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SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS

THE FEARLESS CHAMPION OF ORGANIZED LABOR

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THE WORKING CLASS MOVEMENT IN AUSTRIA

By Victor L. Berger.

The Emperor of Austria was reported in the papers to have said, "The Social-Democratic party is the only sensible political organization in the Empire." And he was far nearer right than he himself knew.



Victor L. Berger.

For it is rather odd to find in a country which is somewhat behind in industrial development, a proletarian and revolutionary party in the role of the main protector of constitutional government for the bourgeois.

Besides, in order to play this part, the Social-Democracy had to force the enfranchisement of the proletariat. That it did in a masterful and heroic way in 1905 by several tremendous street demonstrations.

The first of these demonstrations was easily dispersed by the military and police. They used arms, killing and wounding many workmen, some of whom were made cripples for life.

The second demonstration took place at the opening of the parliament, shortly after the Russian revolution broke out. About 200,000 men filled the streets of Vienna. It took ten hours for the masses to pass a given point—to pass the house of parliament. With impressive silence, the masses marched for long hours, mutely carrying their red banners which bore inscriptions demanding the ballot. The demonstration had its effect.

The Emperor insisted that the government give in. It granted the universal franchise.

And truly, if there are any great political leaders in Europe today, the leaders of the Austrian Social-Democracy deserve that name.

For instance, not one of them drinks a drop of any liquor, wine or intoxicating beverage, although they are not prohibitionists.

However, I was told that they want to set a good example in a country where drink is a great curse.

Dr. Victor Adler is a politician in the best sense of the word. As such, he hardly has any equal among Socialists in Europe.

Comrade Adler is a member of the Reichsrath and of the Landtag. His advice is almost invariably sought, and obeyed by the labor movement of Austria.

Adler is also the editor of the *Wiener Arbeiter Zeitung*. And his assistants are worthy of him. For two years Dr. Carl Renner and Fritz Austerlitz every day found and printed new arguments why the proletariat of Austria should be enfranchised. And they were ably seconded by Karl Seitz and Engelbert Pernerstorfer.

However, all this would have been of no avail if the development of the Socialistic trades unions under the leadership of Anton Hueber had not kept step with the evolution of the party. It was the trades union organization that enabled the party to make good their threats of a general strike and made the specter of a revolution loom up big.

When the Austrian ministry saw that in spite of the bayonets and the drawn sabers these leaders were able to call out the entire proletariat of Vienna, and to paralyze all business—the ministry thought it was time to give in.

Formerly the electors of Austria were divided into five classes. All workmen voted in the fifth class. The result was that even if all the workmen of Austria had voted for Social-Democrats, they could have elected only one-fifth of the parliament.

However, the Roman Catholic Church, which is bitterly opposed to the Socialist Party, held even a part of the proletariat, especially the agricultural laborers. So the working class of Austria had only ten representatives in parliament.

At the very first election after the enfranchisement of the working class, the numbers of Social-Democrats went up from ten to 81.

And what makes this still more interesting is the fact that these men represent all the races and nationalities living in Austria. The Austrian Germans, having the most enlightened city proletariat, elected 42 representatives, the Bohemians (Czech) also sent 24 Social-Democrats to the Reichsrath. Besides these, some Poles, Roumanians, Italians and Slavonians were elected.

The most brilliant speaker of the Social-Democrats in the Austrian Parliament is a Pole, Ignatz Daszynski, who speaks the German language perfectly.

It is due to the genius of Comrade Victor Adler that the most difficult of all the questions of Austria, the nationality question, was solved successfully within the Austrian Social-Democracy.

He solved it in a very simple and just way. He solved it by combining national autonomy with democracy.

Every nationality in Austria, large or small, within the Social-Democratic party, has its own organization and its own convention (*Parteitag*), where the other nationalities are represented only by one delegate. Every nationality controls its own propaganda and the party work within its own language.

Besides these there are at stated intervals general conventions of all Austrian Social-Democrats, where all these nationalities are represented according to their numerical strength.

And by emphasizing the principle of the international solidarity of the proletariat, and by using good judgment in all cases and an iron discipline in some cases, Dr. Victor Adler has succeeded in welding these various materials into a machine of gigantic strength.

The difficulties encountered in the uniting of the various na-

tionalties can be easily understood by any one who knows how miserably the bourgeois parties have failed in this respect.

Austria is a country that was never settled by any single nationality. The empire was acquired through marriage and inheritance by members of the Hapsburg dynasty during the last seven hundred years. The Hapsburgs never had any genius for government. Their policy was "divide et impera!" Divide and rule! They purposely played one nationality against the other. For many hundred years Austria was the paradise of the feudal aristocracy and of the Roman Catholic hierarchy.

The results were many religious wars in the past, which ended with the bloody suppression of Protestantism, about 250 years ago. A reactionary, impotent and haughty dynasty after that ruled over a large number of hostile nationalities.

Since 1867 they have had a constitutional government in Austria. This resulted in a bitter and never-ending warfare of the Bohemians, Italians and Slavonians against the Germans, and of the Ruthenians and the Roumanians against the Poles. The Austrian Parliament became a place for rowdiness and boyish pranks. On several occasions the constitution had to be suspended, and the government ruled without a parliament.

Now, herein lies the great power of the Austrian Social-Democracy. It is the only party in Austria that has solved the nationality question successfully. It is the only party that really stands for a constitutional government in Austria. And thus that party has become the main defender of parliamentarism in Austria.

For this the Austrian Social-Democracy has been called by its enemies "kaiser-konigliche Sozialdemokratie" (the Social-Democrats of his Imperial Majesty).

However, the epithet has diminished neither their strength nor their revolutionary fervor.

There is not a Social-Democratic party in the world which is more radical more orthodox and Marxian in its official enunciations than the Austrian party.

The Austrian Social-Democracy is the delight of the heart of Karl Kautsky, who helped to write its platform at their Congress in Hainfeld, in 1889.

On the other hand, there is no Social-Democratic party in the world which has gone so far in its constructive tendencies and in political agreements with the government as the Social-Democratic party in Austria.

The price of the last vote for the budget was not only far-reaching labor legislation, but also an old-age pension law for the working people.

And that is only the beginning.

And it is rather strange to see three great Socialist parties of Europe supporting the budget for reasons entirely apart from any party affiliation of that government.

Yet such was the case in France, where the Socialists under Jaures supported the Briand ministry on account of the separation of school and church. Such was the case in Austria, where they voted the budget simply in order to save the constitutional government. And now we have the case in England, where they support the budget of a Liberal ministry in order to make the lords pay their share of the taxes or to abolish the "upper house" altogether.

While the German nationality still has the leadership in the Social-Democratic party of Austria, nevertheless the part which the Bohemians and the Poles play is very considerable. I have already mentioned Daszynski. But the Bohemian comrades, Hybes, Nemeč and Soukup, also do remarkably good work.

On my way to Vienna I was to speak at a meeting of the Bohemian Social-Democrats in Prague, held to protest against the shooting of Ferrer. The spacious hall was filled to its fullest capacity by a very enthusiastic audience.

But before my time came to speak the meeting was dissolved by the police commissioner. For a moment I actually believed that the enraged multitude—for the Bohemians seem to be a fiery race—would tear the police commissioner to pieces. However, the cool-headedness of the leaders averted bloodshed. There I got a taste of the liberty of speech in Austria, which seems to be almost as limited as in Spokane, Wash.

While in Prague I visited the Kinski Palace, which the trades unions and the party of Prague had bought from Count Kinski and turned into a home for the trades union and party offices.

As usual, in Germany and Austria, there are a restaurant and a hall in the building. Several classes for trades and tradesmen are also conducted there.

These Bohemian workmen deserve the praise and the admiration of everybody. They have accomplished by their own power under very adverse conditions what their fellow workmen in America, under much more favorable conditions, have failed to attain.

For the same spirit of co-operation and solidarity which I noticed in Germany, I found again Austria.

Everywhere the trades union movement was booming and in closest contact with the Social-Democratic party, of which it considers itself a component part, just as in Germany.

Everywhere the co-operative associations (*Genossenschaften* und *Consumvereine*) flourished.

In Vienna, I was told that 27 buildings were owned either by the trades unions or by the party. I was also shown the largest and most modern bakery in the world—*Die Hammerwerke*—which was owned and managed by the Social-Democracy.

And, above all things, I was shown that not only in highly developed industrial countries, like England and Germany, a successful Socialist movement is possible. But that it is also possible in an overwhelmingly agrarian, industrially backward country like Austria, with many and various and contending nationalities.

And in view of the fact that on account of our immigration our proletariat in America is getting more and more foreign, and that even now it belongs to so many different nationalities, the lesson of Austria is most valuable to us.—Victor L. Berger.

United Brewery Workers Have Successful Festival.

Friday evening of last week the United Brewery Workers of St. Louis gave a very successful entertainment at New Club Hall. The affair was given under the auspices of the Local Joint Executive Board.

THERE WILL BE NO PEACE!

Unless it be the Peace of Honor Based on Right and Fair Play.

THE MARX & HAAS LOCKOUT

Battle Against Unfair Firm Will Continue in New Year and Field of Operation Extended to Every Locality

WHERE MARX & HAAS GOODS ARE SOLD

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

Webb Pressmen, Chicago, Ill.	\$ 10.00
Steamfitters, No. 6, East St. Louis, Ill.	10.00
Bakers and Confectioners, No. 2, Chicago, Ill.	25.00
Brewery Firemen, St. Louis, Mo.	13.00
United Garment Workers of America, Local 246.	3.00
United Garment Workers of America, General Office.	500.00
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, No. 75, Chicago.	5.00
International Wood Carvers' Association	5.00
I. B. of Electrical Workers, No. 309, East St. Louis, Ill.	10.00
United Garment Workers of America Local.	7.75
Plumbers and Steamfitters of East St. Louis, Ill.	10.00
C. T. and L. U. of East St. Louis.	10.00
Chicago Milk Dealers' Association	25.00
Yeast Makers and Distillers, No. 12102, Peekskill, N. Y.	1.00
Int'l Union of Brewery Workmen, No. 37, New Haven, Conn.	1.00
Int'l Union of Brewery Workmen, No. 44, Denver Colo.	5.00
Int'l Union of Brewery Workmen, No. 11, Syracuse, N. Y.	2.00
Int'l Union of Brewery Workmen, No. 126, Waterbury, Conn.	1.00
Int'l Union of Brewery Workmen, No. 89, Milwaukee, Wis.	3.00
Int'l Union of Brewery Workmen, 46, Kansas City, Mo.	5.00
U. B. of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 276, Oklahoma City.	5.00
Custom Tailors, No. 101, Meadville, Pa.	2.00
Custom Tailors, No. 74, Portland, Ore.	5.00
Custom Tailors, No. 26, Springfield, Mass.	4.45
Workmen Sick & Death Benefit Society, 177, Springfield, Ill.	1.00
Workmen Sick & Death Benefit Society, 146, E. Pittsburg.	2.00
Workmen Sick & Death Benefit Society, 95, Philadelphia.	1.00
Workmen Sick & Death Benefit Society, 109, Claridge, Pa.	2.00
Workmen Sick & Death Benefit Society, 170, Medford, Mass.	1.00
Workmen Sick & Death Benefit Society, 163, Akron, Ohio.	1.00
Workmen Sick & Death Benefit Society, 73, Wilmington, Del.	1.00
Workmen Sick & Death Benefit Society, 59, Brooklyn, N. Y.	3.00
Workmen Sick & Death Benefit Society, 195, Taunton, Mass.	1.00
Workmen Sick & Death Benefit Society, 52, Hartford, Conn.	2.00
Workmen Sick & Death Benefit Society, 14, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.00
Workmen Sick & Death Benefit Society, 24, New York City.	2.00
Workmen Sick & Death Benefit Society, 149, California, Pa.	2.00
Int'l Brotherhood Electrical Workers, 166, Winnepe, Man.	5.00
Int'l Brotherhood of Teamsters, 3, Collinsville, Ill.	5.00
Egg Inspectors' Union, 11,254, New York, N. Y.	1.00
United Mine Workers, 668, Worden, Ill.	24.60
United Garment Workers America, 187, Chattanooga, Tenn.	5.00
United Garment Workers of America, 208, Ottawa, Ill.	2.00
Operative Plasterers' Int'l Union, 133, Memphis, Tenn.	5.00
Cigarmakers' Union, 149, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.00
Central Labor Union, Chattanooga, Tenn.	10.00
Central Labor Union, Carbondale, Pa.	3.00
Trades and Labor Council, Atchison, Kas.	2.00
Order of Railroad Telegraphers, 33, Confluence, Pa.	5.00
Edw. Abbott, 2135 Jackson street, Dubuque, Iowa.	5.00

During the Christmas and New Year holidays very little business was transacted in the labor unions. Election of officers and some unimportant routine business, and the order of business was exhausted.

