

ST. LOUIS LABOR

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS
THE FEARLESS CHAMPION OF ORGANIZED LABOR

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ILLUSTRATED NEW YEAR'S EDITION OF ST. LOUIS LABOR

Special New Year's Edition of St. Louis Labor.

Our readers' attention is called to the special illustrated New Year's edition of St. Louis Labor, which will be mailed Thursday, Dec. 30. This special edition will be welcomed by every comrade. It will be printed on extra fine, heavy book paper, and the illustrations will be so arranged that the front page can be framed and used as a beautiful decoration for your home. Special orders for this New Year's edition must reach this office not later than Saturday, Dec. 25.

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St. Louis Labor,
212 South Fourth St.,
St. Louis, Mo.

P. S.—The same conditions as to price and time limit for orders hold good for our German organ, "Arbeiter-Zeitung."

Socialist Party

ANNUAL

General Meeting

—OF—

Local St. Louis

WILL BE HELD

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

—AT—

DRUIDS HALL

NINTH AND MARKET.

Order of Business:

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

BRING YOUR MEMBERSHIP CARD!
OTTO KAEMMERER, Secretary.

Buck Stove Boycott Will Go to U. S. Supreme Court

Washington, Dec. 6.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was granted a rehearing of his contempt case by the Supreme Court of the United States. The decision also included the cases of John Mitchell, vice-president, and Frank Morrison, secretary of the Federation.

The ruling means another review of the sentence of one year, nine months and six months, respectively, imposed upon the labor leaders for contempt of court by Justice Thew Wright of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in connection with the Buck's Stove and Range Co. case.

The granting of Gompers' appeal is a surprise. The chances that the Supreme Court of the United States would take the matter up were considered as 10 against 1.

Justice Wright's sentence was upheld recently by the Supreme Bench of the District of Columbia. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison filed their application, in a writ of certiorari, Nov. 27.

Justice Wright of the District of Columbia Supreme Court sentenced the men to jail for contempt of the court on account of alleged violation of the injunction in the Buck's Stove and Range case, and the judgment recently was upheld by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

FROM THE "SKIRMISH LINE"

Shots Fired at Long Range—Wm. English Walling, the Rising Messiah and Savior of the American Socialist Movement.

I.
In an article "What is the Matter with the Socialist Party?" Comrade Robert Hunter fires these well-directed shots at the ultra-radical, fire-eating balloonists:

"And today, wherever there is most talk, there is usually least action. Wherever the 'proletariat' is a fetish he is also largely conspicuous by his absence.

"Indeed, wherever the movement is unhealthy, it is composed chiefly of professional 'proletarians.' Wherever the movement is really revolutionary and actually fighting the class struggle it knows how to use brains as well as beef.

"The Italian movement is dominated by professional 'proletarians,' who are nearly always intellectuals in disguise. Its phrases are revolutionary, its action weak and unstable.

"The British Labor Party is working class. It has no revolutionary phrases but plenty of revolutionary action.

"The Czar travels safely in his arm with the King. The Socialists pass terrible resolutions, give vent to terrible phrases and threaten terrible acts.

"The Czar and King motor through the country, shoot game in the woodlands and dine very comfortably indeed.

"Revolutionary phrases do not disturb them in the least, but when the Czar wanted to visit England he wisely gave up that project. The fact is he dared not put his foot on British soil.

"The German movement is working class. It talks little nowadays about internationalism. It is so little given to revolutionary phrases that some Socialists are alarmed for fear it has become a mere appendage of Liberalism.

"Yet when the Swedish strike broke out it sent hundreds of thousands of dollars with all speed and dispatch to succor those foreign comrades battling for life.

"A group of brilliant lawyers and professors gather in Paris, smile at 'Parliamentarianism' and 'German Socialism' and write stunning revolutionary articles on the general strike.

"They are very revolutionary in phrases. As professional 'proletarians' they hold, of course, many revolutionary demonstrations. But the workers of Sweden in their life-and-death struggle look more to the Socialist workers of little Denmark for aid in revolutionary action than to all the 'professional syndicalists' of France and Italy.

"The syndicalists call the working class of Denmark, Germany and Sweden reformist. Herve calls their organizations dues-paying machines. And it is true Sweden has no professional proletarians writing books on the general strike, but it is the first country in the world to paralyze for months the entire industrial life of a great nation by use of the general strike."

II.
Comrade A. M. Simons, in a letter to the New York Call, fires shrapnels like these:

"I have shared the feeling that the present N. E. C. has altogether too large a proportion of those who lack experience in the labor movement. At the same time I am not blind to the fact that this feeling against the so-called 'intellectuals' is being exploited by a number of persons throughout the country who are equally far removed from the working class who, to quote my exact phrase, that said just what I meant, "have never worked with anything save their jaws, and are tearing down every organization to which they belong." Evidently this sentence hurt someone. I hope it did. I am fully convinced that the most dangerous persons in the Socialist movement at the present time are the little petty politicians who are seeking to exploit antagonism to 'intellectuals' in order to secure their own personal advancement. Up to the present time I have never seen one of these 'ultra proletarian' movements that was not led, managed and organized by some non-proletarian."

"If the Socialist Party is not a labor party, then it should be made one, and I believe that the best way to do this is to work in accord with working-class interests, to make it an actual representative of working-class interests. If that be treason, make the most of it.

"So far as I am concerned I do not propose to surrender the Socialist Party to jaw workers without a fight. If in that fight I am defeated I shall still hope that at some future time the party may again become an expression of working class interests. Let someone find some sinister meaning in these words. I will say that surrender means giving up without a fight, and nothing more. It has nothing whatever to do with my election or non-election to the N. E. C. On that subject I am wholly indifferent. I could easily name any number of persons whom I would consider more fitted for that position than myself, and not be overly modest at that. But I see no reason why I should call upon some of those who are just

now posing as saviors to come to the rescue, until they have shown some connection with the working class movement, and some capacity to construct as well as to spread slander, suspicion and falsehood.

"So far as the remainder of my letter to Walling is concerned it does not contain a sentiment that I have not previously expressed in print, save some personal references, which a respect for those common decencies that are supposed to prevail among men would have prevented its publication without my consent. I said the same things in my article on 'Stagnation in the Socialist Party,' which appeared in the Modern Magazine. Unfortunately they were there confused by the mention of spies in the movement, so that the real point of the article was completely missed by most of those who criticized it.

"What I saw at Toronto simply confirmed me in the position I had already taken that the Socialist Party has become separated from the working class, that it has become controlled by the 'intellectuals' and the 'never works,' and that it has not reached those who have been the backbone of every revolutionary movement of labor that the world has known.

"Incidentally I am much more inclined to judge people by their deeds than by their words. Up to the present time the only attempts of which I know to start an independent labor party have been made by the elements that are now attacking the present N. E. C. Witness Titus in Washington and Sladden in Portland."

III.
Thank the Lord! A new Messiah has arisen. A new savior of the American Socialist movement.

Wm. English Walling is the man destined (supposedly!) to do the work. As an admirer of the "R-r-revolutionary Unionism" of France, of the "R-r-revolutionary General Strike," etc., he has come to revolutionize the American Socialist movement.

Mr. Walling, who is not even a party member, if we are correctly informed, has already set the ball rolling. Where? Out in Seattle, in the commonwealth of Washington.

His first call for the R-r-revolutionary outbreak has appeared. Like a Danton, nay, like a Marat, he speaks the word that will do the great wonder.

He has the guillotine ready for action. His ax is sharpened, and, like the sword of Damocles, the fine-edged instrument hangs over the head of A. M. Simons, Victor L. Berger, Robert Hunter, Hillquit and Spargo.

In a letter to "The Workingman's Paper—The Socialist," in Seattle, Mr. Walling says:

"We have, in all probability, Simons, Berger, Hunter, Hillquit and Spargo as the majority of the committee which proposes to perpetuate itself in the National Executive, if possible, without regard to what action the party takes.

"I do not believe that the purpose of this proposed capture of the party machinery is by any means exclusively that of promoting the political fortune of any of these people. On the contrary, some of them certainly feel that they have a sacred mission to convert the present Socialist Party into a Labor Party. 'No one has denounced the defects of the A. F. of L. more than I,' says Simons, 'but I am forced to recognize that it comes much nearer to representing the working class than the S. L. P., and unless we are able to shape our policy and our organization so as to meet the demands and incarnate the position of the workers, we will have failed of our mission.'

"No member of the Socialist Party, so far as I know, has ever dared to say in public that the A. F. of L., as at present constituted, comes nearer to representing the working class than the present Socialist Party! It is also clear in this paragraph that when Mr. Simons speaks of workers he means to include the skilled and conservative workmen who compose a large part of the rank and file of the A. F. of L. and an overwhelming majority of the officials.

"But why this sudden passion for the A. F. of L.? Is it because there is an element in the Federation that is coming our way? Mr. Simons was at Toronto and so ought to know. On the contrary, Simons' reason for wanting us to go to the A. F. of L. is because the A. F. of L. is not coming to us. He speaks of the 'intense hatred against the Socialist Party' that he found at Toronto, and he adds that 'fully one-half of the delegates were ex-members of the Socialist Party or the S. L. P.'

"From these two facts, the blindness of the A. F. of L. majority to the mission of the S. P. and the numerous renegades to be found among them, Mr. Simons concludes, not that the political situation is for the moment hopeless in the A. F. of L. as far as Socialism is concerned, but that this 'is the most terrible indictment that could be drawn of our methods.' (!)"

IV.

"Ernest Untermann spoke in the I. W. W. hall last night. Many of the boys had read his late editorial in the Chicago Daily Socialist, in which he ridicules the direct action tactics of the I. W. W., stating that 'The police of Spokane were beating some political sense in the muddled heads of its (I. W. W.) members,' and as a consequence his reception was not as cordial as it would otherwise have been. Unlike John M. Work, who recently talked here, Untermann was tactless enough to introduce the tabooed subject of political action, and this also tended to make his reception a trifle chilly."

The foregoing paragraph appeared in Titus "The Workingman's Paper—The Socialist," in Seattle, in a letter from Spokane, dated Nov. 30.

"Direct Action" is in full swing in Spokane, Wash. No wonder Untermann enjoyed a chilly reception at the I. W. W. hall. What business did Ernst have anyway to invite the "chills" if he would not line up for "direct action?"

V.
The New York Call fires a broadsider like this:

"No sensible man in the Socialist Party, and particularly here in the East, is opposed to men of superior education, knowledge and ability. On the contrary, the great majority of the working men and women who compose the bulk of the party are so distrustful of their own abilities and so anxious to secure the aid of educated men, that they only too readily assign the most important offices within the gift of the party to these supposedly superior men, who only too often are very ignorant men. But some of the intellectuals, as they call themselves, have not always proved worthy of their trust. In executive ability several of them have turned out to be inferior to the average workingman. Several of them have utilized their prominence in the party for the advancement of private schemes or for obtaining a standing in circles hostile to our movement. Others have shown a contempt for the opinions of the rank and file and a tendency toward influencing the party, not through free and open discussion in meetings and press, but through secret agreements arrived at by little cliques."

In another editorial The Daily Call sums up as follows:

"Have we not reduced Socialism, which is, or ought to be, a practical movement of our own day, to a 'distant ideal,' a matter of 'brotherhood' or other equally moving and equally hazy conceptions? If we are to be a mere propaganda club, then we ought not to go into politics and waste our time and our means on things that do not come within our proper sphere. But if we are a political party of the working class, then it is our duty as well as our NECESSITY, to take part in every question of importance to the workers, conjointly with the trade unions whenever we can gain their help and co-operation, but even without them if we must. And here we touch upon the key to the whole situation. Without the friendship and co-operation of the trade unions we can never hope to succeed in our efforts. And yet, at this present moment, in this city, it appears almost impossible to gain the co-operation of the trade unions in independent working class political action."

VI.

Comrade Algernon Lee writes:

"It is the Union 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 ten 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 workmen and commands 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 masses to vote and strike and boycott and in every way act together for the immediate and ultimate good of their class and of humanity. And we will not get that so long as we think that they way to be revolutionists is just to 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."

VII.

What's the matter with Walling? Wm. English Walling, I mean. The gentleman, on his European tour, glanced over the European labor movement. He found that our party movement in Germany was N. G. During his few days' sojourn in Paris Mr. Walling became an enthusiastic admirer of the anarcho-anti-militarist general strike unions, and, coming back to America, he heralded the anarchistic "hurrah unions" as the only real labor movement. Queer as it may seem, but not surprising in the least, his articles were published by conservative labor unions, because the author knocked the bona fide Socialist labor unions of Europe. I remember that at the

COMRADES, INCREASE THE CIRCULATION OF ST. LOUIS LABOR

EVERY NEW SUBSCRIBER FOR YOUR PRESS WILL STRENGTHEN THE LABOR MOVEMENT

time St. Louis Labor paid its respects to this author of the articles, and later on Robert Hunter went after Mr. Walling in fine shape, showing up his confusionist conception of the modern labor movement.

