

# ST. LOUIS LABOR

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

VOL. VI

OFFICE: 212 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1909

PHONE: KINLOCH, CENTRAL 1577. NO. 464

## A MERRY CHRISTMAS

To the Marx & Haas Clothing Co.  
From their Locked-Out Employees.

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

Owing to the fact that this week's St. Louis Labor must go to press earlier than usual we can not publish the complete list of donations received by Secretary Goodin of Garment Workers' District Council. Bro. Goodin will have the full list ready for next week's issue. Here are part of the donations:

St. Cloud Trades and Labor Council, St. Cloud, Minn.	2.98
York Federation of Trade Unions, York, Pa.	1.00
Muskegon Trades and Labor Assembly, Muskegon, Mich.	2.00
Cigarmakers International Union No. 179, Bangor, Me.	2.00
Cigarmakers' International Union No. 172, Davenport, Ia.	1.00
Cigarmakers' International Union No. 469, Bakersfield, Cal.	2.00
Cigarmakers' International Union No. 228, San Francisco, Cal.	5.00
Cigarmakers' International Union No. 250, Belleville, Ill.	2.00
Int. Union United Brewery Workmen, No. 29, Boston, Mass.	10.00
Int. Union United Brewery Workmen No. 81, Lacrosse, Wis.	5.00
Int. Union United Brewery Workmen, 142, Georgetown, Wash.	10.00
Int. Union United Brewery Workmen, 127, Portsmouth, N. H.	5.00
Int. Union United Brewery Workmen, Central City, S. D.	5.00
Int. Union United Brewery Workmen, 85, Terre Haute, Ind.	3.00
Int. Union United Brewery Workmen, 74, Rochester, N. Y.	5.00
Int. Union United Brewery Workmen, 154, Madison, Wis.	1.00
Int. Union United Brewery Workmen, 139, Paducah, Ky.	2.50
Int. Union United Brewery Workmen, 311, Winona, Minn.	5.00
Int. Union United Brewery Workmen 147, Columbus, O.	5.00
Int. Union United Brewery Workmen, 2, Newark, N. J.	5.00
Donation by John Wetzel of Beer Drivers L. U. 43, St. Louis.	5.00
Beer Drivers' Local Union No. 24, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5.00
United Bro. Carpenters & Joiners, No. 30, Teague, Tex.	2.50
United Bro. Carpenters & Joiners No. 1180, Cordell, Okla.	2.50
United Bro. Carpenters & Joiners, 302, Huntington, W. Va.	5.00
United Bro. Carpenters & Joiners, 786, Forty Fort, Pa.	1.00
United Bro. Carpenters & Joiners, 689, Fort Myers, Fla.	5.00
United Bro. Carpenters & Joiners, 1085, Livingston, Mont.	5.00
United Bro. Carpenters & Joiners, 1877, Lubbock, Tex.	5.25
Central Trades & Labor Council, McComb, Miss.	2.50
Western Federation of Miners, L. U. 36, Rico, Colo.	5.00
United Mine Workers, Local Union 980, Coffeen, Ill.	50.00
United Garment Workers of America, 136, Rochester, N. Y.	5.00
United Garment Workers of America, 179, Whitefield, N. H.	5.00
United Garment Workers of America, 46, Buffalo, N. Y.	15.00
Bakery & Confectionery Workers, 88, Albany, N. Y.	1.00
Porters' Union, 12029, Aberdeen, Wash.	3.00
International Association Machinists, 252, Vallejo, Cal.	5.00
Federal Labor Union, 8306, Sandoval, Ill.	1.00
Suspenders Makers' Union, 10342, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00

Gentlemen of the Marx & Haas Clothing Co.

Greeting:—We, your locked-out Union employes, wish you a "Merry Christmas!"

We wish you this "Merry Christmas!" for several reasons:

Because you have been so exceptionally humane toward the Union men, women and girls by throwing nearly one thousand of them on the street on the eve of a severe winter;

Because you have been so kind toward Organized Labor, on whose patronage you have built up your business, by declaring war on the Union Label;

Because you are now enjoying the fruits of our many years of hard, honest and conscientious work as Union men and women;

Because you grossly insulted your locked-out Union employes by hiring a horde of Pinkerton and strike-breaker agents under ex-Police Chief Kiely's direction;

Because you slyly, but vainly, attempted to break our ranks by means of court injunctions;

Because you attempted to make a strike-breaker agency out of the St. Louis Police Department;

Because your inhumane action toward your Union employes has opened the eyes of the organized working people and their sympathies throughout the country.

We wish you a Merry Christmas, because we can not be as inhumane toward you as you have been toward us;

We wish you a Merry Christmas, because the day may soon come when you will regret your ingratitude and inhumanity toward us;

We wish you a Merry Christmas because we do not wish that your wives and children will ever get into the same sad condition that many of your locked-out employes' wives and children have been forced into by your brutal action toward us.

We assure you that we shall remain true to our United Garment Workers of America.

We assure you that we shall continue to uphold true manhood and womanhood.

We assure you that all your money and all of your Citizens' Alliance backing can not defeat us.

We assure you that Organized Labor of America will be with us in this battle for right and justice.

We wish you a Merry Christmas, hoping that during these Christmas days, while spending your hours in your cosy homes, with your wives and children, relatives and friends, you may also think for a moment of "Man's inhumanity to Man."

Poor as we are, suffer as we must, we shall remain true to the cause of Organized Labor and Humanity, being convinced that your "Merry Christmas" will be followed by our "Happy New Year!"

YOUR LOCKED-OUT UNION EMPLOYES.

Respectfully,

Garment Workers Thank Building Trades Council.

St. Louis, Dec. 19, 1909.

Mr. James Prendergast, Secretary Building Trades Council.

Dear Sir and Brother:—I have been informed by delegates of the Building Trades Council and through the daily press of the fact that the Building Trades Council at its last meeting decided not to allow any of their men to make any alterations or additions on the Marx & Haas premises while the lockout is on.

In behalf of our locked-out sisters and brothers, I want to assure you that this noble act of solidarity by the Building Trades Council will go far to give new courage to the men and women engaged in this struggle, and the firm will soon be compelled to realize that

power of Organized Labor is with the Garment Workers, and that if the firm expects to remain in the manufacturing business and sell their products they will have to re-establish friendly relations with the Garment Workers' organization again.

Assuring you that the Garment Workers will miss no opportunity to repay this noble act and with sincere thanks, I remain,  
Yours for the solidarity of Labor.

OTTO KAEMMERER,

President Garment Workers' District Council.

A committee of the locked-out Garment Workers of the Marx & Haas Clothing Co., consisting of Kate Hurlley and Fannie Sellins, is doing some good work in Chicago. The first Union the committee visited there was the German Hod Carriers' Union. By unanimous vote said Union donated \$100.00 for the locked-out St. Louis sisters and brothers.

In the name of Organized Labor and in the name of the Socialist Party St. Louis Labor extends a Merry Christmas to the brave men, women and girls who have been locked out for the last fourteen weeks, yet remained true to the cause of Trade Unionism.

Tomorrow, Sunday, Dec. 26, the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union will meet, and we feel confident that this central body will take some important action in further support of the locked-out Garment Workers; some action that will mean for these locked-out people both a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

## "Peace on Earth, Good Will Toward Men"

The anniversary of the birth of Christ is drawing nigh, and the Christian people will assemble in their respective houses of worship to listen to the oratory of eloquent ministers, who will pay their tributes to the lowly Nazarene. Beautiful sentences will drop from the lips of the preachers and the members of churches will be exhorted to follow in the footsteps of the perfect Man who was born in a stable more than nineteen hundred years ago. The most flowery encomiums of praise will be showered upon the Man who a ruling class persecuted and ultimately condemned to die upon a cross between two thieves. The history of His thirty-three years' pilgrimage on earth will be told, in the hope that the great mass of the people will lift their eyes from the material things of life and focus their vision on the mansions beyond the stars.

The poverty of Christ will be painted, in the hope that men and women who feel the grip of the skeleton fingers of want will bear their misery with the fortitude and a resignation worthy of the Man who is said to have suffered and died to redeem a world from sin and hell.

But in this day and age of graft and greed, were it possible for this perfect Man again appear upon the earth and preach the doctrines that He propagated nineteen centuries ago, the ruling class of the twentieth century would rise in its indignation and wrath and demand that a judicial tribunal should send Him to a prison or a scaffold.

"Peace on earth, good will to men," will be proclaimed from pulpits on Christmas Day, but there can be no "peace" or "good will" under the hellish system that grinds human flesh into gold.

"Peace on earth, good will to men," must sound like a mockery when men and women of intelligence comprehend that the world is a standing army, equipped with weapons of murder to shed human blood in support of a system that puts profit above humanity. Gatling guns, bristling bayonets and cannon upon the land, and iron monsters floating the waves, will scarcely convince thinking men and women that "peace on earth, good will to men" mean anything in the morning of the twentieth century, when **Might is Right and Gold is God.**

What does "peace on earth, good will to men" mean to the widows and orphans of Cherry, Ill., whose loved ones were sacrificed to glut the appetite of heartless greed?

What does "peace on earth, good will to men" mean to the hungry armies in the large cities of this country standing in the bread lines at midnight, waiting for the crumbs that fall from the hands of professional charity?

What does "peace on earth, good will to men" mean to the two millions of child slaves imprisoned in mills and factories, whose labor garbs in silk and satin the "smart set," those "pillars of society," who, like kings, "can do no wrong?"

What does "peace on earth, good will to men" mean to the 500,000 women who are branded as social outcasts and against whom the doors of respectability and opportunity are locked?

What does "peace on earth, good will to men" mean to the countless thousands who are slowly starving to death through an industrial system that puts one man in a palace and a multitude in hovels?

"Peace on earth, good will to men" will mean nothing to the human race until all mankind shall collectively own the earth and its machines of production and distribution.

When the doors of equal opportunity are opened wide to every man, woman and child that inhabits the earth, then and not till then, will "peace on earth, good will to men," prevail on this planet—Miners' Magazine.

## Debs and Warren in St. Louis.

During the early part of January Comrades Debs and Warren may speak in a public mass meeting in St. Louis. Further particulars will be published as soon as date of the Fred D. Warren case in the Federal Court of Appeals can be ascertained. The Executive Board of Local St. Louis had a special session last Monday evening and elected a committee with full power to arrange for the mass meeting. This committee will co-operate with Comrade Warren of Girard, Kans., who has charge of the latest Debs tour. The final hearing of the case of Fred D. Warren will take place in St. Louis in January before the judges composing the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. The exact date for the final hearing has not been announced, so far as we know. The decision of this court will be final. This court may affirm Pollock's sentence, which means six months in jail and a fine of \$1,500 and costs—amounting in all to \$2,500, or the court may remand the case back for a new trial; or it may dismiss the case and discharge the prisoner on the ground that there was no violation of the law in mailing the reward of \$1,000 for the capture of ex-Governor Taylor. The United States district attorney, Harry J. Bone, in a recent newspaper interview, declared that the case was "settled" and that Warren would have to go to jail. The Appeal does not know how Bone knows the case is "settled." Certainly this puts the judges of the Circuit Court in rather an unenviable light in the public mind.

## "HAPPY BREWERY WORKERS"

Some Facts and Comment Concerning the  
Conditions of Labor in the St. Louis  
Brewery Industry

By St. L. Vieux-Brasseur.

II.

During these Merry Christmas days even we aristocratic brewery workers, with our \$9.00 and \$10.00 "salaries" per week are trying the best we can to appear merry in order to make our wives and our little ones feel merry and happy.

One of our brothers seemed to get much merriment out of my last week's letter in St. Louis, Labor, for he sent me a note like this: "Bro. Vieux-Brasseur, would you be so kind to tell us how many hours' work it will take a St. Louis beer bottler to pay for his \$5,000 automobile you have been speaking of in last week's Labor?"

I must confess I am not much of a "figurer," but I must figure out this problem:

The beer bottler making \$10.00 a week will have \$520.00 a year. Provided he will not get sick and conditions will not get worse, he will succeed in making \$5200.00 in ten years.

This will be about enough to pay for the \$5000.00 automobile. But then he must live on wind during the long ten years. If he has a family dependent on him, that family will have to live on wind also for ten years.

Since living on wind is impossible, and since this \$520.00 a year is hardly enough to pay rent, feed and other himself, his wife and children, the automobile problem will solve itself, so far as the beer bottler is concerned. The solution is simply this: He may work for 99 years, 52 weeks a year and 8 hours each day, and he could never pay for an automobile for himself and family. It would require about 24,960 hours of his work, at the present bottler's rate of wages, to pay for a \$5000.00 automobile.

Thus the automobile question is solved. Every time our bosses buy a \$5000.00 automobile they may be reminded that it represents nearly 25,000 hours of a beer bottler's wages.

Our wages go down, the prices of living go up. Our millionaire brewery lords may figure out for themselves how their employes and families are compelled to live at the princely wage of about \$10.00 a week.

Some twenty years ago we could get fairly good board for \$3.00 and \$3.50 a week. Today this would be impossible. Twenty years ago we had \$60.00 and \$65.00 per month. For this wage you could then buy as much goods as you buy with \$100.00 today.

Years ago Anheuser-Busch, with 250 maltsters, brewed 250,000 barrels of beer in the same length of time as 1,000,000 barrels are turned out today with the same number of men.