For this reason the committees of the locked-out Garment Workers of the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. did not make any special efforts to visit unions during the last two weeks. This does not mean that the committees failed to do any field work.

"There can be no piece in this lockout campaign forced upon us by the Marx & Haas Clothing Co." said a member of the strike committee. As we have declared weeks ago: we are not anxious to engage in warfare, but if war there must be, we know how to fight, and fight to the finish, too. We have never refused to accept peace, but it must be the peace of honor, justice and fair play! We shall stand by our United Garment Workers' organization like men and women, no matter what the cost may be, and every dollar expended by us in this fight will mean the loss of at least a hundred dollars to the Marx & Haas Clothing Co."

Next week the committee, consisting of Kate Hurley and Fannie Sellins, will return to Chicago and continue their work in behalf of the locked-out employees of Marx & Haas.

On January 18 the United Mine Workers of America, representing 500,000 members, will meet in annual convention in Indianapolis. Arrangements have already been made to bring the Marx & Haas lockout to the attention of that convention of at least 2,000 delegates from all parts of the country. A special committee will be on hand to present the grievances of the locked-out Garment Workers.

Every district, state and national convention of the labor unions held while the Marx & Haas lockout is on will be visited by special committees, or communicated with from the strikers' headquarters.

Chicago Federation Acts.

By unanimous vote, the Chicago Federation of Labor passed the following resolutions in behalf of the locked-out employees of the Marx & Haas Clothing Co.:

"Whereas, Twelve hundred members of the United Garment

Socialist News Review

Indiana State Convention.

The state convention of the Socialist Party of Indiana will be held in the city of Indianapolis, beginning at 10 a. m., March 6, 1910.

The Texas Organization.

By recent referendum E. R. Meitzen of Hallettsville has been elected State Secretary of Texas, and J. B. Gay of Columbus and M. S. Graham of Leuders have been elected members of the National Committee.

The Tenth Ward Club Entertainment.

The arrangements for the Tenth Ward Socialist Club entertainment are nearly completed and the affair, which will take place at the hall on Cherokee street and Nebraska avenue, Saturday, January 15, promises to be a fine success. A nice program will be carried out.

Comrade Ward in Chicago.

The General Secretary of the Christian Socialist Fellowship, Rev. William A. Ward, will lecture at Chicago in the Memorial Christian Church, on Oakwood boulevard, just west of Cottage Grove avenue, Sunday, Jan. 9, at 2:30 p. m. This will be a notable event in local work, and every member of the Fellowship in and near Chicago is urged to invite his acquaintances to come. Have it announced in all the churches that you can. We should secure a large audience to hear this able and prominent man.

De Lara Demands Justice for Imprisoned Comrades.

Oakland, Cal., Jan. 1.—L. Gutierrez de Lara, the Mexican Socialist who was imprisoned at Los Angeles on the charge that he was an alien anarchist, but released before the case came to trial, as a result of the agitation in his favor by the Socialist and labor press, has issued the following statement regarding his contemplated trip to Washington, D. C.:

"In regard to my trip to Washington I wish to say that I am not going there to ask President Taft to pardon my countrymen and comrades in the penitentiaries of the Southwest. I did not start out with that intention.

"A prominent Senator has offered his assistance and I am going to Washington to urge a full investigation by the House and Senate in regard to the cases of the Mexican political refugees in order that further persecution of these men may cease."

It is stated that Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin has offered his aid to secure an investigation. The Mexican refugees in prison claim they do not want mercy at the hands of President Taft or any other official of the United States government. All they want is that justice be shown them.

Black Reaction in Spain.

The persecution of the radical press in Spain continues. A collaborator of "El Socialista" has been prosecuted for an article criticizing the army, as has also the writer Ciges Aparicio for an article in "El Pueblo" in Valencia. The Republican organ "La Rebedia" in Barcelona and "La Aurora Social," organ of the Austrian Socialists, have been confiscated.

The clericals in Barcelona had succeeded in getting the lectures on psychology and criminal anthropology forbidden, which the Italian Professor Gambaro was holding at the university. But, luckily, the protests on all sides were so vigorous that the prohibition has now been removed.

One of the most serious of all the acts of despotism is the prohibition imposed on the press demanding the revision of the Ferrer trial. Several papers had started this campaign, but orders have been issued that it is to stop. General Weyler is said to be responsible for this. The Socialist Party has announced a very intense agitation campaign in the whole country, and urges the Republican parties to follow. The masses are very excited against the government and serious events are expected in the near future.

Little Hope for Tschaikevsky and Breshkovskaya.

A correspondent from St. Petersburg writes: After two years' confinement in a fortress Catherine Breshkovskaya, who is to be placed on trial in February on the charge of being a member of the revolutionary organization, was allowed her first conference with her counsel, M. Zarudny, for a discussion of the defense. Zarudny said later that he found Mme. Brashkovskaya in surprisingly good health, bright and cheerful, but utterly unreconciled to the government. Nicholas Tschaikevsky, who will be tried at the same time on a similar charge, will present a series of alibis for the specific instances of revolutionary activity with which he is accused. The joint indictment found against Tschaikevsky and Breshkovskaya and served on them on December 25 is a document of 58 pages. It describes the careers of the two defendants up to 1905, charging membership in the central revolutionary committee and citing articles showing that they advocated terrorism. A series of depositions of witnesses, mostly renegade revolutionists, is also submitted. Tschaikevsky is quoted as making speeches in favor of regicide, and Breshkovskaya as avowing participation in the preparations for the execution of Von Plehve, Grand Duke Sergius and Constantine Pobedonostef, procurator general of the Holy Synod. Both, it is alleged were members of the Peasants' Union and incited agrarian disorders in various parts of Russia. The indictment separately charges Tschaikevsky with visiting the United States in 1906-07 to arrange for the shipment of arms to Russia and to collect funds.

Observations

While Our Don Quixotes in Congress and On the "Bench" continue their windmill fight against the trusts and corporations the concentration of capital goes merrily on. J. Pierpont Morgan now controls \$10,000,000,000 and is leading money trust king. Morgan and five other railroad princes called on President Taft last Monday and succeeded in revising the presidential message. Mr. Morgan also has an eye on Central and South America. Last Sunday's Globe-Democrat concluded its leading editorial, "The New Year on Our Continent," with the following remarkable paragraph, which may also shed some light on the recent events in Nicaragua: "Owing to the proximity of our wards," the G.-D. says, "the republics of Cuba and Panama, and to that of the isthmian canal which, at an outlay of hundreds of millions of dollars, we are building for the use of our own and the world's shipping, we have a special interest in the good behavior of the five little state bordering on the Caribbean. Syndicates of American bankers, headed by J. P. Morgan and others, are becoming the agents of European investors in Central and South America, and Secretary Knox favors them in that function. To a larger and larger degree Washington will be constrained to make itself a sort of political and financial clearing house for our neighbors in their dealings with Europe, and Messrs. Taft and Knox are showing a willingness to meet all the demands of that situation." This is plain language. Morgan told Taft, Taft told Knox, and Knox told Estrada to push the campaign against Zelaya. Hence Zelaya had to go. But it seems that Madrid is not acceptable either, hence he may have to go, too, unless Mexico informs Washington that the Morgan-Taft-Knox trio is by no means the whole cheese down in Central America.

The Labor Leader, the Official Organ of the Independent Labor Party of England, goes after Jingo Blatchford with these editorial kicks: "Mr. Blatchford is contributing a series of articles to that honest and truthful organ of democracy, the Daily Mail. The object of the articles is to convince the British public that we are in danger of being invaded by the German army. Some time ago this bogey did good service in the Tory press until various happenings, including the visit of the Labor Party to Germany, finally laid it quietly to rest. Its remains, however, are being dug up and decked out by Mr. Blatchford with all the aids which a vivid imagination, a lucid literary style, and all a soldier's ignorance of the facts can lend. There are to be ten of these articles altogether. They are being noted by every Tory paper in the kingdom. They will be used against every Labor candidate at the coming election. In so far as they have any influence at all, they will strengthen the hands of those who are engaged in a struggle to put democratic government under the iron heel of the privileged classes, where it will be ground into fine powder. Such articles coming from any well-known scare-monger would not be worth the space they occupy in the Daily Mail; in fact, would not at this moment be printed at all. Coming from Robert Blatchford, however, the great Socialist leader, who taunts the Labor Party with having a compromise with capitalism, and whose paper is used by Victor Grayson and others to raise the fears of the working-class electors that the Labor Party is not playing them straight, the articles are not without their value, whatever that may be, to the Tories and war-mongers in the present contest."

Organized Labor Throughout the Land May Well Keep Their eyes on the desperate class struggle now in progress in the Homestake mine region in the Black Mountains of South Dakota. On our World of Labor page we reproduce an article from the Miners' Magazine which portrays the Black Hills situation. A correspondent writes: It appears that Peabodyism has finally been transplanted from anarchistic Colorado to the peaceful community of Lead, S. D., by the Homestake Mining Company, which recently declared a lockout against its employes. The army of gun men that has been sent to the Black Hills, under the pretext to guard the property of the Homestake company, has been sent for no other purpose but to create a riot, if possible, and, failing in creating a riot, a plot will be hatched to spring an explosion, in order that the Homestake company may secure the services of a state militia. During the past week the paid agents of the Homestake company have been busily engaged in an effort to stir up race and creed hatred, but as yet the efforts of these servile creatures have failed to produce the anticipated results. From present indications, the conflict in the Black Hills is a serious one, says the Miners' Magazine, as the right of the employe to belong to a labor organization has been challenged by the Homestake company. The Western Federation of Miners can not afford to falter in the present struggle, and it devolves upon every member of the organization to stand loyal to the men of the Black Hills, and in doing so, every member is standing true and loyal to himself.

Police to Protect Strike Breakers.

St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 3.—The entire force of molders employed at the Berry Foundry Company in this city notified the management that a strike would be inaugurated at once and that the company's premises would be picketed. A force of ten strike breakers arrived here from Kansas City and will attempt to go to work tomorrow. G. D. Berry, president of the company appealed to the police for protection to the men who desire to enter the employ of the company. Berry states that in three days he will have a full working force of molders of 100 men. The Molders' Union refused to do piecework on a big contract for the Rock Island Railway, although piecework is done on other contracts. This is the point of difference which is causing the strike.

