

The Garment Workers' Strike

One Thousand Men and Women Are a Unit
Ex-Chief of Police and Renegade National
Secretary Employed by Company.

The third week of the lockout of the one thousand garment workers by Marx & Haas finds the strikers better able to fight than at the beginning. The lockout has resolved itself into a strike, by the workers refusing to come back to work at the invitation of the firm unless certain abuses were remedied. The proper committees of the unions involved to be the judges. This the firm refused, and so the locked-out workers became strikers. The renegade ex-national secretary of the Garment Workers, Harry White, and ex-Chief Kiely's strike-breaking agency are retained in the service of the company. White, also a Civic Federationist, is expected to find scabs.

Former Police Chief Mathew Kiely, his son and others of his Pinkerton thugs are around the factory early and late, ready to do any dirty work to defeat the strikers. Kiely walks up and down the front entrance of Marx & Haas with a heavy walking stick over his shoulder, like a sentry on guard duty, every morning as early as 7 a. m. He also sees that meals are safely delivered to the locked-in strike breakers. Kiely attempts to frighten the pickets with bluffs and threats, but these have no effect on the men and women on duty, who are fully aware that would-be strike breaker Kiely has no more rights than any other private citizen, even though he did at one time hold the title of Police Chief of St. Louis. Failing to scare the pickets away, Kiely has resorted to tactics intended to goad them on and provoke fights, so an excuse can be gotten to have the pickets driven away. But the garment workers are on to his game. The employment of Kiely is said to cost the company over \$200 daily.

The striking men and women are determined to hold out until success crowns their efforts.

The Central Trades and Labor Union has indorsed the strike and calls on all affiliated locals to give the striking Garment Workers all financial aid possible.

The Warren Case

(Appeal to Reason.)

Condemned in Advance.

Harry J. Bone, the United States prosecutor who secured Warren's conviction, made the statement openly that it would do Warren no good to appeal his case, as the court of appeals would decide against him; that he had to serve his sentence in prison, and that that was all there was about it. This positive and emphatic statement suggests a few questions, as follows:

- First. Is Prosecutor Bone the court of appeals?
 - Second. Has he "seen" the court of appeals?
 - Third. How does he happen to know in advance of the hearing what is to be the decision of the court of appeals?
 - Fourth. Has the conviction of Warren already been affirmed and his case disposed of several months before it is heard?
 - Fifth. Is this cocksure prediction based upon Judge Pollock's consultation with the appeal judges at St. Paul just prior to the Warren trial and conviction?
 - Sixth. Is this not a strange statement, to say nothing of a vulgar and indecent boast, for even Harry J. Bone to indulge in?
- And now, how about the honorable members who compose the circuit court of appeals, who are to pass judgment upon the Warren sentence? They have not heard the evidence; the case has not been tried by them, and yet Prosecutor Bone has already announced their decision.

How about it?
There is surely something rotten in Denmark. We are making no accusation; we are simply stating the facts.

If Harry Bone has spoken truthfully, the case has already been decided without having been heard. Under these circumstances it would seem as if some sort of a statement is due from the members who compose the court of appeals. We are not willing to believe that they have thus shamelessly smirched their ermine; but Prosecutor Bone has certainly placed them in that attitude.

We are sending to each of the gentlemen, under sealed envelope, a marked copy of this issue, and we shall gladly publish any statement any of them may have to make to the million and a half of readers of this paper.

In the Higher Court.

Argument in the appeal of the case of Fred D. Warren vs. The United States Government will be heard in the United States circuit court of appeals at St. Louis in December. The judges who sit in this court and before whom the case will be argued are Senior Justice Walter H. Sanborn, of St. Paul, Minn.; Judge Willis Van Devanter, of Cheyenne, Wyo.; Judge William C. Hook, of Leavenworth, Kan.; Judge Elmer B. Adams, of St. Louis, Mo.

Warren, editor of the Appeal to Reason, was convicted in Federal Judge John C. Pollock's court, May 5th, of this year, at Fort Scott, Kan., on the charge of sending through the mails a reward offer of \$1,000 for the capture and return of ex-Governor W. S. Taylor, of Kentucky, to the Kentucky authorities. Taylor, who had been a refugee from his native state nine years, charged by indictment with the crime of murder, was pardoned by Governor Wilson, of Kentucky, a few days prior to the Warren trial. When Warren's case was called at Fort Scott, Taylor appeared as the chief witness of the government.

If the circuit court affirms the decision of the lower court, Warren will have to pay a fine of \$1,500, the costs of the procedure and serve six months in jail at Fort Scott, Kan.

THE MODERN MAGAZINE.

Comrade Peyton Boswell, who has been publishing that excellent monthly, The Progressive Journal of Education, is also responsible for the appearance of The Modern Magazine. The October number has an article by A. M. Simon, entitled "Socialist Stagnation." This and other features make it of unusual interest. The subscription price is 50 cents per year. Address, Peyton Boswell, 180 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Washington Morality.

"Teddy" Roosevelt took it on himself to lecture the Socialists on "morality." Yet the city of Washington, where he and his friends had entire control for years, is the rankest cesspool of immorality in America. Hear Fred H. Merrick, Washington press representative, tell of this incredible condition, Druid's Hall, October 16; 8 p. m.

Important Advice.

Local St. Louis, through its Executive Board, calls upon the ward clubs to insist that the foreign-born comrades become promptly naturalized. Neglect in this respect will react on the movement sooner or later, and the comrades in question may regret very much not securing their "citizen's papers" in time.

Two Ways to Run a Labor Paper

Editorial in Miners' Magazine.

Judging from the report submitted at the recent Miners' convention by Editor O'Neill, of the Miners' Magazine, the official journal of that organization, has been far from a success in a financial way. Six thousand dollars was the shortage last year, as officially stated by O'Neill in his report to the convention delegates.—Pittsburg Commoner and Glassworker.

Brother Gauding forgets to state that the Western Federation of Miners' Magazine is not interested in making money, but is striving to educate its members.

If the paper was a privately owned institution, Editor O'Neill would have a gold mine by printing cute little "write-ups" and funny stories of every labor-crushing proprietor in the western country. The truth is always radical, but not a financial success. But the truth, handed out in the uncompromising manner and defiant tone of the Miners' Magazine saved the Western Federation of Miners from being swept off the industrial field and rescued three of their officers from the hangman's noose.

This organization today is the most feared in America, and only last month the Colorado Legislature made humble apology for numerous outrages by voting \$60,000 to the union for losses sustained by members during that civil war now acknowledged to have been started by mine owners.

You can't always be financially successful and tell the truth. If the editor of Miners' Magazine "was out for the money," he would drop his independence and chloroform his members—if they would stand for it.

The Western Federation of Miners might then develop a spineless organization, and Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone would then grace the gibbet, with labor forever disgraced—but \$6,000 would have been saved.—Toledo Union Leader.

The Toledo Union Leader recognizes the fact that an uncompromising journal that is loyal to but one class, and that class the working class, can scarcely pile up a bank account. The Miners' Magazine, like every other labor journal, has suffered seriously in a financial way during the past two years. When Wall street rocked with financial disaster and industrial depression spread all over the land, thousands—tens of thousands, and hundreds of thousands of men and women were separated from their jobs, and in a very short time these jobless men and women were haunted by the fear of hunger and want. When the financial crash was heard, the employers of labor reduced the forces in the mines, mills and factories, and it was very apparent that men and women who were the most aggressive missionaries in the great cause for the emancipation of labor were the first to be thrown into the army of the unemployed.

These aggressive men and women, who were the first to feel the inconvenience and adversity of being masterless, were but human beings, and were forced to adopt the most rigid economy, and as clothes and food were more necessary than literature, the labor journals, magazines and books that appealed to their intelligence and class spirit were reluctantly given up temporarily, in order to postpone as long as possible the threatened approach of the wolf of want.

The mines, mills and smelters of the West were partially closed down, and thousands of men became wanderers on the face of the earth, scarcely knowing where to turn to earn the means of life. Among those thousands of men whose hands were suddenly shackled in idleness were many hundreds of subscribers to the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners, but regardless of the fact that financial stringency and industrial depression reduced to a vast extent the revenues of the Miners' Magazine, yet the organization that has weathered every storm scorned to prostitute its mouthpiece by pandering to corporate and commercial interests, thereby commanding patronage at the expense of honor. A real labor journal will never pay when measured by dollars and cents. The publication that is a financial success must consult the interests of corporations, mercantile institutions and powerful politicians, but such a publication must commit treason to the working class. Loyalty and unswerving fidelity to laboring humanity is more priceless to the membership of the Western Federation of Miners than revenue smirched with dishonor.

Miners Denounce Taft-Diaz Meeting

Herrin, Ill., Sept. 26, 1909.

Whereas, William H. Taft, president of the United States of America, is to meet President Diaz of Mexico and shake hands with said official;

Whereas, The laws of Mexico, made and enforced by President Diaz and the governors and others of his appointees, are such that every strike is declared sedition or rebellion, and strikers are put up again a dead wall and shot;

Whereas, The public press announces that President Taft represents the whole American people, in making the administration of the Butcher Diaz more stable; and

Whereas, The institutions employing labor are international and the struggle between labor and the employers of labor is the same in every nation, and that bad labor conditions in one country affect conditions in every country;

Whereas, It is to the interest of the American laborer to secure the best possible labor conditions in Mexico, and this being a fact, President Taft can not represent the miners of Herrin in this proposed glad-hand shake with the Butcher Diaz; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the miners of Herrin, in mass meeting assembled protest against this meeting, and send greetings to the struggling miners of Mexico explaining that we condemn this action of President Taft in meeting Diaz.

This resolution was unanimously adopted at a mass meeting of the miners of Herrin and vicinity on the above date.

GEORGE MCARTOR, Chairman.
JASPER METZGER, Secretary.

"The Harp, the journal of the Irish Socialist Federation, includes among the features of the October issue an interesting installment of James Connolly's "Labor in Irish History." Other articles are "Socialism and Graft," by the editor; "Co-operation in Ireland," by X.; "The Reawakening," by Justus Ebert, and "Spailpin" tells the tale of the month's passing show as viewed by a life-long proletarian. Publication office, 749 Third avenue, New York City. Subscription price, 50 cents yearly.

THE EASIEST WAY

To get subscribers is to send them some sample copies first. Mail us the addresses on a postal card and sample copies will be sent. Try some of the three months' sub. cards. Keep your paper in mind during the week and get subscribers wherever you can.

Get a Good Sewing Machine

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

SOCIALISTS WIN IN GERMANY

Capitalist Party Organs Are Anxiously Observing Development of Socialist Movement.

(Editorial in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

The German ministry is disturbed at the gains which the Socialists are making throughout the empire. And well it may be. In the recent by-elections to fill vacancies in the reichstag, the Socialists have won several seats which had been held by members of the other parties. In the present chamber the Socialists had only forty-three members as a result of the general elections of 1907, or but little more than half of those of the previous chamber. They have gained several seats in the special elections, but they are still far below the representation to which they would be entitled on a fair distribution of the popular vote.

About a third of the entire number of votes cast in the general elections are polled by the Socialists. They cast 60 per cent more votes than the center, or Catholic party, but that party has over twice as many seats in the reichstag. Time has set up a gerrymander against the Socialists. Their strength is chiefly in the cities which are growing in population much faster than the rural regions. But the voting districts have remained practically unchanged for over a third of a century. In order to keep the Socialist vote from getting too large in the chamber, the kaiser and his government are willing to virtually disfranchise millions of people in Berlin, Hamburg, Munich, Leipsic and the rest of the big and rapidly growing cities of the empire.

Under the American system of a decennial redistribution of seats according to population, the Socialists would be entitled to about 130 of the 397 seats in the reichstag, or nearly three times as many as they have now. But even under the gerrymander which the passing years have set up against them, the Socialists are likely to get twice as many seats in the coming chamber as they have in the present one. In the election of 1907 several of the other groups, at the instigation of the kaiser, made combinations against the Socialists, and thus cut down their vote in the chamber, but the opportunity for deals of that sort comes seldom. No one will be surprised at the dislike which William II and his minister have for the Socialist. They are the one party which can neither be bribed nor bulldozed into support of the government on any issue in which militarism or colonization figures.

The German Socialist Congress

Reported for St. Louis Labor.

Berlin, Sept. 25.—The annual congress of the German Socialist Democratic Party, which has just concluded its work in Leipzig, was a decided success. The far-reaching results of several of the resolutions carried will stamp it as one of the most important yet held. The bourgeois press had hoped that the debates on certain resolutions (those relating to the policy of the Parliamentary group in regard to the Death Duty proposed by the government last session, to the May-day demonstrations, and to the alliance with the Liberals) would cause much heat, and culminate in unseemly exhibitions of temper, if not actual secessions, which would weaken the party in the country; but good sense has characterized the proceedings throughout the week, the unity of the party is as strong as ever, and there is nothing wherewith anti-Socialists may console themselves. The prospects of a great victory at the next general election, and the responsibilities such a victory would carry with it, have had considerable influence on the delegates, and the left wing of the party, and the Revisionists, also, have striven to promote harmony, with success.

The question of May-day demonstrations has been much discussed of late years, the trade unions being averse to spending money to support members who are fined or locked out for absenting themselves from work on the 1st of May. The Socialist Executive, on the other hand, are strongly in favor of continuing to celebrate Labor Day in the accustomed manner; but the efforts to raise special funds to support the workingmen locked out have not been successful. The delegates decided to refer the matter to a conference between the Trade unions and the Party Executive for further consideration and, if possible, final adjustment. As the unions have decided not to give financial aid in future to members who have to suffer at the hands of the employers on account of participating in the May-day demonstrations, the opinion is gaining ground that unless a satisfactory arrangement is arrived at for the raising of a special fund, or to celebrate on the first Sunday in May (which, however, is strongly opposed by the Party Executive), Labor Day demonstrations will not be again on the large scale they have been in the past.

After a long discussion the new organization scheme was accepted en bloc, without any amendment. One of the objects is to make the monthly subscriptions uniform throughout the Empire. The scheme will also meet in some respects the conditions created by the new Union Law.

The organizations of women and juveniles have also engaged the attention of the Conference, as well as Imperial insurance.

It is gratifying to note the dignified tone of this year's Conference. The Party is more suited than ever, and it goes forward to the great struggle of the near future with renewed strength and inspired with the confidence of victory. The proclamation of the boycott of German spirits is an act of vast consequence. Besides being highly commendable from a general humanitarian point of view as a measure to reduce the consumption of alcohol by the workers, this boycott is a political act of great skill, as it hits the agrarians, the real rulers of Prussia-Germany, at a spot where they are most tender of feeling—their pocketbook. In Germany the spirits legislation and taxation has produced a peculiar system of semi-monopoly which fills the purposes of the producers who are mainly the landed aristocracy, the "Yunkers," at the expense of the consumers. The boycott was adopted unanimously amid long cheering of the delegates. The howl that has already gone up from the Agrarian camp shows that this boycott is a home thrust.

Bebel, the venerable leader of the party, could not make his appearance till the third day, owing to an indisposition which delayed him in Switzerland. The enthusiastic ovation which he received upon his entry into the hall shows how high a place he holds in the hearts of his fellow-workers.

In the palatinat at an election four weeks ago the Centrists lost about 2,000 votes, 50 per cent of the vote of 1907, while the Socialists gained the seat with an increase of over 2,000, doubling their former vote. Last week, just before the opening of the last convention, at the election in a district of Saxony, the vote increased from 19,000 to 21,200, while the united reactionaries went down from 15,000 to 9,000. Right in the middle of the convention week another disaster overtook the Centrist party. In a purely Catholic district, with hardly any industrial population, their vote decreased from 19,200 to 11,400, while the Socialist vote rose from 2,100 to 2,800.

