Workingmen of all countries, Unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains, and a world to gain."

Official Organ of the Socialist Party of St. Louis, Mo.

FEARLESS CHAMPION OF ORGANIZED LABOR

must be achieved by the workingmen

themselves."

"The Emancipation

of the Working Class

OFFICE: 966 CHOUTEAU AVENUE.

ST. LOUIS, MO., DECEMBER 17, 1910.

PHONES: Kinloch, Central 1577; Bell, Olive 4198.

-Marx.

Warning to the Workingmen and Citizens of St. Louis. Charter Revision Trick.

For many years the progressive citizens of St. Louis were agitating for the revision of the City Charter. For years this popular agitation

seemed to be hopeless, because the powerful capitalist interest succeeded in preventing or sidetracking every attempt to get the Charter revision question before the voters in accordance with the provisions of the State Constitution of Missouri.

However, when the popular demand for Charter revision became so strong that the "interests" did no longer find it advisable to resist, the capitalist clique who for decades has ruled and exploited St. Louis pushed their political scene-shifters to the front to take the lead in the Charter Revision movement.

Whoever had a chance to attend the Charter revision conferences at the Mercantile Club, with Messrs. Markham, Teichmann and others as official "prestidigitateurs," knows how the work was done.

The representatives of Organized Labor and of the more progressive civic improvement associations were just jollied along, treated as good fellows, kept in good humor, while the managers attended to the real work.

The same "fine hand" was seen in the make-up of the Board of Freeholders when the old party machines awaited the orders of the master class.

For about a year the Board of Freeholders has been at work. Opening its work with a series of freefor-all talkfests, the thirteen wise men gradually developed the "virof the modern lawmakers, enveloped themselves in the dark clouds of solemn silence, put their lips in sacred folds and transacted their work like the biblical Moses on Mount Sinai.

And the people were wondering, awaiting the results of the Thirteen great lawmakers!

The people waited in vain. The wise men's lips were sealed. Only now and then their "high priest" would let the capitalist press know what the new Charter would contain. He and he alone was allowed to talk, while the representative of Organized Labor of St. Louis was and suffered for centuries. pledged to silence, and he kept his pledge, too.

Last Wednesday morning's papers be cut considerably. surprised the people with the announcement that the new City Charter would be voted on January 31; 1911, that a bill to that effect had don, Edinburgh, Harburg, Bremen, been introduced in the House of Stockholm, Milan, Leipzig, Frank-Delegates, and that there was just furt, etc .- where is the Mayor in sixty days' time left to have the any of those cities equipped with April elections under the new charter provisions, etc.

This is exactly what we had expected: keep the people in ignorance and must be the legislative chief exuntil the last moment and then make ecutive body, and the department them swallow the "Ten Commandments" as they were secretly "enacted" by the Thirteen Moses'!

Will the people stand for such

high-handed action? The Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis, representing 50,-000 citizens, had not been able up to last Sunday's meeting to find out anything about the contents of the new Charter, although one of its leading delegates is a member of the Board of Freeholders.

Forty-eight hours later the capitalist press seems to know all about the provisions of the document.

It seems to us that the people of St. Louis have not only no cause to get enthusiastic about the new Charter, but, on the contrary, they have every reason to be on their guard in order to prevent the enactment of the most dangerous capitalist schemes into the fundamental laws of our city.

That the House of Delegates has been "sentenced to death" by the Board of Freeholders can be read. out of the daily newspaper reports.

A single-chamber council-a kind of commission form of government consisting of a dozen men, seems to be the scheme.

This is an attempt to kill the representative form of governmentnated \$15.00 to the Glass Workers

Unless the single-chamber council is based on proportional representa- Mountain Railway System. Both these

City Charter Trickery Heart-to-Heart Talk to Socialists and Union Men Shoot to Kill Lessons

In every community where there is a Socialist there is a Seidel. There is likewise a Busse, a Gaynor and a Kreismann. Seidel, like Busse, Gaynor were elected by the votes of the workers. So was Seidel of Milwaukee. and Kreismann, were elected to the office of Mayor by the votes of the workers, but the service Seidel renders to the working class is different from that of the Mayors of Chicago, New York and St. Louis.

Busse is Mayor of Chicago, Seidel is Mayor of Milwaukee. Busse is a Republican. Seidel is a Socialist. The garment workers are on strike in Chicago. Also in Milwaukee. In Chicago the police have been clubbing helpless women and innocent, sweet-faced little children into pulp. Every one who has the appearance of a garment worker, or whoever manifests a degree of sympathy for them, is made the victim of police outrage. In Milwaukee the Socialist Mayor has issued an order to the chief of police "that so long as a citizen is within his legal rights, he should not be manhandled or insulted." The order of the Socialist Mayor does not stop there. It says further: "Officers tolerating and patrolmen practicing them will be held accountable." Who knows of a case in Milwaukee during the garment workers' strike where a striker fell the victim of police villainy? Who knows of a case in Chicago where a policeman was held accountable for the brutal practice in which they have engaged all during the strike? But Mayor Seidel is a Socialist. Mayor Busse is a Republican.

Several years ago the carriage workers were on strike in St. Louis. Rolla Wells, a Democrat, was Mayor. Under this Democratic Mayor, Chief of Police Kiely gave orders "to shoot and shoot to kill." The Democratic city administration became the union-wrecking agency of the employers. Slugging of strikers and sympathizers was the order of the day. No such order as that issued from the office of the Socialist Mayor of Milwaukee come from the Democratic friend (?) of labor, Rolla Wells. In the same city for more than a year the garment workers have carried on a strike against the Marx & Haas Clothing Company. This concern needed scabs. Knowing the efficiency of the St. Louis police department along this line, they knew where to make their appeal. The response was lightning-like, and instead of a police department St. Louis had a scab-recruiting station. New York, Philadelphia and Columbus are further examples of capitalist rule.

tion, any such scheme must be de-

Either the present two-chamber

assembly or the single chamber, with

proportional representation-noth-

The other main scheme is to in-

crease the appointive and executive

powers of the Mayor, to concentrate

into his power the right to appoint

the chiefs of a number of depart-

ments that are to-day elected by the

This is the tendency of modern

capitalist plutocracy. It is easier to

handle one puppet in the Mayor's

chair, and through him the various

department chiefs, than it is to han-

While there are some "dead of

f.ces" in and about the City Hall, we

are not ready to submit to the at

tempts to have the political and civic

rights of the people curtailed or done

away with-the sacred rights for

which the nations have struggled

Instead of increasing the power of

Take the best-governed cities of

Europe-take Paris, Berlin, Vienna,

Copenhagen, Glasgow, Munich, Lon-

the power of our Rolla Wells, Krais

The Municipal Assembly snall

heads shall be subject and respon-

If the Freeholders believe that by

granting partial direct legislation

they can take away the representa-

tive form of government, they are

mistaken. The people will not stand

tion to representative government.

Meanwhile, we repeat:

We want direct legislation in addi-

When we get hold of a copy of the

new Charter we may have a little

Watch the Capitalist schemers!

General Meeting of the Membership.

Hall, Thirteenth and Chouteau, for

the selection of a city ticket and

Aid for the Machinists and Glass

Workers.

Committee of the Socialist Party do-

Union and \$15.00 to the striking

employes of the Missouri Pacific-Iron

At its last meeting the General

manns and Busses?

sible to the Assembly.

for any such scheme.

more to say.

the Mayor, we insist that his wings

dle the men elected by the people.

feated.

Busse of Chicago, Gaynor of New York and Kreismann of St. Louis Personally, I suppose, Busse, Gaynor and Kreismann are as good fellows as Seidel. But Busse, Gaynor and Kreismann were the choice of special interests. Special interests selected them and the workers voted them into office. Seidel was the choice of the workers, and in issuing the order to Chief of Police Janssen he is carrying out the principles of the Socialist Party. Busse, in permitting the police department to outrage people and disgrace the city, is carrying out the principles of the party he belongs to.

There are Socialists in Chicago, New York and St. Louis. There are Seidels in Chicago, New York and St. Louis. It is more profitable to the workers to elect Seidels in Chicago, New York and St. Louis and have their protection when on strike than to elect Busses, Gaynors and Kreismans and have them farm out the police to burst the heads of the workers.

My fellow-worker, have you ever asked yourself why you did not put into power a Seidel instead of a Busse, a Gaynor and a Kreismann? You will have another chance next spring. Will it be a Seidel or a Busse, a Gaynor and a Kreismann?

While you are thinking this over throw yourself in the fight for the success of the garment workers, of the Missouri Pacific strikers, of the glass workers. The battle they are putting up is heroic and deserves the support of every one whose sympathy is with the oppressed. There are thousands of little children who suffer most as a result of the strikes. They are innocent, yet are deprived of the necessaries of life. To help the strikers to victory means to help the children The cause of these strikers is a just one. It is a fight for more of life for the little ones.

Again I say, remember your opportunity next spring. Select the Seidels, and when there is a strike on the policeman's club will fallwell, not on the heads of the workers.

ADOLPH GERMER.

Belleville, Ill., December 12, 1910.

Socialist Party of St. Louis

The Socialist Party of St. Louis, at its General Committee meeting, ing else will go with the working held last evening at headquarters, 966 Chouteau avenue, adopted the folclass and progressive citizens of St. lowing resolution:

In Defense of Fred D. Warren, Editor Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kan.

St. Louis, Mo., December 13, 1910.

We, the members of the General Committee of the Socialist Party of St. Louis, in regular meeting assembled, herewith enter our emphatic protest against the infamous and unjust decisions of the United States Federal and Appellate courts that condemned Fred D. Warren, editor of the Appeal to Reason, to fine and imprisonment for his efforts to show to the American people the class character of the United States judiciary. For this alleged crime Editor Warren was singled out to pay the penalty-and this crime consisted in comparing the outrageous Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone kidnaping case in Colorado with the Goebel-Taylor murder case of Kentucky.