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

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

General Demands.

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

2. The collective ownership of railroads, telegraph, telephones, steamboat lines and all other means of social transportation and communication, and all land.

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

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

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

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

Industrial Demands.

7. The improvement of the industrial condition of the workers.
 - (a) By shortening the workday in keeping with the increased productivity of machinery.

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

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

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

- (e) 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 legisla-

tion enacted by Congress. National laws to be repealed or abrogated only by act of Congress or by a referendum of the whole people.

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

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

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

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

18. The free administration of justice.

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

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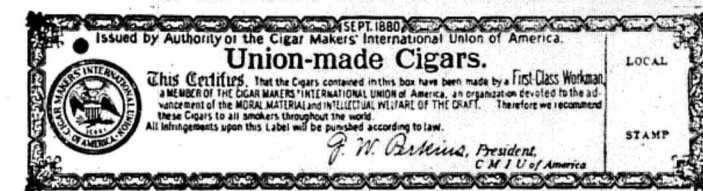
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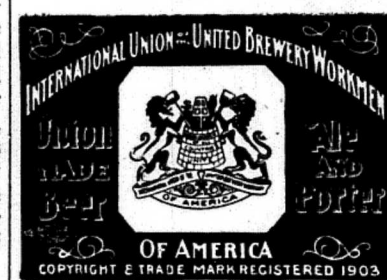
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A Matter of Vital Importance

By E. H. Thomas, State Secretary of Wisconsin Socialist Party.

A dangerous attempt is now being made to capture the Socialist Party for the impossibilists. This effort first started from outside the party. And the fact that it originated on the outside makes this attempt very suspicious.

Such an attack from without, however, will do little harm. But now comes the Appeal to Reason and joins the fight.

The Appeal admits that the "party is in a more healthy and active condition than ever before in its history." Yet it urges the comrades to vote against those who have done more than any others to make it so.

The only reason for this given by the Appeal is that there ought to be "rotation in office."

Now "rotation in office" is no part of the Socialist ideas. It is not an international Socialist principle. The Socialists of Germany have kept such comrades as Bebel, Singer and Molkenbuhr at the head of their movement for twenty years. And they are there yet. Vandervelde has been the chosen leader of the Belgian Socialists for many years. Victor Adler for a long term of years has guided the Austrian Social-Democracy and has led it to victory.

The European Socialists believe that able, faithful and experienced leaders should be kept in positions of trust. Consequently they have succeeded in building up a stable, permanent, efficient organization, which neither kaiser, king nor capitalist can break down.

The European Socialists do not believe in "rotation in office." Some of our American Socialists are too apt to go chasing after new fads. Just now the fad is "rotation in office." It is contrary to the practice of our comrades all over the world.

And besides this it is a distinctively capitalistic practice. In the capitalistic parties the "outs" are always clamoring to get "in." They want "rotation" because they want to get to the "pic counter." Their only idea of a party is to give offices to all the "faithful."

But the Socialist Party does not exist for the purpose of giving every man in turn an office. It is a militant party. Its purpose is to fight for Socialism. When we have found certain comrades to be tried and true and especially capable and efficient, we ought to keep them where they can serve us. It would be foolish to dismiss such men just for the childish idea of giving somebody else a chance to experiment and learn at the expense of the party—these in turn to be dismissed, as soon as they have learned, for other greenhorns.

And besides, the only result of following the Appeal's advice in this case would be to assist the scheme of the impossibilists who are just now trying to capture the National Executive Committee.

No! Let us keep on the committee the men who have done the work so well in the past.

Comrade Berger has labored untiringly and with the utmost self-sacrifice to build up the Socialist Party in America. Comrades Hunter, Simons, Hillquit and Spargo have proven themselves valuable men. Comrade Thompson did good service for one term on the National Executive Committee, and since Comrade Floaten resigned, can be put in his place without crowding off any of the present members.

Comrades, this is no time to experiment with the party. We want tried and true veterans at the helm in the present crisis. Preserve the Socialist Party!

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 31, 1909.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS' LABEL.

Attention, Housewives!

The Label Section of the Central Trades and Labor Union is giving away \$100 in prizes for the Union Bread Label—10 prizes of \$5 each in cash; 25 prizes of \$2 each in cash. Contest will start January 1, 1910, and will close July 1, 1910. Those saving the highest number of labels during those six months and bringing them to the Bakers' Union headquarters, 13th and Chouteau avenue, will receive the prizes. All wholesale dealers, bakers and drivers employed in or around the bakery are barred from this contest. Now, it is up to you to get busy and get in line. No bread can be of more worth to you than bread bearing the Union Label.

A Wise Lady—"A loaf of Union bread, if you please."
An Unwise Grocery Man—"This is Union bread, Madam."
Lady (still wise)—"Perhaps it is! But I asked you for Union Label bread, and you know it; good day!"
Grocery Man (wiser)—"I be jiggert! that is the last time I will substitute! Now, I have lost a good customer!"

For further information call up Kin., Central 2189. Bell, Main 4823.

Boycott all bread that does not bear the Union Label.
JOINT EX. BOARD BAKERY AND CONF. WORKERS.
Locals Nos. 4, 5, 50, 110, 121.

Fourteen Miners Sentenced in Australia.

Sydney, N. S. W., Jan. 4.—Fourteen delegates of the board of the Miners' Federation have been sentenced to pay \$500 each or undergo two months' imprisonment for "inciting coal miners to strike." It is eight weeks since the men struck for recognition of their union, and the struggle continues with disastrous results to the company. Three hundred steamships are idle. Gas at one time gave out in a large section of the city. Only the return of a few of the western miners to work saved Sydney from utter darkness. Labor leaders cite the present action of the government as a powerful argument against the compulsory arbitration law.

Painters and Decorators' National Election.

At the recent national convention of the Painters and Decorators, held in Cincinnati, the following officers were elected: President, John Hedrick; first vice-president, John Finan of Chicago; second vice-president, M. Kelley of Philadelphia; third vice-president, Joseph Healy of Cincinnati; fourth vice-president, D. L. Munt of Spokane, Wash.; fifth vice-president, Clarence E. Winn of Memphis, Tenn.; sixth vice-president, A. E. Scott of Swiweg, Manitoba. There were over 500 delegates present at the convention.

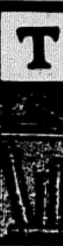
A Union Man

BUCKS
at
SCAB
STOVES
because they
Are
UNFAIR

"Easy Going"

Keep Clear Tracks Behind You

By JOHN A. HOWLAND



HERE is a type of man, old and young, who temperamentally is of the "easy-going" disposition. He may show the characteristic through laziness, mentally and physically, or because of an inherent good nature. He may yawn to himself and ask, "O, what's the use?" or he may, out of his sunny disposition and dislike of trouble, shoulder responsibilities and blame that are not his and try to preserve his innate good nature in the face of his unjust loads of censure.

But how much of this "easy-going disposition" in either type of man is a virtue? How much of it, in reality, represents a form of cowardice? How much of it in the aggregate of life and living is a bald, flagrant vice?

In my observations the only true course for the man of honest work and purpose is to keep clear tracks behind him. Walking in the open, he can have no cause for devious, tangled footprints marking his progress. There is no selfish reason within him prompting him to threaten against "snitching." Why should he enter into the offensive and defensive alliance out of which these false ethics, discounting truth, have sprung? To do so is to compromise with all that wars upon the right. As a man may be better for concession to the weakling, calling for his sympathy, so he is the worse for compounding with the dishonest one who would shoulder shortcomings anywhere that they might be unloaded safely to himself.

That individual, or that opinion to which the shirking one would put up the false front of virtue at the expense of another, must be an individual or an opinion vested with a certain right of inquiry. "Why did you do this?" This is the question which the dishonest one would shift to another for answer. To the one who assumes the obligation of an answer, directly or indirectly, the charge of false posturing must apply. And of greater significance is the fact that with this false assumption of false obligations on the part of another, the disposition of the dishonest one is to presume more upon his victim's weakness. The conscientious, easy-going one becomes the tool of the designing man.

"That was not Jones' fault," volunteered the dishonest Smith in the face of inquiry; "the blame of it rests on me."

Shall one wonder that both Smith and Jones are the better for the situation which calls for such a speech?

Or that Jones and Smith mutually would be the worse if out of such a situation Smith had retained a coward silence?



About Pulse in Human Being

By WELLS ANDREWS, M. D.

Each contraction of the heart, by throwing the contents of the left portion of the heart into the large artery called the aorta, causes a sudden change in the fullness of the systemic arteries, which is manifested by dilation of these vessels. When the finger is placed upon an artery, such as the radial at the wrist, slight compression by the finger enables us to detect an increased hardness in the vessel at each heart contraction. It is this increase of hardness which constitutes the pulse.

The amount of pressure required to flatten the artery completely indicates in a rough-and-ready way its fullness and is best estimated by compressing the vessel with the index finger, while the middle and ring fingers, placed farther from the heart, check off the pressure required to stop the blood flow.

The frequency of the pulse depends on the rate of the heart's contractions. This rate varies with age, position, sex and a number of physical influences. In the newly born infant the heart and pulse beat from 130 to 140 times a minute. The rate gradually falls, and after the sixth year it is usually below 100, and a further decrease of 30 beats a minute gradually occurs before the rate of manhood, 70 to 75, is reached.

When one is standing on his feet the pulse beats about 10 a minute in the male and seven in the female oftener than when one is sitting, and some five more over the rate of the recumbent position.

Movement and exertion of all kinds quicken the pulse and mental emotion or excitement in nervous persons runs up the rate very high. A hearty meal increases the fullness and frequency of the pulse, and so does the use of stimulants in health, though in acute diseases the reduction of the pulse rate is often the test of their beneficial action.

The pulse is less frequent during the night and during sleep. It rises in frequency during the early hours of the day.

Late Hours for Young Girls

By ELIZABETH McCULLEN

A young girl, writing to me for advice, asks how late she may with propriety stay out in the evening when accompanied by a male escort. I am afraid she will think me over-strict when I say that I think a young girl who has simply gone for a walk or a trolley ride with a young man should be in her home before half past ten.

Of course I realize that if she is attending a little party or has gone to the theater, to return at the hour I mention would be impossible. But in all cases a girl should be able to reach her own home by midnight.

After-the-theater suppers are bad for the health and the night restaurants were never made for modest, sweet young girls. If the girl's mother or father plans to wait up for the return from the theater, why not make a plate of sandwiches and have a pitcher of milk or lemonade ready for a little midnight feast at home? With the chaperonage of a girl's mother or father it would be quite proper for her escort to join the family circle for half or three-quarters of an hour.

When young men are calling upon a young girl in her home in the evening they should leave before half past ten. The rule should be distinctly understood and a girl should not hesitate to remind delicately any young man who is transgressing it.

Engravers' Wage Differences May Be Amicably Settled.

All of the members of the St. Louis local of the International Photo-Engravers' Union, more than 100 men, have struck, affecting all of the dozen commercial engraving companies in St. Louis, with the single exception of the Lewis company in University City. It is paying the scale for which the men are striking. The engravers are asking a flat scale of \$21 a week for all engravers, line men and halftone men. Halftone men now get \$21, while line men receive \$18.

The men asked for the adoption of the new scale about two weeks ago, and threatened to strike if their request was not granted. Charles J. Hoyer, William Hoelscher and Henry Drawe, business agent of the union, were appointed by President Schmall to represent the men, and Lon Sanders of the Sanders Engraving Co., George Danz of the Mound City Engraving Co. and Frank C. Barks of the Woodward & Tiernan Printing Co. formed a committee to represent the employers.

