

# ST. LOUIS LABOR

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THE FEARLESS CHAMPION OF ORGANIZED LABOR

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## "HAPPY BREWERY WORKERS"

Some Facts and Comments Concerning the Conditions of Life in the Brewery Industry

By St. L. Vieux-Brasseur.

The happiest class of work people in the world can be found in the St. Louis brewery industry. The local brewery employes live like aristocrats. They enjoy princely wages and their conditions of employment are ideal all around.

Listen to the millionaire brewery kings and they will tell you that it is so. Their employes are happy, get fine treatment, work little for much money, eat well, drink all they please. Whenever the time comes to have the annual contracts with the United Brewery Workers' locals renewed, the millionaire gentlemen talk like every brewery worker could easily get into possession of a \$5,000 automobile, that the wives and children of their thousands of wage slaves could dress in silk and satin, and live on spring chicken and champagne, if they would only save their money.

Don't smile, dear readers! You simply don't know how humanely our brewery lords provide for their beloved employes in the breweries.

And it seems that these brewery workers fail to appreciate the benevolence of their millionaire bosses.

Just think for a moment what happiness the brewery workers are permitted to enjoy. For instance: while working in the brewery they never need to trouble themselves as to how to spend their time. There are plenty of foremen, overseers and watchman who furnish the finest "Hurry up! John; Hurry up!" music all day long, free of charge.

There is a perfect military organization in every brewery: corporal, sergeant, captain, lieutenant, general, field marshal, etc., all the way up to the lord or king. The "hurry up" order comes from the king; from there it goes all the way down the line, but all the officers and commanders are there to push and drive the rank and file.

The latest improved machinery, with its thousand and one tunes, furnishes the accompaniment to the vocal "Hurry up!" concert of the foremen and overseers.

No doubt, our millionaire employers envy us very much, because such happiness as ours is unknown to them. To spend their time they require automobiles, hunting trips, excursions to California, Florida or Europe, banquets, soirees, horse races, horse shows, dog fights, etc.

We brewery workers are blessed with an everlasting appetite. Ten cents' worth of soup meat, potatoes and sauerkraut makes a family dinner for us. What else do we want? Isn't this enough to make any wage worker happy?

Yes, one dinner of our bosses costs more than a whole week's breakfasts, dinners and suppers of the average brewery worker's family.

Now, when our bosses charge us with being discontented and ungrateful, always ready to stir up trouble, they don't know what they are talking about. We have no cause for complaint, so they say. Perhaps we have not. Let us see.

Look at our wage contracts. We brewers and maltsters of Local No. 6 are supposed to receive \$16.50 and \$17.50 per week. But this is on paper only. The fact of the matter is that for the last three or four years we have not been able to make more than from \$10.50 to \$11 per week on an average.

This is due to the slick "lay-off" system introduced in most of the big breweries. During the last year I worked in a department together with 75 men. Within ten months of this year every one of the 75 men of this department was laid off 82 days. The system worked like this:

In January 17 men laid off one week each, the rest ten half-days each.

In February 17 men laid off one week each, the rest thirteen half-days each.

In March 75 men laid off twenty half-days.

In April we had the lockout.

In May 75 men laid off three half-days each.

In June 75 men laid off four half-days each.

In July 75 men laid off fourteen half-days each.

In August 65 men laid off seven half-days each.

In September 65 men laid off seven half-days each.

In October 18 men laid off one week each, the rest eleven half-days each.

In November 18 men laid off one week each, the rest eight half-days each.

This gives an idea of our "princely earnings" and of the "Happiness of the Brewery Workers."

In the bottling departments similar conditions exist. According to Union contract, the minimum wages for bottlers is \$2 per day. Some work is paid at \$2.25 to \$2.75 a day. When this better class of work is done, all men have to accept the minimum wage of \$2. The average wage of the beer bottler is about \$9, perhaps \$9.50.

Improved machinery in the bottling department is rapidly displacing human labor. The lay-off system is worked systematically, and thus the conditions of labor in the bottling departments of our breweries become "ideal."

In most of the other branches of brewery work the conditions are about the same. A freight handler told me the other day: "If I work in the brewery for 99 years I'll still be where I am to-day: live from hand to mouth with my family, hardly able to keep the wolf of hunger from the door." And then the man added: "And if the Brewery Workers of St. Louis did not have their strong Union organization, they would surely be in hell!"

Yet our millionaire bosses donate \$150,000 to universities and offer \$10,000 for advertising St. Louis and getting more factories here.

In the next issue of St. Louis Labor I shall have a little more to say on this subject. Meanwhile I remain,  
Fraternally yours,  
ST. L. VIEUX-BRASSEUR.

Ninth Ward Club Socialist Party

Will meet Tuesday, Dec. 21, at club headquarters. Election of officers and other important business will come up. After the meeting there will be a smoker. B. Brockmeyer, Secretary.

Lecture by Dr. Emil Simon.

Last Saturday evening Comrade Dr. Emil Simon delivered an interesting lecture at the Socialist Party local meeting at Druid's Hall. His subject was: "My Experience as a Member of the School Board of St. Louis." The comrades present followed the remarks of the speaker with much interest. At the end of the lecture many questions were asked by comrades and answered satisfactorily by Dr. Simon. Owing to the unusual inclemency of the weather the meeting was not as well attended as could be expected, and the official business transaction was referred to the Executive Board.

## GARMENT WORKERS FIGHT NOBLY

St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union Enters National Agitation.

"Jack Rabbit" Rapidly Disappearing From Open Field of Commerce.

Contributions for the Locked-Out Employes of the Marx & Haas Clothing Co.

United Garment Workers of America	5.00
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association	4.50
United Garment Workers of America, 134	5.00
United Garment Workers of America, 21	25.00
Wood Workers 2	5.00
United Garment Workers of America, 37	5.00
Raffle of hat (donated by Miss Mollie Mindes), 1615 Franklin	8.50
H. A. Storks	.50
Sophia Vormholz	1.00
Paper Carriers, 5783, St. Louis	5.00
Austrian-Hungarian Sick Benefit Association	5.00
Bread Salesmen, 50, St. Louis	10.00
United Garment Workers, 86	3.00
United Garment Workers of America, 131	10.00
Ladies' Custom Tailors	15.00
Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund	10.00
United Garment Workers of America, 212	5.00
Bartenders' League, 227, Collinsville, Ill.	15.00
United Garment Workers of America, 87	10.00
United Garment Workers of America, 195	10.00
United Garment Workers of America, 130	2.00
Int. Union of Brewery Workers, 9, Milwaukee, Wis.	10.00
Int. Union of Brewery Workers, 114, Providence, R. I.	2.00
Int. Union of Brewery Workers, 363, Charleroi, Pa.	5.00
Int. Union of Brewery Workers, 106, West Hoboken, N. J.	1.00
Int. Union of Brewery Workers, 341, Pittston, Pa.	2.00
Int. Association of Machinists, 392, Beaumont, Tex.	1.50
Int. Association of Machinists, St. Louis, Mo.	3.00
U. B. of Carpenters and Joiners, 512, Ann Arbor, Mich.	1.00
Central Trades and Labor Union, Sherman, Tex.	2.00
Central Federation of Labor, Cohoes, N. Y.	5.00
United Garment Workers of America, 181, Fort Worth, Tex.	20.00
Bakery and Confectionery W. I. U. 118, Washington, D. C.	5.00
Bakery and Confectionery W. I. U. 5, East St. Louis, Ill.	5.00
Int. Union of Brewery Workers, 273, Sheridan, Wyo.	2.50
Int. Union of Brewery Workers, 22, Pittsburg, Pa.	5.00
Int. Union of Brewery Workers, 71, San Antonio, Tex.	5.00
Int. Union of Brewery Workers, 14, Roxbury, Mass.	5.00
Hair Spinners, 12347, Philadelphia, Pa.	2.00
Federal Labor Union, 12682, Woodland, Me.	10.00
Glass Workers, 6, St. Louis	5.00
Sheet Metal Workers, 247, St. Louis	5.00
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of A., 46, St. Louis	10.00
United Garment Workers, 174	3.00
Shipwrights' J. C. B. B. and S. C. M., 23, St. Louis	5.00
Brewery Engineers, 246, St. Louis	10.00
United Garment Workers, 238, St. Louis	15.00
United Garment Workers 21	3.50
Press Feeders, 43, St. Louis	6.55
Jewish Socialist Party	10.00
United Garment Workers, 246, St. Louis	4.75
Carifail Shirt Co. Employes, St. Louis	4.00
International Brotherhood Teamsters, 700, St. Louis	10.00
Coopers, 148, St. Louis	3.00
United Mine Workers of America, 2656	142.85
United Garment Workers, 141	5.00
Stone Pavers' Union, St. Louis	5.00
United Garment Workers of America, 60	5.00
United Mine Workers of America, Glen Carbon	5.00
Workingmen's Circle, Branch 32	25.00
United Garment Workers, 150-197-229, Chicago, Ill.	42.00
United Garment Workers, 63, Columbus, O.	5.00
Electrical Workers, 2	25.00
Carpenters and Joiners, 45, St. Louis	25.00
United Garment Workers, 166, Benefit	41.00
United Garment Workers of America, General Office	262.10
I. Brown & Wish	5.00
United Garment Workers, 71	10.00
United Garment Workers	10.00
George Hartstein, barber, at 1106 Franklin, donated \$5 to No. 166 Benefit.	
L. B. Langan, lawyer, donated \$5 to No. 166 Benefit.	

Organized Labor throughout the land is beginning to realize the importance of the Marx & Haas lockout. The hope of the Washington avenue concern that a few days' lockout, a few days' bulldozing by an ex-police chief, and a made-to-order court injunction would knock the bottom out of the Garment Workers' organization, proved to be an expensive miscalculation.

At last Sunday's meeting the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis appointed a committee to co-operate with the Garment Workers in the pushing of the fight against Marx & Haas Clothing Co. Delegates Charles Goodman and Ben Jansen, who were elected a special committee at a previous meeting, reported that practically every St. Louis retail clothing house that formerly handled Marx & Haas goods promised the committee to discontinue handling said products until the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. would straighten out its troubles with the Garment Workers' organization.

(Continued on Page 2.)

## COMMON SENSE SOCIALISM

A Reply to the "Socialism and Common Sense" Editorial of "The Exponent," the local Citizens Alliance Organ.

"KEEP SOCIALISM OUT OF LABOR UNIONS!"

The Exponent, the official monthly magazine of Mr. J. W. Van Cleave's St. Louis Citizens' Industrial Association, published in its November issue an interesting editorial on "Socialism and Common Sense," which deserves the attention of the American Socialist press. The Exponent says:

No one who has eyes to see and ears to hear will underestimate the danger of Socialistic propaganda. The practical danger of the kind of Socialism we find in Germany, France, England, Spain, Sweden, Italy and more or less in all the other nations of Europe, lies in two directions: the political power it has attained and the control over Organized Labor it exerts.

In the most effective demonstrations that Socialism makes in European countries it uses the two directions as means for one end. The Socialist members of the legislative bodies and the Socialist members of trade unions work in harmony, and by supporting industrial strikes with legislative strikes, or vice versa, results are sometimes secured which would not be secured through one activity without the other. The recent general strike of French electricians, the strike of the Swedish labor organizations, the various strikes in Spain, Italy and other countries during the last few years are all of Socialistic origin, and carried on under Socialistic leadership. The recent execution of Francisco Ferrer in Spain caused hostile demonstrations of Socialists in the centers of nearly all industrial nations, showing that the international bond between Socialists is very strong.

It is the "practical danger" of which the Citizens' Industrial Alliance is afraid. There is no "theoretical danger" that can scare the gentlemen of The Exponent combine. Theoretically, Socialism is but a beautiful dream, and unless practically applied, it will remain a dream. Socialist dreams never bother the C. I. A. In dreams there is no immediate "practical danger."

However, whenever Socialism passes the dreamland stage, there the "practical danger" for Capitalism begins. There is no such thing as the "impractical danger" of Socialism.

The Citizens' Industrial Alliance and the Civic Federation are two capitalist creations. The former aims to kill Organized Labor by means of injunctions and policemen's clubs, while the latter attempts to catch Organized Labor by the fly-and-molasses method. Yet the C. I. A. and the C. F. are fully agreed on these two fundamental propositions:

First: Socialism must not become a political power.  
Second: Socialism must not attain the control over Organized Labor.