The congress concluded its work amid general enthusiasm, much to the disappointment of the capitalist press.

Germany, with three million and a half Socialist votes, and with two million trade unionists, represents today a well-disciplined, intelligent army of labor, the like of the world has never seen before.

FROM EXPLOITATION TO POWER

Address Delivered by Rev. Wm. A. Ward, General Secretary of the Christian Socialist Fellowship, at Bonne Terre, Mo., Under the Auspices of Western Miners Federation.

I.

The history of labor is sad. It is a long story of toiling and struggling, of oppression and crucifixion. Labor with its myriad hands built our cities, laid the roads, bridged the streams, tilled the fields, mined the ores, and created all the material blessings we have today. But through all the ages labor has been ruthlessly and thoroughly exploited. It has built palaces for others to idle in; temples amid whose grandeur its masters worshiped; created a thousand comforts, luxuries and adornments which were denied it; made clothing and gone naked; dug coal and gone cold; manufactured food articles and gone hungry; it has created a surplus of good things and languished and starved in the midst of the plenty it produced.

The exploitation of labor—the crushing of the lives of the workers like grapes in the wine press that others might drink and be merry—is the colossal crime of civilization; the monstrous wrong which has been a blight to civilization and a curse to rich and poor alike; which has bent the backs and seamed with the hard lines of care and weariness the faces of those who should be erect and of noble countenance; enslaved their wives and daughters and broken their hearts; driven their children from the home and playground, chained them to the machines of production and cast their wornout little bodies into untimely graves; plucked babes from the breasts of the mothers of the poor and laid them in tiny graves; which has devastated the life of the masses of its beauty and gladness and bathed the soil in their blood.

No man whose heart is right and whose mind is free will say that this exploitation was ever right. Yet there are many who are so ignorant of this subject and so tamed, trained and subdued that they accept their hard lot as if born to be exploited. They are blinded by three falsehoods.

(1.) They believe that it is necessary to have masters; that, if they work at all, they must work for others. They wear this sign on their foreheads: "Wanted—a Master, and become angry when some manly workingman would tear it off and throw it away.

(2.) They believe that their masters are their superiors. They despise themselves and worship their masters. Now, as long as they THINK they are inferior to their masters, they ARE inferior; but the moment they assert their manhood and declare that they are NOT inferior, they ARE NOT inferior.

(3.) They believe that the wealth they create belongs to others and allow the others to take it. They load the master's table and take the leavings; and when the scraps thrown to them are not sufficient to feed their hungry children, they suffer dumbly, or beg—BEG for a few more crumbs of that which they created.

The Right to Live.

The most fundamental of all rights is the right to live. If we grant a man this right there are others which we must allow him also, for they are inseparable. If we withhold these secondary rights, we interfere with his right to live. This law was decreed by Nature and written in that book which five hundred millions of adherents of Christianity claim to be the revealed will of God. When Nature bestowed life, it gave the living being the right to live. The right went with the gift. Then it was and is confirmed in the provision that Nature makes for the lives of all that breathe. It was declared in the ancient commandment, "Thou shalt not kill," and is at the basis of all law, religious and secular, temporal and spiritual.

The first impulse of the living organism was the instinct of self-preservation, the first manifestation of which was hunger. This instinct was necessary or life would have perished as soon as created. But with the human organism this instinct did not stop with the desire for physical food. As men learned, progressed, developed, life came to mean more to them—to include more, and this instinct prompted them to seek all that an enlarging life made possible to them. Every discovery and invention enlarged life's horizon and added to life a thousand fold. This desire to gain the things necessary, helpful and desirable created what is called Material Interest. Rightly understood this interest in material things is legitimate and the effort in this direction is necessary and right. But the instinct became perverted, and there all the trouble began. Men came to seek, not merely to supply their legitimate needs and promote their true happiness, but to get for the love of getting, even at the expense of the welfare and happiness of the very lives of others. It has developed into covetousness, a passion of excess until many are drunk with the lust of self-indulgence.

The Law of Labor.

If men had understood material interest and this instinct had not become abnormal in individuals, the interest of the individual would have developed, as it is now developing, into community of interest, and it would never have led to anything but good. The two laws which should have governed material interest and, in the future, will govern it are the LAW OF LABOR and the LAW OF CO-OPERATION. It takes Nature a long time to reach the end desired and sometimes the way seems a round about one, but the perfect end is always in view and is sure to be ultimately reached. Life can be enjoyed only at the cost of labor. Labor—effort—the expenditure of human energy is the price of all good things which must be paid by some one. Life itself is energy, motion, work. If you have food, clothing, shelter, comforts and beautiful things around you, all was purchased at the price of some one's labor.

If every man has a right to live and if life includes all the good things which progress has made possible, and if labor is the law of life, then it follows that every man who keeps this law has a right to all the good things of life and those who do not labor do not have this right. If labor creates wealth, it has paid for this wealth and has a right to enjoy it. This right is God-given and is recognized in the ancient laws of the Jews and in the teachings of Jesus. The greatest men and women who have lived to enlighten and serve mankind have not been deceived by imperfect man-made laws dictated by selfishness and greed and contradicting Divine law; but they have gone back to the fundamental moral law, back to the law of God

FIGHT FOR YOUR LIFE

By BEN HANFORD

Second Edition Now Ready

This book bids fair to be one of the best propaganda sellers in the Socialist movement. It is written in Hanford's well-known style, and contains many striking stories, each covering some special points in the Socialist argument. Just the thing to appeal to the workingman. Nicely gotten up, paper cover, with portrait and biographical sketch of the author. First edition exhausted first week. PRICE 20c.; BY MAIL 25c.

LABOR BOOK DEPARTMENT,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

212 S. Fourth St.

and discovered and announced man's rights to life in the enjoyment of the wealth his labor creates. Said Lincoln in 1865, "If we except the light and air of heaven, no good things has been or can be enjoyed by us without having cost labor; and inasmuch as most good things have been produced by labor, it follows that all such things belong of right to those whose labor produced them."

Moreover, labor has a right to ALL it produces. It has never asked for more than a little—just enough to support physical life. But the worker has as much right to ALL the comforts and luxuries as the banker, the mill-owner or the corporation director, and the only reason he cannot enjoy these things is because he does not receive the full value of the wealth he creates. This goes by a system of exploitation to a capitalist class.

Capitalism.

All who do productive work with brain and hand, and all who are necessary to the process in an accessory way create the entire wealth of the nation. The system divides this wealth. The hand workers are given a small part in the form of wages. The head workers are given a part in the form of salary, or wages, which is, in some instances, more than their service entitles them to and in others less. Then there is a class which trades and speculates in the products and means of profit and in this game the millionaires are made, and again there is another class consisting of those who have been successful at the game or received millions from the successful, which has nothing to do with the process of production or the business of exchange, except to own it and take the surplus of wealth. This system enables the capitalist class to get possession of the bulk of the products of labor. The wealth of this nation is \$116,000,000,000. The population is between 85,000,000 and 90,000,000. There is wealth enough to provide every family with both the necessities and the luxuries now enjoyed only by the few, and at the same time to operate the vast system of production and distribution. But by this system one-tenth of the people have gotten possession of nine-tenths of the wealth, leaving only one-tenth of the wealth to provide for the remaining nine-tenths of the people. While the bulk of the entire wealth of the nation is in the possession of about 125,000 families, there are 20,000,000 people in poverty, 10,000,000 in need of assistance at times and 4,000,000 of them paupers in need of assistance all the time. In our cities are deadly tenements, deadlier slums steeped in vice, bread lines, hundreds of thousands of underfed school children. Tomorrow morning 2,000,000 children, under sixteen, will go, not to school, but to work long hours in the factories and mills where the fortunes of the owners are made. Hundreds of thousands of women and girls are compelled to work at the machines which have thrown their husbands and fathers out of work. All this, to make large profits by taking from the workers the wealth they create. This is capitalism—a perfected process of exploitation.

It is a CLASS SYSTEM in which one class owns and controls the whole system for their own enrichment. Class rule has always and will always result in the exploitation of the class ruled.

It is based upon the competitive principle. Men do not work in harmony for the good of all, but each is struggling with others to get all he can, regardless of the rights and needs of others. This leads to failure and ruin for 90 per cent in the business world. It leads to lying, cheating, adulteration, evasion of law, bribery and graft. Competition is not the life of trade or of anything else. It is the law of death and has so worked out in the business world. Under its heartless sway, the strong destroy the weak, the cunning take advantage of those less cunning, and the unscrupulous get the better of those who have principles.

Competition leads to monopoly. As men play the game of competitive business, some must win and the others lose. The cunning and unscrupulous drove the others out of the game and took possession of their interests and thus the monopolies grew up. The big fellows also discovered that by combining they could crowd the little fellows out and gain complete control and this led to the successful competitors forming trusts and ending forever competition in the spheres of the various trusts. This was all made possible by the private ownership of the means of production and distribution. Private ownership of private property is necessary and right, but the private ownership of what should belong to the people has never been anything but a means of robbery. It is essentially wrong. It enables the capitalist to keep wages down a little below the living point and to raise prices far above the real cost of production. The producers must live up their income as they go. So they never have anything at the end of the year. The producers are also consumers, buying back what they produced at more than it cost to produce it. Can you not see how this process keeps the workers in poverty, and transfers, directly and indirectly, the entire surplus wealth, above the amount necessary to keep the workers alive, amounting to many millions, into the possession of the class that owns and manages; leads periodically to industrial depressions and panics when the workers starve in the midst of the surplus which they have created, because, though there is a surplus, their wages have been so small that they have not been able to buy back the things they produced. This is the cause of panics. It is not a famine, for there is always plenty of the necessary things. It is not over-production, because the workers could consume all of it if they had the money.

The division of wealth into profit and wage is an essential part of this process. All who labor with head and hand create wealth in forms for use. But they do not get it. Money is used to represent it in exchange. A part of this wealth is given back to the producers in the form of wages. The workers create all and really pay themselves, but they allow their masters to decide the amount. Thus they pay themselves at starvation wages and give the balance to their employers. This is entirely an arbitrary and unjust division. The laborers give THEIR wealth to the masters for the privilege of being bossed and the masters give back a little of it to keep the workers alive and working.

Social Evolution.

To argue that such a system is natural, necessary, right or justifiable before God is to represent Nature as the sum of all evil and make atheists of men. But it is not natural, necessary or right and, if there is such a thing as justice in God or men, it shall be changed. In fact, in the nature of things, it is temporary. A new order is already developing within it.

Life manifests itself in two aspects. We live in two spheres of interest and activity. Man is an individual, a unit in himself, and acts individually in a certain sphere.

But man is a little unit bound up in a great whole. Together with other individuals, he forms, or, rather, is developing a larger unit—a social body. "No man lives," or can live, "to himself alone." Man has always been a social being. The actions of the individual affect other individuals, and the social wrongs of today are the result of the failure to protect individuals from individuals by social institutions and laws which would be just to all individuals. This is the fault we must remedy.

Civilization began with social organization and without it civilization could not exist. The character of the civilization is determined by the form of social organization. As the individual develops, society is developing. Men have formed families, tribes, nations. They established institutions and made laws. As progress was made, new factors were introduced, new needs came into existence and society changed form again and again, became more complex, developed new organs and rose above the low plain of primitive man without education, government, art and industry, to the complex, highly organized life of today. This is Social Evolution.

(To be concluded next week.)

There can be no question as to the political power of the working class whenever its members choose to exert it. Their votes far outnumber the combined votes of the great so-called middle class and the small plutocratic class.

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

A LIST OF UNION BAKERIES

WHERE YOU CAN GET UNION

BREAD EACH LOAF BEARING
The
UNION LABEL

AND BAKERY GOODS MADE BY UNION BAKERS

Becker, Louis	2330 Menard st.	Machatschek, Jos.	1960 Arsenal st.
Burkhardt, Chas.	West Walnut Park	Manewal Bread Co	Lami and Broadwa
Dalles, R.	1027 Allen av.	Marschall, L.	2908 S Broadway
Dintelman, H.	1824 S 10th st.	Messerschmidt, P.	2225 Cherokee st.
Eckert, Theo, F.	2869 Salena st.	Michalke, F. L.	1901 Utah st.
Enz, Aug.	6700 S Broadway	Mueller, Fred	2012 Gravois av.
Foerster, Chas. J.	5228 Virginia av.	Nichols, E. S.	4136 N Newstead a
Geiger, H.	1901 Lami st.	Old Homestead Bky	1038 N Vandeventer
Graf, Ferd	2201 S 2nd st.	Papendick B'k'y Co	3609-11 N 22d st.
Hahn Bakery Co.	2801-5 S. 7th st.	Rahm, A.	3001 Rutger st.
Halleman, Jos.	2022 Cherokee st.	Redle, Geo.	2100 Lynch st.
Harms, John	4652 Nebraska av.	Reichelt, H.	3701 S Jefferson
Hartman, Ferd	1917 Madison st.	Rottler, M.	2500 Illinois av.
Hoefel, Fred	3448 S Broadway	Pube, W.	1301 Shenandoah st
Hollenberg, C.	918 Manchester	Schmerber, Jos.	3679 S Broadway
Huellen, P.	4101 N 20th st.	Schneider & Son,	2716 N Taylor av.
Hucs, Fr.	7728 S Broadway	Schueler, Fred	3402 S Jefferson av
Imhof, F.	1801 Lynch st.	Seib Bros.	2422 S Broadway
Koenig, Wm.	4022 Lee av.	Silber, Aug.	1531 Franklin av.
Kretschmar, Ferd.	1605 N 18th st.	Speck, Geo.	311 W Stein st.
Kubik F. J.	1723 S 11th st.	Svehla, Math.	826 Allen av.
Laubis, Herm.	1958 Withnell av.	Valtin, W.	2737 Gravois av.
Lay, Fred	8509 S Broadway	Vogler, Mrs. G.	3605 S Broadway
Leimbach, Rud.	1820 Arsenal st.	Widensohler, C.	5827 S Broadway
Liepert, H.	4709 Lee av.	Witt, F. A.	2558 Nebraska av.
Links, John A.	2907 S 13th st.	Wolf, S.	3110 S 7th st.
Lorenz, H.	2700 Arsenal st.	Zipp, And.	1834 S 7th 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-BOETTLER-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

SPECIAL PRICE TO CLOSE OUT

The Legal Revolution of 1902
—By—
A Law-Abiding Revolutionist

Cloth 12-mo.
334 Pages.
Published at \$1.00
Our Price, by Mail,
35 Cents.

A History of Social Conditions in the United States for a Period of about Fifteen Years, Following 1907.

20th Century Publishing Co.
2 West Sixteenth St., New York.

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

When You Buy

Mercantile and "305"

CIGARS

You get the BEST Tobacco handled and made into Cigars by EXPERT WORKMEN.

We do not advertise on billboards and take the cost of the advertisement out of the quality of our goods.

F. R. Rice Mercantile Cigar Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Modern "Pick-Ups"

Sunlight and Fresh Air Supplanting Alcohol

By ADA MAY KRECKER



R. HAUSEMANN of Berlin is one of the scientific dignitaries. And he has found four orders of geniuses. Lowest in rank he places those whose inspirations flow from drugs, narcotics and drink. They have the most primitive temper, both mental and physical. Their mind and body stuff are comparatively coarse and gross. Whatever their genius it lags behind the contemporary march as a souvenir and survival of cruder ages. It belongs to the sluggish primitive races whose inert energies are roused into activity only by the roughest excitants.