Lately I noticed from letters published in several Socialist papers that the same Mr. Walling (who is not even a member of our party) is attempting to organize a "revolution in the Socialist Party." He found a partner in Charles H. Kerr of Chicago, who has also developed into a real "revolutionary Socialist" and "Direct Actionist" of the I. W. W. kind. Walling, Kerr and others have made up their minds to oust the constructive Socialists from the National Executive Committee (on the pretense that they would make a "labor party" out of the Socialist Party), and to throw it into the hands of the impossibilists. Let me say a few words on this scheme. The work in the National Executive Committee is, to a large extent, more advisory than executive. Under the conditions prevailing in America this decentralization and state autonomy has been a good thing. Otherwise the party would have been split up half a dozen times within the last six years.

On the other hand, however, under this state autonomy, a lot of freaks, crooks and self-seekers have also found shelter, and they seem to think themselves strong enough to get possession of the party. An impossibilist party, such as they would create, would be an anomaly in the international movement. It would be a vest-pocket edition of the old anarchist movement. If they would succeed, they would even try to paralyze the movement where it has done successful work.

The Socialist Party membership will not stand for this. It seems that Walling, Kerr, Sladden & Co. are anxious to knife Hillquit, Spargo, Hunter, Simons and Berger. These five men have done as much as any other five in America for the growth of Socialism and the party. None of these five comrades are anxious for re-election. But, to our knowledge, not one of them has done, said or written anything which would deserve that they be "knifed," even by the impossibilists. I can only explain the action of the impossibilists by the jealousy that some impotent men feel toward those who are trying to do something.

Under the queer election system that we have now, a small bunch of impossibilists might defeat the will of the majority of the party and kill off almost any candidate by putting their entire strength against him.

Since such a mean and underhanded fight has been opened on the five comrades, I think it the duty of the militant party membership to give a vote of confidence to Berger, Hunter, Hillquit, Spargo and Simons by re-electing them as members of the National Executive Board.

I hope the comrades will give this their earnest attention and thus protect the best interests of the Socialist Party. We have had our share of Utopianism and anarchism (under the cloak of "scientific Socialism") in our movement, and it is about high time to stand by those who represent the International Socialist and Trade Union policy.

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 productivity 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 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.)

Schaper Bros. Declared Unfair.

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

WHAT GOOD?

By Elizabeth J. Hauser.

What good does it do to work—to toil from sun to sun, To weary oneself so ruthlessly at tasks that are never done? What good does it do to plan, to say, "Thus will I do, but not so?" Fate stalks 'twixt the plan and the planner, and orders for weal or for-woe.

What good does it do to try to make the lives of others more bright? For could we make sun or make sky—each sees but with his own sight.

What good does it do, I wonder, to love and wait and yearn? To bear the pain and smile the while—to live and suffer and learn? What good does anything do? Canst answer for me, my brother? Nay, none may answer for me, nor I for any other.

And yet I know that somehow work is better than play; And I'd rather be tired from doing than from idling all the day. And I'd rather plan to do nobly, though Fate may make me do wrong;

And rather than think of self only I'd sing for others a song And I'd rather live and suffer and wait and sorrow and yearn, Than never to feel the heartache of the great world through me burn. No, none can answer for me, and I can answer for none; Of the good that anything does, of the good that anything's done.

But I think I know why we faint not, why we keep to the open road; Why light streams into dark places, why we struggle along with the load.

It's because of that wonderful Something which sees in each cloud above

The lining of gold or of silver—blest Hope, that is born of Love; Not the little love of one for one that answers to Passion's call, But that mighty force—diviner thing—the Love of Each for All.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Have been secured by the following comrades and friends: Mat. Mueller, St. Louis, 1; E. W. Kunning, St. Louis, 2; G. W. Miller, Adamson, Okla., 1; G. C. Butler, St. Louis, 1; M. Brosin, St. Louis, 1; H. J. Morrison, 1; O. Pauls, 10; L. E. Hildebrand, 1; Eugene Schoenheit, 1; F. J. Kloth, 7; W. F. Crouch, 10; J. C. S., 14; I. Turetsky, 1.

Outside Renewals: Ad. Wohlfahrt, Springfield, Mass.; Gilbert Hay, Bismarck, Mo.; Anton Orner, Crescent City, Mo.; Wm. Klein, Zuerich, Switzerland; John Tutsch, Valley Park, Mo.; J. C. Futvoye, Kansas City, Mo.

Southern Illinois Miners Pass Resolutions Urging Enactment of Better Mining Laws.

Marion, Ill., Dec. 7.—The Southern Illinois Miners' Progressive Association, at a meeting held in Herrin, this county, passed resolutions urging the Illinois lawmakers to take some immediate action in the matter of providing new and better mining laws. One of the features advocated by the association is the election of mine inspectors by the miners themselves and subjected to recall by a majority of the miners at any time. The resolutions call for an inspector-in-chief, subdistrict inspectors and county inspectors. As it is now the miners have no direct voice in the appointment of inspectors.

Five Philadelphia Carpet Mills Tied Up—Both Sides Firm.

Philadelphia, Dec. 8.—A strike and consequent lockout of the tapestry printers in Kensington has thrown 1,000 men out of work. The trouble started at the John Gay Carpet Mill, Trenton Avenue and Ann street. The men there struck, demanding 10 per cent increase in wages and refused to treat with their employers through the manufacturers' association. In sympathy with the bosses four other mills, the Philadelphia Carpet Co., Fifth and Coulbia avenues; Hearst & Rogers, Allegheny avenue and Kensington avenue, and Stinson & Co., Fairhill and Huntingdon streets, declared a lockout.

Watch Out.

The suffragists of Massachusetts are making things lively in that state. They are speaking from automobiles, from platforms, and from the surf. If people do come back to this world, and witness or take part in its proceedings, the liberty-loving Pilgrim mothers, most of whom dared not smile or raise their voices, are surely witnessing this righteous outbreak with pleasure. When New England throws off tradition, and arouses itself actively to an injustice, "watch out!"

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

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CHRISTMAS SHOPPERS AND LABOR'S ADVERTISERS.

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

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

ASSIST THE BAKERS!

DOES THE BREAD UNION



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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-Hoerl Bakery, St. Louis Bakery Co., Welle-Boettler Bakery, Home Bakery Co., Freund Bros. Bread Co. Ltd., McKinney Bread Co.

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

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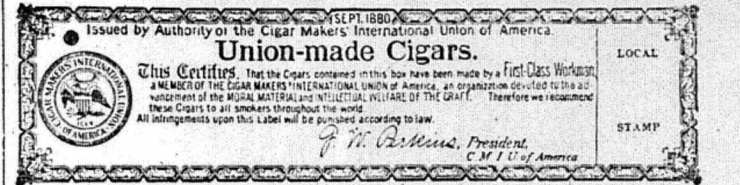
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Mexican Revolt

Where the United States Comes in

By HARRY G. BEAUCHAMP
Mining Engineer

THE ELEMENT in Mexico that is stirring up a revolution is intensely hostile to the people of the United States and would like to drive out the hated Yankee invaders, unmindful of what the "Gringos" have done to develop the country.

I have spent the major part of the last 10 years in northern Mexico and am fairly well versed as to the situation and prevalent public opinion. I can tell you now that the revolution will be a failure. Even should Diaz die it would not succeed, though his sudden demise would bring on a flare-up in some parts of the republic. The reason it will not go through is that Uncle Sam will not acquiesce in it. The best men of present-day political leaders in Mexico, like Diaz, are friends of the United States and of our people. Gen. Geronimo Trevino, the staunch old fighter, who is now holding down things in the state of Nuevo Leon (where he is watching Gen. Reyes like a hawk), is married to an American woman, who was the daughter of Gen. Ord. Enrique C. Creel, the vigorous governor of Chihuahua and but lately ambassador to the United States, who will soon go into the cabinet of Diaz, is half an American, being the son of an Irishman from Kentucky. He is a millionaire and his father-in-law, Don Luis Terrazas, is one of the greatest land-owners in the world, being the proprietor of more millions of acres than he himself has ever accurately known.

"Corral, the able vice-president and undoubted successor of Diaz, and Limantour, the clever minister of finance, are opposed to the Anti-American propaganda. Back of all these is our Uncle Samuel, who, understanding that his nephews have investments in Mexico amounting to not less than \$750,000,000, is not going to stand idly by and allow a band of malcontents and agitators to destroy that property or make it unproductive.

What Our Young Women Should Know

By ELIZABETH McCULLEM

In these days of high prices the young woman who expects to keep house after her marriage on a limited income should know how to set a table cheaply without cutting down the necessary nutrition. It can be done, and can be done well, if one knows what is in the market and market prices, also what foods are properly grouped into one menu and how each one can be best cooked.

When you think of it, nothing is of greater importance than the proper preparation of daily food. What to eat, how to cook it and how to serve it are things to neglect. Ill-cooked and ill-chosen food causes indigestion and ill health.

A great deal of food in this country is ruined in the cooking. With fine markets, with plenty of everything brought to our doors, we waste, destroy and throw away food which in other countries where people are economical is used to the best advantage. And then we wonder why we continue poor.

We might as well wonder why we are plain when we might be beautiful and cross when we might be cheerful. Our foolish extravagance is at the bottom of most of the trouble. Each girl should know how to market, how to cater and how to cook, and then when she marries she will make a good wife, either for a poor man or a rich man. Good cooking demands as much thought as any other good thing.

Word of Advice to Girls on Saving

By BETTY VINCENT

One sentence in a letter from a young man asking me for advice is the keynote of an unfortunate situation in which I believe other young men often find themselves. The plaint to which I refer in this case read something like this: "My fiancée always expects me to spend about half of my week's salary upon her each week, leaving me but a little with which to pay my board and other expenses. How do you suppose she thinks I can save enough to build a home?"

There are far too many girls like this young man's fiancée. Whether they are engaged to a man or not they deliberately place him in a position where it is necessary for him to spend money that he can ill afford.

When a girl would be delighted to accompany her brother to the theater in a street car, and even view the performance from the gallery, why is it necessary for her to have a cab and the best seats in the orchestra when she accompanies a young man whom she knows to be relatively in the same financial position as her brother?

It is so easy for two people to spend \$10 or even \$15 on an evening's entertainment, and when this sum is compared with the earning capacity of the average man it is ridiculously large.

How, as the young man in my letter says, do the girls expect a man ever to save for a home? Be a little more thoughtful, girls. Don't try to make the men of your acquaintance believe that you are accustomed to luxuries you have never had.

It is the girl who cares enough for the man and herself not to impose on his good nature that makes the popular comrade and the loved wife.

Burial Alive Not Likely These Days

By DR. W. R. DUNCAN

Of course there have been cases of premature burial, but most reports of such occurrences may be set down as myths.

Very often a muscular movement of a corpse has been the origin of a sensational story of the interment of a live person.

Under the present system of death certification in vogue in nearly all communities there is scant danger of anyone being buried alive.

Some authorities go to the extreme of caution in arguing that there is no positive, irrefragable proof of death except incipient putrefaction and hold it to be wise

to provide mortuary waiting rooms where the remains should be kept until the first signs of decomposition are visible.

In some parts of Germany they have adopted a scheme of attaching a bell-cord to the hand of a deceased person, but there is no record of the ringing of the bell under such conditions.

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.

HARMONY AND CO-OPERATION AMONG CROOKS.

Editor St. Louis Labor.

The old saying that "birds of a feather flock together" is amusingly illustrated in the St. Louis labor movement. The local old party wire pullers and labor skates have established close fraternal relations with some members of the Socialist Party.

There seems to be a genial rivalry among them as to whether the labor skate or the ex-Socialist crook can exhibit the greatest degree of mendacity and vituperation. At present honors are even and it is anybody's race. Their energies are usually consumed in sending out anonymous postal cards which exhibit the characteristics of what Marx termed the "slum proletariat."

The latest productions of this combination of "birds of a feather" are several slanderous circulars, printed in St. Louis and mailed from Kansas City, which have, no doubt, been sent to party members and locals in the state. To avoid identification, the union label is cut out, and the mailing from Kansas City shows that the crook combination has connections there. It is an exceedingly guileless and innocent individual who will be misled by such circulars.