We, the Socialist Party of St. Louis, know Fred D. Warren as a man of honor, law-abiding and loyal to the great cause of the working class. The court decisions against him were dictated by class interests, class hatred and prejudice, and, while the brave editor of The Appeal to Reason may go to jail, every thinking man and woman acquainted with the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone kidnaping and the Goebel-Taylor murder cases, admits that it is not Fred D. Warren who to-day stands convicted in the eyes of a justice-loving public, but the convicted parties in the case are the courts who rendered these decisions against the Socialist editor of Girard, Kan.

We feel keenly that Comrade Warren's incarceration should arouse the people of this country to a determined protest against the repeated attempts of an irresponsble and prejudiced judiciary to stifle the right of free speech and free press and to outlaw the working class in accord with the desires of the enemies of the Socialist and Trade Union movements.

The Socialist Party of St. Louis expresses its full confidence in Fred D. Warren as a man and citizen, whose highest aim is to benefit the masses of the people and bring about the emancipation of labor from the bondage of wage slavery. We declare the court decisions against him a disgrace to the democratic institutions of our country and a grave danger to the freedom of the American people.

Resolved. That copies of this resolution be sent to Fred D. Warren, to the judges of the courts that rendered the decisions, and to the press.

OTTO PAULS, Secretary.

Headquarters, 966 Chouteau Avenue,

Ball for Benefit of Missouri Pacific Strikers

A grand ball will be given for the benefit of the striking employes of the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Railway System, comprising the machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers and helpers, on Wednesday, December 21st, at New Club Hall, Thirtenth street and Chouteau avenue. Admission ticket, 25 cents a person. All members of these unions and their families and the friends of Organized Labor are cordially invited to attend this grand ball of the brave brothers who are waging the heroic battle against he railway corporation. The readers of The next meeting of the General ST. LOUIS LABOR are especially invited to attend and by their presence Committe falls on the day after Christmas and has been dispensed give new encouragement and hope to the strikers. Brothers and camrades with. Instead a general meeting of of St. Louis, make up your mind to crowd the New Club Hall on December all the party members has been 28 as it was never crowded before, and by doing so you will give the best Christmas present for the strking brothers and their families. called for December 30 at New Club

platform and the election of local ofstrike, and so it remains for the union men and Socialists to be their own Santa Claus.

In Behalf of Federenko.

While declining to take part in a

organizations have been making decided to donate \$10.00 to push the splendid fight for better conditions fight in behalf of Federenko, the against heav yodds. Santa Claus has Russian refugee, who has been ara way of overlooking workingmen on rested at the behalf of the Czar's government. It was considered that immediate aid was of far more benefit than "conferences," that usually never get farther than the talking stage.

Read ST. LOUIS LABOR. Sub-'conference," the General Committee scription \$1.00 per year.

St. Louis Socialist Campaign Fund. Collection, Thompson 17.06 Emily Kientz, tickets 2.20 O. Kaemmerer, tickets 1.50 Jacob Dorner, tickets F. J. Heuer, tickets Emily Kientz, List No. 1: H. Á. Roth W. E. R..... Jul. Blumenthal, List No. 176: Clem Mehr Theo. Meyer

Chas. Sauer

T. Oswald

Jos. Meyer

Aug. Langenohl

Fred Michalek

Jos. Furchert

Jos. Werner

Wm. Unrath

Otto Fisher

J. F. Bohlen

Louis Bohnsack

H. J. Rademaker

W. Meyer

W. Forster

Gust von Barsen

John White

"Teddy Roosevelt" ...

Ex-Saloonkeeper

Subscription

E. S. A.....

H. Waechter

Otto Hilpert

Emil Haas

Jacob Bahrmann

George Ortleb

Unbekannt

Frank Gritner

THIRTY-FIVE MINERS

this afternoon.

Previously reported 1,978.77

Total to December 13...\$2,013.83

Rescue Parties Are Sent to Canada

Catastrophe.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, Dec. 10 .- A

dispatch from Coleman, Alberta,

says fifty rescuers, working in the

KILLED IN MINE.

R. Baier Chas. Bayer H. Dembock E. Buker H. Kraz F. B. Bohlem Wm. Kreskar Baecker and Kraus ... Aug. Fiedler Rud. Speh H. Durst Phil Heringue J. E. Bokel Paul Werner F. J. Pfister Chas. Lucas Lois Kuehn, Jr..... .10 A. Birg W. C. Ohle 25 Nobody Fred Secke John Schaeffer funds. Hy. Nicolas Wm. Fring

Their position was sanctioned by

.25

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.10

Trades and Labor Union of St. entered a strong protest before the School Board's Committee on Instruction against the attempt to militarizing our public schools.

What We Did and What We Have to Do.

Without a hitch of any kind the 1910 campaign fund slips past the \$2,000-mark this week. This sets an entirely new record for us in St. Louis, and indicates the hard work the comrades did in the campaign

Now we will celebrate Christmas, and then buckle down to the task of spring election. We will need it. Between a charter that may not be at all to our liking and the coming mu-

vote in Kansas as 14,824, against 11,-721 for Debs two years ago. The Prohibitionists lost about 50 per cent or their vote, dropping to 2,338.

Will Henceforth be Part of the

St. Louis Public School Instruction Plan. At last Tuesday's meeting of the

Board of Eduaction it was decided by a vote of 6 to 4 to approve the formation of teams for rifle practice by the pupils of the public high schools of St. Louis. Dr. Emil Simon, the Socialist

member of the board, assisted by Prof. Calvin M. Woodward, made a determined fight against the attempt to militarize the public schools, holding that rifle practice was contrary to the modern progress and civilization for which our public schools are supposed to stand. Dr. Simon said that such practice would brutalize the mind of the child and develop the spirit of militarism which for thousands of years has been the curse of mankind.

The debate grew hot at times and was quite interesting, as it showed the two great principles involved in the economic and social movements of to-day: the principle of universal brotherhood and peace, as represented by the Socialist, Trade Union and similar movements, and, on the other hand, the spirit of the mediaeval warrior and conqueror, as represented by the powers of modern Capital-

Dr. Woodward, in opposing the sanctioning of rifle practice, said it would encourage carrying concealed weapons among the boys.

Robert Moore and Henry C. Garneau led the other side of the debate, saying that it was always best to prepare for war in the time of peace. Their ideas of patriotism are yet the same as those of Caesar, Napoleon and Nicholas. Without a gun to shoot holes into his fellow-man no man can be a good, patriotic citizen, in their opinion.

Rhodes E. Cave offered a compromise resolution to amend the direct approval of the board to a statement that the board does not object. This, with another motion to table the original resolution which had been left over from November to a committee, was defeated.

After considerable debate, the board, by a vote of 6 to 4, gave its approval of the formation of teams for rifle practice by the pupils of the high schools. This recommendation was made with the condition that ruch practice shall take place outside of the regular school hours and under such management as the Board of Education shall approve, and under the further condition that such rifle practice shall create no expense to be paid out of the school

Thanks to the efforts of Messrs. Moore, Garneau, schools are now pledged to the 'shoot-and-shoot-to-kill' idea, but people are still opposed to it and congratulate Dr. Emil Simon and Prof. C. M. Woodward for their brave defense of the noble principles of peace and true human progress.

the recent action of the Central Louis, whose Legislative Committee poison the minds of our children by

just closed.

raising a still larger sum for the nicipal election there is plenty of work cut out for us in the early days of 1911.

The Kansas Vote.

mines at Bellevue, were entombed Official count gives the Socialist A relief party from Fernie has been sent to the scene and a party from Coleman was also dispatched. Thirty-five bodies were recovered.

ROBERT OWEN

In one of the lecture on the "New State of Society," given in the form of question and answer, Owen propounds and replies to some of the problems which are frequently submitted to Socialists at the present day. The following is an instructive

"Q .- Will perfect equality exist in the superior state of society?

"A .-- No; perfect equality is incompatible with the condition of human life, but there will be the nearest approach to it in practice that the difference of age and original organization will admit.

"Q .- What will become of the arts and able offices of life?

life will be greatly diminished,, and eighty-sixth year. They are contained most of those which remain will be in the preface to the report of the performed without inconvenience, by proceedings of the "Congress of Adnew mechanical contrivances and arrangements. The residue will be explaining why he called this conreadily and with pleasure executed by the children in rotation before the difficulties which old society anticipate upon this subject are imaginary fears, arising from its igno- the universal religion of truth and rance of human nature, of the science of society, and of the unlimitable ex- in applying the spirit of love and tent of mechanical and chemical charity for all men to practice in powers when unfettered by individual feelings, or with a desire for individual profit.

"Q .- What will become of the arts and refinements of life when all shall be called upon to perform their fair share in the duties of society, and when there shall be no aristocracy to patronize and support them?

"A .- There will be tenfold more leisure and ability to cultivate and improve the arts and sciences, and they will be supported and enjoyed ing patronized by one irrational being in about twenty thousand."

The Socialists of that period were as sanguine that their principles would be immediately and extensively adopted as the Socialists of to-day, roes, whom subsequent experience or as were the early Christians. It is proved to be no better than quacks the generous blindness of all earnest They have erected monuments to men who advocate an idea. Their men who were but clay idols. But being is possessed with the conception by which they are infatuated, and in the enthusiasm of that intox- repose in their grave without record icating condition they make no al- of brass or stone, their names even lowance for the selfishness, stupidity, slipping out of a fading literature. blockishness, indifference of the The work of Robert Owen is its own mass of humanity.

for the use of the Friends of the Rational System of Society, expressive of the feelings of unity, peace, liberty, community, which the founder of Socialism never wearied of in-"Community," sounds very much like the Church Hymnal-there being the and indubitable belief in the triumph of the cause. It runs as follows:

"Rejoice, ye Socialists, rejoice! Lift up your hearts, life up your voice!

Success our generous cause attends, And conflict still in triumph ends.

"In vain our system's numerous foes Its glorious sun-like course oppose; As shade from light they shrink away,

And added converts bless the ray

"Rejoice! our principles are prov'd: On truth's firm rock they stand un-

And opposition speeds its course.

