting the State Federations of Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota and Missouri meet in conjunction with the Illinois Federation to cause the people to understand that the unions will be together in the elections on propositions affecting their interests in the campaign of 1912. The vote for the 1910 convention was as follows: Rock Island, 109; Aurora, 66; Quincy 37; Danville, 34. For the 1911 convention there were but two aspirants—Springfield and Peoria. The vote was: Springfield, 148; Peoria, 110.

Resolutions adopted were: Recommending the employment of adult male convicts by city and state government on public highways; approving the commission form of government as in existence at Galveston, Tex., and other cities and which was considered in the last Illinois Legislature, but defeated; favoring the organization of the photo-engravers; recognizing the Switchmen's Union of North America as the only bona fide organization having jurisdiction over railroad switchmen.

Get a Good Sewing Machine

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

DOUGLAS BOYCOTT OFF.

The Douglas boycott is off. The members of the Shoeworkers' Union voted favorably on the referendum to waive the back wages and on the other hand Douglas has agreed to unionize his four country factories located in various towns of New England.

Support Swedish Strikers.

The Freiheit Singing Society at its last meeting donated \$5 to the Swedish strikers and \$2.30 was collected from the members present. The money was sent direct to Sweden by the society.

THIS IS PROLETARIAN PROSPERITY!

Thousands of Carolina Operatives Temporarily Out of Employment.

Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 23.—The Board of Governors of the American Textile Association has ordered all the big cotton mills of North and South Carolina to close down today for a period of from 14 to 30 days, in order to curtail the manufacture of cotton.

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 23.—According to a report from Spartanburg, S. C., seven big cotton mills near there, employing 10,000 operatives, closed down today.

UNION HATTERS GAIN ANOTHER SHOP.

The Cornell Company Quits and the Young Hat Company Takes Its Place.

That hatmakers won another big factory in New York. The Cornell Company went out of business and the Young Hat Company takes its place. Two claims are made regarding the matter. One is that the Cornell Company was boycotted to a standstill and was forced to sell, and another claim is that the concern made a fictitious sale and changed names to save the \$10,000 forfeit posted to stay in the fight to smash the union. In any event the hatters are not caring which claim is right or wrong. All they care about is that they have gained the shop and hope to keep it on the union side.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

Successful Convention of International in Milwaukee.

Photo-Engravers held a successful convention in Milwaukee. The reports of the officers showed that the union now has a membership of 3,366, a net increase of 364 for the year. There is a good balance in the treasury. Improvements have been obtained during the year in Washington, Cleveland, Atlanta, Dallas, Chicago, Richmond, Va.; Des Moines, Louisville, St. Louis, Baltimore, Columbus, O.; Minneapolis, San Francisco, Boston, Hartford, Providence, Seattle, San Antonio, Kansas City, Mo., and Grand Rapids, Mich. The total number of locals is now 49, a gain of 4. During the year 13 tubercular members were cared for and there is about \$2,000 in the fund set aside to provide for victims of tuberculosis. The Cleveland local has been granted jurisdiction over Canton, Akron and Youngstown.

LOVE FOR WOMEN LABOR.

Smith-Premier Typewriter Company Displaces Men By Cheap Female Labor.

The Smith-Premier Typewriter Company of Syracuse, N. Y., has recently begun substituting women for men in many of its departments. Already about 200 women have displaced men, with a difference in wage rate amounting to about \$10 per worker a week. The men formerly earned from \$14 to \$18 a week, but the girls are receiving from \$4 to \$10 a week for doing the same work. The girls are working on drill presses and other operations that the men heretofore thought they alone could perform. A great feeling of uneasiness prevails among the men still employed in the factory lest they, too, shall be displaced.

FROM THE OTHER SIDE.

A Statement About Electrical Workers' Dissensions.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 22, 1909.

To State Federations, Central Bodies and the Labor Press—Greeting:—The tenth convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers convened in Chicago Sept. 20, 1909, and adjourned Oct. 2, 1909. This convention was the most important in the history of the organization and one of the most representative ever held by the I. B. E. W.

At this convention legislation was enacted of great benefit to the electrical workers of the United States and Canada and of benefit to the general labor movement.

The report of the auditors of the I. B. E. W. and the certified audit company of Springfield, Ill., show the financial affairs of the Brotherhood to be in excellent condition, though hampered by injunctions secured against the I. B. E. W. by the seceders, and the books of the Brotherhood balance to the cent. This report was presented and read to the convention by the auditors and unanimously adopted and concurred in, as was the report of the grand president, F. J. McNulty and Grand Secretary Peter W. Collins.

Every insinuation and misrepresentation made by the seceders against the officers of the Brotherhood was brought before the convention in detail and disproved by the officers, and the convention

WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE.

Mr. Stanton Coit, of London, England, will speak under the auspices of the Women's Trade Union League of St. Louis, at Self Culture Hall, Nineteenth and Carr streets, November 3rd, at 8 o'clock p. m., on the subject, "Legislation for Women in England." The public is invited to attend. Admission free.

