

## THE MARX & HAAS STRIKE

**An Injunction Against the Striking Garment Workers Asked For**

**After the Kiely-Pinkerton Methods Fail to Get Results—Some Sensible Advice to the Firm of Marx & Haas.**

The firms of Marx & Haas seems to have become a victim of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance union-haters. Messrs Van Cleave, nuts out of the fire for their anti-union schemes.

When some weeks ago differences arose between the firm and the United Garment Workers, Marx & Haas accepted the services of ex-Police Chief Kiely, one of Mr. Van Cleave's official Pinkerton agencies. Hon. Kiely, his son (who shot and killed a man some years ago, but by some influence was kept out of the penitentiary), and a horde of other Pinkerton hirelings, have "worked" day and night for over four weeks to secure scabs and strike breakers, to intimidate the strikers, incite the pickets of the strikers to acts which might get them into trouble with the law, and do everything in their power to break the strike. But all in vain.

Marx & Haas have been fooled by the enemies of the Labor movement. The Kiely Pinkerton agency failed to deliver the goods. "Shoot and Shoot to Kill" Kiely found nothing to do, and now some new scheme had to be invented to get the striking employes of Marx & Haas in conflict with the laws of the state. Whether this latest C. I. A. trick will work remains to be seen.

The Globe-Democrat of Tuesday, Oct. 12, reported the following:

### ASKS INJUNCTION AGAINST GARMENT WORKERS' UNION.

**Judge Fisher Will Give Hearing to Marx & Haas Next Thursday.**

Judge Fisher, in division 2 of the Circuit Court, will give a hearing at 10 a. m. next Thursday on the petition of the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. for an injunction against the officers and employes of local Union No. 26, United Garment Workers of America. The company filed its application yesterday. There is a strike on at the clothing plant and the company alleges that its employes are harassed by employes of the union, are threatened and sometimes beaten. It is stated that the force had been reduced from 900 to 200, and that some who work at the plant, Washington avenue and Thirteenth street, have to be housed and fed on the premises. It is alleged that the union is acting in violation of a state law, which prohibits pools, trusts and conspiracies.

An immediate temporary injunction was asked, but Judge Fisher said it would be unfair to grant it without giving the union a chance to be heard. He issued an order for the union to show cause why an injunction should not be granted.

We venture to say that the injunction procedure will have as little weight with the striking Garment Workers as the last four weeks' siege of the Marx & Haas establishment by Kiely's Pinkerton horde. The Garment Workers are acting within the laws of the state. Their right to strike, to belong to the union, to unite for mutual protection and amelioration of their condition can not be doubted by any sensible man or woman. In the language of Patrick Henry, the striking Garment Workers of Marx & Haas may exclaim:

**"If this be treason (or conspiracy), make the most of it!"**

Suppose the strikers would ask for an injunction prohibiting the firm of Marx & Haas from employing a Pinkerton horde of hirelings under the leadership of a brute who, while chief of the metropolitan police of St. Louis during a labor strike, issued the order to his men: "Shoot, and shoot to kill!"

Such an injunction would be fully justified, for you never know when Kiely & Son will apply their remedy to some innocent striking working man or woman.

We repeat: The firm of Marx & Haas would act in its own business interests, and protect its own good reputation as a bona fide union establishment by returning to the old relations of peace and harmony with the Garment Workers' organization and with its old reliable force of union employes.

### COPY OF THE WRIT OF INJUNCTION.

The following is an exact copy of the writ of injunction asked for by the firm of Marx & Haas Clothing Co.:

State of Missouri, City of St. Louis: ss.  
In the Circuit Court of the City of St. Louis, Missouri.  
Marx & Haas Clothing Company, a Corporation,  
Plaintiff,  
Union Local No. 26, of the United Garment  
Workers of America, et al.,  
Defendants.

December Term, 1909.

To  
C. T. Britzwein, Otto Kamerer, O. W. Goodwin, Jack Kelly, Fannie Sellins, Amanda Bruder, Mary Balzer, Kate Simms, Alice Kane, Jacob Perlutzky, Louis Rodman, Louise Maltz, Mannes Rein, L. Zimmerman, A. Powers, Phillip Fishman, Jacob Glean, Edward Stern, I. Haskins, Lottie Buffa, Verna Perry, Mary Cento, Francis Cento, Alice Kane, Angeline Dimares, Angeline Bomerito, Anna Auquara, Minnie Auquara, Mara Japata, Annie Martisa, Fannie Sellins, A. E. Sapurenza, Rosie Berlin, Ollie Reggins, Tessie Brennon, Annie Markin, H. Schlom, S. Lieberman, Morris Kessler, D. Furman, Leon Markovitz, M. Druzensky, J. Gleonor, J. Zbrook, R. H. Berger, Emil Bitters, A. Braun, C. F. Britzwein, E. J. Burge, Jas. Condon, M. H. Darner, F. Diederich, M. Frank, O. W. Gooden, Geo. Gunther, Wm. Gutweiler, W. S. Hofflin, E. B. Hopkiins, E. Huber, Chris Kelly, Val. Kelly, J. Kelley, H. Kelley, Karl Klaas, J. L. Knock, Paul Knudson, E. Laufer, Geo. Mueller, C. W. Muller, Murphy, A. E. Norris, Geo. Philbert, J. Reinhardt, Joe Reis, H. Saddler, Theo., Siegers, H. Siegers, M. C. Siegers, Gerald Shea, E. H. Feinkin, W. Thones, F. Thurs, Vlasak, H. Voss, J. Wolf, F. Huckles, J. Holman, Chas. Meyer, Jos. Moeller, O. Miller, P. J. Welty, Joe Zykon, Lottie Rosenbaum, Mary Banks, Sophie Mormholtz, Laura Garrison, Stella Kreamer, Lizzie Lessler, Annie Mackin, Mandy Donly, Maggie Meara, Minnie Krenning, Kate Hurley, Viola Mantz, J. Barg, S. Baker, Joe Wolf, Morris Bierman, J. Hoffner, Harry Salachinasky, H. Feldman, Otto Rudy and B. Kattering, and Union Local No. 26 of the United Garment Workers of America, Union Local No. 67 of the United Garment Workers of America, Union Local No. 68 of the United Garment Workers of America, Union Local No. 98 of the United Garment Workers of America, and Union Local No. 105 of the United Garment Workers of America; defendants in the above entitled cause:

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the plaintiff on the eleventh day of October, 1909, at the Court House in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, will make application to the Honorable Daniel D.

Fisher, presiding in Division No. 2 of the Circuit Court of the City of St. Louis, Missouri, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, for an injunction and restraining order, to enjoin you and your agents from interfering with the plaintiff's places of business, located at the southwest corner of Thirteenth and Washington avenue, and at the southeast corner of Sixteenth and Market streets, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, by picketing or patrolling the sidewalks or streets, in front of or in the vicinity of said premises, for the purpose of preventing any person or persons who are now, or may hereafter be in the employ of the plaintiff, or desirous of entering the same; and from interfering with the business of the plaintiff, or obstructing the plaintiff, in employ-

## MASS MEETING FRED H. MERRICK

WASHINGTON PRESS REPRESENTATIVE.

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ing such person or persons as it may desire, and from injuring the property, or interfering with the usual course of the plaintiff's business, and from annoying, harassing, and putting in fear of bodily harm, the employes of plaintiff when going to or from its place of business, and from threatening violence to them, in their employment, until some further order to be made in the premises: at which time and place as aforesaid you can appear if you see proper.

Dated St. Louis, Missouri, October 10th, 1909.

MARX & HAAS CLOTHING COMPANY.

By S. P. McCHESNEY,

Its Attorney.

## WHY IT COSTS MORE TO LIVE

The daily papers announce, what every housewife knows, that the price of meat has gone up again, two to five cents a pound. The price of milk has also advanced a cent a quart. Canned goods, flour and other necessities cost more and coal has been boosted. Those who make a study of market conditions predict that present high prices—the highest experienced by this generation—will continue to soar.

Bradstreet's and Dun's estimated that the necessities of life advanced between 37 and 44 per cent during the period from 1900 to 1907. Still another table has been going the rounds of the daily press showing that top-notch prices reigned during 1908—that it cost one-third more to live on September 1, 1908, than September 1, 1907. This year the upward trend continued in many staples despite the industrial depression, and all signs indicate that the maximum has not been reached.

Alongside of the statistical demonstrations of increased cost of living are glowing announcements of "unbounded prosperity," "record-breaking crops," etc. According to the theories of old-line political economy, the "inexorable law of supply and demand" would decree that prices would fall proportionately to the increase of product. But no such condition exists. On the contrary, the country is witnessing the phenomenon of increased production and advancing prices—that is, the more we produce the more it costs to live.

What's the answer?

The wisecracks—those who know all things, and then some—discuss the problem vaguely and mumble something about prohibitive tariffs, increasing exports, scarcity of money, superabundance of money sun-spots, comets and so forth—anything and everything is ascribed except the real reason.

But the great mass of the people are learning the actual cause for the extortionate prices demanded for the necessities of life. They are beginning to know that the trusts and corporations are arbitrarily boosting prices to squeeze dividends upon watered stock out of the hides of the people. It is the trust magnates who are piling up colossal fortunes by reducing the purchasing power of the dollar grudgingly paid to labor—the producer—who are hiding in the wood-pile.

The great capitalists pay the lowest possible wages to the producers and advance to the highest possible limit the cost of commodities to those who produced them and must consume them, and between the cost of production and the cost of consumption is the great graft of putocrack to William Howard Taft, John Hays Hammond and a horde of other masters, to be spent like gluttons while those who create that wealth live like beasts.

And the following is the manner in which the editor of the Pittsburg Leader, published in the state where William Howard Taft received the largest majority, winds up his editorial:

"It takes a fabulous sum to pay dividends on twenty-five million dollars of stock, because a big per cent of that stock is water, and the taxpayers of the city, county and state of Pennsylvania send their officers to shoot and club the men driven desperate by hunger and the sight of their suffering wives and children, who slave for the Pressed Steel Car Co., in order that this twenty-five million dollars' worth of stock, half of which is water, can pay dividends to the master class out of the sweat and blood of the poor devils who are compelled to live in want and misery while thus paying that dividend."

And this daily journal which has, and does applaud the present system, winds up this scathing editorial in the following manner: "Instead of this Pressed Steel Car Co. being useful to society, it is a menace, because it drives men to desperation."

The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceeding fine, and they're grinding, grinding, grinding, and every time the grist is examined, no matter whether it comes from a Republican or Democratic mill, it is found that the cry of Socialism is a righteous and Godly wail.

Mr. Reader, it will pay you to slip off to some quiet place and picture upon the one side, the desolate, miserable homes of the masses, and upon the other side draw a picture of the opulent arrogant master class, as they dish out your money in wads of twenty-five thousand dollars at a time, to their pets, and demand that you pay it without a murmur—then the bright face of Socialism will gleam and glisten across the horizon of the present damnable system of Master and Slave, and you, too, will exclaim in your unbridled rage, 'Howl, slaves, howl, as your howlings are arousing the nations of the earth.'—Rip-Saw.

## MINERS HONOR THEIR MARTYRS

**Impressive Memorial Celebration in Mount Olive—Prominent Speakers.**

Mount Olive, Ill., Oct. 12.—The United Mine Workers' locals of Mount Olive and the neighboring towns held a successful demonstration today in memory of their brother unionists who lost their lives during the battle at Virden, October 12, 1898. In the forenoon memorial addresses were delivered on the heroes' graves, at the Union Miners' cemetery. In the afternoon speeches on the labor problem were made at an open-air gathering in the city. It might be mentioned here that in 1898 the religious congregations of Mount Olive refused to have the Virden victims buried at any of their church cemeteries. Mount Olive Miners' Union then bought a strip of land near the town limits and then and there established the "Union Miners' Cemetery."

At today's demonstration the following speakers delivered addresses: Clarence S. Darrow of Chicago, John M. O'Neill of Denver, editor of the Miners' Magazine; William Green, president of the Illinois Miners; Frank J. Hayes and A. Dreifuss of Chicago.