In other words: "We, the Citizens' Industrial Alliance and the Civic Federation, must do all in our power to prevent the 'practical danger' involved in the common sense co-operation between Socialism and Trade Unionism."

Who can blame them for this attitude? Capitalist class interests make it imperative upon them to guard against such "practical danger." They see what's going on in Europe. There "the Socialist members of the Legislative bodies and the Socialist members of Trade Unions work in harmony," etc.

And in this harmonious work between the Socialist and Trade Union forces lies the "practical danger" for Capitalism.

Furthermore, "in the centers of nearly all the industrial nations the international bond between Socialists is very strong," says The Exponent, which is another "practical danger."

"What is the future of Socialism in this country?" asks The Exponent, and answers:

"There are theorists and dreamers among the Socialists in the United States as well as elsewhere, but they are in the small minority, and they are not the practical managers of the Socialist Party. It is instructive and amusing to see how nicely the practical campaign manager of the Socialist Party follows up every advantage. He claims credit for everything that ever was accomplished in progressive government. The public school, the postal service, or public institutions and all efforts that make for amelioration are, to his mind, all beautiful demonstrations of the practical workings of Socialistic principles.

It is ridiculous for The Exponent to assert that the Socialist claims credit for everything that was ever accomplished in progressive government. A fool may make such claims, but the Socialist never. The Socialist does claim, however, and justly so, that the public institutions above mentioned plainly show the development of modern society toward Socialism.

Here is an old chestnut which The Exponent, very clumsily, presents to its readers:

Strangely enough, the most autocratic governments in the world have a greater number of what are claimed as Socialistic institutions than democratic America. Many of the European countries not only own their railways, their light and power institutions, and mail systems, but they also monopolize the manufacture and sale of some industries—tobacco, matches, etc.

It requires little intellect to see that in most of the European countries state ownership is simply used by the ruling classes to advance the interests of these classes. In Prussia, for instance, the state railroad monopoly, has become one of the most important financial resources of Militarism. The same might be said of the state tobacco monopoly in France, or the state whisky monopoly in Russia.

The Exponent continues:

The practical Socialist in the United States adapts his medicine to suit the patient. He prepares Socialism in solid form, powdered or liquid form, allopathic or homeopathic, alcoholic or non-alcoholic. In poetry or prose, in musical composition, or in serious debate Socialism may be had for the asking, and in all these various forms the Socialist carefully caters to all opposition to the present order of things. What he wants is votes and the vote of the Anarchist, the Mafiaist, the Fenian, for a Socialistic candidate makes just

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EVERY NEW SUBSCRIBER FOR YOUR PRESS WILL STRENGTHEN THE LABOR MOVEMENT



as strong an impression upon the public as the vote of the Socialist. The only time he finds it necessary to point out the differences between the various isms is when a revolutionist or a member of the Black Hand is caught red-handed in the application of the bomb or the torch. Every existing organization is studied and adapted by the progressive Socialist for the promotion of his cause. Like all professional politicians he works carefully, systematically and strenuously, and like the demagogue of other political parties he is not particular as to the means used to secure his ends.

Messrs. Van Cleave, Schwedtmann & Co., we beg your pardon. It is true we adapt our medicine to suit the patient, at least, we are trying to. This is common sense. Only quacks give their patients "unsuitable" medicine.

And we want votes, too. We want votes in order to attain that political power of which you seem so much afraid of. But the "Mafiaist, the Fenian, the Anarchist" have never been with the Socialists, as you are trying to make people believe. The "Mafiaists" have always been a political monopoly of your Republican and Democratic parties. You know, as well as we do, that in every election in St. Louis, Chicago, New York and elsewhere the "Mafiaists" and "Anarchists" are driven to the polls like cattle—by whom? By your own capitalist politicians.

Take St. Louis, for instance, where you will find that the "Mafia" wards are the poorest field for Socialist propaganda. These districts comprise the principal central business quarters and the rendezvous places and back alley hovels of the slum proletariat.

And these "Mafia" districts are lined up with Messrs. Van Cleave, Schwedtmann & Co.

Why talk about the "Black Hand" being with the Socialists. Doesn't The Exponent know that the "Black Hand" or the "Black Hundred" was allied with the Czar during the Russian Revolution? Now, here comes the sore spot that pains the gentlemen of the Union-killing Cit. Ind. Alliance. The Exponent continues:

It is generally known that all through Europe Socialism has complete control of the labor union movement. True there are some labor unions in England which definitely disavow Socialism, but the large majority of labor organizations are under Socialistic control. In the United States a similar state of affairs is in progress. There are a number of national labor organizations, especially in the western part of the United States, which subscribe definitely to Socialism, and in all labor organizations the Socialists manage to secure positions of authority and influence. Officially the American Federation of Labor frowns on Socialism. Its leaders base their plea for public support upon what they claim to be their anti-Socialistic attitude. Let no one be deceived by this apparent opposition. Many of the acts of the American Federation of Labor are decidedly Socialistic and whether the leaders expound or approve such acts on account of their personal inclination toward Socialism or on account of their desire to make concessions to the Socialists within their ranks, is immaterial; the fact remains that there is a strong Socialistic faction in its central councils everywhere, and it is only a question of time when the Socialists will be in control.

The fact that Socialism has already become a powerful factor in the American labor movement gives The Exponent much cause for complaint. Many of the acts of the A. F. of L. are decidedly Socialistic, says the paper. No doubt, they are. What of it? Is your capitalist system of exploitation and persecution of labor not driving the working class ever onward toward more radical means of defense?

Your Citizens' Industrial Alliance and your Civic Federation are as much the natural outgrowth of the modern class struggle as the Socialist Party and the American Federation of Labor.

Nothing would please The Exponent and its publishers more than a senseless fight between the Socialist Party and the Trade Unions throughout the country. Such a fight would help Capitalism and injure the working class; the Socialists are ever anxiously working for that "practical danger" which The Exponent sees in the political power of Socialism and in the harmonious work between Socialism and Trade Unionism.

It is "awfully nice" and extremely sentimental what The Exponent says in conclusion:

Religious, social and political organizations have for years appreciated the great danger of Socialism in the United States and through combined efforts in these fields excellent work is being done. However, the principal rock upon which Socialism in the United States will founder is the individualism which is the underlying foundation of most of what is good and dear to Americans. The greatest possible personal liberty compatible with public safety and public welfare is the foundation rock of our Constitution. It is the unit of American greatness.

The "excellent work" done against Socialism by religious, social and political organizations in recent years consisted in playing with fire. That "excellent work" had the good effect of making the Socialists more of a "practical danger" than ever before. Utopianism or will-o'-the-wisp Socialism is being relegated to the rear and Socialism in Action, as Robert Hunter calls it, is taking its place.

In other words, the real Socialist movement is just beginning to make itself felt, even in the editorial sanctum of Mr. Van Cleave's organ, The Exponent.

Talk about the individualism as the underlying foundation of our Constitution? Whose Constitution? Whose Individualism? Where is the individualism of the individual capitalist today? Where the individualism of the modern factory hand? Where the individualism of the editor of The Exponent?

True individualism will best be guarded and developed under Socialism, not under the bugaboo Socialism of The Exponent, but under the Common Sense Socialism which has become the "practical danger" of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance and the entire capitalist class.

## THE MARX & HAAS LOCKOUT

(Continued from Page 1.)

The Labor Record of Youngstown, O., reports the following from a meeting of the Mahoning County United Labor Congress, held Nov. 26:

"Under the head of Communications, the secretary of the body read a letter from the Garment Workers with reference to the trouble between that union and the firm of Marx & Haas in St. Louis. This firm handles what is known as the 'Jack Rabbit' brand of clothing. After remarks by Organizer Schwarz, who in a very graphic delineation gave the delegates a description of the trouble, the motion was made to refer to the various locals, and it was also moved that the matter be placed in the hands of the label committee, with instructions to see what firms handled the 'Jack Rabbit' brand and notify the union men as to the result of their investigations."

Bro. Wm. Houston of Collinsville, Ill., Ad. Germer of East St. Louis and many other representative union miners are pushing the good work among Organized Labor in Illinois in behalf of the locked out victims of the Marx & Haas Clothing Co.

Secretary Dave Kreyling of the local central body reports having sent out an appeal jointly with the Garment Workers' District Council.

Bro. Barney Abrams of the United Workers' General Executive Board of New York was in St. Louis last Tuesday, giving the local organizations the assurance that the Marx & Haas fight would be pushed throughout the country.

"The workers of St. Louis, led by the central labor body, are

doing valiant work on behalf of the locked out Garment Workers at the paralyzed plant of Marx & Haas," says the National Bulletin of the United Garment Workers of America.

To what extent the labor unions everywhere have come to the support of the locked-out union employes of Marx & Haas can best be seen by glancing over the list of strike contributions published below.

Last Sunday evening two of the most active workers in this great labor war, Miss Fannie Sellins and Miss Kate Hurley, left for Chicago, where they will visit every union in behalf of the locked-out St. Louis Garment Workers. In this work these two brave girls will be assisted by the Chicago Women's Trade Union League and Miss Jane Addams of the Chicago Hull House settlement.

The struggle has now been on for over thirteen weeks. A more enthusiastic trade union battle has never been fought before in this city, and for this reason alone the locked-out Garment Workers deserve the undivided support of Organized Labor and of every fair-minded man and woman.

It would indeed be folly on our part to make people believe that the locked-out men and women are not feeling the effects of the great fight. Nearly fourteen weeks on the street, as the result of the arbitrary, unjust, unfair action of the employes, is by no means a picnic pleasure. It may be asy for any one to parade as a good union man or woman so long as somebody else is upholding the union hours and union wages, but when you are face to face with the common enemy right on the battlefield, when your pocket and your stomach reminds you of poverty and hunger, then it requires backbone, true manhood and womanhood, to be a Union man or a Union woman.

The St. Louis Garment Workers are fighting the battle of Organized Labor throughout the land. They are in the fight to win!

P. S.—Outside customers have informed the St. Louis Garment Workers' Council of the fact that Marx & Haas have been sending out letters offering cheaper goods for sale "than we have been able to do in the past." In other words, the firm promises cheap anti-union labor products, but the merchants frankly informed the Union that they would not handle any of the Marx & Haas goods until peace with the Union was established and the Union Label put on its products.

## STUDIES IN SOCIALISM

### THE SOCIALISTS

WHO THEY ARE AND WHAT THEY STAND FOR.

By John Spargo.

XVII.

The sole aim of the writer of this little volume has been to present the claims of Socialism candidly and in simple language. If it serves to help its readers to a clearer understanding of the aims of the Socialist movement its purpose will have been abundantly served and its existence justified. There are many important subjects which have been only briefly touched upon in these pages for a fuller treatment of which the reader is referred to the many excellent books devoted to them, a brief list of which will be found at the end of this volume. In conclusion, it may be well to answer briefly the question which must present itself to the mind of everyone who feels the justice and reasonableness of the Socialist position, "What can I do to help onward the great movement?"

Many years ago, the good Quaker poet, John Greenleaf Whittier, advised the young men of his day to "seek for some just and despised cause and attach themselves to it." Today we call upon all men and women, young and old alike, who believe that the Socialist cause is just, to attach themselves to it. By voting for Socialism if they have votes, by urging others to vote for it if they have no votes themselves; by carefully studying its literature and equipping themselves to plead its cause successfully, either in private or public, and to defend it whenever the need arises, it is possible for every man and woman who believes in Socialism to identify himself or herself with it. That is the minimum of service to be expected from the earnest man or woman who believes that the Socialist cause is just and true.

A still greater service is possible by joining the Socialist Party, the organized effort of thousands of devoted men and women of all races and creeds to develop the Socialist movement in America along intelligent lines. The Socialist Party exists primarily for the purpose of making Socialists. By carefully organized propaganda it is possible for people to accomplish much more in the way of creating Socialist sentiment than the same people could accomplish individually. Not only so, but by having a well-organized political party to carry on political campaigns it is rendered possible to keep the Socialist cause from being trailed in the dirt by freaks on the one hand, or by charlatans on the other. Organized in every state and territory, the Socialist Party is open to every man or woman desiring to join it, provided that they renounce all connection with any and every other political party, and accept the principles set forth in the Socialist Party Platform and the rules of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party differs in many important respects from every other political party. In the first place, all its members pay "dues," a small monthly sum, for the support of the party. This unusual practice is observed for the reason that it is a working class party; it is the safeguard of the party against corruption and betrayal. The other great political parties have no such system. They get their funds, as the current insurance investigations have shown, through grafting upon great corporations. In reality these great corporate interests buy up the political parties and, because they own them, control them in all essential particulars. The Socialist Party does not get its funds that way, but from the monthly payments of its members, and their voluntary contributions. It is the only party in the country which publishes regularly a full account of all its expenditures, including its campaign funds. The Socialist Party is not run by "bosses," either good or bad, but by its members, the rank and file. Every member has an equal voice and vote in the management of the party's affairs and the organization is the most democratic possible.