It is recorded that the rude natives of uncivilized lands beg their overseers to lash them to whip away the physical torpor which prevents them from doing even their rough brute tasks. But slave drivers with whips could do little with a twentieth century poet wooing his muse or an astronomer calculating the distance from Arcturus to the sun. These require a different stimulus. As men refine the grosser excitants make no appeal to them and are unable to waken the forces needed for their civilized work. Their dainty systems use, of course, totally different faculties from the savage organism and respond to entirely different stimuli. They have entirely different habits and perform totally dissimilar work.

Now, if a man be leading a purely animal or muscular life, I will say he can perhaps feel no evil effect from the drug, but if he is leading an intellectual life, if he is engaged in an action which interests him keenly, stirs him, impels him to the use of his mind, then he will inevitably feel the slowing effect, the deteriorating effect of alcohol.

But there needs no argument to press home the proof of a decline in the use of liquors. It is perfectly evident throughout the country. And in narcotics a similar change of heart is coming about.

Prof. James, the Harvard psychologist, urges the superior claims, as excitants, of morning air and sunlight and fine skies and mountain walks and dewy flowers and great thoughts and sweet aspirations above the frothy hopes of the foaming glass. They are the natural stimulants of refined organisms.

These need no other. No, not even coffee and tea. An Englishman, E. Baron Russel by name, has been making predictions for the year 2,000 A. D., and has it that by that time the human system will have so refined that tea and coffee will be placed in the same category that alcoholic stimulants occupy nowadays.



In India when a stranger meets a woman he always addresses her as "matarae," meaning mother, from which fact one can easily find out that in India a woman is respected, always occupying the noble place of mother.

Again, an Indian woman's name begins with a term meaning "with grace" and does not indicate whose wife she may be or whom she belongs to. In this country a married woman is always recognized as "Mrs.," that is, the wife of somebody or belonging to somebody, which clearly indicates that woman's position as a separate individual is hardly recognized.

Furthermore, a synonym for wife in the Hindoo languages is "ardhanginnu," meaning "half the body," which also indicates her equality in matters spiritual with the husband. In India they are neither "better" nor "worse" halves, but only equal halves, which is absolutely needed to make a full, healthy soul, as the marriages in India are considered to be with the two souls and not with the bodies.

No doubt the womanhood of India, too, is progressing along modern lines, without giving up what are best of the ancient customs.

Buttermilk Is a Blessed Drink

By Dr. FRANCIS J. O'FALLON

But don't forget about the buttermilk. I lay more stress on that than all else. My own allowance is at least one quart per diem and on days when Old Sol seems to be going out for a record I consume as much as a gallon. It is the most blessed beverage ever vouchsafed to perspiring humanity and I am absolutely convinced that if taken regularly it will prolong life.

"How long must a young man know a girl before he may propose to her?" writes an anxious young man.

He does not say whether he means how long he should wait for his own good or merely for a chance of success. However, I am going to advise him to know the girl at least a year before he asks her to be his wife.

Every girl appears at her best when in the society of a young man who interests her. No matter how bad tempered she may be, how disrespectful to her mother, how spiteful to her brothers and sisters,

she can always manage to convey an impression of angelic sweetness to an eligible young man. That is, she can do so for a brief time. But in a year, if the youth is admitted to the family circle, or if his opportunities of observing it are fairly frequent, he will certainly be able to form a fair estimate of the charmer's disposition.

Amiability is not the very most important quality in a wife, but is one of the essentials to a happy marriage.

STUDIES IN SOCIALISM

THE SOCIALISTS

WHO THEY ARE AND WHAT THEY STAND FOR.

By John Spargo.

Now that we have seen what the Socialist theory of the class struggle really means, let us see what position its opponents must take if they are to refute it. They may contend: (1) That there is no class struggle in modern society; or (2) that the class struggle which exists is not the result of natural economic causes, but that individuals are responsible for it; (3) that the continuance of the present guerilla warfare of the classes is desirable, and that the Socialists are wrong in trying to end it; (4) that the Socialist contention that the end of the class struggle is dependent on the end of the capitalist system is wrong. If any one of these four contentions could be established the Socialists would be compelled to change their position upon this fundamental question. Up to the present, however, no serious attempt has been made to maintain any of these positions, those who have entered upon that field contributing unwittingly either to the propaganda of Socialism or to the amusement of mankind.

VIII.

Social Versus Private Property.

Socialism is frequently defined as "the social ownership and control of the means of production, distribution and exchange." The brief description of the meanings of words which we call definitions are proverbially misleading, and this definition is no exception to the rule. As we have seen, Socialism is much more than a movement aiming at the socialization of the means of production, distribution and exchange. It is a philosophy of history, a theory of social dynamics. In so far, however, as this definition is a rough-and-ready attempt to describe the general economic aim of the Socialist movement and the Socialist conception of the economic structure of what they believe will be the next stage in the evolution of society, it may be accepted, provided only that we understand the loose sense in which the words "the means of production, distribution and exchange" are used. In certain cases jack-knives and spades are "means of production" and wheelbarrows and market baskets are "means of distribution," but Socialists do not contemplate the socialization of spades and wheelbarrows. If they obtained complete control of the government in any state, or in the nation, it is ridiculous to suppose that they would want to institute the public ownership and control of jack-knives and market baskets. To avoid captious criticism, therefore, it is admitted that Socialism does not involve the ownership of all means of production, distribution and exchange.

If it were not that the qualifying word would cause confusion to readers and hearers rather than prove enlightening and helpful, since it would convey no exact meaning to their minds, it would be

better to say that Socialism involves the social ownership and control of the principal means of production, distribution and exchange. Many critics first set up a straw man which they call "Socialism" and then spend their time in gravely knocking it down. First they define Socialism as the destruction of all private property, and then proceed to attack the huge bureaucracy of their own creation. They point to the existence of hundreds of thousands of small farms and petty industries and demand to know if the State is going to confiscate these and manage them itself. Of course, the Socialists contemplate nothing of the kind.

It is inconceivable that the State will ever attempt to take away the artist's brushes, the small farmer's farm, or the tailor's needle and shears. They are all means of production, it is true, but so are the housewife's sewing machine, frying pan and a hundred other articles of daily use, the socialization of which would be impossible, and too absurd for anything but "opera bouffe" if it were possible. Tools and other necessities of production which are used by individual owners will, it is certain, never be taken away by the State. Only tools that are so complex as to require associated use, industries in which there is division of labor, and ownership of the necessary agencies of production by others than the producers will ever be socialized. The only conceivable exceptions to this would be cases in which the safety and well-being of the community necessitated such a strict supervision of some individual's product as would only be possible under the state ownership of the necessary agents for its production. The possibility of any product of individual labor being so vital to the life of the community and fulfilling these conditions is exceedingly remote.

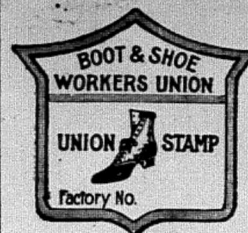
Clothes, for example, are absolutely necessary to the inhabitant of these latitudes, though

"Down in Dahomey's sunny land,
Mid social functions on the sand,
A negro, maid without a skirt
May thrive as bride, or belle, or flirt."

Clothes, then, are necessities of life. In a large sense they are socially necessary, but they are peculiarly personal in their use, and properly the subject of private property. Social ownership of men's pants and ladies' shirt-waists is out of the question. Personal tastes, hygienic considerations, and the fact that they can be manufactured in any desired quantity, make the socialization of clothes an absurdity. Roads are quite as necessary to civilized man, socially and individually, as clothes. We must have roads of some sort, and good roads are desirable, just as good clothes are desirable. But roads can not be multiplied indefinitely. Land is too valuable and too limited to allow every citizen to make and own private roads to every place he desired to visit. The idea of nobody owning his own clothes and the idea of everybody owning his own roads are equally fantastic. Just as a hat or a pocket handkerchief is a good illustration of private property, being something which the owner can use personally, and without injury or inconvenience to others, so the public street is a good illustration of social ownership and control—of active Socialism. Roads are a common necessity, must be used in common, and are, therefore, made, maintained and owned in common. The humblest and poorest child has just as much right to use the streets of a city, and just as big a share in them, as the wealthiest millionaire.

To End Class Warfare.

To end this class warfare is the conscious aim of the Socialist movement. Socialists are not aiming, as many people suppose, to overthrow the rule of the master class merely to set up the rule of another class in its place. It is not a question of changing the position of the classes, but of destroying class rule once and for all. That is the ultimate aim, the goal, of the Socialist movement of the world. Socialists believe that the present guerilla warfare, which injures most of all the workers and their families, should give place to other and saner methods. They believe that we should aim at the permanent solution of the issue upon which the classes divide in the only way that is possible, namely, the removal of the fundamental cause of the division and struggle. Ahat, as we have seen, is the system of private ownership in the means of production and exchange and their use for profit. This system of capitalism has played its part—an important part—in the development of society. Now it is no longer necessary nor adapted to the needs of social development. Moreover, it is plainly and rapidly disintegrating, and it is, Socialists believe, possible to end it without bringing upon society any of the lamentable evils which follow upon attempts to abrogate, or interfere with, the great universal laws of evolution.



By Insisting Upon Purchasing UNION STAMP SHOES

You help better shoemaking conditions.
You get better shoes for the money.
You help your own Labor Position.
You abolish Child Labor.

DO NOT BE MISLED

By Retailers who say: "This shoe does not bear the stamp, but is made under UNION CONDITIONS."
THIS IS FALSE. No shoe is union unless it bears the Union Stamp.

Stamp.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 Summer St., Boston Mass.

John F. Tobin, Pres.

Chas. L. Baine, Sec.-Treas.

Cigars { PEN MAR - 10c
SUNRISE - 5c

Brandt & Stahl :: 319 ::
Walnut Street

ASSIST THE BAKERS!

DOES THE BREAD UNION



YOU EAT BEAR THIS LABEL?

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

St. Louis is the headquarters of the \$3,000,000 BREAD TRUST. Its managers have been fighting organized labor for years.

They are opposed to short hours and high wages.

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

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

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

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

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

DRUIDS' HALL

NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.

Workingmen's Headquarters

Meeting Place of Unions of the
Webb Pressmen, Tailors, Stone Masons,
Sprinkler Fitters, Workingmen's Sick and
Death Benefit Society, Railway Train-
men, and many other organizations.

HALLS FOR RENT
AT LOW RATES.

Large hall for balls, entertainments and
lectures. Elevator service.
Apply at saloon, or to janitor, or the
secretary, H. Thiele, 1401 St. Louis Ave.

R. MEDERACKE

BUILDER

GENERAL CARPENTER WORK
AND REPAIRING.

Plans and Estimates Furnished.

Julius Friton

Jeweler
Optician
AND
Watchmaker
121 No. Seventh St.

THE AUGUST BEBEL

WASHINGTON, D. C.
11 B. Street, N. W.

Opposite Capitol; Two Blocks From
Union Station.

Open All Summer—Fine Large Rooms
Rates Reasonable.

ELLEN WETHERELL and
SUSANNE W. BERRY, Props.

Kinloch, Central 8213-L.

DR. CHAS. R. REIDER

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

2716 NORTH BROADWAY.

OFFICE HOURS: 8 to 10 a. m.

7 to 4 p. m.

7 to 3 p. m.

SUNDAYS: 9 to 11 a. m.

7 to 8 p. m.

By appointment and at night.

STEINER ENGRAVING CO.

11 NORTH EIGHTH ST.

Badges, Banners
& Buttons.

Buttons like illustration
\$2.00 per 100

HARDWARE

Chas. Blassberg

Cor. Linton and Carter Aves.

Hardware, Glass, Paints
OILS, STOVES, RANGES

Bell: Main 133. Kinloch: Cen. 3892.

T. C. Stephens

Member 13th Ward Socialist Club.

Undertaker and Embalmer
UNION CARRIAGES FOR ALL
OCCASIONS.

1325 MARKET STREET.

NEW CLUB HALL

13th STREET AND CHOUTEAU AVE.

HEADQUARTERS OF

BREWERY WORKERS
HALLS TO LET

for all occasions. Societies, Lodges and
Unions accommodated.

RATES REASONABLE.

J. E. BOKEL, Manager

PHONES:
Kinloch, Cen. 2189; Bell, Main 4823.

Bell, Main 646. Kinloch, Central 1697.

L. G. POPE

..LAWYER..

714-720 Roe Building,

S. W. Corner Broadway and Pine St.

Collections and Consultation a Spe-
cialty.

SINDELAR

SHOE CO.

2612-14-16-18 North 14th St.

---FOR---

UNION MADE
SHOES

CHAS. WERZ & CO.

Wood, Brass, Mus-
lin, Embroidering
on Glass, Etc.....

1505 CASS AVE., ST. LOUIS

Kinloch, Central 1451

SUBSCRIBE FOR

St. Louis Labor

1.00 Per Year

LABOR.

Published Every Saturday by the
SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS.

OFFICE: 212 South Fourth Street.
TELEPHONE: Kinloch, Central 1577. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Subscription: \$1.00 per year in advance.

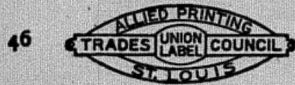
Entered at the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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

The Press Committee meets every second Friday in month. Complaints concerning business or editorial management must be made in writing and addressed to Labor Press Committee, 212 South Fourth Street.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES LABEL.



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 cooperation 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

Assist Sweden's Heroes

The great struggle of Organized Labor in Sweden continues, much to the annoyance of the capitalist class of all countries. Two weeks ago Comrade Sandgren, representing the Swedish Labor Federation, came to St. Louis to address a public meeting under the auspices of the Socialist Party. The meeting was announced in our local Socialist press, but none of the capitalist dailies would publish a line about Sandgren's presence in the city, nor mention the meeting called in behalf of the Swedish strikers.

This is international capitalist solidarity!

We are in possession of the latest private cablegram from Sweden, as forwarded by the New York Swedish labor paper:

Latest News of the General Strike in Sweden.

(Cablegram.)
Stockholm, Sept. 29, 1909.

"Arbetaren, 28 City Hall Place, New York:

Attempts to arbitrate stranded. Employers' terms unacceptable. Struggle continues with all the power the Swedish workingmen can command. Only hunger can compel our members to go back. We appeal for continued support. Inform Tholin and Sangren.

"LANDSSEKRETARIATET,
(Swedish Central Organization.)
"LINDQUIST."

The Bakers' Journal, official organ of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, affiliated with the A. F. of L., says in part in its issue of Sept. 27 as follows:

"Fifty thousand dollars each week are needed to help our Swedish brothers win this fight and it must be won. Every one of our locals ought to do its share and donate something to the cause of the Swedish proletariat.

"The support of the Swedish army of striking proletarians is the duty of the hour of the working class of the entire world. Solidarity expressed in hollow phrases will not lead these fighters to victory. Here money is needed and money again and again to relieve the pangs of hunger among the strikers and their families. Heartrending are the descriptions of the sufferings among these brave fighters and any man reading them and not being induced to dig down into his pocket for his mite must have a heart of stone."

It is hoped that Organized Labor of the United States will at once respond to the urgent appeal of the Swedish working class by supporting our strike with substantial subscriptions, and do so immediately. A start has already been made. The following are a few of the principal contributions: The Custom Boot and Shoemakers' Union, \$300; Carpenters Local No. 457, \$1,000; Carpenters' Local No. 309, \$200.00; Tailors' Local 390, \$300; Executive Board, Brewers' Union, \$500; Executive Board, Molders Union, \$500.