The controversy dragged on with innumerable conferences, but no agreement. No doubt the differences will be amicably settled within the next few days.

ASSIST THE BAKERS!

DOES THE BREAD UNION



YOU EAT BEAR THIS LABEL?

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

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

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

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

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

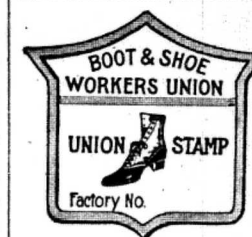
They want the men to fall at their feet and ask them for a job, so they can pay the employes small wages and work them the hours they feel like.

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

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GENERAL CARPENTER WORK AND REPAIRING.

Plans and Estimates Furnished.

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121 No. Seventh St.

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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.

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PHONES:

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CHAS. WERZ & CO.

Wood, Brass, Mus-

lin, Embroidering

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19th and N. Market Sts.

Boxes of All Kinds

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STEINER ENGRAVING CO.

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Badges, Banners

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Buttons like illustration

\$2.00 per 100

ST. LOUIS LABOR

Published Every Saturday by the
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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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

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

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES LABEL.



The Allied Printing Trades Council calls your attention to the above label. It is made in different sizes, and is furnished to the printing establishments employing union men. We request the 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

Gripe-Nut Post On Ice

Mr. C. W. Post of Battle Creek, Mich., better known as the Gripe-Nut Post of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance, is out with another half-page union-killing advertisement in the daily press. Of all the St. Louis papers it seems that the St. Louis Republic and the German Westliche Post were the only ones that accepted Mr. Post's exhortation. Under the caption "Don't weep at the Ice House," he repeats the old chestnut arguments against the "labor trust" under Gompers' leadership. He finds much satisfaction in the latest side-show creation in Canada, known as the "Provincial Workingmen's Association," which is opposed to the International Union movement as represented by the A. F. of L.

"Simon Burns, general master workman of the General Assembly, Knights of Labor," is heralded as the hero of the day. Why? Because Burns denounced Gompers and the American Federation, in connection with the Buck stove boycott case. In other words, Burns stands in with Post, Parry, Van Cleave & Co.

Who is Simon Burns? And where is the order of the Knights of Labor today? Mr. Burns is wherever the capitalist wants him to play the Judas Iscariot act, and his "K. of L." exists on paper only. Burns and his K. of L. order were placed in cold storage many years ago.

Mr. Post lauds "The Labor Digest, a reputable workingman's paper," because said sheet has taken up the fight of the Citizens' Industrial Association against the American Federation of Labor. We are informed that the Labor Digest, published somewhere in Minnesota, digests a portion of Mr. Van Cleave's \$1,500,000 "Educational Fund." Said Labor Digest is sent free of charge to all the officials and leading members of the railroad employes' brotherhoods, at the expense of the Citizens' Industrial Association.

"Tell me whom you associate with and I'll tell you who you are!"

Gripe-Nuts Post, Simon Burns and the Labor Digest, what a fine combination!

Post's article concludes:

"Now the Labor Trust leaders demand of Congress that the courts be stripped of power to issue injunctions to prevent them from assaulting or perhaps murdering men who dare earn a living when ordered by the Labor Trust to quit work.

"Don't weep at the icehouse," and don't permit any set of lawbreakers to bully our courts, if your voice and vote can prevent. Be sure and write your Representatives and Senators in Congress asking them not to vote for any measure to prevent the courts from protecting homes, property and persons from attack by paid agents of this great Labor Trust.

"Let every reader write, and write now.

"Don't sit silent and allow the organized and paid men of this great trust to force Congress to believe they represent the great masses of the American people. Say your say, and let your representatives in Congress know that you do not want to be governed under new laws which would empower the Labor Trust leaders with legal rights to tell you when to work. Where! For whom! At what price! What to buy! What not to buy! Whom to vote for! How much you shall pay per month in fees to the Labor Trust! etc., etc., etc.

"This power is now being demanded by the passage of laws in Congress. Tell your Senators and Representatives plainly that you don't want them to vote for any measure that will allow any set of men, either representing Capital or Labor, to govern and dictate to the common people, who prefer to be free to go and come, work or not, and vote for whom they please.

"Every man's liberty will disappear when the leaders of the great Labor Trust, or any other trust, can ride rough shod over people and mass their forces to prevent our courts from affording protection."

The foregoing appeal of Mr. Post sounds like a signal of distress. It is the voice of despair of a desperado. Gripe-Nut Post will run his course ere long. He is on his way to the icehouse, where he, with the rest of his clique, will be put on ice.

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.

Kerens' Ambassadorship

Richard C. Kerens got the job from President Taft. The pious old promoter, speculator, railroad king and church builder was appointed ambassador to the Austrian-Hungarian court in Vienna. Taft first inquired of the Hapsburg imperial government whether Mr. Kerens would be acceptable, and the rest was easy.

It is interesting to know how Col. Kerens secured the honor. Reverend Father Phelan's Western Watchman, two weeks before the appointment, told the story, as a final hint for President Taft, in the following language:

"At the close of the November election, when it became evident that Mr. Kerens was not to be senator from Missouri, we demanded for him, in the name of the hundreds of thousands of Catholics who had supported Mr. Taft, because of his honorable course on every question where the Church was concerned, that he should reward him with a first-class ambassadorship. We were bold in making this demand, first because the Catholics of the country deserved recognition from the President; and, secondly, because we were sure that the new President was conscious of the obligation. We assured him that he could in no better way discharge that obligation than by honoring with a first-class foreign appointment a man whom every Catholic, lay and clerical, in the land loved and honored. The subsequent announcement of the enquiry at the imperial chancellery as to Mr. Kerens' acceptability was assurance to all that the President had decided to meet the wishes of his Catholic friends by bestowing a signal honor on Mr. Kerens.

"There was not one bishop in the United States who did not desire Mr. Kerens' appointment, and some of them so assured the President. Mr. Taft-occupied the bench in a Federal court too long to be swayed by the small talk of the newspapers. He kept his own counsel. He had no communication with Mr. Kerens.

"Well, the controversy has ended in all sides agreeing that Mr. Kerens is to go to Vienna.

"We rejoice at it for several reasons. We feel that Mr. Kerens has suffered very much politically for his pronounced and uncompromising Catholicity. He would be senator from Missouri today if he had been less of a Catholic. If there are any honors which a public man can receive because of his devotion to the Catholic Church we feel it our duty to try to secure them for him. Then Mr. Kerens has deserved very well of the whole Catholic Church. He has given largely of his ample means to promote her charities and activities in all parts of the country; and always in the silent, modest and unostentatious way characteristic of the man. From the Catholic University of America in Washington to the Newsboys' Home in this city there are few institutions that have not been objects of his bounty. Why, then, should not all Catholics feel honored in any honor the nation could bestow on him?"

Yet some people tell us that the Church was not in politics! Mr. Taft had obligated himself to hundreds of thousands of Catholics, as Father Phelan put it, and the job was assured for Mr. Kerens, in view of the fact that "there was not one bishop in the United States who did not desire Mr. Kerens' appointment."

Col. Kerens' ambassadorship furnishes another example how religion, politics and business may become very lucrative, if wisely combined.

How to Unite the Workers

By Robert Hunter.

Marx, it will be remembered, once urged workingmen of all countries to unite.

A great many followers of Marx took that thought seriously and went forth into the world to unite the workers.

Liebnecht brought together the various groups of workers in Germany, compromised his principles, put aside personal dislikes and formed the great German party.

Something of the same sort was done in nearly every country of Europe. Workingmen of widely different politics and religions were brought together to form one working class political movement.

Nearly every means has been employed to achieve solidarity. All things had to give way to that end.

Leaders were humiliated, disrupters brushed aside, prejudices overcome, clashing views harmonized, all with one end in view, TO UNITE THE WORKERS.

We in America have thus far failed. We stand today alone among the Socialists of the world with the chief working class organizations opposed to us.

We alone have failed to build up a vast working class political movement fighting in legislative bodies for the emancipation of man. And we have failed because we have not followed Marx, nor Liebnecht, nor de Paepe, nor even Hardie.

We undertake to unite the workers of America in our own peculiar way.

We begin with a philosophy having for its end the emancipation of all wealth-producers. We then divide those producers into industrialists and ruralists and cast forth latter.

We then take the industrialists and divide them into manual workers and intellectualists and cast forth the latter.

We then take what remains and divide it into agnostics and Christians and cast forth the latter.

We then divide possibilists from impossibilists, trade unionists from industrial workers of the world, labor men from Socialists, revolutionary class-conscious proletarians from middle-class triflers and in this manner proceed hurriedly to our great task of uniting the workers of the world.

After pursuing these tactics to the exhaustion of all logic, we having remaining palmists, clairvoyants and proletarian professors.

We then drive out the palmists and clairvoyants and leave the proletarians in the most complete, perfect and isolated control.

We then take the residuum, shake it in a sieve and there remains on top two large real class-conscious r-r-revolutionary proletarian parties, one composed of the wage slave, Professor Daniel DeLeon; the other of "The Socialist," Professor Herman Titus.

In this vigorous, uncompromising, class-conscious manner the work of uniting the workers of the world is achieved.

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!

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

SOCIALISTS AND A LABOR PARTY

We are of the opinion that the discussion about the possible rise of an independent labor party, that has been so violently forced upon us, springs from fear of the workers on the part of its originators. They hope to see a Socialist movement composed of reformers, philanthropists, farmers, students, doctors, etc., consulting together about the welfare of the workers. As if the lack of success on the part of the Socialist movement in this country was not due to the fact that it has not been able hitherto to reach the ear of the great mass of wage workers, and especially of the organized workers. Those who have originated this discussion seem to be blind to the fact that the Socialist movement consists in the union of Socialist teachings with the labor movement—otherwise it is nothing.

The principal purpose of our movement on the political field in this country is the separation of the workers from their previous political ties and their education to political independence. We should welcome every step in this direction of independence which the working class takes by its own volition. However foolish it would be on our part to seek the establishment of an independent labor party it would be just as foolish from our standpoint to take up an attitude of antagonism to such a party without any consideration.

The Socialist movement of America justifies its existence and has a hope of a future only as it wins the workers. Every step that brings this goal nearer is to be welcomed.

These words form the conclusion of an editorial in the New York Volkzeitung, the oldest Socialist daily in the United States. The position which they set forth is one which the Socialists of every county on earth have adopted. They are the fundamental principles of the international Socialist movement.

The probability of a labor party in this country has been greatly exaggerated. As has already been stated in these columns, it will appear only in case the Socialist Party fails of its mission and the Civic Federation desires its creation. Its ghost has been invoked at this time by those who fear the influence of labor in the Socialist movement. Under the deceptive cry of ultra-proletarianism they would make a proletarian party impossible. Under pretended antagonism to a labor party they would create the conditions which can not but produce such a party.

If the Socialist Party becomes the political expression of the working class, if it reflects politically the same struggle which Organized Labor is making industrially, there will be no labor party, nor will there be any "intellectuals" running the Socialist Party. If, on the other hand, the Socialist Party separates itself from the daily battle of labor, if it stands apart from the struggle of Organized Labor, then Organized Labor will stand by itself politically. Then we shall see a labor party upon one side, with confused aims, perhaps corrupt leadership, and even secret capitalist control through the Civic Federation, and on the other hand an innocuous political sect controlled by and largely composed of "reformers, philanthropists, farmers, students, doctors, etc."—A. M. Simons' Editorial in Chicago Daily Socialist.