"Inquiring crowds, in every place, With joyful hearts our views embrace.

storm subsides, the prospect

And blest community appears."

Robert Owen's Socialism was undoubtedly the parent of Chartism; acter which the genius of the people not be at home .- rilegende Blaetgave to the somewhat Utopian ter. schemes of Owen. The Socialists and Chartists flourished side by side, at first scarcely distinguishable one from the other. The more intelligent working men in the centers of population adopted Socialistic principles. Socialistic newspapers obtained a ready sale, and the evangels of the housework." — Louisville Couriernew gospel were listened to with enthusiasm. Both Chartist and Socialist aimed at the same object-the amelioration of the lot of the people -but the one sought to effect it by political, the other by social means. Viewing the result of these agitations after the lapse of over half a century, are able to recognize that both failed in their objects, but that they supplied the motive force for the great middle-class agitation which immediately followed against the protective corn duties. The only relic of Chartism which now remains is the bullet hole in the wooden column in port, Wales, a grim reminder of an

dreds. Socialism has been more vital than Chartism. Within the last few years it has emerged from its lengthened obscurity, not as a national, but as an international movement, whose power and force seem to be ever widening and deepening. Whatever its chances of final success, it speaks well for humanity that it clings to an ideal so noble.

In 1857, the year before his death, Owen, who in his latter years almost entirely abandoned himself to the propagation of the peculiar religious opinions which he had developed-a kind of amalgam of Secularism and Christianity-write in his journal, Millennial Gazette, some words which display the lofty and pure character "A .- The disagreeable offices of of this grand old reformer, now in his vanced Minds of the World." He is gress together, and among his reasons he gives the following: "To terthey are fourteen years of age. All minate the reign of superstition upon earth-now called the religions of one name or another-for of Christianity, which consists only every action of their lives, irrespective of all physical, intellectual, moral, spiritual, and practical differences, so as to prove by our conduct that we love our neighbors as ourselves. And this is to be the practical public religion of mankind, leaving all free to think and express any additional private or personal thoughts respecting the great creating power of theuniverse, or what they may call their sectarian religion, if they can not comprehend or feel the all-imby the whole people, instead of be- portance of acting to their fellowmen in every consistence accordance with the pure spirit of universal love

and charity." The people have shouted themselves hoarse for some of their hemany of our greatest men, lovers of the people martyrs in their cause monument, and his name will pres-A Book of Hymns was compiled ently emerge when the blatant din which drowns the deeds of our near contemporaries has subsided.

Here is the testimony of an opponent as to the personal character of the founder of English Socialism: culcating. One of these, entitled "Robert Owen was a pioneer, whose work and influence it would be unjust a Salvation Army parody ofverses in to measure by their tangible results. In general education, in sanitary resame simple and commonplace faith form, and in his sound and humanitarian views of common life, he was far in advance of his time. In his personal character he was without reproach—frank, benevolent, and of other cities, through the use of the starightforward to a fault, and he pursued the altruistic schemes in pursued the altruistic schemes in which he spent all his means with more earnestness than most men devote to the accumulation of a fortune."

A Scarecrow.

Miss Brush-I suppose you don't mind my being in your field, Mr. Go-

Farmer Gobe! (heartily)--The Our cause from contest gathers force, longer you stay, the better, Miss. Fact is, the birds 'ave been very troublesome this season .- London

His Last Resort.

Creditor-Is your master at home? Servant-"Yes, please walk in." Creditor-Thank heaven, I shall see some money at last.

Servant-Don't make that misand Chartism was the practical char- take. If he had any money, he would

The Wherefore.

"Your daughter practices on the piano faithfully, I notice. Now, mine

"Mine does, too. But she'd rather practice all day than help with the

A Hero.

Kicker-My great grand-father carried that drum all through the Revolution.

Snicker-And whenever he sighted the enemy he beat it, I suppose.-Brooklyn Life.

Bewildered.

married you said that my slightest wish should be your law.

Mr. Newlywed-Exactly, my love front of the Westgate Hotel at New- but you have so many vigorous and well-developed wishes that I am as occasion when, by order of the priv- yet unable to decide as to which is city, over and above all expenses, of milk, was the unexpected reply.
tleged classes, the soldiers shot dead the slightest.—Tit-Bits.

\$53,000 per year.

Are the Socialists Bankrupting Milwaukee

By Carl D. Thompson.

The other day we received a letter in this office with the following sinquiry:

"I have been informed that the Socialists have not been able to meet the city's finances and have plunged the city into debt more than ever. I would be pleased to know if this is the case, and to get any information possible along this line."

Press dispatches have gone out everywhere with statements that give rise to such inquiries.

In reply to al lthis we wish to say hat the situation about finances in Milwaukee are as follows:

1. The city was \$217,000 in debt when the Socialists came into office.

2. Whatever financial conditions revail in the city at the present time are due entirely to the former administrations. The expenditures of the city and the revenues of the city during this year were fixed positively in the budget by the preceding administration. The Socialist administration, under the laws, has no power whatever either to improve or change these conditions until next year And, furthermore, the policies which have impoverished the city and its finances will continue to affect the city for years to come, and can only gradually be corrected.

However, the present administration is taking a number of very important steps in the direction of putting the city, for the first time in its history, on an absolutely sound and scientific basis financially.

Among the financial measures being advanced by the Socialists, and which will be put into operation just as far and as fast as the charter provisions of the city and state will alolw, are as follows:

1. Very rigid and very carefully considered economies. For example: The Comptroller reports that during the first six months of the Socialist administration the expenditures of the city were on an average \$22,000 per month less than under preceding administrations. Then, again, the reorganization of the Purchasing Department has systematized the city buying in such a way as to have effected already many thousands of dollars of saving. A number of unnecessary and high-salaried employes have been dispensed with, thus saving several thousands more. Several very clever graft schemes have been one case alone, over \$30,000. number of fake damage suits against blocked that have saved the city, in the city have been beaten, and thus

2. But, still more important, the present administration is going after the tax dodgers. It is not at all impossible, as shown by the experience Somers system, that in this way two or three hundred million dollars' worth of property may be brought under assessment which now escapes taxation. And in that case the revenue of the city from taxation alone would be increased by hundreds of

the city saved still other thousands

of dollars. The total of these savings

will not be less than \$100,000 per

thousands of dollars per year. The present administration is establishing the unit cost system. All efficient business organizations are adopting it. By doing thi the administration will know exactly what every piece of public work and public service should cost, and will. therefore, be in a position to bring the expenditures of the city down to an absolutely economic basis. Overcharging and grafting will then be impossible.

4. Cutting down bond issues. The bonds of the city bear 4 per cent and 4 1/2 per cent interest and run for twenty years. On this basis every dollar that is raised by issuing bonds costs the taxpapers of the city \$1.40. In other words, every dollar's worth of material or service that the city gents by the method of issuing bonds costs the city \$1.40.

The present administration wants the city to avoid every dollar of bond issue that is possible for it to avoid, and especially on non-revenue-producing expenditures, such as the pavement of streets, and the like.

This policy can only be gradually introduced, of course, but ,adhered to, will mean the saving of millions of dollars to the people of the city in the course of ten or fifteen years. It would put the finances of the city on a cash basis, with all of the advantages that result from cash dealings.

5. Revenue-producing enterprises. And, most important of all, the present administration stands committed Mrs. Newlywed-Before we were to a policy of the ownership and operation by the city of revenue-producing enterprises. The only important public utility which the city now owns is the water plant. It has been producing for years a revenue to the 1\$53,000 per year.

In European countries many of the cities are actually rich, simply because they own not only their wa ter plants, but municipal lighting plants, gas plants, heating plants, telephone systems, street car lines. slaughter houses and other public necessities, all of which produce revenues for the cities. For example, Manchester, England, cleared in 1905 \$733,820 on its municipal gas Berlin, Germany, \$114,000 on its public slaughter houses in a single year. Other cities have made sven better records.

The present administration wants the city to own more of these revenue-producing utilities. It will establish them as far and as fast as the charter provisions of the city and the laws of the state will allow. And as fast as they are established they become a source of revenue to the city.

In fact, it is claimed by the administration that they have the most comprehensive program for financing the city government in Milwaukee that has ever been attempted in any American city.

The Election In Milwaukee

By Carl D. Thompson.

of Milwaukee this fall in a victory almost as decisive as they carried the city last spring.

Not only have they elected their entire county ticket, including tweTve Assemblymen and one State Senator (having one Senator already in office, who is a hold-over), but they have also elected for the first time in the history of this country a Socialist to the National Congress.

This victory leaves very little doubt as to the standing of the Socialists in Milwaukee and Milwaukee county. It was said freely last spring, after the city election, that the big vote for the Socialist candidates in Milwaukee was not a Socialist vote. But this can hardly be said any more after the decisive results of the fall election.

The Republican party, in both congressnonal districts, the county and state, had everywhere progressive candidates. This, naturally, drew back to the Republican column all of the progressive voters that heretofore had presumably voted with the Socialists in protest. And yet the Socialists carried the county by a high plurality. This makes it clear that, for the time being at least, the Socialist Party is pretty thoroughly intrenched in control of the city of Milwaukee and county.

It goes without saying that this party will make the best use of this advantage. Already their plans are being put into operation for greatly enlarged activities in every direction throughout the state in the interests

of their propaganda. Municipal Band Concerts.

One of the new and inspiring features of the present administration in Milwaukee is the municipal band

For years the city has been giving free concerts in the parks Sunday afternoons. They have always been well attended and the number of concerts have been steadily in-

creasing. But when the summer season closes the parks are, of course, not using this system. Milwaukee is the available for this purpose, and the only city in America so far that is people were thrown back, just in the season when they most needed wholesome amusement, upon the cheap theaters, the nickel odeons and picture shows.

> So the present administration found the people quite ready for the municipal concerts. The big Auditorium, recently built, belongs largely to the city and was naturally the place for the concerts.