According to statistical figures issued by the Bureau of Commerce and Labor in Washington, the wholesale prices for all commodities increased nearly 37 per cent from 1897 till 1908. During the recent gubernatorial campaign in Massachusetts one of the old capitalist political parties published a circular, which was distributed all over the state, and from which I quote the following:

"In 1889 you could go into the grocery and buy a barrel of flour for \$5.80. Now it costs only \$7.25.

"In 1899 beans cost you seven cents a quart. Now they are fifteen.

"Cornmeal today is three cents. It cost as much then. Some consolation there. But are you ready, Mr. Voter, for the diet of the plantation hand down South, corn pone, and the horrible disease of pellagra, which some think go with it? If so, eat cornmeal. It if all you have left.

"Roast beef cost you then fourteen and two-third cents. How now, Mr. Voter? Just twenty-eight cents. You got the the best rump cut then for twenty-five cents. Try it now. Nothing doing. Thirty-five cents, please.

"Corned beef for the man whose 'piece de resistance' was corned beef and cabbage has almost doubled from nine to sixteen cents. Veal forequarters cost you in 'the good old days' just eight cents, now just double that.

"Veal hindquarters were thirteen, now they are twenty-two cents; cutlets then twenty-two, can now be had for thirty-eight cents, the price of venison a decade since.

"Fresh pork has jumped from ten to sixteen; salt pork from nine to sixteen; smoked hams from thirteen to twenty; corned shoulder hams from nine to fourteen; sausages from eleven to fifteen; lard from eight to eighteen. Truly, cake is for the classes.

"Butter was twenty-four. Try and buy it now. Somewhere around forty cents. Milk was five and six, now it's seven, eight and nine.

"Coal is up, wood is up, gas as fuel and light hold its own, and there you are. In the clothing line things are even worse.

"Shirting used to be thought dear at eight cents, and now you call it a good trade at fifteen cents the yard. Brown sheeting was eight cents, now it's three times that and three besides, or twenty-seven cents; bleached sheeting was nine, now its thirty; ticking was eleven, now it's sixteen.

"Just a few prices. One might fill a newspaper with the rest. Shoes are from twenty-five to fifty cents higher a pair, or if for trade reasons the price holds the same, the quality has deteriorated."

What is true of Massachusetts is true of St. Louis. It is even worse here, for ever since the World's Fair we have had the exorbitantly high rents, in addition to the high prices of the necessities of life.

The Washington Bureau of Commerce and Labor also informs us that from 1891 to 1908 the wholesale prices of beef increased 52 per cent.

Why, under such conditions the St. Louis Brewery Workers must be happy! Don't smile!

Now, our generous employers have inaugurated a regular campaign of propaganda to convince the public throughout the United States of the prosperity of the St. Louis brewery workers. Circulars and letters are sent out calling attention to the good time the St. Louis beer bottlers are enjoying, and that in other cities, in Chicago and Milwaukee, the bottlers were doing much more work for much less money.

See the point? More work for less money!

Hurry up! Hurry up!

Hurry up, ye St. Louis bottlers, or your millionaire employers

# COMRADES, INCREASE THE CIRCULATION OF ST. LOUIS LABOR

EVERY NEW SUBSCRIBER FOR YOUR PRESS WILL STRENGTHEN THE LABOR MOVEMENT



will have to send their suffering wives and their poor little and big children to the City Poor House!

More work for less money, or the St. Louis millionaire brewers will have to ask for free night lodging at the Salvation headquarters. Too bad, indeed! These ever discontented, never satisfied brewery workers; why can't they work for \$5.00 a week and be happy?

Their latest scheme is to circulate a report made to the Central Trades and Labor Union about a year ago, concerning the comparative output of the bottle shops in St. Louis, Chicago and Milwaukee. Part of that report is now being used by the St. Louis brewery proprietors to pave the way for further slave driving and curtailing of the wages paid to the men in the bottling shops.

Indeed, the prospects for the St. Louis brewery workers are excellent, so excellent that we might forget all about the "Merry Christmas" days.

There is a limit to man's endurance. Why should the Brewery Workers not be entitled to decent conditions of work and fair remuneration for their work? Is there any class of capitalists in St. Louis that have made more millions in less time than our brewery proprietors?

Some people may think that we should not speak out so plainly and openly at a time when the Prohibitionists are more active than ever before. In answer we may say that our own life and health, our wives and children, our fathers and mothers, mean more to us than all the Prohibition and Anti-Prohibition movements. If our millionaire employers get the idea that we brewery workers are just good enough to get their chestnuts out of the fire, they may some day be bitterly disappointed. We can not be deceived by the humbugs of the Prohibition movement. At the same time be it also said, clearly and distinctly, that we are not inclined to sacrifice ourselves on the altar of those who are planning and scheming all the year round to undermine our International Union and to make our conditions of employment more severe. With a Merry Christmas to our Brothers and Members I remain, truly yours,

ST. L. VIEUX-BRASSEUR.

## THE CAMPAIGN IN ENGLAND

### The London "Labor Leader" States Position of the Independent Labor Party.

London, Dec. 8, 1909.—"No Compromise!" This is the caption of the latest edition of the "Labor Leader," the official organ of the Independent Labor Party.

The nearer we get to the general election, the louder will become the clangor of party strife. Already Dame Rumor has all her thousand lying tongues at work, and every enemy of Socialism is engaged in trying to create discord in the ranks. A favorite method is first to assume that there are traitors, or time-servers, in the Labor camp, and then proceed to build up baseless theories on that assumption. If only friend and foe alike would keep an observant eye on the Labor Leader columns they would be spared endless worry and trouble.

The facts of the situation are few, plain, and easily stated. The Labor Party Executive has no power nor authority over loyal candidates once these have been selected and indorsed. Nor would any conference convened by the party have any greater authority. At most they could only recommend or advise a given line of action. Each affiliated organization, whether it be I. L. P. or a Trade Union, would be free to accept or reject such advice just as it pleased. This should dispose once for all of the false and misleading statements about "arrangements" with the Liberals, which are doing duty in certain quarters. Mr. Keir Hardie, who is chairman of the Labor Party Executive, told his constituents a few days ago that no such arrangement was "either possible or desirable," and this emphatic declaration, coming from such a source, will be enough for all honest Socialists.

That the political situation is one calling for responsible treatment is freely admitted. For three hundred and fifty years the House of Commons has been encroaching steadily upon the prerogatives of the Peers. Not only had the Peers been rendered powerless to touch the finances of the nation, either with regard to the method by which taxes should be raised, or the manner in which they should be spent, but they had also been gradually ousted from Cabinet control until this government (now going out of office) contained an overwhelming preponderance of Commoners, the first time since the Restoration that such a thing has occurred. And now, with one swoop, all this progress has been swept back, and the Peers have once more vaulted into the seat of supreme power. They claim not only the power to say what taxes shall be raised, but also on whom they shall be levied, and for what they shall be expended. The vista which this opens up is bound to create alarm in the mind of every Democrat, Socialist and Radical alike. Irresponsible chatterboxes may pretend that it doesn't matter, but they will not find any responsible persons to agree with them. Every installment of democratic control, so dearly won in the past, must be securely guarded in the present, and extended in the future. Only thus can the freedom of the people be enlarged and the rule of democracy be finally set up.

It is not, therefore, in any flippant or light-hearted spirit of frivolity that we repeat our formula that under no circumstances can the Labor Party compromise its position by any arrangement or understanding with its Liberal opponents. Anything favoring of a give-and-take policy of exchange would be fatal to its existence as a party. If the Independent Labor Party, or any affiliated union, sees fit for good and sufficient reason not to press its candidatures in constituencies in which sufficient preparation for a contest has not been made, or where the prospects of even a decent poll do not appear probable, we shall applaud the decision. On the other hand, it would be a betrayal of the principles of the party for any union to bargain to withdraw its nominee in one place in exchange for Liberal support in another. From what we know of the party, we are convinced that nothing of the kind will happen. Each organization affiliated to the party will make its final revision of its list of candidates with a sole eye to what is best for the success of the movement.

As we have all along pointed out, the real crux of the position is: What is to be the attitude of the party in those constituencies where we have no candidates? It is these, and not the mere handful of places in which there are three-cornered contests, which will decide the fate of the Liberals. What will the Socialist and Labor voters do in these places? That question, so far as the I. L. P. is concerned, will be decided by the Election Conference, which is provided for in the constitution of the party, and which is to be held on Dec. 18. The decision of the I. L. P. will large influence the Trade Union movement. It seems to us that there are but two courses open to the party—abstention or support with regard to anti-Peer candidates. No one will for a moment dream of casting the weight of the party influence in the scale on behalf of the Lords and their reactionary and dangerous claim. It may be that the precedent of the 1900 election will be followed. On that occasion, it will be remembered, it was decided to give a general support to the anti-war candidates. The decision was loyally adhered to, and without doubt added to the prestige and strength of the party. Should a like decision be come to in the present instance, it would, we venture to think, best interpret the wishes of the party. The matter is one, however, for the Conference itself to decide, and we feel assured that the party will come to a consideration of the subject with a full sense of its responsibilities and undeterred by either the meanderings of the Liberal-Labor fraternity on the one hand, or of the utterances of the irresponsibles within our ranks on the other. No compromise with the Liberals where there is fighting to be done; no support for the Peers where they and the Liberals are engaged in a straight issue. Such appears to us to be the only sane and safe policy for the party in the great battle for constitutional

freedom from aristocratic dictation which January next will see fought out to a finish.

### Hurling the Boomerang.

The Lords have at last hurled their boomerang with all the force at their command, and now they are haunted with a suspicion that it was a very dangerous thing to throw, and that the missile will return to its throwers with a stunning effect.

On Tuesday evening the Lords carried out their threat, and by an overwhelming vote of 350 to 75 refused to pass the Finance bill, and declined to vote supplies, with the result that the government is now left destitute of legal authority to levy taxes to carry on the administration. This is the most audacious and revolutionary action the Peers have been guilty of for many generations, and though the Lords, we feel assured, will have to pay the penalty, the pity of it is that the punishment will by no means fit the crime, and for that the Liberal party will have to bear all the blame.

The crisis has come, and the fight inevitably follows, for no Liberal government with a shred of backbone can henceforth take office with the sword of Damocles eternally dangling over its head. Ostensibly it will be a battle between Lords and Commons, but in reality a battle between the democracy and the aristocracy for the right to rule. The opportunity for coming to grips with its deadly foe the democracy has long, long waited for, and in the hour of battle the democratic host will do its duty. Of that we feel confident. In that battle the Socialists and Labor army will fight in the van, and of the forces which take the field they will form the advance guard, marshaled under their own flag, joyful that the day of battle has come at last, and exulting in the opportunity to smite the hereditary hosts hip and thigh.

## From American Russia

Spokane, Wash., Dec. 16, 1909.

Fellow Workers:

At the present time in the city of Spokane, Wash., a situation exists that should bring the attention and assistance of every working man and woman that has a drop of red rebellious blood within his or her veins. In an effort to forever squelch our organization in America, the Chamber of Commerce and other capitalist institutions in Spokane are using methods that would make a barbarian blush with shame. In our effort to force from the city of Spokane freedom of speech and press we have incurred the enmity of our masters, and as a result over 400 men have been incarcerated in the jails, schoolhouses and military prisons, where they have been subjected to the most inhuman treatment by the shotgun men and police thugs who are guarding them. Many have their eyes blinded, teeth knocked out, jaws broken and other wise maltreated, while women members of our organization have been cast into prison with prostitutes and have been insulted while thus confined by these law and order gents called policemen. All officers of the I. W. W. are at present serving sentences of six months each on the chain gang in Spokane, being forced to so so by gun men. Three editors of our official organ, "The Industrial Worker," have been arrested on flimsy charges and are also sentenced to six months on the chain gang and herded by thugs with shotguns. The official organ was confiscated by the police as it was coming off the press. Hundreds of men are being slowly starved to death on two slices of old sour bread a day. It costs the city two cents to feed each prisoner a day. The men are so weak that they are unable to walk across the floor. They could have better food if they would consent to work on the chain gang, but the great majority refuse to scab by working for nothing. These men are all sentenced to 110 days each. They are charged with violence, and violence means saying "Fellow workers" on the streets. Our hall is being raided every other night by the police, and anyone who dares to make a speech on Industrial Unionism is immediately arrested and thrown into jail and then kangarooed off to the chain gang for six months, or bread and water, which means starvation. Scurvy has broken out among the prisoners, and their gums are rotting in their mouths as a result of the small rations of old sour bread, and they are now unable to eat the small morsel of bread offered to them. This is in Free America. The Chamber of Commerce is the law, as they are the economic power in Spokane. There are thirty people, editors, officers and speakers, in jail charged with "criminal conspiracy." Those of them who have been tried have been sentenced to six months' hard labor, except one, who is a girl 19 years old, and she was sentenced to three months. They are no more guilty of any crime than is any member of your union. Out of 800 persons treated in the emergency hospital in Spokane in the month of November, 681 of them were members of the I. W. W. As there are less than 400 members in the jails, you will see that many were in for treatment more than once. This will give you some idea of what police brutality is, and to what length our masters will go to suppress an organization that they are afraid to see grow. Twenty-eight of our members were thrown into a cell that was airtight for 36 hours, with steam turned on, until a great number of them fainted from the excessive heat. Men were forced to stand in their own offal. These are but a few of the many tortures that are being inflicted on working men and women who are battling for freedom of speech and press.