STUDIES IN SOCIALISM

THE SOCIALISTS

WHO THEY ARE AND WHAT THEY STAND FOR.

By John Spargo.

XV. The Missing Spirit.

What is it that is lacking in the public ownership with which we are familiar that it falls short of the Socialist aim? It is a spiritual quality, not a mechanical one. We must hark back for answer to the class motive. Socialism is essentially a movement of the working class and the interest of that class is its vital principle. That principle is almost entirely absent from the public ownership which exists within the capitalist state, or is proposed by defenders of the capitalist state. In the Bible story of the creation of man, God first made a form out of red earth, but it was not until He breathed into its nostrils the breath of life that the Thing became a living soul. The public ownership evolved within the capitalist state is just a soulless form, it has not received the breath of life of Socialism, the spirit of the interest and inspiration of the working class.

Of late there has been much agitation upon the question of the municipal ownership of various public services. New political parties have arisen in various parts of the country, or old parties in new guise, with programs of municipal ownership, and it is safe to predict that there will be a widespread movement for municipal ownership in the near future. The Socialists are called upon to unite with the advocates of municipal ownership, in order that Socialism may be reached a "step at a time." That they will refuse to do this is certain, and they are in duty bound to make plain the reasons for that refusal.

Socialists have always stood for municipal ownership. When those who now cry out for it were as vigorously denouncing it, the Socialists were advocating and working for the municipalization of all public services. But they want municipal ownership in the interest of the working class. If it is proposed for the benefit of the capitalist class, either by giving them a still tighter clutch upon the throats of the workers through interest-bearing bonds, or through the reduction of their taxes, the Socialists feel that it should be resisted. The workers can best serve their class interests by voting for Socialism, which involves municipal ownership, since the Socialist proposal is to use the municipal ownership they advocate as a means of improving the conditions of life for the wealth producers, and, finally, as a step toward the complete overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of an Industrial Commonwealth. If they who so loudly cry out for municipal ownership want it in the interests of the workers, the despoiled and disinherited victim of capitalist exploitation, they will work with the Socialist Party toward that end—they do not need new parties. If, on the contrary, they want it not in the interests of the workers but of the master class, that is a full and sufficient reason why the workers should not support them. That, in a nutshell, is the Socialist argument.

Municipal ownership is not a new thing in history. In the Middle Ages the cities frequently carried on manufacture and commerce upon an extensive scale. Further back than that, more than two thousand years ago, Athens, in the time of Clisthenes, adopted the principle of municipal ownership and carried it a great deal further than our present-day reformers propose to carry it. Let us try for a moment in imagination to reconstruct the Athens of that period.

As the picture of the ancient city-state appears we get a vivid impression of its vast and far-reaching municipal genius. The citizens live in houses built and maintained by the city, their cattle is pastured upon the city's pastures. Much of the food they buy is produced on the city's farms, and the city saves them from extortionate demands by private traders by fixing the prices of all other foodstuffs. The money they use is minted in the municipal mint and bears the city's imprint. The fuel they burn is supplied by the city. They enjoy municipal baths, parks, gymnasia, art galleries, concert halls and theaters; they can even worship in the municipal churches. The city owns its own markets, wharves, ships and warehouses, and operates its own mines. Its tremendous revenues from these sources enables the city to assist its citizens in times of scarcity and high prices, to retail food at less than-cost, and to give freely to those unable to pay. Even so, its treasury overflows at times and the city government has to order a division of the surplus equally among the citizens.

From the Socialist viewpoint this is an alluring picture, but it has another side. The wonderful and comprehensive system of municipal ownership which Athens enjoyed was not Socialism any more than the municipal ownership advocated by our present-day Reformers would be. It was all in the interests of a ruling class. All the benefits were enjoyed by the citizens, or freemen, of whom there were little more than twenty thousand, as against two hundred thousand slaves who were exploited for their benefit and enjoyment. The Socialist sees in this a significant lesson for the wage workers of today. Athens had municipal ownership, but all the benefits were wrung from its slave class and enjoyed by its master class. And that is precisely what would result from the system of municipal ownership proposed today by those who do not aim at the liberation of labor from the thrall of the capitalist system. The proposal to municipalize any public service unless for the benefit of the workers and as a step toward the socialization of all the means of the common life, must, the Socialist believes, result in giving all the advantages to the comparatively small class of masters at the expense of the workers. Let us have municipal ownership, cries the Socialist, but not in the interest of the master class! Let us have municipal ownership in our own interest! Let us have a government of city, state and nation by the wealth producers for the wealth producers! Let us have Socialism!

Already, within the existing capitalist system, private enterprise has failed, and a system of public ownership has been evolved. Our postal system is a pertinent example.