If, reader, you feel it to be your duty to unite with this great movement for the freeing of the working class from its present thralldom and bondage, join the Socialist Party in your locality. If you do not know the address of the nearest branch, write to the National Secretary of the party for information. If there is a local organization of the party in your neighborhood he will give you the address. If there be none, he will tell you how to become a "member-at-large" of the party, and, better still, how to form a local organization.

"Come, then, since all things call us, the living and the dead, And o'er the weltering tangle a glimmering light is shed. Come, then, let us cast off fooling, and put by ease and rest, For the Cause alone is worthy till the good days bring the rest. Come, join in the only battle wherein no man can fail, Where, whoso fadeth and dieth, yet his deed shall still prevail. Ah! come, cast off all fooling, for this at least we know: That the Dawn and the Day is coming, and forth the Banners go."

ASSIST THE BAKERS!

DOES THE BREAD UNION



YOU EAT BEAR THIS LABEL?

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

St. Louis is the headquarters of the \$3,000,000 BREAD TRUST. Its managers have been fighting organized labor for years. They are opposed to short hours and high wages. They tell you and their customers they are your friends and are friends of organized labor. Yes, they are your friends as long as they can get your money; but for the men in the bakery they have no use, if they belong to their respective unions.

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

Therefore, we ask the public in general for their support; you can give us your support by asking for bread with the Union Label. Shun the product of the following firms—they are Trust bakeries: Heydt Bakery Co., Condon Bakery Co., Hauck-Hoerr Bakery, St. Louis Bakery Co., Welle-Boettler Bakery, Home Bakery Co., Freund Bros. Bread Co. Ltd., McKinney Bread Co.

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

Quality and Character Tailoring by Union Tailors

BERGER & CASEY Tailoring Co.

NO. 705 PINE STREET

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

Cigars { PEN MAR - 10c SUNRISE - 5c

Brandt & Stahl 319 Walnut Street

Remember, no CIGARS are Genuine Union-Made



UNLESS THE BOX BEARS THE Blue Union Label

Drink Only UNION BEER

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

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It Affects Every Person in United States

By THURDE RAYLE BRUCE

**I**N MY TRAVELS I have read with great interest the many articles appearing in the different newspapers and other publications on the use of more daylight, and have been pleased to see that the press has not only been liberal in the space devoted to this subject but that the vast majority of the publications are favorable. However, quite a few fall into the common error of thinking that the same thing could be accomplished without complications by changing the hour of work and that the advocates of securing more daylight by changing the clocks during the summer time fool themselves.

They overlook the fact that suburban trains are run to-day in accordance with the present schedule of hours in the commercial world. Mail trains are regulated to a large extent along the same lines and the office force as a rule time their arrival with the first mail. Therefore if the hours of beginning the day's work were advanced an hour everything would be out of line. If it became an established custom to advance the hands of the clock May 1 one hour, allowing them to remain until October 1, when they would be changed back to the present standard of time, it would not be necessary for the railroads to change their time tables and all schedules would be kept by the clock, the same as to-day, and the change would be forgotten almost immediately. In the summer at least those sections of the country that were robbed of a good portion of an hour by the establishing of standard time would have this time restored and every one given an additional hour during the summer time to devote to rest or recreation, as they may elect.

It must not be overlooked that as this proposed reform contains no politics or religion and is not of profit it is everybody's business and therefore nobody's business. Yet it is unique, inasmuch as it injures no one and does not call for the expenditure of Uncle Sam's money. So every one should do what he can to aid it. It affects every man, woman and child in the United States and it is a subject worthy of strenuous activity on the part of politicians, the press and all who act for the good of humanity.

More-daylight associations should be formed in every section of the country, as it is only concerted action that changes which are not of profit can be brought about.



## Modern Public Desires Popular Melodies

By EDWIN L. ARKINS

A writer speaks of the low nature of many vocal solos rendered during bands concerts and asks if we lack composers of more inspiring songs.

It is not so much the lack of composers as it is of the people who appreciate higher class songs. The modern public desires melodies of this nature; in fact, the majority would not understand any other. If the songs that were popular two score or more years ago were produced to-day they would, no doubt, be jeered at and ridiculed. Surely the admirers of most of the modern songs could not comprehend the beauty and uplifting character of such as "Drink to Me Only with Thine Eyes," "Silver Threads Among the Gold" and "Mary of Argyle." In order to cater to the degraded tastes of the majority of the people of to-day the muddled songs are composed.

Nevertheless, those who have charge of these concerts should give to the public a series of numbers that have nothing of the debasing character in them, but which will have an elevating influence on the minds of those who appreciate them, regardless of the likes and dislikes of the rabble.

## What Is Use of Getting Married

By SIDNEY BELL

What is the use of getting married?" asks a correspondent. I'll tell you. It is to have a happy, comfortable home. That statement looks selfish, too, doesn't it? But look farther. To have that kind of a home there must be love, and that takes unselfish regard for each other. To make a home comfortable it must be comfortable for your husband or wife. That takes more unselfishness on your part. Children are the greatest blessings that can come into a home. They take still more unselfishness. You must care for them, love them, watch over them, seek to make them happy, and teach them to love the home. They won't love home unless home is made attractive for them. Neither husband nor wife alone can make home happy and comfortable.

If you will try to make your home as happy and comfortable for the other inmates of it you will do a great deal toward making it happy and comfortable for yourself. Then if the others will do the same—and you must get them to—you will no longer ask "What is the use of getting married?"

## Theory That Pain Is Essential

By AGNES CLARKE

Prof. Foster's theory that pain is essential and necessary for the higher development of the human being is not tenable.

There are isolated cases where great works have been accomplished by persons who were suffering mentally and physically, but the best work of the world has been done in the main by persons who were physically and mentally healthy and happy. It is not likely that troubles made the work of Washington or Lincoln more effective, and Poe probably sought the flowing bowl for the express purpose of obtaining that ecstatic mental condition which enabled him to produce what he sought to produce, rather than for the drowning of his sorrows.

A child that knows naught of grief or pain is about the happiest and best product of the planet, and the idea that such a life must be "tried in the crucible" to attain its highest measure is arrant nonsense.

Comrade A. Litman in St. Louis.

The Jewish Branch has just closed a series of successful meetings at which A. Litman, national organizer, was the speaker. Though the weather was very bad at times, the meetings were well attended and the results fine. The meetings wound up with a banquet on last Sunday night, at which many friends and comrades gathered to bid Comrade Litman good-bye, as he will reside for some time near Springfield on a farm, his address being Route 1, Strafford, Mo. Locals in that vicinity will find it to their advantage to make frequent use of Comrade Litman's services in building up their local organization.

This Is Not the Time to Criticise the Spokane Free Speech movement. The Spokane authorities are a gang of capitalist brutes to put it mildly. What is a proletarian movement without political power?

## Missouri Socialist Party

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

Where Things Are Doing.

Local St. Louis now has a Croatian Branch, in addition to about a half dozen other tongues that are now organized into the local.

The Enormous Influx of old world peoples, with their separate tongues, traditions, ideas and customs, tends to complicate the work for political organization in this country. The difficulty of language, alone, is very great. Each nationality has its peculiarities that must be taken into consideration.

The Immigrant also injects grave problems into the economic organization, the union. Unavoidably, friction develops, and cool, level-headed persistence is required to adjust matters. The pressure from above, the capitalist class, is a constant factor and works powerfully for the amalgamation of all tongues and nationalities. In the meantime, we have a wonderful difference of opinions on both the industrial and the political field.

McAllister Became Sick after the Ulrich meetings and went home for a rest. He writes that he hopes to mend fast enough to fill the Clinton and Fly Creek dates. Mac is never happy unless digging at capitalism's grave.

"December Winds, empty stomachs and scant clothing failed to arouse the workers here, but McAllister woke them up and did a wonderful lot of good," says Secretary Helm, Richmond.

Has Your Local voted for state officers? The vote closes Dec. 27 and the vote of your local must be in this office on that day. Ballots for the election of national officers have been sent to locals in good standing; also, ballots for National Referendum "D."

If the Supply of white paper and ink holds out we will probably have National Referendums "E," "F," "G," "H," etc., coming along in a short while. There are three or four booked now. This looks like a fine method of killing the referendum by misuse. The vote on the last one was ridiculously small, being well under 6,000 for the entire country.

Lena Morrow Lewis: Dec. 18-19, Brownwood; 20, Wappapello; 21, Chaonia; 22-23, Flat River. From Dec. 24 to Jan. 2 she will rest up and get ready for her trip through the northern part of the state.

Secretary Harris of Morehouse writes: "The meetings here were a success in every way. The first night the house—the largest we could get—was full, and on the second night they could not get all inside. Literature sales about \$3 and collection \$5.60. Give us some more dates, if possible."

Local Sedalia is busy arranging for a Debs meeting for the middle of January. They will have Lena M. Lewis about the end of January.

The Jewish Branch of Local St. Louis has been conducting some very successful meetings during the past week. Their national organizer, A. Litman, has proven to be very successful as a speaker and organizer among the Jews and has stimulated the St. Louis Branch into new life and vigor. Comrade Litman will reside for some time near Springfield, on a farm, resting up for further raids on the common enemy.

State Committeemen.

In districts where there is only one candidate for state committeeman the Quorum has ruled that the nomination is equivalent to election. This applies to Districts 5, 10, 14 and 16. In the Fourth the only nominee was F. B. Moser, but his membership in the party is in question. In the Seventh all locals have been asked whether F. J. Hecht is satisfactory to them. In the Fifteenth there are two candidates and an election is in progress.

## 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.

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.

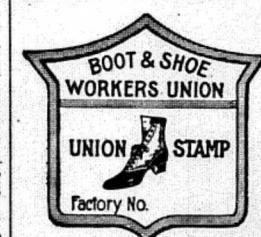
Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole power of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry and thus come to their rightful inheritance.—(National Platform Adopted at the 1908 Convention.)

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

## ALLIED PRINTING TRADES LABEL.



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

## SOCIALIST PARTY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

## SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

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

## VICTORY IN SWEDEN

Organized Labor gained one of the most vital victories in the history of the great International Labor movement.

The lockout of about three hundred thousand workingmen and women in Sweden is over. It ended with a defeat of the Employers' Association who had planned the destruction of the Swedish Federation of Labor, and, indirectly, break the power of the Socialist Party movement in the North of Europe.

Secretary Lindquist of the Swedish Trade Union General Committee, better known as the "Landessekretariat," officially notified Secretary Legien of the Labor Federation of Germany that the great fight was all over, that the Swedish Employers' and Manufacturers' Associations had abandoned their original plan of breaking up the trade union organizations by the general lockout, and that the collection of funds for the Swedish strikers should be discontinued, at the same time thanking for the liberal support given to the Swedish strikers by the labor movement everywhere. While 15,000 men are still without employment, the Swedish movement will take care of them.

One of the original "demands" of the combined Manufacturers' Associations was that in future no more contracts should be agreed upon with any labor union.

Here is what happened a few days ago: The Employers, through Mr. Cederborg, a "state notary," requested the General Labor Federation to elect delegates to a conference for the purpose of making new agreements and devising ways and means whereby future conflicts may be avoided.

Compare this latest invitation with the bosses' declaration of war last August!

The Stockholm Street Car Co., one of the most fanatic opponents of Organized Labor during the great lockout, has notified the Street Railway Employees' Union of its intention to re-establish peaceful relations, and the Union was ready to declare the boycott off, which had cost the company about 50,000 kronen (\$25,000) every month. The union men are now back on the Stockholm street cars.

Naturally enough, the Manufacturers' Association will not publicly admit its defeat. Be it remembered, however, that this was a lockout carefully planned, and there was nothing else left for Union Labor but to reply with the general strike.