All contributions whether large or small are urgently needed and may be sent to LANDSSEKRETARIATET, STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.

At last Sunday's special meeting the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union decided to support Organized Labor of Sweden in their hard struggle. Secretary Kreyling was instructed, by unanimous vote, to send a special appeal to all affiliated unions asking financial aid for the labor heroes of Sweden.

Don't delay action! Now is the time to help!

Taft and Socialism

Mark Hanna, the prophet, issued his warning against Socialism and the Socialist movement. The old expert Republican manager read the handwriting on the wall, and he was not slow telling his fellow-capitalists about it.

Next came Theodore Roosevelt, who considered himself the God-sent hero whose mission it was to check, if not destroy, the ever-growing Socialist movement. Roosevelt went to the African jungles, while at home the much-hated movement continues to grow.

Now comes jolly President Taft to attest to the fact that somebody, somewhere, is still afraid of the Socialist movement. Mr. Taft thinks it would be a calamity if the ideas of Socialism would

permeate the American trade union movement like in Germany, France or England.

Indeed, it will be a calamity to the capitalist political parties whenever the American working class will get ready to act independently, under the banner of the Socialist Party!

Think of the calamity the moment 75 or 100 Socialist trade unionists will make their appearance on the floor of Congress in Washington!

There is not the least doubt that William H. Taft would lose his everlasting smile.

Rest assured! The day is not far distant when the unavoidable, the absolutely necessary, will happen. The Democratic lickspitting so sensationally inaugurated by the conservative labor leaders will soon be played out. Then the question will be: What next?

The labor movement is a continuous war. In war you simply do what you must, what conditions dictate. And that "MUST" is confronting the American labor movement.

We may not like a great many things, but we have to do them. WE MUST!

Editorial Observations

Do Not Forget the Striking Brothers and Sisters in Sweden. Contribute as liberally as possible.

While President Taft Is Preaching Republican Prosperity the trusts that helped elect him go merrily on robbing and skinning the working class.

The Piously Rotten Government of Spain Suffered Another defeat in Africa on the very day when "great victories" were dished out in Madrid.

The Attention of the St. Louis Union Men Is Called to the Electrical Workers' controversy as presented on page 5 in this issue of St. Louis Labor.

The Centennial Celebration Was the Best and Most Lucrative "piece of business" in the money-making history of the United Railway's Co. These corporation schemers know how to get the nickels and dimes out of the people's pockets.

Here Is One for You, Democratic Workingmen: In Democratic Alabama, with 773,000 children entitled to school education, only 239,000 go to school. Tom Jefferson, if thou camest back to America! Your party has gone to the dogs!

One German Trade Union Donated One-Half Million Marks to the striking workmen in Sweden. This liberal donation was made by the German Metal Workers' Union. Up to date Germany's Trade Unions and Socialist Party sent about two million marks (\$500,000) to Stockholm, in support of the Swedish strikers.

For Over a Week the German Socialist Congress Was in Session in Leipzig and our American capitalist press did not see fit to report a line about it. But now, after the adjournment, some of our leading plutocratic sheets are trying to make their readers believe that the Leipzig congress was but a gathering of rowdies and ruffians. Just read the Globe-Democrat special cablegram of last Sunday, and the foolish editorial following in its last Monday's issue.

Though Work Has Been Slack for the Last Year the United Mine Workers' organization is in good condition. General Secretary Perry reports that the gain in membership during the year closing Sept. 1 was 51,654, the number of members in good standing being 246,652. There were over 30 strikes in the year, two-thirds proving successful. Total amount expended in strikes was \$472,000. There were eight injunctions issued against miners during the fiscal year.

Another A. F. of L. Charter Revoked. Washington (D. C.) Building Trades Mechanics' Council is no longer affiliated with the building trades section of the American Federation of Labor. The charter of the American Federation of Labor held by the organization has been withdrawn by President Kirby of the building trades section of the American Federation of Labor, for the reason that the local unanimously refused to obey the ultimatum of the American Federation of Labor to eject Local No. 26 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers out of its membership.

Austria's Socialist and Trade Union Movement Is Making Fine progress. The German-speaking division has just held its congress in Reichenberg. The report of the party secretary, Skaret, shows that the German-speaking division of the Austrian Social-Democracy comprises one-half of the party in the nation, having cast 513,219 votes out of the 1,040,622 polled for the Socialist candidates for the Reichsrat at the last general election. Of the 89 Socialist members of the Reichsrat, 52 belong to the German-speaking division. The report on German party press shows that 34 papers are enrolled by the party, classified as follows: Daily, 2; weekly and monthly, 24; for women, 1; young people, 1; scientific, 1; anti-alcoholic propaganda, 1; sporting, 3; comic, 1. The German-speaking labor unions issue 50 papers, with a combined monthly circulation of 350,000. The other language subdivisions of the Social-Democracy in Austria control 31 papers, 20 of them being issued by the Czech organizations. The non-German speaking unions issue 56 papers with a monthly circulation of 200,000. Of these papers 44 are Czech.

How Capitalist Press Organs Attempt to Ridicule the Socialist movement can be seen by the following cablegram published by the St. Louis Globe-Democrat two weeks after the adjournment of the Leipzig congress: "Berlin, Oct. 2.—Riotous scenes characterized the proceedings at the annual congress of the German Socialist Party at Leipzig. There were no signs of the fraternity preached by Socialists, but plenty of exhibitions of intolerance and mutual hatred. During the debate one Socialist member of the Reichstag, Herr David, interrupted Herr Ledebour, shouting: "That is a deliberate lie!" Herr Ledebour retorted by saying: "You have disgraceful manners." Another Socialist deputy, Herry Fischer, denounced the organ of the party in Berlin, the Vorwaerts, and the editor, Herr Davidson, retaliated by calling Herr Fischer unpleasant names. Herr Davidson described his colleague, Herr Ledebour, as an absolute fool, and Deputy Fischer returned to the attack on the Vorwaerts in very vigorous terms. Herr Ledebour declared that he would not allow his comrade, Herr Schmidt, to be his schoolmaster, and Herr Curt Eisner, the editor of the Socialist daily paper at Nuremberg, held Herr Ledebour up to ridicule by calling him a monkey. At this stage Herr Lupinski, who was presiding, shouted: 'I beg that you will not degrade the debate by these personal remarks.' The exchange of insulting epithets and abuse couched in disgraceful language continued throughout the sittings." The same Republican organ failed to report a single line of the proceedings of the important Leipzig Socialist congress.

Very Appropriately the United Mine Workers' Journal Makes these remarks: "Gov. B. B. Comer, the misgovernor of Alabama, is so busy cramming prohibition down the necks of the people that he has not time to attend a child labor conference at New Orleans, to which he had been invited. If those temperance faddists would pay more wages to the parents there would not be so many pinched and dwarfed little children employed in the cotton and other mills of the South and elsewhere, and Comer is one of the chief offenders along these lines. Good wages paid to labor would remove the home misery and lead the employes to take a brighter look at life and forget their misery and the cause of it."

GOMPERS OPTIMISTIC ABOUT IMMIGRATION.

(Correspondence in New York Call.)

Rome, Sept. 20.—Ever since the arrival here of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, the newspapers have been filled with articles about him, and he has been received by Mayor Nathan and attended two banquets given in his honor by the Mayor and the City Council.

Gompers justly attributed the present condition of the Italians in America to the representations of the Italian government and had no hesitancy in calling them down. He showed how and why the Italians lived like beasts in the states, doing at the same time to organized American labor.

This morning I called at the Palace Hotel and introduced myself as the Italian correspondent of the New York Call. Gompers was having his breakfast, but he at once asked me to take a seat at his table. As he had people already waiting for interviews, I told him I would not keep him long talking, especially as to what regarded the Italians in the States.

I congratulated him for the strong words he had for the inaction of the government and him, trying to get nearer to me as no one else could hear, whispered: "Not only strong words; I gave them hell!" Asking him what he thought of the Italian organization of labor, he said that some of them appeared to him very good, while others were very poor, and particularly in their organized strength. What seems strange to him in what concerns labor organizations is the way our workers are divided into many different sub-sections with regard to political views.

"Even among the Socialists," he said, "you find four or five different opinions, such as the syndicalists, revolutionists, integralists and so forth."

But if these differences of opinions appeared so harmful to Gompers, nevertheless they do not harm the organizations in the least, for they are always united to fight for the betterment of their class.

Above all, Gompers is immensely pleased with the hearty reception he had here in Rome. He said he would never have expected one like it.

Talked With Everyone But the King.

"I have spoken with them all here," he said. "The Minister of Agriculture, Immigration Inspectors, Mayor, Deputies of Parliament, of the City Council, of all the workers' associations, and I can say that the King is the only one who hasn't spoken to me. It was just what I needed to make these people understand they have got to wake up and start to work for the good of their countrymen. And I know they are all willing to work hard, I am sure, only they have got to shake up some of their consuls in the States."

Before leaving I asked him: "Do you think, Mr. Gompers, that things will be changed and the Italian immigration will no longer be such a weapon for the capitalist to use against organized American labor?"

"Yes," he answered. "I think so. If the government really gives this powerful help we'll be able to make things rather different from what they are now. You have here good, able people, and I have no doubt my visit here and the long talking I did won't be wasted. I may have been too severe against the government, but I am too American to say differently from what I think."

I called his attention to the fact that some papers called him a Socialist, for here it is natural to be a Socialist to be a real representative of the working class.

"Oh, yes," he answered. "I noticed that in the Giornale d'Italia, and I called the attention of the reporters to it this morning."

I closed my interview by expressing the hope that he couldn't go away from Rome with an unpleasant impression.

"Go away," he answered. "If it was up to me I would never go away from here unless they chucked me out."

I walked out into the main hall and there five men were waiting for the "King of the American Workingmen," as all the papers here have called him.—M. P. Piermattie.

HEAVY DRAINS ON NATION'S FORESTS.

(Official Bulletin Issued by Department of Agriculture.)

"The total yearly drain upon our forests, not counting losses from fires, storms and insects, is some twenty billion cubic feet," says R. S. Kellogg, assistant forester in charge of the office of forest statistics, in a publication just issued by the Forest Service on "The Timber Supply of the United States."

"Our present forest area of 550,000,000 acres may be roughly estimated to consist of 200,000,000 acres of mature forests, in which the annual growth is balanced by death and decay, of 250,000,000 acres partially cut or burned over, on which, with reasonable care, there is sufficient young growth to produce in the course of time a merchantable, but not a full crop of timber, and 100,000,000 acres of more severely cut and burned over forests, on which there is not sufficient young growth to produce another crop of much value.

"Taken as a whole, the annual growth of our forests under these conditions does not exceed twelve cubic feet per acre, a total of less than seven billion cubic feet. That is, we are cutting our forests three times as fast as they are growing. There is a menace in the continuance of such conditions. While we might never reach absolute timber exhaustion, the unrestricted exploitation of our forests in the past has already had serious effects, and it will have much worse if it is allowed to continue unchecked.

"White pine, for instance, which was once considered inexhaustible, has fallen off 70 per cent in cut since 1890, and more than 45 per cent since 1900. The cut of oak, our most valuable hardwood lumber, has decreased 16 per cent since 1900, and that of yellow poplar 22 per cent. The same story will be told of other woods if they are not conserved.

"The fact that timber has been cheap and abundant has made us careless of its production and reckless in its use. We take 250 cubic feet of wood per capita annually from our forests, while Germany uses only 37 cubic feet, and France but 25. On the other hand, Germany, who has learned her lesson, makes her state forests produce an average of 48 cubic feet of wood per acre. We have as fast-growing species as Germany, or faster, and as good or better forest soil if we protect it.

"The necessity for more farm land may eventually reduce our total forest area to 100,000,000 acres less than it is at present. It is entirely possible, however to produce on 450,000,000 acres as much wood as a population much greater than we have now will really need if all the forest land is brought to its highest producing capacity and if the product is economically and completely utilized. But to reach the necessary condition of equilibrium between timber production and consumption will take many years of vigorous effort by individual forest owners, by the states, and by the national government. None of them can solve the problem alone; all must work together."

Who "Gum Shoe" Bill Stone Represents.

Does "Gum Shoe Bill" represent you in the Senate? Not on your life! Bring your friends to hear Merrick explain how they "legislate" in Washington. Druids Hall, October 16.

Latest News From the Field of Organized Labor

THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND THE A. F. OF L.

United Mine Workers' Journal Condemns Action of A. F. of L. Executive. Bakers' and Brewers' Journal Express Words of Disapproval. Iowa Federation of Labor Issues Circular. A Statement.

Editorial in United Mine Workers Journal.

"By the action of the A. F. of L., as represented by Secretary Morrison in the electrical workers' dispute, disruption is threatened to several state and central bodies unless they expel the delegates that hold allegiance to the Reid faction. Already the state federations of Iowa, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Montana are in opposition to such a policy and several central bodies are opposed and fighting the order bitterly, and it seems as though to carry out the order will injure the movement. The electrical workers should be allowed to decide for themselves in this matter, as they eventually will, and there is no necessity for haste in the premises whatever."

Editorial in Cleveland Citizen, Organ of United Trades and Labor Council.

While the charter of the United Trades and Labor Council has been revoked by Mr. Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, because the former body declined to unseat the two local unions of electrical workers who, by the way, are in the midst of a strike against a soulless corporation that broke its word with organized labor—the sun still shines and the world has not come to an end.

The matter of holding a charter is of small moment to city central and state bodies, for these organizations gain no direct support from the A. F. of L. office. In fact, the latter receives more than it gives.

The local movement, like the labor movements in all industrial centers, must hew out its own conditions in organizing the workers, raising wages, reducing hours of work, etc., and the local trade unions can only look to their international organizations for support in time of need.

Under the constitution of the American Federation of Labor the affiliated international unions are guaranteed absolute autonomy over their own affairs, and the memberships of the trade organizations in this city believe (with few exceptions) that the A. F. of L. executive officials have no right to meddle in the internal affairs of the electrical workers and dictate who should officer the members of that body any more than they have to select the executives of the miners, carpenters, printers, machinists or other trades.

Democracy is not yet dead in the A. F. of L. despite the trend of recent years to establish an oligarchy, but if a few officials become intoxicated with power and insist upon enforcing their edicts of rule or ruin—well, then, the crisis has been reached and a new deal will take place, for the rank and file will never submit to becoming mere automatons and admit the truthfulness of the charge of the Kirbys, Van Cleaves, Posts and Parrys that there are LABOR BOSSES.

There has been some loud talk among a few persons in this city that a new central body will be formed and chartered by the A. F. of L. executive council, and that all international union officials will bring pressure to bear to force subordinate locals to join the new body.

Possibly Mr. Morrison may, by way of vanity, rest from his herculean labors of revoking charters to issue a few.

But when it comes to issuing mandatory orders to internationals to switch their locals, that is another problem. There are some international officials who have declared that they had sufficient experience in the farces enacted at Columbus and New Orleans, a few years ago, to satisfy them, and that they could not be used again to disrupt local labor movements anywhere.

We might add that letters have been received in this city in which international officials declare that they did not intend to be used as cats-paws to pull chestnuts from the fire for McNulty, Collins or any other repudiated representatives.

The Citizen prefers, as do all union men in this city, that the Trades Council be chartered by the A. F. of L. But when it comes to a question of sacrificing two good unions, and spreading dissension broadcast or recognizing as little tin gods a couple of national officials in the electrical workers' union whose records smell to high heaven and who have been dumped overboard by those who know them best, then Mr. Morrison can keep his charter and be welcome to it.