As the 1910 campaign approaches we can expect that the enemies of the Socialist Party will become more virulent. Just as a dog returns to his vomit, because it is his nature, so will the enemies of a real, live Socialist labor movement continue to exhibit their moral delinquency and the depths of capitalist degradation.

R. T. P.

"A Well-Printed and Edited Paper."

Editor St. Louis Labor.

Dear Sir:—I have just been reading your issue of Nov. 13, sent me, I suppose, by my dear friend Mrs. M. I enjoyed seeing and reading such a well-printed and edited labor paper. I was also glad to see that it was much more than just a labor paper, being published by the Socialist Party of St. Louis. I congratulate you!

MRS. M. V. LONGLEY, South Pasadena, Cal.

A Warning From Grand Rapids to Carpenters and Furniture Workers Everywhere.

Editor St. Louis Labor.

In your issue of Nov. 27 you published a "Warning to St. Louis Furniture Workers and Carpenters" which interested our local union very much. We took the matter up and instructed our secretary, Mr. Henry Luecke, to write to our Grand Rapids (Mich.) local, and in answer Bro. Luecke received a letter, of which I quote these lines: "As to there being a demand for cabinet makers in Grand Rapids, I will say that this is not true. There is no cabinet makers' union in Grand Rapids, but there is an Interior Finishers' Union here, where I also took your letter last Wednesday evening. I want to inform you that the highest they pay cabinet makers in Grand Rapids is 25 cents per hour, which wages are for the best hands only. This is one of the poorest union towns in the country. In fact, the whole state of Michigan is not much better. Carpenters in Grand Rapids are paid as low as 20 cents per hour, and some of them are actually working by the month. Men work in the factory in winter, while in summer they do carpenter work. The letters sent out to St. Louis men come from the Grand Rapids Manufacturers' Association, and the object is to further demoralize labor conditions here.

The carpenters who are in the union receive from 30 to 40 cents an hour. Of course, a great many men from the shops have been working at carpenter's work, and have had no trouble in getting from 25 to 30 cents per hour, thus making more money in less hours. It is these men the Manufacturers' Association wants to get even with, as they will want to go inside soon and tell the inside slaves what they got outside; they might also ask a few pennies' increase on the inside. If the bosses can succeed in getting more people here, it is for their interest to do so. The matter will be thoroughly gone over by the central body. We thank the St. Louis brothers very much for the information.

Secretary Carpenters' Union 335,
1194 Cottage Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

The cabinet makers and carpenters of St. Louis and vicinity should give the foregoing information the widest circulation. As reported in St. Louis Labor of Nov. 27, a representative of the Grand Rapids Manufacturers' Association, signing himself "Francis D. Campau, General Secretary," had established headquarters at the Rozier Hotel, in St. Louis, and, by sending out personal letters to cabinet makers and carpenters, tried to lure as many of them as possible to Grand Rapids, so the Citizens' Industrial Alliance bosses up there could make a further reduction of wages. Fraternal yours,

MAX STOPP.

Of Local Union No. 1596, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Socialist Propaganda Through Moving Pictures.

A moving picture theater in Chicago that will not only amuse and entertain, but in addition teach Socialism and the class struggle, will soon be running off reels of films to ever-changing crowds of working people.

The Adrem Company, the organization formed to carry on this practical plant of propaganda starts with Chicago as its base of operations, but will eventually establish a chain of moving picture theaters throughout the United States.

From its Chicago headquarters men will be trained to carry on this practical plan of propaganda and to act as lecturers and managers, and films especially appealing to the working class will be made for the use of its chain of theaters and other show houses that cater to the wage workers.

"Seeing is believing" is the power behind the moving picture business and this way to the minds of men and women means converts by the thousands, where cold logic and a windy corner would not hold a corporal's guard.

A strike occurs in a big city, and—

The moving picture paints the struggle from start to finish; the rich and greedy corporation turning down the men's demands, the strike breakers coming in under escort of militia, spies discovered in the secret councils of the union, the final battle which sweeps the men to victory or defeat, all depending upon their solidarity, this and many other films of like character will be the winning cards of the new moving picture theater to be started by the Adrem Company.

It is even possible to picture the tragedies of a big city upon the very day they have happened. Photographs are taken, rushed to the studio, printed upon films and thrown upon the screens before eager audiences within a few hours after their actual occurrence.

The moving picture is a medium as mighty as the daily newspaper.

In the city of New York alone from two to five hundred thousand people go daily to see moving picture shows.

The men who have formed the Adrem Company to carry on this work are: J. Mahlon Barnes, John C. Chase, Victor Watia, Henry E. Allen and Carl Strover.

It is stipulated in the articles of agreement that fifty per cent of the profits on the capital stock shall be paid into the national treasury of the Socialist Party.

Profit-sharing certificates, of one dollar or multiples thereof, are now on sale and a prospectus with all information regarding this organization will be furnished upon application to the treasurer, J. Mahlon Barnes, 180, Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

The Annual General Meeting of Local St. Louis Socialist Party will take place this evening, Saturday, Dec. 11, at 8 o'clock, at Druid's Hall, Ninth and Market streets. Annual election of officers, lecture by Dr. Emil Simon on "Our Public Schools," and discussion on Next Year's Congressional Elections will make this the most interesting Socialist meeting of the year. Every Socialist Party member is requested to attend and help start the ball rolling for our next year's congressional and state campaign. Bring your membership card along.

The Municipal Elections in England.

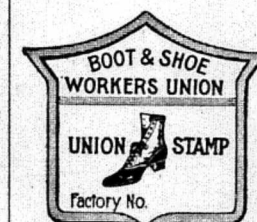
Commenting on the recent municipal election results in England the London Labor Leader says: It will be seen that the general result is a net gain of 23 Socialist and Trade Union seats. This is a great improvement, not only on last year, which gave us a net loss of 33 seats, but on the previous year, when only ten net gains were recorded. To a greater extent than ever the contests this year were fought under Labor Party or united Socialist and Trade Union auspices, and only in one or two rare instances has any section secured a victory when running on any other lines. This is especially true of London, where a notable advance in Socialist and Labor representation has taken place. In Shoreditch, where the Social-Democrats put forward a complete ticket of six candidates under united Trade Union and Socialist auspices, all six were successful and four were gains. In Poplar 19 candidates, 12 of whom were I. L. P. members, were run under united auspices, and nine were successful, though there were two losses; while at Deptford twelve Trade Unionists were run, also under the united Labor banner, and eight were successful, seven of them being gains. Scotland has again done well, with a record of 15 successes, nine of which were gains, and only two losses, and Leicester deserves a special word of praise for its four gains, achieved in the teeth of Liberal and Tory opposition.

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES LABEL.

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

SOCIALIST PARTY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

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

No Martyrdom For Us

The Exponent, the official organ of Mr. Van Cleave's St. Louis Citizens' Industrial Alliance, in its December issue contains the following editorial:

"SOCIALISTS WANT TO BE MARTYRS.

"It must be amusing and instructive to see how desirous Socialistic editors and agitators are to pose as martyrs. Whenever a court enjoins boycotts, Socialistic papers make it a special point to solicit prosecution by printing the forbidden boycott in special type. From a Socialist paper of recent issue we quote the following:

"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? Answer: 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 perfect organization and unity of action is not yet here."

"Every thinking man appreciates that there is method in this madness. It is just a cheap bid for notoriety, nevertheless it is organized defiance of our courts, and it is only a question of time when all law-breakers must learn the truth of the old saying that 'The way of the transgressor is hard.'"

The "Socialist paper of recent issue" mentioned in the foregoing Exponent editorial is St. Louis Labor. We wish to inform the editor of The Exponent that the quotation is not from a Socialist paper. St. Louis Labor copied the article from the Harrisburg (Pa.) Labor Journal.

But why did The Exponent not reproduce the entire Labor Journal editorial? It was good, so good that we reproduced it in the succeeding issue.

As to the desire to become martyrs, we beg to inform The Exponent that we have no such inclination. The editors of Labor and Socialist publications have about all the "martyrdom" they can bear, and it would be foolish on our part to invite some more from the Citizens' Alliance, Buck Stove and Range Co. or Supreme Court.

However, we desire to have it understood that we shall remain in the front ranks on the battlefield irrespective of any bluffs or threats that the Exponent or C. I. A. crowd may make. We are fully aware of our duties and responsibilities. Our work is neither bidding for notoriety, nor 'organized defiance of our courts.' It is defiance of injustice, of tyranny, of hypocrisy. It is the organized effort to teach Van Cleave, Schwedtmann & Co. the lesson that the labor movement has come to stay; that the movement for the emancipation of labor from wage slavery is not a dream, but a live reality.

And Van Cleave & Co. know this, too. That explains their desperate fight.

The Brotherhood of Capital and Labor

By Robert Hunter.

I was reading the other night the testimony before the United States Industrial Commission, and I ran across the curious sentiments of Andrew Mulcay.

He was, perhaps it is, an organizer of the American Federation of Labor. At the time he gave his testimony he was trying to organize the operatives of some of the Southern cotton mills.

He says that in November notice was given by the mills that wages would be reduced, with no statement as to the amount of reduction. About five thousand operatives were employed in the mills and the average wages, according to the testimony of Mulcay, was less than \$5 a week.

That seems little enough. Yet the mill owners evidently determined to reduce that large sum from 10 to 25 per cent.

Mulcay says that in his work as organizer he endeavors "to teach these working people that their best interests were the inter-

ests of the employers. If the employers were successful they would be successful likewise."

"We have won the respect of most of the mills," says Organizer Mulcay. He then proceeds to illustrate how identical are the interests of labor and capital.

The wages run, for adult workers, all the way from the enormous sum of thirty cents a day to the fabulous sum of one dollar a day. Mere children, babies even six years old, earn the munificent sum of twenty to thirty cents a day.

The commissioner of one of the states testifies that there are so few children who average under thirty cents a day that he believes the general average wage for all children would be "nearly thirty cents a day."

It appears that Organizer Mulcay actually saw children employed at seven years of age. He says that he saw early one morning an old gentleman taking his children in a wagon to the mill, their ages being from six or seven up to fourteen years.

Senator Kyle then asked Organizer Mulcay, "Is it not a fact

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

that there was very little profit in the manufacturing business at the time of the year when the reduction of wages was proposed?"

The organizer replied, "That is a question I can not answer. I only know that in the same year the Dalton mills paid a dividend of 45 per cent, and last year I was informed they paid a dividend of 93 per cent."

The next question by Senator Kyle was, "Have they recently advanced wages?"

"When the people went back to work," Organizer Mulcay answered, "they said that as soon as the times would warrant they would restore them and on the first day of January they did make a raise in the scale of ten per cent."

"Are these operatives still organized," another member of the commission asked.

"Yes, sir," answered Mulcay.

"Any strike since that time?"

"No, sir; no likelihood of a strike. There are some little difficulties that occasionally crop out, but they are met by the executive committee and adjusted satisfactorily."

You see how beautiful it is to have brotherhood of capital and labor. Mulcay has tried, as he says, "to teach these people that their best interests were the interests of the employers. If the employers were successful, they would be successful likewise. We have won **The Respects of Most of the Mills.**"

Good God, Mulcay, I should think you would win their respect and their everlasting gratitude.

I can imagine nobody that they can so well afford to reward and reward handsomely.

You speak of "little difficulties." Thirty cents a day for the lives of babes. Seventy-five cents a day for the toil of mothers. Forty-five to 93 per cent dividends for the life of dollars. Such are the conditions that enable some organizers to win the respect, **The Respect of the Mills.**

Editorial Observations

Local St. Louis Socialist Party Will Hold Its Annual General meeting this evening, Saturday, Dec. 11, at Druid's Hall, Ninth and Market streets.

The Composium "From the Skirmish Line" on the Front Page of this week's St. Louis Labor will be carefully read by every active party member, and by others, too.

Stuck in the Mud of Delaware River Is the Proud U. S. Warship Prairie. It won't take many more years and our entire federal government will be stuck in the mud, good and tight.

Republican and Democratic Politicians Are Laying Their Wires for the 1910 campaign. "Labor representatives" are getting busy to prepare for the delivery of the goods and to stipulate the price.

We Do Not Believe That Zelaya of Nicaragua Is One-Half as bad as Diaz of Mexico. Zelaya refused to become the tool of American capitalists, while Diaz is their obedient servant. Hence President Taft shakes hands with Diaz, while warships are dispatched against Zelaya.

A Little War With Nicaragua Might Be a Lucrative Business proposition for certain capitalist corporations of the United States. Ask Carnegie, Morgan et al. how many hundreds of millions of dollars they made out of the Spanish-American war. War is hell for the people, but a Dorado for the capitalists.