People young in the labor movement are not properly informed of the 1898 struggles that led up to the bloody battle at Virden the night of October 12 of that year. For their benefit we present the following synopsis of the story: Through the persistency of the miners an eight-hour workday and a mining price to govern the state was agreed upon. All the coal companies in the state recognized this agreement except the Chicago-Virden company, owning property at Virden, and two or three other companies owning mines at Pana and Catrerville. April 1, 1898, was agreed upon to inaugurate the eight-hour day, but the companies above mentioned decided to ignore that agreement and operate their mines any number of hours they might select and at a rate below that adopted at the joint meeting, and unless the miners would concede to their terms the mines would be closed. The men, of course, stood for the agreement. The Virden mine of the Chicago-Virden Coal Co. closed down and remained idle until October of that year, when it was decided by the company to operate it with imported labor. They had a stockade erected and filled it with guards, recruited mostly from the ex-police force of Chicago, who were equipped with rifles and riot guns. While the company was doing this it also had its agents active looking up colored workmen in Alabama, whom it assured steady work at good wages. As is usual, they were told that no trouble existed, but that the miners had gone to serve their country in the Spanish-American war. Under these misrepresentations several carloads of laborers were induced to come to Illinois, and when they arrived at East St. Louis, Thiel detectives were stationed at each end of the cars so that not one of their deluded victims might escape. The miners were kept informed of the movements of the coal company and the men in charge of affairs at Virden reported the critical situation to the nearby mining camps. Mount Olive, Staunton, Girard, Auburn and Springfield sent some of their members to aid the Virden miners. On October 12 the train bearing the imported laborers pulled into Virden, and the thugs on the train and in the stockade opened fire upon the miners who had gathered in an open field. They returned the fire and it was so effective that the train crew was forced to pull through without having landed a man. The result of the battle was eight miners killed and a number wounded. Of the killed, four were from Mount Olive, two from Springfield and two from Girard. The number of killed and wounded among the detectives and intended strike breakers has never been given out. Shortly after the conflict the company capitulated. Eight hours constitutes a day's work and the prices for the different classes of labor agreed upon in joint convention are being paid. Since the downfall of the mine owners at Virden, the Pana and Catrerville interests have also surrendered. Local Union No. 728, United Mine Workers of America, located at Mount Olive, has established a cemetery where three of the victims are buried. The fourth is buried at Edwardsville. Of the Springfield victims, one is buried in that city and the other in Taylorville. Of those from Girard, one is buried at Girard and the other in Sorrento. On October 12 of each year fitting memorial exercises are held at Mount Olive, which are always attended by the unionists of the surrounding towns.

## GOMPERS BACK IN WASHINGTON

Washington, Oct. 12.—Organized Labor, representing many parts of this country, Canada and Cuba, paid a notable tribute tonight, in this city, to the home-coming from Europe of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who arrived here early this evening from New York. The celebration in honor of his return, after an absence of several months, was probably the most enthusiastic demonstration ever accorded an American labor leader.

There was a monster parade, followed by a big mass meeting at Convention Hall. Estimates of the number of men and women in the parade ran as high as 20,000.

After being received with great acclaim by thousands of members of Organized Labor in Convention Hall upon the conclusion of the welcoming parade here tonight, Mr. Gompers hurled defiance at any power that would dare attempt to curtail his right of free speech or the freedom of the press.

This declaration followed a narrative of his visit abroad, during which he expressed his confidence in the formation of a world-wide confederation of all labor organizations.

### TOBACCO TRUST OCTOPUS.

The American Tobacco Co. is branching out in various directions. Its management has stepped outside its field, as dispensers of the weed in a big way, and has taken on such industries as the drug, candy and the liquor trades.

This will surprise even some of the stockholders who have thought they were on the "inside" in this great corporation. The ramifications of the American Tobacco Co. first started when Col. Frank H. Ray, partner of the late Paul A. Sorg, commenced renting corners in Gothamtown, for which almost fabulous rent is paid, and opened up cigar stores under the name of the United Cigar Stores Co.

The company drove most of the small dealers out of business. But it was found necessary to get such a company going, for the reason that an increased revenue had become a requisite. For instance, the American Tobacco Co. had taken over so many manufacturing brands of ten-cent cigars, to say nothing of any other brands or manufacturing of tobacco, that it was found a difficult matter to meet its interest charges.

To illustrate, three makes of ten-cent cigars alone that the company purchased cost more than \$3,000,000, for which bonds had to be issued, all of course, bearing interest. The returns from the regular sales of tobacco would not carry all this and the many additional dividends on stocks and bonds. Hence the United Cigar Stores Co. and the new things in the way of venture that have been added.

Recently the American Tobacco Co. has purchased and now owns almost a dozen drug stores in Greater New York. It owns at least a half-dozen saloons, conducted upon what might be termed a high scale, and it owns a chain of restaurants and at least two big candy establishments.



# 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.

## II.

### Materialistic Interpretation of History.

In this development natural causes and the material circumstances affecting life played an all-important part. Society developed faster and better where conditions were more favorable. Every discovery and invention enlarged the horizon of life, added to its possibilities a thousand fold and led to an endless series of results. Fire, weapons, tools, steam, electricity, machines, all played a part in shaping history. Environment acted on the man and man reacted on the environment. This is the materialistic interpretation of history which traces the connection between cause and effect.

The outward circumstances under which men have lived have determined largely the beliefs, morals and physical condition of the people. Every great political and religious movement in history has its economic setting. The slavery of the Israelites in Egypt led to the Exodus and the foundation of the Jewish nation in Palestine. The Peasants' Revolt, the French Revolution, the American War of the Revolution and every other movement was born of economic parentage. This is Economic Determinism.

Sociology is the latest of the sciences and, as it was with the others, its discoveries are attacked by the ignorant because they are new. To most people history seems haphazard and they think it will always go on in a haphazard way to no definite end. But there is and always has been purpose and law in history. There is as much law in history as there is in the movements of the solar system or of the vegetation of spring. As my body is composed of millions of units or cells, and these have formed into organs and co-operate together in their work for the good of every part of the whole body as a larger unit, so society is composed of millions of units and these are forming social organs which, when they are perfected and organized into a social body, will co-operate together for the good of every individual and of society as a whole. In this the individuals must co-operate and the several organs must co-operate. This calls for co-operation, common ownership and democratic management for the benefit of all. This is the social theory.

### Exploitation.

Now, if men associated in collective life had endeavored each to promote his own interest only so far as it did not interfere with the interests of others, and to gain and hold his own rights without depriving others of theirs, society would have developed in the right direction; all would have had the same opportunities, all would have progressed together and together risen to heights yet unattained; a finer type of individual would have developed and society would today be free from poverty, vice and crime.

But men, ignorant of law and of the best way to gain their own good, were governed by the strongest impulse of life, the instinct of self-preservation. Very early in the struggle for existence it occurred to men that they could live with less effort and get more of the good things by living off the lives of others. This was Parasitism and the first hint of exploitation. It was a blunder of ignorance. It perverted a natural instinct and substituted great wrongs for the great rights and laid them at the foundation of civilization.

The first and lowest form of human parasitism was cannibalism, when the people not only seized the wealth of those whom they vanquished, but their victims as well. But in time it was discovered that it paid better to make Slaves of them, making them work and taking the results of their labor. There was nothing that ever made it right for one man to enslave another and take the product of his labor. It was based upon might, not right. But things never remain unchanged long and the next form of exploitation was Serfdom. Men did not own the workers as chattels, but the workers belonged to the land and were sold with the land and the lords took the product of their labor. This was really a change only in form. They did not need to own them as chattels. Their ownership was just as real and led to the same result, which was the thing desired. The last form of parasitism or cannibalism is Wage Slavery. The workers are not chattels or land serfs, but they are none the less dependent upon their masters and the product of their labor is taken from them. The slave owner and the feudal lord have been displaced by the man who owns the tools of modern industry—the capitalist. Capitalism is civilized cannibalism.

Thus exploitation has gone on for ages; but it need not and shall not go on forever. It has about reached the end. Man-made institutions do not last forever. I said this system frustrates Nature's design and defeats the will of God. So it does temporarily; but Nature will not be frustrated and God will not be defeated. Within the old system new forces are working which will, which are, creating a new order. By the intent originally in nature and still in nature, by the same laws by which it has run its course, by the force of economic necessity, by the power of God, it is bound to be displaced by a better system.

I base my belief in the passing of the present system on my Faith in God. My God is a just God, loves all His creatures, works by law and is working now to develop a humanity that will reflect His glory, and in the long run Truth and Right Must Prevail.

My conviction is based on the law of Social Evolution. The present system is decadent and the evidence of a new order struggling into existence is unmistakable. It is based on Nature's Law of Necessity. The system is hopelessly defective and illy adapted to the needs of society. My belief is based on the Power of Material Interest over the actions of men. The present social arrangement is against the material interest of the many and, now that they are discovering this, they will not suffer it long. It is based on the law of Economic Determinism. Economic conditions necessitate a reconstruction. I base it upon the fact that the condition of the many is fast becoming intolerable. With the production of the greatest wealth in the world's history side by side with increasing poverty, with the price of the necessities going beyond reach and wages falling, with the alarming growth of the army of unemployed and with everything working toward the greatest industrial crisis known to history, a time of industrial depression, financial panic, enforced idleness, business failure, starvation and ruin compared with which past experiences were nothing, I see that the people will be forced to act, driven by the mighty impulse of self-preservation to establish a system that will enable them to live. If these people are not educated and guided that they will know what to do to accomplish peacefully an industrial revolution that will give them economic liberty, but instead, are left to act suddenly and ignorantly under the sway of a mighty impulse gone mad, God pity us, for the social pandemonium into which we may be plunged appals me.

I am led to believe in the establishment of a new order by the rise of the working class. The present system is not their system. It is a rich man's system. Governed by the same influences which led the capitalists to create a capitalistic system and, also, guided by some influences which the capitalists were opposed to, the common people will erect a system of their own. Since the beginning the workers have been ruled by others, oppressed, and the wealth they have created has been taken from them. No right was ever voluntarily granted them. But the workers developed in spite of the restrictions calculated to hold them back. They have risen step by step, not with the assistance of the upper class, but in spite of its opposition. They have had to demand and take everything they gained. They demanded political liberty—the right to govern themselves. It was denied them and they took it. They demanded education and the upper class scoffed at the idea of educating a laboring man. All this is a matter of historical record. But they gained the right to a measure of education and that was the best thing that ever happened. They demanded the right to their own religion. They were condemned and persecuted by state churches; but they got what they demanded. There is one more right which they must

demand before they are free—before they can enjoy even the rights they have already gained. This is industrial liberty. They must become Economically Independent. So long as they are controlled where they work they are not free. As they demanded and gained these other rights, so they are now demanding and will gain this right. Then we shall have complete democracy—a system of the people, operated by the people, for the benefit of all the people.

### A Class Movement.

This movement must of necessity be a class movement. It is against the greed of the capitalist class, and they will never reform, willingly, the system which enables them to get their millions. Their interest is served by this system. They can not see it as the workers can. There is a different point of view, and it looks all right to them whom it has made rich and to those who are hoping to make riches by it. This class movement depends upon Class Consciousness, and that is why we arouse class consciousness. The rich are class conscious. The workers have not been. They must learn their real position and where their interest lies. They must come to feel and act as one. Then there is nothing they can not do. That is why the class conscious capitalists talk so strongly against any class consciousness. They condemn those who array class against class. Why? Because if the working class can be arrayed solidly against them it means their overthrow. This is the very reason the workers ought to be class conscious.

Class Solidarity must precede victory. The master stand together; they act as one. Divided, labor is helpless; united, it is all powerful. Labor is split up into detached bodies. The capitalists and labor leaders who do not understand would keep labor divided. The can manage the workers in their divided condition. The workers will be forced to unite that they may act as one. They should unite industrially. Industrial unionism is true unionism. They must have power equal to that of their masters. They can not succeed if they are divided where capital is one.

With class consciousness and solidarity, but one thing remains—Action. If other things do not lead to action, they are mere toys. The workers must act, not wait. But they must act wisely or their next condition might be worse than the present. They must know what they want and HOW TO GET IT. Then, they must get it. They want economic liberty and the wealth they create and all the opportunities and blessings that freedom and the use of the wealth they create make possible to them. But, how to get these is the question. They can never be gotten under this system which as it operates takes them away. The wrong is in the system and deliverance is possible only by the right changes in the system. Reconstruction is the word. Do not be misled by talk of regulating and reforming. We should not regulate a wrong. We should destroy it. To destroy certain features of this system seems to some timid people to lead to chaos, but it does not. We should destroy these features by substituting better ones in their places. To tear down a prison and build a workshop manned by free men would be destruction, but it would also be construction. Some things need to be destroyed before good things can be constructed.

Co-operation, which is the law of life, must take the place of competition. The interests of society are best served when all work together for the good of all. The trusts have proven this. But a few men own the trusts and the people do not get the benefit of the co-operative industries. They have found that by eliminating competition more goods can be created at less cost. This should give the workers more, improve the conditions of labor, shorten hours and lower the cost of articles to the consumers; but it does none of these because the trust is owned by the capitalists.