And this same view is being taken of this whole question throughout the length and breadth of the land among those workers who have minds of their own and refuse to admit the infallibility of any great leader.

If there are any international officials who, without understanding both sides of this controversy, attempt to resort to coercive methods to injure labor in Cleveland and other cities where charters have been revoked, they will do well to proceed carefully, as they are likely to bring trouble upon themselves, for all has not yet been told, as we are informed, about the affairs in the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Probably Mr. Conway's brief and pointed statement in another column may serve to shed a little more light upon this controversy.

Editorial in Bakers' Journal, Official Organ of Bakers' and Confectioners' International Union.

Are we organized to tear down or build up? We do not propose to permit even the parent organization, the American Federation of Labor, to deny our locals the right of representation in central bodies. Constantly we are urged to compel our locals to affiliate with the central bodies and here, we might be asked again to compel the very same locals to withdraw from their friends, who for years may have been instrumental in assisting our members. We might be compelled to take this step, if Secretary Frank Morrison goes a little further in his autocratic orders to the central bodies. (And since writing this, such an order has actually arrived at the general office.)

If the American Federation of Labor has been unable to make peace between these two warring factions of electrical workers, it should not demonstrate its weakness to such an extent as to drag into the controversy other affiliated organizations. It should have settled the matter long ago, and it could have done that at the last Denver convention by denying either faction right to representation. We are satisfied that this unfortunate fight would be a thing of the past, had the American Federation of Labor kept its hands out of the whole affair and told both factions to fight the differences out among themselves. We distinctly remember, that quite a number of the delegates, upon their return from the convention, sided with the so-called Reid faction, the one, which the Federation refuses to recognize. At that time we were urged to take a stand in their behalf. But we declined, holding at that time already the belief that this matter was one for the electrical workers to decide and not for outside parties.

The contentions of the Reid faction must have some merits, or there would not be so many central bodies recognizing their delegates and refusing to unseat them now. We are positive, that peace between all of these central bodies and the Federation, and also between the two factions of the electrical workers would soon be an established fact, if the Federation would follow the plan outlined, i. e., to meet these central bodies half way, by refusing to recognize the McNulty faction until such time as peace among the electrical workers reigns again. We are sure that in the interest of harmony all these central bodies would issue a like decree to the Reid faction,

and thus both factions being left out in the cold, they, we trust, would soon come to their senses.

The foregoing suggestions were written after we were made acquainted with the fact, that also the Toledo central body had its charter revoked on account of this affair. Our Toledo brothers, with the aid of the central body, are at present making a strong attempt to reorganize, and this attempt we do not like to see frustrated by such arbitrary actions as those cited. We want to build up, not tear down!

And for that very same reason International Secretary Otto E. Fischer, during the past week, has notified and urged upon all locals in the State of Ohio the advisability and necessity of affiliation with the Ohio State Federation of Labor. We want our organizations to be in closer contact with all the others. We do not only want them to be assisted, but we also want them to assist, wherever assistance is necessary. And after that call was sent out, the International Secretary on September 25th was the recipient of a letter from Secretary Morrison, requesting him to order immediately all local unions to withdraw from the Iowa State Federation of Labor. Is not thus the general office placed in a ridiculous position? On the one hand we are trying to build up and on the other hand we are forced to tear down, if we would choose to obey this mandate of the Federation's secretary. In his letter he says: "With the International officers taking the high and strong position that local unions must assist in enforcing the constitution of the Federation, it will be but a short time before that reasonable and needed discipline and understanding will be firmly established which will materially assist in bringing about that unity and solidarity in the labor movement that the membership of organized labor is so earnestly striving to attain." Sounds very nice, indeed! But if that be called discipline to force the locals into the State Federations, or central bodies, and also force them out again, just as the Federation sees fit to dictate, we do not want any of it. There are many reasonable and sensible ways to unify labor, but they lie in a far different direction than the dictatorial attitude of the Federation's official, which will not be a means to build up, but to tear down years and years of hard work beneficial to organization.

Editorial in "Brauer-Zeitung," Official Organ of Brewery Workers' International Union.

The wholly unjustified and violent measures of the Executive Council and the secretary of the Federation can only lead to destruction. The peremptory mandate consistently applied will in the first place necessitate a reorganization of all state and city central labor bodies. The battle cry will be: "Here McNulty, Here Reid!" and the Executive Council and the secretary of the Federation will play the wilfully assumed role of disorganizers. A consistent execution of the mandates will further mean a revocation of the charter of all such international organizations which refuse to compel their local unions to obey unjustified and dictatorial orders given, not by the A. F. of L., but by some officers who presume to be, but are not the Federation; the national and international organizations constitute the A. F. of L., and not the Executive Council or individual officers. Should the farce be carried that far, then the reorganization of the Federation itself will become necessary and the most ardent wish of the bitterest enemies of organized labor will be fulfilled. Is that the intention of the dictators at the head of the A. F. of L.?

Here is a little illustration of the confusion created and the disastrous consequences of the arbitrary action of the executive officers of the A. F. of L.:

Within a few days the annual convention of the Ohio State Federation of Labor will be held in Toledo, Ohio. The charters of the central bodies in Toledo and Cleveland, Ohio, have been revoked; according to the laws of the A. F. of L., they are excluded from this convention. These, like all other central labor bodies, are composed of delegates from local unions of the various international organizations. The international organizations as such are not entitled to be represented at the convention of the State Federation, but naturally are considerably interested in all deliberations, resolutions and decisions. The exclusion of the representatives of the central bodies in Toledo and Cleveland must most naturally be followed up by the exclusion of the delegates of all local unions represented in these central bodies, because these local unions are in fact the central bodies, and with this all international organizations having representation in the central bodies are also excluded from the convention of the state body. The international organizations in turn form the A. F. of L., and consequently a carrying out of the mandates of the highest officers of the A. F. of L. would mean nothing else but the exclusion of the Federation itself from its own meetings and deliberations. To carry out the dictates of the executive officers of the Federation would be a slap in your own face; it would mean to cut off your nose to spite your face.

Editorial in Toledo Union Leader, Organ of Toledo Central Labor Union.

The men who differ with the A. F. of L., in this matter are simply pleading for unity. We have no interest in jurisdiction fights and shrieks for "law" that only divide. Personally, the Union Leader don't care who are officers of the Electrical Workers. The members of this craft must settle that, and if they are left alone they can work out their own problems. We again say the A. F. of L. should be in bigger business.

If they paid less attention to "law" and more attention to the Steel Workers, now resisting the "open shop;" the Marine Workers, fighting the enslaving welfare plan; the Hatters, battling for the union label, not to mention other organizations waging a single-handed fight, they would prove worthy the name.

We charge the American Federation of Labor with playing the most contemptible kind of politics at a time when a call should be made for the best that's in men. Joe Cannon, in his palmy days, exhibited no less disregard for the feelings of his constituents. The time for plain talk is now. The mighty officials of the A. F. of L. look no bigger to us than the youngest man in our movement. They have become intoxicated by officialdom and order making. They are asleep. Events of tremendous import throughout this land are taking place, as they glide along, issuing circulars, sending telegrams and spending the workers' money for organizers who don't organize, all for the purpose of driving men from out our ranks, just because of a difference between "leaders" (God save the mark!)

Is it any wonder that unions are hostile to the A. F. of L.? Is it any wonder that men ask, "What is the A. F. of L. doing?" Ask the Steel Workers, the Sailors, the Hatters—will they be satisfied with dust-raising efforts that only blind and begot simple-minded

workers who have ancient ideas of authority, and which meets the unqualified approval of those who shirk a fight for justice.

Let the A. F. of L. get in the real labor movement. Let it send out an encouraging word to its struggling brothers in this country, in Sweden and in Mexico.

Let our Executive Council prove it represents a humanizing movement, and keeps its hands off jurisdiction fights in which some of the "machine spokes" are interested.

The present policy contains within itself germs of disruption and discord, providing the A. F. of L. orders its organizers into towns like St. Louis, Detroit, Syracuse and Cleveland, for the purpose of organizing dual central bodies.

Columbus, Ohio, can testify to this scheme.

It's truly a spectacle to make the gods weep.

Editorial in Lincoln Wage Worker.

The Electrical Workers' fight is growing acute, and the American Federation of Labor is proceeding rapidly in its work of disciplining the central bodies and state federations that have failed or refused to unseat the delegates from the Electrical Workers' locals that pay allegiance to the "Reid faction." Last week the charter of the Iowa State Federation of Labor was taken up by Secretary Morrison because that organization refused to unseat the so-called seceding delegates. Several central bodies in Iowa and Nebraska have been ordered to throw out the "Reid delegates" on pain of having their charters revoked, Lincoln among the number.

Eighty per cent of the Electrical Workers are opposed to the faction recognized by the American Federation of Labor, and half of the remaining 20 per cent are sympathizers. A lot of the organizers of the A. F. of L. seem to be spending most of their time fighting the Reid faction instead of organizing new locals. The McNulty faction, backed by the A. F. of L., is in a bad way. Its membership is scattered, it is paying no death benefits, and it is seemingly content with getting what money it can and letting the A. F. of L. disrupt the whole movement by "butting in" instead of letting the Electrical Workers settle their own fight.

This trouble must be settled soon or it will give the whole labor movement a black eye. President Gompers and Secretary Morrison would, it appears, do well to back up and wait a few months. The Toronto convention can thresh the matter out with better information than the Denver convention had. And, besides, if the A. F. of L. will let things alone for a few months the trouble will be settled by the McNulty faction "petering out" entirely.

To date the Lincoln central body has taken no action, and the delegates from the Electrical Workers' local are still seated.

Iowa State Federation Issues Statement.

The Iowa State Federation of Labor has issued a letter to all central and local bodies explaining the controversy in the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and its action in the matter, which led to the revocation of that body's charter, and calls upon all Iowa unionists to stand pat against the Washington would-be bosses. The response is said to be one of unanimity. The labor papers in many sections of the country are crying halt upon the suicidal policy inaugurated by Secretary Morrison and other A. F. of L. officials in revoking charters and disrupting local labor movements. Toledo Central Labor Union is one of the latest bodies to have its charter revoked, that body having taken the same action as the Cleveland Trades Council in submitting the question of expelling unions of electrical workers of a referendum vote. The charters in Baltimore, Milwaukee, Erie, Pa., and a number of other places are likely to be called in almost any day.

Concise Statement of Electrical Workers' Controversy.

Editor St. Louis Labor:

Enclosed you will find one of the best and most concise presentations of the Electrical Workers' controversy. It is written by Bro. Conway, a leading member of our Cleveland, Ohio, local, and in the name of a number of local members we request you to publish the same for the information of Organized Labor in general.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

A Plain Statement of the Trouble in the Brotherhood.

Fellow Workers: At this time I think it only fair to place before you some of the facts regarding the trouble in our International Brotherhood, so that through the columns of the Citizen every union man in Cleveland may be reached and the justice of our position placed beyond dispute in the minds of those who have the best interests of organized labor at heart.

At the Louisville convention, in 1905, McNulty, Collins and Sullivan were elected grand president, grand secretary and grand treasurer, respectively. Soon it was evident that the business of the Brotherhood was being neglected, as locals all over the country were going to the wall and the rank and file were getting uneasy. The funds of the international were deposited in Cleveland, drawing 4 per cent., and it was suggested to the grand treasurer and secretary that they move the funds to a bank in Springfield, Ill., which would only pay 2 per cent to the international, but offered to split 1 per cent with the grand secretary and treasurer.

This bribe the grand treasurer refused point blank.

Not so the grand secretary, who wanted to accept the offer, and, contrary to our constitution, started to deposit incoming funds in the Springfield bank in his own name and to dispose of the same without the signature of the Grand Treasurer Sullivan. The latter now had his eyes opened and soon discovered many irregularities, and it became necessary for Collins and McNulty, in order to hide their tracks, to get rid of him. So Collins demanded of McNulty that he discharge Sullivan, which McNulty did in a telegram from the West.

McNulty at this time was using the Brotherhood's money to elect himself as secretary of the proposed National Building Trades Department, and, on reaching Frisco, was anxious to get the support of P. H. McCarthy, who was running for mayor and was opposed to Tim Sullivan, brother of our third grand vice-president, Mike Sullivan. McCarthy promised McNulty his support if Mike Sullivan's head came off, and McNulty discharged him.

This high-handed work of Collins and McNulty, with the fact that the Brotherhood's business was neglected, with local strikes receiving no attention from the grand office, precipitated a demand from the rank and file for a special convention and an accounting.

Constitutionally five locals from five different executive board districts petitioned Collins for a referendum, which was thrown in the waste basket, and, when asked why, Collins said No. 26 of Washington, D. C., was in arrears. Washington was out on strike at the time and was exempt from per capita, but even at that he refused to show the books.

Then 152 locals demanded a referendum and their demand went the same way. The district councils elected delegates and demanded a meeting of the executive board for July 15, 1908. When the delegates and executive board met it agreed to call a convention to straighten out the affairs of the Brotherhood, and Collins and McNulty said they would issue the call for St. Louis, Mo., on September 15, 1908.

One week prior to the convention date, after all locals had elected delegates and made all preparations for the convention, Collins issued a circular to the locals stating that on the advice of a lawyer he had learned that to hold a convention would be illegal, and, therefore, there would be none. Despite this the locals sent their delegates, and the largest convention ever held by the Brotherhood convened at St. Louis. McNulty and Collins refused to attend and face the charges. They were impeached, tried, found guilty and constitutionally deposed and a new set of officers were elected.

On reaching Springfield these officers were barred from the

UNION FRIENDS ATTENTION!

The Douglas Shoes Do Not Bear the Stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union—Hence they Are Non-Union and Will Remain Such Until Such Time as the Douglas Shoe Co. Will Recognize the Union and Again Use the Union Stamp Do Not Buy Douglas Shoes!

offices and had to start a new headquarters. The books that were demanded for auditing were held under replevin by seven deputy sheriffs, who guarded them night and day, being paid out of the funds of the Brotherhood, for which there is no provision made.

Eighty per cent of the locals were now paying to the new general office, with J. J. Reid, grand president; J. W. Murphy, grand secretary, and F. J. Sullivan, grand treasurer, who was re-elected.

In order that the funds in Cleveland might not be dissipated, L. W. Geib, business agent of Local No. 39, tied this money up by injunction.

This was the status of affairs when the A. F. of L. convention met in Denver. At the request of Sam Gompers, J. J. Reid attended and agreed to submit to arbitration. A committee was named. This committee named Gompers to choose a bank in Springfield to deposit the Brotherhood's funds. Unintentionally or otherwise he chose the bank that offered the bribe to Sullivan. Also Grant Hamilton was appointed arbitrator, but he turned out a dictator, backing McNulty in every particular. So we thought it advisable to call off this peculiar "arbitration" and let the courts settle it.

We claim the right to clean our ranks of dishonest officers. But the A. F. of L. thinks otherwise. State Federations and central bodies are with us. We are in the right, and right must be upheld until it prevails. T.V. Conway.

AID FOR SWEDEN'S WORKERS

MASS MEETING OF SWEDISH-AMERICANS.

You are cordially invited to attend a mass meeting of Swedish-Americans at Debrecht's Hall, northwest corner McNair and Lynch streets, Sunday morning, October 10, at 10 a. m.

The purpose of this meeting is to make necessary arrangements whereby the Swedish-Americans of St. Louis can assist our suffering fellow workers of Sweden.

Well known speakers will make addresses.

Come and hear the truth about the great struggle, and show that you are willing to go to the front for your brothers of your mother country, who are now in need and need your assistance.

Committee: K. L. Kjellgren, G. Tapperson, S. P. Englund, N. J. Nelson, G. L. Dahlberg.

