

"Red Wave in Germany"

Socialists Make Tremendous Gains in Municipal Elections.

Berlin, Nov. 12.—The splendid Socialist victories in the recent state legislative elections in Saxony and Baden were followed by more surprises in the municipal elections throughout Germany. In a number of cities the capitalist parties combined against the Socialists, but failed to benefit themselves very much by doing so.

Of sixteen wards in Berlin where city council elections were held, the Socialists carried fourteen, while in the fifteenth district a second ballot will be necessary between the Socialist and Liberal candidates. In the last council the Socialists had but 11 members.

In Goerlitz the Socialists increased their number of aldermen from 4 to 8. In Arnstadt (Thuringia) the Socialists carried the town by 900 against 600 capitalist votes. Neuminster elected the first three Socialist aldermen. In Rathenow the Socialist had 1,144 votes against 623 of the combined opposition and gained four new seats. In Halle the Socialists increased their vote by 600 and elected an additional alderman. Sangerhausen, which had no Socialist alderman heretofore, elected four "reds" on this trip. In Schraplau, near Eisleben, for the first time, a Socialist alderman was elected. In Bielefeld the Socialists had 3,602 votes against 1,414 cast for the combined opposition in the third class of voters and elected seven of their candidates. Harnau elected the four candidates of the third class. In Eisenach the Socialists increased their number of aldermen from two to three.

In Rheingonnheim, near Ludwigshafen, the Socialists elected Comrade Horlacher, a printer, as mayor.

In Hoehscheid, near Solingen, a town with 15,000 inhabitants, the Socialists elected a majority of the aldermen. In Oberurse the number of Socialist aldermen increased from four to seven. Bernburg increased its Socialist vote by 700 and elected six Socialist aldermen; formerly we had two.

In Elberfeld the capitalist parties combined against the Socialists; result: four Socialist aldermen! Elberfeld had no Socialist in the council up to this time.

In Barmen the old parties also combined against the Socialists, who had but one alderman; now the Socialists have five aldermen in spite of the capitalist fusion!

In Elbing the Socialists elected three aldermen.

These were a few of the many surprises. Kaiser Bill will have to invent another anti-Socialist scheme for the next Reichstag election.

Another striking feature of recent Socialist activity is the rapidly increasing circulation of the Socialist papers throughout the German empire.

MORAL SUPPORT FOR THE LOCKED-OUT GARMENT WORKERS

Tenth Ward Improvement Association Passes Strong Resolution of Protest

AGAINST THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

For Acting as Strikebreaker Agency for the Marx & Haas Clothing Co.

... Last Monday's daily papers published the following report:

POLICE ORDER CENSURED.

Tenth Warder Hit Department for Sending Workers to Factory—Called Strike Breakers.

Labor Editor Heads Committee That Frames Resolutions of Protest in Marx & Haas Case.

"Resolutions protesting against the order issued from the office of the chief of police, directing patrolmen to send women and girls out of employment to the factory of Marx & Haas, clothing manufacturers at Sixteenth and Market streets, which has been having trouble with the Garment Workers' Union over a strike, were adopted by the Tenth Ward Improvement Association at its meeting at Fountain Hall, Broadway and Chippewa streets, yesterday afternoon. Copies were ordered sent to the Board of Police Commissioners and to Chief Creecy. The resolutions were adopted by a standing vote which was unanimous. They ask for the order to be revoked and no such course be taken by the police in the future.

"The matter was brought to the attention of the association by G. A. Hoehn, editor of St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung, who said the police department had developed into an employment agency for the gathering of strike breakers, and that the patrolmen were being compelled to perform a service which to many, if not the majority, of them was distasteful.

Committee Frames Resolution.

"He gave it as his opinion that the police could find plenty to do protecting life and property, for which they are paid. He declared there was a sufficient number of employment agencies along Market street without turning the police department into one.

"Hoehn, C. J. Anderson and Edwin Rosenthal were appointed a committee to draft resolutions setting forth the association's position with regard to the matter and they reported the one adopted.

The resolution adopted by unanimous rising vote reads as follows:

Resolution:

"Whereas, It has come to the notice of the Tenth Ward Improvement Association that an order has been issued from the office of the chief of police to all the police districts of the city, instructing the police officers to secure women and girls to fill the places of the locked-out Garment Workers of the Marx & Haas Clothing Co.;

"Whereas, Such an order, emanating from the chief of police's office, is entirely in violation of the duties of the police department; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Tenth Ward Improvement Association hereby enters its emphatic protests against such order, demand that it be immediately countermanded, and hope that such action on the part of the department be not repeated in the future.

"Resolved That copies of this resolution be sent to the Board of Police Commissioners and to the chief of police."

Getting Busy All Over the Country.

The reports reaching headquarters of the locked-out Garment Workers of Marx & Haas are very encouraging indeed. From all over the country the moral and financial aid of Organized Labor is promised, and business men in East, West, North and South are assuring the locked-out Garment Workers that they will sever their business relations with Marx & Haas until such time as the firm adjusts its differences with the United Garment Workers.

The A. F. of L. Convention in Toronto, by unanimous vote, decided to make the Marx & Haas lockout a national affair and bring it to the attention of every one of the two

ST. LOUIS WILL HAVE NEXT A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

Gompers, Mitchell and the Rest of the Officers Unanimously Re-elected.

MITCHELL'S IMPRESSIVE SPEECH

For the Sake of Harmony and Unity of Action Socialist Delegates Withdraw Resolution.

ST. LOUIS GETS MEETING.

American Federation of Labor Selects 1910 Convention City.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 20.—After unanimously re-electing President Samuel Gompers, Vice-President John Mitchell, Secretary Frank Morrison and other executive officers, and selecting St. Louis as the place for holding the twenty-ninth annual convention of American Federation of Labor, which has been in session here for two weeks, adjourned finally today.

Uncertainty as to whether an appeal to the United States Supreme Court would be allowed in the Buck's Stove and Range contempt proceedings, and the possibility that Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison may have to go to jail in the near future, hung like a cloud over the closing days of the convention, and the re-election of the trio was the signal for noisy demonstrations of approval.

President Gompers, in thanking the convention for its action, declared that it meant that the principles for which he and his colleagues had decided to stand had received the unanimous approval of labor and pointed out that the injunction of the Buck's Stove and Range Co. case applies to every one of the 2,000,000 workers in the Federation.

Congressman William B. Wilson of Blossburg, Pa., and Thomas V. O'Connor of Buffalo were elected fraternal delegates to the British Trades Unions Congress.

The special committee which is to endeavor to bring about the amalgamation of the warring factions of electrical workers was announced, as follows: Frank Duffy of Indianapolis, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, named by President McNulty of the recognized faction of electrical workers; A. L. Ulrick, president of the Iowa State Federation of Labor, selected by President J. J. Reid of the seceding electrical workers, and John P. Trey, editor of the Iron Molders' Journal of Cincinnati, appointed by President Gompers.

The committee will call a convention of the two factions within a year.

John Mitchell on Boycott

His Speech at Toronto Convention of American Federation of Labor.

(It was not what John Mitchell said that made his speech on the boycott an historic point in the history of the American Federation of Labor. It was the note of defiance that sounded through the very applause with which his words were received. It was the expressed determination to defeat and defy the efforts of the courts to crush the labor movement. Every person who heard that speech felt this impulse. It was the first thrill of a coming conflict that may weld the forces of labor into a compact fighting force and force a fight that no man or set of men can stop.)

I take this occasion to say that I am most heartily in favor of the resolution as reported by the committee. I rise in no spirit of defiance, but simply to say that I will surrender no rights that I possess as a man or a citizen.

I know not what physical or mental suffering I may be called upon to endure, but no amount of such mental or physical suffering will persuade me that I have not the right to spend my own money when I please and where I please and to say and write what I please, being responsible for the consequences of my statements before the law. I deny most emphatically that any merchant or manufacturer has any claim upon my mind or my money, and any attempt to create such a claim through the subtleties of the law must be resisted to the very limit.

I have heard that cognizance is being taken of the words spoken upon the floor of this convention. I wish, therefore, to get clearly into the record the fact of my determination to exercise my full rights as guaranteed by the institutions of this country.

I may be sent to jail. If I am, when I return from there I shall declare again that I shall not for myself purchase any of the products of the Buck Stove and Range Co.

I make these statements, not to tickle the ears of any man, but to publicly declare the convictions that are within me.

This whole proceeding should be a lasting lesson to the workmen of the United States and Canada. If all men had been true to themselves and to their union there would be no non-union products manufactured or offered for sale. Workingmen have been too much concerned with their own affairs to have any time or interest for the broader things that affect their fellows. If workingmen will but realize that they are the real employers of labor and will carry their principles out there will be no non-union products. I believe that the time will come when workingmen will demand that all the goods they use shall be made by union labor. Merchants are glad to supply union goods when they are demanded. Manufacturers will be glad to supply the merchants if they demand the union goods. Union men have not sufficiently insisted upon the label. Some few have done so, but it is perfectly obvious that only a small part have done their duty.

I repeat again that I am little concerned with what the consequences may be to me, I promise to exercise to the full the liberties and the rights that are guaranteed to American citizens.

I have grown up with pride in the name of an American. When I was a little child and my stepmother could not buy the bread with which to still my hunger nor the clothes with which to keep me warm, I have wrapped myself in the old army overcoat and felt proud of the fact that I was an American and the son of an American soldier.

I am not less proud today. I want to live to see the word American stand for all that is symbolized in that flag. I want it to stand for real liberty; I do not want it simply to stand for the liberty to do the things that I do not want to do, but to stand for the right to help my fellows.

I do not stand for the liberty enunciated by some of our courts in recent decisions—the liberty of women to work themselves to death. I do not believe in the kind of liberty granted by Judge Tut-till of Illinois when he declared that the women of that state have a right to work ten hours a day. I believe in the liberty that gives to every man and woman the right to live and grow and to develop the best that is in them.

This litigation will have one good result. It will compel the people to realize the necessity of working in concert. It will teach them the need of standing together in defense of their rights.

I once visited a German newspaper. I saw there a man who seemed little fitted for the conduct of a newspaper. I asked who he was and was informed that he was there to go to prison. Surely the time will not come when Organized Labor must employ some one to stay in prison. I have been told that there was a time in the struggle of Ireland for freedom when an Irishman was looked upon

million union men and women throughout the land.

The following "ad." in the daily papers shows the anti-Union spirit displayed by Marx & Haas, a spirit which will lead the firm into an expensive warfare, without any prospect of success, for the simple reason that the Organized Labor movement of America will insist on justice and fair play.

Here is a copy of the daily newspaper advertising:

Why Don't You Earn the Best Wages?

We want experienced machine operators on pants and duck coats. Also girls to learn this work. We will pay you liberal wages while learning and when competent will guarantee you the

Best Wages in the City.

Apply Max & Haas Clothing Co., Factory No. 2, S. E. Corner 16th and Market Sts.

What are these promises for if Marx & Haas wish to act fairly and squarely with their old union employes, on whose work and health the firm has built up its tremendous business?

Some day the firm will regret its action, because dollars and cents will tell the story.

Contributions for the Locked-Out Garment Workers of Marx & Haas have been received during the last week as follows:

United Garment Workers of Amer., Local 1475, Panama, Ill....	\$ 25.00
United Garment Workers, Local 183, Toronto, Canada.....	5.00
Donations received per Central Trades and Labor Union....	95.00
Am. Wood Workers, Local 149, St. Louis, Mo.....	20.00
Decorators and Paperhangers, Local 431, St. Louis, Mo.....	100.00
United Garment Workers, Local 126, Oshkosh, Wis.....	5.00
United Garment Workers, Local 61, Chicago, Ill.....	25.00
Joint Benefit of U. Garment Workers, 150-197-229, Chicago..	200.00
S. Goldstein, Chicago, Ill.....	5.00
United Garment Workers, Local 38, Dayton, O.....	5.00
Glass Blowers, Ass'n, Local 38, Alton, Ill.....	41.00
United Garment Workers, Local 95, Syracuse, N. Y.....	5.00
United Garment Workers, Local 139, Denver, Colo.....	10.00
Boilermakers' Helpers, Local 27, St. Louis, Mo.....	15.00
United Garment Workers, General Office.....	25.00
United Garment Workers, Local 146, Peoria, Ill.....	10.00
J. C. & M. F., St. Louis, Mo.....	2.00
J. T. B. Cady Shop, St. Louis, Mo.....	15.00
J. T. Roman Bishop.....	5.50
Journeyman Tailors' Union, Local 11, St. Louis, Mo.....	10.50
United Garment Workers, Local 103, Racine, Wis.....	50.00
United Garment Workers, Local 102, Sherman, Tex.....	2.00
United Garment Workers, Local 20, Buffalo, N. Y.....	15.00
Donations received per Central Trades & Labor Union....	5.00
United Garment Workers, Local 96, Chicago, Ill.....	40.00
United Garment Workers, Local 208, Ottawa, Ill.....	10.00
United Garment Workers, Local 42, Cleveland, Ohio.....	2.00
Brewers and Maltsters' Union No. 6, St. Louis, Mo.....	25.00
Cigar Makers' Union No. 24, St. Louis, Mo.....	45.00
Bookbinders' Union No. 18, St. Louis, Mo.....	10.00
Wood Workers' District Council, St. Louis, Mo.....	5.00
Brewery Laborers' Union No. 262, St. Louis, Mo.....	10.00
Boot & Shoe Workers' Union No. 338, St. Louis, Mo.....	5.00

Note! In last week's list of contributions the donation made by the St. Louis Photo-Engravers' Union No. 10 was reported as only \$10. It should have been \$25, the amount contributed.