The Crime of Poverty

In the fourteenth annual report of the New York Commission of Prisons, dated February 23, 1909, we find this interesting instance of what we all know but some deny, that poverty is treated as a crime: "John Hayes, a southern negro, was brought to the penitentiary (Albany) today for the third time since last spring. He seems to be a victim of hard luck. He came north from Virginia in May to work in the brickyard district down the river. When work was slack he was laid off. He had no money, and while looking for work was arrested on a charge of vagrancy and sent here from Poughkeepsie. He was discharged on the Fourth of July and sent back to the place from which he was committed, as the law provides. Then he started up the river, penniless, looking for work. The Catskill police arrested him as a tramp and he was sentenced to six months. This sentence expired the other day and he was returned to Catskill. Searching again for work, he was picked up yesterday on a charge of vagrancy and given a three months' sentence. He was very much discouraged. So he came back today, clad in a light jacket, vest, trousers, shoes and cap, with no underclothing, stockings or mittens. A small Bible was the only thing he carried. It will be observed there is no pretence that this man committed a crime or was likely to do so. The fact that he retained his Bible through all his misfortunes would indicate that he was a man of good morality and entitled to help, not punishment. As there is no other prospect before

him but to go out moneyless in search of work when his present sentence expires, he will probably be again arrested and recommitted, and this may continue interminably. And thus we have a case of imprisonment for life for no other offense than that of being-poor."—The Public.

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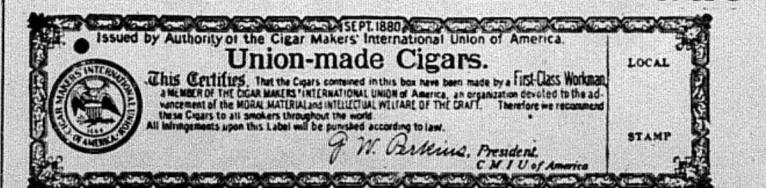
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WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE DEPARTMENT

Obstructions in the Way to Justice

By Charles Edward Russell.

I.

I believe in votes for women, just as I believe in votes for men, and for the same reasons. If I did not believe in votes for women, I could not believe in votes at all. I believe in votes because I believe in democracy as I believe in life. The only kind of government that is not a contemptible and petty fraud is the government of all the people by all the people. The only flag that is not a worthless rag is the flag of a people that govern themselves. And no human being has ever been able to explain how in any just sense there can be a genuine democracy in which one-half of the population is debarred from any share in their government, or, how, in any just sense, there can be said to be popular government in any country where one-half of the people have no kind of voice in their own affairs.

The very first objection to the system that governs women, but excludes them from the government, is that it is part and parcel of the old feudal idea of government against which progress and democracy have warred for the last two hundred years. It is almost the last surviving relic of the old idea that the right to a share in the government under which we live is sent down from Heaven, like manna or the apostolic gift of tongues, and vouchsafed to precious few and those very superior. In the beginning it was vouchsafed to only one—the King—and he was supposed to be IT. He was supposed to have captured a monopoly and have a kind of Standard Oil Trust of all the precious gifts of government that reached the earth. Then, after a while, the Priest insisted that he had secured some, too, that some of the sacred chrisms had fallen also upon his holy brow, so that the King and the Priest ruled in partnership. Then the nobles said that some of it had spattered upon them also, whereupon the King, the Priest, and the Nobles ruled. Then the rich land-owners insisted that some of the magic of the mystic gift had gotten over into their lots also, and they must be admitted to the syndicate. At this, of course, the King and the Nobles protested. They said that the franchise was already too much extended, that it was becoming too common, and that true wisdom was certain to be lost in such a rabble. They said, "Do you believe in mob rule?" But when the land-owners took their swords in hand, as they did at Runnymede, there was nothing to do but to open the doors and let them in. Then the small land-owners got in, and then the men of income got in, and at last, in our time, the toilers, the men at the bottom, the men that were ruled and taxed and preyed upon all this time, the men whose toil and sufferings and sweat supported all these merry rulers in their pleasures of ruling, began to weary of the whole preposterous imagination of the restricted gift of the government, and to claim their just and certain place in the social organization. And now in all the countries that have any pretension to civilization, the whole fabricated nonsense of inequality among men has been knocked to pieces, and nominally and politically, at least, every man is the peer of every other man. And just as surely as the old superstition about the right of the few to govern the many, has been ground to powder under the advancing wheels of civilization, so surely is doomed the other superstition, still more ridiculous, that man has any right to govern woman. Just so surely as democracy has enfranchised man, it must now proceed to complete its work and enfranchise woman.