There Is General Unrest Among the Railroad Employees of the country at this time. This class of wage workers seems to be suffering with prosperitis, a disease brought about by overloading mind and heart with Republican and Democratic politics. The prosperitis disease has been general among the American wage workers for the last two years.

Very much to the point is the comment of the Chicago Daily Socialist on the Nicaraguan situation: "If you are thinking of starting a revolution in Spanish-America be sure that you get a few influential corporations with headquarters in the United States behind you. That is what the Nicaragua rebels did, and now they are permitted to fit out steamers loaded with armed men in New York harbor to carry on their revolution, while United States troops and warships stand behind them ready to take a hand if the government does not promptly capitulate. Zelaya seems to have been foolish enough to start out in the dictator business without first asking the fruit trust whether they had any other man for the job. Indeed, it looks as though he had not always obeyed the orders of these international dictators. He should have known better."

While Taft & Co. Are Continuing Their Sham Battle Against the trusts, the three leading life insurance companies are talking consolidation under the leadership of J. Pierpont Morgan. Here is what the proposed merger would mean: Assets, \$1,700,000,000; annual income, \$275,000,000. Insurance in force: Equitable, \$1,300,000,000; Mutual, \$1,450,000,000; New York Life, \$2,000,000,000. Total, \$4,750,000,000.

When Two American Dynamiters Connected With the Capitalist revolutionary army in Nicaragua are caught by Zelaya and executed, President Taft prepares for a war with Nicaragua. When striking American wage workers are shot down like dogs by Diaz's Mexican rurales there is not the least indignation in the White House or the War Department. On the contrary, President Taft meets Diaz on the banks of the Rio Grande with all the cordiality at his command.

Libel Actions by Ferrer's Daughters! The Paris Daily Socialist paper, "L'Humanite," published a letter last week from Senorita Trinidad Ferrer, announcing that she is bringing actions in both Paris and Charleville against the signatories of the placards posted in several towns of the Ardennes and Paris insulting the memory of her father. Senorita Marta Ferrer, in a letter to the "Gil Blas," again declares that her father, who was simply a free-thinking theorist, was in no way the organizer of the Barcelona riots.

A Good Hint to Trade Union and Socialist Journals Is Contained in these lines from the Texas Farmers' Journal: "A man was shot to death. The man who did the shooting will be prosecuted to the limit. The Odd Fellows pass resolutions on the death of him who was shot. They say: 'It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove from our midst our late brother,' etc. Well, now, in all soberness, did it really please the Supreme Ruler to have him shot? If so, then in all soberness, it does seem that there should not be any prosecution. We people down here on the earth ought to change our way of Talking, or our way of Doing—one or the other—or both."

The Harp, the Irish-American Socialist Organ, Will Remove to Dublin, as the following announcement will show: With this issue The Harp passes out of the hands of the present publisher. The editor, Mr. James Connolly, has undertaken the responsibility of publication and in future the paper will be printed in Dublin, Ireland, and sent direct to American subscribers. Although three for \$1.00 subs. will in future be discontinued, those cards at present outstanding will still be receivable. I want to take this opportunity to thank those friends of the publication who have aided me during the past, now almost two years, by their efforts to place this journal in the hands of those for whom it has been intended—the Irish-Americans.—J. E. C. Donnelly.

De Lara Is on His Way to Washington, D. C., as the Following press dispatch indicates: Stockton, Cal., Dec. 7.—L. Guterrez De Lara, arrested by immigration officials recently in Los Angeles, charged with being an alien anarchist and whose presence in a Mexican prison is said to be greatly desired by President Diaz, left here today for Washington to try to force through a congressional investigation into his arrest and incarceration. De Lara declares he has received promises of assistance from Senator La Follette and a number of other prominent Senators. When John Kibbe Turner made the investigation which led to his series of articles on "Barbarous Mexico," De Lara was his companion. De Lara charged that he was deported to Mexico and imprisoned at President Diaz's orders, later to be released by Secretary Nagel of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

John S. Kennedy Died in New York, and His Shroud Having no pocket, he was forced to leave behind him property to the value of \$60,000,000. When John saw the grim messenger of death beckoning him towards the "Kingdom Come" he concluded that it would be wise to leave \$25,000,000 to religious and charitable institutions, and now John has been crowned as a philanthropist. The press that praises the generosity of a man whose heart was never touched until he felt the dew of death on his brow, will not tell how John accumulated the vast pile of wealth which reached in value the sum of \$60,000,000. John was a banker and a builder of railroads, and he coined his millions from the sweat and blood of ill-paid toil. But though his millions have been reaped through the degradation and destitution of human beings, dead multi-millionaire is now a philanthropist, and press and pulpit will sound the praises of the exploiter, whom death halted in the mad scramble for wealth.—Miners' Magazine.

The Initiative in Berkeley The Star, San Francisco.

Another victory for the principle of the initiative was scored in Berkeley last week. The people won their point merely by showing that they intended to make use of the power that the initiative clause in their new charter has placed in their hands. It was a simple case of instruction in civics, but it is impressive none the less. A rich and powerful corporation was granted a permit to maintain a quarry within the city limits for the term of two years. Depending on the time limitation of the permit, a number of citizens built houses in the neighborhood of the quarry, expecting that the blasting would cease at the end of two years.

Just before the permit expired the company asked for an extension of the permit. The residents of the district protested, but the City Council prolonged the life of the permit for another year. Thereupon the citizens invoked the initiative power that is contained in the charter. The owners of the quarry watched the progress of the campaign for signatures and found that the signers were secured with ease and speed. Mark the result. At the opening of the initiative proceeding the friends of the quarrymen were inveighing against those who would put the city to the great expense of an election that they declared would go against the protesters.

In reply it was pointed out that the City Council might obviate the expense of an election by bowing to the will of the people as manifested in the initiative manifesto, and adopt the ordinance requested. This in effect was what happened. When the company saw that the people were determined to put an end to blasting within the city limits it surrendered, and asked the City Council to vacate the year-long permit hitherto granted. This was done and the company is granted one month in which to wind up its business and get out of the city limits.

This is another proof of the power of the initiative. It is not necessary to go to the full extremity of holding the election for enforcing the command of the people. All that is required is to make plain the intention of the people to enforce their rights and the public officials (under the reign of the initiative) are swift to perform their duty as their rightful masters, the people, dictate.

When you have a good gun in the house you don't have to use it. It's like the old story about Davy Crockett and the squirrel:

"Don't shoot, Davy; I'll come down," said the squirrel that had heard of Crockett's prowess as a rifleman. "Don't shoot at us with that initiative gun; we'll come down from our high horse," said the quarrymen.

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 STRIKE MOVEMENT OF THE RAILROAD MEN****100,000 MEN WANT MORE PAY**

Striking Switchmen Are Supported by O. R. C. Men in Northwest.

THE GENERAL STRIKE SITUATION**O. R. C. MEN CALLED OUT.**

President of the Organization Takes Steps to Assist the Union Switchmen—Strikers Show Glee.

Minneapolis, Dec. 6.—President Shepherd of the Order of Railway Conductors has ordered out those members of the O. R. C. who have been acting as trainmasters in charge of non-union switchmen. The orders issued by the O. R. C. men are the cause of great joy in switching circles.

Striking switchmen, 2,000 strong, yesterday held meetings, both in Minneapolis and St. Paul, that fairly seethed and sizzled. Railroad officials were grilled and strike breakers were denounced in the strongest terms.

President Hawley of the Switchmen still maintains the strikers hold the key to the situation. He is apparently waiting developments in the eastern situation.

"I have great difficulty in restraining the Chicago switchmen," he said last night. "There is no need for calling them out, however. We have the roads bottled up and will win alone."

"There is not an official switching today who doesn't wish the strike was settled. If some of these general managers were switching tonight they might be a little more liberal in their concessions toward the switchmen."

Danger of sympathetic strikes locally still confront the railroads. The freight handlers are ready to revolt at a word from James Kelly, national officer, who is in the Twin Cities.

According to President Hawley, the authority to call a strike of union switchmen between Buffalo and Chicago, if such a course is deemed necessary, is vested in a committee of the union, which leaves Buffalo for Chicago to negotiate with the general managers of the nineteen roads, for a settlement of certain demands.

The district east of Chicago includes not only Toledo, Fort Wayne, Detroit and other important centers, but also takes in points as far south as Pittsburg, so that the ranks of the strikers will be increased by between 12,000 and 15,000 men if the negotiations which begin in Chicago tomorrow fail.

CHICAGO SWITCHMEN WILLING TO STRIKE.**Vice-President Says Even Railroad Trainmen Will Walk Out.**

Chicago, Dec. 6.—Indorsing the stand taken by the switchmen in the Northwest, unions affiliated with the Chicago Federation of Labor today pledged the strikers moral and financial support. Bitter attacks were made on the railroad brotherhoods who have refused to aid the switchmen.

That the switchmen in Chicago expect to be drawn into the struggle was made plain by James B. Connors, vice-president of the Switchmen's Union, who declared that if a strike is ordered, the union men belonging to the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen will go out with the switchmen and "refuse to be led by a wolf in sheep's clothing."

Denies Switchmen Were "Scabs."

"We have everything tied up from Duluth to Seattle," said Connors, "and we are going to keep it tied up until the railroads are ready to treat us fairly. The only thing that can defeat the switchmen in this struggle is the treachery of kindred organizations. All we want those organizations to do is to keep their hands off and let us attend to our own affairs. It has been heralded to the world that the switchmen refused arbitration. That is untrue. We refused arbitration under the Erdman law, but we are ready to arbitrate under any fair tribunal or any just system of arbitration. It has been charged by President Lee of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, through his press agents, that members of our organization took the places of other men on strike. That is a lie, and I defy any man to show that a member of the switchmen's union ever 'scabbed' in his life."

"I represent a local union of railroad telegraphers," said G. Dal Jones, "and I want to say that we will back the switchmen to the last dollar in our treasury."

101,000 EASTERN RAILROAD MEN WANT MORE PAY.**Employed on Thirty-Two Lines and Ask Ten Per Cent Raise.**

New York, Dec. 6.—On the shoulders of Grand Master W. G. Lee of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and Fifth-Vice-President James Murdock of the brotherhood, will be the responsibility as to whether or not the train hands on the 32 eastern railroads, representing 101,000 men, will go on strike should the demands for a 10 per cent wage increase be refused.

The two have been placed in charge of the negotiations. They will present the demands to the general managers of the 32 railroads this week.

This was decided upon yesterday at a conference at the Grand Union Hotel, in which Murdock participated.

The demand has been indorsed by more than a two-thirds vote of the membership of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Vice-President Murdock of the brotherhood has been put in charge of the New England division of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and Grand Master Lee of the brotherhood has been put in charge of the general negotiations with the general managers of the railroads.

The present wage movement is an outcome of a conference of the chairman of the wage adjustment boards of the eastern railway system, held at Boston on Nov. 19. At this conference it was agreed that a general demand should be made for a 10 per cent wage increase.

ONE THOUSAND ST. LOUIS MEN READY FOR STRIKE. Local Switchmen Awaiting Orders of National Officers—Walkout Not Feared.

Nearly 1,000 railroad switchmen in St. Louis and East St. Louis are awaiting orders from the national officers of their unions to strike for the increase of wages which has been demanded. If the strike order is issued it will be obeyed, and the local and through business of the two cities will be completely tied up.

Neither the Terminal Railroad Association nor the Manufacturers' Railway has been served with demands for the increase, according to officers of the two companies. The switchmen corroborate this statement, but declare that whatever advance is given by the railroads of the Northwest will be received by the St. Louis and East St. Louis switchmen.

10,000 WAIST MAKERS PARADE AND PROTEST.**Ten Thousand Women Strikers Demonstrate Against Police**

New York, Dec. 5.—To express their indignation at the attitude of the police, 10,000 striking waist makers marched down to the City Hall yesterday to petition Mayor McClellan to instruct Police Commissioner Baker to keep his Cossacks in check, and to order that the right of picketing be not interfered with.

The 10,000 were a committee composed of several members of each of the struck shops. They paraded the streets four abreast, in an orderly fashion, and presented an inspiring host of class-conscious workers, bent on maintaining their rights and call a halt to police brutalities, abuse and mistreatment.

Heading the procession were three members of the Women's Trade Union League and three striking girls who had been brutally treated by their employers' hirelings. They were Lena Barsky, Mary Effer and Caro Teitelbaum. Those representing the Women's Trade Union League were Mary C. Dreier, the president; Helen Marot, the secretary, and Miss Ida Rauh of the press committee.