A good summary of the origin of the Swedish labor war is given in the circular recently issued by the American Federation of Labor. We quote:

"Since August 4, 1909, a strike of great magnitude has been in progress in Sweden, and the issue at stake is the very life of the labor movement of that country.

"Because of the sharply defined class divisions in Sweden and the lingering influences of the old feudal system, the development of the Swedish labor unions has been exceedingly difficult, but withal they have steadily fought their way and gained. The last ten years, however, witnessed a considerable impetus in the interest of the workers in the unions, and this has been the period of their greatest progress and growth. The period of prosperity experienced between the years 1900 and 1908 was favorable to their success, and the labor organizations became a great power in the defense and advancement of the condition of the workers. The growing strength and aggressiveness of the unions brought about the counter organization of employers, and their antagonism was centralized into a formidable force through the means of their three large associations, namely, the Central Employers' Association, representing the building industry, employing 50,000 men; the Machine Shop and Iron Ship Builders' Association, employing 35,000 men, and the Swedish Employers' Association, representing all the large industries, employing 164,000 men. The panic and industrial depressing beginning in 1908 considerably weakened the strength and resources of the unions, and the Swedish Employers' Association endeavored to turn these conditions to its advantage in its effort to disrupt the unions. For the past two years the threat of a general lockout has been held over the heads of the workmen when any advance was made by them, either of defense or for the amelioration of conditions. Early in 1909 some of the employers put into effect a reduction of wages. A strike involving 1,400 men was declared against it. The Employers' Association

served notice on the officers of the organizations that unless the men returned to work under the reduction in wages there would be a general lockout. The men on strike refused to return to work, and the association carried out its threat and locked out 80,000 men. This violent attack portended more than was involved in the local dispute, and the unions recognized it as a clear declaration of war from the employers. The situation had reached the stage where, in order to maintain the organizations and the labor movement, the attitude and demands of the Employers' Association had to be combated. The organized wage workers realized that all that had been built up, after years of effort, and at great sacrifice, was at stake. Therefore, instead of submitting to the lockout, the organizations of labor answered it by a general strike, and 200,000 men joined those already locked out."

The labor movement of Sweden is not destroyed. After a desperate war which lasted over four months, with the wheels of industry and commerce practically at a standstill, the Swedish labor movement is stronger today than it ever has been before. This latest lesson in the modern class war aroused the entire working class, including the many thousands of unorganized.

There was great suffering, it is true. But Organized Labor of Sweden suffered and sacrificed for a great and noble cause and gained a victory. Historians will record it as a glorious victory. And so it is. It was a fight for the life of the Swedish Trade Unions, and the fight was won. There are wounds to heal, but these wounds were received on the battlefield of honor, and the wounded of today will be the admired and beloved heroes of tomorrow.

The daily Socialist labor organ of Stockholm, "Socialdemokraten," which had to carry the brunt of this desperate class war, increased its circulation by about 25,000 copies during the last four months. This speaks more plainly than anything else of the splendid spirit of militant Trade Unionism and Socialism in Sweden.

No other labor war in the history of the modern labor movement has so stirred up the rank and file of the organized workers all throughout Europe and America as the Swedish lockout or general strike, whatever you may call it. The Trade Union and Socialist movement of Germany alone contributed to the Swedish strike fund the sum of about 1,500,000 marks (nearly \$400,000). What grand and noble demonstration of International proletarian solidarity! While capitalist governments are talking war, building warships and mounting new machinery of murder en masse, the organized wage workers disregard all national lines of demarkation, extend the hand of brotherhood and, in the language of Karl Marx, issue their proclamations:

"Workers of the world, unite!"

"You have nothing but your chains to lose!"

"You have a world to gain!"

"United we stand, divided we fall!"

Merry Christmas! and Happy New Year! to Sweden's brave proletariat.

## Editorial Observations

The New Year's Number of St. Louis Labor Will Be Fine.

Books for Christmas Presents at the Labor Book Department, 212 South Fourth street.

Three Cheers for Organized Labor of Sweden and the International Solidarity of the proletariat!

According to the Miners' Magazine the Strike Situation in the Black Hills, in South Dakota, is getting quite serious.

Wanted: 25,000 Subscribers for St. Louis Labor. With Nearly 50,000 Union men in St. Louis there is no reason why our paper should not have 30,000 subscribers.

Socialists Make Gains in Spain. The Complete Returns of the municipal elections which were held throughout Spain show that, in Madrid, the new Council will be made up of 26 Republicans and Socialists, 17 Liberals and 4 Conservatives. The Republicans carried the day in Barcelona, San Sebastian and eleven other large cities. The Conservatives were victorious only in four places.

## NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Have been secured by the following comrades and friends: J. H. Neifind, St. Louis, 1; W. W. McAllister, Springfield, Mo., 1; Otto Pauls, 7; W. H. Worman, 2; Fred Weinert, 1; L. E. H., 1; Jos. Vuenic, 1; C. Hirschenhofer, 1; J. C. S., 7; L. Housermann, 5; O. Kaemmerer, 2; Hy. Schwarz, 4; Ferd J. Kloth, 6; Robt. Haul, Jr., 1; Michael Lerch, Dardanelle, Ark., 2.

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Second Popular Concert Under the Auspices of the Women's Trade Union League, Sunday, Dec. 19, 8 p. m., Self-Culture Hall, 1832 Carr Street.

## PROGRAM:

Female Solos from Handel's Messiah.

The Messiah, written by George Frederick Handel, is considered the greatest Oratorio ever written, and is performed during the Christmas season wherever Christmas prevails. Written in twenty-two days, it has stood the test of a hundred year.

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Miss Rebecca Elizabeth Wilhelm.

Recitative and Air—"O thou that tellest good tidings to Zion" Miss Elizabeth Krum.

Recitative—"There were Shepherds abiding in the field, and lo! the Angel of the Lord came upon them."

Air—Rejoice greatly, O daughter of Zion." Miss Gladys Van de Water.

Sous Bois ..... Staub March Mignonne ..... Poldini Faunes ..... Poldini

Miss Rebecca Elizabeth Wilhelm.

Recitative and Air—"He shall feed His flock." Miss Teresa Ziegenbalg.

Air for Soprano—"Come unto Him." Miss Myrtle Sutter.

Recitation with Piano Accompaniment—"My Sweetheart"..... James Whitcomb Riley

Miss Estelle Rask.

Air for Contralto—"He was despised and rejected." Miss Laura Graubner.

THE PUBLIC IS WELCOME.

## BOOK REVIEW

Following the Color Line. By Ray Stannard Baker. Doubleday, Page & Co., 135 East Sixteenth street, New York. Cloth, illustrated, \$2 net.

Much has been said and written about the "Negro question" in recent years and many who have followed the discussion have wished for a comprehensive statement of the present conditions and relationships of the Negro in American life. Without this no intelligent conclusions can be arrived at. In our judgment Mr. Baker in the present work has supplied this want. The book serves as the most important contribution to the literature on the status of the Negro today. The work is exhaustive and impartial; the material gathered has been carefully sifted, and the residue of facts is woven into an interesting narrative of exposition and comment which confirms the compliment bestowed on the author as "the best reporter in America."

In tracing the color line, North and South, through the industrial, social and political life of the communities he visited, the author has shown that economic conditions form the basis of the race antagonism, social ostracism and political disfranchisement of the Negro. Mr. Baker may not be conscious of this himself, but the facts he cites throughout the work show that economic servitude is at the bottom of the Negro question, or, in other words, it is the labor question intensified because of the color of the victims and their servitude under the old Southern regime. Much of the legislation in the South against the Negro affects thousands of the poor whites also. The latter go to the chain gangs, are the victims of debt-slavery—peonage—and are disfranchised by the ruling class the same as the Negro is. But the color of the latter and his previous training in servitude marks him in the eyes of the poor whites as an inferior—a "beast"—as many God-fearing Southerners will assure you—and these poor whites share the views of a ruling class that robs them and the Negro, too. This attitude of the poor whites is also a survival of slavery days, when their fathers, living in the direst poverty and never owning slaves, went to war "to save our niggers from the Yankees." It is the old, pitiful, tragic story of one group of underlings fighting the battles of the masters of the entire class of underlings.

In recent years the industrial awakening of the South has increased the demand for labor. This in turn made for an advance in wages which, in any community, to quote the author, "whether the laborer was black or white, produce a spirit of impatience and annoyance on the part of the employing class." The Negroes could now earn in three or four days what formerly required a week to earn. Why work any longer or harder? they naturally inquired. The employing class followed the example of their class elsewhere by violating all the "sacred" laws of supply and demand, which they have continually taught, by importing immigrant labor from Europe. The increased demand for labor has induced a number of legislatures to make it a crime for anyone to come into their state to secure supplies of Negro labor. Many a wealthy planter would not hesitate to shoot a man who endeavored to get "his niggers" away from him. As the author remarks, "What the Southern planter wants today is not fewer Negroes but more Negroes—Negroes who will 'keep their place.'" And that is the crucial point of the labor question with the employing class, North and South, and throughout the world, whether the laborer be black, brown, white, red or yellow. They want laborers who will "keep their place," and if the starving ryot of India can be imported and will observe the "virtue" of "keeping his place," no patriotic scruples will prevent the employing class from substituting him for the home supply.

In the fact of this truth it is regrettable that the poverty-stricken poor whites instead of endeavoring to awaken their black brothers in servitude to the necessity of unity of action against the one ruling class that preys on both, should join with the masters in their oppression of the Negro. Allowance can be made for the historical traditions in which this antagonism has its origin, but in spite of this the experience of the poor whites in dealing with the employing class should awaken white workers to the folly of a policy that only insures their continued subjection and plays into the hands of their real enemy. A good example of this stupidity is given by the author in quoting a letter from an Atlanta paper written by a white worker. Here all the passion, rage and vengeance felt by the white worker against the black are expressed. The white man resents the interference of the black man in industry and agriculture, the former contending that it is his exclusive privilege to produce wealth for the capitalist. He will only consent to the Negro "as a servant, and so long as he remains the hewer of wood and carrier of water, and remains strictly in what we choose to call his place, everything is all right." What difference is there between this declaration of the white serf and the attitude of the ruling class we have already mentioned? The white man goes on to state that if the employing class "send him (the Negro) to take my work away from me I will kill him." It is the old story of the employing class pitting cheap laborers against the more experienced and efficient laborers, and the latter, instead of directing attention to the common enemy, taking revenge against the lowest in their own ranks.

Only one thing has a tendency to take the curse off the Negro and, as we might expect, it is the accumulation of property. Dollars, a good bank account, redeems him to a large extent, though he is still the victim of social ostracism on trains, in hotels and public buildings. Booker T. Washington thought he could get the attention and win the influence of the whites by "telling them how much algebra and history and science and all those things I had in my head, but they rated me about the same as they did before." Not until he had eighty-six buildings erected did he win the respect and confidence of the whites. Then he observed: "There is an unmistakable influence that comes over a white man when he sees a black man living in a two-story brick house that has been paid for. "Once more it is apparent that economic conditions provide an explanation for the Negro question. Property is the end and aim of our vicious civilization and no more convincing evidence of this truth is given than this spectacle of dollars softening and modifying this bitter and almost relentless persecution of a despised and outraged race.

We would like to give more space to this book, but the columns of this journal will not permit. We would like to say something especially of the division of the Negroes themselves into the conservatives, following Booker T. Washington, and the radicals, under Prof. W. E. DuBois, but will have to refer our readers to the work itself. The book is a splendid example of painstaking research and unbiased narrative and no one can consider himself well informed on this questions without a careful reading of it.

J. O.

**Socialists of St. Louis!**  
**Increase the Circulation of St. Louis Labor!**  
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**UNION SECRETARIES AND BUSINESS AGENTS**

ARE REQUESTED TO SEND IN FACTS CONCERNING THE ACTIVITIES OF THEIR RESPECTIVE ORGANIZATIONS, SUCH AS STRIKES, MEETINGS, TRADE CONDITIONS, GROWTH OF ORGANIZATIONS AND OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST TO THE WORKERS. ITEMS FOR PUBLICATION IN THE SAME WEEK'S ISSUE SHOULD REACH THIS OFFICE NOT LATER THAN TUESDAY EVENING. ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS: ST. LOUIS LABOR, 212 South Fourth St.