I believe in votes for women, for every reason that makes me believe in votes for men—and for one more. They tell me that woman does not need the ballot. I do not know. I know that the ballot needs woman. Let me call your attention to two facts. We have in the United States of America, what is admitted on all hands to be the worst municipal government in the world. In the last few years, thanks to persistent and repeated agitations, we men have had a moral awakening and have made prodigious efforts under great and other leaders, to better these conditions. We may as well confess now that we have failed, and we have failed because, while we can see well enough what ought to be done, there is not sufficient moral force and moral inspiration, moral purpose and moral fervor in the electorate, as at present constituted, to keep it steadfast upon a moral path. Then, I say, that the electorate needs the addition of the most moral element in the community, now excluded from it. I say, that whether or not woman needs the ballot, the ballot needs woman. There is no man outside of an idiot asylum that does not know and understand and instinctively feel and by his actions acknowledge, the superior moral force of woman. He may reject the suggestion of Woman Suffrage, but unless he is willing to shame his own mother, he knows full well that woman is the greatest moral influence in the world. I have known in my life many rough men and hardened criminals, but I have never yet seen a man so rough and hardened that he would not instinctively make concessions in the presence of good womanhood.

And if it were otherwise, if the "eternal feminine" should cease to lead us upward forever, if the idealism and loftier impulses than woman furnishes in the world, were to be crushed out of it, I can not see wherein would lie the least chance for progress. Then is it not a most strange and preposterous thing that we should recognize this great influence in our homes, and with our children, and in our benevolent and humanizing enterprises, but not in that interest of life wherein we need it most? Is it not most strange that we are glad to have the purifying and uplifting influence of women in our associations, but not in our government?

And that it is a purifying influence in public exactly as in private affairs, is with me no mere speculation. I have seen the fruits of it: I have satisfied myself by personal investigation. As soon as women were admitted to the ballot in New Zealand, politics underwent a momentous change. The politicians suddenly found it necessary to revolutionize their methods. They found that to break up rival meetings with rowdism and rotten eggs was no longer advisable. The women would not stand for such things, nor for wanton attacks upon character, nor for slander and malignity. The politicians found that they were obliged to confine themselves to the discussing of rational issues and to conduct themselves with sanity and decorum. And they also found that when they got into office, they were obliged to walk a very straight line. Somehow the women did not think it funny if public officers stole, or neglected their duties, or accepted bribes, or tried to manipulate voters. Men used to laugh at such things, but the women, being I suppose of a defective sense of humor, failed to see anything funny in a man turning thief, and refused to elect such a man to office, no matter how much of a good fellow he might be, nor how loyal to "our party." So they had a grand old housecleaning in New Zealand, and they have kept the house clean ever since. And that is what Prime Minister Ward means when he calls attention to the fact that Woman Suffrage was adopted in New Zealand by only two votes, and now you could hardly find two votes against it. They found also that when women came into a share of the government it was not possible to fool them with stale platitudes and the fantastic flap-doodle that every four years, fresh and young, does duty in our political platforms. The women wanted to know what the party had done and what it proposed to do, and fair words buttered no parsnips for that electorate. Also it was discovered that the women did not care whether a thing was old or new, so long as it was right. They had no reverence for a wrong, merely because it had the sanction of the moldy centuries. They did not care whether a custom had come down to us from Sailor Noah, or had only that year been introduced; they did not care whether it was British, or Sandihovian, or they cared for was whether it was true, and right and just. And all those magnificent

reforms that have made New Zealand the foremost nation in civilization and decency, every one of them has had the support of women against the timid hesitation and foolish conservatism of men.

The ballot needs woman, the ballots is to have woman, woman is to have the ballot. Everywhere else in the world, except here, that fact is beginning at last to make some impression upon the dull mind of statesmanship. I am of late come from England, where I learned by personal observation, what probably the most of you know full well, that in England the long, brilliant, magnificent struggle that will hereafter rank among the most memorable battles for human freedom, is as good as won. The moment they begin to put women into jail for advocating "Woman's Suffrage, every observer knew perfectly well that the end was in sight.

The Woman Pays

The following appeared in the New York Times the morning of Sept. 16:

Illinois Labor Law for Women.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

I notice that Judge Tuthill of the Cook County Circuit Court, Chicago, has granted an injunction against the enforcement of the Illinois act forbidding women from laboring over ten hours a day on the ground that if the law were enforced it would vitiate the constitutional right to enter into contracts. I am not versed in the spirit of the constitution of the state of Illinois, but if its spirit, whatever its letter may be, permits women to enter into contracts, or permits their employers to enter into contracts, which are inimical to the proper development of the race, and in that menace vitally the public welfare, it is time to correct that constitution and make it conform to other future public good, rather than to the individual and present earnings of employes and the pecuniary profits of employers. A judge might as well enjoin a policeman from arresting a burglar who had contracted to rob a house for the Burglars' Syndicate. Better, because burglary is less a menace to our future than the children of mothers who should not be mothers. Isn't it time for Illinois to wake up and investigate her vital resources?

New York.

Since Illinois women have a fraction of school suffrage only they can hardly be said to be in possession of their political rights. Now have we not been told from time immemorial that when women get their political rights they must forego their privileges? Conversely, is not true that if they forego their political rights they are entitled to their privileges?