Should any error or misprint occur in the foregoing list the Secretary's attention should be called to it without delay.

Send all contributions to O. W. Goodin, Secretary, Bowman's Hall, 11th and Locust Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

Union Men and Women of St. Louis, Attention.

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

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

Capt. McCulloch's Prayer

While on a Fourth St. car on the way to his office the editor of St. Louis Labor found the following card, the contents of which may interest our readers:

UNITED RAILWAYS COMPANY OF ST. LOUIS.

Notice to Employes.

A word of beseechment is sent to every person in the service of the United Railways company and intended for all from the President to the most remote employe, warning all and every one as to the danger and folly of internal dissension or disagreement. "The world, the flesh and the Devil" are all combined against us and loyalty and honesty and prudence warrant and suggest the same compactness of organization on our part.

Personal contention between ourselves is unworthy, reserve all your strength, mental and physical, for defense against the combination always against us. The motto of our good state is "United we stand, divided we fall"—so let us not waste strength or energy in even trivial disagreement, but harmonize and forgive and forget, and hold always to the strength and correctness of our own affairs as against everybody outside.

ROBT McCULLOCH,
President and Gen'l Manager.

Further investigation brought out the fact that similar cards are addressed at regular intervals to the employes of the United Railways Co. Old Capt. McCulloch seems to be very much afraid of the spirit of Trade Unionism. "The world, the flesh and the devil" is against him, hence he is in need of good, loyal non-union employes. The old fox is ever ready to harmonize, to forgive and forget, provided his thousands of men do not organize for their own working class interests, but remain the humble and obedient slaves of John J. Beggs, McCulloch & Co.

Kreyling to Lecture on Union Label.

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

with suspicion and could not expect to be elected to any office unless he had served a term in prison. I hope that the American labor movement has not reached a similar stage.

In conclusion I wish to express the hope that the law may be such that every liberty-loving man can keep it, and that the law may be so interpreted that every man may feel that he has a square deal before the courts.

GOMPERS' RE-ELECTION.

Labor Leader Elected Without Opposition—Convention Adjourns.

By A. W. Mance.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 20.—Samuel Gompers was elected president of the American Federation of Labor today, to succeed himself, without opposition. Like a wall of living rock the delegates stood behind him in his fight for free speech and a free press. The Socialist delegates, Frank Hayes and W. H. Van Horn, who had introduced the resolution passed by the convention of the United Mine Workers of America indorsing Socialism, withdrew the resolution. It had been decided by the Socialist delegates that at this time, with officials of the Federation facing jail and the courts and employers' associations threatening the life of Organized Labor, differences of opinion might be set aside, as referring to political matters and thus a united front be presented against the aggression of the courts and nothing to be done to embarrass the officials.

Salaries Are Approved.

A resolution was passed granting the regular salaries to Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison in the event of their being sent to jail. The executive committee instructed the delegates that the alien contract labor law is to be applied to musicians as well as to other craftsmen. The Federation is expected to put itself on record for the protection of the rights of asylum for political offenders, following the action which it has officially taken in various cases, notably that of the Mexican refugees.

Buck Decision Attacked.

In a resolution thanking the city of Toronto for its hospitality the convention attacked the decision in the Buck's Stove and Range Co. case in which James Van Cleave's firm secured the prison sentences now hanging over Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison. That resolution concluded as follows:

"Resolved, That the freedom of speech which we have exercised without judicial restraint based on super-constitutional and self-arrogated authority, has been more in conformity with the fundamental principles of a free and self-governing people, free speech, and a free press, than is possible at present in the United States."

On the subject of injunctions the convention adopted the following expressions and recommendations of the committee on the president's report:

"Injunctions in labor disputes are innovations in our modern jurisprudence. When the court arrogates to itself the power to issue injunctions never contemplated by the rules of equity, and in direct violation of constitutional and statutory law, and assume the right to issue injunctions for the purpose of enforcing criminal law, it departs from the domain of property rights.

Defiance of the Court.

"When any court assumes to exercise powers not delegated to it by the constitution it invades the rights specially reserved by that document to the states and the people; its action becomes void from lack of jurisdiction and should not be obeyed.

"Until some change has been obtained in the practice of the courts, either through Supreme Court decisions or legislative enactment, we recommend that every answer to a writ of injunction or a citation for contempt shall insist upon our constitutional right of free speech, free press, free peaceable assemblage, and freedom from interference with our personal rights by the equity courts and denial of their authority to assume that any one has a property right in man, his good will, or his patronage.

"We learn with deep regret that there is some doubt as to whether the appeals asked for by President Gompers, Vice-President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison will be granted. We hope and trust that the appeals may be granted so that we may know the position of the final judicial tribunal."

THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS' TROUBLE

Official Report of the Law Committee of the A. F. of L., as Submitted and Adopted at the Toronto Convention.

International Brotherhood Electrical Workers, Local No. 1.
St. Louis, Nov. 22, 1909.

Editor St. Louis Labor.

I am inclosing you a copy of the report of the laws committee of the A. F. of L., which report was adopted by the Toronto convention. Also a copy of the circular which was circulated at the convention by our members who were present. You will readily see that this is a victory for the Reid faction, as we have at all times been willing to settle the matter in a representative convention, or by a referendum vote, but the other side always objected to this mode of procedure. Fraternaly,
H. J. MORRISON,

Secretary Local Union No. 1, I. B. E. W.

Report of Law Committee to A. F. of L.

To the Convention:

Your Committee on Laws to who was referred that portion of the Executive Council's report under the heading "Electrical Workers" and "protests and appeals" submits the following report on the differences between the two factions of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. All parties at interest were given a full hearing. The committee held four sessions, three of them very long, hearing everything the contestants and protestants desired to submit. Your committee finds that the disputes and differences between the two factions of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers are in some particulars of long standing, and time, instead of healing the differences, has not improved them. Therefore, the exceeding great difficulty that confronted your committee in dealing with this question along the lines that were hopeful of bringing harmony and unity among the organized Electrical Workers of America.

Your committee offers the following recommendations, with the hope that good results may follow along the lines of consolidation:

First—We recommend the reaffirmation of the Denver agreement.

Second—That efforts be at once renewed to effect a settlement under the terms of the Denver agreement.

Third—That President Gompers be empowered to name one representative, Mr. McNulty one representative and Mr. Reid one representative, who must be a Trades Unionist. The appointments to be immediately made, none of whom shall be Electrical Workers, to act in conjunction with the Electrical Workers of both factions in developing and effecting a final amalgamation into one united brotherhood.

Fourth—Said committee of three shall have power to interpret the Denver agreement in order to bring unity of the Brotherhood as provided by the spirit as well as the letter of the Denver agreement.

Fifth—Said committee, if found necessary to effect a final and complete settlement, shall provide for and bring about a convention of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers on the lines provided in the Denver agreement, prior to September first, 1910, on a date selected by the committee, in accordance with the laws of the Brotherhood, and said committee shall attend such convention in an advisory capacity, only such locals to be eligible to representation in the convention as are in existence at this date.

Sixth—The selection of the joint convention provided for shall be final and binding on all matters and amalgamation shall take

place at said convention by terms provided by the Denver agreement.

Seventh—The committee of three provided for in these recommendations shall meet with the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. at their first meeting held at headquarters, after the close of this convention, and shall report to the council what if any progress has been made in carrying into effect the provisions of the Denver agreement, and if either or both factions of the Electrical Workers have failed to promote the adjustment of all differences which now divide the Brotherhood, the committee shall report the facts to the Executive Council and the council shall then take such definite action as the case warrants.

Eighth—Your committee recommends that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor use all influence in its power to aid, assist and advise with the committee of three herein provided, for the bringing to a successful termination the amalgamation of the two factions of Electrical Workers into one United Brotherhood, as set forth in the agreement reached and ratified at Denver last year and supplemented by this document and the action of this convention thereon.

Adopted.

A. F. OF L. UPHOLDS FIGHT AGAINST INJUNCTIONS.

AMIDST ENTHUSIASM POSITION OF LEADERS ON COURTS IS INDORSED.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 19.—The American Federation of Labor, amidst great enthusiasm, maintained its firm stand against the use of injunctions in labor disputes by adopting, by a rising vote, the injunction feature of President Gompers' report.

"When, therefore, any court assumes to exercise, powers not delegated to it by the constitution," the report declared, "it invades the rights specifically reserved by that document to the states and the people, its action becomes void from lack of jurisdiction and should not be obeyed."

Second form of injunction was interpreted as that which interferes with the personal rights of men in exercising free speech, free press, peaceable assemblage, and in their personal relationship with each other.

"These are fundamental safeguards of free people, which," says

A Union Man

BUCKS

at

SCAB

STOVES

because they
Are

UNFAIR

the committee, "neither courts, kings or cajolery should be permitted to destroy.

"It is under this class of injunction courts have assumed jurisdiction in the now famous Buck Stove case, in which court, in violation of express terms of the constitution enjoins the right of free speech, free press and proclaiming assemblage, in addition to proclaiming false doctrine that patronage and good will in business in property."

Appeal Recommended.

The report recommends an appeal in the case in which Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison have been sentenced to prison.

The report on the president's report was read by Delegate Andrew Furuseth of San Francisco. The report declared injunctions to be in "frequent violation of the constitution."

Referring to the Buck Stove and Range case, the report protested against the language used by Justice Wright in sentencing Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison.

The committee on president's report recommended the extension of Asiatic exclusion so as to include all Japanese and Koreans as well as Chinese. It made an urgent appeal for a uniform employers' liability and compensation law.

President Gompers, in speaking for this legislation referred to the Cherry (Illinois) mine disaster, and declared that the law was needed not so much to assist the widows and orphans of the mine victims in a material way as to create by the law greater safeguards that will prevent such human sacrifices.

Ship subsidy, convict and child labor were opposed in the report. Among the matters indorsed were the eight-hour law, the hat-ter strike, the Porto Rican labor movement and a department of labor.

Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison

The United Labor Journal, Harrisburg, Pa.

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

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

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

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

Please answer.

Answer.

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

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

But the Socialists are crystallized into a party which does active work at the ballot box, its organizations having acquired sufficient strength to keep Van Cleave and his like in fear and subjection as

far as personal attacks on its members and leaders are concerned. This fact points a conclusive moral to union men, which is that the day of perfected organization and unity of action is not yet here.

Garment Workers' District Council No. 4

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

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

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.

A LIST OF UNION BAKERIES

WHERE YOU CAN GET UNION

BREAD

EACH LOAF BEARING
The
UNION LABEL

AND BAKERY GOODS MADE BY UNION BAKERS

Becker, Louis	2330 Menard st.	Machatschek, Jos.	1960 Arsenal st.
Boeglin, Joseph	9800 S. Broadway	Manewal Bread Co	Lami and Broadwa
Dalies, R.	1027 Allen av.	Marschall, L.	2908 S Broadway
Dittmar, Frank	4251 Schiller Pl.	Messerschmidt, P.	2225 Cherokee st.
Eckert, Theo, F.	2869 Salena st.	Michalke, F. L.	1901 Utah st.
Enz, Aug.	6700 S Broadway	Mueller, Fred	2012 Gravois av.
Fischer, Wm. F.	5600-Compton Ave.	Nichols, E. S.	4136 N Newstead
Foerster, Chas. J.	5228 Virginia av.	Nowack, Frank R.	616-18 Louisa Ave.
Fuchs, Frank	2301 Plover Ave.	Old Homestead Bky	1038 N Vandeventer
Geiger, H.	1901 Lami st.	Papendick B'k'y Co	3609-11 N 22d st.
Graf, Ferd	2201 S 2nd st.	Rahm, A.	3001 Rutger st.
Hahn Bakery Co.	2801-5 S. 7th st.	Redle, Geo.	2100 Lynch st.
Halleman, Jos.	2022 Cherokee st.	Reicheit, H.	3701 S Jefferson
Hartman, Ferd	1917 Madison st.	Rother, Paul	Lemay Ferry Rd.
Hoefel, Fred	3448 S Broadway	Rottler, M.	2500 Illinois av.
Hollenberg, C.	918 Manchester	Pube, W.	1301 Shenandoah st.
Huber, Math.	1824 S 10th st.	Schmerber, Jos.	3679 S Broadway
Huellen, P.	4101 N 20th st.	Schneider & Son,	2716 N Taylor av.
Hues, Fr.	7728 S Broadway	Schueler, Fred	3402 S Jefferson av.
Imhof, F.	1801 Lynch st.	Seib Bros.	2522 S Broadway
Knebel, Adam	2577 Emerson Ave.	Speck, Geo.	311 W Stein st.
Kubik F. J.	1723 S 11th st.	Vidlack, Rudolf	2005 S. 11th St.
Laubis, Herm.	1958 Withnell av.	Vogler, Mrs. G.	3605 S Broadway
Lay, Fred	8509 S Broadway	Weiner, M.	1625 Carr St.
Leimbach, Rud.	1820 Arsenal st.	Witt, F. A.	3558 Nebraska av.
Links, John A.	2907 S 13th st.	Wolf, S.	3110 S 7th st.
Lorenz, H.	2700 Arsenal st.	Zwick, Mich.	7701-3 Virginia av.