**FROM THE FIELD OF UNION LABOR**

**IF CHRIST CAME TO ST. LOUIS!**

**Injunction Bars Striking Union Bricklayers from Picketing Archbishop Glennon's New Cathedral.**

**TEMPORARILY "RESTRAINED"**

A temporary injunction, restraining officers and members of the local Bricklayers' Union from interfering with non-union workmen engaged on the brick work of the New Cathedral, Newstead avenue and Lindell boulevard, from congregating in the neighborhood and from placing spies, was granted by United States District Judge Smith McPherson last Monday at the instance of John C. Robinson and Roy A. Robinson, partners under the firm name of J. C. Robinson & Son, the contractors. The defendants are cited to appear in court Wednesday and show cause why the writ should not be made permanent.

Those named as officers and members of the Strike Committee of the union are: Joseph F. Kolley, president of Local No. 1; Cuthbert Childs, George Greeley, Joseph Lang, a business agent; Henry Koch, Stephen Longley, a business agent; Dan Kavanaugh, secretary of Local No. 1; Ed Donnelly, president of Local No. 19, and unknown officers and members of Bricklayers' and Masons' International unions, St. Louis, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 19 and 22.

The contractors entered into a contract with Archbishop John J. Glennon, May 15, 1908, agreeing to complete the structure by Nov. 15, 1910. Remuneration was to be had monthly upon the basis of work accomplished.

It is recited in the petition that brickwork was required to be done in connection with the laying of granite in the outer walls, and that, in consequence of the strike of union men, the deliveries of granite, necessarily ordered far in advance and cut to special sizes, accumulated upon the site. The usual rate of payment for bricklaying is given as 65 cents an hour. The demand of the unions for 70 cents was refused upon June 1, 1909, and the contractors made arrangements for bringing in labor from other states.

It is represented that a competent corps of workmen was built up at great expense and that June 9, 1909, a conspiracy was entered into by officers and members of the bricklayers' union to intimidate and coerce the imported labor.

The force of police around the building has been increased, yet, even in their presence, it is alleged, fresh assaults took place, so the petition says, and because of the threats and actual violence many of the bricklayers from other states have quit.

It is asked that the temporary injunction be made perpetual. Since June 1, 1909, the Union Bricklayers have been on strike on the New Cathedral building, and every effort of the Union to have the differences adjusted failed. The New Cathedral building will be one of the most magnificent church edifices in America, the mere shell work of it costing over \$2,000,000, while \$8,000,000 is said to be required for the inside work.

If Christ came to St. Louis today and could witness the spectacle of a court injunction against Union workmen on a Ten Million Cathedral built under the auspices of Archbishop Glennon!

**Union Official Dies.**

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 12.—Thomas Fisher, sixth vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators, died today.

**Schaper Bros. Boycott Settled.**

Organized Labor of St. Louis will please take notice that the differences between the Unions and Schaper Bros. have been "amicably adjusted," and that the boycott is therefore declared off. Union firemen and Union engineers went to work last Tuesday morning. The painters and several other trades have also reached favorable agreements with the firm.

**Trades Label Section 27th Ward Club.**

St. Louis, Dec. 15, 1909. To the Union Men and Women of the 27th Ward—Greeting: You are cordially invited to attend a meeting at Kessler's Hall, 6200 Easton avenue, Friday evening, Dec. 17, 1909, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of forming a volunteer organization, to be known as the 27th Ward Label Club. The membership will be absolutely free. Fraternally, Trades Label Section of St. Louis.

**Support Your Local Labor Press!**

Every trade unionist is derelict in his duty if he fails to support his local labor paper. The enemy won't. Likewise, patronize the advertisers in the labor press. If the labor papers are not what they ought to be, support them and make them better. The secular press thrives by your support; so would your own press if it had a chance. Organized Labor should have daily papers all over the country; then the public would hear the other side.—J. J. Dirks.

**TO STOP CONVICT LABOR.**

**Texas Official Says All Leases for Work in Mines Will Be Canceled.**

Austin, Tex., Dec. 15.—W. H. Gill, chairman of the State Board of Penitentiary Commissioners, has made public a statement to the effect that the board has decided to cancel all leases for the working of convicts in mines. He says that this action is taken on account of the general public sentiment prevailing in and out of Texas against working convicts in mines, and on account of the elements of personal danger to convicts employed in such work.

**FEDERATION CONSIDERING NATION'S LABOR UNREST.**

**Many Lines of Industry Are Involved in Pittsburg Conference.**

Pittsburg, Dec. 19.—One of the most momentous labor conferences of recent years began here today, when the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and the national officers of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Sheet and Tin Plate Workers opened deliberations over the present strike situation of the union employes of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation.

Subjects ranging from the strike of the union switchmen of the Northwest to the strike of the "hand-made" glass blowers of the Middle States will be thoroughly thrashed out and campaigns long and bitter planned. Congress will be appealed to, and, as a last resort, a sum of money will be put aside by the Federation Council to stand a long strike siege along many lines of industry. President Gompers of the Federation is in attendance at the conference, and the present gathering is significant and will be productive of great results.

The "open-shop" policy of the Steel Corporation seems to be the bone of contention over which the Federation officers are most highly incensed. As a last resort, a strike will be called in all the plants, it is predicted. Two hundred labor leaders throughout the United States are here.

**Brotherhood of Painters in Convention.**

**George Hedrick Elected as National President.**

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 15.—The convention now under way in this city shows that the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers has made great strides during the last year. With a membership of 65,203, it has easily cared for the \$85,538.53 paid out in disability and sick benefits and now has under consideration out-of-work benefits, pensions for superannuated members and the building of a home similar to that which the International Typographical Union has established. George F. Hedrick was elected president to succeed J. C. Balhorn, who failed of re-election, as George Hedrick received 323 votes and Balhorn 202.

**Wanamaker Building Strike Calls Out 5,000 Men.**

Philadelphia, Dec. 15.—The latest development of a strike which began on the Wanamaker building more than a month ago came when nearly 5,000 men quit work yesterday. Several hundred granite workers struck at that time when it was found that material furnished by the scab Meader Furniture Company was being used on the new building. Peter Gray, president of the Granite and Blue Stone Association and head of the firm of William Gray & Sons, had a contract with his men binding them not to join a sympathetic strike and this he used to induce other employers to lock out their men to punish those who had gone on strike.

The men who are now out have received no orders from their union and Gray is powerless to bring suit for violation of contract.

**MAY ARBITRATE SWITCHMEN'S STRIKE.**

**Minnesota Federation of Labor Asks Aid of Governor Eberhart.**

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 12.—There was little change today in the switchmen's strike situation. The railroads claim they are moving freight satisfactorily and are steadily improving the service, while the strikers dispute the claim. The Executive Council of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor met here today and adopted resolutions favoring arbitration of the switchmen's strike and asking Gov. Eberhart's assistance in securing arbitration. The council received reports from every congressional district in Minnesota to the effect that freight was not moving with the usual celerity in those districts. President Hawley of the Switchmen's Union returned today from Cincinnati, where he had a conference with President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Hawley had nothing to say regarding his conference with President Gompers. He spent this evening looking over the situation in Minneapolis.

**Tom Mann May Go to South Africa.**

The Worker in Johannesburg, Transvaal, announces: Tom Mann; who in labor circles has not heard of Tom Mann! The local committee have received a letter from Tom to the effect that he is leaving Melbourne for England in January; if so desired he will be prepared to break his journey and spend some time in South Africa doing propaganda work. He will then be here during the hottest and worst time of the year; but Tom has never yet been checked by trifles. Like Napoleon, instead of being controlled by, he makes circumstances. For propaganda work, he would be here at the very best time; we shall have held the January Conference, at which it is hoped the majority of the labor organizations in South Africa will be affiliated, and full of the zeal and enthusiasm of young converts all will be inspired for the great campaign of 1910. It is quite possible, but not very probable, that the English M. P.'s might land here early next year. Should Will Crooks join with Tom Mann, we shall have a fine team to pull us along; we at least must find the wagon and the dog. Any who have been chary in the past should shake off the blues and join in with the heartiness which the movement deserves.

**Some Valuable Comparisons.**

That in spite of the severe industrial depression the labor unions have fairly kept their own can be seen by the following comparisons, comprising all of the A. F. of L. International and National Unions having ten thousand or more members:

Name of Organization.	1908.	1909.
1. Mine Workers of America	252,500	267,000
2. Carpenters and Joiners, Brotherhood	179,600	164,000
3. Painters of America	64,800	59,600
4. Garment Workers of America	43,900	53,400
5. Machinists' Union of America	62,100	48,400
6. Iron Molders' Union of North America	50,000	50,000
7. Typographical Int. Union	44,000	45,500
8. Brewery Workmen, National Union	40,000	40,000
9. Cigarmakers' Int. Union	40,900	39,800
10. Musicians, American Federation of	37,500	39,400
11. Hotel and Restaurant Employees	38,600	36,800
12. Street Railway Employees' Association	32,000	33,300
13. Teamsters, Int. Brotherhood	37,700	32,000
14. Boot and Shoe Workers' Union	32,000	32,000
15. Barbers' National Union	25,500	25,500
16. Longshoremen's Association of the U. S.	31,500	21,300
17. Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitter	18,000	18,400
18. Printing Pressmen's Int. Union	17,200	17,800
19. Seamen's Union of America	25,500	16,800
20. Steam Engineers' National Union	16,800	16,100
21. Metal Workers' Int. Union	16,100	16,000
22. Clerks, Int. Protective Association	50,000	15,000
23. Railroad Telegraphers, Order of	15,000	15,000
24. Plasterers' Int. Association	.....	14,500
25. Electrical Workers, Int. Brotherhood	32,100	13,800
26. Journeymen Tailors' Union of America	16,100	13,200
27. Granite Cutters' National Union	13,000	13,100
28. Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders	15,200	12,600
29. Stationary Firemen, Int. Brotherhood	17,300	10,700
30. Bakers and Confectioners' Int. Union	10,500	10,700
13. Maintenance of Way Employes	13,500	10,000
32. Textile Workers of America	12,900	10,000
33. Blacksmiths, Int. Brotherhood of	10,000	10,000
34. Metal Polishers' Int. Unions	10,000	10,000
35. Bridge and Structural Iron Workers	10,000	10,000
36. Hod Carriers' and Building Laborers	11,200	8,800
37. Iron and Steel Workers, Amalgamated	10,000	6,000
Total	1,353,000	1,256,500

The above figures show that of the 37 organizations 17 have a decrease, ten an increase. A total loss of 96,500 members is thus reported. The Electrical Workers lost 18,300 members, which is largely due to the internal dissensions and split. The Retail Clerks, formerly reported with 50,000 members, report but 15,000 this year. Former President Max Morris, so it seems, must have had his membership on paper only.

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

**ST. LOUIS CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR UNION**

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

**The Central Body**

Meeting held last Sunday at 3535 Pine street was well attended. President Miller in the chair.

**The Marx & Haas Police Trouble** was brought up by the committee consisting of Conroy, Shanessy and Kreyling. Committee is under the impression that Chief Creecy was innocent in the matter, and that Manager Goldstein of Marx & Haas had played some underhand scheme with some one at police headquarters to use the department as a strike-breaker agency.

**Secretary Kreyling's Report** was then submitted. Reports that appeal in behalf of locked-out Garment Workers of Marx & Haas has been issued jointly with Garment Workers' District Council; Unions and business men all over the country rally to support of locked-out men and women.

**A Brewery Industrial Council** has been organized, according to Secretary Kreyling's report, comprising all trades employed in and by the breweries. The name of the new body is "Allied Brewery Trades Council." After some discussion the report was adopted and the constitution of the council adopted by a vote of 119 against 17.

**President Miller's Announcement** that the Swedish lockout or general strike was ended and that the Swedish Manufacturers' Alliance had to give up the fight was greeted with general applause.

**Contract Prison Labor.**—President Miller and Secretary Kreyling were instructed to attend public hearing on Convict Prison labor and insist that no contract be let for more than 18 months, and for not less than \$1 a day.

**Sanitary Bill Killed.**—Delegate Sommers of the Legislative Committee reported about the public hearing at City Hall on the Sanitary bill, stating that the leader against the bill, who caused some of the disgraceful scenes at the hearing, was himself an employer of non-union labor. The bill was defeated but a new bill may take its place.