Away back in 1893 the women of Illinois, by persuasion, did succeed in getting a law which provided for an eight-hour workday. The Supreme Court annulled this law in May, 1895, and since this time it has been perfectly legal in Illinois for an employer to work women all night, all day, or 24 hours consecutively, if conditions seemed to demand such pressure.

The State Legislature of this present year, following a decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Oregon Case, adopted the Oregon law verbatim. Now the Supreme Court enjoins the factory inspector from enforcing it. The case will be appealed by the factory inspector, but in the meantime the trades union women in Chicago who by no means have "all the rights they want," are holding indignation meetings, denouncing Judge Tuthill and enlisting in a movement "to get the right to elect different kind of judges."

It is the old story of "The woman pays."

ELIZABETH J. HAUSER.

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

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

General Demands.

1. The immediate government relief for the unemployed workers by building schools, by reforesting of cut-over and waste lands, by reclamation of arid tracts, and the building of canals, and by extending all other useful public works. All persons employed on such works shall be employed directly by the government under an eight-hour workday and at the prevailing rate of union wages. The government shall also loan money to states and municipalities without interest for the purpose of carrying on public works. It shall contribute to the funds of labor organizations for the purpose of assisting their unemployed members, and shall take such other measures within its power as will lessen the widespread misery of the workers caused by the misuse of the capitalist class.
2. The collective ownership of railroads, telegraph, telephones, steamboat lines and all other means of social transportation and communication, and all land.
3. The collective ownership of all industries which are organized on a national scale and in which competition has virtually ceased to exist.
4. The extension of the public domain to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power.
5. The scientific reforestation of timber lands, and the reclamation of swamp lands. The land so reforested or reclaimed to be permanently retained as a part of the public domain.
6. The absolute freedom of press, speech and assemblage.

Industrial Demands.

7. The improvement of the industrial condition of the workers.
 - (a) By shortening the workday in keeping with the increased productiveness of machinery.
 - (b) By securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half in each week.
 - (c) By securing a more effective inspection of workshops and factories.
 - (d) By forbidding the employment of children under sixteen years of age.
 - (e) By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child labor, of convict labor and of all uninspected factories.
 - (f) By abolishing official charity and substituting in its place compulsory insurance against unemployment, illness, accidents, invalidism, old age and death.

Political Demands.

8. The extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the amount of the bequests and to the nearness of kin.
 9. A graduated income tax.
 10. Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women, and we pledge ourselves to engage in an active campaign in that direction.
 11. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall.
 12. The abolition of the Senate.
- The abolition of the power usurped by the Supreme Court of the United States to pass upon the constitutionality of the legislation enacted by Congress. National laws to be repealed or abrogated only by act of Congress or by a referendum of the whole people.
14. That the constitution be made amendable by majority vote.
 15. The enactment of further measures of general education and for the conservation of health. The bureau of education to be made a department. The creation of a department of public health.
 16. The separation of the present bureau of labor from the department of commerce and labor, and the establishment of a department of labor.
 17. That all judges be elected by the people for short terms, and that the power to issue injunctions shall be curbed by immediate legislation.
 18. The free administration of justice.

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

For the Hostess

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

A Tramp Party.

"Now, for a tramp party," exclaimed the clever matron to whom we all looked for novel sensations when it came to entertaining, "and we'll combine it with a penny walk."

So last year just about this time the party was given which I am about to describe. It hardly seems possible that it has been almost a twelve-month since the above remarks were made. It was not practical to use the suggestion for the department then, so I have waited for the glorious September days to return.

The invitations were issued on brown wrapping paper sealed with red wax and the time was "Saturday afternoon at three sharp." The guests were told to wear tramping costumes and each man to bring a bright, new penny. Of course, all this excited curiosity. There were just eight couples and the hostess saw that each couple was congenially mated. It was a lovely suburban place with winding streets, hills and dales; just the place for this party.

The men compared watches and the hostess explained that they were to walk for one hour, all making the start together, but at the very first corner each man was to toss his penny to decide the direction he and his partner were to take. "Heads" meant to go to the right, "tails" to the left. At every corner, the penny was to decide the direction. Instructions were given to write a three-minute description of the walk. The first couple to arrive at the expiration of the hour was to have a reward, and every minute overtime was to be paid for in pennies at the rate of one a minute, the money going to the hostess' pet charity fund.

A half hour late would bar from competition in the prize stories. It was a very jolly, hungry party that arrived and very amusing stories resulted which were read or related by the "tramps" around the table when a most bountiful supper was served.

The hostess used small tables, seating four persons at each, and the day being warm, the repast was served on the porch, which was made a perfect bower of golden rod decked with wild lavender asters that bloom so plentifully now. All you have to do to find this wealth of autumn glory is to go by street car or railroad about a score of miles into the country. After supper a fire was built in the fireplace and candles lit, the men smoked and the girls discussed winter plans. All left at eight o'clock, delighted with the "tramp" party.