The six women, accompanied by a host of reporters, were received in the Audience Chamber at the City Hall, and were told to wait a few minutes. The Mayor, it was explained, had gone out for lunch. With a polite bow and courteous smile he met the women when he arrived, asking what he could do for them. They told him, Miss Marot, acting as spokesman, gave him an account of the behavior of the men under his control.

The Mayor said that he would take up the complaint with the Police Commissioner, and in a very polite way thanked the committee for having brought the matter to his attention. This was his second promise.

MILITIA TO HELP STEEL TRUST

Bridgeport, O., Dec. 5.—Fifteen hundred soldiers in command of Brigadier General Speaks arrived tonight because of the trouble in the strike of 4,000 tin-workers in Bridgeport and at Martin's Ferry.

Governor Harmon ordered the troops to be sent on the request of Sheriff Armine, who declared he was unable to cope with the disorder and that disastrous trouble was imminent. Four men and one woman lies seriously wounded as the result of clashes with guns early today between the strikers and the strike breakers and guards.

The victims are: Chief Kroe, in charge of special police, shot three times; William Hilley of Pittsburg, a guard, shot three times; Evan Frankino, guard, shot through the legs; Windsor Davis of Bridgeport, striker, shot in leg; Mrs. Harry Ebright, wife of striker, struck on head by brick.

The disorders are the outcome of the American Sheet and Tin-plate Co., whose tin workers have been on strike against an open shop since last July 1, attempting to reopen the Aetna-Standard mill here, which has a capacity for employing 2,300 men.

Agents of the company, as a last resort, after failing to get strike breakers from other cities, tried to affect a split in the ranks of the strikers. Under promise of protection and higher wages they succeeded in getting about 250 men, who have families and were threatened with destitution and hunger by the strike, to go back to work. The return of these men to the Aetna-Standard plant was a signal for trouble.

Bridgeport, O., Dec. 5.—The situation at the Aetna-Standard plant of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Co., which for three days trouble has been intermittent between strikers and guards, was quiet today. Fifteen hundred guards, comprising the main strength of three regiments, entered the town during the night and early today, placing the town under martial law.

Fifty thousands sightseers thronged the streets, arriving here from outside points.

Vice-Presidents Larkin and Lewis of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Plate Workers, representing a greater portion of the striking men, arrived today and were closeted for hours with Joshua Bishop of the Ohio State Board of Arbitration. No statement was made.

Monaca, Pa., Dec. 5.—As a result of the firm attitude of the 250 striking workmen at the Colonial Steel Mills at Colona, near here, the mills are closed, and no attempt will be made to resume operations until the men return to work of their own accord. The men struck for an advance of 15 cents a day.

St. Louis Garment Workers' Ball a Grand Success.

Last Saturday evening the St. Louis Garment Workers' District Council gave a most successful reception and ball at Northwest Liederkranz Hall, on Easton avenue, for the benefit of the locked-out employes of the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. The affair was indeed a rousing demonstration for the locked-out men and women. There were delegations present from a number of Illinois miners' unions, and many local labor unions were represented in the jolly, cheerful crowd that filled the spacious hall, the galleries and the adjoining rooms.

Architectural Iron Workers Organize.

Secretary Dave Kreyling reports that the efforts put forth to organize the inside architectural iron workers proved successful, as the men formed a temporary organization and authorized Brother Moran of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 18 to forward an application for a charter to the headquarters of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, under whose jurisdiction these men come, and there is no doubt but what said charter will be issued in due time.

The Schaper Bros. Boycott.

At a meeting of the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union the secretary was instructed to notify the Central Bodies and Building Trades Councils of East St. Louis and the Tri-Cities that the Engineers, Firemen and Paperhangers have a boycott against Schaper Bros. Dry Goods Co. of Broadway and Franklin avenue, and ask for their co-operation in prosecuting said boycott.

Bakers' Entertainment Great Success.

It was a decidedly successful affair which Bakers' Union No. 4 gave last Saturday evening at the New Club Hall. A carefully arranged program was ably carried out. Special interest was caused by the moving picture show. There were solo songs by Bro. John Knittel, C. Hirschenhofer and the Hoppe brothers. The moving picture show met with general appreciation.

Australian Union Leaders Arrested.

Sydney, N. S. W., Dec. 5.—President Bowling and Secretary Brennan of the Northern Miners' Federation have been arrested on the charge of conspiracy in connection with the strike which has been going on for the past three weeks. The miners' officials were released on bail.

ST. LOUIS CIGAR MAKERS**Working Hard for the Blue Union Label.**

Local Unions Nos. 44 and 281, International Cigar Makers' Union, is distributing the following circular:

"Why do we ask you to purchase union-made cigars? Because, cigars made in tenement houses by Chinese and by Philippine Coolie labor are produced under unsanitary conditions; because, improved living conditions of the Organized Cigar Makers is beneficial to the health of the general public; because, shorter hours and fair wages of Organized Labor means better pay and more favorable conditions for unorganized wage earners; because, the purchase of Trust-Made cigars means the monopolizing of the cigar industry and the destruction of the independent dealer and manufacturer, longer hours of toil and a decrease in wages, curtailing the power of the consumer; because Cigar Makers' Union has paid over Eight Million Dollars in benefits to the members' widows and orphans of its membership; because, by patronizing St. Louis Union-Made Cigars you increase the number of cigar makers in our city as well as increase the number of consumers. The manufacturer's or dealer's name on the box does not certify that the cigar is Union-made. The only guarantee is the Blue Union Label. See that it is on the box from which you buy cigars. This is worth reading again and complying with. Why protest against certain foreign elements, and justly so, who earn a livelihood here, send their accumulated earnings to Europe? Because, they should spend their money here. Moral: When you smoke cigars made in New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and elsewhere the effect is the same. Millions of such cigars are consumed here. Patronize St. Louis Union-Made Cigars. Keep your money at home. Benefit yourself and your fellow-citizens. Yours for a Greater St. Louis

JOINT CIGAR MAKERS' UNION."

My Experience in the School Board.

This evening, Saturday, Dec. 11, Comrade Dr. Emil Simon will address the Socialist Party Local meeting at Druid's Hall, Ninth and Market streets. Every party member should attend this meeting. The annual election of officers of Local St. Louis will also take place. Membership card to be shown at the door.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC**By "Amigo Ingles."**

Buenos Aires, Oct. 20.—Although the Argentine Republic as yet is little known by the English-speaking Socialist, save as the commercial heart of South America and as a safe 10 per cent investment land for Englishmen's spare capital, it is destined within a few years' time to become an active center of Socialist activity and influence. The Socialist Party in Argentina has for sixteen years possessed a Socialist organ, "La Vanguardia," which, at the present time, is a brightly conducted, four-page daily paper boasting a circulation extending far beyond the confines of Buenos Aires. That the party as yet has made little impression in the sphere of parliamentary life is due to corrupt electoral laws and manipulations which alone have prevented their success at the polls. Another great drawback is the lack of the trade union organization and the fusion of forces which have resulted in the success of England's Labor Party. At present the weak trade unions are divided between the Anarchist and Socialist policy, and an attempt to federate existing unions is hanging fire solely on account of the Anarchist sections refusing to accept a via media. Argentina trade unionism consists chiefly of spontaneous strikes, with little attention to the serious side of organization. Again, the intermingling of European races is in itself a serious difficulty which time alone will remove. Meanwhile propaganda by Socialist intellectuals continues and increases, and sooner or later the trade unions will swell the rising forces of parliamentary Socialism in the Argentine Republic.

A recent decision of Judge Urduarrian will remove one obstacle to the worker's vote. He has declared that, given the completion of the term of residence implied by law, the immigrant may demand rights of citizenship without a certificate of "good conduct" from the police. This form of legal-police jugglery has been a most effective obstacle against the granting of the franchise to immigrants of Socialistic opinions. Elaborate factory laws are at present dead letters, and public officials conspire with capitalists in order to evade them in the infliction of fines, curtailment of meal times, and extension of working hours beyond legal limits.

Half of Buenos City Council retire on November 28, and an effort is being made to return to the old custom of councillors nominated by the President of the Republic. The excuse for reversion to the nomination of city councillors for life is found in the public apathy manifested at the last municipal elections. The official organ, "La Nacion," is quite in agreement with this course, as the head of the paper is in office. Public apathy at municipal elections is accounted for by a law which prevents the exercise of a free franchise save to wealthy property owners.

A number of Bahia Blanca prisoners, by signed letter, expressed small appreciation of the governor's business instincts. Meat cooked for prisoners' rations is served out to prison employes at a price, whilst the captives fatten "on the small," and milk, sugar, etc., are sold to them at short weight and 30 per cent above current prices. For two months they have not breathed fresh air, and their bed is the bare cell floor.

The agitation against a form of systematic slavery in the Alto Parana district (which is little, if any, better than the awful conditions lived under by the Mexican Maya and Yaqui Indians, or the Congo natives) is being conducted vigorously by the Argentine Socialists. The government, however, is notoriously indifferent in the matter, and shows no signs of taking action.

Alto Parana is known as the Argentine cemetery of civilization, and Max Neumayer, naturalist and explorer, has undertaken a series of lectures on the subject. Photographs taken on the spot give absolute proof of the barbarities practiced in that remote northern part of Argentine.

Attempting to Starve Striking Workmen.

Springfield, Mass., Dec. 6.—When the sun rose this morning over the hills of Ludlow and Indian Orchard, the scene of the wholesale evictions of the striking Poles of the Ludlow Manufacturing Association, it disclosed the forms of the evicted tenants still huddled about the camp fires built in the streets. A bitterly cold wind, that pierced even the warmest clothing, swept over the campers during the night, almost freezing the men who slept in the open beside their furniture, which had been ruined by the rain of the night before. Not satisfied with turning the strikers' families out in the cold, the company is seeking to prevent the destitute from soliciting aid from the public. It has asked the authorities to put a stop to the strikers placing boxes on top of the heaps of goods in the streets into which sympathetic onlookers dropped their contributions. The authorities, however, refused to make this order.

Socialist News Review

Local St. Louis

Will meet this evening, Saturday, Dec. 11, at Druid's Hall, Ninth and Market streets.

Italian Socialists Organize.

The Italians of Milwaukee have organized a branch of the Social-Democratic Party.

The Socialist Dailies in England.

"Justice," the organ of the Social Democratic Federation of England, is now talking of establishing a daily paper. So is the Independent Labor Party (Socialist).

New Secretary of Rand School.

W. J. Ghent has resigned as secretary of the Rand School in New York City, and Algernon Lee, former editor of the New York Worker and Daily Call, succeeds him.

National Executive Meeting.

By vote the National Executive Committee has decided to meet in session at National Headquarters, Chicago, Saturday, Dec. 11. Meeting will be called to order at 10 a. m.

Japanese Socialist Dead.

We read in the Progressive Woman: "Mr. Kaneko Passes Away. As we go to press word reaches us of the death of Comrade Kiichi Kaneko, which occurred in Japan on the 8th of October. In our next issue we shall say more about Comrade Kaneko, his life and work."

To Investigate the Police.

Alderman Weiley (Social-Democrat) has initiated an investigation of the Milwaukee police. While the capitalist papers are trying to hush the matter up it looks as if Comrade Weiley, by his energetic and skillful handling of the matter, would put a big dent in the police system of Milwaukee.

For Spain and Sweden.

To the end of November the National Office of the Socialist Party remitted to Comrade Iglesias of Madrid, Spain, the sum of \$305.35 for the benefit of the Spanish prisoners, and to the strike headquarters at Stockholm, Sweden, \$5,857.62 for the benefit of the Swedish general strike.

Thirty-two locals in the state of Washington reported to State Secretary Boström for the month of October 1,136 members and 106 new members during the month.

Christian Socialist Fellowship Meeting.

Rev. Wm. A. Ward, National Secretary of the Christian Socialist Fellowship organization, will be in St. Louis and speak at the First Christian Church, 3126 Locust street, at 8 p. m., Thursday, Dec. 16. The subject will be, "The Rich Man and the Beggar." A Christian Socialist Center has been formed in St. Louis and hopes are entertained that Socialism will be brought to the hearing of many who are ignorantly prejudiced. Comrade Ward has done good work for the Socialist Party in Missouri. All invited. Admission free.

For Comrade Wilkins.

A volunteer committee to gather funds for the benefit of Comrade M. W. Wilkins, composed of the following comrades: Eugene V. Debs, Anna A. Maley, George H. Goebel, Stanley J. Clark, Guy E. Miller, George R. Kirkpatrick, John W. Brown and M. M. Goebel, has sent out a circular letter asking for contributions. Comrade Wilkins served as National Organizer for about five years, but ended his work on election day of last year and has been incapacitated since that time. All remittances should be sent to George R. Kirkpatrick, 112 East 19th St., New York City, so as to reach him on or before Dec. 20.