We have several families to take care of while the husbands and fathers are serving long sentences. We are feeding hundreds of men every day who are either going to jail or just coming out. Several attorneys have been engaged to defend our men in the different courts. The cases will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States to determine whether this country has such a thing as freedom of speech and press, or whether this boasted liberty is a sham or not. To get a square deal in any of the local courts is impossible. The capitalist interests are opposed to the industrial form of labor organization, as they know what it will mean to them when organized to stand together. Freedom of speech and press is an important weapon in the hands of the working class, and if it can be denied us in Spokane it will soon be denied us all over the country. With best wishes to the members of your local organization, we are yours for Industrial Freedom,

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, I. W. W. Spokane.  
Send all contributions to Fred W. Heslewood, Box 895, Couer d'Alene, Idaho.

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

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

### General Demands.

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

tion of swamp lands. The land so reforested or reclaimed to be permanently retained as a part of the public domain.

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

### Industrial Demands.

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

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

SPECIAL PRICE TO CLOSE OUT

<p>The Legal Revolution of 1902</p> <p>—By—</p> <p>A Law-Abiding Revolutionist</p>	<p>Cloth 12-mo. 334 Pages.</p> <p>Published at \$1.00</p> <p>Our Price, by Mail, 35 Cents.</p>
--	--

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

20th Century Publishing Co.

2 West Sixteenth St., New York.

Co-operative Printing House

722 SOUTH FOURTH ST.,

ENGLISH AND GERMAN

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

Colored and Union Work a Specialty

PH. MORLANG, MGR. All Work at Reasonable Prices.



# Textile Workers

## Hard to Organize Women Into Unions

By JOHN GOLDEN  
Labor Leader

**I** HAVE FOUND from long and varied experience that women wage-earners are as a rule hard to organize. In the first place, they don't seem to think it is necessary for them to do anything to improve their working conditions, and when you begin to talk seriously to them in regard to these matters they either fail to grasp the seriousness of the situation, or otherwise imagine that the work of uplifting the condition of the toilers, both as regards men and women, is solely the work of the former. I do not mean to say that this applies to all women workers, but it certainly does apply to a vast majority of them, hence the present lack of organization among women wage-earners, in spite of the persistent work done in their behalf.

As an illustration, let us take the textile industry. There are over 600,000 textile workers employed in this industry, covered by cotton, woolen, silk, flax and jute. Over one-half of these are women and girls. Yet there are not 10,000 of them that belong to any trade union. The textile unions of this country have spent thousands and thousands of dollars in an effort to build up strong organizations of women workers. They have got for them shorter hours of labor, improved their working conditions, and many times secured them higher wages, yet in spite of all this the work of organizing women workers in the textile trades is both slow and difficult.

When you endeavor to show the younger women and girls the necessity of joining their union, you meet with the reply, "O, well, I don't expect to stay at this work very long. I either intend to get married, or to go into some other occupation."

Women in almost all industries are the underbidders in the labor market, not willingly by any means, but simply because conditions have made them so.

*John Golden*

# To Save Children on the Street

By B. BLANCHE BRUCE

To one who loves children and would see them grow up after the old rule, "healthy, wealthy and wise," it is simply appalling to note how carelessly parents allow them to be on the streets at all hours of the night. Returning from the theater lately I noted no fewer than 40 little girls and boys, without the protection of older persons, on a certain boulevard.

None of these was over 14 years old and some of the girls were very nicely dressed in dainty garments with huge bows of bright ribbon on their heads, betokening parents in at least comfortable circumstances. Most of the children seemed to be under 10 years of age. A few of the little ones were apparently newsboys, dirty urchins who ought to be cared for by the probation officers if they have no parents capable of looking after them.

I have long believed that a curfew law such as the good priest "back of the yards" has established to keep children indoors after dark would save many from becoming criminals. I feel very strongly on this point, for no hour of the night seems too late to find small children in the street. I wake in the night and hear them.

This is a vital matter if we would do effective work in preventing young people from becoming criminals. The subject should be agitated until a remedy is found. Little girls and boys walk through the downtown streets and hang around the entrances of theaters, begging under the pretense of selling gum or papers.

If the men will do nothing to prevent this, I hope that the women will take it up. Save the children and prevent crime.

# Simple Method of Woman Suffrage

By SAMUEL PARKER

In the matter of a short cut to sensible woman suffrage it seems to have fallen to the good fortune of a St. Louis Catholic priest to invent the most thoroughly practical method of bringing it about, so simple and effective that our only wonder is why it was not discovered long ago.

Woman suffrage, based on wifehood and motherhood, is reasonable and full of the principles of right and justice toward that portion of our population without whose aid there would be soon a condition under which nobody could vote, there being nobody to vote.

Working under this plan a powerful weapon is put into the hands of American marriageable women whereby they can place themselves at once and in advance as beneficiaries of the new dispensation. Instead of referring the suppliant at her feet (asking for her hand and life partnership) in a too hasty manner to "papa," let the future wife and mother assert her citizenship and womanhood in demanding of the would-be bridegroom a guaranty that he and she shall be partners at the ballot box equal before the law in every particular. No one could possibly have a more direct or vital interest in public affairs than the mother of the future citizen.

Woman suffrage should take on a new impetus from the powerful agency imparted by this unanswerable plea for wifehood and motherhood.

# How Amish Farmers Work in Harmony

By P. EVAN JONES

Amish farmers use the most practical co-operation that I have ever run across. When one of their number is sick his farm work goes on just as though he were about, the neighbors contributing the necessary work with no thought of payment.

Thus if he is ailing all summer his crops are planted and harvested and the grain turned into his bins.

The Amish have their own ideas of dress and hirsute adornment, to which ideas they adhere, but these are in no way objectionable, simplicity being the controlling thought.

I have lived near several communities of Amish and have found that they were always held in high regard by their neighbors.

Their religion is simple, but it has no outlandish features and they thoroughly believe in it.

# Missouri Socialist Party

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

## Lena Morrow Lewis' Complete Route.

The remainder of Lena M. Lewis' dates in Missouri have been arranged as follows: Jan. 2, St. Louis; 3, Local Longwood; 4-5, Hannibal; 6-7, Shelbina; 8-9, Bevier; 10-11, Rutledge; 12, Baring; 13, Greensburg; 14, Bible Grove; 15-16, Willmathsville; 17, Greenop; 18-19, Kirksville; 20, Marceline; 21-22, Richmond; 23, Kansas City; 24-25, Sedalia; 26, Ulrich; 27-28, Rich Hill; 29-30-31, Fly Creek. The National Office was prevailed upon to grant a "special dispensation" and permit us to use her till the end of January, but that is all. She then goes to Arkansas. Comrade Lewis says she did not expect to Campaign all winter, but will do her best to make all dates and not disappoint the comrades.

## Tracks in the Snow.

T. C. Haller of Kirksville wandered over to Nind, Adair County, and swung his lasso over five Socialists, starting a local there with that number.

Nodaway County gets a new outpost at Quitman. E. D. Wilcox officiated while a local of six members got under way.

Local Essex has organized with eight members. There is quite a strong Socialist following in Stoddard County, but it is hard to get it properly hitched up and at work.

Springfield Comrades are busy arranging for a Warren protest meeting on Jan. 16. Every Socialist near Springfield is urged to pitch in and help make it a success. One good way to help is to send to J. A. Fox of Springfield for a bunch of the Appeal cards they have to dispose of. Each card entitles the holder to hear Debs and includes the Appeal for 40 weeks. Order some now. You can dispose of them at your leisure.

"At a Recent Election of one of the largest labor unions in Springfield it was found, when the ballots were counted, that every officer elected was a Socialist. While all the comrades did good personal work they acknowledged that the labor and Socialist press was a great help in this victory." \* \* \* Now it is up to these officials who are Socialists to prove that they are good union men, also, and maintain the trust and confidence of the rank and file. Quite a number of unions have tried "Socialist" officers and then reverted, in disgust, to the "conservative" kind. Undoubtedly, the Springfield comrades will avoid such an outcome.

Local Sedalia has all sail set for a Warren protest meeting about the middle of January. All locals and Socialists near Sedalia should get to bat on this demonstration and set a high-water mark for Sedalia. Send to Otto Sonnenberg, 1514 East Seventh, Sedalia, for some of the tickets and get every last one of your friends and acquaintances to be there. Let the world know you are awake.

G.W. Midyett roused up five of the Cream Ridge boys and gets that local on the firing line again. The comrades are so scattered that it is hard to maintain an organization in that section. They expect to start another local farther south, just to obviate bad roads and distance.

McAllister is again on the war path. After a week lay-off he was able to take the road and fill the Fly Creek dates. He finishes there on Dec. 24 and will probably drop down into Jasper County from there.

Lewis Meetings at Clarkton were entirely up to measure. "We had splendid meetings—large crowds at each place and good interest. I expect much good to come of them. Comrade Lewis sold lots of literature."—T. O. Crawley.

The Mexican Patriot, De Lara, will be able to give us four or five lectures in Missouri from Jan. 15 to 31. Comrade De Lara speaks good English and is the man who went with John Kenneth Turner through Mexico while he was gathering material for his articles on "Barbarous Mexico." Lectures can only be arranged where 400 admissions at 25c can be assured. The larger locals in the state that wish a date are requested to write the State Office at once for further details. In towns of considerable size it should be an easy matter to draw large crowds.

## Public Lecture Meeting The Issue Is Socialism!

HEAR  
LENA MORROW LEWIS  
THE WELL KNOWN

Socialist Lecturer

—ON—

Sunday, Jan. 2, 1910

—AT—

Druids Hall  
Ninth and Market Sts.

ALL ARE WELCOME!  
LADIES ESPECIALLY INVITED! TELL  
YOUR NEIGHBORS ABOUT THIS  
MEETING!

Lena Morrow Lewis is undoubtedly one of the most successful woman orators of the Socialist movement in America. She has lectured in nearly every state in the Union and has just closed a successful tour of the Pacific coast states. You will want to hear what a noted woman speaker has to say about Socialism.

Why must millions of people hunger? Why are millions unemployed? Why do we have panics? Who creates the world's wealth? Who owns the world's wealth? Can you answer these questions. The speaker can and will.

Tell your neighbors and fellow workers about this meeting! Admission free!

St. Louis Labor Press Fund.

A. A. Haehn list, Baltimore:	
Rud Klinke	2.00
A. R. Haehn	1.00
M. J. Schmidt	.25
Franz Gill	.25
C. B. Hirdler	.25
Old Friend	10.00
H. Albert	.25
Old Friend	10.00
Wm. Grapp, Michigan	.50
Ferd Zipper, Staunton, Ill.	.25
H. Newmann	.50
Jos. Filler	1.00
F. X. Denk	.50
Total since October 26.	\$26.75

## The Workingmen's Singing Society Freiheit

Will celebrate New Year's eve at its hall, 4444 Penrose street. All members and friends are welcome.

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.

## 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.

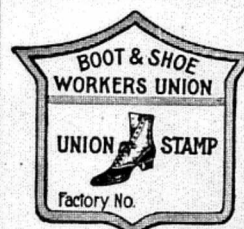
They want the men to fall at their feet and ask them for a job, so they can pay the employes small wages and work them the hours they feel like.

## When You Buy Mercantile and "305" CIGARS

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

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

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



## By Insisting Upon Purchasing UNION STAMP SHOES

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

DO NOT BE MISLED

By Retailers who say: "This shoe does not bear the stamp, but is made under UNION CONDITIONS."

THIS IS FALSE. No shoe is union unless it bears the Union Stamp.

## Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 Summer St., Boston Mass.

John F. Tobin, Pres.

Chas. L. Baine, Sec.-Treas.

## DRUIDS' HALL

NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.  
Workingmen's Headquarters

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

HALLS FOR RENT AT LOW RATES.

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

## R. MEDERACKE BUILDER

GENERAL CARPENTER WORK AND REPAIRING.  
Plans and Estimates Furnished.

## Julius Friton

Jeweler Optician AND Watchmaker  
121 No. Seventh St.  
Kinloch, Central 8213-L.

## DR. CHAS. R. REIDER

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.  
2716 NORTH BROADWAY.  
OFFICE HOURS: 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m.  
SUNDAYS: 9 to 11 a. m., 7 to 8 p. m.  
By appointment and at night.

## SINDELAR SHOE CO.

2612-14-16-18 North 14th St.  
---FOR--- UNION MADE SHOES

## HARDWARE

### Chas. Blassberg

Cor. Linton and Carter Aves.

Hardware, Glass, Paints OILS, STOVES, RANGES

## NEW CLUB HALL

13th STREET AND CHOUTEAU AVE.  
HEADQUARTERS OF

## BREWERY WORKERS HALLS TO LET

for all occasions. Societies, Lodges and Unions accommodated.

RATES REASONABLE.

J. E. BOKEL, Manager  
PHONES: Kinloch, Cen. 2189; Zell, Main 4823.

Bell, Main 646. Kinloch, Central 1697.

## L. G. POPE

..LAWYER..  
714-720 Roe Building,  
S. W. Corner Broadway and Pine St.  
Collections and Consultation a Specialty.

## CHAS. WERZ & CO.

Wood, Brass, Metal, Engraving on Glass, Etc.....  
**SIGNS**  
1505 CASS AVE., ST. LOUIS  
Kinloch, Central 1451

## COLUMBIA BOX COMPANY

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

## STEINER ENGRAVING CO

BADGE DIVISION  
11 NORTH EIGHTH ST.  
Badges, Banners & Buttons.  
Buttons like illustration \$2.00 per 100



# LABOR.

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

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

Subscription: \$1.00 per year in advance.