A. M. Simons.

Editorial Observations

Victor L. Berger's Article on the Working Class Movement in Austria in this week's St. Louis Labor deserves the most careful attention of every reader.

Monsieur Kaplan's Wholesale Co-operative Scheme Under the cloak of Socialism and the Socialist Party resembles the Gold Mine stock speculation. Keep the name of the Socialist Party out of it.

Mrs. E. H. Harriman Is Said to Be Worth \$220,000,000. The lady saved her money. Why can not any shirtwaist maker or department store girl working for \$3 to \$5 a week do the same? Why not? Answer, ye extravagant working girls! Save your money and you may some day be a millionaire like Mrs. Harriman.

The Latest Charge Against Mayor Kreismann Is That a Certain lawyer was the author of the Republican mayoralty campaign speeches. This wouldn't be so bad. But it seems to us that Mr. Kreismann is as good a mayor as the St. Louis capitalists have ever had; at least as good as Roll Wells. He is willing to do anything his capitalist masters want him to do, and that is all he was elected for.

The Happy New Year Promises Some Lively Battles for Organized Labor. War against the Steel Trust, the Switchmen's strike in the Northwest, the Shirtwaist Makers' strikes in New York and Philadelphia, the Garment Workers' lockout in St. Louis, the Homestead Mine lockout in South Dakota, the Free Speech fight in Spokane—sufficient trouble to keep Organized Labor busy during 1910, not taking into account the troubles which may come where and when they are least expected.

Comrade Wm. Maily Publishes an Interesting Article on "The Working Girls' Strike in The Independent of Dec. 23, containing a vivid description of the New York shirtwaist makers' general strike. Commenting on this remarkable class struggle, Maily says: "The comparatively minor role played by men (in this strike), both in numbers and in direction, is something new in the history of labor strikes in his country. The principal union officials are men, it is true, but the strike has been inspired by women; it is mainly women who have done the picketing, been arrested, fined, run the risk of assault, received ill treatment from police and police courts alike, and shown themselves eager to sacrifice without stint to bring about better conditions in the shops and factories."

"A Socialist Paper, No Matter by Whom Started, or How Honestly and ably conducted, is in for trouble from the very beginning. Socialist publishers and editors have uniformly had the same experience, and struggle along in the hope that relief may come, and that the paper whose critical career has so endeared it to them may at last be placed upon a secure foundation." The average Socialist editor works harder, longer and more conscientiously than any other person in the movement, and he does it under circumstances that would break the spirit and drive out in despair and disgust any one not literally harnessed to the movement by chains of steel. Yet, in spite of all these handicaps and hardships, the Socialist papers have done and are doing a vital work in the upbuilding of the party and the development of the movement, the value and importance of which could by no extravagance of words be overstated. With all their weaknesses they are the strength of the party, the bulwark of the movement, and without them disintegration and disaster would speedily follow. The capitalist class recognize the value of their press, and feed it fat and plenty to keep it strong and active. Socialists might well profit by their example. The snarling wolf is ever at the door, and under such circumstances no paper and no set of men can do the best there is in them. They can not fight the battles of Socialism and the battle for their own existence at the same time."—E. V. Debs.

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

"HAPPY BREWERY WORKERS"

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

By St. L. Vieux-Brasseur.

IV.

In spite of the brave efforts of Organized Labor to keep up wages and reduce the hours of labor, which efforts were highly successful, our standard of living has been lowered within recent years to such an extent that the difference formerly existing between us and the European wage workers will soon have disappeared. This is due, as I have already tried to point out in my previous articles, to the rapid introduction of labor-saving machinery, to the more intense exploitation of labor by all kinds of new methods of slave-driving, and, on the other hand, by the systematic and exorbitant increase in the cost of living. Our bosses, assisted by their army of foremen and overseers, are trying to squeeze more work out of our bones and sinews in eight hours than they formerly did in twelve.

Last week I gave an example of one of the breweries, which nine years ago brewed 30,000 barrels of beer with eleven brewers, while today 110,000 barrels are put up by only twice the number of brewers. In other words: Nine years ago it would have taken forty-four brewers to get 110,000 barrels of beer on the market.

Last Wednesday morning I received a letter from a member of No. 6, employed in the largest brewery in the city. I quote a few sentences from his letter:

"Dear Colleague and Comrade:—
"Concerning the \$5 gold pieces that were distributed to most of the employees of the A. B. B. A. on Christmas eve, as the capitalist papers reported, I can give you a little story, which reads quite different from the one published in the Westliche Post. For some weeks my poor wife has been seriously sick. The few dollars we had saved up were gone long before Christmas. The holidays came on, and my family was without a cent of money, with nothing in the house to keep the wolf of hunger from the door. I was completely 'burned off,' as the Germans would say. On Friday, December 24, i. e., on Christmas eve, my week in the brewery was up, but the rule was that I should wait until 'pay day,' which was still three days off. What could I do? I gathered all my courage and asked the men higher up whether he could not for once make an exception, on account of my family troubles, and advance to me a few of the dollars already due me for a week's work. Aber nit! Nothing of the kind! I was promptly and rudely informed that the office never did such business, and that there would not be any exception made in my case either. That settled it. This was my Christmas present as one of the common 'hands' of the same benevolent firm that advertised itself for the alleged distribution of \$5 gold pieces to 'most of the employees.' As Union men we do not ask for charity or gifts. We want decent treatment and fair wages under humane conditions of work, and for the rest we shall then be able to take care of ourselves and of our wives and children. Fraternally yours, A. B."

The colleague who wrote the foregoing lines adds in a foot note: "I don't know what Christmas the other brewery workers enjoyed; as for me, I was down and out during the holidays."

Indeed, it is outrageous. People are talking charity, advertise

themselves as giving \$5 gold pieces to "most of their employes" for Christmas, offer \$1,000 for entertaining the convention delegates of the A. F. of L., while we poor suckers of brewery workers, the great mass of the common herd, called "hands," get it in the neck every time! It seems that all of this charity and labor-friendship business is being done for but one purpose, namely, to make it easier for our bosses to squeeze us a little more at the next opportunity.

When that opportunity will come our members know full well, but we shall not be found asleep. We realize what we are up against, and that there is no charity spirit and sentimentalism in our employers' relations with us.

We are fully acquainted with the happiness of the brewery workers of St. Louis, that kind of happiness which slowly but surely undermines the health and life of the strongest man.

In a recent issue of our official organ, Brauer-Zeitung, I glanced over the "Death Roll" containing 26 cases of deaths of brewery workers, all members of our International Unions. Here are the causes of death:

Three died of accidents.	Two died of dropsy.
Seven died of consumption.	Two died of stomach trouble.
Five died of pneumonia.	One died of kidney trouble.
Three died of heart failure.	One died of cancer.

These are the leading diseases of the brewery workers. In most cases rheumatism accompanies these troubles and makes life a veritable hell of suffering for the victims.

Of the 26 comrades whose death was announced in said "Death Roll," only one reached the good old age of 57 years.

Two reached the age of 38 years.	One reached the age of 56 years.
Three reached the age of 37 years.	One reached the age of 52 years.
One reached the age of 33 years.	Two reached the age of 49 years.
One reached the age of 32 years.	One reached the age of 48 years.
One reached the age of 31 years.	One reached the age of 47 years.
One reached the age of 30 years.	One reached the age of 45 years.
One reached the age of 29 years.	Two reached the age of 44 years.
One reached the age of 26 years.	Four reached the age of 43 years.
	One reached the age of 41 years.

The foregoing figures tell a horrible story. These figures tell us that the average life of the 27 brewery workers was but 38 years, 18 months and 18 days.

Thirty-eight years eight months and eighteen days! There is life sacrificed in the breweries. Life of men, of fathers, of husbands. The very life is ground out of us in a few years. Out of 27 brewery workers not one reached the age of 60, eleven died before they reached the age of 40, twelve died at the age of from forty to fifty, and only two got over 50.

Here is food for serious thought. Every Union man and woman of St. Louis who reads this will not be fooled again in future by any false public claims or announcements that may be made by the millionaire brewers, usually at the time when new contracts are to be made or when some other trouble may be in sight.

May I now ask the Brewery Workers of St. Louis: Where would you be today without your strong International Union?

The common expression, "You would be in hell!" is not strong enough to answer my question. Our condition would be worse than hell if we were without our organization and without the support of Organized Labor in general. For this reason I say to each and every one of our members: Stand by the International Union of the United Brewery Workers! Stand by the banner of Organized Labor in peace and in war! United we stand, divided we fall!

LESSONS FROM THE HOMESTAKE LOCKOUT

Capitalist Anarchy Reigns Supreme in South Dakota Mine District.

The lockout of the Homestake Mining Company of Lead, South Dakota, which was declared on the evening of November 24th, must certainly have taught some lessons to the miners, who for years and years labored faithfully to make millionaires and multimillionaires out of Hearst, Haggin, Tevis and a few others, who are owners in this great mine that has produced so much profit for the few who do not work.

The lockout came on the eve of Thanksgiving, an anniversary that is hailed as one of those days when Christian people with human hearts are presumed to feel a tenderness for the human race.

But, though proclamation had been issued by the governors of every state of the Union, and though the president of the United States had placed his signature and the seal of a nation to an official document calling on the people of America to assemble in their respective houses of worship and to lift their thoughts from earth to realms beyond the grave, yet a great corporation with vast economic power knows no thanksgiving, but issues an order that severs 2,500 men from their means of life and cuts off revenue that affects the lives of more than 10,000 men, women and children. The employees of the Homestake Mining Company had violated no law and no crime had been committed by any of the 2,500 men who had made dividends for Haggin, Tevis and Hearst. The employees had only insisted on the right to be members of a labor organization, and for claiming this right and liberty, which are presumed to be guaranteed by the organic laws of state and nation, a corporation owning certain natural resources at Lead, S. D., and owning the machinery and tools with which 2,500 work, decree that they must no longer work for the company until they surrender a right which is supposed to be an inalienable right of the working class.

Much has been said about the right of the laboring people to organize, but it seems that the time has come in the history of America when the right to organize is questioned by that class of privilege, whose economic power can starve thousands.

In the Black Hills there are hundreds of men, the heads of families, who have worked for the Homestake Company for a quarter of a century. The surplus above the cost of living has been placed in little homes, and now, after a quarter of a century, a corporation that has minted dividends from the labor of these men feels no sense of gratitude, nor does such a corporation concern itself as to whether the once faithful employes shall leave the spot that has probably become sacred through association and kindred ties.

The Homestake lockout tears the mask from the brutal face of capitalism, and shows that under the profit system that it is but an empty boast of the slave when he prates of liberty.

Under the system of exploitation the dictum of a corporation can leave a city with thousands of people in the wretchedness of abject poverty.

The Homestake lockout is the penalty that is meted out to men who disobey the mandates of a master class.

Some time the wage slaves of the world will learn to lock out the class that now holds labor in bondage.—Miners' Magazine.

ORGANIZED LABOR AND THE STEEL TRUST

The war which the United States Steel Corporation has been making upon labor is generally known. The contest which it provoked with the iron, steel and tin plate workers has been on since July 1, 1909.

At the Toronto convention of the American Federation of Labor several conferences of the officers of national and international trade unions were held, and it was there decided that the president of the American Federation of Labor should invite the officers of all affiliated national and international unions to meet at Pittsburgh December 13. That invitation was issued, and on the date named, at the Monongahela Hotel, there assembled the executive officers of nearly fifty national and international trade unions.

The conference lasted two days, and adopted the following:

Plan of Action and Appeal.