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Youngest Drummer

Nine-Year Old Lad Good Salesman

By THURDE RAYLE BRUCE

"HAROLD BANKS, Chicago," is the way it appears on the register of one of the Omaha hotels and the owner of the name claims to be the youngest traveling man in the world, and he looks it. He pleads guilty to being nine years of age and declares that this is his third season on the road.

In order to subscribe his name on the hotel register Harold has to stand on his tiptoes, but when it comes to doing business he can give points to some of the best of the veterans. He is selling a window cleaning compound and deals with the retail trade. He has been in Omaha three days this last week and says his orders will exceed \$1,000.

While the young man from Chicago is educated in the ways of the world he has not acquired any of its vices. Discussing this point, he said:

"I do not drink, smoke, chew or carouse. I enjoy a game of baseball, but I never allow it to interfere with my business. I like traveling and have no difficulty in securing orders. I travel alone, pay full fare, yet I could take advantage of my youth and size and get half rate. However, that would not be quite the thing for a traveling man to do and then I don't think the house would stand for it."

Young Banks started in business selling newspapers on the streets of Chicago and made good. Then he got a chance to sell the window cleaning compound in the city and did so well that he was given a territory, which includes Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota. He makes two trips a year and says that this year his salary and commission will net him \$2,400. His money is sent home and placed in a savings bank. When he gets enough to make a payment he buys a lot. He claims that he has great confidence in real estate and insists that his ambition is to own a farm, well stocked with fine cattle and horses. When he has secured this he will quit the road and become a farmer.



Most of us never graduate from the "school of love" until after we have taken the "third degree."

Husband's seem to fancy that a wife's affection, like mint sauce, can be kept on ice until wanted and then just warmed over to order.

The average man's love-making, like Wagner's music, may not be so foolish as it sounds.

When a man begins telling a woman all about his past love affairs it is a very good sign that he is about to have "just one more."

Bachelor Girl Tells of Love

By HELEN ROWLAND

History says that Orpheus went to Hades in order to find his wife—but you can't make a married man believe that.

Most men are so delicate that they cannot face the naked truth about themselves unless it is covered with a chiffon veil of flattery.

When a man has said "Never again!" and taken a dose of bromo seltzer it makes him feel so good that he is in prime condition to begin right over.

Funny what a dead weight a little thing like a clinging vine can become to a masculine oak after a few years of matrimony.

Don't attempt to freeze a man's love out; just try to keep it at boiling point and it will soon simmer down to nothing.

Love is life's liquor; it should be sipped slowly in small quantities, not swallowed down like a glass of beer.

On a recent afternoon in passing along the street my attention was attracted to a rather stylish turnout standing at the curb. The horse attached to it belonged to some one of the many who entertain the mistaken idea that a "bobbed" tail gives to an animal an aristocratic appearance.

I have always sympathized with horses so mutilated, but in this instance my sympathies were intensified by the utter indifference of the young man who occupied the seat—in a reclining and very comfortable position—while the poor horse with quivering flesh made frantic efforts to dislodge

Docked Horses Tails in Fly Time

By AGNES CLARKE

a dozen or more flies that had settled on his back, just out of reach of his remnant of a tail.

I realize that neither individual sympathy nor remonstrance will do away with the cruel practice of cutting off horse's tails, but where are our humane societies that they do not unite their efforts toward making it a punishable offense?

Depriving an animal of the "switch" provided by nature to combat flies and other annoying insects is in my estimation one of the most cruel customs practiced by a so-called intelligent people.

With the modern growth of purely materialistic thought a new conception which seems to have taken root is that children are under no obligation toward their parents. On the contrary it is affirmed that their relations are of a mere animal nature, even as the so-called lower beings produce their young and feed and protect them only so long as they are in need of such assistance, after which time all family relations cease absolutely.

It is further argued that children have no responsibilities—have "rights," but no duties, in the family unit on which society

Duties of Children to Their Parents

By A. WANGEMAN

is founded. Society ought to try to discover how far this atavistic thought has taken root among the people. Arguments seeking to justify the theory of race suicide are serious if they weaken the primeval instinct of race propagation in this land of the free and home of the brave.

Have children "duties?"

STUDIES IN SOCIALISM

THE SOCIALISTS

WHO THEY ARE AND WHAT THEY STAND FOR.

By John Spargo.

III. Socialism is often opposed because of a supposed connection between it and anarchism. Nothing is more common, especially in times of national agitation consequent upon some outrageous deed, such as the assassination of President McKinley, for example, than this confusion of the two theories one with another. Yet the fact remains that the great Organized Socialist movement is the greatest opposing force to Anarchism in the world today. Socialism is the antithesis of Anarchism; the two are quite irreconcilable. To save society from the Anarchist peril is no small part of the mission of the Socialist movement.

In justice to Anarchism it must be said that there is nothing in Anarchism itself which necessitates a propaganda of deeds of violence. While it is true that many Anarchists have resorted to violence, there are many others, and among them some of the greatest leaders of Anarchist thought, who hold all life sacred and believe that violence and assassination, like war and conquest, are fundamentally opposed to the Anarchist ideal. So much must be said in justice to the Anarchists.

Now, if we examine the two systems of thought, we shall find that Socialism and Anarchism are as opposite as the poles. While there may be many points of similarity in their criticisms of existing social conditions, the Socialist and the Anarchist are separated by a wide, impassable gulf. Socialism, as the word implies, is based on the idea of social interest and responsibility, while Anarchism is based on the opposite idea of individual interests and responsibility. Anarchism negates the idea of social responsibility. It regards the individual as supreme. Society, according to the Anarchist, is merely an aggregation of individuals, from which principle he reasons that what is wrong for an individual is wrong for society, and, since no individual can rightly control the actions of another, society can not rightly do so. To this the Socialist replies that just as a watch is something more than a collection of wheels, or a house is more than an aggregation of bricks and mortar, so society is something more than an aggregation of individuals; it is a corporate whole with distinct rights and duties.

The difference in Anarchism and Socialism, therefore, consists in this, and not, as often supposed, in the fact that the Socialists do not believe in physical force as the Anarchists are popularly supposed to do. It is not a question of Socialism being a milder, less advanced, and less dangerous form of the same ideas as Anarchism. The two theories have no relationship whatever. It is not a difference of method, but of ultimate aim. Not all Anarchists, or most of them, believe in physical force methods, and Socialists, while abhorring the very idea of bloodshed, would, under certain conditions, have to resort to it. Where political power, or other peaceable means are denied to a people "rightly struggling to be free," force is permissible and right. Of such rebellious uses of force, indeed, have the most glorious pages of history been written. From such a rising rose this great republic itself. But where other, peaceful means are open to them, the Socialists will never choose violence, regarding force not as the "Midwife of Progress," but as "The deadly abortionist strangling the new society in the womb of the old."

The Socialist seeks to establish social paramouncy through legislative action. And this social paramouncy is but an extension of this same active principle which we find expressed in our sanitary laws, our educational system, and other similar manifestations of the collective will and law. From the point of view of the Anarchist, who, after all, merely carries individualism to its logical extreme, sanitary laws, education acts, factory acts, and all other social legislation, are so many "outrageous interferences" with individual liberty. All legislation is equally condemned. As the Prohibitionist would scorn the classification of whiskey as good or bad, declaring that all whiskey is bad and there can not be such a thing as "good whiskey," so the Anarchist denies that there can be such a thing as "good legislation."

When we say that Socialism seeks to establish the interests as paramount, it is not meant by that that Socialism is opposed to the individual liberty which the Anarchists desire; that it involves a huge, octopus-like bureaucracy governing all men's actions, crushing out individuality, and placing all the relations of life under a vast network of laws and regulations. The Socialist ideal is not, as the same active principle which we find expressed in our sanitary does not propose to encompass life with legal enactments and restrictions. On the contrary, its aim is to secure to every individual the greatest possible freedom.

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

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

General Demands.

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

Industrial Demands.

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

Political Demands.

to the amount of the bequests and to the nearness of kin.

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

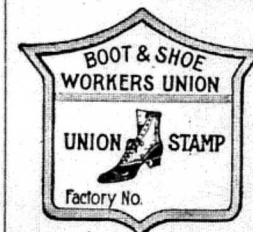
Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole power of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry and thus come to their rightful inheritance.—(National Platform Adopted at the 1908 Convention.)

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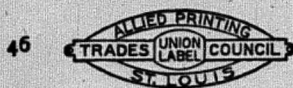
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SOCIALIST PARTY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

In 1900 for Debs and Harriman..... 96,931
In 1904 for Debs and Hanford..... 408,230
In 1908 for Debs and Hanford..... 423,898

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

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

TRUST BUSTING

Poor old John D. Rockefeller!

Your days are numbered, your Standard Oil glory is gone!

Four U. S. circuit judges have spoken. Their "opinions" will seal the fate of the Standard Oil Trust.

The Standard Oil Co. is declared a combine in restraint of trade, and the court enjoined further payment or acceptance of dividends.

The decision of Judges Sanborn, Van Devanter, Hook and Adams of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting in the United States Circuit Court here, in favor of the government in its suit to dissolve the Standard Oil Co., handed down last Saturday, not only returns the control of its numerous subsidiary companies to their separate stockholders, but effectually precludes the re-formation of the present holding company. It not only enjoins the Standard Oil Co. or its agents from voting any stock it holds in the subsidiary companies, but also forbids the subsidiary companies from paying the Standard Oil Co. any dividends on the stock it holds in them.

The opinion in the case, in which all the judges who sat at the trial in St. Louis last April concur, was announced in the court here by Judge Elmer B. Adams and simultaneously in the United States Court at St. Paul by Judge Walter H. Sanborn, who wrote the opinion. The opinion, and a separate concurring opinion by Judge William C. Hook, were filed with Circuit Clerk Gray. The decree of the court allows the Standard Oil Co. thirty days in which to take an appeal to the United States Supreme Court and stipulates a \$50,000 bond conditioned to operate as a supersedeas. Unless the decree is reversed or modified by the Supreme Court it will take effect thirty days after the final decision of the Supreme Court. That the Standard Oil Co. will take an appeal is a foregone conclusion, as John B. Milburn of New York, chief counsel for the company at the trial here, said that a decision in favor of the government should it be sustained would mean annihilation of the company.

Meanwhile the Standard Oil Co. will continue selling oil and axle grease. John D. will attend his Baptist church services and play golf as before. The Standard Oil tanks will continue to move over every American railroad, Standard Oil ships will cross the seas in all directions, while the trust-busting lawyers proclaim to the world their great achievements on paper.

This seems to be the trust-busting season. Hardly had the Standard Oil "dissolving order" been made public when last Monday Judge Shields of the St. Louis Circuit Court declared the Polar Wave Ice and Fuel Co. to be "an illegal combination in restraint of trade within the meaning of the anti-trust law." In his decision Judge Shields declares that the seven constituent corporations of the Polar Wave Ice and Fuel Co. restricted competition before they were merged and by agreement and understanding illegally raised the price of ice from 35 cents to 50 cents a hundred pounds.

This trust-busting by court decision is amusing, indeed. It is the work of the Spanish knight, Don Quixote, the fight against windmills.

Where is the difference between the Polar Wave Ice Co. and any of our big local shoe factories? The Polar Wave Company is a combination of seven corporations; it killed free competition in the ice trade.

Well and good. What are Hamilton-Brown, the Brown Shoe Co. and the other big shoe concerns? They have "developed" to such an extent that there is very little free competition left in the shoe manufacturing business.

Take some of our Washington avenue dry goods concerns. Have they not killed competition, raised prices, etc., like the Standard Oil or the Polar Ice Company?