Country hostesses in search of a novelty may be sure of a delightful success in giving a party along these lines.

An Introduction Party.

To break the ice at a party where the guests are unknown to each other

try this plan: At a large meeting of a college fraternity, the chairman of the social committee requested each one who was to be presented to send her the name in full. There were nearly 50 people present and there were tally cards tied with the fraternity colors, each having a large number. On the reverse side of the cards given the men were the names of the girls present and the girls' cards had the names of the men. The acting hostess explained that there would be no formal introductions, that when a man or a girl thought he or she had discovered "who was who" the name, or rather the number opposite the name, was to be marked. To the one who made the largest number of "correct" acquaintances a prize was awarded, and there were special prizes for discovering the fads or peculiarities of guests. This is really a most jolly and effective method of placing a large number of strangers at their ease.

Way to Find Partners.

Of course, it was the pretty little wife of a newspaper editor who tried this way of mating partners for a large progressive party. She took "ads." from the Sunday paper and pasted them on dainty cards, distributing them so that every "want" would be supplied. For instance: "Wanted—Young girl, not over 16, to learn bookkeeping in the office of a wholesale house" was answered by the guest who held the "ad." saying that a young girl wished to learn bookkeeping.

Choosing these "ads." cleverly results in a very funny time before the real business of the evening begins, or should I say "entertainment?" To tell the truth, I have been to some parties lately that make the word "business" seem more appropriate than anything else, for the way some women play bridge and other games causes me to think that the ultimate end of parties, recreation and pleasure has been forgotten. Nowadays entertaining seems like real work not only for the hostess, but for the guests.

Chinese Dinner Menu.

What the Chinese serve at dinner is a question often asked, so Mme. Merri is delighted to give the menu served by the Chinese government to the American fleet. The menu was printed on a fan and will be preserved as a most interesting souvenir by those who were fortunate enough to be guests at the strange feast at Amoy:

Birds' Nest Soup.
Shark's Fins and Crab Roe.
Rolled Fish.
Fried Oysters.
Mushrooms and Bamboo Shoots.
Shrimp Balls.
Fried Duck's Liver and Giblets.
Boned Ham and Chicken.
Deviled Crabs on Shell.
Minced Chicken and Cauliflower.
Li Hung Chang Shop Suet.
Tea, Fruit, Cake.
MADAME MERRI.

Pretty Blouses



ALMOST any blouse materials may be made up like these; they are, however, specially suited to tussore or washing silks. The first has bretelles with a wide hem each side, and small tucks in the center, the front and back being plain in center; the high collar is of the material slightly rucked; the Peter Pan collar of embroidered lawn. The sleeves are somewhat uncommon, tucks being made down outside of arm and the tight-fitting lower part is tucked three times; turn-up cuffs are worn to match collar.

Material required: Three yards 34 inches wide. The other blouse is trimmed to simulate a side fastening; the scalloped piece edged with lace frilling being fixed on under a tuck; the actual fastening is under the center box-plot that is trimmed with buttons in sets of threes; frills of lace finish the neck and sleeves.

Material required: Three yards 34 inches wide, two and three-fourths yards lace, two dozen buttons.

FROM OUR READERS

Contributions must not exceed 500 words. Write on one side of the paper only. Names and addresses of writers must be signed to communications (not necessarily for publication, if so requested) as a guarantee of good faith.

Strikes and Injunctions.

Editor St. Louis Labor.

Your editorial, "Honorable Strike Breakers," interested me very much. For the last two years I have attentively followed the fight against Union labor by means of court injunction. What is the real object of every anti-strike order issued by our "Honorable Judges?" To scare the strikers and drive them back to work. Employers and courts know full well that the average poor wage worker, with but little education, has a "holy terror" of the written letter of the law. He has neither the money nor the necessary intelligence to fight back. He is afraid of the blacklist, of the jail, of the workhouse. All these "weak spots" of the working people are known to the men higher up. The injunction game was to be played on the locked-out Garment Workers of Marx & Haas. The firm speculated like this: These men, women and girls have been out for five weeks. All we now need to force them back to work under our conditions and dictatorship is to find some "Honorable Judge" to issue a temporary injunction against them, and in less than no time they will fly back like a flock of chickens from the field pursued by a hawk!

The firm was mistaken. May Marx & Haas wake up in time and rectify their own grave mistakes and blunders made during the last seven weeks. It is a risky piece of business for any business house of the size of Marx & Haas to attempt to settle differences with their employes by means of Pinkerton agency work and court injunctions.

A UNION CIGARMAKER.

Military Display and Russian Spy System.

Editor St. Louis Labor.