Suffragettes and Socialists Lecture to Woman Strikers.

New York, Dec. 5.—The great Hippodrome building was jammed this afternoon at a meeting of the shirt waist strikers. The gathering was made possible by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, who, in conjunction with Rev. Anna Shaw, rented the building and turned it over to the women strikers in order that the importance of the suffrage movement might be impressed upon them. Throughout the meeting both suffrage and Socialism shared the attention of the speakers. Mrs. Belmont applauded from a box. There were about 6,000 strikers present, and the speakers included Rev. Anna Shaw, Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, Alexander Irvine, William Coakley, Rev. John Howard Melish and others. There were speeches in English, Italian and Yiddish, and it was nearly 5:30 o'clock when the Hippodrome emptied its big crowd into the streets. A representative of Mrs. Belmont said after the meeting that she had made it a point to invite city officials to the meeting, but that the replies of some of them to her invitation indicated indifference to these claims of women.

"Socialism in Germany."

Capitalist papers simply can't help it. Socialism is up for discussion and they are forced to take part in the debate. Under the caption "Socialism in Germany," the St. Louis Globe-Democrat quotes the following from the New York Tribune: "Social Democracy becomes in Germany the party of discontent, of protest and reform. Its double name is to be interpreted, however, and happily, as meaning democracy more than Socialism. Comparatively little stress is laid upon really socialistic or communistic doctrines, and it is to be doubted if a majority of that party demands or desires a socialistic system. What it does want is democracy instead of autocracy or bureaucracy. Doubtless there is danger that the Socialist propaganda will increase and that the party will become more socialistic and less democratic, but that is likely to be the case only so far as the party is arbitrarily suppressed. If the safety valve of the empire is opened through the equalization of the suffrage and the granting of popular rights the menace of Socialism will become far less grave, while the empire becomes a truer democracy."

After Victor L. Berger's Life.

Some Milwaukee capitalist politicians seem to be much disappointed at the return of Victor L. Berger; perhaps they expected that the trouble-making Socialist would get caught by some big fish while on the Atlantic. Victor's bones are hickory wood and his flesh is like alligator leather, the fish wouldn't touch him; and Victor came back to Milwaukee. What happened to him there is described by Secretary E. Thomas as follows: Milwaukee comrades were roused and inspired by the splendid address by Victor L. Berger on the occasion of his home-coming reception last Monday evening. Comrade Berger brought vividly before them the Socialist movements of England, Germany, Austria and France. He made the magnificent organizations of the European Socialists seem present and real. We have seldom spent a more instructive evening or one that inspired more enthusiasm for real work. During the address a sharp stone, weighing 17 ounces, was thrown with great force through a window, narrowly missing Comrade Berger. If it had hit, it might easily have killed him. But his presence of mind did not fail him. "Sit still," he said placidly to the excited audience. "More things than that will come down before we change the present system!" The comrades left the hall with a more earnest wish than ever before to put America in line with the great International Socialist movement.

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

Local St. Louis Socialist Party

Will hold its annual general meeting this evening, Saturday, Dec. 11, at Druid's Hall, Ninth and Market streets. Order of business:

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

The Tenth Ward Socialist Club

Will hold its next regular meeting Friday, Dec. 17, at 8 p. m., at 3430 Tennessee avenue.

The Seventh Ward Socialist Club

Gave a successful family entertainment last Saturday evening at Neumeyer's Hall. There was a concert and dance. Comrade Wm. May entertained the crowd with some fine recitations. Everybody seemed to enjoy the affair.

Indiana Non-Union Workers Forced to Wait Night Before Leaving Cars.

Bedford, Ind., Dec. 6.—Fifty-two men to be used as strike breakers in the stone trouble here between the operators and the General Union Stone Cutters and Mill Employes arrived here late Saturday night over the Monon Railroad and were met at the depot by several hundred strikers, who refused to allow them to leave the car. After an hour's delay the car was ordered to be taken to Orleans. It was returned here Sunday morning. Sheriff Box was surrounded by a crowd of 3,000, who threatened violence. The men were finally unloaded and taken to a large hotel building, leased by the operators, where they are virtually prisoners.

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.

THE POLITICAL MOVEMENT

The Socialist Party is primarily an economic and political movement. It is not concerned with matters of religious belief.

In the struggle for freedom the interests of all modern workers are identical. The struggle is not only national but international. It embraces the world and will be carried to ultimate victory by the united workers of the world.

To unite the workers of the nation and their allies and sympathizers of all other classes to this end, is the mission of the Socialist Party. In this battle for freedom the Socialist Party does not strive to substitute working class rule for capitalist class rule, but by working class victory to free all humanity from class rule and to realize the international brotherhood of man.

The Socialist Party, in national convention assembled, again declares itself as the party of the working class, and appeals for the support of all workers of the United States and of all citizens who sympathize with the great and just cause of labor.

We are at this moment in the midst of one of those industrial breakdowns that periodically paralyze the life of the nation. The much boasted era of our national prosperity has been followed by one of general misery. Factories, mills and mines are closed. Millions of men, ready, willing and able to provide the nation with all the necessities and comforts of life, are forced into idleness and starvation.

Within recent times the trusts and monopolies have attained an enormous and menacing development. They have acquired the power to dictate the terms upon which we shall be allowed to live. The trusts fix the prices of our bread, meat and sugar, of our coal, oil and clothing, of our raw material and machinery, of all the necessities of life.

The present desperate condition of the workers has been made the opportunity for a renewed onslaught on Organized Labor. The highest courts of the country have within the last year rendered decision after decision depriving the workers of rights which they had won by generations of struggle.

The attempt to destroy the Western Federation of Miners, although defeated by the solidarity of Organized Labor and the Socialist movement, revealed the existence of a far-reaching and unscrupulous conspiracy by the ruling class against the organizations of labor.

In their efforts to take the lives of the leaders of the miners the conspirators violated state laws and the federal constitution in a manner seldom equaled even in a country so completely dominated by the profit-seeking class as is the United States.

The Congress of the United States has shown its contempt for the interests of labor as plainly and unmistakably as have the other branches of government. The laws for which the labor organizations have continually petitioned have failed to pass. Laws ostensibly enacted for the benefit of labor have been distorted against labor.

The working class of the United States can not expect any remedy for its wrongs from the present ruling class or from the dominant parties. So long as a small number of individuals are permitted to control the sources of the nation's wealth for their private profit in competition with each other and for the exploitation of their fellowmen, industrial depressions are bound to occur at certain intervals. No currency reforms or other legislative measures proposed by capitalist reformers can avail against these fatal results of utter anarchy in production.

Individual competition leads inevitably to combinations and trusts. No amount of government regulation, or of publicity, or of restrictive legislation will arrest the natural course of modern industrial development.

While our courts, legislative and executive offices remain in the hands of the ruling classes and their agents the government will be used in the interests of these classes as against the toilers.

Political parties are but the expression of economic class interests. The Republican, the Democratic, and the so-called "Independence" parties and all parties other than the Socialist Party, are financed, directed and controlled by the representatives of different groups of the ruling class.

In the maintenance of class government both the Democratic and Republican parties have been equally guilty. The Republican party has had control of the national government and has been directly and actively responsible for these wrongs. The Democratic party, while saved from direct responsibility by its political impotence, has shown itself equally subservient to the aims of the capitalist class whenever and wherever it has been in power. The old chattel slave owning aristocracy of the South, which was the backbone of the Democratic party, has been supplanted by a child slave plutocracy. In the great cities of our country the Democratic party is allied with the criminal element of the slums as the Republican party is allied with the predatory criminals of the palace in maintaining the interests of the possessing class.

The various "reform" movements and parties which have sprung up within recent years are but the clumsy express of widespread popular discontent. They are not based on an intelligent understanding of the historical development of civilization and of the economic and political needs of our time. They are bound to perish as the numerous middle class reform movements of the past have perished.

A Union Man

BUCKS

at

SCAB

STOVES

because they

Are

UNFAIR

A LIST OF UNION BAKERIES WHERE YOU CAN GET UNION

BREAD

 EACH LOAF BEARING *The* UNION LABEL

AND BAKERY GOODS MADE BY UNION BAKERS

Becker, Louis	2330 Menard st.	Machatschek, Jos.	1960 Arsenal st.
Boeglin, Joseph	9800 S. Broadway	Manewal Bread Co	Lami and Broadwa
Dalies, R.	1027 Allen av.	Marschall, L.	2908 S Broadway
Dittmar, Frank	4251 Schiller Pl.	Messerschmidt, P.	2225 Cherokee st.
Eckert, Theo, F.	2869 Salena st.	Michalke, F. L.	1901 Utah st.
Enz, Aug.	6700 S Broadway	Mueller, Fred	2012 Gravois av.
Fischer, Wm. F.	5600-Compton Ave.	Nichols, E. S.	4136 N Newstead a
Foerster, Chas. J.	5228 Virginia av.	Nowack, Frank R.	616-18 Louisa Ave.
Fuchs, Frank	2301 Plover Ave.	Old Homestead Bky	1038 N Vandeventer
Geiger, H.	1901 Lami st.	Papendick B'k'y Co	3609-11 N 22d st.
Graf, Ferd	2201 S 2nd st.	Rahm, A.	3001 Rutger st.
Hahn Bakery Co.	2801-5 S. 7th st.	Redle, Geo.	2100 Lynch st.
Halleman, Jos.	2022 Cherokee st.	Reichelt, H.	3701 S Jefferson
Hartman, Ferd	1917 Madison st.	Rother, Paul	Lemay Ferry Rd.
Hoefel, Fred	3448 S Broadway	Rottler, M.	3500 Illinois av.
Hollerberg, C.	918 Manchester	Rube, W.	1301 Shenandoah st
Huber, Math.	1824 S 10th st.	Schmerber, Jos.	3679 S Broadway
Huellen, P.	4101 N 20th st.	Schneider & Son,	2716 N Taylor av.
Hucs, Fr.	7728 S Broadway	Schueler, Fred	3402 S Jefferson av
Imhof, F.	1301 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.	3120 S 7th st.
Lorenz, H.	2700 Arsenal st.	Zwick, Mich.	7701-3 Virginia av.

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

ASK FOR

MANEWAL'S BREAD

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

MANEWAL BREAD CO.

Broadway and Lami Street
Both Phones

NEU AND LIND STRICTLY UNION.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS AND HATS.

More Union Label Goods

than any store in the city.

916 FRANKLIN AVENUE.

ROETTER

518 PINE ST.

HATTER AND HABERDASHER

THE BEST \$3.00 HAT IN THE WORLD

Bartenders' Union Local 51

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



OFFICE: 918 PINE STREET : BOTH PHONES

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

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE DEPARTMENT

THE SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT IN EUROPE.

By Meta L. Stern, International Secretary National Woman's Committee.

The suffragists of Germany held their annual conference in Munich during October. Besides the usual business proceedings, there were a number of highly interesting lectures, followed by general discussion. A resolution demanding equal and unrestricted suffrage for men and women was passed unanimously. But the most effective event of the conference was a Ferrer demonstration which had not been included in the program and was entirely spontaneous. A leading suffragist had been scheduled to speak on "Women and Sexual Problems," but was prevented from speaking by sudden illness. Thereupon the assembled delegates and visitors decided to discuss the Ferrer case. There were fiery speeches by Miss Martha Hintz, Mrs. Minna Carner, Dr. Anita Augspurg and others, denouncing the judicial murder of the great, liberal educator. The sentiment of the gathering was adequately expressed in a ringing resolution of protest and indignation.

An open air demonstration to protest against the constant and unprecedented increase in the price of food was recently held in Vienna. A large number of women, mostly of the working class, participated, and among the many speakers who addressed the gathering were several Socialist women.

The Bavarian parliament recently discussed the advisability of granting suffrage to women. A monster petition submitted by the suffragists of Bavaria gave rise to the discussion. A Socialist representative, Comrade Vollmar, delivered a long and earnest speech in favor of women's suffrage, and made a motion to recommend the petition to further consideration of the government. Comrade Vollmar's motion was seconded by a liberal representative, but the representatives of the Clerical party voted it down.

The Scandinavian countries, Denmark, Norway, Finland and Iceland, deserve credit for being the leading countries of Europe in regard to the enfranchisement of women. In 1901 Norway gave women municipal suffrage, unfortunately limited by a property qualification. In Denmark the women vote for boards of public charities and other municipal offices and are eligible to such office. In Finland women enjoy full, parliamentary suffrage since 1906, and at the last election 21 women were elected as members of parliament. At the recent municipal elections in Norway no less than 142 women were elected to various municipal offices in the towns and rural districts, and 127 women were elected to similar offices in Denmark. The municipal council of Reikjavik, the capital of Iceland, has four women members. Government statistics of these various countries show that the participation of women in all the elections is steadily increasing.