Collective ownership should take the place of private ownership. This does not mean that all should "divide up," or that a man should not be allowed to own private property. It would not affect private property except to restore to its rightful owners what has been confiscated by capital. It means the ownership by the workers of the land, buildings, machines, transportation facilities which are necessary to the production and distribution of wealth. This would make exploitation impossible. The workers would own their own implements, work for themselves and enjoy the wealth they created. Men associated in political life, to be free, must own themselves and govern themselves. That has been fought out and settled. They can not do this individually. It can be accomplished only by democracy. The same principles hold true in the economic world. This is an industrial age with the collective method of production. To be free the worker must own his own implements, work for himself and receive his product. But the individual can not work alone, can not own alone the vast industrial plant. But as, in the political sphere, they must own their own government and govern themselves democratically, so, in industry, they must own the industries collectively and operate them democratically. Then they will be their own masters and can not be exploited. Why should a man stand for democracy in politics and oppose it in industry? What a man uses alone he should own individually. What he uses with others they should own collectively, or in common. All that the people must use or depend upon in common, they should own in common and manage for the service of all.

The triumph of the workers will lead to the destruction of the present class system, the end of class struggle and the disappearance of classes. It will establish political and industrial democracy and in such a system the present classes would go out of existence.

The movement for the emancipation of the workers must have a definite program.

They must organize industrially and gain power on the industrial field. This is necessary to hold what they have gained and prevent their being crushed into submission.

They must act independently on the political field and rescue the government from their masters. The government is used by capital to keep the workers down and perpetuate exploitation. Over the Republic sits Capital on its throne of Private Ownership. The courts favor capital, the laws are made and construed against labor and the army is used to crush the unions.

This division of the workers into two capitalistic parties is a great scheme. The result is the certain election of politicians who say fine things to labor and serve capital faithfully. The result has been injunctions, prisons, bullets for labor in every great conflict.

The workers must vote together. If they will do this, they can pass into power. They must have a party which is made up of workers, supported and controlled by workers, nominate men tried and proven in labor's struggle and known to be class conscious and true to the people, and whose platform written by workers declares in unmistakable language for the full rights of the workers and the establishment of the only system under which the enjoyment of these rights is possible. Is there such a party? Yes. The Socialist Party answers this description.

These two things, political and industrial action, will enable the workers to pass into power and end forever the horrors of exploitation. The horizon is bright to me and my heart is hopeful. The workers are thinking and developing into men in spite of the restrictions put upon them to prevent. A few more years of education, organization and development and Labor will gather its forces, break its shackles, snap its fingers at its old masters and build the world anew—a better, nobler world.

I appeal to you to stand together, vote together, and with solid ranks march against this wicked system, overthrow tyrant capital and accomplish a peaceful revolution. The blood of a million martyrs slain on the terrible battlefields of capitalistic wars and in the great industries managed for profit cries to you to rise in your might and be free. The spectre of millions of workers who were worn out and discarded for the enrichment and pleasure and pride of their masters, who built the pyramids of the kings of Egypt and the pyramids of dollars of our money kings, appear to urge upon you to act and end forever this monstrous crime. The voices of millions of little children worked and starved and crushed in this process of exploitation and the tears of their broken-hearted mothers plead with you to assert your manhood, use your power and secure for your children the rights of the child.

I do not advocate violence, but I urge you to overthrow the old and build a new order, or die in the attempt.

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# Most Maligned

## Modern Prejudice Against the Wife's Mother

By HELEN OLDFIELD

**P**ROBABLY no class of persons are so much and so persistently misrepresented as are mothers-in-law. Why this should be it is not easy to say. There really seems to be no reason, good, bad or indifferent, why the natural state of a married man should be enmity towards the mother of his wife. On the contrary, quite. No man should, surely no sensible man would, marry the daughter of any woman whom he did not thoroughly respect, with whom he could not associate upon terms of amity. "Like mother, like daughter," says the old proverb, truthfully, too, and with fewer exceptions than most of the wise saws which have come down to us from the experience of our ancestors.

Moreover, when a man and his mother-in-law do not affiliate it almost always will be found that he and not she is to blame. Such cases are standard exceptions to the rule that it takes two to make a quarrel.

As a rule, women are pleased to have their daughters marry well; the matchmaking mother is as common a subject for joke as is the objectionable mother-in-law. If after marriage it turns out that the match is not all that the wife's mother wished for and expected, she usually is anxious that in the eyes of the world it should appear satisfactory and to this end earnestly and steadfastly she endeavors to show her son-in-law in the most favorable light to outsiders.

Where a matrimonial quarrel can be traced to a mother-in-law, it almost always is not the wife's mother, but the other mother-in-law who is to blame.

"Your son is your son till he gets him a wife.

But your daughter's your daughter all the days of her life."

The sentiment embodied in these lines is one which deeply is ingrained in the hearts of women. It is queer, but true, that while most women are willing, not to say anxious, to have their daughters marry, there scarcely can be found any who think that any other woman is quite good enough for her son. The vast majority of mothers feel more or less jealousy of their sons' wives. Most of them hide this jealousy as best they can, many of them cordially welcome the woman of their son's choice, but to win the heart of her husband's mother a wife must do her whole duty, nor expect toleration of mistakes still less of misdeeds. It usually is the case that a son-in-law will be forgiven much, while a daughter-in-law strictly is held to account.

The prejudice against mothers-in-law is a modern one, for which Thackeray largely is responsible. The mothers-in-law whom he portrays are drawn with lampblack and acid, and it is difficult to see how any man, though endowed with the patience of Job, could dwell in peace and harmony with such women as those whom he inflicted upon Clive, Newcome, and Philip.



Always have the window up, or else down from the top, but never let the breeze blow directly across the bed when you are sleeping. It chills the blood, which stops its free circulation, thus giving disease a chance.

Deep breathing feeds the blood with oxygen, cools the system and carries off carbonic acid gas, which is poison. Carbonic acid gas creates heat, thus causing fat. Fat is degenerated muscle. Thus deep breathing kills fat in and about the chest and heart and creates muscle in its stead. The chest and stomach become stronger, do their work better and the good work continues, with continued practice, throughout the entire system.

Water helps the stomach to assimilate the food and helps the bowels to eliminate the waste. Thus one imbibes oxygen by water and by deep breathing—a double benefit.

Again, cold-water bathing gently, adequately, correctly shocks (that is stimulates) the sluggish nerves, thereby causing them to do their work properly. Their work is to stimulate each muscle and organ of the body. Nerves, as well as blood vessels, become clogged, dulled and die from lack of air, water, food (oxygen) and rest.

Sometimes excessive fat is caused by eating fruits, candies and food between meals. The stomach, liver, heart, veins and nerves must be given time to rest, become clean and grow hungry again before being fed.

I do all this myself and am strong and healthy, stronger than the average man of my size.

"Cut your hair, pull your teeth. Pull your teeth, fix your shoes."

That is the esteem in which the dental profession is held in many parts of Turkey.

In the interior country the practice of dentistry could hardly be called a profession. The persons who follow the calling are frequently barbers, who pull teeth in connection with their tonsorial occupation and I have occasionally met a shoemaker who carried on the dental profession as a side line.

Some few dentists in the larger cities have dental engines of foot-power pattern and a small supply of tools for filling teeth, but the greater number of dentists confine themselves to pulling teeth and making artificial sets. Such an appliance as a modern adjustable dental chair is not known, an ordinary house chair answering the purpose. Where teeth are to be pulled only, the barber dentists in the villages require their patients to sit on the ground, as in this manner a stronger grip may be secured upon the aching molar.

There seem to be no dental colleges in the empire and a person desiring to become a dentist must fit himself as best he can, generally by attaching himself to a practicing dentist and reading such treatises on the subject as he may get hold of. There is no regular board of dental surgeons before which the applicant must appear for examination.

In line with other improvements the dental profession will be placed on a higher basis and a more rigid examination will be required. Also schools for the proper teaching of the profession will be established.

# STUDIES IN SOCIALISM

## THE SOCIALISTS

### WHO THEY ARE AND WHAT THEY STAND FOR.

By John Spargo.

So much for the principles which distinguish private and social property. Now let us turn to the production of things. Shoes are today commonly made in great factories which turn out thousands—and in some cases millions—of pairs every year. The workers in these factories do not make all these shoes for themselves; they do not make them for the use of the owners of the factories. The shoes are made to supply the common demand for shoes from those who while they must wear shoes can not make them for themselves. What interest, then, have the owners of shoe factories in the manufacture of so many shoes? Simply the desire to make profit out of the social need. They employ so many workers to make shoes and pay them wages. Then they sell the shoes to whoever wishes to buy them at a price greatly in excess of the most of the materials used and the wages paid to the workers who made them. Neither the makers of shoes nor the buyers of shoes have any interest in maintaining the system which exploits their labor and their needs for others' profit. They might unite, therefore, and bring about the socialization of the shoe-making industry. But if there should be some fastidious person who did not care to wear factory-made shoes, and some shoemaker of the old school who preferred to make shoes by hand in the old-fashioned way, there could be no possible objection. The State would have no interest in taking away his tools.

Such instances of private production will probably always exist, but in general private production will not be able to withstand the competition of the machinery and subdivision of labor of factory production. On the one hand, the consumer will not be willing to pay the cost of the slower, old-fashioned methods, and, on the other hand, the shoemaker will not be willing to earn less or to work much harder and longer than his fellows employed in the socialized factories. Socialism does not involve the absorption of countless small farms and industries by the State. It involves the social ownership and control of only such property as is socially necessary, and of such agencies of production, distribution and exchange as are socially operated but exploited for private gain.

#### XIV.

#### The Relationship of Public Ownership to Socialism.

We come now to a most interesting question, one that is already of considerable importance and will become more and more important as the Socialist movement in this country grows. With an increasing body of public ownership in our states and cities, brought about by non-Socialists, the question of its relation to Socialism naturally arises. At first thought it would seem that there could be no possible difference of opinion upon such a matter. If the Socialist state is to be based upon the collective ownership of all the principal means of production, distribution and exchange, must now ownership of anything that is either a means of production, of distribution, or of exchange be regarded as an unquestioned step toward that end, an installment of the Socialist program?

That the non-Socialist advocates of public ownership should indignantly deny that proposals to make railroads, mines, telegraphs, banking, express service, and so on, state or national institutions are directly Socialistic is perfectly natural. They may not themselves be able to accept the full Socialist program while believing entirely in the wisdom of socializing certain things; they may enter their denials to the charge of heading towards Socialism in the interest of the specific measures they advocate, knowing that a good deal of prejudice against Socialism exists. Their position is at least perfectly intelligible. The real difficulty arises when the Socialists themselves, instead of welcoming with the enthusiasm which might be expected every extension of the principle of public ownership, and co-operating with every movement for the extension of the principle as a step toward Socialism, oppose it actively or keep aloof from it and treat it with indifference.

Now it is very easy to impute narrow, selfish motives to the Socialists and the charge is being constantly made that only political jealousy, or bigotry, or intolerance, leads them to adapt this attitude. The slightest acquaintance with the Socialist movement, however, should be sufficient to discredit such an impeachment of its integrity and simplicity. It is simply unthinkable that a great movement which has been built up by such tremendous self-sacrifices as fill the pages of Social history should place the great principles and ideals which inspired those sacrifices beneath party or personal consideration. The unquestionable sincerity of the Socialists, and the intellectual attainments of their leading exponents, may be taken as a sufficient guarantee that there are serious and important reasons, well worthy of careful and earnest consideration, for their attitude toward all non-Socialist movements aiming at public ownership of various public utilities. The subject is too complicated and too vast to be adequately dealt with in these pages, and what follows is merely a summary of some of the main reasons for the opposition of the Socialists to what seems to all other persons to be an advance in their direction.