President Taft's come and gone. The St. Louis commercial aristocrats have had their field day. Last Monday the common people had nothing to say in the vicinity of Market, Broadway, Pine and Fourth streets. Every common citizen was looked upon as a suspicious character. Six hundred policemen in uniform and about three hundred detectives from the local, federal service and private railroad service practically blockaded streets and sidewalks in the vicinity of the Planters' Hotel. For the plain, thinking citizen it was a most disgusting spectacle to see this military display and "Russian spy" work in honor of, and for the protection of, the one man, Taft. If Washington, Jefferson or Lincoln could have witnessed such a disgraceful demonstration, what would they have said? "We are getting closer to Russian conditions, and the American people better be on their guard!" Along the Pierce building, with its full block frontage, there were fully a hundred sleuths with all kinds of criminal faces lined up to "save the country." Every one of the many automobiles which occupied every street in the neighborhood was guarded by two uniformed policemen. The three platoon system of the police department had to be abandoned while President Taft was in town. I don't know how others liked this latest Taft circus. To me it appeared like the Czar of Russia was being "transported" to and from the Planters'. Indeed, "there must be something rotten in Denmark!"

St. Louis, Oct. 26, 1909.

ARTHUR R. M.

ANOTHER REPLY TO FATHER PHELAN.

Editor St. Louis Labor.

I read with much interest Comrade Pauls' reply to Rev. Father Phelan's Western Watchman article on Francisco Ferrer. Even the St. Louis Republic is compelled by public opinion to open its columns to "foreign ideas," as the inclosed letter will show, which I hope you will reproduce in St. Louis Labor. Fraternally yours,

M. J. McCLURE.

Here is the letter published in the St. Louis Republic of Oct. 22:

Galileo and Ferrer.

To the Editor of The Republic.

In 1564 Galileo, the greatest scientist of that age, was born in Pisa. At 18 years of age he made a most important discovery, which was later used in constructing a clock for astronomical purposes. Learned in medicine and mathematics he later invented the hydrostatic balance with which is ascertained the specific gravity of solid bodies. Later he discovered the three laws of motion, known as S=1/2 ft 2. In 1609 he offered the first complete telescope to the Doge, at Venice, and the same year invented a microscope and a crude species of thermometer.

But for all of these, this illustrious interpreter of the mysteries of nature was brought before the officers of the Roman church and forced to deny the truth of his scientific discoveries, and in denying the earth moved, we have his famous whisper, E pur si muove (but nevertheless it moves).

While these same forces of reaction which now dominate the Spanish government have been forced to admit that the earth moves, in other respects they have progressed very little, if any. It is well known to those who know the history of Ferrer and his schools that his efforts to educate and enlighten the masses of Spain furnished the motive that caused his death. His 145 schools threatened to break the thraldom of ignorance, poverty and superstition, and set the Spanish people in line with the people of other civilized nations.

Rolla, Mo.

GEORGE L. EDWARDS.

To Organized Labor of St. Louis and Elsewhere.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 25, 1909.

Greeting:—

Nearly one thousand of our members, formerly employed by Marx & Haas, have been forced into a fight for the right of organization. During the last five weeks every effort has been made to break our ranks, but in vain. Detective agencies and eastern strike-breaker bureaus were engaged and an army of "questionable characters" were let loose on our members. Our locked-out sisters and brothers remained firm.

The latest attempt to spread fear and demoralization among our people, and thus assist the firm in accomplishing its purpose, was made last Saturday, when Judge Hitchcock of the Circuit Court issued an injunction against 81 of our most active members, including practically all of our local Union officers.

Fellow Unionists, everywhere, this is your battle as well as ours. We appeal to you to come to our support, morally and financially. Act without delay!

Show by your acts of solidarity that the trade union movement will live, grow and prosper, in spite of all the dishonorable warfare of our opponents and enemies.

The United Garment Workers of St. Louis will never forget any moral or financial aid you may give at this critical moment in the history of our local movement.

Today it is our organization that is attacked. Tomorrow it may be yours. Tomorrow you may need our help, and we assure you that it will be cheerfully given.

Union Men and Women, everywhere, rally to the support of the St. Louis Garment Workers' Unions!

Their victory is your victory!

Communicate with D. C. Secretary, O. W. Goodwin, Bauman's Hall, 11th and Locust streets. Fraternally yours,

I. HASKINS, General Auditor,

United Garment Workers of America.

Approved by the General Executive Board of the United Garment Workers of America.

Socialist News Review

For the Benefit of a Suffering Comrade.

Comrade Eugene V. Debs will speak in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 2, at a benefit meeting for Comrade Fred W. Long, one of the pioneers of the movement. Comrade Long has been ill and confined to the house for about two years.

American Federation Delegates.

To advance the interest of International Socialist agitation, all delegates to the American Federation of Labor, the convention of which is to be held in Toronto, Canada, beginning Nov. 8, 1909, who are members of the Socialist Party, are requested to send their names and addresses at once to the secretary of the Ontario Provincial Executive Committee, P. C. Young, 940 Pape avenue, Toronto, Canada.

For the Swedish Strikers.