> Hugo Bach's Symphony Orchastra was engaged, having forty members, and concerts have been provided for every Sunday afternoon.

> Four of these concerts have already been given. The programs are of the very highest grade of music, rendered by artists that are masters, so that every program is a musical education in itself.

> Nothing, it seems to me, is more inspiring than to see the thousands of people trooping to the big Auditorium on a Sunday afternoon to listen to the best of music. The admission is only ten cents, thus bringing it within the reach of the working class, and almost of the very poorest. The idea is to make them as nearly free as possible. In this way thousands of people

who have only a very small pittance to spare for their amusements have some place to go besides the cheap shows and the saloons.

Graphic Instance.

"What is meant by the lap of lux ury?" asked the teacher of a small girl pupil.

"It's when the cat gets into the pantry and laps the cream off the Chicago News.

Labor and Factory Child

Throughout nature there is noth- | ized industry. Adam Smith celebrated ing so woefully appalling, nothing so the revolution is 1776 by writing the brutally cruel or so horrible as the spectacle presented by the human dustry was ruined. Factory buildings species when for profit it exploits and ran like wildfire, capital seemed sacrifices its own offspring.

greatest care and watchfulness over Adam Smith's new gospel of each for theirs, safeguarding them from himself. Multhus declared that there every harm, and, when occasion demands it, giving up their lives that their young may live. Even birds of they not stop having children? There prey have been known to pick the flesh from their own breasts to feed clergy were dead. The land seemed their starving fledglings. Wolves disgorge and suffer the pangs of starva- 50 per cent, but 1,000 per cent, said tion in order that their whelps may live.

ively protects the young, as if in obe- When men grew too expensive, wodience to same natural law, and it is men andchildren were used. Men not until man is reached in his high- rocked the cradle when they were not est development that this law is violated. It is not until civilization in tories ,stopping scarcely a day for what we claim to be its highest type isreached that man, with a full toiled naked in the mines or were knowledge of what he is doing, shut up in burning and stifling factogrindsthe bone, blood and flesh of his children into money. With a brutal- liament and said, 'The children like ity that is strictly human he cheerfully offersup his ch'ldren as a sacrifice upon the altars of Mammon. For children to the factories. One manuthe sake of profit he does what the facturer bargained to take one idiot lower animals will sacrifice their lives to preevnt.

Nowhere in all nature can the horror be duplicated; nowhere is there faire." such a terrible example of debased depravity as that presented by child labor.

Our present system is responsible for it, for the evil came into it with the advent of civilization. There was no child labor as we know and understand it until the early part of the last century, when the factory took the place of the workshop and the workers' labor became a commodity. The introduction of machinery for production, and production for profit. took the children from play and placed them at work. It was the deathknell to childhood and to childhood's joys. Thorold Rogers, in his "Six Centuries of Work and Wages," graphically tells how the evil started and how the curse was propagated. This is what he says:

"Now we come to the second great fall in English wages. As the first was founded on the robery and monopolization of the land, so the second was found on, not the robbery, but the monopolization of machinery. the instruments of production. stean: engine dates from 1765; Hargreaves' spinning jenny 1767; Arkwright's spinning machine from 1768; Compton's spinning mule from 1776. These, going on, and the child tribute is paid with other inventions, revolution-

'Wealth of Nations." Household inmad. What compunctions of con-All other creatures exercise the science were felt were stilled by was no help. "If the poor suffered why were they ever born? Why did were too many people! England's conscienceless. 'Not 40 per cent, nor a manufacturer, 'made the fortunes of Lancashire.' Men were worked The entire brute creation instinct- like horses and housed like swine. too drunk; women worked in the facchildbirth. Children of six and seven ries. Manufacturers stood up in parit; why else did they work? London parishes sold or pawned out orphan child with every twenty healthy ones; the horrors of the age seemed incredible. It was the triumph of laissez

> Professor Rogers' terrible picture of this terrible crime is not overdrawn or too highly colored, for a parliamentary investigation made during the period to inquire into the conditions of labor reported facts that are now scarcely believable. Children were forced to work twelve hours a day with little or no intermission except to partake of food that was scanty and of coarsest quality ; they were made to sleep six and eight in a bed and the beds were overrun with vermin. Two shifts were worked, and the beds were never allowed to cool, for as soon as the one shift got up to resume work in the factory the other shifts were ready to take their places. No sanitary precautions were taken, and the little children were herded together regardless of sex. Little girls became mothers at twieve with all the responsibilities of maturity thrust upon them. Of a truth it was a fit beginning for the blackest of all crimes that was ever perpetrated, the

Although the picture is not now so appalling, nor the moral depravity so terrible, yet the exploitation is still to the god of greed.

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Imprisonment at Hard Labor.

This is Sentence on Fred. Warren in Addition to Heavy Fine Apparently to Prevent His Writing for the Appeal to Reason.

By Grace D. Brewer.

has been officially notified by the clerk of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Paul that an opinion by Judge Hook was announced and filed at St. Paul on November 21 in the case of Fred D. Warren vs. the United Sttaes, in which the sentence of the District Court is affirmed and the defendant is ordered to surrender himself to the custody of the United States marshal for the District of Kansas within thirty days from and after the date of the filing of the mandate in the District Court.

Warren has not been advised of the probable date of the filing of the

It now develops that Judge Pollock's sentence was six months in the county jail athard labor in addition to the fine and costs.

The unusual condition of hard labor attached to a jail sentence is evidently designed to prevent Warren doing any work for the Appeal during his six months of imprisonment.

Protest Sent to Taft.

Upton Sinclair, autnor of "The Jungle," has written to President Taft the following letter:

"November 24, 1910.-President William H. Taft, Washington, D. C .: Dear Sir-I write to request your at tention to the case of Fred D. Warren, editor of the Appeal to Reason, whose case has just been decided by the United States Court of Appeals. The decision being adverse, Mr. Warren finds himself under sentence of \$1,500 fine and six months in jail. think that if you would familiarize yourself with all the circumstances of the case, you would realize that it is an incredible travesty upon jus tice and a flagrant case of the persecution of a man for his political

"The charge against Warren was the sending of a defamatory postal card through the mail. It was obvious that this postal card was sent from no personal motive, but from a political one. The Supreme Court of the United States had just declared that it was no crime to kidnap three Socialist labor leaders, who were under indictment for crime, and to carry them into another state; also for the increased cost of living. that the men so kidnaped had no legal redress. Warren accordingly offered \$1,000 reward to any one who would kidnap a Republican politician, ex-Governor Taylor of Kentucky, who was then living in the slavery. State of Indiana, who was under inren's object in offering the reward the law as between Socialist workingmen and Republican politicians. For the offense of sending such a postal card through the mail, he is now

under sentence as stated. case as a most flagrant example of fight for better conditions. political persecution. First, Warren If Kirby could prove that a genas his own offer. Second, his case relation between the two. was postponed for several terms un-Governor Taylor (having been thus tered stock of trusts. opportunely pardoned) was asked the question, was he under indictat the time when the defamatory postal card was mailed, said counsel was men. not permitted to ask this question nor to make this vital fact known to the jury. I would also call your atdecision of the Court of Appeals has

Girard; Kan., Nov. 30 .- Warren | most opportune time-namely, two

weeks after election. "If I were thinking only of the interests of the Socialist movement, with which I am identified, I would welcome this Warren case. In the two years during which it has been hanging fire it has more than doubled the circulation of the Appeal, which is to-day over 475,000, and will be over a million if Warren spends his six months in jail. In addition to that, it has given us our candidate for President in 1912, for whom we shall poll a million or two votes. But I am not only a Socialist, I am also an American, and I cannot believe that you who are under oath to maintain a republican form of government in this country can permit so wicked an instance of persecution for political opinions to be set down as a precedent in our affairs. It lies within your power to grant to Fred Warren an immediate pardon and thus to administer a rebuke to too subservient corporation judges, and to demonstrate to a large and growing party that it is

in their rights of political propagan-

da. If you fail to do this there can

be but one result: the men who are

to-day devoting their efferts to ef-

through legal and constitutional

methods will be driven to thinking

of extra-legal and extra-constitu-

tional methods, and the revolution

which is inevitable in this country

within the present decade will be a

revolution of violence instead of a

social

spectfully yours. "UPTON SINCLAIR,"

transformations

High Cost of Living.

As Blamed by Kirby on the "Labor Trust."

President Kirby of the National Manufacturers' Association will have a tough time of it making the people of this country believe that labor unions are responsible in any degree

If it were not for the protection given to all labor by labor unions conditions would be more than they are, and the working classes would be much nearer abject and helpless

In every branch of industry the ordictment for murder, and for whose ganization of employers has proapprehension in Kentucky a reward gressed more rapidly than the orof \$100,000 had been offered. War- ganization of employes. And the stronger the organizations of emwas to ascertain whether there was ployers grew, the fiercer their fight any difference in the enforcement of to destroy organizations of working-

The so-called labor trust is a myth. The capitalistic trust is something real. The latter is not only a menace to all labor, but to the small dealer "I will not attempt to review the and the average consumer. And these case, as you can obtain all the facts are just beginning to find out that from authoritative sources. I will they were greatly mistaken when simply call your attention to three they got the idea into their heads points, which, to my mind, stamp the that they had no interest in labor's

presented at his trial several hundred eral increase in wages preceded the postal cards, which had been mailed increase in the cost of living, and various states, offering that the latter corresponded with the rewards for the apprehension and de- former, he might have some premise livery of fugitives from justice, un- on which to base his conclusions. But der exactly the same circumstances everybody knows that there was no

There is no water in labor, while til it could be arranged with the the stock of corporations employing governor of Kentucky that ex-Gov- labor is loaded to the guards with it. ernor Taylor should be pardoned for And the price of nearly everything a crime for which he had not even the people consume has been adbeen tried. Third. At the trial, ex- vanced to pay dividends on the wa-

Hundreds upon hundreds of thousands of free American citizens have ment for any crime, and he answered been voting for a protective tariff for "No." When Warren's counsel at- years because they had been led to tempted to ask the question, had he believe that theywere protecting inbeen under indictment for any crime fant American industries and free and independent American working

But they are now waking up. They begin to see that the bigger the infant becomes the more protection he tention to the striking fact that the demands and gets, and that this protection enables the infant to soal been withheld for more than six the, American public for higher months and is now delivered at a prices, and to organize into trusts

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that would destroy labor organizations and actually reduce all wages and salaries by increasing the prices of all things that wages and salaries will buy.