**Against Marx & Haas.**—Delegates Goodman and Jansen reported that practically all the St. Louis business firms handling Marx & Haas clothing have assured the committee of their support by not handling any more of said goods until Marx & Haas settle their trouble with the Garment Workers' organization.

**District Council of Painters** submitted its new wage scale for 1910, which was indorsed.

**Almagamated Sheet Metal Workers'** request to place Hollrath and Diekman on the Unfair List was granted.

**Steamfitters and Helpers** settled their differences with St. Louis Brewing Association and thanked central body for support.

**Carpenters' District Council** reported that differences with Mr. Donaldson, who was building a residence by non-union labor, are still unsettled. Delegate Negele objected that the Great Western Printing Co. be drawn into the controversy, said firm being a strictly Union firm. Another attempt will be made to have the matter amicably settled.

**That the Schaper Bros. Boycott** was practically settled, was the announcement made by Delegate Conroy.

**Delegate Martin Seeger** made a very favorable report about the Garment Workers' lockout at the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. Delegate Shanessy moved that the Executive Board of the C. T. & L. U. have a special meeting to devise further ways and means to push the Marx & Haas fight; motion adopted.

**The Terminal Association.**—On motion of President Miller the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis and vicinity commends the stand taken by the City Council in refusing and concession to the Terminal Association until absolute, irrevocable assurances are given that the arbitrary on all freight entering St. Louis from the east be forever abolished. We recognize that in the abolishment of this 'high tariff' levied on products entering St. Louis from the east the most important is coal. Through the present arbitrary every family, every store, every factory, in fact, all industries and all the people, rich or poor, are compelled to pay an unjust tax to enrich a few men, to the detriment of 750,000 people of this metropolis. This opportunity for exploiting the many by the few has been mercilessly exercised for thirty-five years, in fact, since the completion of the Eads Bridge, to the detriment of the growth and prosperity of the city. We, therefore, urge the City Council to 'stand pat' on the proposition of the abolishment of the arbitrary first, then consider concessions; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the president of the City Council."

**STEEL TRUST AND MILITIA.**

**Vain Attempt to Break Strike of Tin Sheet Workers by Force of Military.**

Wheeling, W. Va., Dec. 15.—The local labor organ, "Wheeling Majority," writes: As the result of a conspiracy between the officials of the United States Steel Trust and Mayor George Brescock of Bridgeport and Sheriff Fred Amrine of Belmont county, Ohio militia is guarding the Aetna-Standard plant of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company at Aetnaville, between Bridgeport and Martin's Ferry. So far, however, the whole trust scheme has proved a complete fizzle.

Not one scab is in the mill. The fitful operation of the one lone mill has ceased altogether, and the brave soldiers must content themselves with standing guard over silent furnaces and cold boilers.

The troops arrived Sunday morning, Dec. 6, at 8 o'clock. Two regiments, the Eighth and Fourth, came in and the Seventh followed, arriving at 6 p. m. The Eighth and Seventh went back and the sentiment of all the militiamen is that their being sent there was a piece of imposition, as there was absolutely no need for the presence of troops. The strikers, however, have expressed themselves as being better pleased with the soldiery than with the lawless element previously guarding the mills, known as "bulls," and are especially pleased that the bulls have been relegated to the rear now, not being allowed to assume any authority in the guarding of the plant.

The Eighth regiment was sent back on Tuesday and the Seventh on Wednesday, which leaves but the Fourth on duty, with two troops of unmounted cavalry, making a total strength of but 500 boys, and impeaches the veracity of Sheriff Amrine's lurid telegram of impending trouble.

About the only thing that has resulted from the sending of troops is that the few men who had deserted the union and gone to work were brought, by the soldiers' presence, to repent of their actions, and they all returned to the union ranks again. In addition, the galvanizing plant is also idle, the men refusing to work, though not belonging to either the Amalgamated or the Tin Plate Workers, and the engineers and bricklayers employed in the Trust plant, who continued to work, have now joined the strikers.



## Study Course in Socialism

Authorized by the National Committee of the Socialist Party.

### The Economics of Capitalism: 3.

**Capital and Wage Labor.**—Capital is often defined as "means of production" or as "products of past labor used in further production." These definitions are too broad. There is an essential difference between the hand tools used by the independent artisan of medieval Europe or colonial America and that which is known as capital in modern industry. What is characteristic of capital is that it is operated by wage labor and yields a profit to its owner. Any capital which ceases to yield a profit ceases to function as capital. The idea of profit yielding is as essential to the definition of capital as is the idea of breathing to the definition of man.

The existence of a propertyless working class is just as necessary to the development of capitalist industry as is the existence of power-driven machinery. In a country where most of the people have easy access to land, forests, fisheries, etc., even the best of modern machinery can not be made to yield a revenue to its owners—can not be made to function as capital—because workmen can not be got to operate it for wages materially less than the value produced by their labor. In Great Britain, especially in the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries, the necessary propertyless class was provided by legislation despoiling large masses of the people of their ancient rights in the soil and otherwise impoverishing them. In the United States the same object was attained by grants of land to individuals or corporations, by protective tariffs, and other means, and was promoted by the abnormally rapid increase of the population through immigration.

**Labor Power as a Commodity.**—When the two conditions co-exist—i. e., when the progress of invention has developed the means of great social production under private ownership, and when there exists a class of workers unable to employ themselves—then capitalism arises. These means of production are then capital; and the labor power of the propertyless workers is then a commodity whose value and price are determined by the same forces which determine the price and value of any other commodity.

The relation between the employer and the wage workers is a relation of purchase and sale. The wage worker is a seller of labor power, the employer a buyer of labor power.

Wages are the price of labor power. In the labor market the fluctuations of wages affect the supply of labor power and the demand for it, just as is the case with other commodities.

On the whole, labor power tends to sell at its value, neither more nor less, as do other commodities; in general, therefore, wages represent the value of labor power.

**The Law of Wages.**—The law of wages may, then, be ascertained by applying the general law of value to the particular commodity labor power. In making this application, we must observe that to speak of "the production of labor power" is the same as to speak of the maintenance of the worker's life and what ordinarily goes with it—the maintenance of his family to the point where they become self-supporting. Hyndman states the law as follows:

"The capitalist buys labor power as a commodity at its cost of production as measured by the quantity of food, raiment, house room, fuel and other materials which go to create it and keep it in order without deterioration. Labor power, therefore, is bought at the cost of subsistence, according to the standard of life of the workers who sell it, which varies in different trades and in different countries, but always tends to approach the mere subsistence level."

It is a mistake to speak of the "iron law of wages," as Lassalle did. "Marx repudiated this phrase. In economics there are no 'iron laws.'" The subsistence theory of wages is, however, a correct statement of a general tendency. Some workers at any given time get wages considerably above the subsistence level; others get wages considerably below that level, and slowly starve or are partly dependent on charity. But competition among workmen and among employers, as well as other influences, tend always to equalize these extremes, drawing workers from those places and trades where wages are low to those trades and places where they are high, increasing demand and reducing supply in the former, increasing supply and reducing demand in the latter, leveling low wages up and higher wages down.

**Product and Surplus Values.**—Having the necessary land, buildings, machinery, etc., and the necessary raw materials, the capitalist buys the labor power he needs to run the machinery and work up the materials. Owning all these things, he owns the product.

Deducting the cost of materials and the wear and tear of machinery, etc., from the value of the gross product, we have the net value produced, from which must be further deducted the wages paid for the labor which produced it.

Now, the progress of invention has long since enabled social labor to produce in value far in excess of the cost of subsistence of the workers—i. e., far in excess of their wages. This excess of net value produced over the value of the labor power used up in producing it (or, this excess of the value of the gross product over all the values consumed in the productive process) we call surplus value.

Surplus value is that portion of the product of social labor which remains after deducting the wages of labor, and which is appropriated by the capitalist by reason of his ownership of all the elements of production—i. e., labor power and the machinery, materials, etc., to which it is applied.

**The Aim of Capitalist Industry.**—Under a system of private ownership of the means of special production, the creation of surplus value is the aim of all productive enterprise and the necessary condition to its being undertaken and carried on. If in any case the value of the product fails to exceed the values used up in its production, the enterprise is abandoned or, at least, suspended until conditions have so changed that a surplus can be realized. The ruling motive in capitalist industry is not the making of goods for use, but the appropriation of surplus value.

**Rent, Interest and Profit.**—Surplus value may be divided into three portions—rent for the land owner, interest for the lender of money used in establishing or conducting the enterprise, and profit for the undertaker of the enterprise, the direct possessor and employer. These three may be combined in one person; oftener, they are three persons or groups of persons—e. g., a realty company owning the land and receiving a stipulated rent; a large number of bondholders or other lenders who have furnished a part of the capital, and who get interest at a fixed rate on their investment, and a large number of stockholders who constitute the operating company and receive in dividends (profit) whatever is left after paying all the others.

#### References.

Marx, Deville or Hyndman, as before.

#### Questions for Review.

1. What effect does competition among buyers have upon prices? What effect does competition among sellers have upon prices? What effect does competition among employers and competition among workmen, respectively, have upon wages? In each case, why?

2. Suppose that in some particular industry competition among sellers is keener than in any other industry at the time; what effect will this have upon the investment of capital and employment of labor in this and in other industries?

3. Suppose that in some particular trade competition among workmen is keener than in any other trade at the time; what effect will this have upon the distribution of workers to this and other trades?

## THE POLITICAL MOVEMENT

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

In the struggle for freedom the interests of all modern workers

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## GERMAN'S PLANTING FORESTS IN CHINA

Official Bulletin of Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

In considering the progress of the almost world-wide movement for protection of forests, an interesting review has just been made of the work in China—a country which is often cited as an example of the evil effects of deforestation.

In a portion of the Celestial Kingdom earnest efforts are now being made to re-establish a forest cover by planting. Consul Wilbur T. Gracey of Tsingtau, China, reports that the Germans in that region are making successful attempts at reforestation. The success of the work was practically assured at the start, for to Germany is given the credit for having the highest developed system of forestry, and it was natural to expect that the long experience in forest work in the Fatherland would lessen preliminary experimentation and hasten progress in China.

When Tsingtau was occupied by the Germans about eleven years ago the hills were found bare and barren, with only a sporadic growth of scrub pine and weeds. Plans for reforestation were at once made, and about 2,965 acres have already been planted. About half of this is planted in acacias, the balance in pine, larch, walnut, oak, ash, maples and alders. So successful has this planting been that the point has already been reached where the sale of timber can be made. Small branches are sold for fire wood and some of the timber is used for mining purposes. The sale and exportation of acacia is expected to become a considerable source of revenue during the next few years.

It is particularly remarkable that this work should have been so successful in view of the difficulties to which the plantation was subjected. The rainfall is light and lack of moisture considerably retarded the development of the trees. By far the worst enemies, however, were insects. Various species of caterpillars and other insects have been so destructive that thousands of Chinese boys and women are now engaged annually to destroy them. Various measures of prevention have been tried, such as placing girdles of glue on the trees, but these have not been effective and it was found necessary to resort to a systematic destruction of the insects by hand.

During 1908 over seven million caterpillars were gathered by hand, smashed, covered with lime, and afterwards used as fertilizer. This method has been successful in protecting the greater part of the plantations, but on the mountains on the border of the territory the trees are eaten bare. Acacias appear to withstand the attacks of the insects better than any other species, and the summits of the mountains are now being planted with these trees in an effort to check future destruction. In addition to these enemies, Chinese thieves are another source of difficulty, and on one occasion a band of thirty-six thieves was captured in the act of stealing wood.

In spite of these drawbacks, however, the work has been so successful that the Chinese Government is now undertaking forestry

schemes in a number of places under advice from German experts. This work centers about Mukden, Manchuria, where success has already been obtained with acacias and experiments are now being made with other trees. The first Chinese forest school was established at Mukden two years ago. Six hundred and twenty-five acres have already been set apart for cultivation, and 24,710 acres are to be purchased for afforestation.

Three large mines in China, in the provinces of Chihli and Shansi, which are under the management of Europeans, are making plans for afforestation, and the Shantung Railway is planting acacias along 260 miles of its track. This, however, is simply a beginning of the work, and the Chinese Government now has in contemplation the inauguration of extensive afforestation work in different parts of China.