Where will you draw the line? Where is the combination "legal," where is it "illegal?" How many competitors must the trust devour to be declared an "illegal combination?" How many millions of capital are permissible under the "legal combination" rule?

Shall the wheels of industrial progress be turned backward? Can it be done by lawyers' arguments and court decisions?

It can not be done. Neither Bryan nor Roosevelt nor Taft can or will do it.

Not by dissolution, but by socialization will the trust problem be solved.

Not by dissolving the Polar Ice Company, but by municipalizing the production and distribution of the local ice business will the problem find its proper solution.

While this trust-busting on paper is going on the daily press informs us that the Western Union Telegraph Co. has been swallowed up by the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., better known as the Bell Company. This means a concentration of capital amounting to \$1,000,000,000, half of which may be watered stock.

Thus the sham battles against "corporate wealth" go merrily on, while the trusts continue their lucrative business at the same old stand.

In connection with the foregoing the following dispatch concerning the business of the Standard Oil Co.:

New York, Nov. 20.—The regular quarterly dividend of \$10 per share was declared by directors of the Standard Oil Co., the shares being of the par value of \$100, and the total capitalization less than \$100,000,000.

The subjoined table shows the net profits from 1882 to 1909, inclusive, earnings for 1907, 1908 and 1909 being estimated:

	Profits.	Dividends.	Surplus after divs.
1909	\$80,000,000	\$39,335,320	\$40,664,680
1908	80,000,000	39,335,320	40,664,680
1907	85,000,000	39,335,320	45,664,680
1906	83,122,251	39,335,320	43,786,931
1905	57,459,346	39,335,320	18,124,006
1904	61,670,110	35,188,266	26,481,844
1903	81,336,994	42,877,478	38,459,510
1902	64,613,363	43,851,956	20,761,407
Total	\$593,202,064	\$318,594,300	\$274,607,764
1882 to 1901, inc.	456,240,000	351,883,000	104,407,000
Total	\$1,049,442,064	\$670,427,300	\$397,014,764

The company for the last five years has been paying to shareholders \$40 a share each year.

Only recently the Standard Oil Co. was fined \$29,000,000. John D. did not feel very uneasy about it, because he knew in advance that the fine would never be collected.

Observations

St. Louis Will Have the 1910 Convention of the American Federation of Labor

During the Recent Municipal Elections in England the Socialists and the Labor Party gained 54 seats and lost 31, which makes a net gain of 23.

"Well, I Reckon the Standard Oil Co. Will Continue to Sell Oil!" said one of Rockefeller's attorneys when told of the latest Standard Oil decision.

True Heroism May Be Found at Cherry, Ill., Where Brave Men sacrifice their lives in the attempt to get their comrades out of the fire and smoke-filled St. Paul mine.

"Sophistries of Socialism," by Rev. S. H. Wainwright, Presiding Elder Methodist Episcopal Church, South, will conclude the St. Louis Republic's debate on Socialism. Rev. Wainwright exhibits his own personal ignorance about Socialism in a most striking manner.

Watch the Proud Union Man Who Is Patronizing the "Smoke Houses" of the American Tobacco Trust. Tell him that every trust cigar he smokes contains some of the life blood of poorly-paid women and children. Stick to the blue label of the Cigar Makers' International Union.

It Is Disgusting to Observe How the Capitalist Daily Press Is now trying to blind the public by throwing a religious veil over the horrible mine disaster at Cherry, Ill. According to some of these sheets practically all of the miners could have saved their lives if they had only been as strongly religious as one of the Scotch miners who is among the rescued victims.

While There Was Little or No Scientific or Theoretical Exhibition of the class struggle at the Toronto convention of the A. F. of L., the fact remains that every important action taken by this parliament of Organized Labor was the result of the modern class struggle between Capitalism and Labor, or, to speak more to the point, between the capitalist class and the working class. The class struggle does not manifest itself in wise phrases and so-called scientific expostulations, but in the every day's battles of the organized wage workers.

The New Tariff Law Works Mischief on the American Cigar makers. One of the most important events of the present year to the cigar makers and manufacturers of this country is the new tariff allowing 150,000,000 Philippine cigars to come into this country free of duty. And not content with this, these great protectors of American workingmen, the present administration is going to enact further special legislation for the poor Filipino by putting a government stamp on the box proclaiming to the American people that the cigars are made under absolutely sanitary conditions and that they are of the quality represented.

Goodby, John D.; goodby! Your Standard Oil Prosperity Is in violation of the Anti-Trust act. Prepare for your funeral, John D., and don't forget to stipulate in your last will that Messrs. Bryan, Roosevelt and Taft officiate as the trust-busting orators at the Standard Oil funeral. Meanwhile the sovereign people will continue burning your enlightening oils and greasing the wheels of progress with your lubricating fluids. Being an ardent leader of the Baptist Church, with a heart of faith as inexhaustible as the source of the Amazon river, you may rest assured that God Almighty, your resourceful lawyers and some kind judges will stand by you in these hours of persecution, prosecution and sorrows.

To Declare the Polar Wave Ice Co. Illegal at the End of the Ice business season is a joke for which the ice consumers will have to pay a good, stiff price during the hot weather in 1910. The Polar Wave Company is charged with the "restraint of trade," and by the court's decision it is expected that unrestricted competition in the ice business would again be established. This is a forlorn hope. Some day the people will put all the profit-hunting ice dealers on ice by applying a dose of Socialism. Why should the manufacture and distribution of ice not become a public function? Why not establish municipal ice plants in connection with our city water works? This would put the Polar Wave Ice Co. and similar concerns out of

business. And with them will disappear the miserable little retailer who assists in making the frozen water an expensive delicacy for the poor.

The Article "Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison," Which Appeared in last week's St. Louis Labor, was taken from the United Labor Journal of Harrisburg, Pa. By an oversight no credit was given. We therefore reprint the article in this issue.

The Capitalist Rowdy Administration of Spokane, Wash., Is continuing the brutal warfare against the brave-workingmen and women who are defending the right of free assemblage and free speech. Most disgraceful scenes are enacted by the professed "protectors of law and order." Working women are arrested, thrown into dirty cells together with criminals, and brutally assaulted. Miss Agnes Thelka Fair, one of the free-speech advocates, in a letter to the Seattle Socialist, gives her experience while in the Spokane jail. Some parts of her story are almost too horrible to put in public print. She was put in a dark cell with a fallen woman. Soon the woman was let out. Miss Fair was the only prisoner in the dark hole. A few minutes later about ten big burly brutes entered the cell, began questioning and finally assaulting her. The poor woman was almost frightened to death and went into spasms from which she did not recover for several hours. Miss Fair continues her story as follows: "I was hardly over the first when they brought in a man disguised as a woman and put him in a cot next to me. I thought it was a drunken woman until the officers went out. Then I felt a large hand creeping over me. It's too horrible to put on paper. I jumped out into an inclosure, screaming frantically and frothing at the mouth. Had not two of our girls been arrested and brought in just then I do not think I would ever have come to. Even then they showed no disposition to treat me as a human. I never slept or ate the three days I was in there. The third day I was so weak when the doctor called and they would not have let me out then only the doctor said (a 'trusty' told me): 'She can not stand it another hour, and her death will mean the end.' Then they hurried in and carried me out near a window. When the matron, who is on the pay roll (a Salvation lassie), but never around the women, was taking me into court, an officer said, 'Let her walk.' The matron said, 'She can't.' He said: 'If she faints we'll throw a bucket of water in her face; that will wake her up.' The court (through counsel) asked me: 'Will you make any disturbance if we release you on your own recognizance?' I said: 'I won't be able to for a few days. I don't know what I'll do after that.' 'Counsel' worded it different to the court, and the court ordered me to the receiving hospital. How kind of the court! I only stayed there a few minutes when I saw a fellow worker pass the door and I asked him to let me lean on his arm to get to a hall a few doors away. As it cost money to hire cabs and it would only keep from the public the brutality of the bulls, and I looked dead, the fellow workers carried me on a stretcher through the principal streets to my room." While the bulls beat back a crowd of ten thousand, 25 more went in today. Over two hundred men and women are still in jail. It is claimed by prominent attorneys that the Spokane attorneys that Spokane city ordinance against street speaking is unconstitutional.

"IMMEDIATE DEMANDS"

By Algernon Lee.

Nothing is easier than for persons who are not and never were wage-workers to scoff at the workingmen's demands for labor legislation, increase of wages, shortening of the workday, etc., to denounce these as trifling palliatives, and to call on the workingmen to throw all this aside and "work for Socialism." But to men and women who have to work at high speed, under unpleasant and unwholesome conditions, from eight to twelve or more hours a day, whenever they get a chance to work at all, whose lives are endangered by the machinery they work with and whose human dignity is outraged by the tyranny of the employer's hired slave-driver, and who barely get enough to keep their souls in their bodies by all this toil and hardship—to these the prospect of even slight present improvement through labor union action and labor legislation is a very serious thing indeed.

And it is these people we have to rely on chiefly. It is both the duty and the interest of our party to give them all the aid we can in every practicable way.

Whenever we succeed in helping to establish a strong union in a trade where formerly there was none; whenever we succeed in helping to give an hour's more leisure to a few thousand workers or making their shop conditions easier or their homes more healthful, whenever we succeed in helping to procure the enactment and enforcement of an employers' liability law or an old-age pension law—in so doing we are 'working for Socialism' more effectively than when we have merely added 10 per cent to our vote and yet failed to get into touch with the working class.

Such work is work for Socialism in a double sense. It benefits the workingmen and commends their interest and their sympathetic hearing for our theories. And it strengthens them physically, mentally, and morally for the greater struggles yet to come.

It is idle to say that we do not care for votes. If we do not care for votes, we would be fools to make nominations. But what we want above all is for the working classes to vote and strike and boycott and in every way act together for the immediate and the ultimate good of their class and of humanity. And we will not get that so long as we think that the way to be revolutionists is just mouth the word "revolution" and throw stones at everybody inside or outside our party who doesn't exactly keep tune with us in the chant.

THEN AND NOW—A COMPARISON.

By Wendell Phillips.

Christ intrusted his gospel to the poor, to the common-sense of the race, to the instincts of human nature. He turned away from Sanhedrim and school; from Pharisee, who was observance, and Sadducee, who was sceptical inquiry—and called to his side the unlearned; planted the seeds of his empire in the masses, no caste, no college, no "inside" clique of adepts, and no "outside" herd of dues. Christ proclaimed spiritual equality and brotherhood.

You see in the Bible that the Savior was considered a babbler, a disorganizer, a pestilent fellow, a stirrer-up of sedition. All the names that have been bestowed on men that ever came to turn the world upside down were heaped upon that leader of Christianity in the streets of Jerusalem. If he should come today into these streets, as he stood up in the corners of the streets of Jerusalem and arraigned the Church and State of his day, he would be denied and crucified exactly as he was in the streets of Jerusalem eighteen hundred years ago.



UNION SECRETARIES AND BUSINESS AGENTS

ARE REQUESTED TO SEND IN FACTS CONCERNING THE ACTIVITIES OF THEIR RESPECTIVE ORGANIZATIONS, SUCH AS STRIKES, MEETINGS, TRADE CONDITIONS, GROWTH OF ORGANIZATIONS AND OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST TO THE WORKERS. ITEMS FOR PUBLICATION IN THE SAME WEEK'S ISSUE SHOULD REACH THIS OFFICE NOT LATER THAN TUESDAY EVENING. ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS:

ST. LOUIS LABOR, 212 South Fourth St.

FROM THE FIELD OF UNION LABOR

The Tenth Ward Union Label Club met last Thursday at Chipewa Hall and discussed various phases of the label agitation in South St. Louis. The proposition to address a letter to the Tenth Ward Improvement Association was indorsed.

The St. Louis Woman's Trade Union League gave a very successful entertainment at Hibernian Hall last Saturday evening. The League has been doing some splendid work in the field of propaganda and organization, especially among the working women.

St. Louis will have the Convention. President Miller and Secretary Kreyling of the Central Trades & Labor Union returned from the A. F. of L. convention in Toronto. They are much pleased to report that the next annual convention of the A. F. of L. will be held in St. Louis.

Don't Miss the Garment Workers' Ball.

Saturday, Dec. 4, is the date of the Garment Workers' ball for the benefit of locked-out employes of Marx & Haas, which will be given at Northwest Liederkrantz Hall, 3940 Easton avenue. Admission 25 cents a person.

Demonstration for Striking Mill Men.

Wheeling, W. Va., Nov. 22.—A gigantic labor demonstration is planned for Wheeling on the evening of Saturday, Nov. 27. This was decided upon by the Ohio Valley Trades and Labor Assembly at the meeting Sunday afternoon, and a committee appointed to work in conjunction with the striking mill men of this district for the demonstration is primarily in their interests.

Two Thousand Miners to Strike.