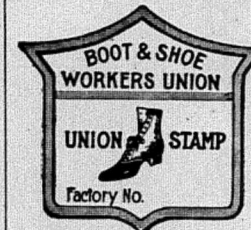
There are certain fundamental principles by which the Socialist State must of necessity be characterized. (1) It must be politically democratic, all its citizens have equal political powers, without regard to sex, color, race or creed; (2) all those things upon which the life of the people depends must be socially owned and used for the common good, instead of for the profit of a class. It is quite evident, therefore, that Socialists must of necessity favor the extension of the suffrage until the requirements of political democracy have been fulfilled. In countries where the right to vote is a class privilege, denied to the workers, they may very properly concentrate all their energies upon the task of securing proper enfranchisement. In so concentrating their energies upon a political issue, and subordinating it to all other issues, they do not violate any of the logical or traditional principles of Socialist policy. On the other hand, though the political system might fall far short of their democratic ideal, say by the exclusion of women, for instance, the Socialists could with perfect consistency refuse to concentrate their activities upon that one issue. While heartily in favor of it, they might reasonably refuse to give special predominance to the enfranchisement of women, and even condemn any attempt to do so under certain circumstances. Still, in general, they would support any proposal which might be made to extend the franchise to women, even though the proposal emanated from other than Socialist sources. If, however, it should be proposed to give political power to some women instead of to all women, say upon a basis of property or tax-paying qualification, the Socialists would vigorously oppose it. While it might be argued that the enfranchisement of some women would be a step toward the enfranchisement of all women, they could not less that consideration outweigh the fact that the proposal involved the extension of the anti-democratic principle of class privilege.

The same general arguments apply to the collective ownership of means of production, distribution or exchange. If some astute American statesman should successfully adopt Bismarck's famous policy, and introduce government ownership of railroads and so-called State Socialism, for purposes similar to those of Bismarck—the strengthening of militarism and the undermining of the Socialist movement—the Socialists could hardly be expected to support the policy, no matter how many people might be deceived by superficial likenesses, and the use of phrases and arguments speciously like those of the Socialist propaganda. Nothing in history is more common than the emasculation of great principles, either deliberately by cunning foes, or unconsciously by unwise friends.

Just as with Wordsworth's Peter Bell—

"A primrose on the river's brim,  
A yellow primrose was to him,"  
and nothing more than that, so, to a great many persons, Socialism is public ownership and nothing more. Yet, it must be perfectly obvious, one would think that Russia with her state railways and state monopoly of the liquor traffic is at least no nearer being Socialistic than the United States. The same applies to Germany with her state railways, insurance, banking, and other institutions publicly owned instead of privately as in the United States. Externally similar, these examples of public ownership differ radically from the socialization advocated by Socialists. They bear the same relation that a poor copy of a great painting bears to the original.

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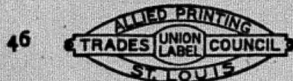
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1877 ..... 494,000  
1887 ..... 931,000  
1893 ..... 2,585,000  
1898 ..... 4,515,000  
1903 ..... 6,825,000  
1906 ..... over 7,000,000

## TAFT AND DIAZ

Saturday, Oct. 16, Taft and Diaz will shake hands. Protests have been entered against this meeting of the two presidents. Diaz is being denounced as the tyrant whom Taft should never meet, with whom he should never shake hands.

No doubt, Diaz is a tyrant. Is he not doing the political work of the Mexican and American capitalists? Of course, he is.

And Taft? He is an ever-smiling, jolly fat fellow; but is he much different from Diaz? Like the Mexican ruler, Taft has no use for Organized Labor, except during campaigns, when he and his political machine are in need of the labor vote. Did you ever hear Taft raise his voice against the outrageous work of Peabody, Bell, Orchard & Co. in Colorado? Was it not Taft who sanctioned Roosevelt's brutality against Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone while imprisoned in Boise, Idaho? Did you ever hear Taft raise his voice in behalf of the mine workers of Alabama, so outrageously persecuted by Governor Comer and the mine owners? Is it not Taft who insists that the boycott must be stamped as a crime and should be punished as such? Judge Taft issued injunctions against labor unions. And Mr. Taft would do many other things against the labor movement if his party machine could get along without the labor vote.

No, we can not protest. Taft and Diaz, as able presidents of the two capitalist republics, look so much alike. Why should they not have a handshake on the border line? Both are working for a common cause—Capitalism. Both are fighting their common enemy—the working class.

Go on, Messieurs Taft and Diaz, shake hands! Embrace and kiss each other! Your masters will applaud. Sorry to say, there are still millions of wage slaves who will admire you. But some day they will wake up and apply the well-known motto of Puck to themselves:

"What fools these mortals be!"

## TAFT AND THE BOYCOTT

Taft and his Republican press are very outspoken on the question whether the boycott as practiced by labor organizations shall be legal or criminal.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat of Oct. 8, 1909, came out with an editorial which deserves to be reprinted in full in these columns. The Globe-Democrat says:

### Taft on the Boycott.

In his speech at Portland, Mr. Taft said some sensible things about boycotts, declaring that "they are illegal, and ought to be suppressed," and adding: "I would never countenance a law which recognizes their legality, and I have not hesitated to say so, but I do not think the way to suppress them is to take a federal statute that was intended for another evil and make it apply to them. If the statute is changed in the manner which I suggest the letter of the statute will not cover their cases. The labor unions say they want a definite exemption, saying that this statute should not apply to them at all. I would not consent to that. Labor unions must obey the laws like everybody else."

Every syllable in that expression will be indorsed by all public-spirited Americans, except the implication that the federal statute was not intended to apply to embargoes on trade by labor unions. During the discussion of the Sherman anti-trust act of 1900, which is the statute to which the president refers, an attempt was made to exempt labor unions and farmers' societies from the operations of the law, but that plea failed. It failed because the framers of the statute believed that such an exemption would set up a favored order of people in the community, and that the whole statute would be declared unconstitutional by the courts on the ground that it was class legislation. Therefore labor organizations, like organizations of capitalists, were made amenable to the penalties of the statute.

Mr. Taft's proposition for an amendment to the Sherman act on this point has never been clearly set forth in print, but this will probably be done in his regular message to Congress this winter, or in some special message. He wants to keep boycotting on the list of crimes, where it is now, but his amendment might throw obstacles in the way of the courts in punishing this crime. In the Danbury hat

case the United States Supreme Court declared that a boycott on the production of any article which enters into interstate commerce is a crime within the meaning of the Sherman act, and its perpetrators are subject to the penalties imposed by that statute. Every American who wants a square deal for all elements of the community applauded that decision. For this reason all propositions to dilute or modify the statute at that particular point will need to be scanned very closely lest it may lend itself to some distortion which may permit it to set up a privileged order of lawbreakers in the community.

This is plain language. Yet we have some "labor leaders" who will not hesitate a moment to sell themselves, body and soul, to the Republican party machine in every political campaign.

Compare Taft's attitude with the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Germany, according to which boycotting by union men was perfectly legitimate and constitutional, and you will admit that we have no reason whatever to make Taft appear as a much more liberal and progressive president than Porfirio Diaz of Mexico.

## BUSINESS SCHEMES

St. Louis has had a Centennial celebration. It was a big show. Barnum once said the people like to be humbugged. This may be applied to this celebration. A group of slick corporation managers made a good week's business.

One of the first acts was to have a well-oiled "bureau of publication," with an expert liar as general manager. He was assisted by the local daily press. Smooth workers in civic organizations were ordered to get busy. When the question of financing the show became a burning issue, some of the leading corporation directors like Huttig, Francis, Wade & Co. came to the rescue. Banker Huttig, one of the leading directors of the North American Co. (owners of the United Railways property of St. Louis), procured the missing thousands of dollars to make the Centennial show possible. The street railway monopolists figured like this: "We give \$25,000 to the committee; in return they will arrange a program which will guarantee to us a net extra income of several hundred thousand dollars."

During the Centennial week the United Railways Co. of Huttig-Beggs-McCulloch-Francis & Co. took in over eight million (8,000,000!) fares. Under ordinary conditions the weekly fares reach the three-million figure.

Over 300,000 strangers were brought to the city, which meant a fine business for the railroad and bridge corporations, the hotels, restaurants, saloons and department stores in the central part of the city.

The program was so arranged that the great mass of people had to patronize the street railway corporation, no matter what part of the show they desired to see. Two days in succession over 400,000 people were fooled by means of fake airship maneuvers; they paid nearly one million car fares to and from Forest Park, only to find out that they had been humbugged. They grumbled and kicked, but the street railway monopoly had pocketed nearly one million fares! And this was the main point.

David R. Francis, in his clever way, spoke of the "growing civic pride of the people of St. Louis. Hypocrisy! This "civic pride" is merely the slick business speculation of the Big Cinch capitalists and several other big corporations who have grown rich and powerful at the expense of the people of St. Louis and vicinity.

It is the same clique of capitalists who engineer the warfare against Organized Labor and the Socialist movement.

## MR. TAFT ON LABOR BOYCOTT

By Robert Hunter.

Mr. Taft the other day spoke about Labor and Farmers' Unions. It appears that the anti-trust law has been used to knock out the boycott. When trade unionists found that out there was a great cry. Mr. Gompers and other leaders decided that the law must be amended.

The great trusts do not like the law, either. They, too, fear its enforcement. The Civic Federation decided, therefore, to try to get the anti-trust law amended.

Seth Low, who incurred while Mayor of New York the hatred of Organized Labor; August Belmont, who brutally broke the strike of the New York Street Railway workers; Francis Lynde Stetson, the attorney of J. Pierpont Morgan, and another foe of unionism, drafted a bill to amend the anti-trust law.

They claimed they were acting in the interests of Labor. They got together the leaders of Labor and, altogether, multi-millionaires, politicians and Labor leaders hurried to Washington to have the bill introduced.

It was discovered after a time that the bill as introduced would only help the criminal trusts. It was a wonderfully smooth dodge on the part of the Wall Street Civic Federation to get Trade Union Leaders to pull the chestnuts out of the fire.

Mr. Taft refers to this matter in his recent speech. He suggests that instead of doing what the Civic Federation proposed, that an amendment be made to the law which will limit its application to conspiracies seeking to suppress competition and monopolize trade.

He believes this change would help the unions, as the anti-trust law would not then interfere with a Labor boycott. "I am in favor of this change," he says, "because I believe we can prevent a boycott by use of the injunction."

Here indeed is a Daniel come to judgment. It's a kind of now you can and now you can't policy.

"Under the anti-trust law the unions can boycott," says Mr. Taft. And then in an undertone adds, "but if you do we'll knock your block off with the injunction."

Thousands of Pounds of Tainted Meat Pass the Government inspectors' eyes in St. Louis every week. Here is some proof: During the month of September the local department inspected 1,592 meat shops and condemned 7,485 pounds of meat, of which 1,067 was pork, 2,347 beef and 660 corned beef. Of the meat delivered to the city institutions, 994 pounds were rejected.

The method of government meat inspection was recently the subject of an investigation from the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture as a result of charges brought by Frederick J. Harms, and corroborated by Julius Bischoff, both government inspectors, who declared that impure meat was allowed to go on the market. The charges of Harms were not sustained by the investigation, and he was dismissed from the service, while Bischoff resigned a few weeks after the inquiry. Some of this tainted meat ought to be dished up for President Taft when coming to St. Louis on his western political inspection tour. Give him a chance to taste the rottenness of his federal meat inspectors.

## Editorial Observations

Two Additional Socialist Victories Are Reported From Saxony-Meiningen, Germany, at the recent state elections.

By Special Assessment the Journeymen Tailors' Union of Chicago donated \$450 to the striking workmen in Sweden.

Rev. Taft of the White House Has Been Preaching a Christian sermon every Sunday during his western tour. A piously slick statesman and politician!

Eight-Hour Laws for Men Have Been Declared Constitutional in many of the states, but when a ten-hour law for women is passed some old capitalist fossil of a judge will declare it unconstitutional.

Wage Workers' Lives Are Cheap! In Ladysmith, B. C., 31 miners lost their lives in an explosion. Their jobs were anxiously accepted by other slaves. Risk of life cuts no figure!

Last Monday Not Less Than 33 People Were Injured in Street car accidents within the city limits of St. Louis. Heavy cars, poor tracks and overworked motormen may account for most of the accidents.

It May Be the Mission of the Wild Rif-Dwellers in Africa to make the final preparations for the burial of Spain's rotten government. A few more defeats in Africa and the revolutionary whirlwind will sweep Alfonso's "God-given" throne into the sea.

Twenty Thousand Centennial Patrons Became So Enthusiastic in their attempt to see Uncle Sam's torpedoed destroyers at the foot of Market street that the boat officers had to turn the four-inch hose on them in order to avoid a serious catastrophe on the temporarily built bridge.

Four Hundred Thousand People Paid Their Ten Cents Apiece to the street railway monopoly to see the airship maneuvers at Forest Park. But they came and saw not. "Weather conditions were not favorable," the schemers claimed, hence no ascensions. Thus the people are fooled and robbed by the corporations.

Will the Czar of Russia Go to Italy to See the King? This question seems to trouble the capitalist press. What's the difference where the Czar will go just now! No matter where he may be, he is a wretch unworthy of any sympathy or respect. Some day he may unexpectedly go to the place that is even hotter than Mount Vesuvius in eruption. And the nations of the earth will not shed tears, either.