The average man is beginning to find out that he is in the same boat with the member of the labor union. He begins to see that organized capital, by getting control of the banks trust companies and insurance companies, is using the savings of the people with which to secure control of all industry and all means of transportation.

It is the savings of the millions who toil that is used by the Morgans to buy up the railroads and food trusts. And when they control these they dictate the price the producer will get for his produce, fix the freight rate and then fix the price the consumer has to pay, so as to pay dividends on watered stock.

Organized labor doesn't fix the price Standard Oil will pay for crude petroleum, the freight rate on oil or the retail price of kerosene, naphtha, gasoline and the other numerous byproducts.

Labor doesn't fix the price the beef trust will pay the cattle raiser on Western ranches for cattle on the hoof, the freight rates or what you pay the butcher for the meat that goes on your table.

Labor doesn't control cold storage the price the food trusts pay the your intention to hold even the farmer for butter and eggs or the scales of justice and to protect them price the housewife pays to the gro-

> It isn't a labor trust that pays the farmer what it pleases for what he has to sell and then fixes the price the consumer has to pay.

No labor trust fixes the price of sugar, wool, cotton, hides, shoes, clothing, gas, electricity, electric and steam transportation, grain, flour and all other things that enter into the cost of living.

You help to pay dividends on wapolitical revolution, as we members tered stock every time you ride on of the Socialist party desire. Rea steam or electric railroad or burn gas or electricity, or buy coal, ice, meat, flour, sugar, shoes, clothing, oil, rubber, tobacco and most of the necessaries of life that consume wages.

> Is there any watered stock bonds in any labor trust?

Do you know of a single millionaire who made his millions as a stockholder in a labor trust?

Kirby is talking through his hat. enslave all labor to enrich its own members. And that class can't enslave labor without enslaving all men who actually work for a living, whether they are in or out of the ranks of labor organizations .- Cincinnati Post.

Only a few weeks and there will be rejoicings in thousands of homes. Bright and happy faces will be seen on the street also. The boys will be out with their sleds and skates and the girls with their dolls and carriages. Beside these there are many other presents.

Santa Claus is a merry old chap He brings all these good things to the good boys and girls, and he punishes all the bad ones. But we believe he is not as fa'r to all as he should be. We know many good children who are very, very poor, and Santa Claus does not go near them. This is very mean of him, and we hope you think so, too.

He tells many makes all the toys and pretty prestelling the truth. In Germany, many tiny children, poor children, children with pale faces and thin, frail bodies make presents for Santa Claus, and the mean old fellow does not bring them any presents, but gives them to other children who have plenty to eat and good clothing and comfortable homes. Let us keep a watch on Santa Claus, and if he does not give to poor children as nice presents as he does to the rich ones, then we will not like him any more.—Little Socialist Magazine.

How It Felt.

An Irishman at a fair got poked in the eye with a stick and took proeedings against the offender.

you don't really believe he meant to put your eye out?" "Faith, you're right his time," said

Said the magistrate: "Come, now,

Pat, "for I believe he tried to put it farther in."-Tit-Bits.

At the Door.

"Yes, my mind is made up. Tonight I shall ask her to be my wife. B-b-by Jove, I h-hope she's out!"-Woman's Home Companion.

Positive Knowledge.

Englishman-Have you any Dread-

noughts in America? Yankee-Surely. I married one. Town Topics.

NATIONAL **PLATFORM**

OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

PRINCIPLES

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 material and food. Whoever has control of land and machinery controls human labor, and with it human life and liberty.

To-day the machinery and the land used for industrial purposes are owned by a rapidly decreasing minority. So long as machinery is simple and easy handled by one man. its owner cannot 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 larges 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-employing workers thus become the helpless wage slaves of industrial masters. As the economic power of the rul-

ing 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 power-the wage worker-or of the class who have but little land and little effective machinery outside He represents the class that would 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 Christmas class cannot expect adequate relief from any reform of the present order at the hand 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 necessaries 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 feverich activity the strength and health of the workers are mercilessents himself at his home near the ly used up, and during periods of en-North pole, but we think he is not forced idleness the workers are frequently reduced to starvation.

The climaxes of this system of prowhich paralyze the nation every fif- program: een 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 grinds 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 numbers of them into beggary, vagrancy and all forms of crime and of the capitalist class.

To maintain their rule over their fellow men, the capitalists must public powers, public mind and public conscience. They control the dominant parties and, through them, the elected public officials. They select the executives, bribe legislatures and corrupt the courts of justice. They own and censor the press.

tutions. They own the nation politically and intellectually just as they own it industrially.

The struggle between wage work-

ers and capitalists grows ever fiercer, and has now become the only vital ssue 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 to-day 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 his master. The struggle of the working class against the capitalist class, while it is a class struggle, is thus at the same time 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 cannot 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

s rapidly developing within present capitalist society. The factory sysem, with its complex machinery and minute division of labor, is Party strives to prevent land from rapidly destroying all vestiges of individual production in manufacture. Modern production is already very largely a collective and social process. The great trusts and mo nopolies 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.

There can be no absolute private title to land. All private titles, whether called fee simple or otherwise, are and must be subordinate to the public title. The Socialist being used for the purpose of exploitation and speculation. It demands the collective possession, control or management of land to whatever extent may be necessary to attain that end. It is not opposed to bor. the occupation and possession of and bona fide manner without exploitation.

.The Socialist Party is primarily an economic and political mavement. 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 emto 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.

PROGRAM

As measures calculated to strength en the working class in its fight for the realization of this ultimate aim, and to increase its power of resist ance against capitalist oppression, we duction are the regularly recurring advocate and pledge ourselves and industrial depressions and crises our elected officers to the following

GENERAL DEMANDS 1-The immediate government re-

lief for the unemployed workers by building schools, by reforesting of cut-over and waste lands, by reclaimation of arid tracts, and the building of canals, and by extending all other useful public works. All persons em ployed on such work shall be employed directly by the government under an eight-hour work-day and at the prevailing 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 of the unemployed and force large will lessen the widespread misery of the workers caused by the misrule

2-The collective ownership of railroads, telegraphs, telephones, steamboat lines and all other means keep in their pay all organs of the of social transportation and communication.

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, They dominate the educational insti-oil wells, forests and water power.

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

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

INDUSTRIAL DEMANDS

7-The improvement of the industrial condition of the workers. (a) By shortening the workday

in keeping with the increased productiveness of machinery.

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

(c) By securing a more effective inspection of workshops and factor-

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

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

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

POLITICAL DEMANDS

8-The extension of inheritance taxes, gratuated 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.

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

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

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

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

17-That all judges be elected by land by those using it in a useful 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 size the whole powers of government in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole sytem of industry braces the world and will be carried and thus come to their rightful inheritance.

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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Forty-five miners lost their lives in an explosion in Bellevue, Canada. Thus the capitalist murder goes merrily on!

How would a Socialist Mayor Seidel do for the striking Machinists and Glass Workers of St. Louis? Read Seidel's strike order to Chief of

The Democrats threaten the Republicans with a contest, while the Republicans retaliate with the threat of throwing the entire St. Joseph vote out. Perhaps they will soon kiss and make up, as usual.

Brazil has had another naval mutiny. Over two hundred soldiers were killed. Modern militarism is beginning to become a two-edged sword for the ruling classes. An exchange calls this latest Brazilian trouble a "Sailors" Strike with Cannons."

Up to last Saturday the Labor Party had gained thirty-two seats in the present parliamentary elections in England. A good showing! It pays, after all, to be a good and jovial Capitalist after-dinner speaker. Knock the "Interests" and the "Interests" will knock you!"

Over one hundred thousand men and women are imprisoned in Russia for political offenses. The Russian prison horrors have been described and pictured by the press of all countries, and the people everywhere can well judge for themselves what sacrifices for the cause of freedom are made by the Russian patriots.

We have the Panama Canal, which cost us hundreds of millions of dollars. To keep it we need more millions. We need more warships, more soldiers; we need forts and military stations along the canal, lest some nation might steal the big sewer from us. A serious problem, indeed! But the most serious feature of it all is that the American wage workers are the fools who will foot the big bill.

The Chicago Garment Workers' Strike will be of greater importance to the future historian than the Spanish-American war or Taft's voluminous messages to Congress. Tens of thousands of the poorest of Chicago's wage workers are waging a war of heroism against the brutality and degeneracy of a class of exploiters who have no more concern for the welfare of mankind than the hungry wolf has for the lamb.

The dome of Archbishop Glennon's New Cathedral has already cost two human lives. On June 1 George Steele, a carpenter, was injured and died a few minutes later. Last Monday Henry Dinkelkamp, another carpenter, fell 130 feet from the dome and broke his neck. Are such sacrifices of human life necessary? Is there any God demanding such sacrifices? Could such sacrifices not be avoided? Is not one human life more valuable, more sacred, than Mr. Glennon's Ten-Millon-Dollar Cathedral?

A Clear-Cut, Scientific, Revolutionary Comrade attempts to prove that strikes are unscientfic. Have you ever heard of a scientific strike? We have not. If the great mass of poor wage-workers could only get "scientific" and cease striking! The idea of striking unscientifically should not be tolerated. Any man with a little less than the average common sense can provide himself with a quart bottle of Impossibilist patent medicine and cure himself of the "unscientific" strike fever. Science, what idiots parade in

Uncle Sam in his blindness gives over \$500,000,000 annually for the army and navy-i. e., for purposes of murder en masse by the latest scientific methods-but not one million dollars for the protection of life and health and the American working class. Millions to destroy lives-not a dollar to save lives. Under Socialism the \$500,000,000 would be used for the benefit of the wealth-producing men, women and children. The warships would go to the junk shop or to the bottom of the sea, where all warships and machinery of murder belong.