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

## CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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

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

## ALLIED PRINTING TRADES LABEL.

46



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

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

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

## SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

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

## OUR OWN RUSSIA

"When organizers of the American Federation of Labor first visited Vandergrift in July of this year, they were summarily ordered out of town. They appealed to the law, and claimed defense under the constitution—but were told to go to hell; that the managers of the trust at Vandergrift were the law, judge, jury and executioners, and no such nonsense as free speech, free assemblage, or free solicitation would be tolerated in or around the dark old Kiski. Five of the organizers were driven so hard that they waded and swam the Kiski to get out."

"Labor organizers, because of corporate greed to pauperize its labor, take their lives in their hands when they approach a mill or mine, or even a community, that is owned or controlled by this industrial octopus. For example, it has been the proud boast of trust autocrats that 'no d—d labor agitators could visit the Kiski Valley, stop over night and go out alive,' and that 'they had not permitted any 'labor agitators' to visit the region for fifteen years.'"

"Five of the organizers were driven so hard they waded and swam the Kiski to get out; on July 12 Mr. Llewellyn Lewis was most brutally assaulted while on his way to the depot. The organizers then tried to get a foothold in Apollo, three miles from Vandergrift; they were unable to rent a hall because all the owners were intimidated by the trust, but they leased a lot for a week and advertised a meeting at which the popular orator and philanthropist, Raymond Robins of Chicago, would speak on July 3. The meeting was held in spite of trust rowdies interfering, and the organizers returned to their hotel, 'The Parks House,' at Apollo."

"As soon as it became dark, a little after 8 p. m., a crowd of 500 men from Vandergrift, Westmoreland county, crossed the Kiski and invaded Apollo, Armstrong county."

"They were led by Oscar Lindquist, the manager of the trust mill, who incidentally is a big illiterate Swede, and styles himself 'The Scottish Chief of the Black Kiski Valley.'"

"Lindquist drew his mob up before the Parks Hotel and he swaggered in, demanding that the proprietor deliver up to him the organizers of the American Federation of Labor and the Amalgamated Association."

"It happened, however, that the hotel proprietor refused to do any delivering, but said he would protect his guests. The threat was then made that if the organizers were not out of the hotel within an hour the hotel would be destroyed and 'his black chiefship' made a substantial offer of money to the peace officer to withdraw from the scene and out of sight—for only one hour, but the peace officer did not withdraw, neither did the organizers, but 'Oscar,' like the noble Duke of York, marched his little army back again. The trust was staggered with such audacity and became so alarmed at the popular uproar that it told Oscar not to behave so coarsely as of yore, but the fact remained that the spell had been broken and after fifteen years absence labor organizers were back in the Kiski Valley to bring back the light of truth and liberty."

"At Leechburg a hall was legally rented and a meeting advertised on Sept. 3; the trust saw the landlord, and the landlord repudiated his contract, barred the doors and threw the organizers' property into the streets, compelling the meeting to be held on the streets. Now, Mr. Landlord is held under bond of \$500 to answer to the charge of breaking and entering and breach of contract. He smiles confidently and is depending on the trust's treasury to defend him. On the next day, Sept. 4, the trust saw the Leechburg City Council and ordered it to draw an ordinance to prevent free speech on the streets of Leechburg. The City Council promptly obeyed, most of its members being puppets in the employ of the trusts."

"On Sept. 16 a Free Methodist preacher spoke at the labor meeting at Apollo and on the 17th his relatives and associate church members were practically threatened by the trust if the pastor dared to repeat the heresy."

"On Sept. 16 two men were abusively discharged because their wives dared to attend the labor meeting when they did not have the courage to go themselves."

"On Sept. 25 the military band of Vandergrift, a small number of young men, rehearsed in a hall and then marched through the streets to the baseball park; they were arrested and charged with

violation of the burgess' proclamation and fined \$5 for marching through the streets, and so the power of the trust goes marching along and displays its madness by every new asinine act."

Arrangements were made to Celebrate Labor Day at Vandergrift, but the burgess issued a proclamation, which concluded as follows:

"Now, know ye, that I, James H. Chambers, Burgess of the borough of Vandergrift, Pennsylvania, by and under authority and power in me vested by law, do hereby (until such time as shall seem more expedient) forbid the assembling of persons in large crowds upon the streets, alleys, highways or private properties, and all marches, parades, public meetings, or any other public demonstrations within the borough limits, and all persons are commanded to follow their usual avocations in their usual quiet way."

"Given under my hand and seal this 31st day of August, 1909.

(Seal) "JAMES H. CHAMBERS, Burgess."

"Meeting halls can not be secured because the proprietors of them fear the iron heel of the rust."

"Beneath the roofs of iron mills and furnaces, and in the yards appurtenant thereto, the slaughter of employes is a matter of daily occurrence. In some of the largest of these mills the temporary morgue seems to be as necessary a part of the establishment as the stock house or the business office, and human life in and about such establishments would appear to be the cheapest of all raw materials."

"The relentless war of extermination carried on by the gigantic Steel Trust against the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers is a shining example of the labor-crushing tactics employed by these overgrown combinations of capital and government favoritism."

The foregoing quotations are taken from official reports of President Greenawalt of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor and Arthur E. Holder, General Organizer of the American Federation of Labor, submitted by them to the Extraordinary Convention of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, held in Harrisburg during the second week in December.

Can conditions be worse than in the leading Republican state of Pennsylvania?

Under the political auspices of the "Grand Old Republican party?" In Republican Pennsylvania where the poor wage slaves roll up the Republican majorities by the hundreds of thousands?

Republican Pennsylvania, the homestead of Benjamin Franklin, where on July 4, 1776, the Revolutionary patriots proudly proclaimed their "Declaration of American Independence!"

Under date of Dec. 18, the following is reported from Philadelphia:

"On the eve of a meeting of the shirtwaist makers, which was to have been held Sunday night to decide on the question of a strike director, Clay of the Public Safety Department late today announced that the meeting could not be held. The meeting was to have been held in the Arch Street Theater and it was announced that the following speakers would deliver addresses: Mother Jones, C. O. Pratt, leader of the recent trolley-men's strike; John J. Murphy, president of the Central Labor Union; B. Feigenbaum, associate editor of the Yiddish Daily Forward of New York, and Jacob Panken, and the prediction was freely made that a strike would be called to begin Monday morning. Clay's reported intention to prevent the meeting is incomprehensible and the grounds on which he bases his action have not been made public. The chief demands of the shirtwaist makers are: A general recognition of the union by the manufacturers. Sanitary shops, including better lighting and ventilating accommodations. Uniform prices for piecework, the prepared schedule of which is about 20 per cent in advance of the existing prices. A similar 20 per cent increase in the days wage of the week workers."

Again: Philadelphia, the leading Republican city of the republic, tramples the right of assemblage and free speech under foot, suspends the constitutional rights of the working people! A "Public Safety" officer just decides that the strike meeting can not be held. And that settles it!

Now, what are you going to do about it? Continue to keep the Republican and Democratic machines in power to make things worse?

Don't you think it is about time for the working class to listen to the voice of the Socialist Party? To the words of Karl Marx: The emancipation of the working class must be achieved by the working people themselves!

## LEOPOLD THE GREAT

King Leopold of Belgium is dead. As the absolute owner and ruler of the Congo he made millions of dollars and killed more people than any despot living today, the Czar of Russia not excepted. Morally, King Leopold was as low as any man of his high position could be. None better than the Belgium people were aware of this fact, and they despised him accordingly. His escapades fill a good many pages of the Chronique Scandaleuse.

We think some of the London daily papers expressed the feelings of the people of Belgium in the following editorials:

**London Globe:** "It is well to draw the curtain upon the latter part of the king's life, which has been marked by unseemly family troubles and other matters which reflected little credit upon the late sovereign."

**Westminster Gazette:** "If the principle de mortuis be adopted, the record of the late king's domestic relationship must be brief. Indeed, alike as husband and father, his proceedings were open to the gravest reproach."

Under the caption, "An Appreciation of Leopold's Life and Works," a London evening paper says: "Leopold II. of Belgium departs from this world in a blaze of execration, and with a name infamous in three continents. He was the most remarkable sovereign in Europe, for he combined the rival characteristics of a king, financier, slave owner, roue and man of pleasure. A brutal husband, a heartless father, a public libertine and an African slave driver, he was, indeed, a worthy colleague of Abdul the Damned on his infernal throne. If retribution ever overtakes the wicked, we may hope it will yet reach this gilded savage, the king of blood and lust."

The surprise of the day in connection with this royal roue's death is the latest action of the Catholic Church of Belgium. Leopold is eulogized as an apostle of peace and justice.

Apostle of peace! The human monster that is said to have killed ten million of negroes in his African possessions, is declared an apostle of peace and justice!

On Dec. 19 the Belgium Episcopate issued a pastoral letter eulogizing King Leopold as the apostle of peace and justice, and the glorified of the Catholic faith, and the promoter of Christian civiliza-

tion, through the founding and development of the Congo Independent State.

It is a well-known fact that there has always been a well "oiled" so-operation between Leopold and the missionaries in the Congo. While the missionaries were telling the millions of poor, ignorant Congo negroes all about the celestial paradise, King Leopold was firing and stoking the furnace of hell for the poor wretches.

Although the worst kind of a devil in life, King Leopold, after death, will now promenade in the Garden of Eden, because the Belgian Episcopate eulogized the old royal sinner as the apostle of peace and justice. History repeats itself.

## Editorial Observations

Merry Christmas! to Every Reader of St. Louis Labor.

Merry Christmas! to the Socialists and Trade Unionists Everywhere.

"American Rule in Nicaragua as in Cuba" is the Plan of Taft, Knox, Wall Street & Co.

Lena Morrow Lewis will speak at Druid's Hall, Sunday, Jan. 2, 1910, at 2 p. m. Remember time and place of meeting. Tell others about it!

In Lowell, Mass., 3,500 Textile Workers Received Their Christmas present in the shape of a temporary shut-down of the mills, in accordance with the "curtailment policy."

For Good Christmas Literature We Recommend the Reading of our editorial "Our Own Russia" and the Spokane appeal captioned "From American Russia" in this week's St. Louis Labor.

Socialism for Students. By Joseph E. Cohen. Published by Chas. H. Kerr & Co., Chicago. Price 50 cents. This little volume consists of a series of articles reprinted from the International Socialist Review.

Walter Thomas Mills, the Noted Socialist Orator, Has Gone to England to take part in the political campaign against the House of Lords. Mills is a giant on the political rostrum, and his speeches in England will have a far reaching effect.—Miners' Magazine.

Rev. Father Phelan, in His Western Watchman, Calls the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union a lot of Anarchists and Socialists, because aid body adopted a resolution of protest against the Saturday Hospital collection methods of the aristocratic West End ladies. Father Phelan need not get excited about the matter. The resolution he objects to was adopted by unanimous vote; the introducer of the same is no Anarchist, neither is he a Socialist. He is perhaps as good an Irish Catholic Democrat as Rev. Father Phelan.

The History of the Great American Fortunes. By Gustavus Myers. Published by Chas. H. Kerr & Co., Chicago. Price \$1.00. This work is indispensable for the student of the Socialist problem in the United States. The chapters tell the story: 1. The Great Proprietary Estates. 2. The Sway of the Landgraves. 3. The Rise of the Trading Class. 4. The Shipping Fortunes. 5. The Shippers and Their Times. 6. Girard—the Richest of Shippers. Part II. contains these chapter: 1. The Origin of Huge City Estates. 2. The Inception of the Astor Fortune. 3. The Growth of the Astor Fortune. 4. The Ramifications of the Astor Fortune. 5. The Momentum of the Astor Fortune. The Climax of the Astor Fortune. 8. Other Land Fortunes Considered. 9. The Field Fortune in Extenso. 9. Further Vistas of the Field Fortunes.

## FROM OUR READERS

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

Thank Heavens! Kerens Got the Pie!

Editor St. Louis Labor.

Our "fellow millionaire" Richard C. Kerens failed to secure the U. S. Senatorial toga, though he tried often and hard. Heartbroken, disappointed, sore, the old gentleman became a disturbing factor for the Republican machine in city and state. He had to be provided with some job, in order to appease his revengeful emotions.

He has finally succeeded in getting the pie, a delicacy for the Christmas holidays. Col. Kerens appealed to his friend, the president, and Mr. Taft appointed Richard C. Kerens of Missouri to be Ambassador to Austria-Hungary!

Mr. Kerens enjoys the reputation of being a big railroad builder, contractor, promoter, church builder, etc. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Mercantile National Bank, member of the Board of Directors of the Mercantile Trust Company, director of the Elkins National Bank at Elkins, W. Va., director of the Davis Trust Company at Elkins, W. Va., member of the Advisory Board of the St. Louis University, is perpetual member of the Mercantile Library, is one of the founders, vice-president and member of the Board of Governors of the Catholic Church Extension Society of Chicago, and a charter member of Father Dunne's Newsboys' Home.

Mr. Kerens has built and donated for the use of the people of Gassaway, W. Va., a Catholic church, constructed of stone, as a memorial to his father; also built at Eureka Springs, Ark., for the people a Catholic Church, constructed of stone, as a memorial to his mother.

He is one of the trustees of the Catholic University of America at Washington, D. C., and a life-member of the Catholic Summer School of America, which meets annually at Plattsburg, N. Y.

Rev. Father Phelan, in his last week's Western Watchman, published a two-column editorial on the expected appointment of Mr. Kerens for the Vienna ambassador job, praising President Taft for his favorable disposition towards the Catholic Church, and, at the same time, pointing out that Mr. Kerens' appointment could be considered as a great political victory of the clerical forces in this country.