Lead, S. D., Nov. 22.—Union employes of the Homestake mine voted last night in mass meeting to ask permission of their parent bodies to strike against the order that no union men are to be employed after Jan. 1, 1910. Practically all of the workers are members of the Western Federation of Miners or the American Federation of Labor. The meeting was attended by 2,000 men. It is said the formal strike order will be issued at tonight's regular meeting.

Ten East St. Louis Conductors Fired.

Ten conductors in the employ of the East St. Louis & Suburban Railway Co. were discharged from the service by W. H. Guyton, superintendent of transportation of the company. Three of the men were employed on the suburban divisions and made their homes in Granite City, Ill. The others lived in East St. Louis, working on city cars. Mr. Gregory said that the discharge of the men had no connection with the recent strike agitation in East St. Louis.

Ex-President Shaffer a Traitor.

Ex-President Shaffer of the Iron and Steel Workers seems to have joined the United States Steel Corporation to smash the tin plate workers' strike. Shaffer has become identified with an alleged labor paper called the Tribune at Pittsburg, which has been handed some advertising by the Steel Trust and has also come out editorially advising the men to call off the strike. President McArdle of the Amalgamated Association has issued a circular letter bitterly attacking Shaffer. The latter is also said to be grooming himself to be re-elected president of the A. A., but it is unlikely that his rule-or-ruin policy will prevail.

Duncan's Granite Workers Locked Out.

Barre, Vt., Nov. 20.—Five thousand men were thrown out of work here by a lockout declared by the Barre Granite Manufacturing Association. One hundred and fifty cutter struck at the plants here, because manufacturers insisted on the use of a pneumatic hand surfer, which the workers declared raised too much dust. The manufacturers declared this strike was a violation of the union agreement and ordered a lockout of all union men. All plants at Northfield, Montpelier, Barre, East Barre and Williamstown are closed. Vice-President Duncan of the A. F. of L. is secretary of the Granite Workers' organization.

Brewery Firemen to Masquerade.

L. U. No. 95, St. Louis, Mo. (Brewery Firemen) has arranged for a grand masquerade ball, to be held on Saturday, Nov. 27, 1909, at the Bohemian Gymnasium, Ninth street and Allen avenue. Six prizes will be given—three for ladies and three for gentlemen. Music will be furnished by Ebrecht's Union Orchestra. The best that kitchen and cellar can offer will be on hand. All members of Local Unions Nos. 6, 43, 187, 237, 246, 260, 262 and 279 are invited to come and enjoy themselves. Members of L. U. No. 95, of course, don't have to be invited; they will all be on deck. Hoping that all will come and spend an enjoyable evening with L. U. No. 95.

MAX GNIFKE, Secretary.

15,000 WAIST MAKERS QUIT.**Demand Made for Recognition of Union and Increase in Pay.**

New York, Nov. 22.—Fifteen thousand shirt waist makers, of whom 12,000 are women, went on strike today in New York, and within a week the other 25,000 members of Shirt Waist Makers' Union No. 25 will quit work unless the employers capitulate. The strike was decided on by the heads of the union following a mass meeting at Cooper Union. Pickets were posted at the entrances of the various concerns, and when the men and girls reached them they were told the strike was on. It was said more than 250 manufacturing concerns were affected. The strikers demand recognition of the union, an increase in wages from 25 to 30 per cent, and a 52-hour week. The wages at present are from \$10 to \$12 a week.

LABOR LEADERS GET STAY.**Will Now Have Chance to Take Jail Sentence to Supreme Court.**

Washington, Nov. 18.—The court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, upon request of counsel for the labor leaders, today granted a stay until Nov. 29 of the issuance of the mandate sending President Gompers, Vice-President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor to jail for contempt of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in the Buck Stove and range case. Chief Justice Shepard stated that if the labor leaders had by Nov. 29, the day the Supreme Court of the United States reconvenes, filed in that court a petition for certiorari, a further stay of the mandate would, on application, be granted pending the determination by the higher tribunal of the application. As a result of this action, Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison need not hasten to Washington, as it will not be necessary for them to surrender, nor will they have to have recourse to habeas corpus proceedings.

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

St. Louis Label Trades Section.

Chairman Charles Goodman of the St. Louis Label Trades Section requests all members of Organized Labor to aid the section in their work in behalf of all union labeled products, and requested that all affiliated trades select one or more of their members to aid the Ward Club movement along. The Tenth Ward Club meets at Oregon and Chipewa on the second and fourth Thursdays, and the Eighteenth Ward Club meets at Thirteen and Benton on the second and fourth Mondays at 8 p. m.

Official Announcement.

To Organized Labor, Greeting:

We beg to advise you that the controversy between the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. of Brockton, Mass., has been settled to our mutual satisfaction. All of the Douglas shoe factories are to operate under the Union Stamp arbitration contract. The factories of the Douglas Company in Brockton, Mass., are to resume operations at once.

We extend our thanks to Organized Labor for past favors and we will endeavor in the future to merit your approval of our course.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN F. TOBIN, General President,

C. L. BAINE, General Secretary-Treasurer.

The Electrical Workers' Trouble may be settled satisfactory

to both factions. Editor A. M. Simons of the Chicago Daily Socialist, who attended the Toronto convention, writes: Nearly all the details of the amalgamation are fixed by the terms of the agreement already accepted by both sides, so there is apparently little room for disagreement by the committee. The arrangement is generally considered to be a victory for the Reid faction and was so hailed upon the floor of the convention by members of that body, who declared it to be much more favorable to them than they had expected. It was admitted that these favorable terms were forced upon the executive council by the size of the revolt against their decisions. The fact that the Ohio State Federation of Labor, the Cleveland Central Labor body and others nearly as large had been driven from the A. F. of L. by the decisions of the executive council raised such a serious question that it could not be passed over by the power of the organized machine. The Reid faction, with which many of the Socialist delegates were in sympathy (although it is a mistake to call the fight a Socialist one, as has been done in the press) had agreed not to discuss the question on the floor of the convention. They felt that to do so would be to open old sores and aggravate the whole situation. McNulty of the opposing faction, however, took occasion, while emphatically affirming his intention to abide by the decision, to denounce his opponents and accuse them of bad faith. President Gompers then demanded that Reid of the seceding factions make a similar pledge. This he at first refused to do and was supported by John Walker, chairman of the reporting adjustment committee. Gompers then surrendered the chair to John Mitchell and declared his intention to demand some statement from Reid or otherwise he would vote and work against the adoption of the report of the committee. He moved that the convention call upon Reid for a statement. The motion was carried and Reid promptly arose, disavowed any intention to be irritated into a reply to McNulty's attack and stated that the report was much more favorable to him than he had expected, and that, as a matter of course, he pledged himself and those who stood with him to abide by the agreement. The report of the committee was then carried unanimously amid enthusiastic applause.

Warning to St. Louis Furniture Workers and Carpenters.

St. Louis Labor is in possession of a "confidential letter" sent to local cabinet makers, wood workers and carpenters by a representative of the "Grand Rapids Associated Factory Interests." Grand Rapids enjoys the reputation of being one of the cheap labor centers in the American furniture industry. The letter is self-explanatory and comment is unnecessary. Here is the document in full:

CENTRAL OFFICE FOR ALL ASSOCIATED FACTORIES.

21 Fountain Street.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Francis D. Campau, General Secretary. November 15, 1909.

Mr. Wm. M. K.—

Dear Sir:—Grand Rapids has attracted by its reputation as a furniture center several manufacturing concerns within the last two years. The sales of furniture manufactured here have also been greatly increased, with the result that practically all of our factories have been or will be in the near future required to increase their manufacturing forces.

This means, to be brief, that Grand Rapids must have more furniture workers at once, and with reference to that I will be glad to meet you at the Hotel Rozier, 1231 Olive, corner 13th street, in your city, on Saturday, Nov. 20, or Sunday, Nov. 21. I expect to be at the Hotel Rozier any time after 5 o'clock on Saturday.

I do not expect to find you out of work, nor dissatisfied with your present position; I simply want to go over our situation in Grand Rapids with you. I can give you information about our work here in which you should at least be interested.

This is not a strike proposition. We have not at present, nor have we had for five years, any dissatisfaction or trouble among the men in our furniture factories. This is a furniture manufacturing city and we aim to give the furniture workers the credit and reward for their share in our success, which they deserve.

If you should be unemployed or dissatisfied, I have a chance for you at once. If you are employed and are contented, I will be glad to talk to you about our city. You should be interested in the conditions of labor in the greatest furniture city in the world. Some time you may wish to change and then we want you to bear us in mind. In any event I hope to see you Saturday or Sunday, if for no longer than to exchange greetings. Yours very truly,

FRANCIS D. CAMPAU, General Secretary.

ROBERT HUNTER.

Socialist Writer in Interview Denies Misleading Reports on A. F. of L. Convention.

(Written for the United Press.)

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 17.—I am glad to have an opportunity to state through the United Press that nothing could be more foolish than the malicious rumors set afloat during the past week by our enemies that the Socialists are seeking to bring about a secession in the Organized Labor movement. While I am not a delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention, and am not here in any official capacity, I am, in common with all right-thinking Socialists, in full sympathy with the trades union movement, and am in a position to speak of the interest felt in the progress of the labor movement, not only in America, but in every country in the world where Socialism has gained a foothold.

No Socialist, either within or without the American Federation of Labor, desires to weaken the trades union movement through the secession of any unions or individuals from the Federation. Such a

course, injurious to the whole labor movement, would be most vigorously opposed by all Socialists of America.

Whatever differences may have existed in the past, or may now exist, upon questions of theory or tactics, Socialists stand as one in the practical movement for the advancement of the workers' interests. We stand and must stand for the full and complete solidarity of the workers, both economically and politically.

This brings us to the vital differences between Socialists and a large part of those who with us are working for the progress of trades unionism and the cause of labor. We would advance the cause through a political party, the Socialist party, while the others seem content to cling to the old parties for the needed relief, the futility of which has been too often demonstrated to call for further proof at this time.

We believe the vote to be the most effective weapon in the possession of the laboring men. But unless the vote is united, the edge of the weapon is dulled, and instead of the powerful blow that could and should be delivered, labor strikes but impotently.

At this critical time especially, I believe, as must all true friends of the working class, both within and without the unions, that Organized Labor should present a solid, undivided front in support of what are, at bottom, the most vital interests of American citizenship.

As to the present status of Socialism in the Organized Labor movement, we are convinced that our cause is stronger than ever before. Some splendid missionary work is being done, and we know that the light is gradually breaking; what we do or do not at the present convention must not be taken as in any way manifesting our real strength, as the Socialist delegates have no program of action in this convention. Peculiar conditions, which need not be mentioned, make this course advisable.—Robert Hunter.

SOCIALISM AND UNIONISM

Address Delivered at the Toronto Convention of the A. F. of L. by J. R. Clyeres.

(Fraternal Delegate of the British Trade Unions.)

Liberty to a workman must mean absolute freedom to associate with his fellows for the purpose of striking the best bargain he can in the sale of his labor, and it is merely mocking mankind to give a nominal liberty and sing the praises of freedom, if men and women are not left entirely free to associate together to exercise the force which unity alone can give to large bodies of people. The power that money has assumed over man in the nations of the world is enormous. In no country in the world, I suppose, more than in America does that power exist. I do not think that all past history shows us a time in which the individual workman counts for as little as he does at the present time. He is lost in the large masses of men and women who must assemble to earn their daily bread in these huge workshops and places of business where the old-time relationship between the master and the man does not exist at all. It is only when men unite together and seek the advancement and good of all that any of them can hope to reach the stage of betterment and the stage of right that all are entitled to.

We come from a country that I think may claim to have set some example to the workers of the world in trades union organizations. One of our largest organized bodies has recently celebrated its one hundredth birthday. Our unions are perhaps too many; we have over a thousand separate organizations. I would much prefer to see fewer unions among the wage workers of our country. The tendencies and the steps taken in the past few years, however, greatly diminished the difficulties that existed between one trade and another in former days. These unions subscribe in dues more than \$12,000,000 per year, and the reserve funds of these unions exceed at present \$30,000,000.

Some ten years ago Trades Congress called together a large convention of the trades unions and of the Socialist bodies. I cannot make any safe allusion to the position of Socialists in your country because I am little informed, but I can, without risk, tell you of our own. Since I was a young man, twenty years ago, I have been a Socialist. I have believed in the ideal of a social system in which the main means for making the material wealth shall be social property and used for social good. This is an ideal. I hope Mr. Gompers will pardon the allusion when I say I know he dissents from that ideal; but I can join hands with him in seeking the immediate betterment of the workers by any means that may be available in this or any other country. And that is why I feel that the old servants in our movement in the land should have, not merely the toleration of a charitable respect; they are entitled to a full reward, to the homage and veneration of the younger men in our movement, because of the great knowledge they have acquired and the foundation of experience upon which they stand. Men in our country, whatever be the advancement of their views, however extreme their opinion, dare not publicly express their disrespect for the veterans of our movement upon the British soil.