The Bakers' Journal, Official Organ of the Bakers and Confectioners' International Union, writes: "Apropos, the Swedish class struggle! Our Chicago sister Local 62 at its last meeting unanimously decided to levy a weekly assessment of 50 cents per head upon their membership as long as the strike lasts. This amounts to about \$75 per week and the month of September with \$300 is included. Hats off to Local No. 62!"

Ex-Police Chief Kiely, Who Is Now Operating a Citizens' Industrial Alliance Pinkerton Agency, has been employed by Marx & Haas for the purpose of breaking the Garment Workers' strike. Will Marx & Haas substitute the Union Label for a Citizens' Industrial Alliance button with the Kiely motto: "Shoot and shoot to kill?" We should advise the firm to re-establish the former friendly relations with Organized Labor and tell Kiely and his Pinkerton horde to report for some useful work at the workhouse rock piles.

The Widow of Edward H. Harriman Will Have \$267,000,000 for a rainy day. Will some enemy of Socialism kindly figure out how many years the average aristocratic locomotive engineer on Harriman's road, with his \$20 or \$25 a week, will have to save 50 per cent of his wages in order to become as "well off" as Mrs. Harriman? Suppose he saves \$10 a week, or \$520 a year, our Mr. Locomotive Engineer would have to live 513,461 years and some months, and save his \$520 every year, before his economy would pile up for himself the \$267,000,000.

Our Advice to Marx & Haas: Kick ex-Police Chief Kiely and his Pinkerton horde from your establishment; don't follow the advice of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance injunction lawyers; re-establish the old friendly relations with the Garment Workers' Union and with Organized Labor at large; then your union employees will return to work, the trouble will be over and you will save yourselves much annoyance and considerable sums of money. If the firm of Marx & Haas will follow this advice, they will have no cause to regret their action, because it is honorable.

Some "Civic Reformers" of St. Louis Seem to Have a Mania for securing a little of the questionable newspaper notoriety. Now comes ex-President Ziebold of the West End Business Men's Association advocating the collection of a fund to permit the conductors and motormen who worked during Centennial Week to have a holiday of their own. Mr. Ziebold wants the St. Louis Centennial Association to take contributions to the fund and as a starter says he offers \$10. Why not take up a public collection for John I. Beggs and Capt. McCulloch of the street car monopoly, who pocketed seven million fares within five days of the Centennial humbug! Ziebold ought to secure a job in a dime museum. Even motormen and conductors would sacrifice a dime to take a look at him. How old foxy McCulloch must have smiled when reading the Ziebold proposition.

According to Our Capitalist Newspapers Socialism Is Made to die at least once a week, i. e., in their editorial columns, while in their news columns items like the following appear:

### Sees Big Socialist Gain.

Special Dispatch to the Globe-Democrat.

Leon, Okla., Oct. 9.—Will K. Kaltner of Leon, the owner of 700 acres of land in the Arbuckle mountain district, says the Socialists are making tremendous gains in the southern part of the state, and in Love County in particular. He says that at the last election two years ago in his precinct the Democrats cast 131 votes, Republicans 92 and Socialists 3, and today there is a strong Socialist club of 92 members in the same precinct. He expects the next election to show the Socialists have doubled in the state.

Starving School Children in Prosperous California! This is what we read in the San Francisco Star. Through a report filed by Dr. N. K. Foster, the newly-appointed medical inspector for the School Department of Oakland, it appears that approximately 10 per cent of the children attending the Oakland schools are suffering from improper or insufficient nourishment, and that a large number of boys are mentally dull from smoking cigarettes. Of the 359 pupils so far examined by Dr. Foster, 155 have been found to be suffering from defective vision, 90 with poor hearing, 60 with defective nasal breathing, 122 from badly decayed teeth, 2 with defective palates, 3 with nervous diseases, 111 with adenoids, 77 with diseased tonsils, 33 with enlarged glands and 33 with malnutrition. Let it not be supposed that this condition is peculiar to Oakland, or that it exists in but few places in the state. It is a general condition in this country—perhaps a sign of the overflowing "Prosperity" of which we hear so much.



# Latest News From the Field of Organized Labor

## MISSOURI FEDERATION OF LABOR

**Proceedings of the Joplin Convention as Reported to St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union by Delegates Miller, Goodman and Bessel.**

Officers and Delegates of the C. T. and L. U. of St. Louis and Vicinity—Greeting:

We, the undersigned, your delegates to the 18th annual convention of the Missouri State Federation of Labor, held in Joplin, Mo., from Sept. 20 to 23, inclusive, beg leave to submit the following report:

The convention was preceded by a parade of the delegates through the principal streets of Joplin, headed by a volunteer band of 100 musicians, members of the A. F. of M. from Frontenac and Pittsburg, Kas., and Carthage, Carterville, Webb City and Joplin, Mo., which was conceded by all to have been the finest parade ever seen upon the streets of Joplin.

The convention was called to order at 10:30 a. m. Monday Sept. 20, by Chairman Charles Fear of the entertainment committee, who introduced the Rev. W. M. Cleveland, who offered an invocation. Addresses of welcome were made by Mayor Guy T. Humes, formerly secretary of the Joplin Central Labor Union; W. A. Sanford, president of the Business Men's League; Jesse N. Phillips, president of the Joplin Trades Assembly. In the absence of President Sheridan, these addresses were responded to by Collis Lovely, on behalf of the State Federation of Labor.

The convention was then called to order by First Vice-President Dysart, whose first official action was to appoint a committee on credentials. The convention then took a recess until 2 p. m. When the convention reconvened, the committee submitted its report. On the report being completed the credentials of the delegates representing the C. T. and L. U. of St. Louis were challenged on the ground that the charter of the C. T. and L. U. had been revoked, but on Delegate Miller of St. Louis reading the telegram from Secretary Morrison of the A. F. of L. restoring the charter, the challenge was withdrawn and the delegates seated without further question.

Under officers' reports, Secretary John T. Smith of Kansas City submitted his report, which showed that considerable work had been done during the past year, more particularly in an effort to keep the organization up to its full strength. Owing to the unfavorable business conditions this was difficult to do, but the storm was weathered and the strength of the organization was maintained with a net gain of two locals.

The receipts of the Federation according to the books credited was as follows:

Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1909.....	\$ 591.08
Received up to Sept. 1, 1909.....	1,622.10
Total .....	\$2,123.18
Expenditures were .....	1,679.05

Balance .....

On account of the removal of R. T. Wood, who was elected fraternal delegate to the Kansas State Federation of Labor, from the state, the Executive Board appointed Secretary John T. Smith to fill the vacancy. Secretary Smith offered a verbal report of the most encouraging character. He prophesied a great future for the Federation and pronounced the convention one of the best conducted and most progressive conventions he ever attended.

Miss Zula Taylor, representing the Kansas State Federation of Labor as fraternal delegate, then delivered an address. This address was one of the features of the convention and was received with enthusiastic applause, and on motion she was tendered a rising vote of thanks and appreciation, and the report was ordered to be made a part of the records of the convention, to be published in full in the proceedings.

Delegate Harry Sharpe then read his report as delegate to the Denver convention of the A. F. of L. This was a most able and well-written report, containing much valuable information and much appreciated by the delegates. This report was also ordered to be made part of the records, to be printed in full in the proceedings.

The legislative committee offered its report. The report showed that they had sent interrogative blanks to all candidates for Representatives and Senators in the state, receiving but 42 favorable replies out of 314. The others entirely ignored the document. The committee reported having used every possible legitimate means to induce the legislature to pass a fair convict labor bill, but without success. The following labor measures were passed: Bakers' bill, women's 54-hour bill, headlight bill (afterward vetoed by the governor at the request of the introducer of the bill), a bill prohibiting the employment of women in dramshops, and three bills applying to the mining industry. The committee stated that much more would have been achieved had there been united action on the part of all organizations interested in labor and reformatory legislation, therefore recommended that a joint committee be formed of the railroad organizations, Farmers' Union and State Federation of Labor, believing that much better results would be obtained.

The committee on Martin Irons memorial reported having collected \$227.25 and recommended that \$200 be set aside for a monument and the \$27.25 to be used to defray the expenses of a representative of the convention to supervise the construction, placing and unveiling, and should this sum not be sufficient to pay such expenses, the Federation to assume the balance. This plan was adopted and a collection taken up, which netted \$28, which may be sufficient to pay all expenses. Mr. E. T. Behrens of Sedalia was chosen as the representative.

The present committee was continued.

A telegram was received from the American representative of the Swedish workingmen now on strike, asking aid, and were voted \$25 and all local unions were appealed to send liberal contributions to aid our fellow workingmen of Sweden in their struggle with the Manufacturers' Association of that country.

A communication was received from the Central Labor Union of Washington, D. C., inviting the State Federation to send a representative to the proposed reception to be tendered to President Samuel Gompers of the A. F. of L. on his return from Europe, to refute the statements published in a number of foreign journals and copied with much gusto by the hostile press of this country to the effect that he had but little standing among the labor people of the United States. The invitation was accepted, and owing to the fact that Delegate Collis Lovejoy would be in Washington at that time on business of this organization, he was selected as such representative.

Factory Inspector Williams submitted a paper suggesting a number of needed reforms in the factory inspection law, and as the need for more inspectors, more stringent regulation of child labor, also the very great necessity for legislation that will protect those that work at hazardous occupations.

Labor Commissioner Hiller addressed the convention at length on the duties and possibilities of the Labor Bureau, pointing out the necessity for a larger appropriation to enable the department to extend its work more thoroughly throughout the state. He assured the convention that all his sympathies were with Organized Labor and pledged his support to any measure in the interest of Organized Labor.

Senator Hall of Pettis county, a union machinist, also addressed the convention, assuring it of his earnest support of all labor measures. The legislative committee gave Senator Hall the highest praise and credit for his faithfulness in support of all labor bills.

About two hours of the Wednesday afternoon session were given to the women delegates, and never in the history of the State

Federation have two hours been spent to a better purpose. Mrs. D. W. Knefler presided, and delivered a magnificent address full of useful information and valuable suggestions. Addresses were also delivered by Miss Taylor of Kansas, Mrs. Spraggins and Mrs. Crane of St. Louis and Miss Huff of Joplin. In addition to this meeting we may hold that Mrs. Cosgrove of Joplin, a delegate to the child labor convention held in New Orleans, read an interesting paper as to her impressions of that convention.

### Resolutions Adopted.

The convention unanimously reaffirmed its attitude in opposition to prohibition as adopted by the Hannibal convention of last year.

Requesting the state legislature to pass a bill making Abraham Lincoln's birthday, Feb. 12, a national holiday.

Requesting the support of Organized Labor to the Leather Workers on Horse Goods in an effort to establish an eight-hour workday.

Asking local secretaries to be prompt in replying to inquiries for information by the Labor Bureau of the State.

To request members of Organized Labor to call the attention of prosecuting attorneys of the counties to all violations of the bake shop law.

Asking for an increase in the number of inspectors and secure a sufficient appropriation to meet the cost entailed, and that one of these inspectors be a practical baker.

Asking for legislation to prohibit women from working in foundries.

Instructing the legislative committee and the Executive Board to prepare a convict labor law on the plan of the New York law to conform to the constitution of the state of Missouri and report same to the next convention.

Instructing the legislative committee to introduce the women's 54-hour law and see to it that the introduction of a little joker is prevented.

The establishment of a bureau of publicity and lectures for the purpose of educating the public on the lines of child labor, convict labor, etc., use of the union label and the encouraging and support of the labor press. The Executive Board to constitute this bureau and supervise and arrange for the lectures and distribution of proper literature.

To amend the present barber shop law, to apply to cities of 3,000 and over.

Asking members of all locals to use their influence to encourage the use of the bookbinders' label upon all blank books.

Withdrawing the use of the name of the State Federation of Labor as a caption to any publication in the state and should it be used contrary to this resolution, the Executive Board to place such publicity on the unfair list.

Demanding a jury trial for all persons violating an injunction, such trial to be held in the state where the violation occurred.

Recommending a law providing for the inspection of buildings in cities of 10,000 and over.

Instructing the legislative committee to have the employers' liability act reintroduced.

Instructing the legislative committee to introduce a bill prohibiting the use of trade marks on goods manufactured in the penitentiary.

Instructing all locals and members thereof to give their undivided support to the organizing of all female employees.

Instructing all locals and members to make a vigorous campaign against the product of the American Tobacco Co. and United Cigar Stores on account of their use of child and unfair labor.