The Socialist women of New York will hold their first educational conference during December. The subject for discussion is: "Our Relation to the Suffrage Movement," a timely and important topic on which much divergence of opinion exists right in our own ranks. Several well-known speakers, who are thoroughly acquainted with both the Socialist and suffrage movement will make brief speeches and present every phase of the subject prior to the general discussion. The floor will be granted to every woman present, but the vote will be restricted to party members. The conference is being arranged by the woman's agitation committee of Local New York.

German Women Demand a Vote.

Berlin, Dec. 6.—Seven mass meetings of business women were held here last week and all passed resolutions demanding votes for women in connection with the election of the judges for the trade and commercial tribunals, which decide disputes between employers and employes. The tribunals are now composed of a professional jurist, as president, two employers and two employes, who are elected by the tradesmen and merchants.

"The Congressional Elections of 1910"

Will be the subject discussed at the annual general meeting of Local St. Louis Socialist Party this evening, Saturday, Dec. 11, at Druid's Hall, Ninth and Market streets. Other important business will come up. Every party member should be present. Admission by membership card.

A Socialist Woman Honored.

Mrs. May Wood Simons has been awarded the Harris prize in economics in the Northwestern University. This prize is given for the best thesis of not less than 10,000 words on any economic subject requiring original investigation. The judges were the professors in economics of the Universities of Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin. The manuscripts were submitted under assumed names. It is the first time that this prize has been won by a woman. Mrs. Simons' 20,000 word thesis was entitled "History of Economic Thought in Relation to Industrial Conditions in the United States from 1700 to 1814."—Woman's Journal.

If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe.

Receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation for you to subscribe. We will be pleased to receive your acceptance. If you live in St. Louis just send us your name and address on a postal card.

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Friends with intelligence will appreciate a book as a Christmas present. See our fine stock of progressive literature before buying your gifts for Christmas. Labor Book Department, 212 South Fourth St., St. Louis, Mo.

Our Book Department is ready to supply you with acceptable Xmas gifts. Call and see what nice volumes you can get at low prices. A good book is a lasting joy and treasure.

MOTHERS.

By Charlotte P. Gilman.

We are mothers. Through us in our bondage
Through us with a brand in the face,
Be we fettered with gold or with iron,
Through us comes the race!

See the people who suffer, all people!
All humanity wasting its powers
In the hand-to-hand struggle—death-dealing—
All children of ours!

Shall we bear it? We mothers who love them?
Can we bear it? We mothers who feel
Every pang of our babes and forgive them
Every sin when they kneel?

Dare ye sleep while your children are calling!
Dare ye wait while they clamor unfed?
Dare ye pray in the proud-pillared churches
While they suffer for bread?

Rise now in the power of the woman!
Rise now in the power of our need!
The world cries in hunger and darkness!
We shall light! We shall feed!

In the name of our ages of anguish!
In the name of the curse and the slain!
By the strength of our sorrow we conquer!
In the power of our pain!

THE BATTLE MUST BE FOUGHT TO THE END.

Regardless of the fact that a vast number of laboring men throughout the United States and Canada are not in harmony with the policy of Samuel Gompers as to the methods employed in the work of organization, yet every man who believes in a free press and free speech and who has realized that the courts are trampling under foot the most sacred rights of individual liberty, will generously respond and give the best that is in him to strangle the seeming judicial conspiracy to shackle the rights of labor to protest against industrial tyranny. The membership of the American Federation of Labor and every other labor organization on this continent should stand as a stone wall, until this battle for human liberty has been found and justice placed securely on its throne. The decisions of the courts in the Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison contempt proceedings do not affect these men alone, but the rights of every laboring man in this country is challenged when unbearable conditions demand that he shall lift his voice against the greed of soulless masters. If the Supreme Court of the United States shall confirm the decisions rendered by the lower courts, then the working class of this country will know that the constitution of the nation is meaningless so far as the laboring people are concerned, and it will then become an absolute necessity for the workers of America to unite industrially and politically and overthrow the dehumanized system that clothes a few men in a "temple of justice" with an assumption of power that makes a corpse of our boasted constitutional rights.—Western Miners' Magazine.

St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union

Will meet tomorrow, Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at Aschenbroedel Hall, 3535 Pine street.

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."

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
BELLAMY	Equality, a novel, paper, 50c.....	1 25
BEALS	The Rebel at Large.....	50
BENHAM	The Paris Commune, paper, 25c.....	75
BLATCHFORD	God and My Neighbor.....	1 00
BLATCHFORD	Britain for the British.....	50
BLATCHFORD	Merric England, paper, 10c.....	50
BOELSCHKE	The Evolution of Man.....	50
BOELSCHKE	Triumph of Life.....	50
BOUDIN	The Theoretical System of Karl Marx.....	1 00
BROOKS	The Social Unrest, paper, 25c.....	1 50
BRENHOLZ	The Recording Angel, a novel.....	1 00
BUCHNER	Force and Matter.....	1 00
BUCHNER	Man in the Past, Present and Future.....	1 00
CARPENTER	Love's Coming of Age.....	1 00
CARPENTER	Civilization; Its Cause and Cure.....	1 00
COMAN	Industrial History of the United States.....	1 25
CONVENTION REPORT	1904, paper, 50c.....	1 00
DARWIN	Descent of Man.....	75
DARWIN	Origin of Species.....	75
DARROW	Crime and Criminals, paper, 10c.....	1 00
DIETZGEN	The Positive Outcome of Philosophy.....	1 00
DIETZGEN	Philosophical Essays.....	1 00
ENGELS	The Origin of the Family.....	50
ENGELS	Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, paper, 10c.....	50
ENGELS	Feuerbach.....	50
ENGELS	Landmarks of Scientific Socialism.....	1 00
FERRI	The Positive School of Criminology.....	50
FITCH	The Physical Basis of Mind and Morals.....	1 00
FRANCE	Germes of Mind in Plants.....	50
GHEENT	Mass and Class, paper, 25c.....	1 00
HAECKEL	The Riddle of the Universe.....	1 50
HAECKEL	Last Words on Evolution.....	1 00
HAECKEL	The Evolution of Man.....	1 00
HILQUIT	History of Socialism in the United States.....	1 50
HUME	The Abolitionists.....	1 25
HUNTER	Poverty, paper, 25c.....	1 00
INGERSOLL	Shakespeare, a Lecture, paper, 25c.....	1 00
INGERSOLL	Voltaire, a Lecture, paper, 25c.....	1 00
JAURES	Studies in Socialism.....	1 00
KAUTSKY	Ethics and History.....	50
KAUTSKY	The Social Revolution.....	50
LABRIOLA	Materialistic Conceptor of History.....	1 00
LAFARGUE	The Sale of an Appetite.....	60
LAFARGUE	The Right to Be Lazy.....	50
LAFARGUE	Evolution of Property.....	1 00
LAMONTE	Socialism, Positive and Negative.....	50
LEWIS	The Rise of the American Proletariat.....	1 00
LIEBKNECHT	Biographical Memoirs of Marx.....	50
LIEBKNECHT	No Compromise, No Political Trading, paper, 10c.....	50
LLOYD	Wealth Against Commonwealth.....	1 00
LORIA	The Economic Foundation of Society.....	1 25
LONDON	War of the Classes, paper, 25c.....	1 00
MAYNARD	Walt Whitman, Poet.....	1 00
MARX	Capital, Vol. I, Vol. II, each vol.....	2 00
MARX AND ENGELS	Communist Manifesto, paper, 10c.....	50
McGRADY	Beyond the Black Ocean, paper, 50c.....	1 00
MESLIER	Superstition in All Ages, paper, 50c.....	1 00
MEYER	The Making of the World.....	50
MEYER	The End of the World.....	50
MILLS	The Struggle for Existence.....	2 00
MORGAN	Ancient Society.....	1 50
MOREHOUSE	Wilderness of Worlds.....	1 00
MOORE	Better-World Philosophy.....	1 00
MOORE	The Universal Kinship.....	1 00
PAINE	Age of Reason, paper, 25c.....	50
PAINE	Rights of Man, paper, 25c.....	50
PAINE	Crisis, paper, 25c.....	50
PLATO	The Republic, 5 books, ea ch, 15c.....	1 25
PLUMMER	Gracia, a Social Tragedy.....	1 50
PHILLIPS	Speeches, Lectures and Letters.....	1 25
RAPPAPORT	Looking Forward.....	1 00
RAYMOND	Rebels of the New South, a novel.....	1 00
RENAN	Life of Jesus, paper, 50c.....	1 00
ROGERS	Work and Wages.....	1 00
SIMONS	Class Struggles in America, paper, 10c.....	50
SIMONS	The American Farmer.....	50
SCHAEFFLE	Quintessence of Socialism.....	1 00
SINCLAIR	The Jungle.....	1 00
SPARGO	The Bitter Cry of the Children.....	1 50
SPARGO	Socialism.....	1 25
SPARGO	Capitalist and Laborer.....	50
SPARGO	The Socialists.....	50
SUE	The Silver Cross, paper, 25c.....	50
TALLEYRAND	Letter to the Pope, paper, 25c.....	50
TRAUBEL	Chants Communal.....	1 00
TEICHMANN	Life and Death.....	50
UNTERMAN	Science and Revolutions.....	50
UNTERMAN	The World's Revolutions.....	50
VAIL	Modern Socialism, paper, 25c.....	75
VAIL	Principles of Scientific Socialism, paper, 35c.....	1 00
VANDERVELDE	Collectivism and Industrial Evolution.....	50
VOLNEY	Ruins of Empires, paper 50c.....	75
VOLTAIRE	The Man of Forty Crowns, paper, 25c.....	75
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 line 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., 212 S. Fourth St., St. Louis, Mo.

Late Designs



The theater or opera gown is of white silk, braided in black rat tail and trimmed with black net. The buttons are covered with net. The belt is finished with a large soft chon of black panne velvet. Black and white is one of the smartest combinations and practical, too, as one does not tire of it as quickly as one does of colors. Light gray tweed and white fur form the trotteur suit. The coat is cut on the semi-fitting lines, which is the favorite type for general wear. The hat is turban shape, of white fur, with a black velvet crown, and two broad black and white quills.

BEAUTY IN THE NEW STYLES MAKES A PRETTY PRESENT

Never Have Gowns Designed for Feminine Adornment Been Prettier Than This Season. Fan Bag, Always Acceptable, and by No Means Difficult to Construct at Home.

Somebody—a mere man I think it must have been—stumbled over the new name "la lauese" and blundered into the still newer one, "la lisonjera." Really, when you stop to think of it, it wasn't such a bad break; after all, there is a great deal of kinship between the washerwoman and the flatterer. The latter is a prettier name, certainly, perhaps not as descriptive, but quite as truthful, as the first. For there is no doubt about it—the new styles are flattering. Take the least attractive of women and put her in the most attractive of dresses—a soft petal-like drapery, a beguiling feminine bib, and a fichu that makes you think of Marie Antoinette or the "Lady with a Muff"—and you may take my word for it that the gown will cajole the most unpromising form and features into something very close to beauty.

It really seems as if the gowns of the present year had been especially designed to make plain women lovely and lovely women still lovelier. Take, for instance, a dress that I saw at a casino dinner not long ago. It was so very beautiful that you quite forgot to analyze its wearer's charm and simply set her down in your memory as a most enchanting person.—Edouard La Fontaine in the Delineator.

Just to throw together in a hurry and yet to accomplish the most dashy and effective of presents. Here is one of the most fascinating of fan bags for the young girl party-goer or for the matron who never stirs without her fan. It is merely a finished strip of Chinese embroidery on satin—the kind ripped from a royal mandarin's old jacket and sold in our country as "curio." The embroidered strips run to blues and yellows, and are about thirty inches long. Double one together, wrong side out, and fell the sides with perfect stitches; face the top with its least obtrusive color in a plain satin or China silk. Draw the bag with ribbons of its darker shade run through a casing, and put the fan inside or not, according to the dictates of your conscience—or your purse.

To Carry a Neat Tray.

There is no reason or excuse for serving a patient with a sloppy tray. No matter how heavily it is laden or how far it must be carried nothing need be spilled if precautions are observed.

Do not fill tumbler, pitcher or cup full. Never pour cream over cereal or fruit, but put it in a tiny pitcher.

Individual pots for coffee, tea or chocolate are not expensive. They keep liquid warm, besides being more neatly handled.