Our Labor party is an alliance of these extreme forces. The moderate trades unionist joins hands with even the extreme Socialist I cannot conceive a Socialist declining to work in fullest harmony with the organized trade unionists of any land. The reason why I am a Socialist is that I want the workers of the world, not to have a part of the wealth their labor makes, but the whole of it. I feel that the workers of a country should not be merely a class in our country, a section in our country, cut away from the rest of society and doomed to a place to die, branded merely as a class of workers who must labor, and labor without their full share of that joy in life nature meant all her children to have. I feel that the Socialist, being a Socialist because he wants to uplift the workers of the world, will use any instrument available for the advancement of the wage-workers' position.

That is why in our country we have secured this harmonious working alliance known as the Labor party. It is not a party which takes from either the freedom each has a right to retain. The alliance reserves to the trade unionist the liberty to go in with his industrial work, to preach combination, secure gains for the workshop, and secure better laws in parliament. It leaves the Socialist free to spread his ideals, to teach his principles, and to strengthen his organization. Freedom of opinion is no sense involving sacrifice of principle on the part of either has been the foundation, has been the safety valve of this Labor party existing in Great Britain today.

Woman Suffrage Will Come.

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court David J. Brewer is out in a magazine article in which he declares that woman suffrage will come. He says the question is a living, practical one, and has passed beyond the days of ridicule. He thinks that women's touch may work for criminal reformation. He says woman suffrage has helped a little in Colorado. "Female suffrage will not debase the home or lessen its power and influence," says Justice Brewer. "On the contrary, it will introduce a refining and uplifting power into our political life. It will not stop marriage. Children will come. Race suicide is not the worst offense. To load a home with so many children that the mother can not give to each the full blessing of a mother's care and attention is far worse than race suicide."

Study Course in Socialism

Authorized by the National Committee of the Socialist Party.

The Economics of Capitalism: 1.

Preliminary.—In all our economic discussion it must be understood that we are talking of people living in modern society—not of Robinson Crusoe on his island nor of the Eskimo with his harpoon, whom some writers drag in, to the confusion of their readers. Again, we are talking of ordinary commodities, the supply of which can be indefinitely increased. These constitute more than ninety-nine per cent of the world's wealth; yet many shallow writers fix their attention on exceptional articles—pictures by the "old masters," Stradivarius violins, jewels of phenomenal size, rare books and stamps, aged wines—things which are practically unique, the supply of which is a fixed quantity, and which command from rich collectors what is called a "scarcity price" radically different from ordinary price and value. When we speak of "distribution," it will be understood that we do not mean transportation (which is economically a part of the productive process), but that we mean the division of the values produced among the various persons concerned—wages to workers, rent to land owners, interest to lenders of capital, profit to possessors of capital, etc.

Utility.—By utility (or "use-value") we mean the power of any object to satisfy some human want. It matters not to the economist whether the want is a right and healthy one or not; so far as we are concerned, whiskey and cocaine has utility, just as have bread and gold. Each kind of goods has its special utility—bread and meat for food, cotton and wool for clothing, etc. Utilities differ qualitatively and can not be compared quantitatively. We can not say that a bushel of coal is more or less useful than a bushel of wheat, since each is useful for a different purpose.

Value.—By value (or "exchange value") we mean the power of any commodity to command a definite quantity of any other commodity in exchange. By price we mean the amount of some other commodity which a thing will command in exchange.

In civilized society nearly all exchange takes the form of buying and selling with money, no matter whether the price is paid down in coin or in bills, notes, or checks representing coin or is put on account to be balanced against other transactions. Practically, the price of a commodity is the amount of money it will sell for. Money is some particular commodity which by custom or law is adopted as a universal medium of exchange and standard of value. In most countries gold is now the fundamental money.

The older economists called value "natural price," by which they meant it is what price tends to be in a free market. In any given case a commodity may sell above or below its value; but on the whole these cases counterbalance each other and commodities tend to be sold at their value.

Value must be distinguished from utility. The utilities of different commodities differ in quality and can not be compared quantitatively. On the contrary, the values of different commodities are all alike in quality and can be quantitatively measured and compared. The value in a thousand dollars' worth of flour is exactly the same as the value in a thousand dollars' worth of beer or shoes or kerosene or diamonds. We can not say that a coat is more or less useful than a loaf of bread; neither can be substituted for the other in use. But we can say that a coat is hundred times as valuable as a loaf of bread, since we can sell the coat for \$5 and buy a loaf of bread for 5 cents; as values, they are interchangeable.

What Gives Things Value?—Only useful things have value. Unless an article will satisfy some human want, no one will buy it. But not all useful things have value. Air is useful, but valueless. Nor does the amount of value depend on the degree of utility. In a sparsely settled and well-watered country fish are as useful as in a great city, but they are much less valuable. If each of us had an Aladdin's lamp and could get whatever he wished for, the words "value" and "price" would lose all meaning and the science of economics would cease to exist.

Only those things have value which are useful and are more or less difficult to obtain. The amount of value depends, not on a thing's usefulness, but on the difficulty of obtaining it.

Value and Price.—Value is a more general and abstract concept, price more concrete and specific. To understand value, we must first study the behavior of prices.

The price of a commodity may differ in various transactions in the same place on the same day, owing to this or that buyer's or seller's urgent needs, his ignorance that he could make a better bargain around the corner, or some other personal circumstance. But this is exceptional. The efforts of buyers to get things as cheap as they can and of sellers to get as high prices as they can result in a tendency for all sales in a given market at a given time to be made at the same price. We shall study only the fluctuations in such generally prevailing prices.

The price of a commodity commonly rises and falls from day to day (even from hour to hour in the wholesale markets) under the influence of a great variety of temporary conditions—scarcity or glut of goods, deliberate "bulling" and "bearing," abundance or lack of ready money, changes of weather, true or false reports of facts that would affect future supply, etc. These oscillations of price are what we shall study next week.

There are also more general and lasting changes of price due to another cause. All commodities are bought and sold with gold (or its representative) and their prices expressed in terms of so much gold. Now the value and price of gold may change, as well as that of anything else. When gold becomes dearer, it appears as a cheapening of everything else; when gold becomes cheaper, it appears as a rise in the prices of all other commodities. Having mentioned this species of price-changes for the sake of clearness, we may now dismiss them from consideration and concentrate our attention on the ordinary course of prices as referred to in the preceding paragraph.

References.

During the next five weeks each student is urged to read carefully one of the following:

1. Karl Marx, "Value, Price, and Profit."
2. Deville, "The People's Marx."
3. Hyndman, "The Economics of Capitalism."

"Value, Price, and Profit" was written for the special purpose of disproving the theory that an increase of wages under capitalism would cause an increase of prices and therefore would not benefit the workmen. Doing this with his characteristic thoroughness, Marx wrote a little book which, if thoughtfully enough studied, may serve very well as a general manual of economic theory.

Questions for Review.

1. It is often said by advocates and opponents of Socialism (e. g., Herbert Spencer) that its coming is inevitable. Yet Socialists think it necessary to work to bring about its advent. How do you explain this apparent contradiction? In what sense are we to understand the "inevitability" of Socialism?
2. About how old is the capitalist system? About when did it enter the mature stage of machine-industry? In what country did it have its earliest development? In what respect has its development in the United States differed from its development in Europe?
3. What do we mean by "production for use," and "production for sale"? Find illustrations of both in American economic life of today.
4. In Washington's time all cloth was woven by hand and many men made a fair living by hand weaving. A man could weave as much cloth per day on a hand loom now as could his forefather in the eighteenth century. Why would it be impossible for him to make a living now as a hand weaver?
5. Pick out some branch of machine industry with which you are more or less familiar and try to enumerate all the different kinds of workmen who take part in creating the product of the factory.

Socialists of St. Louis! Increase the Circulation of St. Louis Labor! This is Your Paper!

ASSIST THE BAKERS!

DOES THE BREAD UNION



YOU EAT BEAR THIS LABEL?

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

St. Louis is the headquarters of the \$3,000,000 BREAD TRUST. Its managers have been fighting organized labor for years. They are opposed to short hours and high wages.

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

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

Therefore, we ask the public in general for their support; you can give us your support by asking for bread with the Union Label.

Shun the product of the following firms—they are Trust bakeries: Heydt Bakery Co., Condon Bakery Co., Hauck-Hoerr Bakery, St. Louis Bakery Co., Welle-Boettler Bakery, Home Bakery Co., Freund Bros. Bread Co. Ltd., McKinney Bread Co.

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

Socialist News Review

The Tenth Ward Socialist Club

At its last meeting elected a special committee to arrange for a family entertainment to be given some time in January.

The St. Louis First Ward Socialist Club

Gave a very successful entertainment last Saturday evening at the Freiheit Hall. The comrades and their families will long remember the pleasant hours of the evening.

The Seventh Ward Socialist Club

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

Virginia's Socialist Vote.

The vote cast for the Socialist Party in Virginia last year was 261. The vote reported as cast this year is 1,398. This is the largest percentage of increase so far reported this year. The Virginia comrades worked hard during the campaign and their efforts have been rewarded.

The Second Ward Socialist Club's

Annual entertainment at Reiss' Hall last Saturday evening was a rousing success and the comrades felt mighty good about it. As a matter of course the propaganda part of the program was not overlooked. Comrades Pope and Rosenkranz were the speakers of the evening, and their remarks were freely applauded. There was concert music, singing and dancing.

Pastor Loses Job for Advocacy of Socialism.

Cleveland, Nov. 20.—"I was accused of preaching Socialism, unionism and a political propaganda," said Rev. Albert Ehr Gott, whose resignation after a pastorate of seven years in the Central Avenue Baptist church was accepted Wednesday night. The teachings of Jesus Christ should be applied to all these social institutions. Christianity isn't for one day, but for every day and for all of life. This is what I have been preaching and teaching and living. My emphasis on the application of these great principles to the sphere of economics gave offense to some few in the congregation who could not accept this high standard, and I was accused of personal preaching and of championing a political propaganda, and they asked me to resign."

Socialist Persecution in Roumania.

Budapest, Nov. 21.—Dr. Rakowsky, the leader of the Roumanian Socialists and a member of the I. S. B., who was in prison at Bucharest, in danger of being executed by the government, has been released as a result of the mighty demonstrations made in his behalf by the Socialists and Labor Unionists of Roumania, and is now in this city. Rakowsky, who is a citizen of Roumania, despite the government's assertion to the contrary, and who is also a land owner and has been a surgeon doctor in the Roumanian army, intends to fight the case to a finish, and expects to win out. It now appears that the main reason for his arrest and expulsion from his native land is the fact that he had harbored a number of the revolutionary sailors of the Russian battleship Potemkin, after the collapse of the Baltic Republic, and consequently the Roumanian reactionaries are doing the Czar's dirty work.

Finnish Organization.

The organization is gaining strength rapidly. Membership is larger than it has ever been. The financial accounts for the recent month of October shows a remarkable increase in National and Finnish dues, breaking all previous records. The total receipts for October were greater by \$118.95 than for any previous month. There were 6,741 Finnish stamps sold during said month. The membership of the organization, based on the sale of Finnish dues within the period of the first ten months of the year, averaged 5,332 members in good standing, this being a gain of 1,372 members since the first of January. Four national organizers are now in the field and two organizers who are maintained in the field by local organizations. Four new branches have been organized and the prospects are very bright for the same ratio of increase in membership for the balance of the year. The organization is now nominating candidates for the National Executive Committee and for National Secretary.

The Socialist Mayor of Grand Junction.

The Daily News, the independent paper of Grand Junction, Colo., writes: Not once, but many times, during the campaign which ended Tuesday, was the expression heard: "Todd is a good man, and I would vote for him in a minute if he were not a Socialist." Mr. Todd, as it happens, is a Socialist, but that the Socialist bugaboo is

rapidly losing its power to frighten thinking men is proved by the handsome majority which was rolled up Tuesday for Mr. Todd. After all, it's pretty hard to tell in these days what's Socialism and what isn't. Everything progressive is dubbed by its enemies as Socialism. And, by the way, they are using that word of contempt for so many excellent ideas, isn't there danger that they will convert the term from one of contempt to honor? Even our charter was dubbed Socialistic by the local opposition press. As Mr. Todd was a good enough man to serve in the convention that drafted the charter, most people considered him good enough to act as one of the commissioners to put its principles into practice. As far as the News is concerned, Mr. Todd's Socialism never entered into the question; he was supported by the News with the same loyalty that was shown to all the other charter candidates. It is quite possible, too, that those who have had such great fear of Mr. Todd's Socialism will be pleasantly disappointed. Indeed, the News is inclined to believe that the very fact that Mr. Todd is a Socialist will result in his giving the city the very best that is in him. He may want to prove how absurd are the fears some of us have entertained.