That all local secretaries be instructed that when receiving printed matter not bearing the printers' union label, same to be returned with a sticker provided by the Typographical Union. Secretaries can secure same on application to any Typographical Union.

### Resolutions on Taxation.

**Whereas**, The values of lands and franchises are made and maintained by government and by the presence, activities and necessities of population, and are, therefore, the just and natural sources of all improvements.

**Resolved**, That the State Federation of Labor of Missouri favors the submission of a constitutional amendment, through the initiative petition, that shall provide for abolition of taxes on the products and processes of labor, and for raising municipal and state revenues exclusively by a tax on the values of lands and franchises, independent from which municipal and state revenues should be derived.

**Resolved**, That the delegates from this body are hereby instructed to use their influence to the end that the proposed amendment may be voted on at the general election in 1910 through the referendum.

We deem the following resolution of so much importance it is submitted in full. It was unanimously adopted:

**Whereas**, The third assistant postmaster general has ruled that organizations can not pay for subscriptions of members for their official journals from the common funds of the organization, but must collect from each individual member, leaving each member free to take such official journal or not, and

**Whereas**, This ruling, if enforced, will undoubtedly result in the suspension of publication of most of the official journals of Organized Labor, and

**Whereas**, Judging from recent developments of the powers that be, to suppress free press and speech, this decision seems to be but another link added to the chain that is gradually being forged to abridge the freedom of press and speech, more especially when same applies to Organized Labor. Therefore, be it

**Resolved**, By the 18th annual convention of the Missouri State Federation of Labor, That we emphatically protest this decision of the third assistant postmaster general on the ground that it is evidently a concerted effort to muzzle the labor press, the only champion of the rights and liberty of the masses, and be it further

**Resolved**, That the secretary of this Federation be instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to every member of the House of Representatives and the two United States Senators representing this state in the United States Congress, coupled with a request to take this matter up with the proper officials and with a view of having the aforementioned decision annulled. (Signed) Owen Miller, Peter Beisel, Chas. Goochman, delegates representing the C. T. and L. U. of St. Louis, Mo.

### Boycotts Reaffirmed and Declared.

Reaffirmed:

Butterick's Patterns, Ladies' Home Journal, American Baking Co., McKinney Bread Co., Commercial Tobacco Co., United Cigars Stores.

Declared:

Douglas Shoe Co., Royal Brewery of Kansas City, Mo.; Angelica Jacket Co.

Proposed changes in the organic law to be submitted to a referendum:

The re-establishment of the office of statistician. Repealing the law declaring elective or appointed office-holders ineligible as delegates.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

## 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!**

## AN URGENT APPEAL

To the Iron and Steel Workers of America.

Issued by President P. J. McArdle.

Attention, Iron and Steel Workers!

That "self-preservation is the first law of nature" has been regarded as the truth in all ages. Its application is not only to cases of personal physical encounter, but to all the personal relations of men with each other. And in no field of human effort does it make itself more apparent than in the industrial world of today. It would seem, however, that thousands of men in Allegheny County are living either in ignorance or defiance of that law of self-preservation. This is particularly true of the great steel industry in which an army of men are employed who are giving no thought, apparently, to the life-destroying elements with which they must contend in their daily battle for a livelihood.

Beginning with the blast furnace industry and running through all the departments of the steel industry, including the tube, structural, rail, bar and other departments, there is a condition of absolute helplessness on the part of the workers that makes the application of the law of self-preservation an impossibility. This condition of helplessness is the natural effect of a cause. And the cause is disorganization among the workers. The lack of organization embracing these thousands of workers, which would permit them to utilize their great power for their own protection; that would make it possible for them to protect their own interests; that would enable them to make a practical protest against their long, weary hours of toil, and the low wages received for their labor.

Believing that the men of the steel and iron industry realize the crying need of such an organization, the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers is extending an invitation to all blast furnace, tube works and steel mill employes to join in the work of cementing all the workers of this great industry in a powerful organization for their mutual protection and welfare. It is hardly necessary to point out the wisdom and necessity of such action on the part of the workers at this time when the powerful capitalized corporations, headed by the billion-dollar Steel Trust, are reaping such rich rewards from the toil of the workers and imposing their unspeakable conditions of employment, such as 12-hour workdays, Sunday labor, and low wages, on the employes. The United States Steel Corporation, in dull times, makes an average of \$600 for each and every man, woman and child in its employ. Do such profits as these justify 12-hour workdays and unnecessary Sunday labor?

These profits are possibly only because the trust is complete master over its thousands of employes and dictates absolutely the wage rates and conditions of employment. The trust can only do this because its employes are unorganized and can therefore offer no resistance. To prove this we have but to call attention to the relative wages paid in the mining industry of Allegheny County, Pa., and the wages paid in the steel industry of that county. Mine laborers receive \$2.36 for eight hours' work, while the steel mill laborers received only \$1.50 to \$1.75 for 12 hours' work. The skilled labor is paid relatively better in the mines than in the steel industry. The reason for this is that the men in the mining industry have a strong organization, embracing all the men around the mines, while the men in the blast furnaces and steel plants act as individuals and are helpless against an oppressive corporation.

There is but one way to relieve this situation for the men in the iron and steel industry. That way is to organize them into a powerful organization, embracing all branches of the steel and iron industry, beginning with the blast furnace workers. The Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers is undertaking the task of making such an organization by taking all of these different branches of the iron and steel industry into its fold. Such an organization is a necessity in the iron and steel industry, and is the one thing that will get consideration for the rights of the workers. The experience of a third of a century makes the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers fitted for this task of organization, and it assumes the task with confidence in its ability to succeed. It asks you, as one of the workers, regardless of nationality or creed, to join with it in its fight for the emancipation of yourself and fellow-workers from the industrial tyranny of the steel masters of the country.

Forget that you are English, Irish, Welsh, Slavish, Polish, German, Croatian, Italian or Hungarian. Remember always that you are a workingman, with interests in common with and inseparable from those of all other workingmen. Let our motto be "An injury to one is the concern of all."

Organize for better pay! Organize for a shorter day! Organize! For further information address P. J. McArdle, 506 House building, Pittsburg, Pa. All correspondence confidential.

President—Owen Miller, St. Louis.  
First Vice-President—C. B. Dysart, Moberly.  
Second Vice-President—W. C. Bauer, Joplin.  
Third Vice-President—J. W. Lafever, St. Louis.  
Statistician—J. F. W. Altheide, St. Louis.  
Secretary and Treasurer—John T. Smith, Kansas City.  
Legislative Committee—William Holman, St. Louis; W. W. Stotts, Kansas City; O. P. Wheatly, Kansas City.  
Delegates to A. F. of L.—George Manuel, Moberly.  
Fraternal Delegate to Kansas—Mrs. Annie Crane, St. Louis.  
Next convention will be held in Jefferson City.

In conclusion, we regret to report that the representation from the state outside of St. Louis was altogether out of proportion to the number of locals affiliated with the A. F. of L. in St. Louis. Every effort should be made to induce every local organization affiliated with the A. F. of L. through their national and international to affiliate with the State Federation of Labor. Each succeeding convention emphasizes the importance of the movement being thoroughly united in the state. Much good has been done, and much more can be done if the laws of the A. F. of L. on this question were complied with.

The laws of the A. F. of L. say that all central and local bodies affiliated with national or international chartered by the A. F. of L. shall so affiliate, but no penalty being attached, it is not generally complied with.

This central body ought to impress upon its affiliated locals the necessity and importance of complying with this law.

The expense is small and can easily be met, and the benefit will more than offset such expense.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted, Owen Miller, Charles Goodman, Peter Bissel.

### CONVENTION OF ILLINOIS FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Belleville, Ill., Oct. 12.—Edwin R. Wright of Peoria, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, arrived in Belleville to complete arrangements for the annual convention of the Federation of Labor, to be held at Belleville Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week. The sessions of the convention will be held at Liederkranz Hall. On Wednesday night a reception to the delegates and their ladies will be given at the hall, to be followed by a ball, an orchestra of 25 pieces playing. On Thursday night at the same hall there will be an entertainment and smoker for the delegates. Street car sight-seeing tours of the city's industries will also be given the visitors.



# NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE

## Convention Notes.

The sessions of the second biennial convention of the National Women's Trade Union League which opened in Chicago on the 27th ult., were brought to a close on Oct. 1. In speaking to the question of suffrage on the 29th, Miss Mary Macarthur, secretary of the British Women's Trade Union League, asserted that the suffrage movement in England is of the middle class; and she pointed out that, according to the provisions of the bill which the suffrage leaders now have before Parliament, only 5 per cent of the organized working women would be enfranchised. "Another difficulty with the middle class women," she said, "is that they will stand for and allow unlimited and unregulated freedom of women to work all day and all night at as low wages as they choose to accept. We are fighting this idea with all our might, and, of course, we can not work in sympathy with suffrage leaders who cry for the suffrage without realizing the need of industrial reform." The convention adopted the report of its suffrage committee, recommending that the National Woman Suffrage Association be urged to co-operate with the Women's Trade Union League in furthering organization of women's trade unions, and in forwarding legislation for the protection of the health and safety of women workers. The national secretary was instructed to organize and maintain a bureau of information and advice for the union women of the United States in regard to the industrial decisions rendered by the federal and state courts; and it was resolved "that upon instructions from the National Executive Committee a campaign of publicity shall be begun and carried on whenever and wherever the welfare of working women may demand," and that "a bulletin be prepared and such a publicity campaign be begun as soon as may be, upon the decision of Judge Richard Tuthill of the Circuit Court of Cook County, declaring unconstitutional the Illinois ten-hour law, and that the co-operation of all the women of this country be sought, to the end that the principle of protective legislation for the working motherhood of Illinois be maintained by the Supreme Court of that state." On the 1st resolutions were passed urging upon the American Federation of Labor to "take action toward the formation of a labor party, which party shall be pledged to the single purpose of forwarding the higher interests of the toiling millions as against the selfish interests of a privileged minority, and which shall welcome to its membership all persons of whatever other affiliations who shall subscribe to the above line of action." Resolutions calling for the exclusion of Japanese and Korean emigrants, brought in by the San Francisco delegate, Miss Louise La Rue, and supported by members of the Waitresses' Union, were voted down after a vigorous debate, in which delegates from the eastern and central states took the ground that economic wrongs could not be righted by such superficial methods as exclusion, and that human brotherhood may not be denied. The convention adopted the report of its committee on legislation, which included the following legislative program, urged "for the protection of wage-earning women, because the mass of them are young—between 16 and 21 years—inexperienced, unskilled, without the vote, or the power to bargain on equal terms with their employers":

- An eight-hour workday.
- Elimination of night work for women.
- Protected machinery.
- Sanitary workshops.
- Separate toilet rooms for women.
- Seats for women with permission to use them when the nature of the work permits.
- Prohibition of employment of women two months before and two months after confinement.
- Pensions for mothers during lying-in periods.
- An increase in the number of women factory inspectors based on the number of women workers employed in the state.
- Women physicians as health inspectors to visit all shops and factories where women are employed.
- A minimum wage for women in sweated industries.
- The following officers were elected, to serve for the next two years, or until their successors are chosen: President, Mrs. Mrs. Raymond Robins of Chicago; first vice-president, Mrs. Mary K. O'Sullivan of Boston; second vice-president, Miss Melinda Scott of New York; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. D. W. Knefler of St. Louis.

## THE BRITISH TRADES CONGRESS

### Editorial Comment in the United Mine Workers' Journal.

The recent meeting of the British trades unions, which met at Ipswich, was by far the most influential and powerful labor congresses ever held. To read the names of the delegates with the letters "M. P.," signifying Member of Parliament, following them, and other distinguished titles, would lead you to infer that it was a political gathering. But not so. Every one of these distinguished guests were bona fide delegates and officials of their respective trades unions.

Unlike the American movement, they long ago concluded that the best way to get the kind of laws they desired they must take possession of Parliament in sufficient numbers to make their power and influence felt, and instead of a man's prestige being gone when elected, it has increased to such an extent that there is no government in Great Britain that can afford to ignore it.

With its present parliamentary representation the British Labor party has the power to put the kibosh on any government in power, and, acting along reasonable lines, it can force reforms that a few years ago would have been considered madness.

It is safe to say that the congress just closed excelled in intelligence that of the British Parliament. Indeed, with few exceptions, both the brain and brawn of that august body were in attendance at the congress, with the mollycoddles left at home. The discussions on the various phases of the labor movement were of a very high order and covered almost every point, from the care of the lives of the workers and their wages up to and including the government budget.