The cause of the Swedish strikers was substantially helped by Carpenters' Local Union 1596, as the following resolution shows:

Whereas, There is now pending in Sweden one of the greatest struggles in the history of Organized Labor, over 160,000 organized workmen having been locked out since last July. The employers of Sweden made slashing reductions in wages in order to bring about the destruction of all organized resistance to their greed and oppression, and,

Whereas, The ranks of the workers still remain unbroken, but at the cost of tremendous suffering and sacrifice. The locked-out men, with their families, numbering over 1,000,000 men, women and children, are on the verge of starvation, living on a scanty ration of bread and water; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Local Union No. 1596 of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America recognizes the vital necessity of winning this great battle for the cause of Labor, and hereby donates \$25 to aid our brothers in Sweden; and, be it further

Resolved, That our delegates to the Central Trades and Labor Union be instructed to bring this matter up for consideration at the next meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union.

The members present in the meeting also contributed some five or six dollars more in a collection taken up.

For the Swedish Strikers.

During the month of September \$1,342.13 was remitted from the National Office to the strike headquarters at Stockholm, Sweden. According to the latest cable from Sweden the peace negotiations conducted by the government at the instance of the employers have been broken off. The strength and solidarity of the strikers is shown by their refusal to accept unsatisfactory overtures. This new situation may increase the number of strikers. Comrade C. E. Tholin, Swedish delegate now in this country, desires to have it announced that the instructions of the home office is for the delegates not to personally accept any contributions, but that all money should be sent direct, addressed Landssekreteriatet, Stockholm, Sweden, or remittances may be made to the National Office of the Socialist Party, 180 Washington street, Chicago, Ill., from which office drafts are forwarded every second day directly to the Landssekreteriatet.

COLLECTIONS IN AID OF THE STRIKING WORKERS OF SWEDEN.

Socialist Party, Local St. Louis	\$25.86
E. A. Mueller	5.00
N. J. Nelson	4.00
John Nyflot	3.00
Chas. A. Nelson	1.00
H. P. Nelson	1.00
John Nilson	2.00
N. Silfverson	1.00
Chas. Foerstner	.25
W. Wallberg	1.00
A. Wollmo	.25
Arley Zetche	.25
W. Gicha	.25
Gus Dahlberg	2.00
Gus Tapperson	3.00
S. P. Englund	5.00
Carl Kjellgren	1.00
L. E. Hildebrand	.50
Carpenters' Union No. 1596	25.00
Local Liberal Socialist Party	.50

UNFAIR LIST

of the

American Federation of Labor

The following is the complete "Unfair List" of the American Federation of Labor. Many of the daily newspaper readers who hear so much about the "Unfair List" during these days may be anxious to know what names of firms the A. F. of L. "Unfair List" contains.

Under these circumstances it becomes the duty of the labor press to keep its readers properly informed. What are papers published for if not for giving correct information?

It is for this reason mainly that we hereby present the "Unfair List" of the American Federation of Labor:

BREAD—McKinney Bread Co., American Bakery Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Gordon & Pagel, Detroit, Mich.; The National Biscuit Co., branches throughout the country.

CIGARS—Carl Upman of New York City; Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer of New York City, manufacturers of the Henry George and Tom Moore Cigars.

FLOUR—Washburn-Crosby Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Valley City Milling Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

GROCERIES—James Butler, New York City.

TOBACCO—American and Continental Tobacco Companies.

WHISKY—Finch Distilling Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

CLOTHING—N. Snellenberg & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Clothiers' Exchange, Rochester, N. Y.; B. Kuppenheimer & Co., Chicago.

CORSETS—Chicago Corset Co., manufacturers Kabo and La Marguerite Corsets.

GLOVES—J. H. Cownie Glove Co., Des Moines, Ia.; California Glove Co., Napa, Cal.

HATS—J. B. Stetson Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; E. M. Knox Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Henry H. Roelof, & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

SHIRTS AND COLLARS—United Shirt and Collar Co., Troy, N. Y.; Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Cluett, Peabody & Co., Troy, N. Y.; James R. Kaiser, New York City.

BOOKBINDERS—Boorum & Pease Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRINTING—Hudson, Kimberly & Co., printers of Kansas City, Mo.; Times, Los Angeles, Cal.; Philadelphia Inquirer, Philadelphia Bulletin; The Butterick Pattern Co., New York City.

POTTERY AND BRICK—Northwestern Terra Cotta Co. of Chicago, Ill.; Corning Brick Tile and Terra Cotta Co., Corning, New York.

CEMENT—Portland Peninsular Cement Co., Jackson, Mich.; Utica Hydraulic Cement and Utica Cement Mfg. Co., Utica, Ill.

GENERAL HARDWARE—Landers, Frary & Clark, Aetna Co., New Britain, Conn.; Brown & Sharpe Tool Co., Providence, R. I.; John Russell Cutlery Co., Turner's Falls, Mass.; Henry Disston & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; New York Knife Co., Walden, N. Y.

IRON and STEEL—Illinois Iron and Bolt Co. of Carpentersville, Ill.; Casey & Hedges, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Lincoln Iron Works (F. R. Patch Mfg. Co.), Rutland, Vt.; Singer Sewing Machine Co., Elizabeth, N. J.; Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa.; Pittsburg Expanded Metal Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; American Hoist and Derrick Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Standard Sewing Machine Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Manitowoc Dry Dock Co., Manitowoc, Wis.

STOVES—Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.; United States Heater Co., Detroit, Mich.; Gurney Foundry Co., Toronto, Ont.; Home Stove Works, Indianapolis, Ind.; Buck Stove and Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.

BAGS—Gulf Bag Co., New Orleans, La., branch Bemis Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.

BROOMS and DUSTERS—The Lee Broom and Duster Co. of Davenport, Ia.; M. Goeller's Sons, Circleville, Ohio; Merkle-Wiley Broom Co., Paris, Ill.

WALL PAPER—William Bailey & Sons, Cleveland, O.

WATCHES—Keystone Watch Case Co. of Philadelphia, Pa.; Jos. Fahy, Brooklyn, Brooklyn Watch Case Co., Sag Harbor; T. Zurbrugg Watch Case Co., Riverside, N. J.

WIRE CLOTH—Thos. E. Gleeson, East Newark, N. J.; Lindsay Wire Weaving Co., Collingwood, Ohio.

BILL POSTERS—Bryan & Co., Cleveland, O.; A. Van Buren Co. and New York Bill Posting Co., New York City.

HOTELS—Reddington Hotel, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

RAILWAYS—Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad; Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co.

TELEGRAPHY—Western Union Telegraph Co. and its Messenger D. M. Parry, Indianapolis, Ind.

Thomas Taylor & Son, Hudson, Mass.

C. W. Post, Manufacturer of Grape Nuts and Postum Cereal, Battle Creek, Mich.

FIBRE WARE—Indurated Fibre Ware Co., Lockport, N. Y.

FURNITURE—American Billiard Table Co., Cincinnati, O.; O. Wisner Piano Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Krell Piano Co., Cincinnati, O.; Derby Desk Co., Boston, Mass.

GOLD BEATERS—Hastings & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; J. J. Keeley, New York City; F. W. Rauskolb, Boston, Mass.

LUMBER—Reinle Bros. & Solomon, Baltimore, Md.; St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Co., Tacoma, Wash.; Gray's Harbor Commercial Co., Colmopolis, Wash.

LEATHER—Lerch Bros., Baltimore, Md.

Central Trades and Labor Union

CENTRAL BODY MEETS

And Transacts Some Important Business.

Last Sunday morning the Central Trades and Labor Union held an adjourned meeting at 3535 Pine street. One of the most important actions of the body was to support Organized Labor of Sweden, on general strike for the last nine weeks. Secretary Kreyling was instructed to send a special call for funds to every affiliated union.

A motion to assist the Electrical Workers of St. Louis in their wage differences against the telephone companies was unanimously passed. This action places the Central Trades and Labor Union behind the Electrical Workers in their struggle for higher wages from the Bell and Kinloch Telephone companies, and pledges it to the support of the electricians in case a strike should be called. The motion was suggested by Secretary Kreyling. The request for higher wages has been again broached to the two companies, and unless the companies choose to arbitrate the matter or grant the demands the men, including the cable splicers and other outside wire men, will strike. The strike was sanctioned by a vote at a meeting of Electrical Workers' Union No. 2 at a meeting held Friday night. Notice was served on both companies, and the Bell Telephone Co. replied by asking for fifteen days' time, that G. F. Durant, the general superintendent, would have time to return to St. Louis. It will involve principally linemen.

The local No. 2, which is pushing the strike, is one of the locals whose delegates were unseated at the last meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union at the demand of the American Federation of Labor. The charter of the C. T. and L. U. was revoked by the National Federation for failure to comply with the demand of the Federation of three weeks ago, but was restored upon compliance with the mandate.

David Kreyling was elected as delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, to be held in Toronto, Canada, beginning November 2 next. Joseph Sommers, Charles Lambert and Kreyling were nominated. Kreyling received 104 votes, Lambert 60 and Sommers 26.

The report of the delegates to the State Federation meeting held in Joplin two weeks ago was read and approved. In this report the passage of the 54-hour a week bill passed by the last Legislature, applying to women employes, was endorsed. The delegates who reported are Owen Miller, who was elected state president of the Missouri branch of the A. F. of L., Peter Beisel and Charles Goodman.

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

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

General Demands.

1. The immediate government relief for the unemployed workers by building schools, by reforesting of cut-over and waste lands, by reclamation of arid tracts, and the building of canals, and by extending all other useful public works. All persons employed on such works shall be employed directly by the government under an eight-hour workday and at the prevailing rate of union wages. The government shall also loan money to states and municipalities without interest for the purpose of carrying on public works. It shall contribute to the funds of labor organizations for the purpose of assisting their unemployed members, and shall take such other measures within its power as will lessen the widespread misery of the workers caused by the misrule of the capitalist class.

2. The collective ownership of railroads, telegraph, telephones,

steamboat lines and all other means of social transportation and communication, and all land.

3. The collective ownership of all industries which are organized on a national scale and in which competition has virtually ceased to exist.

4. The extension of the public domain to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power.

5. The scientific reforestation of timber lands, and the reclamation of swamp lands. The land so reforested or reclaimed to be permanently retained as a part of the public domain.

6. The absolute freedom of press, speech and assemblage.

Industrial Demands.

7. The improvement of the industrial condition of the workers.

(a) By shortening the workday in keeping with the increased productiveness of machinery.

(b) By securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half in each week.

(c) By securing a more effective inspection of workshops and factories.

(d) By forbidding the employment of children under sixteen years of age.

(e) By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child labor, of convict labor and of all uninspected factories.

(f) By abolishing official charity and substituting in its place compulsory insurance against unemployment, illness, accidents, invalidism, old age and death.

Political Demands.

8. The extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the amount of the bequests and to the nearness of kin.

9. A graduated income tax.

10. Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women, and we pledge ourselves to engage in an active campaign in that direction.

11. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall.

12. The abolition of the Senate.

The abolition of the power usurped by the Supreme Court of the United States to pass upon the constitutionality of the legislation enacted by Congress. National laws to be repealed or abrogated only by act of Congress or by a referendum of the whole people.

14. That the constitution be made amendable by majority vote.

15. The enactment of further measures of general education and for the conservation of health. The bureau of education to be made a department. The creation of a department of public health.

16. The separation of the present bureau of labor from the department of commerce and labor, and the establishment of a department of labor.

17. That all judges be elected by the people for short terms, and that the power to issue injunctions shall be curbed by immediate legislation.

18. The free administration of justice.

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

Get Naturalized!

Any day and every day in the year is a fitting time for foreign-born comrades to make a start for citizenship. Every local should canvass its membership and see to it that all qualified persons get their naturalization papers. The National Office has for sale, at ten cents per copy, a booklet entitled "The Law of Naturalization Made Easy to Understand." Thirty-six hundred copies have been sold in less than two months. This booklet is printed in the following languages: English, Bohemian, German, Italian, Swedish, Norwegian, Hebrew, Hungarian, Polish, Slavonic, Lithuanian, Croatian and Finnish. Ten cents each copy. No reduction for quantities. Order from National Office, 180 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

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

Bartenders' Union Local 51

Patronize only  and where Saloons displaying the Bartenders wear the Blue Button

OFFICE: 918 PINE STREET : BOTH PHONES

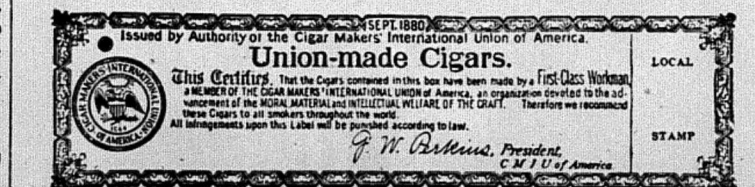
Drink Only UNION BEER

(Fac-Simile of Our Label)



This label is pasted on every barrel and box as a guarantee that the contents are the product of UNION LABOR

Remember, no CIGARS are Genuine Union-Made



UNLESS THE BOX BEARS THE Blue Union Label

Co-operative Printing House
722 SOUTH FOURTH ST.,
ENGLISH AND GERMAN
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING
Colored and Union Work a Specialty
PH. MORLANG, MGR. All Work at Reasonable Prices.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE DEPARTMENT

SUSAN B. ANTHONY

III.

February 14 Miss Anthony left Baltimore for Washington. February 15 the usual hearings were held before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Woman Suffrage of the Senate. For the first time in her public life Miss Anthony was obliged to absent herself from these hearings, which she always considered of such great importance.

In the evening Miss Anthony's 86th birthday was celebrated in the Church of Our Father. Long before the opening hour the edifice was crowded, and when she entered, leading on the arm of Rev. Anna H. Shaw, the audience arose and welcomed her with applause. President Roosevelt sent a letter of congratulation, and prominent officials brought their tribute of esteem in person. Several times, with her old-time vigor and joyousness she spoke, and once she said: "Why do not all these men who have power do something for the cause instead of lavishing praise upon me?"

Miss Anthony's condition was such that she could not go on to New York, where a magnificent public dinner had been planned in her honor. She went directly home from Washington, and a few days later pneumonia developed. To the great joy of her devoted physician, nurses and friends the malady yielded readily to treatment, but her heart, which had been defective for years, refused to do its work longer, and on March 13 she quietly slept away. In the little chamber where she had worked out many of the greater problems for the cause of woman, in this room she had calmed herself when her official life was stormy, and here she had rejoiced in the victories. It was fitting then that here she should bid the world farewell.

Her funeral was held from the Central Presbyterian Church because her own church, the Unitarian, was small. The body lay in state during the morning, and at 2 p. m. no seat was vacant, while hundreds stood outside in the snow waiting to look upon her face once more. Her casket was of Quaker gray, her face like a piece of beautiful marble. On her breast was a little enameled flag in which two tiny diamonds glittered to stimulate the gleam of real stars. These stars represented Wyoming and Colorado, the pin having been given her before Utah and Idaho had granted suffrage to women. She was buried at Mt. Hope cemetery, where her family and friends rest. Just before turning away from the grave Rev. Anna H. Shaw said:

"Dear friend; thou had tarried with us long; thou hast now gone to thy well-earned rest. We beseech the Infinite Spirit who has upheld us to make us worthy to follow in thy footsteps and carry on thy work. Farewell!"

Address by William Lloyd Garrison.

The world has long discerned and duly acknowledged the noble character and service of Susan B. Anthony. On each recurring birthday of her ripened years she has received the respectful homage of men and the passionate tribute of grateful women. Devoid of vanity and oblivious of self, her constant thought was of the great movement to which her life was given.