Sees Socialists in Next Congress.

Topeka, Kas., Nov. 22.—"Next year will witness the election of the first Socialist to the United States Congress," said Eugene V. Debs, Socialist leader, in his lecture at the Auditorium. To whom Mr. Debs referred he did not state, nor would he name any candidate after the lecture, but he has stated that he expected the election of a United States congressman from the Third district of Kansas. "The Socialists last year made a splendid fight in Wisconsin and nearly succeeded in electing two congressmen in that state. We will continue the fight and we will make a greater effort to secure the election of a congressman from the Third district of Kansas next year. I can not at this time announce who the candidate will be." The Debs lecture was attended by about 3,000 people. Debs strongly denounced the present social system and offered the Socialist ideal as a panacea for all the existing evils. He heaped bitter invective upon the management and the owners of coal mines and especially of the wrecked mine at Cherry, Ill. He denounced the judicial system of the country and proclaimed Fred D. Warren, the Socialist editor, who was recently fined \$1,500 and sentenced to six months in jail, as a hero who would be honored some day for his persecution.

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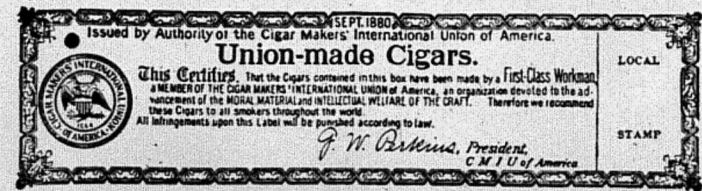
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WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE DEPARTMENT

Obstructions in the Way to Justice

By Charles Edward Russell.

V.

Take a look around a world bristling with guns and dark with clouds of hate and strife. You see the nations expending upon useless battleships and stupid forts the resources that ought to cope with poverty, you see the great majority of our fellow creatures doomed to hopeless misery and insufficiency, you see that the majority of people on this planet have never once known a measure of comfort or decency. You see the great cities filled with reeking slums and degradation. You see the unspeakable horrors of Whitechapel and the still more unspeakable horrors of Piccadilly and the Tenderloin, you see 1,700,000 little children wearing out their hearts and lives in the factories of this country and the government powerless to prevent that infinite murder, you see 5,000,000 men out of work in this country and 10,000,000 people upon the starvation line or near it. You see the vast and senseless accumulations of a few, and the multiplied and manifold sufferings of the many. You see Fifth avenue and Hester street, Park Lane and Shoreditch, you see the great corporations rotting out the heart of political honesty, you see a government powerless to stay the hands of greed, you see the tide of misery steadily rising upon the thin strand of civilization and sufficiency. You see all this and you say with me, if this is the best we can do, if the choice product of government by superior man is all this injustice and suffering, then in God's name let us try something else. If men alone can do not better than this, let us summon to our help the counsel of women. Not by any human possibility can the result be worse than these conditions, and if woman is what in our homes and hearts we believe her to be, if our mothers were as they seem to us, it is a human certainty that the result will be better.

And towards this goal of a genuine instead of a pretended democracy, the race started when it made its first revolt against autocracy and class rule. Every battle that has been fought, and every life that has been sacrificed for the cause of freedom, has made for this end at last. Every blow struck anywhere against any form of tyranny, or oppression, or superstition, has weakened the force of the fantastic and superstitious barbarism that still denies equal rights to one-half of the population. Every time the franchise has been advanced from the priests to the nobles, and from the nobles to the land-owners, and from the land-owners to the men of income, and from the men of income to the toilers, there has been brought still nearer the day of justice for all women as well as for all men.

I congratulate you on the first signs of the breaking of the democratic day. The race is awakening from its long sleep. When we see the people of Russia moving irresistibly towards a free government, when a parliament is sitting in Teheran, when Turkey is ceasing to be a despotism and is taking her place among the free and constitutional nations of the world, when the ballot box is erected in Constantinople, when Egypt is demanding the franchise, when the people of India are insisting upon representation, when China decrees the fall of autocratic rule, when the great wave of democracy sweeps around the world, when millions that never before saw the light begin to perceive the blessedness of freedom and the inspiration of EQUALITY, you may be sure, most sure, that the day of deliverance is close at hand. We can see the beginning of the time when there shall be no more class rule, when all mankind, all men and all women shall stand upon one plane of equality and opportunity, when mankind shall cease to waste its toil upon battleships and armies, upon murder and destruction, when the idea that all the children of the earth are of one family in the arms of the bounteous and beautiful mother, shall begin to possess the earth. And in those days the fact that there was ever one nation that denied to woman one right conceded to man, will take its true place with the barbaric curiosities of the darker history of the race.

O Nations undivided,

O single people, and free,

We dreamers, we derided,

We mad, blind men that see,

We Bear you witness e'er you come that ye shall be.

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Mayor McClellan has appointed four women on the New York City Board of Education.

Attorney General Thompson of Nebraska holds that there is nothing in the State Constitution to prevent a woman from holding the office of County Treasurer. Miss Gertrude Gordon, who was elected Treasurer of Cherry County at the recent election will therefore take her office.

Miss Alice Paul, recently sentenced to a month in prison for participating in a suffragette demonstration in London, is an American girl, 24 years old. She is the daughter of a wealthy Quaker family of Moorestown, N. J., a graduate of Swarthmore College and of the University of Pennsylvania.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association was represented at the American Federation of Labor in Toronto by its corresponding secretary, Prof. Frances Squire Potter, who addressed the meeting and was received with great enthusiasm by the delegates.

The Charter Commission of Greater New York has granted the woman suffragists a hearing, to take place Nov. 22. Mrs. Chapman Catt and Mrs. Clarence Mackay will be in charge.

A large number of Ohio women were elected to Boards of Education at the recent election. There are now women on the boards in nearly all of the larger cities. Mrs. Sarah E. Hyre was re-elected in Cleveland, leading the ticket both at the primary and on election day. Mrs. Dora Sandoe Bachman, a young lawyer, was elected in Columbus, and Mrs. Bella Lehmann at Sandusky—both as Independents. Mrs. Pauline Steinem is on the board in Toledo. In the smaller towns women are also serving. Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton and Mrs. Carrie P. Harrington, were elected for their fourth consecutive term in Warren; Mrs. Ella O. Shoemaker has been a member in Massillon ever since women were made eligible. In London Mrs. Esta Coover Harvey is president of the board.

A great mass meeting for woman suffrage was held in Carnegie Hall, New York City, Nov. 17, under the auspices of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw presided and addresses were given by Prof. Frances Squire Potter, Harriet Stanton Blatch, George Foster Peabody and B. O. Aylesworth, the latter being president of the Colorado Agricultural College. The proceeds are for the women suffrage campaign in South Dakota.

Labor Papers, Please Copy!

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

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Patronize our advertisers and notify them that you saw their ad. in St. Louis Labor.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Have been reported by the following comrades and friends: M. Brosin, 1; Tom Miller, 1; H. Day, New York, 1; Jos. Iwe, 4; O. Kaemmerer, 1; L. E. Hildebrand, 1; John Meitz, 1; Max Stopp, 1; Ferd G. Kloth, 2; Henry Schwarz, 3; Ludwig Hausermann, 1.

Outside Renewals: Louis Walter, Catawissa, Mo.; Anton Medic, Jewett City, Col.; Wm. Grapp, Michigan; Ferd Zipper, Staunton, Ill.; Adolph Guenther, Paul Moeckel, Staunton, Ill.; W. H. Rix, Illinois; Ad. Frese, Los Angeles, Cal.; W. F. Ries, Canton, Ohio; Jos. Niederlaender, Pennsylvania; Alf. Hamel, Sagerton, Tex.; Max Kramer, Rochester, N. Y.; Wm. M. Pollock, Washington, D. C.; H. Day, New York City; G. H. Gibson, Arkansas; W. Kolb, Shrewsbury, Mo.; Henry Hey, Dayton, Ohio; Dave Walker, Butler, Mo.; R. R. Ristine, Joplin, Mo.; A. B. Cain, Morrilton, Mo.; F. D. Fancette, Laclede, Mo.

A Word of appreciation comes with the renewal by a Missouri comrade. He writes: "I like your paper and don't know how to do without it. I am aged and can ill afford it, but here is a dollar for renewal. I want to do all I can for the Socialist press, as the hope of the human family is Socialism."

Comrade Green of Illinois says work has been very slack and he has just had a four months' shutdown. Out of his first pay, however, he sends a dollar for Labor.

From Eureka Spring, Ark.: "Inclosed find a dollar for my renewal, as I don't want to miss an issue. I think it is the only paper, and always give it to friends to read."—G. H. Gibson.

Remember the Date

Of the Grand Benefit Reception and Ball of the Garment Workers' District Council No. 4 for the benefit of the locked-out employes of the Marx & Haas Clothing Co.: Saturday evening, December 4, at Northwest Liederkrantz Hall, 3940 Easton avenue.

Our Book Department

Books On

Socialism, Labor, Science and Nature

Author.	Title.	Cloth.
AVELING	The Student's Marx.....	\$1 00
BAX	The Religion of Socialism.....	1 00
BEBEL	Woman and Socialism.....	1 00
BELLAMY	Looking Backward, a novel, paper, 50c.....	1 00
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DIETZGEN	Philosophical Essays.....	1 00
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FITCH	The Physical Basis of Mind and Morals.....	1 00
FRANCE	Germ of Mind in Plants.....	50
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HAECKEL	The Riddle of the Universe.....	1 50
HAECKEL	Last Words on Evolution.....	1 00
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HILQUIIT	History of Socialism in the United States.....	1 50
HUME	The Abolitionists.....	1 25
HUNTER	Poverty, paper, 25c.....	1 00
INGERSOLL	Shakespeare, a Lecture, paper, 25c.....	1 00
INGERSOLL	Voltaire, a Lecture, paper, 25c.....	1 00
JAURES	Studies in Socialism.....	1 00
KAUTSKY	Ethics and History.....	50
KAUTSKY	The Social Revolution.....	50
LABRIOLA	Materialistic Conception of History.....	1 00
LAFARGUE	The Sale of an Appetite.....	50
LAFARGUE	The Right to Be Lazy.....	50
LAFARGUE	Evolution of Property.....	1 00
LAMONTE	Socialism, Positive and Negative.....	50
LEWIS	The Rise of the American Proletariat.....	1 00
LIEBKNECHT	Biographical Memoirs of Marx.....	50
LIEBKNECHT	No Compromise, No Political Trading, paper, 10c.....	1 00
LLOYD	Wealth Against Commonwealth.....	1 00
LORIA	The Economic Foundation of Society.....	1 25
LONDON	War of the Classes, paper, 25c.....	1 00
MAYNARD	Walt Whitman, Poet.....	1 00
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VOLNEY	Ruins of Empires, paper 50c.....	75
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VON SUTTNER	Lay Down Your Arms.....	75
WARD	Ancient Lowly; Vol. I, II; each vol.....	2 00
WHITMAN	Leaves of Grass.....	75
WORK	What's So and What Isn't, paper, 10c.....	50

The above is only a partial list of books kept in stock. A complete list of pamphlets and leaflets always on hand, also Socialist Party buttons Books sent postpaid on receipt of above prices. Office open from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m., daily. LABOR BOOK DEPT., 213 S. Fourth St., St. Louis, Mo.

Tapestry Boxes



Boxes and Cases of Tapestry, Silk Lined and Trimmed with Gold Galleon.

When the great ships from over the sea unload their treasures at the wharves, feminine interest is all a-flutter for a first glimpse into the alluring, mysterious boxes. And small wonder that a woman loses her heart over the lovely things brought forth from the depths of the great cases, for they are wonderfully dainty when arrayed so attractively in the windows and showcases of our smart shops.

Among the novelties just over from Paris is the tapestry work—bags, boxes and picture frames, and all manner of useful and pretty things. Of course they are expensive—who ever saw a Paris novelty that was not? But the woman with clever fingers and a little spare time never needs to be discouraged over these prices, for she knows that for a surprisingly small sum she can copy the things displayed, with excellent results. Good taste in choosing materials and lightness of touch in sewing are all that is necessary.

In the sketch are shown a number of useful boxes which the dainty woman loves to have about to hold her little dress accessories. These little trifles of dress may be kept fresh and new looking for a much longer time if they are well cared for, and each has its box or bag in which to be placed when not in use.

Any shaped pasteboard box that one wishes, a bit of pretty tapestry or cretonne, a piece of silk for lining, and old gold galleon for binding are the only materials needed for the most attractive tapestry work. It does not take long to cover a box, and those who have only a little time in the evening for fancy work will find it

most enjoyable—results are so quickly attained.