The British labor leaders are as a rule far away in advance of us fellows. We have studied the labor question as it applies to wages and most of us have stopped there. They have studied it from every angle and most of them are at home on almost any proposition in public life.

Gatherings like these in all parts of the world are the most potential agency the labor movement knows in forming into concrete mass the divergent thoughts of the men who are foremost in the movement, and this will prove an irresistible force in overcoming opposition and pushing the movement more strenuously to the front.

With such an array of champions as attended the British Trades Congress, the labor movement in the old land is bound to go on from conquering unto conquer until the last vestige of serfdom is wrung from the government.

### GOMPERS TO HASTEN APPEAL.

**Labor Leader, Back From Europe, Favors International Union.**  
New York, Oct. 9.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, arrived here today from Europe.  
Mr. Gompers went abroad to attend the British Trades Union Congress at Ipswich, but later to the International Conference at Paris. As a fraternal delegate, he did not have a vote in the Paris conference, but took part in the discussions.  
In a report he will prepare for the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Gompers will favor an international trades union league.  
"My home-coming was hurried," said Mr. Gompers in response to a question, "because I want to get through with the appeal from

my sentence of contempt of court."

Mr. Gompers was adjudged in contempt of court, with other officers of the American Federation of Labor for refusing to withdraw the name of the Buck's Stove and Range Co. from the Federation's published "unfair list."

### LABEL ON STRAW HATS.

The straw hat workers have entered into the industrial field, and, like all progressive unions, have adopted a union label to designate their product. The label is gummed, stamped and sewed in straw hats in same position as the felt hat label, and comes in two styles, white for hand-finish hats and buff color for machine-made hats.

### THE BOYCOTTED WERNER CO.

Counsel for the "rat" Werner Company of Akron, O., profess to see victory for their client in the case of the Encyclopedia Britannica Co. vs. the Werner Company for an alleged infringement of a trade name. A decision in the Federal Court at Trenton, Mo., last month, was favorable to the defendant in a controversy in which the issues were claimed to be identical with those in the Werner suit. The Werner case is now under advisement in the United States Court at Cincinnati. The Akron concern seems to have its hands full just now in defending suits in court and attempting to keep its plant in operation with "free and independents."—Typographical Journal.

### HUNGARIAN PRINTERS WELL ORGANIZED.

President Gompers found, on his visit to Hungary, that 95 per cent of the men and women engaged in the printing trades were organized. A low wage scale generally prevails, the minimum pay for day work being \$4 per week, although on the average the wages reach a little more than \$8.

## Central Trades and Labor Union

### FROM THE CENTRAL BODY.

#### The St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union

Met last Sunday at 3535 Pine street. A number of amendments to the Missouri Federation constitution were submitted for referendum vote. The proposed amendment to admit political office-holders, elective or appointive, as delegates, was defeated by 87 against 60 votes; all the other amendments were indorsed.

President Wright of the Illinois Federation of Labor addressed the meeting and announced that said federation would convene in Belleville next week. President Miller and Secretary Kreyling of the C. T. and L. U. were instructed to address the Belleville convention.

Secretary Kreyling reported having visited the firm of Marx & Haas, in company with a representative of the Garment Workers, and that the firm showed an inclination to confer with their striking employes.

### SELF-CULTURE HALL, 1832 CARR ST.

The classes and clubs for school children opened Monday, Oct. 11, 3:30 p. m.

Classes—Carpentry, wood-carving, raffia and reed basketry, crocheting, drawing and painting, paper dolls, sewing, mending, cooking, chorus, dancing, gymnastics, basket ball, dramatics, stories, table games.

Clubs—Boys or girls wishing to form a club will make arrangements with the director.

Any child may belong to three classes or two classes and a club. Classes and clubs will meet every school day from 3:30 to 5:15 p. m. and from 9 to 12 a. m. Saturdays.

Free Friday shows. Saturday morning, warm shower baths, 2c. Public Library Station—Four deliveries a week. Children are helped in their selection of good books.

New Features—(1) A quiet, light, study room, with dictionaries, etc., where you can get your lessons. (2) Penny Savings Department.

Membership Ticket—Ten cents a month, payable between 1st and 10th of each month.

Join any afternoon from 3:30 to 5:15.

### 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.

### 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.

## National Socialist Platform

Adopted at Chicago Convention, May, 1908.

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

### General Demands.

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

### Industrial Demands.

7. The improvement of the industrial condition of the workers.
  - (a) By shortening the workday in keeping with the increased productivity of machinery.
  - (b) By securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half in each week.

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

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

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

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

### 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.)

### 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.

### 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.

### 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. Druid's Hall, October 16.

### 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 the Bartenders wear the Blue Button

OFFICE: 918 PINE STREET : BOTH PHONES

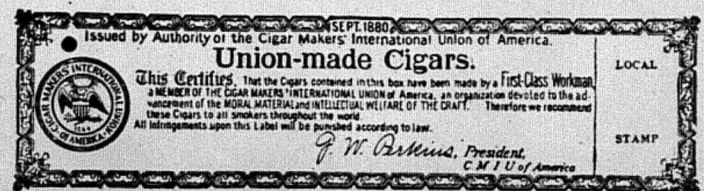
## Drink Only UNION BEER

(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.



## AFTER THE MILWAUKEE SOCIALISTS

One "Insulted" Statesman Asks for \$10,000.00 to Repair His Injured Honor.

The editors and officers of the Social-Democratic Publishing Co. are threatened with jail. A libel suit has been brought against them by T. J. Neacy, who declares that if they do not pay up "his attorneys will send them to jail." Mr. Neacy is a large employer of labor under particularly hard conditions. He is a foe to union labor, and for years was the Milwaukee representative of the Citizens' Alliance of Parry-Post-Van Cleave fame. Recently Mr. Neacy has threatened to get out an injunction to restrain the county from appropriating \$5,000 for the purpose of feeding the hungry children in our public schools. This measure, which was proposed by our Social-Democratic supervisors, Mr. Neacy declared would be squandering money! For this heartless threat, Comrade Berger drew a vigorous pen picture of Mr. Neacy in the Social-Democratic Herald. Thereupon Mr. Neacy sues us for \$10,000 for damages to his reputation and "great distress of mind" caused by this article. If the Herald force are to be housed in jail, it will be a great satisfaction to them to feel that they are being punished for no other crime than that of defending the right of hungry little children to eat. And we shall not recede one inch in our defense of these unfortunate little ones for all the threats of all the labor skimmers in Milwaukee.

The history of this plan for feeding the hungry school children is as follows: Some benevolent ladies furnished penny lunches for the breakfastless children in our public schools, these lunches being supplied by private charity. The plan worked admirably, but the funds soon ran out, and the lunches had to be abandoned, to the great disappointment both of the children and the teachers. Thereupon Supervisor Moerschel (Social-Democrat) introduced a motion in the County Board that \$5,000 be appropriated for the purpose of feeding these children, as has been done so successfully by some Socialist cities of France. A hearing was given on the question before the committee of the board to which it had been referred. The Social-Democrats pleaded earnestly for the children, as did also the principals of the schools where the lunch system had been used. One principal told a touching story of a little lad who had been sent to him for punishment for stealing food, and who had nothing to eat since the previous day. The committee reported favorably on the appropriation. But when it came before the County Board various arguments were brought against it by the sleek and comfortable capitalistic politicians. One optimistic Republican asserted that all mothers could easily provide meals for their children if they really loved them. Another feared that feeding the hungry children would encourage drunkenness. On the final vote only the six Socialist supervisors voted in favor of the children. Well did Keir Hardie name the capitalist lawmakers "You well-fed beasts!"

Our new Socialist members on the Milwaukee School Board are beginning to make themselves felt. Comrade Heath has introduced a measure for providing a university course for young people of Milwaukee who can not afford to go to Madison for their university training. As many bright young men and women of the proletarian class are unable to leave home for want of means, this proposition is hailed with delight by these promising young members of the working class. It is now under consideration by the board and has some show of passing.

National Organizer Goebel will make a tour of Wisconsin during the month of November.

E. H. THOMAS, State Secretary.  
Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 8, 1909.

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

## OUR PRINCIPLES PLAINLY STATED Line of Arguments for Socialism.

Human life depends upon food, clothing and shelter. Only with these assured are freedom, culture and higher human development possible. To produce food, clothing or shelter, land and machinery are needed. Land alone does not satisfy human needs. Human labor creates machinery and applies it to the land for the production of raw materials and food. Whoever has control of land and machinery controls human labor, and with it human life and liberty.

Today the machinery and the land used for industrial purposes are owned by a rapidly decreasing minority. So long as machinery is simple and easily handled by one man, its owner can not dominate the sources of life of others. But when machinery becomes more complex and expensive, and requires for its effective operation the organized effort of many workers, its influence reaches over wide circles of life. The owners of such machinery become the dominant class.

In proportion as the number of such machine owners compared to all other classes decreases, their power in the nation and in the world increases. They bring ever larger masses of working people under their control, reducing them to the point where muscle and brain are their only productive property. Millions of formerly self-employed workers thus become the helpless wage slaves of industrial masters.

As the economic power of the ruling class grows it becomes less useful in the life of the nation. All the useful work of the nation falls upon the shoulders of the class whose only property is its manual and mental labor powers—the wage worker—or of the class who have but little land and little effective machinery outside of their labor power—the small traders and small farmers. The ruling minority is steadily becoming useless and parasitic.

A bitter struggle over the division of the products of labor is waged between the exploiting propertied classes on the one hand and the exploited propertyless class on the other. In this struggle the wage-working class can not expect adequate relief from any reform of the present order at the hands of the dominant class.

The wage workers are therefore the most determined and irreconcilable antagonists of the ruling class. They suffer most from the curse of class rule. The fact that a few capitalists are permitted to control all the country's industrial resources and social tools for their individual profit, and to make the production of the necessities of life the object of competitive private enterprise and speculation is at the bottom of all the social evils of our time.

In spite of the organization of trusts, pools and combinations, the capitalists are powerless to regulate production for social ends. Industries are largely conducted in a planless manner. Through periods of feverish activity the strength and health of the workers are mercilessly used up, and during periods of enforced idleness the workers are frequently reduced to starvation.

The chimaxes of this system of production are the regularly recurring industrial depressions and crises which paralyze the nation every fifteen or twenty years.

The capitalist class, in its mad race for profits, is bound to exploit the workers to the very limit of their endurance and to sacrifice their physical, moral and mental welfare to its own insatiable greed. Capitalism keeps the masses of workingmen in poverty, destitution, physical exhaustion and ignorance. It drags their wives from their homes to the mill and factory. It snatches their children from the playgrounds and schools and grind their slender bodies and unformed minds into cold dollars. It disfigures, maims and kills hundreds of thousands of workingmen annually in mines, on railroads and in factories. It drives millions of workers into the ranks of the unemployed and forces large numbers of them into beggary, vagrancy and all forms of crime and vice.

To maintain their rule over their fellow men, the capitalists must keep in their pay all organs of the public powers, public mind and public conscience. They control the dominant parties and, through them, the elected public officials. They select the executives, bribe the legislatures and corrupt the courts of justice. They own and censor the press. They dominate the educational institutions. They own the nation politically and intellectually just as they own it industrially.

The struggle between wage workers and capitalists grows ever fiercer, and has now become the only vital issue before the American people. The wage-working class, therefore, has the most direct interest in abolishing the capitalist system. But in abolishing the present system, the workingmen will free not only their own class, but also all other classes of modern society: The small farmer, who is today exploited by large capital more indirectly but not less effectively than is the wage laborer; the small manufacturer and trader, who is engaged in a desperate and losing struggle for economic independence in the face of the all-conquering power of concentrated capital; and even the capitalist himself, who is the slave of his wealth rather than its master.

The struggle of the working class against the capitalist class, while it is a class struggle, is thus at the same time a struggle for the abolition of all classes and class privileges.

The private ownership of the land and means of production used for exploitation, is the rock upon which class rule is built, political government is its indispensable instrument. The wage workers can not be freed from exploitation without conquering the political power and substituting collective for private ownership of the land and means of production used for exploitation.

The basis for such transformation is rapidly developing within present capitalist society. The factory system, with its complex machinery and minute division of labor, is rapidly destroying all vestiges of individual production in manufacture. Modern production is already very largely a collective and social process. The great trusts and monopolies which have sprung up in recent years have organized the work and management of the principal industries on a national scale, and have fitted them for collective use and operation.

## 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., Coahopolis, Wash.

**LEATHER**—Lerch Bros., Baltimore, Md.

## Children's Wear



A Dress and Two Jackets  
for Girls of 8 to 10 Years.