The St. Louis Tobacco King, George S. Myers, was always heralded as a bright gentleman and as a clever business man, and the fact that he did, during the miners' strike, use made over \$6,000,000 in the tobacco and real estate business would indi- the state militia to cut down the cate that he was by no means a "crazy fool"—pardon the expression! tents of the striking miners, and Myers died in California a few days ago, leaving his will, which did not force men, women and children, who seem to please his good Christian heirs. In order to have the will declared null and void, the heirs went to work and "proved in court" that Myers their only domicile; and, was of unsound mind and uncapable of making a will last April, when the document was signed. And the court agreed that the heirs were right and it was the intent and purpose of that the six-million-dollar tobacco capitalist was all wrong mentally. Thus are father and mother honored under modern Capitalism.

The Des Loge (Mo.) Sun of November 29 reports the dedication of the Catholic Mission Church at Rivermines, at which occasion Archbishop Glennon delivered a short sermon. The Archbishop took occasion to refer to his address before the American Federation of Labor in St. Louis, and said there had been a disposition with some to criticise what he had said then in reference to the Socialist movement, declaring that while these Socialists criticised him, the claimed he did not understand what Socialism stood for. 'Certain conditions are such," he said, "as lead some to allow these teachings to appeal to their imaginations. Socialism," he declared, "was an impossibility, unless it were possible to eradicate from the human heart the desire to possess." Rev. Glennon never spoke before the American Federation of Labor in St. Louis. This may be a mistake made by the reporter of the Des Loges Sun. The fact that Mr. Glennon makes Socialism the subject of a dedication sermon in an out-of-the-way mining town is in itself significant, and makes us feel like our movement is gradually gaining some influence, even on the Archbishop of the St. Louis diocese.

No Wonder They Have Plenty! says the New York Call. According to the report of the Department of Agriculture the value of farm products for 1910 was \$8,926,000,000. It is the largest recorded total and was reached durng a period when war prices prevailed for goods bought at retail. The department says the farmer did not benefit greatly. Certainly the consumer did not. Between the farmer and the consumer stands another class, made up of those engaged in transportation, jobbing, wholesaling and retailing. The benefit went to that class. In our society there is still another class the gamblers in products of all kinds, food products included. Through their control of money they are able to speculate. They are able to prevent the farmer from disposing of his crop until he accept the price offered. They are able to prevent the consumer from buying necessities until the consumer is willing to pay the price exacted. The speculators do not add a que consideration, when he, as Govsingle kernel to the corn crop, or a single tuber to the potato crop, or a single beef to the meat supply, or an ounce of wool or a stick of wood, or anything else. Yet because other men produce these things and because all men need them, the specultator, through control of money, markets and legislators, is able to draw out an enormous amount of profit. The whole thing is absurd and insane. But it is legal and permitted. More than that,

i tis praised. Patten, the grain speculator, is a church member of high self-styled moralists will sit around won't be backbiting their neighbors standing. Rockefeller, the oil man, is a church member of high standing. All the beef barons are pillars of the church. They hold this nation in their grip, and the church is closest to their hand. But the long-suffering, dumb, enduring public is slowly awakening. Socialist agitation is hammering home the realities of life. Socialists are teaching that in the midst of plenty no man should starve. There is an easy way out of it, and that is for the people to run their own business. They can do it better than private individuals can run public business. And there is no more important public business than that of feeding society.

Here is an Important News Item for American Trade Unionists, which may teach some of them the value of the Union label. We are in receipt of the Johannesburg (South Africa) Worker of November 12. To our pleasant surprise, we find on the inside of the cover page the Union label of the 'United Garment Workers of America," in full double column, with the following display advertisement of a Johannesburg clothing house: "Union Labour Means Skilled Labour, and Sweet-Orr garments are better made garments and that's why we sell and recommend them. Our store is the Clothing headquarters for Union men, and you will find our stock of Sweet-Orr Trousers, Overalls and Shirts a fine example of the superiority of skilled Union labour. Hewson Bros., the Miners' and Mechanics' Complete Clothiers and Outfitters, Sauer's Building, Loveday street and Market Square. Also at Market Square, Fordsburg, Roodepoort, Denver, Cleveland and Vogelfontein." American Union label clothing sold by one of the leading clothing houses of South Africa! This is certainly remarkable, and should be a hint to those of our American fellow Union men who are still disgracing the cause of Unionism by wearing non-union clothing.

God Knows Taft Almighty is to-day the most powerful man on earth. He is more powerful than all the kings and emperors and czars, more powerful than all the parliaments of the world, including the United States Congress. Here is the reason: The death of Chief Justice Fuller and of Associate Justices Peckham and Brewer and the resignations of Associate Justice Moody has enabled Mr. Taft to fill four of the nine places on the Supreme bench, although he has been in office much less than two years. To that tribunal he has appointed Judge Lurton, ex-Gov. Hughes and Judges Van Devanter and Lamar, the last two having been selected a few days ago. Several months ago he appointed the five judges of the new Court of Customs Appeals, and Monday he named the five judges of the Court of Commerce, also a new tribunal. Moreover, he has chosen three judges of the Federal Circuit Court and twenty-one judges of the Federal District courts, and has named many judges of the territories and of our dependencies-Hawaii, the Philippines and Porto Rico. Hence Taft is the man who appoints the men who can sanction or unmake any law passed by any American State Legislature, by the National House of Representatives and by the United States Senate. The United States Supreme Court, consisting of nine members, has the right and the power to pass on the constitutionality of any law whenever such law is involved in any case that may be appealed to this highest tribunal of the land. And Mr. Taft has selected four of these nine men! Where does the democracy come in, when one "servant of the people" is vested with such unlimited power?

Gov. Gomer

Called Mugwump, Imposter and Leech.

TRADES COUNCIL'S ACTION.

Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 6 .- The Birmingham Trades Council, at its last regular meeting, passed resolutions condemning Governor Comer's address delivered at the Jefferson theater during the recent political campaign-an address in which the executive mentioned the United Mine Workers.

The resolutions were as follows: Resolutions Adopted.

"Whereas, In a public address delivered during the recent political campaign at the Jefferson theater in Birmingham by Braxton Bragg Comer, retiring Governor of Alabama, gross injustice was done to the officers and members of the United ple who have not much else to do but Mine Workers of America; and

"Whereas, The aforesaid Braxton to spend their Sundays, and yet these Bragg Comer, the arch-enemy of union labor and the tyrannical governor of a great state, did refer to upright, honorable and patriotic men who sympathized with the mine workers in their battle for bread and in their memorable struggle for the enjoyment of the rights of American freemen, as carpetbaggers and scal awags and.

"Wheleas, Braxton Bragg Comer were penniless, from the shelter of

"Whereas, It is unmistakable that Braxton Bragg Comer to oppress the meek and lowly, who 'eat bread in the sweat of their face,' to coerce men at the point of the bayonet who toil and tunnel in the bowels of the earth for a miserable existence, to increase the dividends and the power of corporate greed and to establish what he terms a 'white supremacy' in Alabama; be it, therefore,

"Resolved, by the Birmingham Trades Council, That we denounce Braxton Bragg Comer as a hypocritical mugwump, a monarchist, an imposter and a leech upon the body politic; and, be it further

"Resolved, That we denounce the atterances of Braxton Bragg Comer, in so far as they referred to the members of organized labor in his Jefferson theater speech, as unwaranted and as the squirming squeak of a dying politician, who fell in his battle against equal rights and has gone to his reward-political oblivion.

In Bad Taste.

"And be is further resolved, That Braxton Bragg Comer's references to carpetbaggers and scallawags appears to be in bad taste and without ernor of Alabama, has danced to the music of an organ grinder from Ohio-without bag or baggage during his entire administration; and be it further

"Resolved, That Brayton Bragg

Comer be and is hereby condemned for the employment of an irresponsible negre chaffeur, who, in the Governor's a itomobile, ran down and S Denounced killed a union carpenter while en oute to meet 'his excellency.

"Resolved, That we denounce the reckless and extravagant expenditure of public funds under the leadership and direction of Braxton Bragg Comer in the thrusting of issues upon the state that the people did not sanction nor his party contemplate; and be it further

"Resolved, That organized labor set apart a day for a jubilee, when, within the next few weeks, Braxton Bragg Comer will have retired permanently from public office.

> "HENRY C. WEST, "W. J. THOMAS,

Sunday-Closing Hypocrisy.

The citizens of Wichita are being agitated over Sunday baseball and similar recreations by the good peo-

"Committee.

try to tell the rest of humanity how

neighbors. If back-biting isn't worse than basebail a thousand to one, then we don't understand the Bible. Good, one is engaged in such pursuits, they | -Welch's Weekly.

all day Sunda yand talk about their or calling upon their wives while they are absent. So if the good people are really in earnest about doing good healthy recreation never was con- they might help some by devising demned and must be permitted for some more recreation on the same the sake of good morals. Because, if standard baseball is now conducted.

Electrical Workers' Strike

Strike Declared Against the Union Electric Light and Power Company by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local No. 2.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. 2. Office and Headquarters, Unity Hall, 2651 Locust Street.

St. Louis, Mo., December 13, 1910.

The Union Electric Light and Power Co. has been requested to grant a 10 per cent increase of wages to the electrical workers of Local Union No. 2 emploed by them, which has been refused. After using all possible means to adjust our grievances with the Union Electric Light and Power Company, we were forced to take our men off the job the morning of December 10th, 1910. The linemen in the employ of the Union Electric Light and Power Company were receiving \$3.76 per day of eight hours, and we believed a 10 per cent increase a fair request Line work, as hazardous an occupation , with favorable conditions, as is known to man, is made doubly so with this company, inasmuch as the men employed are forced to work, regardless of weather conditions. One mistake, which frequently occurs and cannot be avoided, when poles and appliances are coated with snow, sleet and ice, in many instances results in loss of life or great bodily injury. Owing to be forced to work in rain or snow, men soon become afflicted with rheumatism and become old men long before they should. We protested against the treatment received from some of the foremen, as we have repeatedly been insulted and abused by their offensive language.