"A crisis in the affairs of labor has arisen. The gigantic trust, the United States Steel Corporation, has used and is using its great wealth and power in an effort to rob the toilers, not only of a livelihood, but of their right of American manhood and of the opportunity to resist its further encroachments. Grown rich and powerful by the consent and good will of the people of our country, this corporation in its mad greed and lust for still greater riches and power sweeps aside, makes and unmakes laws, its enactors, interpreters, and executors and is now engaged in an effort to destroy the only factor—the organizations of its employes—standing between it and unlimited, unchecked and unbridled industrial, political, social and moral carnage. If there exists any virile power in our time and life to check the absolute autocratic domination of civic, industrial and political life of our people and our Republic, it must be found in the indomitable will and mission of the much misunderstood and misrepresented organizations of labor.

"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. This soulless corporation represents nothing but dollars, knowing neither body nor soul. Its god is the almighty dollar.

"The labor organizations consist of its employes, the workers (their wives and little ones)—human flesh and blood. It is by their labor that they live; they have no purpose other than safeguarding their lives, their character, their future, 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 associate 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 workers. The decree went into effect July 1, 1909.

Under these circumstances, what was left for the workers to do? Could they be expected to calmly submit to be bound hand and foot to the tender mercies of this moloch of grinding greed, this juggernaut of modern monopoly? The mere statement based on common knowledge forbade. The safety of the workers, their fellows, their dependents, the hope for their future, and the future of all the working people, and all the people, compelled resistance. They did resist and are resisting manfully, grandly, heroically.

"This billion-dollar steel trust controls more than 60 per cent of the total tonnage of the steel product of this country. According to its recent financial report, it has absorbed at the rate of \$600 per year profit on each of its employes on business secured during a year of industrial depression. The earnings of thousands of its employes, working eleven hours per day, amount to less than \$500 per year each, when working full time, seven days per week, Sundays and holidays included. The reports of the corporation show

that these men receive in wages \$100 per year less for their labor than the average annual profit per man to the corporation.

"Why should the United States Steel Corporation's annual average profit yield \$600 from each of its employes, while thousands of these workers receive less than \$500 annually in wages? Where is the justice of the system? Why should the Steel Corporation seek to still further impoverish the men working in its plants? It is engaged in the industry that has received the greatest amount of protection from the Congress of the United States, through the enactment of special laws in its behalf, this special legislation being enacted upon the theory that American labor was to be protected and an American standard of life maintained.

"It is through the power of combination, monopolizing the iron and steel industry of the country, and while centralizing its powers it proposes to individualize its employes. It arrogates to itself the right of combination, but denies this right to its workers.

"In view of these facts we urge that an earnest, systematic effort be made to thoroughly and completely organize all employes in the iron, steel and tin plate industry, and subsidiary co-related trades. Owing to 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; that the American Federation of Labor place as many of its commissioned organizers as possible at work in a like manner and for the same purpose. 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 the first meeting in January, 1910.

"We further recommend that the circular prepared and issued by this conference be printed by each national and international union and distributed to their affiliated unions; that it also be published in the labor press; that the American Federation of Labor send a copy to every city central and state organization of labor with a request that it be printed and generally distributed to the end that the unwarranted and unholy war the steel trust is making upon the workers of our country may be fully understood and appreciated.

"We recognize in this present condition of affairs between the workers on one side and the United States Steel Corporation on the other, there are two transcendent factors, one the financial and moral support of the workers engaged in the present contest, to the end that they may be aided to maintain themselves, their wives and little ones, aye, even with the barest necessities of life, so that their independence, character and American conception of manhood may be sustained, and the present contest brought to an honorable conclusion, and the other the further and complete organization of every wage earner in the iron, steel and tin plate industry.

"We recommend that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor prepare and issue at stated periods a circular to all international, national, central and local unions of America, an appeal for financial contributions to aid the striking iron, steel and tin plate workers.

"We further recommend that the first circular calling for such financial contributions be issued January 1, 1910, and that the amount of such contribution should not be less than 10 cents per member, and that an appeal be made to all sympathetic and liberty-loving Americans to give their moral and financial support in this great contest for justice, right and humanity.

"We ask that all contributions be forwarded to John Williams, Secretary Amalgamated Association, 503 House Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Every dollar received will be used in support of the men, their wives and children engaged in this defensive and justified strike against the aggressions of the United States Steel Corporation.

"In view of the great wrongs perpetrated by the United States Steel Corporation, not only against the workers, but the public generally, we recommend that a committee be appointed by this conference to wait upon the President of the United States, the president of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and such members of either House of Congress as may be deemed advisable for the purpose of laying before them the grievances from which labor suffers at the hands of this corporation. And that the committee herein provided demand a thorough investigation as to the legality of the actions and the existence under the law of the United States Steel Corporation.

"At the instance of the United States Steel Corporation, officers of local, municipal and state governments have unwarrantably tyrannized over citizens, denying them the ordinary rights of the use of streets, public and private meetings, including the constitutionality guaranteed right of free assemblage and free speech, the right of protest and petition. Under the usurpation of power repugnant to the concept of the liberty of the people in our Republic, numberless men have been subjugated and imprisoned.

"We therefore recommend that committees be appointed by this conference to wait upon the governors of states and such other official representatives of counties and municipalities as are in control where the United States Steel 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 of the complaints made and where charges made are substantiated by evidence the officers responsible therefor be removed and the wrongs immediately righted.

"With the full consciousness of the justice of the cause of labor, and particularly the cause for which the iron, steel and tin plate workers are so nobly contending against the aggressions of that giant trust, the United States Steel Corporation, we confidently appeal to our fellow-workers and all liberty-loving Americans for their moral and financial support."

In addition to this plan of action and appeal, which was unanimously adopted resolutions were passed recommending the amalgamation of both organizations into one comprehensive body, into which all workers in the iron, steel and tin plate industry would be eligible, to be known as The Amalgamated Iron, Steel and Tin Plate Workers' Association.

Committee to Draft Report—James O'Connell, T. L. Lewis, W. D. Mahon, G. W. Perkins, J. W. Hays, Frank Ryan, T. Healy, Samuel Gompers, P. J. McArdle, Charles E. Lawyer.

Committee to Wait on the President—James O'Connell, G. W. Perkins, P. J. McArdle, T. L. Lewis, Charles E. Lawyer, J. D. Pierce, J. W. Hays.

Committee, Governor of Ohio—T. L. Lewis, Wm. D. Huber, T. J. Duffy, P. J. McArdle, Charles E. Lawyer.

Committee, Governor of Pennsylvania—E. S. McCullough, M. O'Sullivan, P. J. McArdle, Charles E. Lawyer, J. D. Pierce.

It was also decided that the financial contributions made should be received on behalf of workers of both organizations, and all involved in the contest, by one officer agreed upon by the representatives of both organizations, and Mr. John Williams, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Association, was selected. Although an official announcement of an appeal will no doubt in the near future be issued by authority of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, in the meantime all organized workers and friends are urged to make as liberal financial contributions as possible.

Workers of America were locked out by the firm of Marx & Haas of St. Louis, Mo., and

"Whereas, As long as the firm was independent they always used the label of the United Garment Workers of America; and

"Whereas, Since they joined the Manufacturers' Association they locked out their employes and declared an open shop; and

"Whereas, The employes of the above mentioned firm, members of the United Garment Workers of America, are still out of employment and absolutely refuse to accept the open shop proposition; and

"Whereas, At the twenty-seventh annual convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, held at Belleville, Ill., the locked-out employes of Marx & Haas was endorsed by the Illinois State Federation of Labor, and all the delegates were instructed to grant their moral and financial assistance to the locked-out members of the United Garment Workers of America; and

"Whereas, It is four months since the members, employes of Marx & Haas, are keeping on their struggle to maintain their organization; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Chicago Federation of Labor, in regular session, does hereby sympathize with the locked-out employes of the Marx & Haas Company of St. Louis, members of the United Garment Workers of America; and, be it further

"Resolved, That the delegates to the Chicago Federation of Labor are hereby requested to report the same to their respective local unions and give their moral and financial assistance to the locked-out Garment Workers of the city of St. Louis."

Let the gentlemen of the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. understand that the sooner they bring about an amicable and honorable settlement of the present trouble the better it will be for their business interests, because there will be no "let up" on the part of Organized Labor. This is no idle boasting. The solidarity of the American Labor movement is no longer a mere theory, but a fact, as can best be seen by the liberal moral and financial support received by the locked-out people from week to week.

If the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. is of the opinion that it is part of their business to get chestnuts out of the fire for the Citizens' Industrial Alliance, well and good. Organized Labor is here to stay and to defend labor's interests; it will stand by the locked-out Garment Workers until the battle is won.

N. B.—Two dollars were received from J. Z. and M. F. Receipt by mail could not be sent, because the donation was not accompanied by full name and address.

FROM OUR READERS

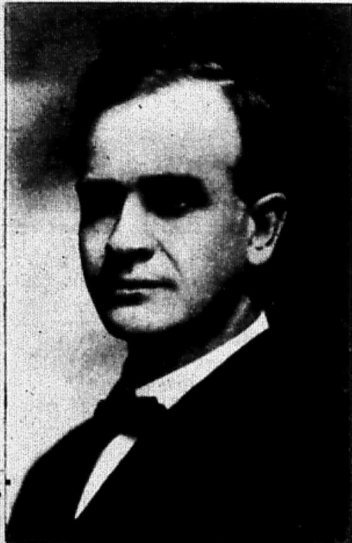
Contributions must not exceed 500 words. Write on one side of the paper only. Names and addresses of writers must be signed to communications (not necessarily for publication, if so requested) as a guarantee of good faith.

SENATOR COMRADE GAYLORD ON PRESENT PARTY SITUATION.

Comrade Editor:—

Even the Appeal has at last been drawn into saying something about the party situation. That is not bad—we understand the Appeal a little better.

Now, the Appeal is a dandy agitator. But it has shown in several cases that it has poor judgment facilities in the organization



Winfield Gaylord.

of anything but the "Appeal Army." In that matter it is a Hummer. And we are all glad of that. However, that is one thing, and political action and organization is quite a different thing. Some day we shall have a real political Socialist Party in America. Then perhaps the various and sundry independent and individual propaganda wings will not be going out to the Philippines in the middle of the campaign and dragging in by the hair things which are not issues at all, to the distraction of the party from the real issues.

The Appeal believes in "rotation in office," otherwise, the well-known American capitalist political principle of "Give every good man a chance at the Pie Counter."

We might learn a few things from the European Socialists—since they have been pretty suc-

cessful: When they have found and tested their servants, and found them efficient, they do not believe in "rotation in office." Perhaps they ought to have its value explained to them—in which case we will delegate the Appeal Army to do the explaining.

Of course, the European Socialists also make the sad mistake of accepting with perfect calmness the services of plumbers for plumbing, carpenters for carpentering, printers for printing, and writers and speakers for their respective tasks. They have enough others of these respective crafts inside their party so that there is no lack of intelligent critics and cheerful knockers. But really, they ought to put some blacksmiths at their bookkeeping; then they would have a real proletarian movement. Now it is only a party of intellectuals—about three millions of them in Germany.

What foolishness! In France, Jaures has had official position in the party for years. In Belgium Vandervelde has long been a party official. In Germany, Bebel, Singer and Kautsky have long years held party office; while in Austria also, Victor Adler has had opportunity to prove his merit by long service. But these are "foreign ideas," I suppose.