Mr. Charles Nagel and other leaders of the Republican machine opposed Kerens' appointment, but President Taft played "higher politics." The great majority of the Catholic citizens of this country belong to the Democratic party. Mr. Taft, who made a record some years ago by assisting in getting seven or more million dollars for the Philippine friars, thus made another hit by appointing Mr. Kerens, and the result? The president has the assurance that in November, 1910, many Catholic Irish-Americans will vote the Republican ticket.

Business is business! It was good political business to let Mr. Kerens have the Vienna job.

IRISH-AMERICAN SOCIALIST.

St. Louis, Dec. 21, 1909.



**UNION SECRETARIES AND BUSINESS AGENTS**

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

ST. LOUIS LABOR, 212 South Fourth St.

**FROM THE FIELD OF UNION LABOR****THE WORKING CLASS MOVEMENT IN GERMANY**

By  
**Victor L. Berger.**

The watchword of the German Social Democracy is: Down with all that opposes the march of mankind toward the full noonday civilization.

And there is not another county in the world where the Social Democracy has so far succeeded in organizing and uniting such a powerful army for the advance of Socialism as in Germany.

ment does not appear at all on the

This gigantic and grand movement—surface—at least not a first glance to the casual observer.

One who does not look for Socialists would hardly believe that—according to the results of the municipal elections all over the empire and the elections in Saxony and Baden this year—over a third (or nearly one-half) of the entire adult population in Germany are in favor of a party aiming at the complete overthrow of the present political and economic conditions.

However the party is there all right. And its organization, on both the political and the economic fields, is the most perfect and smoothest running of its kind in the world.



Victor L. Berger.

Thirty years ago the mere idea that the Social Democrats of Germany would count over 600,000 men enrolled in the party, and almost 2,000,000 in their trades unions, would have staggered the imagination of a Bismarck, and would have been deemed incredible even by some of the Socialist leaders of Germany. However, today the Social Democracy of Germany has these.

Nor is this all. The growth of the press, both the political and the trade union press, is wonderful to behold. Every city of any size has a Socialist daily. Every trades union has its national organ and some have local papers besides. The co-operative movement has grown to such dimensions that the storekeepers and traders are crying for special legislation. The palaces which the trades unions have built—Gewerkschafts-Hauser—not only in cities like Berlin and Hamburg, but also in much smaller towns are simply amazing.

And most astonishing is the matter of fact fashion in which these things are regarded, not only by the average German workmen, but also by the leaders. They all continue in the even, plodding tenor of their way, and seem to be surprised that any man wonders at their accomplishment. They seem to think that it had to come to them as it came. They do not at all boast of their achievements.

Truly a great people are these Germans. And worthy of them are their leaders.

These leaders are not the brilliant men or the great geniuses one would expect to find. They all seem to have a fine common school education, far better than the average labor leaders in our country. And men like August Bebel, Karl Kautsky, Eduard Bernstein, Franz Mehring and even Karl Legien of the trades union movement, and some others, are undoubtedly men of rare genius, besides being scholars.

The personality of August Bebel is wonderful in its magnetism and simple grandeur. Kautsky, Bernstein and many of the others typify the German talent for thorough research and diligent study which in a similar field has made the German universities the greatest institutions for learning in the world. And the editors of their daily papers usually have the title of Dr. before their names.

However, it is not merely the personnel of the general leadership that has accomplished these great results—or at least not that alone.

It is that remarkable sense of duty—"Pflichtgefuehl"—in German—peculiar to the Teuton race, which works miracles when combined with awakened class consciousness and Socialist solidarity.

I watched with sheer astonishment the efficient way in which the minor officials of the trades unions as well as of the political party conduct their business although all of these men graduated only from the shop or the factory.

And I was gratified everywhere to observe the very conscientious manner in which every man did his work—no "chair-warming," no time-killing, no attempt to shirk, everything went like clock work.

Truly the movement in Germany owes a very large share of its success to this tremendous and very numerous corps of subaltern officers, who carry out to the iota the suggestions and orders of the party, of the trades unions, or of their leaders, with infinite patience and painstaking detail.

We have no such army in America—although I noticed something similar in Austria.

Great and marvelous as is the Socialist movement in the old "Fatherland," yet it is only fair to say that in some degree it owes at least its unheard of growth at the polls to the prevailing conditions in Germany.

In the first place, militarism is rampant in Germany, perhaps more so than in any other European country.

The motto of the ruling class there is: "If you want peace you must be armed for war." This leads to incessantly increasing armaments, and it also creates the distrust of the other nations.

The ruling classes in Germany follow this policy, first, because they profit by it.

These sons of the nobility serve as officers in the army and navy, and the continual armaments help to enrich some manufacturers and contractors.

Besides, the emperor, the nobility and the capitalist class depend on the army to maintain their class rule at home. But these armaments are exceedingly costly. The German empire is continually on the verge of bankruptcy.

The imperial debt requires for interest alone over \$36,000,000 annually and over three-quarters of this interest is paid upon debts incurred for the army and navy.

And what is worse, the ruling class of Germany has hitherto pursued the easy method of getting the great bulk of the necessary funds by indirect taxation—that is, by putting duties, taxes and customs on the necessities of life.

In Germany "protection" is almost as rampant as in the United States.

The nobility especially, which owns a great share of the land, derives its chief revenue from agricultural products, has so far succeeded in forcing upon the empire a policy of taxing and excluding foreign imports of grain, flour, meat and other foodstuffs.

This policy of protection of "home products" has resulted in an unprecedented rise in the cost of food, especially of meat.

And this means not only dear food, but increasingly dearer food

because the population of Germany increases annually by about one million, and the production of food within the empire can not keep pace with it.

The agrarian class, that is, mainly the nobility, reaps the gigantic profits. But the pieces of meat on the tables of the German workmen and of the lower middle class, and even the lower officials, grow smaller and smaller from year to year.

And not only meat, but also bread, butter, eggs, and above all, milk, have risen correspondingly in price.

In thirty years the indirect taxation in Germany has trebled. And during the last ten years the cost of living in Germany has doubled.

Against this the Social Democracy of Germany has simply raised the war cry: "Abolish indirect taxes and abolish especially all taxes and food!" This was the main issue of the German Social Democracy in all election campaigns of recent years.

The German Social Democracy went so far as to boycott certain goods on which there is a tax, in order to diminish the revenue of the state from that source.

Thus, for instance, there is a general and absolute boycott in Germany upon whisky, brandy and liquor of all kinds.

Thus the party intends to hit the system of indirect taxation—moreover, to punish the nobility which derives a great part of its income from the manufacture of "Schnaps"—and last, but not least, to promote the cause of temperance and improve the physical condition of the working class.

This is a repetition of the Boston boycott of tea of 136 years ago—only it is a boycott on "cold tea," for which the Bostonians of that day would hardly have stood.

Besides, the German Social Democrats are anti-monarchical. They are republicans and make no secret of it.

They oppose militarism. They are patriots in the right sense.

They say that civilized nations should be rivals, not in the building up of great armies and fleets, but in works of peace and civilization.

They say: This earth is large and rich enough to make happiness and welfare possible for all men. All that is necessary is to establish all-nations on a footing of peaceful civilization and culture.

As for taxes, the German Social Democrats want them to be imposed on those who can bear them most easily. The party demands the introduction of a progressive income tax on all whose incomes are over \$1,250, which in Germany would practically exclude the entire working class. And also a progressive property tax on all who possess \$12,500.

All other demands are similar in nature and, like these, are very apt to appeal to the masses of the German people—not only to party men and not only to the proletarians.

Of course, the German Social Democracy does not for one moment hide the fact that it is a revolutionary party—that when the time comes and circumstances will permit, it will bring about an absolute change in the political and economic conditions of the empire.

However, the main stress in all elections is laid upon the questions of the day—upon purely municipal issues in municipal elections, and upon the issues mentioned above in national and provincial elections.

A party, such as some of our impossibilists dream of, would be considered a stupid nightmare even by the most radical Social Democrat of Germany.

I may say that the German Social Democracy can practically learn nothing from the party in our country. Except that some of our so-called Marxists might serve as a horrible example of how Marxism, which is a living force, can be distorted in some diseased minds.

Furthermore, the trades unions of Germany can learn nothing from our trades unions. Except that they could learn how not to do things. This is, in case the German trades unions were inclined to change their policy—of which, by the way, there is not the slightest danger, in spite of Gompers.

Yes—all hail to the German Social Democracy!

Germany was the mother of scientific Socialism. And its grand, united and magnificent movement still stands before the world as an illustrious example to be emulated but not to be surpassed.

The civilized world and especially the proletariat of the civilized world has still a great deal to learn from Germany. And no one could learn more than the members of the American Socialist and the American trades union movements.

**Annual Election of Officers.**

The St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union will meet Sunday afternoon, Dec. 26, at 2 o'clock, at the Aschenbroedel Hall, 3535 Pine street. The important business of this meeting will be the annual election of officers. All delegates should attend.

**Brewery Workers' Entertainment.**

Under the auspices of the Joint Executive Board, the United Brewery Workers of St. Louis will give their first annual reception Friday evening, Dec. 31, at the New Club Hall, 13th street and Chouteau avenue. A fine program will be arranged and all who wish to attend will have a good time.

**Barbers' Union Elects Officers.**

The members of the local Barbers' Union at its meeting presented to J. C. Shanessy, the retiring secretary, a handsome diamond stud. Mr. Shanessy had been secretary for seven years. At the meeting of the national organization at Milwaukee recently he was elected national organizer. George R. Kuhn was elected president, John A. Martin vice-president, Fred A. Heller secretary and business agent.

**Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.**

President John Tobin of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, was sued for \$5,000 damages for alleged libel by W. B. Dwyer, editor of the Searchlight, a so-called labor paper printed at Brockton, Mass. Tobin had scored Dwyer and his paper in the Toronto A. F. of L. convention. In about two jerks of a lamb's tail the jury, after receiving the case, gave Dwyer nothing, just what he deserved. Dwyer has lampooned Tobin shamefully and then whined like a stuck pig when he was given a dose of his own medicine. Tobin has played fair all along; Dwyer is unfair. He ought to stick to boodle politics.

**Kreyling and Goodman on Union Label.**

At last Sunday's meeting of the Tenth Ward Improvement Association Secretary Dave Kreyling of the Central Trades and Labor Union and Charles Goodman, business agent of Cigarmakers' Union 44, spoke on the subject of Union Labels and Home Industry. Both speakers complained that cheap non-union goods from the East are very often put on the local market by the very business men who are always advocating home industry and home trade. The interests of the community could best be served, the speakers said, by patronizing, in the first place, home made Union Labor, because it is the family of the local Union Man that will again spend the fair Union wages in St. Louis. The remarks were well received and generously applauded.

**Labor vs. Steel Trust**

**Call on All Trades to Send Organizers and Plead for Funds With Which to Wage Fight and Support Men on Strike.**

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 18.—War was formally declared upon the United States Steel Corporation by the leaders of Organized Labor throughout the United States and Canada at the close of a momentous two days' conference today. The decision to battle long and hard against the stand taken by the steel corporation in its policy of the "open shop" was reached by the labor conferees only after hours of debates.

Samuel Gompers president of the American Federation of Labor, presided over the conference, and through him the measure put on the record books of the executive council of the federation.

The grievance of Organized Labor against the steel corporation as set forth in the resolution, has been forwarded to President Taft, the Senate, and to the House of Representatives. The governors of the States in which the United States Steel Corporation owns plants and has interests will also receive a copy of the resolution.

**The Resolution.**

The resolution, in part, follows:

"The United States Steel Corporation has declared war on labor. In its secret councils this corporation has decreed that the only obstacle to its complete sway, Organized Labor, shall be crushed. The labor organizations consist of its employees, the workers, their wives and little ones, human flesh and blood. It is by their labor that they live; we have no purpose other than safeguarding their lives, their characters, their future and the safety of the republic and humanity.

"These factors now confront each other. By their purposes, attitude and actions must they be judged.

"On June 1, 1909, the United States Steel Corporation proclaimed its decree of hostility toward labor. The right of the workers to association for their common protection was no longer to be recognized or tolerated. Accompanying that decree was a notice of a further reduction in the already scant wages of the workmen. The decree went into effect July 1, 1909. We, therefore, urge that an earnest effort be made to thoroughly organize all employees in the iron, steel and tin plate industries and subsidiary correlated trades. Owing to the immediate pressing necessity caused by the present strike and the indefensible, hostile attitude of the United States Steel Corporation, we earnestly call upon all national and international unions of America to send at least one organizer to assist in this work. We further urge and recommend that in all places where mills are located the central labor organizations appoint special committees with instructions to co-operate in this work. For educational purposes we recommend that this manifesto be made a special order in all central labor organizations at their meeting in January, 1910.

**Appeal to All Unions.**

"We recommend that the executive council of the American Federation of Labor issue a circular to all unions of America, an appeal for financial contributions to aid the striking iron, steel and tin plate workers.

"We further recommend that the amount of such contributions should not be less than 10 cents a member.

"In view of the great wrongs perpetrated by the United States Steel Corporation, not only against the workers, but against the public generally, we recommend a committee be appointed to wait upon the president of the United States, the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Representatives and other members of Congress as shall be deemed proper, for the purpose of laying before them the grievances from which labor suffers at the hands of this corporation.