The foreman, cable splicers and their helpers and one repair man, who were members of our organization, presented resignations, which have been refused, and who now have violated their obligations by remaining on the job. The names of the foremen are as follows: B. E. Tate, 5083 Morgan street; Frank Kelley, 1514 Wellston avenue, Wellston: Geo. C. McLaughlin, 1518 Wagner place; Thomas C. Dove, 4206 Connecticut street; J. T. Quinlan, 2118 Oregon avenue. Cable splicers-James F. Randell, 4243 DeSoto avenue; Mack Randell, 4117 Hull place; Wm. Howe, 4224 Bontanical avenue. Splicers' helpers-Thomas Smith, 4107 Blaine avenue; Wm. Burggraf, 4035 California avenue; E. E. Jackson, 4468A Fairfax avenue. Repair man-J. E. Aber, 3961A Olive street.

Electrical Workers' Local Union No. 2 requests the woral support of all members of organized labor and the public in general. WM. PELLARD,

Chairman of Strike Committee and President of Local No. 2, I. B. E. W.

COURAGEOUS MARTYRS.

Eighteen thousand of the striking garment workers, braving cold and arbitrators selected by the city adsnow, pinched and starving, marched ministration has passed upon their through the streets of Chicago last demands and pronounced the greater Wednesday, silently protesting against the unequal warfare of capi- largest firm of employers, Hart, tal and labor. It was a sight which Schaffner & Marx, have agreed. The should melt the coldest heart. Thou- balance of the employers arrogantly sands of the marchers were illy clad refuse to consider the matter in any and shivering in the cold blasts of manner. In the meantime these peo winter. Other thousands showed by ple are unemployed and starving. their pinched features that they were half-starved. It was an exhibition of the serious side of life and appealed to every person of sentiment who saw it.

battle hymn, the "Marseillaise," and Thursday at 4444 Penrose street. the hymn was sung in many different | Every Socialist working man and

It was a spectacle such as will long remain in the memory of just men.

These eighteen thousand men, women and children are not idlers. Heroic Work of the Striking Garment | They are not rioters. They are honest, earnest, willing workers, asking for the right to earn a living under decent conditions. A committee of part of them just, and to which the

Do you think this condition can be continued much longer?

21ST WARD SOCIALIST CLUB. Twenty-first Ward Socialist Club Six bands played the old French meets every second and fourth

woman is invited.

CHAS. BUTLER, Sec'y, 3933A Sherman Place.

ALEXANDER IRVINE'S STORY

How he climbed out of the ditch of proverty, ignorance, and superstition to a place of power in the World.

FROM THE BOTTOM

By ALEXANDER IRVINE

Thousands of workingmen who listen to the burning words of Alexander Irvine of the

Appeal to the Reason Lecture Bureau

will want to read this thrilling record of his life. It was written at the request of the publishers as a contrast to the life of John D. Rockefeller.

Illustrated Postpaid, \$1.65

966 CHOUTEAU AVENUE

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LABOR BOOK DEPARTMENT,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Central Body Holds Lively Session Electrical Workers' Trouble Breeds and Discusses Vital Subjects.

ELECTRICIANS' CONTROVERSY.

Support for the Glass Workers and for the Missouri Pacific Strikers.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS DEC. 25.

Last Sunday's meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union was well attended. The Executive Board submitted a report on the differences existing between the Picture Show Operators' Union and Electrical Workers. Local No. 1, and Glass Workers' and Missouri Pacific strike and other matters. The Painters' District Council and the Building Trades Council assured the Glass Workers of their support.

Treasurer Lamb of the Convention Committee submitted an itemized financial report. Total receipts were \$4,403.56; total expenditures \$4,-023.08, leaving a balance of \$380.84. To Assist Missouri Pacific Strikers.

On motion, it was decided to gonate this balance to the striking machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths and sheet metal workers of the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

Against Rifle Practice.

The Legislative Committee reported of the'r visit to the meeting of the Instruction Committee of the School Board to protest against the proposed rifle practice in the public schools.

Charter Revision.

In reply to an inquiry of Delegate Kaemmerer as to the charter revision question, Chairman McDonough of the Legislative Committee and Owen Miller said that most of the daily newspaper reports were false. Miller added that the charter would not be completed before the end of March or first part of April, and that he would not sign the new charter draft unless it contains what the people have been asking for.

Convention Report.

Delegate Shanessy made his report as delegate to the A. F. of L. convention. The report, which was quite detailed and took up considerable time, was received and contents noted.

Label Trades Section.

Delegate Goodman announced that the Label Trade Section would give picture show entertainment at Pathe's Tent Show, Ohio and Gravois. Friday, December 16, at 8 p. m.

On the Unfair List.

request of Glass Workers' No. 6.

Leather Workers.

The Leather Workers on Horse Goods, Local No. 30, was exempted from paying back dues. This union suffered much as the result of the eight-hour strike and has just been

Non-Union Undertaker.

In a letter Brewers' Union No. 6 protested against the city administration employing a non-union undertaker. Brother William Sans, one of the members of No. 6, who died suddenly last week, had no relatives here. The city undertaker, Mr. Hetlittle bill. The union's attempt to letter." have Sans' body buried by a union union undertaker.

More Trouble.

In a letter Electrical Workers, Local No. 1 (McNulty faction) asked the central body to investigate the discharge of one of their members employed by the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company. A motion to grant the request was followed by an amendment to file the letter, and then by an amendment to the amendment to refer to the Brewery Trades Council. A lengthy, lively debate ensued. Brother Coughlan of Electrical Workers' Union (Reid faction) was granted the floor and stated his side of the question, claiming that the discharged member had secured employment at the Anheuser-Busch brewery under the pretense of holding a Building Trades card.

Delegate Manson objected to Coughlan getting the floor while a President question was pending. Philippi said the floor had been granted to outsiders in similar cases and he thought the objection was not well taken. "It was twelve years ago," said Mr. Coughlan, "when our union secured the conditions we now have at Anheuser-Busch's."

A flood of oratory broke loose on this Electrical Workers' controversy.

LAMMERT of the Painters' Council said: "This central body can do no better work than keep out of this Electrical Workers' controversy."

MANSON of the Electrical Work-"We are entitled to your protection. We are affiliated with the A. F. of L., and I can see no reason why the motion should not be adopted."

HERTENSTEIN: "I cannot see any harm in having the request complied with.'

MICHAELS (Carpenters): "I am in favor of referring the letter to the Brewery Trades Council."

SHANESSY: "This union has the right to demand that its grievances be investigated. Not to do so would be an insult."

SHILLIG: "We owe it to the Electrical Workers to take their case up; in my opinion the Building Trades Council is violating the laws of the

A. F. of L.' PRENDERGAST .(Secretary Building Trades Council): "Some people lay too much stress on this Electrical Workers' controversy. Our Building Trades Council has done what it had to do. If we had taken any other course we should have been involved in endless trouble in the building trades. To set the Electrican Work-On motion of Delegate Morris of ers Unions (of the Reid faction) the Glass Workers the Condie-Neal aside would have been suicide for the Glass Company was placed on the Building Trades Council of St. Louis, unfair list, in accordance with the for these unions represent the strong organization of Electrical Workers in St. Louis. We are not dealing in tehories, but with hard facts. Let us alone and await the action of the A. F. of L. Executive Committee."

> SMYTHE (President Building Trades Council): "Brother Prender gast has expressed my ideas."

> RICKERT (Steamfitters) insisted that the matter should go to the Brewery Trades Council.

> STOPP: "Keep your hands out of the trouble by awaiting the A. F. of L. decision."

CONROY: "I realize that Manson's union has a legal right to ask remain on duty. lage, took charge of the body, and for an investigation, but be careful when it was found that Sans had a lest this will involve the entire local \$700.00 bank account the undertaker labor movement in endless trouble. prepared a "nice funeral," with a stiff Brother Manson should withdraw his

KREYLING: "I had made up my undertaker failed. The Legislative mind not to make any remarks on Committee will look into this matter this question. But this issue has been and insist that the city employ a discussed and confused. What have you to fear? Do you think a false

Appropriate Holiday Present.

BEBEL'S &

MASTERPIECE.

WOMAN

AND

SOCIALISM

JUBILEE 50th Edition

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report will be brought in? I see no reason why this matter should be referred to the Brewery Trades Council and why the Electrical Workers' Union's request should not be granted. In the course of time we shall get over these difficulties, but I say now: Stand by the unions affiliated by the A. F. of L. and recognized by that body."

After the amendment to the amendment was voted down by 77 against 68 the original motion was carried by unanimous vote.

Hannah Hennessy Memorial.

The delegates were invited to attend the Hannah Hennessy memorial meeting, held Sunday evening at the reads as follows: . Aschenbroedel Hall.

To Help Women in City Institutions. On motion of Mrs. Knefler, it was

decided to demand the eight-hour work day for all women employed in the city institutions, who are to-day slaving twelve hours a day for a pittance of wages. In the City Hospital, the Insane Asylum, Poorhouse, etc., the conditions of the female workers are deplorable, Mrs. Knefler said. The Legislative Committee was instructed to see to it that an ordinance be introduced tending to bring about the desired improvement. Miller and Kreyling spoke for the resolution; also McDonough.

Bartenders' Union No. 44,

Through Delegate Miller, called attention to the change in their Union bar sign.

The tuberculosis stamp movement was endorsed.

Scabbing on Building Trades.

In a letter the Building Trades Council protested against the action of two electrical workers, named Schading and Bryan, who worked on the Plumb Tool Company building, in the county, which is a rand nonunion job, and which concern caused the Building Trades Council more trouble than any other. The Building Trades Council insisted that the wo men be called off the job.