"The little ole Appeal" would have Comrade Adler—just about the time when he had learned enough of the working class political situation to be of some use and to discover the most effective methods of organization—step down and out in favor of other equally honest comrade, that the latter might also have an opportunity to pry open the mysteries of administrative process as they must be carried on under present conditions—only to give way in his turn about the time that he discovers himself too unfitted for the job.

The Appeal says that "The true mission of the party is to develop the intellectual capacity of the units (party members), all of them, and fit them for industrial and social self-control." Well, then the Socialist Party has the same mission for its members that Booker T. Washington's Tuskegee Institute has for the negro race. Wow! I had thought that the Socialist Party was a political organization, constituted for the purpose of political action by the working class. And all of a sudden I learn from the Appeal that its mission is to serve as a kindergarten for intellectuals. Perhaps the Appeal will modify that a little, if we give it time.

Meanwhile, of course, if a comrade has served with advantage to the party as a member of any committee, for three or eight terms, that is proof positive that it is time for him to leave "the pie counter!"

And above all: the editors are disqualified for intelligent and resourceful action. They study the party situation too much! They know too much! and might use what they know. They are intellectuals, and therefore are liable to have influence. We want no one with influence or any intellectuals in a position where they can use their knowledge directly. They might unify the party too much.

All of which also proves—well, let us say that it approves that the "little ole Appeal" is not an intellectual! We don't really mean

that, but want to pay some sort of an acceptable compliment.

Here is what I believe:

The Socialist Party, like any great movement, must have strong leadership. And it must trust its leaders, holding them responsible for results.

For the development of such leadership, men who have proven their qualities must be kept on the job. "Rotation in office" develops politicians, not capable party servants.

Therefore, vote for the old party members of the committee, under whose efficient guidance the national office has at least been kept from making any serious mistakes.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 31, 1909. WINFIELD R. GAYLORD.

A Christmas Sermon—Better Late Than Never.

Editor St. Louis Labor.

On Thursday before Christmas Day I mingled with the throngs of people bent on playing Kris Kringle. As I moved in and out, my mind went back fifty years, and I again was with the Christmas carol singers, at midnight, in and English village, making melody beneath the windows of tired sleepers. The words of the old familiar Christmas carol came back:

"Hark, the herald angel sings, glory to the new-born King; Peace on earth and mercy mild, God and Sinners reconciled." Before the words of the second stanzas floated through my brains I heard the shrill voice of the newsboy, crying, "Extra, extra; all about the horrible Cherry mine disaster! Many lives lost!" The singing of angels, and the good will to man foretold, was chased away with the sound of weeping and wailing of widows and orphans, victims of greed and selfishness, two thousands years after the birth of Christ; and I asked, mentally, "Will his mission of peace and good will ever be fulfilled?"

I know that much is said about His Spirit influencing our civilization, but I can not discern it in our industrial system. Only recently, in St. Louis, the promise was made that there is to be one church run as Christ would have it be. To this end one of our leading citizens connected with our shoe factories gave \$50,000 of money he never earned, but has been permitted, through the system of commercial brigandage, to possess, to aid fixing up a church as Christ would have it.

Now that man, who is one of thousands like him, has no more us for Christ Spirit and teachings in business than the Devil has for holy water, and yet the preacher at the above named church will point to him as a model business man! Now, Mr. Editor, what is most needed today is a factory run as Christ, who taught right living, would run it. Do you, or your readers, think Christ would permit men to work for 38c per day? Would he advertise for girls to work in a factory, and then let them be there for hours unemployed? Would he hire a lot of foremen to keep on driving the workers to top speed for bottom pay? Would he spend more for automobiles in a year than ten workers are permitted to have for a full year's pay? Would he unload watered stocks on the public? Would he refuse to put life-saving devices in and around factories and mines? Do you think he would let even brewery workers try to eke out miserable lives on \$10 per week (sometimes), and then go and build mansions and parks for his own family, and the go prating about "See, how well I pay MY men?" Do you think Christ would build fine churches in the tony party of the city, and leave the workers to scratch swill buckets, live in tumble-down shacks, and have for their portion, after years of hard toil, "rats, rags and wretchedness?" Do you think he would applaud Archbishop Glennon dosing out religious morphine to the victims of commercial greed, to keep them from rebellion against the condition in which it has pleased Almighty God to place them (sic). Would Christ silently indorse the teachings heard in churches, of all creeds, in all lands, in defense of present-day conditions? Would he make boon companions of "hoodlers, bribers and debauchers" of our present day, in defense of the "business interests?"

Boasting of Christian civilization is cheap business; but an inquiry develops the fact that Capitalism is the same under all religions, be they Christian, Jewish or Heathen. In China and Japan, where Christ is not worshiped, the system of profits impoverishes the people. The Jewish capitalist does likewise, everywhere, and Christ's (?) followers are no better in any land.

In view of this truth it becomes vastly important that the victims of the profit system be everywhere, continuously taught, that as the captains of private industry are united to control governments for economic advantage, the workers must unite on the political field the forces that will ultimately free them from oppression, which hitherto they have ignorantly tolerated and endured.

Mr. Editor, I bespeak for yourself and all the comrades a Happy New Year. I know it will not be an idle one if we remain true to the work before us, in trying to

"Ring out the old (System), and ring in the new."

Fraternally,

B.

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 domi-

nant 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.

Socialism, Its Growth and Outcome. By William Morris and Ernest Belfort Box. Chicago. Chas. Kerr & Co. Price, 50 cents. 'Tis a splendid little volume which should find its way into every public and private library.

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Enz, Aug.	6700 S Broadway	Mueller, Fred	2012 Gravois av.
Fischer, Wm. F.	5600-Compton Ave.	Nichols, E. S.	4136 N Newstead
Foerster, Chas. J.	5228 Virginia av.	Nowack, Frank R.	616-18 Louisa Ave.
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Leimbach, Rud.	1820 Arsenal st.	Witt, F. A.	3558 Nebraska av.
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Missouri Socialist Party

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

FINANCE REPORT FOR DECEMBER.

RECEIPTS.		ASSETS.	
Dues.		Cash balance	\$ 3.61
Aurora	2.00	Stamps on hand	.35
Bevier	3.30	J. H. Branam, stamps advanced	2.50
Blodgett	1.00	W. W. McAllister, books	14.95
Cross Plains (new)	1.30	Typewriter	35.00
Chaonia (new)	2.10	Mimeograph, one-third	5.00
Cream Ridge (new)	4.00	Account books	5.00
Essex (new)	.80	Supplies and stationery	15.00
Eldon	2.00		
Gordon	2.00	Total assets	\$81.41
Jasper County	10.00	Stamps due locals	2.00
Kirksville	2.00		
Liberal	2.70	Net assets	\$79.41
Luebbering	4.00		
Miller	.60	DUE STAMP ACCOUNT.	
Mindemines	3.00	On hand	7
Morley	2.00	Stamps advanced J. H. Branam	25
Milan	1.00		
Neosho	3.20	Total	32
Nind	.50	Stamps due locals	40
Ousley (new)	1.20		
Olean	1.40	Net number due	8
Oak Hill	.70		
Providence	1.00		
Quitman (new)	.60		
Richmond	4.00		
Richwoods	1.00		
		Total receipts	\$129.79
		EXPENDITURES.	
		Due stamps	\$ 60.00
		Printing	2.50
		Literature	5.00
		Rent	7.50
		Bulletin	7.00
		O. Pauls, December	35.00
		Telegram	.49
		Express	.60
		Postage	8.09
		Total expense	\$126.18
		Cash balance Dec. 31	3.61
			\$129.79

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.		ASSETS.	
Dues	\$1,460.07	Cash balance	\$ 3.61
Supplies and Literature	65.87	Stamps on hand	.35
Referendum assessment	39.52	J. H. Branam, stamps advanced	2.50
Lost stamps replaced	2.50	W. W. McAllister, books	14.95
Swedish strikers	.50	Typewriter	35.00
Sundries	.15	Mimeograph, one-third	5.00
		Account books	5.00
Total	\$1,568.61	Supplies and stationery	15.00
		Total assets	\$81.41
EXPENDITURES.		Stamps due locals	2.00
Due stamps	\$ 709.95		
Supplies	35.10	Net assets	\$79.41
Rent	92.00		
Bulletin	96.00	DUE STAMP ACCOUNT.	
O. Pauls	420.00	On hand	7
Postage	73.92	Stamps advanced J. H. Branam	25
Literature	29.50		
Printing	57.00	Total	32
Stationery	6.75	Stamps due locals	40
Express	6.45		
Stamps lost	2.50	Net number due	8
Swedish strikers	.50		
Polish dues refunded	4.00		
Phone and telegrams	2.94		
Minnesota primary	5.00		
L. G. Pope	15.00		
Sundries	.90		
Total	\$1,557.51		
Cash deficit, Dec. 31, 1908	7.49		
Total expense	\$1,565.00		
Total receipts	1,568.61		
Leaves cash balance 12-31-'09	\$ 3.61		

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT ELECTION.

Local.	Ellison.	Landis.	Local.	Ellison.	Landis.
Aurora	5	1	Liberal	7	2
Carthage	7	1	Miller	6	—
Fly Creek	—	5	Neosho	—	11
Gordon	1	9	Spurgeon	—	9
Joplin	24	2		—	—
Jasper	12	—		62	41

MISSOURI STATE ELECTION.

Locals.	National Committeemen.								State Secretary.			
	Behrens.	Lafayette.	Mattingly.	McAllister.	Pope.	Shenkel.	Wilcox.	Williams.	Fox.	O'Dam.	Ristine.	Turnidge.
Aurora	5	1	8	14	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	12
Barren	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Burlington Junction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Blodgett	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Carthage	4	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Crowder	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Chillicothe	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Desloge	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Doe Run	—	—	—	5	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Dexter	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Elvins	—	—	—	1	9	11	—	—	—	—	—	12
Edna	—	—	—	60	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Eldon	4	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Fly Creek	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Ferguson	4	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Flat River	2	—	—	17	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Greenfield	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Gordon	1	7	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Joplin	4	4	34	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Jennings	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Job	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Jasper	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Kirksville	1	2	—	3	3	1	1	3	1	—	—	12
Kansas City	13	15	8	5	—	31	7	1	3	2	36	12
Longwood	14	1	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Liberal	8	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Leadwood	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Licking	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Maplewood	1	5	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	12
Malden	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	12
Milan	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Morehouse	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Mountainview	3	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Miller	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Neosho	5	2	—	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Nelson	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Poplar Bluff	13	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Providence	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Richwoods	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Richmond	33	4	1	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Rich Hill	8	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Springfield	19	—	—	16	—	2	1	5	22	—	—	12
Sedalia	15	1	2	12	11	11	—	—	8	1	16	12
St. Joseph	12	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	12
St. Louis	98	9	6	56	85	7	1	3	27	98	5	9
Spurgeon	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Union	—	—	—	7	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	9
Vanduser	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Wellston	5	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	9
Warrensburg	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Webb City	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	12
West Plains	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Members-at-large	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	—
	337	76	146	418	226	93	48	83	85	217	331	86

The vote of Locals 76 and Mountainview arrived too late. The result would not have been changed thereby.

Election of State Officers.

As can be seen from tabulated vote in this issue, the vote for state officers resulted in the election of E. T. Behrens and W. W. McAllister for national committeemen and R. R. Ristine for state secretary. All business pertaining to the state office should now be addressed to R. R. Ristine, 1928 Main street, Joplin, Mo.

After this issue, St. Louis Labor will no longer be sent to the locals as a weekly bulletin of state news. Any locals or comrades desiring to continue the same are invited to subscribe. Subscription rates are given in each issue. St. Louis Labor is published by Local St. Louis of the Socialist Party. The comrades here would be pleased to have every local in the state subscribe for a copy and help push the party press.