The first design shown is a charming little short-waisted dress, that can be carried out in cotton, or any soft material. It must not be too thick, or the gathers at the waist will make it bulky. The bodice and skirt are cut in one; tucks are made on the shoulders and across front, there are also two tucks above the hem, and a row of insertion above the top tuck. The effect of a short-waisted bodice is given by a deep waist-band, pointed in front, to which the material is gathered. Hat of fancy straw, trimmed with marguerites and ribbon.

Materials required for the dress: Four yards 40 inches wide. The second shows a reefer coat and plaited skirt, worn with a white washing silk blouse. The coat has a deep square collar of white cloth, trimmed with navy blue braid.

Material required for coat and skirt, four yards 46 inches wide. The last illustration presents a useful little coat of white serge. It is an easy little pattern for an amateur dressmaker to attempt, the absence of collar simplifies the making very much. The edge is trimmed with a simple pattern, worked with Russia braid. Crinoline hat, trimmed with small flowers. Material required for coat: Two yards serge.

### SMART STOCK EASY TO MAKE

One of the Prettiest of the Season Calls for Comparatively Small Outlay.

One of the smartest of the new stocks is so easily copied that almost any girl can make herself one at small cost.

The collar and a long strip reaching to the bust line is of semi-transparent Japanese linen. Both sides of the collar and strip are finished in an irregular scallop buttonholed in a deep tone of old blue. This also runs around the bottom of the strip, which forms a semi-circle.

The center of collar and strip are worked in detached, five-petaled flowers interspersed with dots of different sizes.

Surrounding the strip and making the ruching for the top of the collar is footing or fine net. This is turned in a narrow hem an eighth of an inch deep, which is run with the three shades used in embroidery. This stitching may either be outlining or, as the ruffle is plaited and takes quite a length of material, it can be done on the machine if you have one which makes a chain stitch.

The plating around the long tab is about three-quarters of an inch wide, while that used as ruching in narrow enough to be becoming.

### SHELL PINK BATISTE



One of the loveliest gowns worn at a recent luncheon, where modish gowns were a-plenty, was of shell-pink batiste, fashioned after design suggested in above illustration, which shows the artistic use of self-tone embroidery flossing on skirt. All-over embroidery, in same shade, was used for bodice and sleeves in a sort of jacket effect to the high-waisted skirt and bordered by bias bands of the material. The square yoke of fine white lace was separated from lower part of bodice of plain white batiste of sheerest quality, by a band of narrow pink satin ribbon, with small bow in center. A hat of white pineapple straw, with bunches of pink hyacinths and a pink silk parasol, added further beauty to the get-up.

### SETTING OFF DINING TABLE

New Patterns in Cut Glass Are Formed in Imitation of Beautiful Flowers.

It is not usual for new patterns in cut glass to come in very plentifully, but the designers and manufacturers have united in a recent effort and we are shown three beautiful flowers in the newest glass dishes for our dining tables. We have the daisy, with a butterfly hovering above it in a most graceful and perfect design, made in various-shaped vessels, both tall and flat.

Then we have the Scotch thistle, which is unique in cut glass, and the clover leaf and blossom so perfect in the cutting that we wonder there is not a more persistent effort to reproduce every available flower.

Another and a greater wonder is that so many housewives are given to sheltering all of these beautiful dishes—perchance from the careless hands of servants—until the "mere possession" of them has got to be a mania. It is really better to get the good out of things than to drift gradually into what is known as "a slave to your possessions."

Cut glass should be cleansed in soapsuds and then polished with sawdust and chamois skin.

### Coloring Straw.

Take a solution of hot water and tannin, allow half an ounce of tannin to one gallon of water and steep the straw in this solution for several hours.

Make another solution of hot water and glue, allowing an ounce of white glue to one gallon of water, and pass the straw through this, and dry it in the open air slowly.

When dry, put through a weak aniline dye several times.

Straw can also be colored by passing it through any thin, pale, spirit varnish while holding the desired color in the solution.

### Safety Pocket for Traveling.

Safety pockets for jewels and money are a necessity for the woman traveling. Frequently they are made to belt on the waist under the blouse; sometimes to be fastened to the garter under the knee, and sometimes to be strapped around the neck. Good ones are made of chamois skin, securely lapped, pinned and buttoned. Some dainty ones are made of embroidered linen, lined with chamois to make them secure. Other patterns of safety pockets have bands around the waist, while the pocket is attached with a band to the belt.

### Rose Perfume to Last for Years.

Gather the roses with morning dew upon them. Place in a large bowl Sprinkle over a handful of salt to each cup of rose leaves. Stand 24 hours Press thoroughly all the liquid from leaves and dry. Put through a wire sieve. Then add the liquid a little at a time, till dried into the powdered leaves. Other perfumes can be added, but I prefer nothing but the clear rose powder.—Exchange.

### Embroidery Hints.

If you want to get the best results in embroidering initials, do not use twisted cotton, but one that is soft and mercerized and will mat together so as to produce a smooth, even surface.



# Missouri Socialist Party

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

## FIELD NOTES.

Crowder has been reorganized by A. C. Miller, who is teaching school at that point this term.

Local Liberal gives 50c to help the locked-out Swedes. Who will be next?

Comrade W. L. Garver writes that business affairs will keep him from doing agitation work for some time, much to the disappointment of a number of locals that wanted his services.

Monett Comrades will hold meetings every Sunday evening. They have a moving picture attachment that helps to make it interesting.

Lena Morrow Lewis will speak in Missouri From Nov. 10 to Dec. 20. Get a date or two for your local, quick. Address this office.

Comrades Sam Sickles and William Tucker have ten names ready to form a local at Caruthersville.

The Polish Comrades in St. Louis are devising ways and means to become directly affiliated with the local there.

September did fairly well in dues, but in October we must do much better. There is so much to be done and so little money to do it with—are you helping?

Local Kirksville meets every Saturday night at 7:30, over C. E. Matter's place, 212 1/2 North Franklin. The local is now studying Mills' 'Struggle for Existence.'

## Are You Like This?

Dear Comrade:—I heartily indorse the principles of Socialism, having just read the platform of 1908 and am a regular subscriber of the Appeal to Reason, I am very much enthused with the work and would like to have the necessary instructions in regard to organizing a local. Please reply and let me know how to start. Fraternaly, J. L. Simpson, Malden.

There are at least 100 other Socialists in the state that could write the state office like the above. Your neighborhood is ripe for agitation and it only needs some one to do a little hustling and get the work going. Let us hear from you without delay, comrade, and start a local in your vicinity before the snow flies.

## McAllister.

Morehouse—Comrade McAllister has just finished his three lectures at this place. The meetings were a success in every way—good attendance—average about 200 each time. I believe his lectures will double our local. I would advise all locals to get McAllister for not less than three lectures.—A. J. Harris.

Comrade McAllister is hard at work in Scott County and will continue there for a month.

## In Memoriam.

Resolved, That Local Aurora recognizes the great loss, both to the local and the cause, which the sudden and untimely death of Comrade Wayne Hawkins has brought to us all. The comrade was a man of sterling integrity and uncompromising fidelity to the working class cause, and one of the best-posted Socialists in our local. His death in the Daisy Bell mine disasters tells the old story of Labor's fight for existence under adverse circumstances. Our loss is very great, but the cause goes on.—Local Aurora of the Socialist Party.

## Recent Callers at State Office.

Comrade Barnsley of Monett dropped in during Centennial week and took a look at the airships. County Secretary G. W. O'Dam of Flat River spent several days in the city with his family. That tireless member of the old guard of Socialism, "Bob" Wilson of Willmathsville, and M. L. Klauber of Hofflin came in to take a look at the "reds." Whether the presence of so many visiting Socialists caused the failure of the airships to fly is not known.

# AID FOR SWEDEN'S WORKERS

## COLLECTIONS IN AID OF THE STRIKING WORKERS OF SWEDEN.

The meeting for the benefit of Sweden's strikers, held Sunday morning at Debrecht's Hall, was a success and all who attended the meeting agreed to do their best to assist the cause of the Swedish workers. The meeting was addressed by C. J. Anderson, T. J. Barrett, Mrs. E. Hunstock and N. J. Nelson. The meeting was presided over by Charles Kjellgren.

As the need of the fighters in this heroic struggle is urgent, the friends of their cause are requested to give their mite quickly.

The following contributions were received by the treasurer of the committee since last week's report:

Swedish National Society	\$25.00	Mrs. E. Hunstock	1.00
Chas. Juhlin	1.00	K. D. Lundvall	.50
Herman Johnson	1.00	Gus. Tapperson	.50
C. Anderson	1.00	Chas. Juhlin	.25
Carl Johanson	1.00	Mr. Kronholm	.25
Herman Sarson	2.00	Gus. Tapperson	1.75
John Wallen	3.00	Mr. Johnson	.50
K. D. Lundvall	1.00	Chas. Juhlin	.50
Albert Carlson	1.00	Gus. Dahlberg	.50
Emil Johnson	1.00	Gus. Tapperson	.50
Hj. London	1.00	Mr. Johanson	.50
Income 25 copies Arbeiter	1.25	W. E. Eckart	.25
Receipts of Auction Sale		M. Brosin	.50
Henning Sarson	.75	H. Siroky	1.00

## PRIZE WINNERS, ATTENTION!

The first prize on the bowling machine on Sept. 19 was won by Mrs. Schiller. She is requested to call at this office for the prize, a parlor lamp, without delay. St. Louis Labor, 212 South Fourth.

## For Sale at a Bargain.

One stationary 3-horsepower gasoline engine; also small electroplating outfit; can be seen at 2821 Texas avenue.

## 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.

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

# Socialist News Review

## Socialist Organization in Texas.

Comrade Bell, state secretary of Texas, reports "28 charters were issued by the state committee in the month of September, which is in excess of the number issued in any previous month but one in the history of the Texas party."

## Public Meeting at Druid's Hall.

This (Saturday) evening at 8 o'clock Comrade Merrick of Washington, D. C., will address a public meeting, under the auspices of the Socialist Party, at Druid's Hall, Ninth and Market streets. Bring your fellow workers and friends along. Admission free.

## A Valuable Publication.

Edward Silvyn, Box 93, Santa Barbara, Cal., recently published a 45-page booklet entitled "Index to Periodical Literature on Socialism." It is bound in heavy card board and is a neat volume. This book is a new departure as a reference work and is about indispensable to the student. For the Socialist the value of the Public Library is enhanced many fold if possessed of a copy of this Index. It will be sent to you by the author free, on receipt of 5c to cover cost of wrapping and postage.

## Lively Campaign in Nashville, Tenn.

A lively municipal campaign is in progress in Nashville, Tenn. On Saturday, Sept. 25, John M. Ray, candidate for Mayor, and S. G. Gregory, candidate for City Council, were arrested for street speaking. On Oct. 2 Comrade Ray was again arrested with three others. The town is now placarded with announcements of speaking dates for all the Socialist candidates until the close of the campaign. The posters bear the following proviso: "Nominees will speak at the following places on dates given below, that is if we don't get arrested, as we have been arrested two or three times during this campaign."

## For the Swedish Strikers.

C. E. Tholin, delegate of the Swedish strikers, is meeting with signal success in his mission of bringing to the attention of the American workmen the issues involved in the great national strike of Sweden. He is now in Minnesota, but letters will reach him if addressed care of J. Berg, 1745 North Clark street, Chicago, Ill. By unanimous action of the National Executive Committee the locals and comrades are requested to contribute and collect funds and forward them to the National Office of the Socialist Party, 180 Washington street, Chicago, Ill. To date (Oct. 9) \$1,979.78 has been forwarded in drafts to the home office, Stockholm, Sweden.

## TO ELECT STATE COMMITTEEMAN IN 12TH DISTRICT.

Owing to the removal of David Allan from the state it becomes necessary to elect a new state committeeman for the Twelfth district. This district lies wholly within St. Louis and all Socialists in good standing in Wards 4, 5, 6, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23 and 25 should attend the mass meeting called by Local St. Louis to fill the vacancy. The mass meeting is called for Monday, Oct. 18, at 8 p. m., 212 South Fourth street. Bring your membership card.

By order of the Executive Board.

OTTO KAEMMERER, Secretary.

## ST. LOUIS PRESS FUND.

Old Friend	10.00
Ed. Weber, California	1.50
A. Meusel, Massachusetts	.25
Jos. Filler	1.00
Total since Sept. 8	12.75
Previously reported	472.15
Total to Oct. 12	484.90

## 25th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

# Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund

BRANCH 71, ST. LOUIS, MO.

## Entertainment, Concert and Dance SATURDAY EVE., OCT. 23, 1909

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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.

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