The National Office of the Socialist Party to date has sent to the strike headquarters in Stockholm, Sweden, the sum of \$4,055.49. The locals and members of the party are responding generously to the call issued by the National Executive Committee, but there must be no let-up. The capitalists of Sweden have decided to make it, if possible, an all-winter campaign of starvation for the striking workers.

Weekly Lessons on Socialism.

The weekly lessons for the winter study course on Socialism will be published regularly in eleven English and twelve foreign papers. A low estimate of the circulation of these papers is 350,000 copies, so that the weekly lessons will be within the reach of every party member. Circulars with the names of the papers, list of necessary books and full information for the study course, have been mailed to all locals. The locals and members are urged to form classes at once. The first lesson of the course will appear in the party press during the week ending Nov. 6.

The Fight Against Mexican Revolutionists.

The press dispatches announce that De Lara, the Mexican whom the United States government is seeking to turn over to the torturers of Diaz, is to be tried in secret. Is this the first fruits of the famous meeting on the Rio Grande? Did Taft take lessons in Mexican court procedure from Diaz? It will be remembered that one of the first steps taken by Diaz on the road from the position of constitutional president of a republic to that of a dictator was the transformation of the courts into mere instruments of personal power. Is Taft about to try the same game on this side of the Rio Grande? Is the right of a "public trial by a jury of his peers" to be denied those who offend the czar and the Mexican dictator? We do not believe that this program will be carried out. Before De Lara is given up to Diaz the working class of this country will have something to say. Remember Rudowitz.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

ST. LOUIS LABOR PRESS FUND.

For the St. Louis Labor Press Fund the following contributions have been received:

Emily Kientz list:	
Emily Kientz	\$.25
John Dose25
W. Detjen45
C. Hollenberg25
Mrs. M. Boer, Texas	1.25
Ferd Zipper, Illinois25
C. F. & E. M. K.	10.00
Frank Franz25
Old Friend	10.00
Total since October 12	22.75
Previously reported	484.90

Total to October 26

Is New Jersey a Russian Province?

The Socialists of Paterson, N. J., have been given notice by the chief of police that no more street meetings are to be held "for this season." They have decided to test this order of the police, and some of the local papers are supporting them in their struggle. Two Socialists were arrested at Main and Ward streets on May 23, 1908, when Mayor McBride practically prohibited the Socialists from holding street meetings. After considerable trouble he receded from this position to allow the Socialist Party to hold street meetings, provided they applied for written permit each time and gave the name of the chairman and speaker. The Socialists accepted this dictum because they were not financially strong enough to fight the case in court. They have been applying for permits ever since and up to last week, when they were informed by the chief of police that they would not be permitted to hold any more meetings "this season"—in other words, during the campaign.

Fight for De Lara's Life.

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 26.—A strong fight is being made to secure the release of L. Gutierrez De Lara, a national organizer of the Socialist Party, who is now in the city jail on the charge of being an alien anarchist. The immigration officials desire to deport De Lara to Mexico. The Socialists in this city are making an effort to raise a cash bail of \$5,000, which they believe will be more than enough to cover any demand of the Federal officials. The Mexican government is especially anxious to get its hands on De Lara, as he accompanied John Kenneth Turner of the American Magazine to Yucatan and assisted Turner while he was gathering the material for his articles on "Barbarous Mexico." If the Federal government turns De Lara over to the infamous Diaz he will be summarily executed. Fearing this fate, De Lara has retained counsel to fight the attempt to extradite him. De Lara has been forced out of Mexico five times, and if the Mexican authorities can get him into Mexican territory they will make short work of him, as he is a "marked man."

The Christian Socialist.

"Ferrer the Martyr. The civilized world, especially the more highly educated element, is in an agony of horror and speechless indignation because of the execution of the great Spanish educator and reformer, Francesco Ferrer, who has done so much to give Spain a modern school system. He was hated by the princes and priests of Spain because modern education means eventually the end of popular ignorance and governmental graft and tyranny. For years they have been trying to fasten some 'crime' upon him without success. Now, in a trial that was in the eyes of European statesmen in general an utter travesty on justice, he has been convicted of instigating the recent riots at Barcelona.

"Public indignation meetings are being held in France, Italy, Germany, England and Spain. The Pope is said to be deeply affected and made overtures to King Alfonso to spare Ferrer's life—at least to give him time and opportunity for a fair trial, but in vain. The London Times is thundering and the Socialist press of the whole world is in violent eruption of righteous wrath and horror. The Spanish revolutionists frankly declare that the murder of Ferrer will cost Alfonso his life—and who can blame them: in a country where law is a mockery and liberty dares scarcely be named even in secret? Riots have occurred in Paris, Rome and elsewhere, and it seems likely that the Spanish revolution will break out with greater violence than ever. Perhaps Ferrer can do more for Spanish liberty and world-wide freedom as a martyr than as a teacher. Let us not forget Calvary. Nevertheless, it is only by fearless agitation and ceaseless education that we may hope for adequate results."

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