The change in woman's outlook and opportunity since her early days was full of cheer, but the self-evident justice of her cause made the delay in granting it a source of wonder and constant disappointment. No rest could come to that active mind and tireless body while a legal shackle rested upon her sisters. Star after star broke out in the darkened firmament to which her eyes unceasingly turned. Four States of the Union lifted from women all political disabilities; Great Britain and Scandinavia yielded a modified suffrage, and in New Zealand and Australia the battle was fully won. Yet how our friend longed for the complete triumph in her own land! She was willing to bear the ills of age if only the jubilee could be sounded while her living ears could receive the glad tidings.

Remembering Miss Anthony's indifference to personal eulogy, which she invariably turned to the credit of the cause, I shall not try to repeat in varying words the tribute of love and appreciation so often paid. Let me rather recur to half a century ago, when the fresh and earnest Quaker schoolmistress entered upon her consecration to the cause of the slave and to the uplifting of oppressed womanhood. Out of the first movement the second grew, and what is more natural than the impulse which led the new disciples to seek acquaintance with the abolition leaders?

Into my father's crowded household she came a welcome guest, a help, and not a hindrance. Unassuming, earnest, sympathetic, attractive to children, she won easily and completely my mother's heart. It was a time of stress for the tired housekeeper, who, with scanty means, must furnish hospitality to all coming in the name of human liberty. Some were indeed burdens, but more were sources of delight, and like "Susan"—which she became at once, even to infant tongues—melted into the family life like those of kin. Indeed, the ties of unpopular reformers are often closer than those of blood.

At that time the struggle for woman's rights was already launched. The London Anti-Slavery World's Convention, in 1840, where the American women delegates were refused admission on account of sex, with Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott and Mary Grew among the rejected, marks the inception of the organized woman's movement which later developed.

The heroic Grimke sisters of South Carolina and Abby Kelly were the first to trod the bitterly hostile path of public speaking, forced to assert their rights as women to plead for black-men in chains. Lucy Stone, in her charming youth, fresh from Oberlin, a curiosity as the product of a college, had followed closely these elder pioneers. But ridicule and coarse invective, verging on the brutal, was still to be encountered, and Miss Anthony faced them with undaunted courage. Personal dangers were little feared, but to tender and sensitive women the constant wounding of the spirit to which they were subjected, both from men and from unthinking and conventional women, was indeed a trial.

In retrospect, however, these indignities counted as naught, a thousand times offset by the precious association into which such self-effacement for an ideal brought kindred souls. What were the sneers of subsidized editors, or the social slights of fashionable women, or even misunderstood motive, compared with the friendship of Parker, Garrison, Whittier, Phillips, Curtis, Pillsbury, Foster, Gerrit Smith, Frederick Douglas and their compeers, occupying the stage where the real history of the times was making?

Although a period of national darkness it was to actors in the momentous drama one of exaltation and joy. Faith in the supreme laws, fidelity to conviction, the larger life that blesses those who follow truth, brought a peace of mind past comprehension and dwarfed the every-day annoyance that shut out the sunlight. The periodical conventions were full of excitement, interest and refreshment. Harmonious in purpose, but with lively differences of opinion, they were fruitful in animated discussion. To reformers' children of those days no modern entertainments can compare with these.

The felicitous conjunction of Miss Anthony and Mrs. Stanton will long remain a type of faithful friendship. Each brought separate offerings to the cause the lack of one supplied by the abundance of the other. Both will be linked in the history of the struggle. One can imagine Mrs. Stanton, the magnate of a salon, a Madame de Stael, whose quick wit and gracious presence charmed and attracted. But there was no better place to view Miss Anthony than on the platform. There, with ease not to be exceeded by Mrs. Stanton in the social circle, she made the audience her guests and

friends. She attempted no set speeches, pretended no felicity of dictation, caring nothing for periods, but everything for clarity and directness, reaching her point "straight as a line of light." Simple, practical and ingenious, her unpremeditated remarks carried that quality of nature that makes the whole world kin. To hear her for only five minutes was to dissipate for all time the prejudices of an opponent. Whatever might be the disagreement with her sentiments, the onlooker could never afterward doubt the sincerity and lovable character of this remarkable woman, who inspired such enthusiasm and loyalty among her co-workers. It was impossible to her to escape being "Aunt Susan" to all the younger members of the faith.

Dissensions are inevitable in all human organizations, those of reform included. The contrary points of view regarding methods and the personal equation which always enters cause lines of cleavage and make grievances that rankle. The wounds of the enemy are marks of honor, but those of fellow-reformers pierce to the marrow.

No one experienced these tribulations more than did this positive and self-reliant leader. Within or without the society she maintained a firm front against all antagonists, assured of the rectitude of her motives and the soundness of her judgment.

It was no pride of opinion, for she was ever amenable to reason. The interest of her cause was her first and final consideration. These breaches lessen, if they were not altogether healed, as the victory neared estranged comrades again united. It will be with the women suffrage as it was with the anti-slavery movement when the goal is reached. The internal friction will be lost sight of in the grand result, "as morning drinks the morning star."

The familiar figure, that to some of us has seemed perennial as the seasons, will be missed sorely when the anniversaries accentuate her absence. What has become of that indomitable spirit, the wisest know not. No realm can be wherein this gentle yet rugged reformer would not find something to improve. No primrose path of dalliance could bring happiness to her being. But we are grateful that in our time and sphere she spent her mortal life.

"What would not a man give," said Socrates, "if he might converse with Orpheus and Musaeus and Hesiod and Homer? Nay, if this be true, let me die again and again. I, too, shall have a wonderful interest in a place where I can converse with Palamedes and Ajax, the son of Telamon, and other heroes of old." And if the possibility suggested by the ancient philosopher exists, what infinite delight awaits our friend, who carries with her the blessings of the down-trodden and the gratitude of her generation.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE HEADQUARTERS IN NEW YORK.

The headquarters of the National American Suffrage Association have been moved from Warren, Ohio, to New York. The offices are located on the 17th floor of a handsome new office building at 505 Fifth avenue. Rev. Anna H. Shaw and Prof. Frances Squire Potter, president and corresponding secretary, are the officers in charge. The press department is under the personal direction of Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, biographer of Susan B. Anthony, assisted by Elizabeth J. Hauser of Ohio.

The New York State Woman Suffrage Association has its headquarters on the same floor, and the two remaining rooms are occupied by Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont as offices. Thus the entire floor is given over to the propagation of the woman's cause.

Among the distinguished visitors who have called to express their interest are Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland; Kate Barnard, State Commissioner of Charities of Oklahoma; John Temple Graves, editor of the New York America; Hon. I. N. Stevens, editor of the Colorado Chieftain and author of The Liberator; Charles E. Duryea, an automobile manufacturer of Reading, Pa., who volunteered to inclose woman suffrage leaflets in all of his advertising; Mrs. Clarence Mackay and other women of prominence.

Governor Johnson on Woman Suffrage.

In the death of Minnesota's chief executive the women suffragists lose one of the most valuable allies they have ever had in public life. Governor Johnson has been a staunch advocate of the enfranchisement of women for years and has repeatedly expressed his convictions in public and private.

Sixty years ago Karl Marx, greatest of the Socialist economists, predicted this end of the competitive regime, but was laughed to scorn by the economists who prostrated themselves at the shrine of competition. In words that, as Prof. R. T. Ely has said, seem prophetic now, even to non-Socialists, he showed how the different industrial units would grow in magnitude through the absorption of smaller units and the extinction of others, until in each branch of industry monopoly would ensue. Long before the economists had come to attach serious importance to that prediction, the lords of industry and commerce realized it in their actual experiences. Today the defenders of capitalism are not engaged in praising competition, but in decrying it and upholding monopoly. The trust problem, which is the most significant economic issue of the opening of the twentieth century, marks the grave of competition and the fulfillment of the Socialist economist's prediction. With the exception of agriculture, in which, while not absent, concentration is less evident than elsewhere, the whole industrial and commercial life of the great nations is being rapidly concentrated into a comparatively small number of units. Even the retail trade, long thought to be exempt, is rapidly passing into the control of large combinations of capital, while the small dealer only retains his footing by means of a desperate struggle and with returns smaller, in a great number of cases, than the average wage of artisans.

The age in which we live has been characterized by a tremendous change in the economic conditions of society. During the greater part of the nineteenth century the maxim, "Competition is the life of trade," was almost universally accepted as being well-nigh axiomatic. The introduction of machine production upon a large scale and the opening of great foreign markets made possible the phenomenal development of England, which country remained for fully three-quarters of the nineteenth century the "workshop of the world." Unquestionably, the competition induced by the incentive of great profits which the new industrial conditions presented was an all-important factor in the development of industry and commerce which led England to that position, and, subsequently, to the industrial awakening of other countries and their challenge of England's position. Competition was in a certain very real and definite sense the life of trade. It led to the elimination of the unfit by competitors more able to cope with difficulties, more enterprising and progressive and more responsive to the needs of consumers. The vast improvements made in the methods of production and distribution were, in the main, made under the urge of competition's relentless demand for cheapness and efficiency.

The theoretic economists made the very natural mistake of regarding a transitory economic law as permanent. They did not realize that competition could only be the life of trade during a certain stage of its development, and that beyond that stage it could only mean death. There were a few economists, the precursors of the modern Socialist school, some of whom have been almost entirely forgotten, who recognized this. They pointed out that when a certain stage of development was reached, the small, ill-equipped establishments having given way to larger and better equipped establishments, competition would be found to be both useless and dangerous. The ruin of small industries by the greater efficiency of their larger competitors was due to the ability of the latter to economize at every point by means of better machinery, more efficient management, larger capital, and so on. But competition between large, well-equipped concerns involved too great risks. Even for the successful competitor it proved to be a costly business, and the captains of industry and commerce found that competition ceased to be a desirable stimulant. Competition had served its purpose and ceased to be the life of trade.

For the Hostess

Chat on Topics of Many Kinds, by a
Recognized Authority

Chafing Dish Clubs.

Chafing dish clubs are quite the newest things among the young macons of a city suburb. There are six of them in the coterie I happen to know about, and how the husbands do enjoy the Saturday fortnight feasts. The girls go and take their work and he meal is served at seven o'clock. The hostess provides the substantial and two assistants. Here is what they did last week:

Fish chowder served from an old-fashioned tureen in the most enticing bowls, grilled sausage and sweet potatoes en casserole, fried cheese sandwiches, chill con carne, hot biscuit, stuffed olives, a French salad, with hives and string beans served with appetizing salted wafers. For dessert here were individual apple tarts leaped with whipped cream, black coffee, cheese and barley sugar sticks. Each one of these young matrons is personally interested in some one special thing, and for fancy work they bring something for personal wear or for the house. The art of fine needle work has certainly been revived, as the piles of hand-embroidered towels, scalloped napkins, dainty lilies that are in the process of construction would delight the hearts of our grandmothers. After the happy repast the husbands smoke, play cards, or perhaps all play bridge. At ten good-nights are said. The rules are: Four courses at supper, or dinner, whatever the hostess chooses; street suits, "taps" at ten. One of the husbands calls it "The Grow Young Club," for it is the one evening in the week when every one relaxes and has a real homey, comfy time. By the way, the new chafing dishes are very satisfactory and capable of furnishing nearly an entire meal, far ahead of the affair of a few years ago.

To Go with a Pair of Gloves.

Gloves are always acceptable and seem to be one of the few things permissible for a young man to give a girl. The following lines accompanied such a gift sent by a devoted admirer as a philopena present:

Merely two gloves, yet the hands they encase
Are the hands that oft rule the world;
Hands that are dainty, tender and kind,
The first that man's power unfurled;
Hands that are found where good deeds must be done,
Hands whose caress is divine,
May they always be strong to uphold the right
And raise mortals to holiest shrine;
Hands that in physical prowess are weak,
But in moral persuasion most strong;
Hands that will succor the needy and ill,
And sever the right from the wrong,
May those hands be ever steadfast and true
To the one they vow to love;
May they ever find warmth in a loyal heart,
As they find in this wee little glove.

Centerpiece for Anglers' Dinner.

At a stag party given by a man for five friends who fish together at one of the northern lakes this appropriate decoration was used. It was all so simple yet so effective: From a small round table mirror there were six wee fishing rods stuck into a mound of water cress and ferns. A line of yellow baby ribbon went from the end of each pole to the place where it was attached to a regular covered fisherman's basket (doll size) especially made by an Indian basket weaver for this occasion. The place cards were tied to them. The baskets were filled with tiny candy fish.

A Handkerchief Bazar.

Some young girls who had pledged a certain sum for a local charity raised a goodly amount in this way: They wrote to friends out of town and asked the ones at home to donate a handkerchief or an article made from a most attractive booth with these. On the same day they gave a little playlet written by one of the girls and

served light refreshments. The handkerchief scheme worked beautifully and it was found that there were handkerchiefs from nearly every state and some foreign countries. The profit was clear, as the cakes and ice cream were donated. The girls who served wore coquette handkerchief caps, with aprons made from handkerchiefs. So often I have letters from girls asking how to raise money, especially for Sunday school classes who want to make money for a certain object. I think this affair made the most money for the smallest outlay.

To Entertain "Freshmen."

The following has been received from an interested reader of the department:

This invitation rolled and inclosed in a peanut shell tied with the high school colors shows the way in which two girls entertained their friends of the prospective freshman class. You have so many requests for things of this sort I thought I would send it. After games, etc., the party was led to a tent at the back of the house, over which was a big sign "refreshments." During supper enigmas were passed like the inclosed. As favors little peanuts were given in the high school colors. The girls used the figures 1913, but just the school pennant might be used. H. D. F.

INVITATION.

E-or fun on Wednesday next
E-mpair to Birdwood Place;
E-arly in the afternoon
S-urely show your face;
H-oping there to celebrate
M-any a task well done;
A-nd (with help of Ruth and Kate)
N-ew joys that are to come.
3 to 8 p. m. 225 South C St.
R. S. V. P.

In fair but not in bright
In dark but not in light;
In near but not in far
In sailor but not in tar;
In choose but not in pick
In Tom but not in Dick;
In read but not in write,
In fun but not in fight;
My whole twist you and me's a tie
To hold us till four years pass by.
MADAME MERRI.

IN VOGUE

Imitation Cluny lace in linen makes effective trimming for wash dresses. The tunic is becoming an all-important part of the dress of the present season.

Veils are left floating instead of being tied under the chin and around the neck as they were last year. Black crinoline hats serve for some of the smart tailored models, trimmed with white rajah or crepe de chine.

A pretty opera bag is of pink satin with a gold cord, and decorations of hand-painted wreaths in dainty Louis colorings.

Satin charmeuse remains the favorite fabric for ball and dinner gowns, and, in fact, for evening gowns of all descriptions.

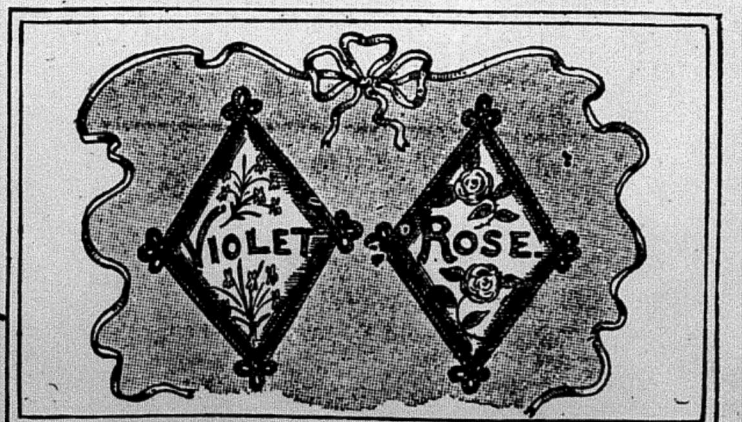
One novel arrangement of the sleeve is to cover the stitching with a row of soutache braid, ending under a small flat button.