The Outlook for 1910.

No one is more entitled to view the future with confidence than the Socialists. All indications point to a splendid awakening of the working class, and the close of 1910 will surely show great forward strides have been made.

Within the party there is a decided tendency to quit theorizing and "resoluting" and get down to real work. The repetition of phrases and catch words is giving place to a realization of the necessity for actual participation in the class war.

The party organization in Missouri is in better shape for the campaign of 1910 than it has ever been in any previous campaign. It is still some distance from perfection, but with co-operation among the comrades the prospects for a splendid vote this fall are excellent. The incoming secretary will make his plans known in due time and locals should give vigorous support to preparations for launching complete tickets in the respective districts. With every comrade doing his duty the result is sure to be of a most encouraging nature.

Fraternally yours,
OTTO PAULS.

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.

Mourning Millinery



By JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

TWO lovely examples of mourning hats are pictured here made of the two materials most favored for mourning wear, crape and silk grenadine. The hat of English crape, shown in Fig. 1, is a perfect example of the milliner's art using this exquisite material as a means of expression. The entire hat is covered with crape, the brim made of narrow parallel folds. The crown has wide folds for its covering also a drapery of crape with a large buckle of dull jet, serve as a mounting for the pompon of down feathers and aigrette mounted at the left side.

In shape, this hat is graceful and of a kind that will not soon be out of style. Such shapes should be selected for mourning, as good mourning fabrics are very durable and will outlast the accepted periods of mourning, if well selected. English crape should be chosen, as it is manufactured to withstand moisture which is ruinous to crapes not protected against it. In this particular fabric, the English excel all other manufacturers and the great modistes who specially design mourning use this crape. It is the most beautiful of the fabrics used for mourning.

Silk grenadine is equally popular, although not universally recognized as first mourning. There is much latitude in the selection of fabrics, however, and many persons

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VOTING FOR NATIONAL OFFICERS OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

In view of the confusion and general misunderstanding caused by the new method of voting for national officers of the Socialist Party (seven members of the National Executive and a National Secretary), we herewith present sample ballot in accordance with the suggestions of the General Committee of Local St. Louis, by which the local party members may be guided. Notice that most of the candidate preferred by the St. Louis General Committee are present members of the National Executive Board, hence we numbered them: 1 Berger, 2 Simons, 3 Hunter, 4 Hillquit, etc., etc. Another reason why the St. Louis General Committee made known is preference for the present members of the National Executive is the fact that these men (Comrades Berger, Simons, Hunter, Hillquit, etc.) have been singled out for defeat by certain people (some of whom are not even party members) with the vain hope of making anarchistic confusion and "direct action" groups out of the Socialist Party.

Here is our sample ballot. Observe the number in front of every name; don't miss the numbering of a single one of the 27 names, or your ballot will not be counted.

ELECTION OF NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND NATIONAL SECRETARY.

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:**

For National Executive Committee.

- 16. Lewis, Lena Morrow, San Francisco, Cal.
- 23. Maurer, Jas. H., Reading, Pa.
- 24. McDevitt, Wm., San Francisco, Cal.
- 15. Morgan, Thos. J., Chicago, Ill.
- 22. Rose, Summer W., Biloxi, Miss.
- 2. Simons, A. M., Chicago, Ill.
- 20. Slayton, John W., McKeesport, Pa.
- 21. Snyder, J. E., Girard, Kas.
- 7. Spargo, John, Yonkers, N. Y.
- 14. Strickland, F. G., Anderson, Ind.
- 10. Thompson, Carl D., Milwaukee, Wis.
- 13. Work, John M., Des Moines, Iowa.
- 25. Bell, W. J., Tyler, Tex.
- 1. Berger, Victor L., Milwaukee, Wis.
- 9. Berlyn, B., Chicago, Ill.
- 17. Branstetter, Otto F., Oklahoma City, Okla.
- 18. Brower, James H., Joliet, Ill.
- 6. Carey, James F., Boston, Mass.
- 19. Carr, E. E., Chicago, Ill.
- 8. Clark, Stanley J., Huntington, Ark.
- 12. Collins, John M., Chicago, Ill.
- 26. Duchez, Louis, East Palestine, Ohio.
- 5. Germer, Adolph F., Belleville, Ill.
- 11. Goebel, Geo. H., Newark, N. J.
- 4. Hillquit, Morris, New York, N. Y.
- 3. Hunter, Robert, Noroton Heights, Conn.
- 27. Kaplan, Morris, Duluth, Minn.

For National Secretary.

- 1. Barties, J. Mahlon, Chicago, Ill.

We also notice that the names are not arranged alike on all the ballots. Therefore you must be the more careful in preparing your ballot. Be sure to give the lowest numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, etc.) to those candidate you would like to see elected, and the higher numbers to those whom you do not want to be elected. Again, be sure to number each and every candidate, and do not duplicate your numbers; in either case your ballot will be void and can not be counted.

"We Affirm as a Fundamental Principle, That Labor, the Creator of wealth, is entitled to all it creates."—Wendell Phillips.

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Saturday, January 15th, 1910

—IN THE—

New Club Hall, 13th and Chouteau Av.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

A Comedy, "THE DISCOVERY OF THE NORTH POLE," Will Be Presented in German.

The General Lockout and Strike in Sweden.

The lockout and strike in Sweden is terminated, with 15,000 men still out of work, according to the weekly report of the International Transport Workers' Federation. Three points of great value are reported as won by the working class fighters of that country en masse, no matter whether or not the employers trumpet a victory. First, the trade unionists of the original conflicts are not tied up with agreements as to reduced wages for the coming period of active business; secondly, the efforts of the employers' association to paralyze the entire trade union movement by a number of regulations contained in the agreements have been defeated along the whole line; and, finally, the lockout policy of the employers' organization received so great a shock that it can not soon regain its former importance. The Swedish fighters showed unexpected courage and perseverance, and few hesitated to make the great personal sacrifices demanded by the emergency. What the employers have mainly learned is the ruinous cost to them of a general lockout; what the workers of the nation have learned is that on the whole they are little worse off than before the heartless lockout, and that through a perfected organization, with funds in their treasuries, they may at the fitting time challenge the employers to a renewal of the struggle in case defense of their right to unite is necessary. Meantime, our American trade unionists have still an opportunity to extend aid to the 15,000 Swedish brothers out of work.—American Federationist.

LENA MORROW LEWIS IN ST. LOUIS.

A Rousing Lecture Meeting at Druid's Hall Last Sunday Afternoon.
Last Sunday afternoon the Local St. Louis Socialist Party held a most successful lecture meeting at Druid's Hall, with Comrade Lena Morrow Lewis as speaker. The hall was crowded, and there was not even standing room, so quite a number of the late-comers had to be content with standing room in the doorway. Comrade L. G. Pope acted as chairman and introduced the speaker, Comrade Lewis. In an able, interesting and most instructive manner Comrade Lewis spoke on the subject "Woman and Socialism." From beginning to end the audience listened with the closest attention, and now and then hearty applause interrupted the speaker's remarks. Considerable literature was sold and some new subscribers for our papers secured.

Sunday, January 16, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, there will be another public lecture meeting at Druid's Hall. Subject and speaker will be announced in next week's St. Louis Labor.

United Mine Workers' Convention.

Next Tuesday, January 18, the annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America will open its sessions at Indianapolis. There is constant stir at the headquarters. The officials are getting their reports in readiness for the convention and the tellers are to begin at once a canvass of the vote cast at the recent election for national officers and which has been received from all the locals. It is expected that there will be 1,200 delegates in the convention and that the sentiment will be unanimous for an increase in the mining wage throughout the country. Interest in the election of officers continues in the vote for the presidency, but at headquarters it is said that there is no doubt whatever about the re-election of Tom Lewis, the only question being as to his majority over William Green of Ohio.

Get Naturalized!

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

Switchmen's Strike Still On.

Washington, Jan. 3.—According to statements made here today in official quarters, the outlook is now promising for an early ending of the strike on the Northwestern railroads. The railway managers will be sounded in an effort to ascertain upon what basis they would be willing to compromise. If H. B. Perham of the railway department of the American Federation, who held an all-day conference with Chairman Knapp of the Interstate Commerce Commission and Labor Commissioner Neill, came here with the intention of asking the president to intercede in the switchmen's strike, he has either changed his mind on the subject or has decided to defer taking the case to the White House.

Masons and Bricklayers' Convention.

St. Louis will be strongly represented at the convention of the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union, which will be opened in Boston, Mass., next Monday, January 10. The St. Louis Local Unions will be represented by the following delegates: Local No. 1, M. Luft and George Greely; Local No. 2, Ed Moore; Local No. 3, George Pesky; Local No. 19, Ed Dannelly; Local No. 22, Jos. Wisemeyer. According to Bro. Wisemeyer, the convention will be in session for two or three weeks.

Meeting in Longwood, Mo.

Last Monday evening Comrade Lena Morrow Lewis spoke at a public meeting in Longwood, Mo., (Luxembourg) under the auspices of the local. The weather was exceptionally bad, and the audience was not as big as it would have been in nice weather. However, the comrades were well pleased with the lecture, and whenever Comrade Lena Morrow Lewis comes near St. Louis again Local Longwood will not fail to secure her services for another meeting.

Later: Photo-Engravers' Strike Settled.

The photo-engravers strike, which began last Saturday, has been settled and the men went back to work after they had been promised that they would be paid a flat scale of \$21 a week at the expiration of eight months. Until that time the men will work under the old scale of \$21 a week for halftone men and \$18 for linemen.

First Central Body Meeting in New Year.

The Central Trades and Labor Union will hold its first meeting in the new year tomorrow, Sunday afternoon, at 3535 Pine street. The newly elected officers will be installed and business of importance will come before the meeting.

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

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Have been secured by the following comrades and friends: G. C. Goeckeler, 1; P. J. Reys, 1; Michael Wisek, Louisville, Col., 1; Valentine Katzel, Morley, Col., 1; Mrs. M. Boer, Sagerton, Tex., 1; Hy. Schwarz, 1; O. Pauls, 8; R. Ridgway, Shrewsbury, Mo., 1; G. Tapperson, 1; Jos. Miller, 1; F. J. Kloth, 5; O. Kaemmerer, 1; L. E. H., 3; Ferdinand Zipper, Staunton, Ill., 1; Mrs. Emilie Hofmann, Indianapolis, Ind., 1; Valentine Katzel, Morley, Co., 1.

Outside Renewals—Henry Graeber, Mt. Olive, Ill.; O. P. Ricketts, Bonne Terre, Mo.; Herman Schoettelkorb, Corning, O.; Martin Reinhardt, Rochester, N. Y.; J. E. Roberts, Dalhart, Tex.; Gottlieb Luedi, San Francisco, Cal.; Charles Blum, Wellston, Mo.; Conrad Chally, Webster Groves, Mo.; Columbus University, New York City; R. A. Grimm, Ferguson, Mo.; Fred Steller, Alton, Ill.; P. J. Renken, Goodland, Kas.; Eugene Meves, Jewell, Ore.; Ignatz Reinher, Los Angeles, Cal.; G. Rinlisbacher, Monroe, Wash.; R. Ridgeway, Shrewsbury, Mo.; Nicholas Ehl, Option, Pa.; Henry Schick, Louisville, Ky.; Eugene Dietzgen, Wiesbaden, Germany; John Dohm, Bend, Ill.; Henry Oehler, Ernest Scheller, Ludwig Fleching, Staunton, Ill.

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