### St. Louis Brewery Industrial Council.

The newly organized "Brewery Industrial Council," organized under the auspices of the St. Louis Trades and Labor Union, consists of the following local unions, that will elect one delegate each to the council: Brewers and Maltsters No. 6, Beer Bottlers No. 187, Brewery Firemen No. 95, Brewery Engineers No. 246, Beer Drivers No. 43, Brewery Oilers No. 279, Brewery Freight Handlers No. 237, Brewery Laborers No. 262, Steam Fitters No. 29, Machinists No. 41, Painters' Unions, Carpenters' Unions, Pipe Coverers and Asbestos Workers, Blacksmiths' Union, Electrical Workers No. 1, Plumbers No. 35, Teamsters, Coopers' Union, Sheet Metal Workers, Boiler-makers, Cement Workers, Elevator Constructors and Horse Shoers.

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Leimbach, Rud.	1820 Arsenal st.	Witt, F. A.	3558 Nebraska av.
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# WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE DEPARTMENT

## HAROLD GORST ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Mr. Gorst, known throughout the country as a writer and lecturer on education, and for two administrations private secretary to his father, Sir John Gorst, at one time Minister of Education in Great Britain, has these things to say about education and women suffrage, which are well worth heeding:

"It seems to me that girls are more mis-educated than boys, especially now that every girl is destined to come forward as a citizen. It is natural to think at some time in her life every woman will fulfill her normal destiny, that of a wife and mother, but in these days, whether that be so or not, she will soon be exercising the privileges of citizenship. Are the girls and women of America prepared for this? I am asked. No, far from it, but they are no more lacking than all boys and some men. It is incomprehensible to me, in view of the fact that suffrage will soon be given to women, both in this country and Great Britain, that all the girls' schools and colleges do not have instruction and training in parliamentary law.

"American women are going to be a wonderfully potent element in politics when they have the ballot, for women will realize that the machinery of politics means less than men think it does. The latter mistake the means for the end. Women will take a much more human view of politics. They will never cease working until they have divested politics of the sham and complications which men have invented to conceal graft and throw dust in the eyes of the public. American men are so overworked, so engrossed in business, that I believe the whole future of America lies in the hands of women, and when women have the franchise they will shake the foundations of government in a way that will be of incalculable good to the country."

## SOCIALIST WOMEN AND THE SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

By Bertha W. Howe.

The question of the relation of Socialist women to the suffrage movement is an important and pressing one. Its proposed discussion at a conference of women to be held for the purpose will serve to clarify our minds and quicken our activities in both directions. In most cases, however, the temperament of individual Socialist women and their immediate environment will determine their part in the woman suffrage movement. Few of us act in any matter upon well-thought-out lines, but forget any comprehensive plan which we may have adopted, in the face of some small duty or opportunity which presents itself at the moment. Like the household work of most women, we do a little here and a little there and hope that, somehow, before the day is done, everything will be finished.

But granting this, organized Socialist women may, if they decide upon it, do effective work in a large way for women suffrage or for any other of our various "immediate demands." There are many considerations which must guide us in selecting the point of least resistance and in deciding just where to apply our concerted energy.

A large proportion of those women who are working today for the enfranchisement of their sex are not Socialists. We must, however, give them credit for being sincere. These women, if they know anything of Socialism at all, know that it stands for votes for women. If we stand aloof from them, we may give them cause to question, even if unjustly, our own sincerity on this subject; and we lose, at the same time, the opportunity to call attention to the greater movement in which we believe. We live, after all, in a world mostly of non-Socialists, and it is our business to convert them. We can never do this by flocking by ourselves, excepting at such times as we feel moved to expound economic truths to people who have got not farther than some of the most simple of our immediate demands. If these demands are indeed demands, they are worthy of at least a portion of our time and labor; and especially, at the moment, is this particular one, for it throws us in contact with such a promising field for the planting of the Socialist seed. The logic by which one arrives at a desire for the next step in liberty is usually a splendid foundation for reasoning out the next step; and, besides losing an opportunity to help woman suffrage, we lose that for making Socialists when we refuse to do substantial work in the movement now becoming so popular.

Notwithstanding the recent acquisition by the suffrage army of a class of women who neither toil nor spin, but who live luxuriously upon the backs of those who do, the fact is that the demand by women for the ballot was never so dignified in its tone or so insistent and not-to-be-denied as now. It has emerged from the academic stage and become a necessity if our political life is to conform to our industrial life. We must not, I think, set down all rich and aristocratic women as having no imagination and no heart. They may be quite aware of their worse than uselessness, and be trying in the best way they know how to atone for it. As well might we refuse fellowship to some of our own tried and true comrades who happen to be burdened with wealth which they did not earn. Neither must we slacken our efforts because of the suspicion that the master class or the church has some ulterior motive in hastening the day of woman's enfranchisement. I take it that we do not believe in the vote for Socialist women only. We believe, do we not, that all subject races and classes, even a subject sex, should be freed? We are not of those, I think, who believe that liberty is safe only in our hands.

Then, with charity toward all and compromise with none, and with the Socialist banner flying, let us send a strong detachment to the aid of those who are fighting this preliminary skirmish in the battle which must end in freeing the human race.

## WHY SUFFRAGETTE SMOTE CHURCHILL.

### Mrs. Belmont Tells How Liberal Thugs Beat Up Women Before Minister Got Whipped.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont sent the following communication to the press:

"Within the past week a large number of papers in the United States have published editorials strongly condemning the English suffragette who struck Winston Churchill with a dog whip. Not one, so far as I know, gave the reason that impelled her to do it, and without this it is impossible for the public to form an intelligent opinion.

"When Mr. Churchill was a candidate for Parliament last year he was interrogated by the women as to what he would do to help their efforts for the suffrage, and he answered: 'I will try my best, because I do think sincerely that the women have always had a logical case, and they have now got behind them a great popular demand among women. It is no longer a movement of a few extravagant and excitable people, but a movement which is gradually spreading to all classes of women; and that being so, it assumes the same character as franchise movements have previously assumed.'

"A short time ago Mr. Churchill was again interviewed by a deputation of women to know why he had not kept his promise, and he answered in effect that he did not intend to do so, because he disapproved of their militant methods. At the time this deputation from the Women's Freedom League went to him he was about to speak at a garden party. The other branch of the suffragettes, who had no connection with this deputation, began holding a meeting in the neighborhood and distributing literature, not interfering in any way with Mr. Churchill's Liberal meeting in a garden.

"Following is an authentic account of what happened: 'As soon as they arrived, a number of young men wearing the rosettes of Liberal stewards, assailed them 'like a pack of wolves,' as the English papers describe it. They smashed the hood and foot-

board of their automobile, ripped up one of the tires with a knife, and tried to overturn the car with the young women in it. They nearly dragged Miss Adela Pankhurst out of the automobile, tore the clothes off the other ladies, struck them and pelted them with sods, assailing them at the same time with coarse and revolting language. They twisted one girl's scarf around her neck, and, pulling both ends, tried to choke her.

"Mr. John S. MacGillivray wrote to the Dundee Courier that the behavior of these men was such as he would not have believed possible in any civilized country, if he had not been an eyewitness to it. The young women had literally to fight for their lives. It is impossible to say what might have happened but that some of the passersby came to the rescue of the girls.

"Not an arrest was made, nor did the police offer the slightest protection to these young women. A week later one of the suffragettes expressed her indignation toward Mr. Churchill in what she considered the most suitable manner by striking him with a dog whip, saying: 'Take that from the women of England.' For doing this she was arrested for 'unlawfully disturbing the peace of the city,' and sentenced prison for a month.

"No word of the brutal and unprovoked assault upon innocent and unoffending women was telegraphed to the United States, and not one of the ruffians who made it was punished. This is only one of the scores of similar instances that have occurred in Great Britain. The people of the United States are almost totally ignorant of the situation there, and are in no position to criticize or condemn."

## 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 climaxes 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.

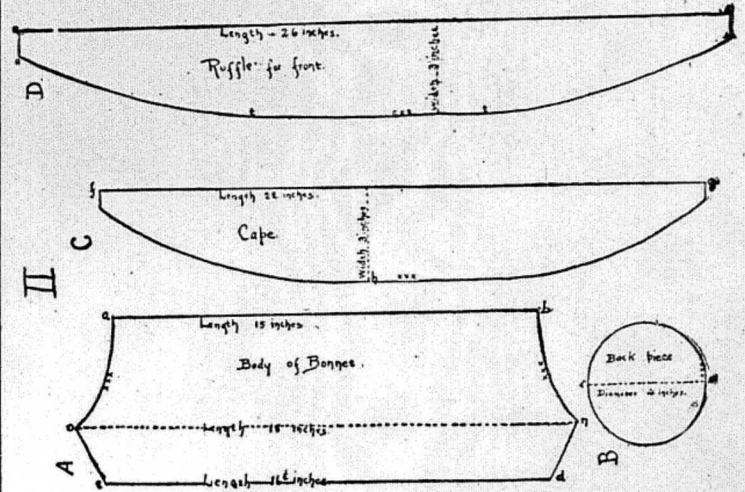
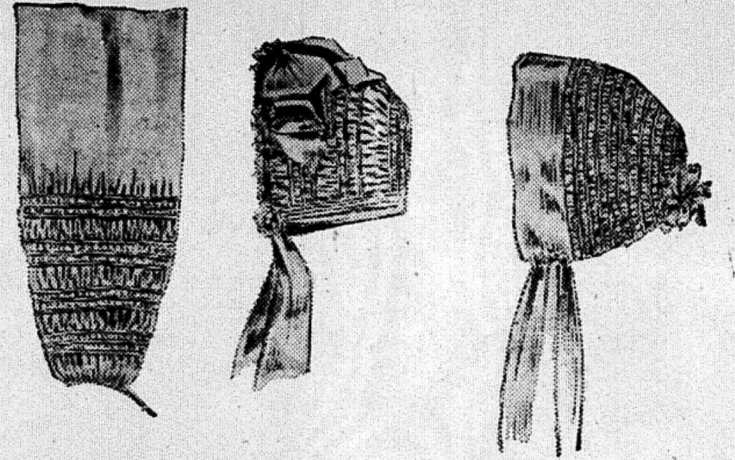
The struggle of the working class against the capitalist class, while it is a class struggle, is thus at the same time a struggle for the abolition of all classes and class privileges.

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.

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

## Baby's Bonnet



By Julia Bottomley.

When one starts out to find a pretty bonnet for baby nothing seems quite good enough unless it is hand-made. And the hand-made bonnet is an expensive affair whose price soars in proportion to the amount of work on it and quite out of proportion to the purse of the average mother, whose good judgment tells her that extravagance is not good taste. But nothing is too good and dainty for her baby—for there is not another just like his baby lives in all the world.

If the mother understands lace-making or hand-crochet or is clever with the needle, she will fashion for herself the handsomest of bonnets and be more pleased than if she buys, no matter how long her purse. The prettiest bonnets are made on the simplest lines with as much elaboration as one may choose, in the making.

The little Stuart cap shown in Fig. 1 made of corded taffeta silk, is the best shape for infants. By the addition of face and neck ruffles it is adapted to the baby as he grows. The same cap made of lace and worn over a silk lining is the handsomest of headwear, for summer at least. Pretty bonnets crocheted of silk or fset wool, follow the same lines as to shape.

A pattern should be drafted from the diagram (Fig. 2). The body of the bonnet consists of only two pieces, designated by "A" and "B" in the diagram. The remaining pieces "C" and "D" are the face ruffle and the cape. A pattern drawn according to the dimensions given is large enough for a child a year old. Having this pattern, one can reduce or increase its size.

Caps made of lace should have linings of soft wash silk. These linings are little separate caps made of the silk. They are a very little smaller than the lace cap with which they are to be worn, and can be removed at will and laundered as they are only basted or tacked to the lace. For cool weather the lace cap lined with silk is worn over a crocheted cap of soft zephyrs. In very cold weather a cap of heavy warm material like plush or velvet, lined with silk and interlined with sheet wadding, is used. The cap of corded taffeta will serve for all weather except the warmest. With a plain little crocheted cap under it, it will serve for winter wear on those days that are sharply cold.

This dainty cap is not difficult to make because one can buy the taffeta ready corded. It comes in white and colors. Beside the light colors, the regulation blue and pink and the always appropriate white, there are darker colors to choose from. Among these brown is the best for young babies.