Colored net or tulle sleeves have a lining of cream chiffon or net. This gives just a charming softness through the outer mesh.

Smock Frock.

For the small girl there are frocks of the smock order, with wide sailor collars and a belt running through straps of the material. The collars are embroidered in dull shades of pink and blue in quaint little designs and floral effects, and there are collars of dull blue or rose on some of the white smocks embroidered or braided to tone.

Perfume Sachets



PERFUME sachets are among those things that are always useful at home, as well as forming pretty little articles that can be made in spare moments out of odd remnants for presents or for sale at bazars.

Our sketch shows two very practical sachets that should, of course, be made in quite a small size. The chief feature about them is, that both the color of the material and the flowers embroidered upon them indicate the scent they contain.

The sachet on the left is made of pale violet satin, embroidered with two sprays of violets and edged with a silk cord of a dark violet color.

The sachet on the right is covered with pale pink satin, and edged with a dark crimson cord, with two roses embroidered upon it, one above and one below the word "rose." A number of these little sachets made to represent the different perfumes they contain would make a pretty piece of color upon a stall at a bazar and should sell well.

Missouri Socialist Party

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

FINANCE STATEMENT FOR SEPTEMBER.

RECEIPTS.		Supplies.	
Dues.			
Aurora	2.00	Sedalia	45
Bevier	1.60	Cash	.05
Beaufort (new)	.60	Cedar Hill	.04
Eldon (reorganized)	.80	Springfield	3.00
Eugene (reorganized)	.90	Union	.35
Gerald (new)	.60	Beaufort	.30
Greenville (new)	.80	Gerald	.30
Harrisonville (reorganized)	5.70	St. Francis County	15.85
Jasper County	10.00	Kansas City	1.00
Kirksville	4.00	Kirksville	.10
Kansas City	15.00	St. Joseph	.50
Mountain Grove	2.00	Total supplies	\$ 21.94
Mountainview	.60	Dues	108.80
Neesho	1.00	Total receipts	\$130.74
Olean (new)	1.00	EXPENDITURES.	
Providence	1.70	Due stamps	\$ 44.65
Richwoods	1.50	Supplies	3.35
Rich Hill (reorganized)	1.60	Literature	5.10
Sedalia	4.00	Printing posters	13.75
St. Joseph	6.00	O. Pauls, Sept.	35.00
St. Francis County	10.00	Rent, Sept.	7.50
St. Louis	30.00	Bulletin, Sept.	7.00
Stover (new)	.50	Postage, Sept.	5.74
Union (new)	.70	Telegrams	.60
Warrensburg	1.00	Total expense	\$122.69
Windsor (reorganized)	.80	Cash deficit of Aug. 31	7.70
Zalma	.90	Cash on hand Sept. 30	.35
J. H. Jackson	.25		
M. Shadid	3.25		
Total Dues	\$108.80	Due stamps on hand, 53.	\$130.74

Overhauling Stoddard County.

Bloomfield.—We had a good crowd at Bloomfield for the first time in all our efforts at that point. It seemed certain that a debate would be arranged, but the opposition backed down and showed a yellow streak.

At Pleasant Valley School I was billed to speak at night on Sept. 24. A Right Reverend N. C. Chastine, leading Democrat and ex-representative of Stoddard County, ordered the schoolhouse locked and also put a padlock on the cistern house so that no water could be had. The schoolhouse had always been open to shows, fraternal orders, etc., until the Socialists wanted to use it. The school teacher, a nice young gentleman, told me not to blame him for the locking out, as the preacher was to blame. I am having the time of my life with the reverends down here. Up to date we have had 18 meetings in the county and many informal gatherings and discussions.—W. W. McAllister.

Local Kirksville Growing.

Kirksville.—I think you will be glad to see our report. We took in seven new members, reinstated two that were in arrears and sold 39 stamps in September. All indebtedness has been paid off, also. Prospects fine.

Comrade Van Osdell, myself and several Republicans were to speak at a picnic at Sperry. When the Republicans found that we would be there they declined. Consequently we had the picnic to ourselves and spoke to appreciative audiences. We also spoke at an Old Settlers' picnic at Connellyville and divided time with the prosecuting attorney. He talked about the "judiciary" and we talked about things that directly concern the workers.—T. C. Haller.

Vacancy on Quorum Filled.

The state committee has voted for Joseph Barratt of St. Louis to fill the vacancy on the Quorum caused by the removal of David Allan from the state.

C. L. Drake Gets Two More.

Local Richmond was reorganized and placed in line with 17 members as a result of Drake's meeting. He also succeeded in starting a local of six members in Macon, though lack of experience in advertising resulted in a small crowd being out to hear the speaker. Bevier comrades had secured the opera house and a fine audience to hear the speaker.

Comrade Drake's work in the state resulted in the forming of five new locals and the reorganization of six that had lapsed. In addition he sold quite a lot of literature. Nearly all points report that Drake made a good impression and left much encouragement behind him.

McAllister in Scott County for a Month.

Plans have been laid to bring McAllister north and across the central part of the state, but Scott County comrades got busy and decided to use him for a month in that county. He commenced there on October 6, the date at Piedmont being cancelled. Comrade Branam of Vanduser is managing the meetings and we can look for warm times in that county.

"Show Me" Items.

A. L. Scott has organized Plunk with six members. Who will be the next to plunk a new local? The new secretary of Local Sedalia is proving his hustling qualities. Members in arrears are being brought into line and new members are being secured.

St. Joseph is taking a new lease of life and will soon be back in old-time form. Local West Plains gets in good standing and takes a front seat.

Local St. Louis is busy raising money for our brothers of Sweden who have been locked out for over two months. The collection of \$25 at the Sandgren meeting has been forwarded and the local unions will be canvassed for funds. Already a number of donations have been made.

Fred H. Merrick of Ohio will speak at Druid's Hall, Ninth and Market streets, on October 16. Everybody come. The National Office says he is O. K.

Thousands crowded in to hear Dr. Cook lecture on frozen pemican and walrus hide boots as articles of diet. That's nothing—quite a lot of people in this country will have little more than snowballs to eat this winter.

Every local in the state of Missouri should proceed to take up a good round collection for the locked-out Swedes. Let Missouri Socialists show the world that we are not lacking in a feeling of solidarity. Forward all contributions direct to J. Mahlon Barnes, 180 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

An American House of "Lords."

Do you know that the United States Senate in no way represents the people, and that it is the most corrupt political body in America? If you have any doubts of this, then hear Fred H. Merrick, Washington correspondent, on October 16, at Druid's Hall.

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

Socialist News Review

The Progressive Woman.

The October number of "The Progressive Woman" is a special organization number containing contributions on this important subject from many of the field workers and state secretaries. Special rates are made on this number—\$12 per thousand, or 2c a copy in bundles of four or more. Publication office, Girard, Kas. Yearly subscription price, 50c.

Socialists Blacklisted.

Comrade Aug. C. Jennrich writes from Wisconsin: The plutocrats are getting mad; they fired five Socialists out of the shop in Rockford. When I went to the head of the firm to inquire for a reason of my discharge he told me there were desirables and undesirable, and we were the undesirable. Every one of the discharged men were good mechanics. They told us they had no fault to find about our work. One of the men had worked for the firm of Hess & Hopkins Leather Co. for thirteen years.

Memorial Demonstration in Mount Olive, Ill.

The eleventh annual memorial demonstration will be held at Mt. Olive, Ill., under the auspices of Local Unions Nos. 728 and 125, U. M. W. of A., October 12, 1909, in honor of the memory of the four Mt. Olive victims of the memorable Virden conflict. Prominent speakers have been secured, among whom will be Clarence S. Darrow of Chicago, John M. O'Neill of Denver and officers of the United Mine Workers of America will deliver addresses. A suitable program will be rendered. An invitation is extended to all to take part.

Comrade Carl D. Thompson

Spoke in Cleveland, O., at the Trades Council Hall, on the "Constructive Program of Socialism," to a good-sized audience.

Berger Left for Europe.

Comrade Victor L. Berger left for Europe on the Hamburg steamer "Cincinnati" last week to attend the next session of the International Socialist Bureau in Brussels. He expects to remain in Europe for six weeks.

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.

WHAT HAVE WE GOT AGAINST THE CATHEDRAL?

Not a single thing except the teaching and sentiment that is to be promulgated there. Hypocritical teachings, to say the least.

Now, my dear Mr. Koch, since it has been our fortune or misfortune to have been brought up in the same religion, it does seem somewhat queer that our opinions on social and economic questions differ to such an extent.

Why, certainly! you want some of the Unionist's money; why, even of the Socialist's money. You would not believe it, would you? Well let me tell you, every member of this (the Holy Trinity parish) received a personal solicitation to contribute thereto with the promise of the donor's name being inscribed, if \$500 or more was subscribed. Now we Catholics are not all working for peace and happiness in the sweet bye and bye, but for heaven on this terrestrial sphere. In order to do this we get into the Union, and if this is not sufficient, into the Socialist Party. An excellent trade-mark for a \$10,000,000 Roman Catholic Cathedral, built by pauper labor in behalf of Christ, who taught us to love our neighbor as yourself; not to starve one another. J.-A. M.

P. S.—If capitalists are only supplying funds let them build it, they are welcome.

MASS MEETING

FRED H. MERRICK

WASHINGTON PRESS REPRESENTATIVE.

Druids Hall, Ninth and Market Sts

Saturday, October 16, at 8 p. m.

Hear the inside story of the corruption and debauchery at our National Capitol. Admission free.

25th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund

BRANCH 71, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Entertainment, Concert and Dance

SATURDAY EVE., OCT. 23, 1909

NEW CLUB HALL

THIRTEENTH AND CHOUTEAU AVE.

Membership Cards (Good for Family)\$1.00
Ladies' Tickets 25c.

Refreshments Free.

Membership Cards may be procured at Chas. Specht's, 708 Chouteau avenue; Druid's Hall, October 16, 1909; or New Club Hall, October 23, 1909.

Quality and Character Tailoring by Union Tailors

BERGER & CASEY

Tailoring Co.

NO. 705 PINE STREET

Suits to Order Trousers to Order
\$20 to \$50 \$5 to \$12

COAL

Are You Ready to Order Your Coal for Winter?

WHY NOT ASSIST ST. LOUIS LABOR AND ARBEITER-ZEITUNG BY PLACING YOUR ORDER WITH US? SATISFACTORY SERVICE!

Our connections with one of the leading and most reliable Coal Merchants of this city enables us to guarantee best service. SEND YOUR ORDER FOR COAL TO OFFICE.

ST. LOUIS LABOR
Telephone, Kinloch, Central 1577. 212 South Fourth St.

FRANK TOMBRIDGE, President. **JACOB F. LEIENDECKER,** Vice-President and Notary Public.
TOMBRIDGE AGENCY

ESTABLISHED MARCH 13, 1885.
A General Real Estate and Insurance Agency.
FIRE AND TORNADO INSURANCE.

We represent good and responsible Insurance Companies. We loan money on Real Estate and our charges are reasonable; you will make no mistake in dealing with us. Have your legal papers, such as last wills, deeds and conveyances drawn at our office; they will be drawn correct. First Real Estate Mortgages for sale, secured by double their face value. Tell us how much money you have and we will tell you what we have on hand. Twenty-five years of fair dealings have made the office of the TOMBRIDGE AGENCY well liked by the public. Office No. 324 CHESTNUT Street. Both phones.

UNION LABEL

CLOTHING COLLARS CUFFS
NECKWEAR HATS NIGHTSHIRTS
SHIRTS SHOES SOX
SUSPENDERS

Largest Stock Lowest Prices
See Schwarz
GLOBE—Seventh and Franklin Avenue.

CHAS. SPECHT
NOONDAY CIGAR CO.
..FINE CIGARS..
Wholesale and Retail
708 CHOUTEAU AVENUE

DR. L. H. DAVIS
Physician and Surgeon
Office: 2102 South Eleventh Street
Hours: 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.
Phones: Kinloch, Central 3992; Bell, Sidney 268.
Residence 1032 Morrison ave. Hours: 7:30 to 8:30 a. m. and 12:30 to 1:30 p. m. Phones: Kinloch 3056; Bell, Olive 1397-L.

J. HAHN Bakery Company
(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL)
Union Label Bread
Delivered to All Parts of City.
2801-5 S. 7th St. Both Phones.

THE PROGRESSIVE WOMAN
PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE SOCIALIST WOMAN GIRARD, KANSAS.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Single Copy 5c
One Year..... 50c
Bundle of 5 Copies or more, at the Rate of, each 2c

Sheridan Webster
Attorney-at-Law
603 Granite Building,
FOURTH AND MARKET STS.
Phones: Kinloch, Central 700. Bell, Olive 600.

MULLEN
UNDERTAKING CO.
Coleman and North Market Sts. and St. Louis Ave. and Sarah St.
STRICTLY UNION
BOTH PHONES.

Umbrellas Parasols and Canes
Large Variety at Lowest Prices.
H. J. JUST
1424 S. Broadway.
REPAIRING AND RECOVERING.

VALE
CAN YOU make the other man see just why it is that he can not get all he produces under the wage system? If not, read **Value, Price and Profit**, and then try again. Marx is easier reading and better reading than most of his interpreters. Study him for yourself. Club 50c.—paper 10c.—post paid. Socialist Book Bulletin free. **Special Offer:** Mention this paper and for 65c. we will send the International Socialist Review, 6 mos. and a paper copy each of **Value, Price and Profit**, the **Communist Manifesto**, Engels' **Socialism, Utopian and Scientific**, Spargo's **The Socialists**, and **Simons' Class Struggles in America**. If you prefer, we will substitute 1 of these in cloth for the 5 in paper. Address **Charles H. Kerr & Company, 183 East Kinzie St., Chicago.**

Wm. H. Hughes. Julius H. Schmitt.
HUGHES--SCHMITT
Livery & Undertaking Co.
Sidney 15.—Phones—Victor 377.
1817-19 Sidney St.
Undertakers and Embalmers
Carriages Furnished Special Attention
For All Events. Given Boarders.
UNION STABLE

Henry Krumm, Prop.
OF THE NEW
A. B. C. BAR
FREE LUNCH ALL DAY.
FINE MERCHANTS DINNER, 11 TO 2.
110 N. BROADWAY
Phones: Bell, Main 4150; Kin., Cent. 2307.

COLUMBIA BOX COMPANY
19th and N. Market Sts.
Boxes of All Kinds
Union Label Boxes

Chas. Hirschenhofer
PAINTER, DECORATOR AND PAPERHANGER
4214 AUBERT AVENUE.
(Euclid Avenue and Penrose Street)
Estimates Given—All Work Guaranteed.
WHEN DEALING WITH OUR ADVERTISERS KINDLY MENTION THAT YOU SAW THEIR ADVERTISEMENT IN ST. LOUIS LABOR.

Bell Phone South 705.
Arthur M. Leisse
Guttering, Spouting and Furnaces.
Repairing a Specialty of Gas, Gasoline, Coal and Coal Oil Stoves, Furnaces, Wash Ringers and Machines.
Small Pipe and Lathe Work, Saw, Mower and Scissors Sharpened.
SHOP: 4705; RES. 4727 GRAVOIS AVE