"At the instance of the United States Steel Corporation, officers of local, municipal and state governments have unwarrantably tyrannized over citizens, invading the constitutionally guaranteed right of free assemblage and free speech. We recommend that committees be appointed by this conference to wait upon the governors of states, and such other official representatives of county and municipal districts as are in control where the United States Corporation has plants located, for the purpose of presenting to these officials the great wrongs inflicted upon the people of these communities, and that the committees demand an investigation and where charges are made and substantiated by evidence the officials responsible be removed and the wrongs immediately righted.

"We appeal to all liberty loving Americans for their moral and financial support. James O'Connell, T. L. Lewis, W. D. Mahon, George W. Perkins, J. W. Hayes, Frank A. Ryan, Samuel Gompers, P. J. McArdie, Charles E. Lawler.

**THE BLACK HILLS STRUGGLE**

**"Down With Organized Labor!" Says the Homestake Mining Co.—Labor Unions Issue Appeal.**

Lead, S. D., December, 1909.

To All Members of Organized Labor, Friends and Sympathizers. Greetings:—The following is an ultimatum issued by the Homestake Mining Company, operating in the Black Hills district of South Dakota to Organized Labor:

**NOTICE.**

"Notice is hereby given that the Homestake Mining Company will employ only non-union men after January 1st, 1910. The present scale of wages and the eight-hour shift will be maintained. All employees who desire to remain in the company's service must register at the general office of the company on or before Dec. 15, 1909.

"T. J. GRIER, Superintendent.

"November 17th, 1909."

After this order of the above-named company had been posted for several days and the management of the company found that their employees had taken the position of refusing to comply with the same and renounce their union, the following notice was posted by the company:

**NOTICE.**

"Lead, S. D., Nov. 24, 1909.

"Notice is hereby given that the Homestake Mining Company will cease operating its properties this evening.

"T. J. GRIER, Superintendent.

This action on the part of the Homestake Mining Company has directly thrown out of employment some 2,500 union men, comprising miners, engineers, firemen, machinists, electricians, teamsters, painters, molders, bricklayers, carpenters, stonemasons, blacksmiths, millmen and boilermakers, and if continued will affect many more. A majority of the men locked out have families dependent upon them, which will easily run the number of people involved up to 10,000, and right in the dead of winter, and all for no purpose other than an effort on the part of this mining company to coerce and intimidate members of Organized Labor into renouncing their unions and signing the scab list of the Homestake Mining Company. The aforesaid action of the Homestake Mining Company was in no way prompted or brought on by the local unions involved. These unions had not made any demands upon the company and had not



requested any advance in wages, nor for any reduction in the hours of labor; in fact no efforts had been made by the union men to alter or change the conditions under which they had been working for many years, and there had been no strained relations between employer and employe, nor did any exist at the time of the company taking this action against organized labor.

We, the undersigned unions involved, having been forced into this conflict through the position taken by the Homestake Mining Company, wherein they declare against Organized Labor in general, propose to unitedly defend our rights to organize for the protection of ourselves and our fellow men.

The members of the Organized Labor movement will know what action is necessary when this notice reaches them. We appeal to the unorganized workers to acquaint themselves with the exact situation in Lead, S. D., before coming here. Don't join the scab, strike-breaking arm. Don't be deceived by agents of the company who tell you there is no trouble here. Do your own thinking. Be men and assist your fellow workmen in the Black Hills to maintain their organization, which is fighting your battles as well as their own.

We further request that this letter be read in the meetings of all local unions and central bodies to which it is sent, and that they assist us in making public the conditions as they exist here.

Brothers—United we stand, divided we fall!

Signed by:

- Carpenters & Joiners of America, No. 1440, A. F. of L. Henry Johnson, President; A. E. Ramsay, Secretary.
B. of P., D. & P. of A. No. 564, A. F. of L. Ed Farror, President; Thomas Eck, Secretary.
Central City Miners' Union No. 3, W. F. M. Axel Erickson, President; Joseph Hinton, Secretary.
Lead City Miners' Union No. 2, W. F. M. J. C. Letecher, President; T. J. Ryan, Financial Secretary.
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers No. 577, A. F. of L. J. W. Berry, President; J. L. Mullen, Financial Secretary.
International Brotherhood of Teamsters No. 198, A. F. of L. W. J. Hutchinson, President; Pat Boyle, Secretary.

ANNUAL CONVENTION of the Arkansas Federation of Labor

Convict Labor Condemned—Other Important Actions Taken.

Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 20.—The annual convention of the Arkansas Federation of Labor concluded its business yesterday. It was one of the most important gatherings ever held by this state organization.

Placing its stamp of emphatic disapproval of the working of convicts in competition with free labor, asking for a law that will require the furnishing of school text books free, urging the passage of such an employers' liability law as will make an employer responsible for the death or an injury of an employe under any circumstances, changing the time of holding the state convention and emphatically voting down a proposition to prohibit a candidate for office in the federation to solicit support for his election, were among the features of yesterday's session of the convention of the State Federation of Labor.

In fact, there was "something doing" all the time after the gavel of the chairman rapped for order at 9 o'clock, and still the resolutions committee had not reported half of the resolutions when the convention adjourned a noon.

The session was varied by lively debates, particularly on the proposition to change the time of holding the convention and on the passage of some of the comprehensive labor resolutions.

Hereafter the annual conventions of the Federation of Labor will be held on the fourth Tuesday in January, instead of the second Tuesday in December. This will not apply to 1910, however, as it would necessitate the holding of another convention in about a month. There will be no meeting until the fourth Tuesday in January, 1911. This will enable the federation to hold its meetings in Little Rock during legislative years at the time the legislature is in session, and toward the opening of the General Assembly term.

A sweeping resolution was introduced barring any candidates for a federation office from even announcing his candidacy or soliciting votes in the federation, and even barring his friends from soliciting for him.

This was opposed as being contrary to the best interests of the federation. B. D. Brickhouse of Little Rock contended that a man should have the right to work and "boost" his friend, so long as it was in the rules of propriety. W. H. Holman, general chairman Division No. 31, O. R. T., Missouri Pacific system, St. Louis, also opposed the resolution, on the ground that it was unnecessary. He held that any man who came around soliciting election to office in the federation would, if he made himself obnoxious, get fewer votes than if he had said nothing at all.

The convention finally voted the proposition down by a vote of 37 to 22.

Proceeding then with the report of the resolutions committee, the convention worked away until noon, disposing of eight resolutions, referring one to a special committee, and being engaged in the discussion of another at the time of adjournment.

Resolution No. 1, favoring the enactment of a law providing for the qualification of miners before allowing them to undertake active mine work, was adopted. This is in line with an effort the federation has been making for the past four years, and the legislative committee is advised and instructed to keep up the fight.

Resolution No. 2, requiring the legislative committee to draft a bill making it obligatory on all mine owners to provide a manway in mines separate from the intake and return for air, and not to be located nearer than 500 feet from the main mine entrance, was adopted.

Resolution No. 3 provides for the enactment of a law requiring all corporations to sell to individuals at as low a figure as to a corporation, provided the individual buys in "unbroken packages."

Resolution No. 4, providing for the enactment of a law creating a state scale inspector, was adopted.

Resolution No. 5 was one of the warmest introduced. It provides for the drafting of a law requiring state convicts to be worked on public roads and prohibiting the working of convicts in any way wherein their labor will come in direct competition with free labor.

Resolution No. 6 was adopted unanimously also. It provides for the enactment of a law requiring the state to furnish free text books for children in the public schools.

Resolution No. 8 was one of the most sweeping introduced. It provides for the enactment of a law by the next legislature requiring employers to be responsible in damages for the death or injury of any employe at any time during the employment of such person, no matter whether the death or injury were due to negligence on the part of the employe or not.

The resolution was adopted, and the legislative committee instructed to prepare a bill in accordance with the resolution to be presented to the next General Assembly.

Resolution No. 10 provides that the State Federation make a proposition to the American Federation of Labor for the appointment of a man from the State Federation to be a general organizer and to labor exclusively in Arkansas, his salary to be provided for half by the state and half by the general federation.

During the debate on convict labor M. W. Holman of St. Louis characterized the working of convicts in competition with free labor as "one of the paramount issues before the labor federations," and criticised it as carried on in Missouri, Illinois and other states, where the penitentiaries were referred to as "factory cities."

Garments Must Bear Union Label.

According to a resolution passed, no delegate to future federation meetings will be seated unless at least two-thirds of his wearing

apparel bears the union label, and no man is eligible to an office unless at least four-fifths of his apparel bears the label.

Among the other important resolutions introduced at yesterday's session was the following:

Pledging the moral and financial support of the State Federation to the American Federation of Labor in its fight against the United States Steel Corporation.

Friday evening the convention indulged in an open meeting, at which a large number of visitors, both ladies and men, were present. Addresses were made by B. D. Brickhouse of Little Rock, W. H. Wisner, general organizer of the United Garment Workers of America, of New York; Clinton Simington of Pine Bluff, formerly of Bangor, Maine, who spoke on "Scientific Evolution."

Labor Federation Names Officers.

Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 18.—The Arkansas Labor Federation concluded its annual meeting this evening and adjourned to meet in Little Rock in January 11, 1911, the date of the meeting of the next Legislature. Following officers for the ensuing year were elected today: E. W. Hogan, Franklin county, president; vice-presidents, William F. Murke of Fort Smith, C. J. Acton of Huntington; secretary and treasurer, L. H. Moore of Little Rock.

Telegraphers Favor Strike.

Cincinnati, Dec. 19.—With the referendum vote of telegraphers in the employ of the Big Four, J. J. Dermody, fourth vice-president of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, announced that 98 per cent of the members of the union have voted in favor of a strike. About 1,000 men are involved.

The Cherry Mine Disaster.

The United Mine Workers of America have now proved that the most heartless and flagrant violations of the state mining laws were made between the second and third vein of the St. Paul death pit at Cherry, Ill., and Attorney Seymour Sterman, who is representing the miners' organization and the bereaved survivors of the dead miners, is planning to demand immediate prosecution of the men charged with the inspection of the inner workings of the "safest mine in the world"—the safest so far as a dividend-paying proposition is concerned. There is strong feeling toward the coroner, who has expressed sentiments indicating that he is a tool of the mining corporation.

Take Up Switchmen's Strike.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 18.—The heads of eleven organizations, representing the railway section of the American Federation of Labor met here today to discuss the strike of the switchmen of the Northwestern railroads.

H. B. Perham, president of the Railway Telegraphers, presided, and P. F. Richardson of the car repairers' organization, was secretary of the meeting.

After being in session for a couple of hours, President Perham said it was impossible to say what action the meeting would take in regard to the switchmen's strike.

"It may be two or three days before we compete our work," he said.

Local No. 2, American Federation of Musicians.

Local No. 2, American Federation of Musicians, known as the Musicians' Mutual Benefit Association, held its annual election Friday, Dec. 17, at the Aschenbroedel Hall, 3535 Pine street, which resulted as follows: President, Owen Miller; vice-president, H. J. Falkenhutner; recording secretary, D. K. Howell; financial secretary, Thos. H. Sims; treasurer, Joseph Bergman; trustees, W. A. Rau (chairman), August Centhert, Louis Schick, Jr.; executive board, Fred C. Schmidt (chairman), Louis Leppe, W. E. Roebke, Jara Vrana and F. A. Kuehn; sergeant-at-arms, William P. Bolin; delegate to the Missouri State Federation of Labor, Owen Miller; delegates to the St. Louis C. T. and L. U., Thos. H. Sims, Owen Miller, Otto Ostendorf; alternates, August Centhert, Noah Tarantino, Fred C. Schmidt, F. A. Kuehn; delegates to the East St. Louis C. T. and L. U., F. A. Kuehn; delegate to the Tri-City C. T. U., Fred C. Schmidt.

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

Facts Wage-Workers Should Know

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Individual competition leads inevitably to combinations and trusts. No amount of government regulation, or of publicity, or of

restrictive legislation will arrest the natural course of modern industrial development.

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

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

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

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

A LIST OF UNION BAKERIES WHERE YOU CAN GET UNION BREAD EACH LOAF BEARING THE UNION LABEL

Table listing various bakeries and their addresses, including Becker, Louis; Boeglin, Joseph; Dalies, R.; Dittmar, Frank; Eckert, Theo, F.; Enz, Aug.; Fischer, Wm. F.; Foerster, Chas. J.; Fuchs, Frank; Geiger, H.; Graf, Ferd; Hahn Bakery Co.; Halleman, Jos.; Hartman, Ferd; Hoefel, Fred; Hollenberg, C.; Huber, Math.; Huellen, P.; Hutz, Fr.; Imhof, F.; Knebel, Adam; Kubik, F. J.; Laubis, Herm.; Lay, Fred; Leimbach, Rud.; Links, John A.; Lorenz, H.; Machatschek, Jos.; Manewal Bread Co.; Marschall, L.; Messerschmidt, P.; Michalke, F. L.; Mueller, Fred; Nichols, E. S.; Nowack, Frank R.; Old Homestead Bky; Papendick B'k'y Co.; Rahm, A.; Redie, Geo.; Reichelt, H.; Rother, Paul; Rottler, M.; Rube, W.; Schmerber, Jos.; Schneider & Son; Schueler, Fred; Seib Bros.; Speck, Geo.; Vidlack, Rudolf; Vogler, Mrs. G.; Weiner, M.; Witt, F. A.; Wolf, S.; Zwick, Mich.

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

ASK FOR MANEWAL'S BREAD

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

MANEWAL BREAD CO. Broadway and Lami Street Both Phones

NEU AND LIND STRICTLY UNION. GENTS' FURNISHINGS AND HATS. More Union Label Goods than any store in the city.

916 FRANKLIN AVENUE.

ROETTER 518 PINE ST.