By cutting the cap according to the diagram one may shape it to the head by drawing the cords. For a very young infant the round piece, "B," may be omitted and the cords drawn so tightly that the edges meet. A little bow of baby ribbon or a small medallion of lace or crochet or tatted may be placed as a finish at the back. Seams must be laid open and feather-stitched down and a second cap of light wash silk, sewed in, with seams turned in, for a lining.

The bonnet is faced back with a strip of embroidered batiste or linen and has washable ties of soft mull. A dainty, embroidered handkerchief with narrow hem-stitched edge will make two facings if cut in half. It is sewed to the inside of the cap and turned back over the front. These pieces keep the bonnet always fresh looking. While one is in use the other is laundered. The ties are made in sets of two or three and are basted to the bonnet to be removed when it is necessary to launder them. The bonnet may be further trimmed with little rosettes of baby ribbon at each side.

As baby grows older, ribbon ties may be used and a bow across the top made of the same ribbon will form the trimming. A little ruche of narrow val, or cluny lace makes the finish about the face and the turned-back facing is discarded. The bonnet, developed in this way, is worn when the child is awake during the greater part of his airing at any rate, and has got past the age when the ties are likely to need laundering often. Soft, washable ribbons are best, however, to keep the bonnet fresh looking.

For summer wear this bonnet is made up in embroidered batiste and other wash fabrics with ties and bows of mull. Seams are neatly finished, ties are hem-stitched. Hand embroidery is, of course, most elegant.

The Stuart cap with addition of face ruffle and cape makes a little bonnet giving protection from the sun and up to the age of three years, when one begins wearing the washable or "tub hats," this model is by all odds the best of baby bonnets.

## TO BE MADE UP IN TWEED

Medium Shade of Gray Would Be Most Appropriate for This Charming Costume.

There are many pretty tweeds from which this costume could be made successfully; our model is in a medium shade of gray. The skirt, which is



rather long, is cut with a corselet, it is trimmed each side front with galloon, that is carried round edge of foot.

The fronts of the jacket are sloped up in points from waist to bust, where they cross and are hooked invisibly. Galloon forms the trimming, with silk-covered buttons and cord loops each side lower part of basque.

Bronze green straw hat trimmed with velvet and shaded wings.

Materials required for the costume: 8 yards 46 inches wide, about 12 yards galloon, 5 1/2 yards skirt lining, 7 yards silk lining jacket, 14 buttons.

## To Whiten the Hands.

The juice of a stewed quince, to which has been added a teaspoonful of lemon juice, is a good wash for the hands. Smear it over them and let it dry; then take it off with soap and water. A slice of lemon is a fine whitener. Rub it over the hands, then wash them in soapsuds, and finish up with olive oil. The hands will come out of this white and soft.



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## Socialist News Review

### Finnish-American Socialists Meet.

The Executive Committee of the National Finnish Organization met at the National Headquarters, 180 Washington street, on Sunday, the 12th, 10 a. m., for the purpose of discussing organizing methods, the present situation in Finland, and some routine work of the organization.

### Italian Socialist Leader Doesn't Agree With Comrades in Parliament

Rome, Dec. 15.—Enrico Ferri, the criminologist and Socialist member of Parliament, admitted today when questioned that he had withdrawn from the Socialist group in the Chamber of Deputies because of his attitude toward the new ministry of Premier Sonnino. Ferri says he will maintain a neutral position toward the ministry and will await its acts before judging it one way or the other.

### Christian Socialist Meeting.

"The Rich Man and the Beggar" was the subject on which Comrade Wm. A. Ward delivered an instructive and entertaining address Thursday evening, Dec. 16, at the First Christian Church, 3126 Locust street. The address was attentively listened to and appreciated by the audience. Comrade Ward is the National Secretary of the Christian Socialist Fellowship and this was the first public meeting held under the Fellowship's auspices in St. Louis. Other lectures to be delivered by Mr. Ward will be duly announced in St. Louis Labor.

### Official Count Increases New York Figures Over a Thousand.

The Board of City Canvassers of the County of New York has certified its report on the vote in New York County at the recent election. The report now goes to the Board of Elections, which will meet as a board of canvassers of the vote of the entire city. According to the statement the total vote of New York County for Mayor was 323,433, of which Ed Cassidy, the Socialist Party candidate, received 6,811. The police returns election night gave Cassidy only 5,658. The vote for Debs in New York County in 1908 was 15,656.

### Children's Christmas Festival.

Under the auspices of the "Children's Branch" of the Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society the annual Christmas Festival will take place Saturday, Jan. 1, 1910, at Druid's Hall, Ninth and Market streets, commencing at 3 o'clock p. m., and continued until midnight. There will be music, children's theatrical performance, recitations and dance. A big Christmas tree will be there, as usual, and every child will get a present. Children are admitted free of charge; adults pay 10 cents admission. Santa Claus will distribute the presents between 6 and 7 o'clock.

### The Class Struggle in South Dakota Mine.

The Homestake Mining Company of Lead, S. D., said to be owned by the Hearst estate, gave its employees, numbering about three thousand men a present on Thanksgiving Day in the form of a notice of a lockout two hours before quitting time. The men had recently been thoroughly organized and the lockout affects the livelihood of at least ten thousand people. A number of gun men are already in evidence on the scene. The company is now circulating the following pledge and signors of some only will be given employment: "I am not a member of any labor union and in consideration of my being employed by the Homestake Mining Company agree that I will not become such while in its service."

### Uncle Sam Fires Socialist From Office.

Honolulu, Dec. 14.—Jacob Kotinsky, assistant entomologist of the territorial federal experiment station, has been discharged for having tried to disseminate Socialistic doctrine among newly-arrived Russian immigrants. Kotinsky is an ardent Socialist, as well as one of the best-known bugologists in the United States. When a recent shipment of Russian immigrants reached Honolulu from Harbin Kotinsky, himself being a Russian, was observed very busy among them. He was watched by government interpreters, who heard him telling the new arrivals facts which might create disregard for the new country to which they had come. The matter was reported to Katinsky's superiors, with the result of his resignation being immediately asked for.

### Ferrer's Martyrdom.

In view of the monstrous lies which have been circulated to sully Ferrer's fair fame and to make out a case for his murderers, we recommend to the notice of all Socialists and humanitarians the booklet by Joseph McCabe, entitled "The Martyrdom of Ferrer," and giving a true account of his life and work. The booklet effectually disposes of the vile charges brought against Ferrer by malignant Clericals, and reveals him on unimpeachable authority as an ardent pacifist, advanced educator, and a great-souled patriot in the true sense of the word. Mr. McCabe, moreover, exposes on unimpeachable evidence, the unspeakable rottenness of both Church and State in Spain. In this respect the booklet is one of the most damning indictments we have ever read. In justice to Ferrer, we hope that the booklet (published by Watts & Co., London, price 6d.) will have a wide circulation.

### The Socialist Party of Ireland.

The Harp, a monthly Irish review, makes this announcement: "The newly formed Socialist Party of Ireland has just been launched in Dublin in circumstances which warrant the rosiest hopes for its future. It may therefore be well to try and explain to the readers of the Harp the history of this most promising development. As most readers of this paper know, there have been various Irish Socialist societies in Dublin for the last fifteen or twenty years. Most of them have done gallant work against all sorts of adverse conditions. They have fought against calumny, misrepresentation and class ignorance. But for one reason or another their efforts did not meet with the success they deserved. Many of the members put in steady and self-sacrificing work, but the results were not as encouraging as they ought to have been. The latest of these bodies, the Irish Socialist Society, which met in Parliament street, numbered some of the workers in the old Irish Socialist Republican party and the societies which succeeded it. Meanwhile there had grown up in Belfast half a dozen branches of the Independent Labor Party, the English organization of which Keir Hardie is the best known leader. Some couple of years ago a branch of the I. L. P. was started in Dublin, and though I was not then in Ireland, I am told it obtained good audiences for a time. But the chief objection to the I. L. P. was that it was a branch of an English organization and that Socialism in Ireland has need of somewhat different methods from those which may suit England. We have different race and historical traditions, even different economic problems, and we need therefore a

Socialist organization that shall be Irish in sentiment, in outlook, and in meeting. The first public meeting was held on Sunday, Sept. 19, at the Ancient Concert Rooms building in Gt. Brunswick street. It happened to be "Language Day"—that is to say, the day of the annual demonstration of the Gaelic League, when the city is full of brawny Gaels from all the four provinces. In the evening a crowd of about 300 was packed into the hall and a series of speeches were delivered by comrades from different points of view and on different aspects of Socialism. They were received with the utmost enthusiasm, and at the close of the meeting a large number of those present handed in their names for membership. Every one agreed that the Irish Socialist Party had a fine and enthusiastic send-off."

### Debs in Colorado Springs.

Colorado Springs, Colo.—Comrade Eugene V. Debs spoke in the Temple theater to a good-sized audience. The comrade's entire address was an eloquent plea for his hearers to add their support to the movement by which, he declared, the Socialist Party is soon to bring about the complete emancipation of the laboring classes of this country. Debs' main prescription for bringing about this industrial and social freedom is for the workingmen of all grades and classes to own the tools and machinery with which they work. "Why," he asked, at the close of a particularly eloquent and impassioned passage, "should the workingman not own the tools he works with, and without which he must die? Why should he not own his own machinery, produce the product of his labor and his machines for himself, and sell it for all it is worth, in the market? Until we can bring about the conditions by which the workingman can and does do this, we shall not be able to free him from the oppression under which he now exists."

### Peter E. Burrows Dies in Hospital.

Thursday, Dec. 9, Comrade Peter E. Burrows, the well-known Socialist essayist, lecturer and propagandist, died in the Smith Infirmary at New Brighton, Staten Island, to which he had been removed on Sunday from Lehner's Hotel at Stapleton. He succumbed to a complication of heart, liver and kidney troubles, from which he had suffered for a number of years. Burrows was one of the old-timers, being active in the old Socialist Labor Party before the "New York Fire Escape Revolution." He was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1844, the natural son of a famous Irish poet. In his childhood he suffered great hardships as a waif, and had few educational advantages in his youth. He was at one time a worker in the London City Mission. In 1885 he came to the United States as the literary associate of Frank Smith in the reorganization of the Salvation Army and afterwards became one of the editors of the War Cry. He was by nature ardently religious, and in his earlier life changed his belief no less than nine times, being successively Roman Catholic, Episcopalian, Darbyite, Salvationist, Methodist, Unitarian, Congregationalist, Presbyterian, and he has said that while in Egypt, where he spent eighteen months, he was "very much inclined to become a Mohammedan." Finally he landed in the Socialist movement, with which he remained closely connected until the hour of his death.

### The Fight Against Socialism in Japan.

According to the "Courrier Europeen," Japan is waking up to the drawbacks of capitalism. Says that journal: Yesterday the directors of the affairs of the Empire of Japan feared neither colossal Russia nor powerful America; the idea of a conflict with China troubled them not in the least. Today they are trembling, and all because in a poor house in Kanda a number of old men, some young men, and two or three women met together to discuss social questions; and after an exchange of views decided that the problem was to be solved by Socialism alone. All the police are on the alert; the Ministry of the Interior is taking anguished measures; the Empire is in danger; war is declared against Socialism. In conformity with governmental instructions, M. Ishikawa Ssnshiro, editor of the "Fu-ji Sekai" (the "World of Women"), has been prosecuted—and prosecution at Tokio means condemnation. He has been condemned to pay a fine of one hundred yen, his offense being the publication of an article entitled "The Tombs" in his review, which is Socialist in trend. M. Kotoku Shusai, a well-known communist, has been fined 70 yen for printing an article on "The Destruction of Our Hearths." Mlle. Sugano Suga, owner of the "Jiyu Shiso" ("Freedom of Thought"), was then summoned, and not alone was she made to pay a fine of 140 yen, but her paper was suppressed. Further, in spite of being in the last stage of consumption, she was forced to get up and was brought by the police to the court, where she had to undergo an interrogatory for several hours. The sharpest swords of the Samurai, concludes the "Courrier Europeen," can not cut down ideas. Heads may be brought low, but thought will always triumph.

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

## NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS

Collector's Office—City Hall.

The month of December will be the last month in which taxes for the current year, 1909, can be paid without penalties.

Would advise those who have not paid, but desire to do so, and be promptly waited on, not to wait until the last few days, when the office is crowded.

Statements will be furnished if request is accompanied by postage.  
EDWARD KOELN,  
Collector of the Revenue.

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