Most important of all when the tray is finally full, perhaps to overflowing, nothing need be spilled over the edges if the one who is carrying it will sway the tray slightly from side to side as she walks.

Grandma's Shawl.

You may use your grandma's lace shawl—her fine old black lace shawl—again if you have ingenuity enough to drape it. I say "again" because it is supposed you have done so before, and because I mean to imply that, with care, you may use the beautiful thing over and over again.

It should not be cut, but only draped in tunic shape, and if too long it may first be drawn up in apron-bib lines, and even tied into pannier knots at the front, back or side, according to the lines of the garment.

Buttonholes in Strips.

The home dressmaker or the seamstress who dislikes to work buttonholes will find joy in the fact that they can be bought by the yard and in all kinds of fabrics.

They come on muslin or silk strips, and can be easily attached to the edge of a blouse which is to fasten under a fly.

The New Old Slipper.

French women are wearing the most adorable slippers, made of exquisite brocades, with lovely odd designs; the same style slipper that was worn in the sixteenth and seventeenth century—long and narrow shoes, but with a square rather than pointed toe.

Darted Sleeve Liked.

A favorite sleeve is the one that has no fullness at the shoulders. Instead, the extra material is put into tiny darts which are carefully fitted about the armhole, the material being cut away underneath.

DAINTY LITTLE DRESS.



A dainty little dress such as this might be made up in cashmere, veiling or viyella. It has a strip of plaited material down center of front, the plaits are stitched to just past the waist, the edges of other parts are scalloped and laid over folds of darker material, and have buttons sewn on as trimming. The sleeves are set on as trimming. The sleeves are set on as trimming. The sleeves are set on as trimming. Materials required: 6 yards 42 inches wide, 1 dozen buttons, 1/4 yard darker material.

Missouri Socialist Party

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

NOVEMBER FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
Dues.			
Aurora	4.00	Spurgeon (new)	.40
Burlington Junction	2.40	Springfield	2.00
Biblegrove	5.00	Vanduser	1.00
Blodgett	.80	West Plains	1.00
Cedar Hill	1.00	Total dues	\$145.50
Diamond	1.50	Supplies.	
Edna	10.00	Richmond	\$ 1.45
Eldon	2.00	Edna	.45
Fordland	2.00	Springfield	.40
Gordon (new)	1.10	Aurora	.25
Independence	3.20	St. Louis Labor, books	2.25
Ionia (new)	.70	Total supplies	\$ 4.80
Jasper County	10.00	Total dues	145.50
Kansas City	15.00	Total receipts	\$150.30
Kirkville	2.00	EXPENDITURES.	
Licking	1.00	Due stamps	\$ 75.00
Micola (new)	4.20	Supplies	2.35
Miller	.50	Printing bills	3.25
Macon	.70	L. G. Pope, bal. due	5.00
Morley	1.80	Bulletin	7.00
Malden	2.40	Rent for November	7.50
Morehouse	2.00	Back rent, 12 months at 50c.	6.00
Nelson	2.70	Postage	6.34
Oakhill (new)	.50	O. Pauls, November	35.00
Oakgrove	2.00	Total expenses	\$147.44
Olean	1.40	Total receipts	150.30
Poplar Bluff	5.20	Cash balance	\$ 2.86
Richmond	2.50	Cash balance of Oct. 31	8.93
Richwoods	1.50	Cash balance Nov. 30	\$ 11.79
St. Louis	30.00	48 stamps due locals.	
St. Louis County	12.00		
St. Francois County	4.00		
Sedalia	4.00		
St. Joseph	2.00		

McAllister's Rock Island Trip.

The next time Comrade McAllister passes over the Rock Island line it will take him at least two or three months to get through. Practically every point he made has spoken for return dates and wants him from three days to a week or more.

In nearly every case where more than one date was had at a place the second meeting was larger and more satisfactory than the first. The first one advertises the second and the people become interested. By having the speaker for a week the comrades can arrange meetings in the surrounding country and make their efforts count.

It is proposed to secure McAllister for another trip along the Rock Island in January and February, for a more complete working over of that territory. Places and towns in the central part of the state that will arrange meetings are requested to write the State Office, 212 South Fourth street, St. Louis, and state how many days they can use a speaker. McAllister is well pleased with the progress made so far in this territory. He considers the field ripe for active work and is willing to do his very best. Will you help? Now is the time and the man is here.

Your Congressional Campaign.

Lacking a candidate who is able to stump the district, and an organization in position to take charge on short notice, the special election in the Sixth Congressional District, caused by the death of De Armond, will hardly be contested by the Socialists in the district.

However, no time should be lost by locals in the respective congressional districts in organizing for the campaign of 1910. The old parties are actively at work mending their fences and preparing to "save" the state. The two old parties are evenly matched and the Socialist vote will cut quite a figure in the result. Last fall one candidate in the Fourteenth District laid his defeat to the increase in the Socialist vote. We can rest assured that the 1910 election will be bitterly contested.

The new election law provides that each candidate for Congress must deposit \$50 with the State Committee, as a guarantee of good faith. In our organization, the locals in the district must, of course, raise this money. The constitutionality of this law is questioned, and it may be declared void, but we can not depend on this outcome. Whatever the law may be, we need the money as a campaign fund. Beginning with the new year, energetic efforts should be made to place a candidate in the field in every congressional district in the state. Let your New Year resolve be: "I will do all in my power to help my local and the other locals in this congressional district to nominate a full and complete ticket."

Items of Interest.

Ballots have been sent to all locals in the Fifteenth District for the election of a state committeeman. There are two candidates—A. Ellison of Carthage and D. S. Landis of Neosho.

In the Seventh District R. G. Hotham declined, conditionally, and the acceptance of F. J. Hecht of Sedalia was received after the time limit. Locals in this district have been requested to state whether Comrade Hecht is satisfactory to them as state committeeman.

McAllister organized Ionia and reports that a number of other places are rapidly ripening and getting ready for organization. There is a stew and ferment going on among the people. It is up to us to see that the process takes the proper direction.

Lena Morrow Lewis: Dec. 11, Malden; 12-13, Essex; 14-15, Dexter; 16-17, Zalma; 18-19, Brownwood; 20, Wappapello; 21, Chaonia; 22, Ironton; 23, Flat River.

W. W. McAllister: Dec. 9 to 15, Weaubleau; 16, Clinton; 17 to 23, Fly Creek.

Southeast Missouri Likes Mrs. Lewis.

Every seat in the hall was taken at Flat River and Comrade O'Dam reports that the Lewis meeting there was fine. Collections good and book sales likewise. Secretary O'Dam wants two more dates when she comes back for her Christmas rest. Richwoods comrades report that the meeting was the largest they ever had and all well pleased. Literature and collections went well. Morley, the only point in Scott County, at which she spoke, had out a good crowd, and Secretary Curd says the cause is growing right along.

Comrade Lewis is routed so as to spend the holidays in St. Louis and have a chance to rest and recuperate. About Jan. 1 she will commence in the northern part of the state and go down the west line. Some dates in the central-southern part will then be taken care of.

Granite Cutters' Lockout Continues.

Barre, Vt., Dec. 8.—The Northfield branch of the Granite Cutters' Union refused to act favorably on the proposition of the Barre Granite Manufacturers' Association, that the use of pneumatic bush hammers be made optional between Dec. 11 and March 15, 1910, indicating that the trouble which has thrown more than 4,000 men out of work is far from being in process of settlement. The trouble in Barre and neighboring towns arose over the introduction of the pneumatic bush hammer at the sheds in Northfield, being alleged to be in violation of the existing agreement.

PUSHING THE FIGHT FOR RIGHT

St. Louis Garment Workers Have Very Successful Entertainment

FOR THE LOCKED-OUT VICTIMS OF MARX & HAAS

With increased energy the St. Louis Garment Workers' District Council is pushing the campaign of warfare brought about by the Marx & Haas lockout.

"If fight there must be, we'll fight!" This was the attitude of the Union Garment Workers from the very first day of the trouble. And they are making a good, stiff fight.

Thousands of letters are going out and hundreds of encouraging communications from unions and business men from all over the country are received every week, assuring the locked-out garment workers of their support.

To be sure, it is not a pleasant situation to have hundreds of poor wage workers on the streets at this time of the year. It is the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. that has brought about this deplorable state of affairs, and the near future will prove conclusively that Organized Labor of America will not fail to make the firm feel the power of unionism and solidarity.

The Garment Workers are much elated over the tremendous success they had with their benefit entertainment last Saturday night at Northwest Liederkrantz Hall. Such an immense crowd of people had not been seen at any local entertainment during this season. The affair lasted until Sunday morning at 3 o'clock.

"The Marx & Haas lockout is creating more interest every day and the great mass of people are getting acquainted with the fight forced upon the St. Louis Garment Workers," said one of the Council officers, "and we are determined to fight this battle to the bitter end."

Donations for the Locked-Out Garment Workers of the Marx & Haas Clothing Co.

- R. Steiner, New York City \$ 2.00
- United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners, 196, Greenwich, Conn. 5.00
- U. B. of Carpenters and Joiners, 1073, Philadelphia, Pa. 5.00
- U. B. of Carpenters and Joiners, 772, Clinton, Iowa 2.00
- U. B. of Carpenters and Joiners, 917, Astoria, Oregon 2.50
- Local Union, 1826, Woodward, Okla. 5.00
- Beer Drivers, 23, New York City 2.00
- Beer Drivers, 72, Milwaukee, Wis. 10.00
- International Association of Machinists, 47, Denver, Colo. 10.00
- Int. Association of Machinists, 217, Philadelphia, Pa. 2.00
- Int. Union of Brewery Workmen, 97, St. Paul, Minn. 5.00
- Int. Union of Brewery Workmen, 206, Lancaster, Pa. 2.00
- Int. Union of Brewery Workmen, 77, Indianapolis, Ind. 2.00
- Beer Bottlers, 213, Milwaukee, Wis. 10.00
- Trades and Labor Assembly, Newport, Ky. 5.00
- Local Union, 998, Dugger, Ind. 1.00
- Skidoo Miners, Union, 211, Skidoo, Cal. 5.00
- Bakers and Confectioners' Int. Union, 180, Brockton, Mass. 5.00
- Bakers and Confectioners' Union, 331, Oneida, N. Y. 1.00
- Central Trades and Labor Council, Richmond, Va. 10.00
- Federal Labor Union, 8060, New Athens, Ill. 2.00
- Tin, Steel, Iron and Graniteware Workers, 10943, Grante City, Ill. 5.00
- United Garment Workers of America, 88, Syracuse, N. Y. 10.00
- United Garment Workers of America, 94, Baltimore, Md. 4.00
- United Garment Workers of America, 222, Shawnee, Okla. 5.00
- United Garment Workers of America, 4, Bronx, New York. 50.00
- Central Labor Union, East Bangor, Pa. 2.00

Correction: Carpenters' Local Union No. 726, Yonkers, N. Y., was credited with \$20 in last week's paper, instead of \$5.

In next week's issue Secretary Goodin will publish a complete list of all the donations from local unions.

In case of any error or omission in the above list of donations, notify O. W. Goodin, Secretary District Council No. 4, Bowman's Hall, Eleventh and Locust.

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

"Our Public Schools.

This evening, Saturday, Dec. 11, at 8 p. m., Comrade Dr. Emil Simon, member of the Board of Education, will speak at the meeting of Local St. Louis, Socialist Party, at Druid's Hall, Ninth and Market streets. This is the annual general meeting of Local St. Louis and every party member should attend. Bring your membership card along.

Central Body Issues Appeal in Behalf of Garment Workers.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 4, 1909.

To the Members of Organized Labor—Greeting: The appeal of the locked-out Garment Workers of St. Louis, Mo., has been endorsed by the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis and Vicinity, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; and knowing, as we do, that the sisters and brothers who are engaged in this struggle are entitled to and deserving of your support, we would urgently request that you make the most liberal contributions possible in order that this battle which is being so nobly fought by the people involved will be brought to a speedy and successful determination. Respectfully yours, DAVID KREYLING, Secretary.

Court of Appeals Reaffirms Sentence of Typographical Union Officials for Violating Injunction in 1906.

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 6.—The Court of Appeals affirmed the lower courts in finding members of Typographical Union No. 6 of New York City guilty of contempt of court. Three years ago during the eight-hour strike against the Butterick publications, Supreme Court Justice Blanchard issued an injunction restraining Patrick H. McCormick, then president of the union, and his associates, including George W. Jackson and Vincent Costello, from "interfering" with the non-union men who took their places. The three were found guilty of violating the injunction and each was sentenced to 20 days in jail and to pay a fine of \$250. While the case was pending in the Appellate Division Jackson died.

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