HATTER AND HABERDASHER THE BEST \$3.00 HAT IN THE WORLD

Bartenders' Union Local 51

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

OFFICE: 918 PINE STREET : BOTH PHONES



## IN THE NURSERY WITH BROS. CAPITAL AND LABOR

By Robert Hunter.

We hear much nowadays about the crimes of Labor.

Brother Capital seems very easily offended when Brother Labor commits any indiscretion.

Brother Sam Gompers, so far as I know, has never stolen anybody's watch or jewel case. He has never even, so far as I know, defrauded the government with sugar scales.

He has never, so far as I know, bribed Congressmen, stuffed ballot boxes or sold bum armor plate to the government.

Brother Capital has, to be sure, sown a few such wild oats. But Brother Labor has always been an honest, hard-working, straight-forward boy.

The only thing he does wrong is to talk too much, and so Brother Capital puts him in jail for that. In fact he accuses Brother Labor of the most extraordinary crimes.

Brother Labor says he doesn't like Buck stoves.

"My," says Brother Capital, "what a wicked, wicked thought!" Brother Labor says that Brother Capital has been unfair.

"Hush, hush," says Brother Capital, "don't you know to say that is a terrible crime?"

Brother Labor says, "I will only sell eight hours of work."

"Oh, you wicked thing," says Brother Capital, "I'll tell the police."

Brother Labor says, "I refuse to do more than so much work."

"You are becoming a Socialist," says Brother Capital, "and limiting the output. It's a conspiracy, a violent criminal conspiracy in restraint of trade."

Brother Labor says he will strike.

"If you do that," says Brother Capital, "I'll never let you work for me again."

Brother Labor says that he will tell his friends that he is on a strike.

"What a naughty, naughty thing," says Brother Capital; "don't you know you are very, very wicked?"

And Brother Capital hurries to Brother Judge and enjoins dear Brother Labor. Brother Labor puts and says, "I want a trial by jury, same as you, Brother Capital."

"You wicked revolutionist," says Brother Capital. "Don't you know the Constitution's against that?"

And Brother Labor is much troubled.

He reads the papers of Brother Capital and sees himself called all kinds of names.

He reads the books of Brother Capital and sees how wicked he is.

He hears the preachers of Brother Capital who tell him how very naughty he has become, and how much he owes to Brother Capital.

And he goes to the Judge of Brother Capital who reads him lectures and sends him to jail.

And there in jail he reads of the warm love Brother Capital has for Brother Labor and his heart is sad.

"Dear relatives," says Brother Clergyman, "what a happy family we are. Here are judges, bankers and workers all sitting down together."

"See how happy we all are. It is almost like Christmas and no hard feeling anywhere."

Here is Brother Johnny Parsons of the sugar trust and Brother Johnny Rockefeller of the oil trust and between these two brothers sits our beloved little one, Brother Labor.

"Our one grief tonight is that we have not with us dear Brothers Sam and John."

"Indeed, the only shadow over this happy family is the sorrowful fact that these dear brothers are at this festive moment in jail."

"But let us remember that even if Brother Labor has sinned we must not hold it too much against him, because who of us have not sinned? And when his term is over let us take him back and let him work for us as Brother Labor should ever do."

## BOOK REVIEW

**The Mills of Mammon**, by J. H. Brower. P. H. Murray & Co., Joliet, Ill. Cloth, \$1. Postage, 10 cents.

In estimating literary values' commercialism today plays a very important part. As a result of its influence a standard of judgment has been evolved that combines a rigid adherence to the use of words that express thought to the shade of a hair, and subject matter that is a rehash of dull commonplaces. It is therefore no unusual thing to read polished editorials or "best sellers" that have a melody and rhythm akin to music and yet when finished absolutely no new idea or thought is conveyed. They are shells of gaudy color yet barren within. Much of our current fiction is also of the makish, sensational type, untrue to life and destructive to high ideals. These facts are apparent to many and here and there a cry of protest is being heard. One writer recently said: "I much doubt if the purveyors of quack medicines and the adulterators of food and drink have nearly so much to answer for as have those who cater through melodramatic and sensational fiction to the inferior intellect and uncultured emotions of a well-meaning democracy that does little of its own thinking."

Now if we are to accept the current, commercialized literary standards, J. H. Brower's book, "The Mills of Mammon," will fail to measure up to the requirements. If it is lacking in the art of literary craftsmanship, if it displays certain crudities in narrative and construction, it is also true that it is lacking in that quality of current fiction that pairs with the work of the adulterators and poisoners of food. And that is the saving grace of the book. It is neither sensational, dramatic or makish. It is real, with real characters placed in an environment wherein they respond to the vicious stimuli of the beast-conditions that surround them, and make their exit as the wrecks and ruins that capitalism continually reproduces. As the characters are real so are the conditions natural. Chicago—the Chicago which John Burns once described as "a pocket edition of hell"—furnishes the chief background for the action of the story. Here politics, the white slave traffic, a capitalist sweater and his libertine son, union spies, "reform" politicians, a robbed inventor, a victim of the white slavers and a Socialist unionist, all these find a natural setting and develop in accord with the laws of capitalist society.

It is interesting to speculate as to the outcome of the story had the same materials been employed by a sensational novelist. We are sure that instead of Estella going to her dreadful fate in the white slaver's hands, a rich "hero" would have saved her at the eleventh hour. Charles Harris, instead of being driven to murder their millionaire and his superintendent for robbing him (Harris) of his invention, would have finally thwarter the swindlers and instead of becoming a fugitive would have become a "successful business man." The white slavers would have been brought to justice by the "reformers" in politics instead of having secret connections with these reformers and insuring protection thereby. All of which would have been pleasant and left the reader with a sense of the "justice" we are too prone to assume rules the world. But while pleasant it would be false, for working girls die as Estella died, inventors are made outcasts as Charles Harris was, "reform" politics do not reform and white slavers conduct their atrocious commerce now as they ever have since the dawn of the present commercial system. In allowing his characters to drift to their fateful ends Brower has been faithful to the realism of life and it is this phase of the story that constitutes its chief merit.

Judged by this standard the book is a powerful and convincing story of life as it affects thousands of the poor today. Its portrayal of the intimate connection of the rich and powerful with politics and

the ruin of proletarian girls will prove a revelation to many and yet the picture is not overdrawn. Our advice to our readers is to get the book. Loan it to your neighbors. Then think and think hard, and ask what activity or indifference of yours, political or otherwise, have contributed to the fate of Estella and thousands like her, and, above all, what do you propose to do about it in the future?

The same publishers issue a volume of poems by George Howard Gibson entitled "The People's Hour." We will let the author speak for his own work. In his "Forward" he says: "This volume is of the workers and for the workers—and no others. The professional book reviewers who look for pleasing literature, and such of the book-reading public as care only for entertainment, have not been regarded. It is not a book for the class of people who are contented with things as they are, but for the overburdened, dependent, discontented masses." Cloth, 75 cents. Postage, 8 cents.

**Editor's Note:** The Mills of Mammon is for sale at the Labor Book Department, 212 South Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

### Trainmen Want More Pay.

Pittsburg, Dec. 19.—Notice will be served tomorrow on about seventy-five railroad companies, all east of the Mississippi river, by the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, that an increase in wages for the trainmen will be demanded. The increase is to be from 5 to 40 per cent, the difference in the amount being caused by the present method of paying trainmen, according to an announcement made tonight. It is said the recent referendum vote of the trainmen regarding the demand for an increase resulted in a practically unanimous vote in its favor. About 75,000 members of the brotherhood are employed on the railroads affected.

Subscribe to St. Louis Labor and Induce Your Fellow Worker to subscribe.

## 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.

## Two Smart Dresses



**CASHMERE** is a good material in which to make the dress shown on the left. The corsetlet skirt has a panel front, the material for lower part of sides and back being set in small stitched pleats; braiding and braid covered buttons form the trimming.

The bodice has a yoke trimmed with rows of braid; buttons and loops; this is fastened on left shoulder, the lower part of front is hooked invisibly in center.

Hat with felt brim and full velvet crown, trimmed with a feather mount.

Materials required: Eight yards 46 inches wide.

The second is in amethyst Sedan cloth, the Princess part is continued to foot in front; the right side wrapping quite over to the left where it is fastened by hooks from the hips upwards, the lower part is stitched; the full lower part of sides and back are tucked where they join Princess under a band of braided material; the collar and the long revers that outline the deep "V" are braided; the vest being of tucked crepe-de-Chene.

The fur toque is ornamented with a handsome feather mount.

Materials required for the dress: Eight yards 46 inches wide, 7 yards cateen, ½ yard tucked silk.

### ALL KINDS OF TRIMMINGS SPOON MAKES PRETTY PRIZE

Soutache Braid, However, Retains Popularity Accorded It Last Season.

This is the most difficult question there is to answer in the fashion world.

At the beginning of the season the vogue of soutache braid was considered an absurdity. Never another season of it, said fashion leaders. But here we are in the height of another and greater soutache season. Creators of braid were not satisfied until they combined this fascinating little braid with fancy weaves to make wide, fanciful braid trimmings. When rat tail was recently introduced it was named as soutache's successor. But now the downfall of it is in sight instead.

Gold and silver trimmings are at their height of popularity. And no one can deny that these are quite the prettiest trimmings that have been in vogue for many seasons. Even entire tunics of beautiful evening gowns are of gilt jet.

Oriental and art shaded embroideries are much in favor, too. This is an unusual season of colors, so, of course, rich colored trimmings are bound to be held in high esteem. Yes, it is a season of trimmings—and many kinds. No hard and fast rules govern them.

**The New Jabots.** Girls are wearing neck accessories that show touches of the colored lace in favor this season.

These laces are Valenciennes, in white or cream heavy mesh, with the figures stamped in them in color. The dotted patterns are most in demand and can be found in several tones of one color, or in combinations of pink and blue dots, lavender and green, cream color and brown.

If one has bits of coin-dot white lace left over from a frock, it is very easy to cover the dots with satin stitch in color. No padding should be used and the printed laces are naturally flat in effect.

**When Linen is Yellowed.**

If linen is carefully put away in blue tissue paper it should not yellow easily. When, however, it has taken on a saffron hue it can be whitened by soaking in a solution of one teaspoon of cream of tartar to every quart of water.

Later wash in usual way and hang in the sun to dry. If after the soaking in cream of tartar badly yellowed linen is stretched on the grass to dry the bleaching process will be hastened.

**For Those in Mourning.**

Instead of organdy or linen cuffs and collars, those who are in mourning are wearing white crepe. It is an acceptable idea. Strips of the crepe are cut and the edges turned in and pressed down by hand. They are adjusted to the neck and wrists with black pins.

Perhaps the Best of the Trifles That Can Be Offered at a Girls' Party.

As prizes for a girl's party few trifles are more acceptable than a silver spoon. In the coffee, tea and bon-bon sizes are spoons of sterling silver, with slender handles enameled with a diamond, heart, spade or club, and gilded bowls engraved with the hostess' initials. A favorite spoon of heavier weight has a handle of repoussé hammered silver, tipped with the head of an American Indian wearing a war bonnet and a bowl engraved with the name of an aboriginal tribe. There are also many attractive looking spoons showing flower patterns developed in repoussé work upon their handles and with elaborately etched gilded bowls.

Silver and porcelain are charmingly combined in the spoons, which have either plain or etched sterling bowls and handles of Haviland, Dresden or Delft. Occasionally this plan of combination is reversed, and while the effect is decidedly novel, the porcelain bowls are liable to crack if employed to stir a hot beverage, or to snap when used to serve confectionery.

Equally fragile, although dainty, are the spoons having gold bowls and handles of silver filigree, and to be regarded solely as an interesting collection are the spoons which have bowls of silver cut out work and handles of crystal or metal set with rhinestones, amethysts and pearls. Even more impractical, but nevertheless alluring, are the gold bowled spoons, which are equipped with handles of mother of pearl decorated in floral design, done in gold.

### EFFECTIVELY CHIC.



A new model in nut-brown moire, lined with brown velvet, a knotted feather in the same shade.

**Pump Bows at Neck.**

The black velvet pump bow continues in favor. It is used with a turnover collar, with a lace or net stock, and is copied in bows of emerald green, Burgundy red, and king's blue. The bar pins that fasten it are from three to five inches long. The swallow in green or blue enamel with outstretched wings is again in favor, and gives an effective dash of color.



# GOOD BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

CALL AT  
LABOR BOOK DEPARTMENT  
212 SOUTH FOURTH ST.

## CHRISTMAS PICTURES.

### First Picture:

Globe-Democrat, Dec. 20.—Over 400 cold, hungry, destitute men were given sandwiches and coffee following a religious service at the St. Louis City Rescue Mission, 804 North Sixth street, last night. The men gathered early, and when the service began at 8 o'clock the room in which the mission is conducted was packed. The warm room and the prospect of food, no doubt, attracted many, but the service, which preceded the free lunch, was listened to attentively. So attentive was the gathering that an unfortunate man in the rear of the hall who was seized with an epileptic fit and fell from his chair caused but a slight commotion. He was revived. The mission has no accommodations for lodging the men and was compelled to turn them out at the conclusion of the meeting, after baskets containing cornbeef sandwiches and tin cups of coffee were passed around. No limit was set to the portions, and the food was supplied until the supply ran out. The men in many cases appeared to be starving and ate greedily.