To make any of the boxes, procure a pasteboard box of the desired shape, cut out pieces of tapestry to fit each section, being careful to select the prettiest parts of the goods, and baste each on the box, near the edge. If the pasteboard is heavy, then it will be better to paste the goods on near the edge, using a white, strong paste. The lining is put on in the same way. Then the gold galleon is put on over all the edges as a finish, sewing down on each edge with very small stitches. All covers are overhanded on after the galleon is applied.

The fancy shaped sewing box in the lower left hand corner is made of pieces of pasteboard, cut out, the lower edges smaller than the upper, and the sides are slanted. The sides are held together with narrow slips of paper and melted gum arabic. The cover is simply a square of pasteboard, tapestry covered. The veil or glove case in the upper right hand corner is made of two box covers.

In the lower right hand corner is a little jewel box, covered in the same way as the others. The little tray is composed of a box cover with several divisions made by covering strips of cardboard with the lining material—the strips just fitting in tight enough to hold in place.

A ribbon and necktie holder is sketched in the upper left hand corner. A collar box and a little divided holder for side combs, shell ornaments and hairpins, are also shown. All the boxes have perfumed pads under the lining.

They are attractive little boudoir accessories, these French trifles, and remind one of the dainty dames of long ago.

SLEEVES OF ALL LENGTHS

No One Rule Has Been Laid Down Concerning This Part of the Costume.

It is a happy fashion that allows a woman to wear her sleeve of any length. This is true this season. Evidently we are not to have one rule which must not be broken.

The full puff to the elbow, finished with a ruffle, seems to be the only sleeve that is not allowable. All other kinds are permitted.

The long mousquetaire is in fashion, but it is a trifle second-class even in afternoon frocks. It has been modified to a wider shape that does not hug the arm so closely, and has more grace than the former pipstern.

Possibly the preferred sleeve for evening is the one that is almost straight from shoulder to elbow, is of transparent fabric and usually different from that used in the gown.

The modified leg-o'-mutton will be highly in favor for cloth sleeves. There is a slight fullness at the elbow, but the sleeve is cut in one length from shoulder to wrist, and not divided at the elbow. As yet there is no evidence of the huge puff at the top attached to the long, tight cuff.

The Black and White Gown.

As soon as dark colors came into fashion the conservative designers went in heavily for all black with a touch of white. There is no gainsaying the elegance of the black gown, unless it is made of cheap materials that do not take a good dye.

Black that is really black is worth the buying. In a good material it serves season after season. It never gives the beholder a chance to remember the date of its first season, for it is inconspicuous. The woman who must be economical finds it her safest choice. She knows that by touching it up with different lace, a bit of gold or silver net, a few yards of velvet or satin ribbon, she can brighten and change it.

Weighted Tapes.

Women who find they must weight down the edges of skirts, and especially coats, will find the weighted tape, which comes by the yard, a boon and a blessing.

Those who object to tape showing even at the skirt hem can place it in the hem. In the coat it is put between lining and outer material, as the ordinary weights are.

Use of Gold Lace.

Gauzy gold lace is a favorite combination in the evening gowns of diaphanous fabrics for the tiny sleeve and tucker, which the smartest models show. A black liberty satin princess gown, so finished, is one of the season's best models.

IN DARK DAYS OF AUTUMN

Shantung Costume, Light in Weight, Is the Most Appropriate Garniture.

Something that is light in weight, but not in color generally is required in autumn, and for this, nothing can be better than shantung in a rich, dark shade of heliotrope.

The skirt of our model is quite plain and just touches the ground.

The coat is open up each side and



is trimmed with straps of shantung and silk tasseled ornaments; shaped pieces are carried over each shoulder, and the collar and cuffs are faced with velvet; silk cord ornaments are used for fastening fronts.

Hat of heliotrope chip, trimmed with roses of a lighter tone and ribbon velvet.

Materials required for the costume: 12 yards 34 inches wide, 1/2-yard velvet, 8 tasseled ornaments, 3 silk ornaments for front.

Matting is Effective.

When the floor is in poor condition and must be covered, if there are no rugs for it entirely plain matting is not to be despised. It wears better than many of the "fillings," that show soil as well as every particle of dust. When it becomes necessary to cleanse the matting it should be done with salt water, instead of soap.

FROM OUR READERS

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

The Free Speech Fight in Spokane.

Editor St. Louis Labor.

The Socialist papers throughout the country are full of exciting news about the Free Speech fight in Spokane, Wash. While heartily in sympathy with the Socialist comrades in their efforts against the capitalist administrative machine, I am inclined to believe that there is too much sensationalism shown throughout the Western free-speech battles. As one of the comrades who felt the policemen's clubs on Twelfth street in St. Louis on that memorable September evening of 1905, I feel tempted to express my opinion on this matter. In a circular emanating from Spokane, the free-speech fight in that locality is described as a struggle vastly more important than the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone case. Exaggerations of this sort should not be accepted without severe criticism.

Permit me to compare our own free-speech fight in St. Louis with the trouble in Spokane.

Where was the Socialist press of the country when the St. Louis Socialists fought their battles for free speech in 1905? Perhaps the St. Louis fight wasn't sensational enough. It was too serious to be touched for sensational exploitation, because the St. Louis comrades wouldn't waste their time and money on lawyers and courts. When, on Sept. 13, 1905, over 100 policemen in uniform and detectives made their Cossack attack on the Socialist meeting on Twelfth and Olive streets, by order of Mayor Wells and Chief of Police Kiehl, when men, women and children were brutally clubbed and kicked by the "preservers of law and order," the Socialist papers throughout the country failed to get much excited about it. The St. Louis Socialists had to fight their own battle. They fought it, too; and the enemy had to retire in disgraceful defeat. Even the governor of the state was forced to officially declare that the St. Louis Socialists were right in their fight for free assemblage and free speech, and that neither the mayor nor the police department had any right to interfere. We are frank to say that there is too much sensationalism and yellow journalism in the American Socialist movement today, and the sooner that "feature" is dropped the better it will be for the movement.

JOHN R. S.

St. Louis, Nov. 21, 1909.

Missouri Socialist Party

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

Field Items.

Through the Initiative of Local St. Louis, over \$400 has been forwarded to the locked-out workmen of Sweden by the progressive societies, trade unions and the party organization in St. Louis.

Secretary Wilder of Macon remitted dues in silver and letter became lost in transit. Cash sent in a letter is always subject to considerable risk. Money orders are safe and cheap.

Three More National Referendums on the docket. This referendum business is being run into the ground. Reports on the last one indicate that only a small percentage of the members take the trouble to vote. The referendum is being worked to death by its "fool friends."

Local Sedalia has a committee at work preparing for a Debs lecture about the middle of January. They will also use Lena Morrow Lewis and probably McAllister.

Where the Speakers Are.

Lena Morrow Lewis: Nov. 27, Flat River; 28, Knob Lick; 29-30, Morley; Dec. 1-2, Morehouse; 3-4-5-6, Caruthersville.

W. W. McAllister: Nov. 26, Ionia; 27, Bowen; 28, Pleasant Hill; 29, Greenwood.

Local conditions made it necessary to shift the above dates from the order announced last week. Rain has interfered with several meetings, but other places report good success. Beaufort says: "Send him again." Eugene reports: "We certainly think he made good. Everyone satisfied."

The weather man was very unkind at points made by Lena Morrow Lewis and several places were rained out. It cleared off for Luebbering and Richwoods dates, however, and they turned out to be fine meetings.

Debs will not speak in Missouri again before January. He will make a quite a number of places in this state after the first of the year. Write the Appeal direct if you want him to speak in your town.

Places along the Rock Island where McAllister has spoken now wish they had arranged for two or three meetings in succession. The one meeting generally stirred up a lot of interest, but it could not be properly followed up because the speaker was gone the next day.

Dues Increasing.

The dues received in October showed a nice increase over September, and November will record a similar gain over October. Keep it going and we will be able to rip the cover off next fall.

Some Obligations to Be Met.

The National Office will be short about \$4,000 on the fare of delegates to the National Congress of the party next year. In all probability this will be raised by an assessment on the members, as was the case for the 1908 convention.

Then we have some serious problems to meet right here in Missouri. It requires \$100 for each candidate on the state ticket, each congressman \$50, etc. The money to put the candidates on the state ticket will have to be raised by assessment on the membership. Each district will have to look out for itself on the local candidates. All this money must be raised this winter and next spring.

State Election.

Ballots for the election of two national committeemen and a state secretary will be mailed all locals in good standing on about the first of December. To participate in this election locals must have their dues paid for September. A list of the nominations, acceptances and declinations will be published next week.

Candidates for the office of state secretary have each been asked to submit a statement of 300 words, or less, for publication in this column. This is to put all candidates on an equal footing before the membership and permit of an intelligent selection.

For Sale.

New brick flat, 4 rooms and bath, hot and cold water, gas, cabinet mantels, granitoid floors in laundry and coal cellar, granitoid walks in yard. Lot 50x138, 25 feet at side of building. At rear of brick flat is a 2-room frame cottage with stone cellar and water, also shed and closet. Fences all newly built. Call on or address the owner, who resides on the premises. Louis Wissmann, 3809 North Twenty-second street.

THE CHERRY DISASTER

Latest News About the St. Paul Mine Catastrophe.

THIRTY-EIGHT VICTIMS ARE DISCOVERED, WITH
FACES TO THE GROUND.

MEN USED THEIR COATS FOR FAN TO FIGHT FIREDAMP

RESCUERS WORK FRANTICALLY TO SAVE ONE HUNDRED PROBABLY ALIVE IN THIRD VEIN.

Fire Has Started With Renewed Violence in the Second Gallery of the Mine and Now Threatens the Main Shaft.

Situation at Cherry Tuesday Morning, Nov. 23.

Number trapped in mine.....	310
Rescued alive Saturday.....	20
Bodies recovered Monday.....	42
Bodies recovered previously.....	59
Still unaccounted for.....	189

Cherry, Ill., Nov. 22.—In the third vein of the fateful St. Paul mine, almost 500 feet below the earth's surface, a little band of men is tonight making desperate attempts to rescue more than 100 un-tumbled miners who are believed to be alive in one of the furthestmost chambers of the gloomy tunnel.

Robert McFadden and Barney Dougherty, two miners who penetrated 120 feet into the third vein, expressed confidence that a majority if not all of the 150 miners imprisoned in this vein are barricaded in "pockets" and alive.

Fire started with renewed violence in the second gallery of the St. Paul mine early today and now threatens the main shaft. All work of rescue has ceased while the entire working force is fighting the fire.

Just previous to entering the third vein the rescuing party discovered 38 bodies in the east end of the second level and Coroner Maim declared that the stricken miners had died less than 48 hours ago.

The indications were that they had made a supreme fight for life, but had been finally overcome by the poisonous gases that had accumulated in the mine.

The dead miners had removed their coats and tied them into a big fan. With this they had attempted to fan away the black damp, that deadly vapor which eventually caused their death.

Their bodies were found on their faces, as though the miners had fallen over while kneeling in prayer or had kept their faces to the ground for air. If aid could have reached the entombed men last Saturday, when the first miners were rescued from a living death, it is said they could have been saved.

Even when the bodies were discovered one miner was thought to have some life in his body. He was hurried to the hospital car, but the physicians declared he had been dead for several hours.

Until tonight no attempt has been made to enter the third vein of the mine. The discovery of the bodies, together with an emphatic protest from the United Mine Workers of Illinois against the unwarranted delay, caused the mining inspectors to rush a party of rescuers into the lowest level.

From the estimates today by the company officials, there are 189 miners yet unaccounted for. Many more bodies are believed to be in other parts of the second vein. More than 100 of the miners, however, are expected to be found alive in the lower vein.

While it is known that water has stood several feet deep in the third vein since the disaster, it is declared there is an overcast, of high spot of ground, where several hundred men could live high and dry. Fresh air, it is said, has been circulating freely through this vein, and the imprisoned miners have little to fear except hunger.

Belief that the entombed men are alive is gaining ground, and even the state mining experts, who have heretofore ridiculed the idea, now admit the probability of saving the imprisoned miners. Everywhere complaints are being heard that the rescue work is being delayed unnecessarily.

The Women's Trade Union League of St. Louis

At its meeting on Wednesday evening, Dec. 1, 1909, at Self-Culture Hall, 1832 Carr street, will give notice of a revision to be made in its constitution and also make nominations of candidates for its officials and executive board to serve for the ensuing term. An address will be delivered at the same meeting by Mr. W. J. Lynch, superintendent of the National Enameling Works of Granite City, Ill., whose subject is to be "The Strike of the Amalgamated Steel, Iron and Tine Workers; its Cause and Extent."

Susan B. Anthony Fund.

At the Seattle convention Kate M. Gordon was appointed chairman of the Susan B. Anthony fund and will soon begin the raising of money. The Warren (Ohio) Political Equality Club has lately contributed \$100,000 to this fund.

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