### Second Picture:

Globe-Democrat, Dec. 20.—Reports from the various police districts have brought to light an unusual number of destitute families, many homes in which there is illness without funds for proper medical attention, lack of clothing, food or coal, and other hardships wrought by the unusual duration of the cold snap. Three deaths attributable to the cold have occurred at the City Hospital. Mrs. Katy Kennedy, 76 years old, who was found in a room she occupied at 2106 Franklin avenue, died at the hospital at 9:45 Saturday night. She had been without food or fire in her room for several days. The physicians say she died from exposure. Washington Smith, 70 years old, who was found Saturday morning in a stable in the rear of 1946 North Eleventh street nearly frozen to death, died at 10:30 yesterday morning at the hospital. Casper Heiman, 52 years old, a dairy hand, was found December 8 with his hands and feet frozen outside a stable owned by John Steinlage, 6609 Rosalie street, died yesterday from exposure and alcoholism.

### Third Picture:

Globe-Democrat, Dec. 20.—The events of Archbishop Glennon's twenty-fifth anniversary of ordination as priest will crowd today full for him, from early morning till 10 o'clock tonight. At 7 o'clock he is to be on hand for the ordinations at Kenrick Seminary, where five young men will be made priests for the St. Louis diocese. He is then to be entertained at breakfast by the seminary president, Dr. Ryan, who will later preside at an entertainment in honor of the metropolitan. At 2 o'clock the priests of the diocese will come in and present an illuminated address prepared by a special committee, a poem in English and a poem in Latin, and the \$5,000 silver dinner service which the priests have purchased. This ceremony will be short, and at 3 o'clock the archbishop expects to be host in his own home, 3810 Lindell boulevard, for all who may call during the afternoon.

## Socialist News Review

### The Tenth Ward Socialist Club

Will give a family entertainment on Saturday evening, Jan. 1, 1910, at the hall on Cherokee and Nebraska avenue. The program will be announced later.

### Public Lecture at Druid's Hall.

Sunday, Jan. 2, 1910, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, Comrade Lena Morrow Lewis will lecture at Druid's Hall, Ninth and Market streets. Admission free! The first public lecture meeting in the new year. Be sure to attend. Tell your neighbors about this meeting.

### Spargo to Lecture in Public Schools.

The Social-Democratic members of the Milwaukee School Board have succeeded in having John Spargo of New York placed on the list of school lectures. Comrade Spargo will give a series of six lectures in the public schools of Milwaukee. His subjects will be: Poverty and Its Causes, The Feeding of Children, Child Labor, and The Common Sense of the Milk Question. Mark another gain in having Socialists on the School Board!

### John I. Beggs' Rule in Milwaukee.

Alderman Melms (Social-Democrat) introduced a resolution in the Milwaukee City Council at its last meeting. The resolution calls attention to the fact that the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company has not kept faith with the city in providing airbrakes and other improvements promised to the Council, and therefore demands that the Milwaukee City Council shall take steps towards the ownership and operation of its own street car system. No wonder John I. Beggs hates the Socialists.

### THE RICH MAN AND THE BEGGAR.

#### Christ Not a Savior From Hell, But a Teacher of Right Living.

When a preacher dares to tell an audience that pulpsteers, generally, are in error when they comment upon the Parable of Christ on the "Rich Man and the Beggar" simply as a warning to prevent men from going to hell he is treading upon dangerous ground. This, the Rev. Wm. A. Ward, national secretary of the Christian Socialist Organization, dared to do at the Christian Church, 3126 Locust street, on Thursday, Dec. 16. If any preachers were there they heard a straightcut declaration that the commonly accepted interpretation of Christ's words are not in harmony with his teachings, when correctly discerned. And, moreover, the common saying that Christ's teachings can not be applied to "politics, business affairs and man's social relations" received a severe jolt, for Jesus came to teach right living. True, many preachers seem to be under the thumbs of the rich, but there are some who understand his truths and, at the risk of their social prospects, and of their standing with the churches, do not insist on delivering the "social message of Jesus. The terrible slaughter carried on in our modern business avenues the overwork of men, women and children, and the suffering endured, was without flinching detailed by the speaker and also the truth that "right living" would not permit it to continue. Christ sought to show man's relationship to his fellows, and always maintained that his followers recognize these claims.

Society punishes small criminals, but apology is made for the big ones. Now, if playing poker is wrong, so is gambling on Wall street in stocks and bonds. The tendency of modern business methods to degrade men and to make tramps, bums and hoboes out of honest workers was deplored, and sympathy, not curses, for them were expressed. Curses for the system, not for the victims, and relief from the system the speaker urged. The consequences of the system to the ignorant beneficiary, i. e., the rich, who be-

stowed not a thought on the victims, was the central thought in the parable. The fact that men can not get rich without doing wrong to others Jesus recognized in all his teachings warned against "laying up treasure on earth."

The speaker disclosed a clear grasp of the true philosophy of Christ's teachings and outlined the policy of the Christian Socialist Organization, viz., to enlist all who claim to be desirous of living as his disciples to use their influence to so organize society that the business evils, so well known, cease to exist to the end that the "Kingdom of God" be established on earth. The class struggle is on now, even as in the days of Jesus, and to prevent suffering incident to corporation and personal greed, economic and political powers must be invoked.

It is impossible to do full justice to the lecture in a limited space. The manner of the speaker was kind, courageous and clear. It was heard with appreciation and at the close questions were answered with equal ability.

This is the first lecture given under auspices of the St. Louis Center of the Christian Socialist Fellowship, but will undoubtedly be followed by others, the aim being to disarm workingmen churchgoers of the belief (which they are encouraged to maintain), that Socialism and Christ's teachings are antagonistic, and to show that the Church must share in removing the industrial evils if they wish the full confidence and adherence of Mammon's victims.

It will be well for those in charge of Church affairs to realize that "the workers of the world are uniting" and to take their stand with them, if they want the approval of the author of the parable of the "Rich man and the beggar."

### NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Have been reported by the following comrades and friends: Chas. Reifenberger, 1; Rosa Nagel, Webster Groves, 1; O. Pauls, 20; W. M. Brandt, 2; L. E. H., 5; Hy. Schwarz, 2; L. Hausermann, 12; Z. O., 2; Maria Boeer, Sagerton, Tex., 1; Fred Stocker, 2.

**Outside Renewals:** Frank Zeitz, Rich Hill, Mo.; Ernst Lindner, Bevier, Mo.; Ferdinand Aker, Hamilton, Ohio; Peter Schwarz, Oshkosh, Wis.; Fred Hintze, Coal City, Ill.; Peter Jaidinger, Edgewater, Colo.; Ignatz Stuerzel, Staunton, Ill.; Peter Hellenthal, Staunton, Ill.; Carl Meier, Baltic, Conn.; A. J. Wolfensberger, Mt. Healthy, Ohio; Richard Pfeiffer, Beckemeyer, Ill.; Dr. C. B. Hirdler, Lonsdale, Minn.; Theodore Kunds, Cleveland, Ohio; Wm. Buntentagh, Doniphan, Mo.

### Be Careful in Voting Under New System!

National Secretary Barnes issues the following advice: Members in voting on the new preferential system for the election of national officers must exercise great care in marking the ballot, else the ballot will be considered defective and not counted. The following instructions appear upon the ballot: "Each member voting shall place the figure 1 in front of the name of his first choice, the figure '2' in front of the name of his second choice, the figure '3' in front of the name of his third choice, and so on, voting on each and every name. This ballot is void and must not be counted unless every name is voted for, and properly numbered."

### Much Pleased With St. Louis Labor.

Elivins, Mo., Dec. 17, 1909.  
Dear Comrades:—I have just finished reading St. Louis Labor tonight. It is a corker. If you have some of this issue left send me a dozen or so. I think I can do some good with them. Also mail me ten copies of the New Year's edition and I will remit for them.  
W. D. DAVISON, Secretary Local Elvins.

### A CATHOLIC PRIEST'S POINT OF VIEW.

The National American Federation of Labor has placed itself on record as condemning the execution of Ferrer and stigmatizes it as a murder. What do these poor men know of Ferrer or his schools? They simply know that he was put to death for crimes against society and that makes him a martyr in their eyes. They have heard that the mob in Barcelona attacked the churches and clergy, and they naturally side with the mob. Ruffian and murderer as Ferrer was, we have a great deal more respect for him than for the National Federation of Labor.—Rev. D. S. Phelan, in Western Watchman.

### 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.

## ILLUSTRATED NEW YEAR'S EDITION OF ST. LOUIS LABOR

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

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

Single copy ..... 5c  
5 copies ..... 15c  
In bundles of 10 or more, 2 cents per copy.  
We repeat: All orders must be made not later than Saturday, Dec. 25. Address all order

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

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

## 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 EDWARD KOELN, Collector of the Revenue.

## FIRST GRAND RECEPTION AND BALL

GIVEN BY THE

Brewery Workers' Joint Local Ex. Board

Under Auspices of Brewery Workers' Ass'n of Mo., Branch No. 2.

New Year's Eve, December 31, 1909

New Club Hall, 13th and Chouteau Ave.

Entrance on Thirteenth Street.

Tickets can be had from Members or at Brewers' Headquarters,

Broadway and Russell Avenue.

ADMISSION 25c A COUPLE.

## EVERY FAMILY USES COAL

ORDER YOURS FROM

## ST. LOUIS LABOR

THERE ARE REASONS WHY  
YOU SHOULD DO THIS.

ONE GOOD REASON is that, without a cent additional cost, you fare better and also help your paper by placing your order with

ST. LOUIS LABOR than with some irresponsible solicitor—you order will receive the best care because the coal business handled by ST. LOUIS LABOR is big and the mine operators try to keep and please big buyers. All coal delivered through ST. LOUIS LABOR is direct from the mines.

ORDER BY PHONE.  
Kinloch, Central 1577, or post card to

ST. LOUIS LABOR  
212 S. Fourth St.

FRANK TOMBRIDGE,  
President.

JACOB F. LEIENDECKER,  
Vice-President and Notary Public.

## TOMBRIDGE AGENCY

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

We represent good and responsible Insurance Companies. We loan money on Real Estate and our charges are reasonable; you will make no mistake in dealing with us.

Have your legal papers, such as last wills, deeds and conveyances drawn at our office; they will be drawn correct.

First Real Estate Mortgages for sale, secured by double their face value. Tell-us how much money you have and we will tell you what we have on hand.

Twenty-five years of fair dealings have made the office of the TOMBRIDGE AGENCY well liked by the public.

Office No. 324 CHESTNUT Street. Both phones.

## UNION LABEL

CLOTHING COLLARS CUFFS

NECKWEAR HATS NIGHTSHIRTS

SHIRTS SHOES SOCKS

SUSPENDERS

Largest Stock . . . . . Lowest Prices

See Schwarz

GLOBE—Seventh and Franklin Avenue.

### CHAS. SPECHT

NOONDAY CIGAR CO.  
..FINE CIGARS..

Wholesale and Retail  
708 CHOUTEAU AVENUE

J. HAHN Bakery  
Company  
(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL)

Union Label Bread

Delivered to All Parts of City.  
2801-5 S. 7th St. Both Phones.

Sheridan Webster  
Attorney-at-Law

308 Temple Bldg.

Phones: Kinloch, Central 9934.

MULLEN  
UNDERTAKING CO.

Coleman and North Market Sts.  
and St. Louis Ave. and Sarah St.

STRICTLY UNION  
BOTH PHONES.

Henry Krumm, Prop.

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

Chas. Hirschenhofer  
PAINTER, DECORATOR  
AND PAPERHANGER

4214 AUBERT AVENUE.  
(Euclid Avenue and Penrose Street)  
Estimates Given—All Work Guaranteed.

FINE  
SHOES  
UNION MADE.

Frank Siedhoff

3944 S. Broadway

FINE REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

FORSHAW  
Repairs for "any old" Stove.  
111 N. 12th St. Main 2043; Central 3491R.

### XMAS PRESENTS

The most useful and nicest present is an Umbrella, Parasol or Cane.

Our assortment is the largest and our prices are the lowest in the city. Call and examine my stock.

Engraving Free.  
Bell, Main 960.  
Kin. Cent. 2230.

H. J. JOST, 1424 South Broadway

DR. L. H. DAVIS  
Physician and Surgeon

Office: 2102 South Eleventh Street

Hours: 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.  
Phones: Kinloch, Central 3492; Bell, Sidney 268.

Residence 1032 Morrison ave. Hours: 7:30 to 8:30 a. m. and 12:30 to 1:30 p. m.  
Phones: Kinloch 3056; Bell, Olive 1397-L.

THE  
PROGRESSIVE WOMAN

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

THE SOCIALIST WOMAN

GIRARD, KANSAS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Single Copy ..... 5c  
One Year ..... 50c

Bundle of 5 Copies or more, at the Rate of, each ..... 2c

Wm. H. Hughes. Julius H. Schmitt.

HUGHES--SCHMITT  
Livery & Undertaking Co

Sidney 15.—Phone—Victor 377.

1817-19 Sidney St.

Undertakers and Embalmers

Carriages Furnished Special Attention

For All Events. Given Boarders.

UNION STABLE

Bell Phone South 705.

Arthur M. Leisse  
Guttering, Spouting and  
Furnaces.

Repairing a Specialty of Gas, Gasoline  
Coal and Coal Oil Stoves, Furnaces,  
Wash Ringers and Machines.  
Small Pipe and Lathe Work, Saw, Mower  
and Scissors Sharpened.

SHOP: 4705; RES. 4727 GRAVOIS AVE

WHEN DEALING WITH OUR AD-  
VERTISERS KINDLY MENTION THAT  
IN ST. LOUIS LABOR.