This again developed into an Electrical Workers' debate of some length, and it was decided that the two men quit their jobs if the charges are found to be true.

Chicago Garment Workers.

A motion was adopted appealing to local unions to aid the striking garment workers of Chicago.

A resolution protesting against the court decision against Fred D. Warren of the Appeal to Reason was adopted.

Firemen Asked to Aid Engineers.

Bloomington, Ill .- Firemen of the Chicago and Alton and other western roads are in receipt of a letter from Pres'dent W. S. Carter, the head of the firemen's organization, urging their co-operation with the engineers while the latter are engaged in a controversy with the roads relaive to an increase in pay and improved working conditions. President Carter refers to a certain feeling of resentment entertained toward the engineers for the alleged failure of the latter to co-operate with the firemen in various matters in the past, but he asks that this be forgotten and that the firemen do everything in their power to aid the engineers, declaring that by so doing they will help their own cause.

All members of the order of firemen who are employed as engineers are directed to be loyal to the engineers. Firemen and hostlers are also asked to respect their contracts and

ARBITRATION IN PROSPECT.

Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain System Strike May be Settled.

Sedalia, Mo.-Information has been received here that outside influence from various labor organizations on the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain System has been brought to bear upon General Manager A. W. Sullivan, which promises to effect an early settlement of the strike of machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths and sheet metal workers on the sys-

Both sides to the controversy, it is said, are willing to make new concessions, which furnishes the base of hope for settlement.

Correspondence Course for Students.

The Rand School of Social Science offers the following Correspondence Courses for students living outside of New York City:

Course 1. American History. Text-book, McMaster's "School History of the United States."

Course 2. American Government. Text-book, Ashley's American Government."

Course 3. Socialism. Text-book, Spargo's "Socialism."

Each course will consist of six didate for Representative. cutlines, sent to the student at intervals of one month, giving a synopsis of the subject and directions for reading. After doing the indicated essay each month, according to di-

SUBURBAN PARK CO. SIGNS UNION CONTRACT.

Victory of Organized Labor After Hard Struggle, Lasting for Over One Year.

Good news for Organized Labor of St. Louis!

The Suburban Garden management signed the contract with the Central Trades and Labor Union and the Building Trades Council.

The contract, signed by David Kreyling and Robert E. Lee, for Organized Labor, and by Mr. Oppenheimer, for the Suburban Garden,

"AGREEMENT

This day entered into by Suburban Park Company and the undersigned, representing the Central Trades and Labor Union and the Building Trades Council of St. Louis, Mo.:

"First. That all labor performed and service rendered at the Suburban Garden shall be by members or recognized trades unions.

"Second. That all work of construction, demolition, repairs or alterations, shall be performed by members of recognized trades unions, and that all contracts for such shall contain a clause requiring the employment of exclusively union labor.

"Third. That as near as possible all goods handled and sold at the Suburban Garden shall be Union made.

"Fourth. That the total net receipts at the Suburban Garden Theater on the third Sunday in June, 1911, shall be donated to some charitable institution, to be so selected by the Central Trades and Labor Union and the Building Trades Council.

"Fifth. This agreement shall become operative on or before January 1, 1911."

Three cheers for the solidarity of the labor movement!

will be read and returned to the student with criticism and advice.

The fee for either course is \$2.50, if paid in advance, or \$3.00, if paid in monthly installments of 5 Ocents each.

For full particulars address The Rand School of Social Science, 112 East 19th street, New York.

From Utah.

signed the position of State Secretary. of Utah, owing to the fact that he is moving from the state. The State Executive Committee has unanimously elected Comrade Peter J. Holt, Box 477, Salt Lake City, to that position for the unexpired term.

New Subscribers

Have been received from the following comrades and friends: John Wekerle

W. L. Needham

III. III. IIICCUMUM III.
R. D. Morrison, Milan, Mo
John Netrval
W. A. Fleener
A. DeHarlingue
E. Sauer
Frank Joachimstale
J. E. Akins
Oscar Kirsten
G. Keller
Schiller Turn Verein
Henry Schwarz
Jac. Dorner
W. F. Crouch
O. Kaemmerer
J. Leuenberger
F. J. Kloth
F. J. Heuer
J. Goedecker
Henry Schwarz
Emily Kientz
Martin Brosin
Jos. Wallner
W. F. Crouch
J. C. S
J. J. Leuenberger
F. J. Kloth
F. Berkel

COMRADE GERMER

F. G. Stephens

FILES CONTEST.

Questions Election of Two Republicand and One Democrat.

East St. Louis, Ill., Dec. 13.-Representative-elect Alonzo A. Miller, Republican, and Charles A. Karch, Democrat, of Belleville, and John L. Flannigan, Republican, of East St. Louis, all of the Forty-ninth Senatorial District of Illinois, who were elected last November, were served yesterday with the papers in the contest procedings of Adolph F. Germer of Belleville, defeated Socialist can-

Germer alleges that he received 8801 1/2 votes at the recent election, whereas Miller received 15,254 1/2, Flannigan 14,503 and Karch 12,175, reading, the student will write an as certified to by the St. Clair County Canvassing Board. Germer alleges rections given in the outline, and that in every precinct in St. Clair send it to the Rand School, where it county, which composes the district,

he received votes which were counted for one of the three named defendants. He also charges that in only a few precincts the Socialist Party had watchers, as provided by law, and that as a result the judges of election threw out many Socialist bal-

Germer is secretary-treasurer of the Belleville district of the United Mine Workers of Illinois.

lots. He asks for a recount of the

The Tenth Ward Socialist Club

Gave its annual family entertainment last Saturday evening at Southwest Turner Hall. It was a very enjoyable affair. Everybody danced, and there was amusement for all. Comrade Eugene Wood of New York, the wellknown journalist and magazine writer, who happened to be in the city, attended the festival and delivered a short address, which was well

The Eleventh Ward Socialist Club

Will give a family entertainment at Fountain Hall, Broadway and Chippewa street, within the next few weeks. Particulars later. The Thirteenth Ward Club may co-operate with the Eleventh and make this a joint affair.

Who Killed Lincoln?

There is documentary evidence that has never been exploited, but which is conclusive. You will find it on pages 39, 40 and 41 of "DIAZ THE DICTATOR," the life of Diaz of Mexico in story form. It comes in in telling how Diaz came to power just as Lincoln died. Every American ought to read it; and the whole story of Diaz is a romance of hor-A companion book, in which Taft also appears as a character, is "THE FRIAR'S DAUGHTER," a story of the American occupation of the Philippines.

These books are by CHARLES LINCOLN PHIFER, associate editor friends of the co-operative idea are of the Appear to Reason, and have attracted wide attention because of ganization. Every member will be their unique treatment of historical pleased to give information regardfacts. The two will be sent to any ing the aims and plans of the society. one address for 50 cents. Address

St. Louis Labor, 966 Chouteau Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

THE SCAB.

Wherever the bitter fight is on For life against human greed; Where workers rally ere hope is

gone

That nerves for the valant deed,

When the price is paid in silent pain, In want and the nameless dread, And the victory near, then the scabs sneak in.

Like ghouls that rob the dead.

They pluck from a vine they did not

They reap where they have not

With a canting look and a craven heart,

And a soul that is not their own.

In a darker age, when the world was

young. This jackal human crew, Skulked in the rear while the fight

was on, And preyed on the valiant few.

They snatched the bone from a woman's hand,

And snarled at a hungered child, Till the heroes perished from out of the land,

And earth's gardens became a wild.

And ever, and ever, where human greed

Hold the human race in thrall. The fight will be fought by the nobler few,

And the victory shared by all.

Then falter not till the fight is won; There are only four fears to dread, Though cowards skulk and scabs sneak in,

Like ghouls that rob the dead. -Frank Gould in Union Advocate.

WORKINGMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY "FORWARD"

Meets every second Thursday at Labor Hall, 966 Chouteau avenue. All welcome to attend and join the or-Payments on shares are accepted in any business meeting.

PETER KIEFER, Secretary, 5116 Cologne Avenue.

"Mazzini and Other Essays."

By HENRY DEMAREST LLOYD. This work is published by G. P. Putnam Sons, New York. It is a Comrade James A. Smith has re- collection of Mr. Lloyd's writings which appeared in some of the leading magazines at a time when the author was in the prime of his life. A second essay in this work is "A Day with William Morris." Lloyd's writings are popular and instructive and no student of social economy will fail to secure this latest collection of the author's best literary contributions on life subjects. The price of this volume is \$1.50 and may be ordered through the Labor Book Department, 966 Chouteau Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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Just out

Frank-I wonder how old Christmas Day is?

Eva-Christmas Day is as old as the world, I was told by my teacher. Frank-As old as the world? Why. anybody knows that Christmas begun with the birth of Christ.

Eva-That is true. But the day was celebrated perhaps thousands of years before Christ was born.

Frank-I can't understand that. Eva-Let me tell you, then. You know that about Chirstmas time we have the shortest day, and after that day the days grow longer.

Frank-Yes, I know that. Eva-Well, people in the early part of the world's history noticed how the sun began to stay longer with them every day, and they were glad that the days would get warmer again, and that the earth would bring forth food. Therefore, they celebrated the day when the change

Frank-Well, that is really new to me. But why do people say that the day is celebrated because Christ is born?

took place.

Eva-Because people in time forgot the origin of the day, and the early Christians made it a Christian

Frank-Are you sure of this? Eva-Why, we need only to look at other holidays. Take, for instance, Thanksgiving Day. It was first started as a day of thanksgiving and prayer. But from year to year it changed and to-day it is not a day of thanksgiving by most people, but a day on which people enjoy themselves

Frank-Oh, yes, that is the day they have the great football games or the colleges. Eva-And, perhaps, when we are

grown up they will call it football day.

Frank-I see now how Christmas Day has changed.

Eva-I am glad you have heard something new.

Frank-So am I.-Little Socialist Magazine.

Christmas in Former Days

Many of you have learned in the school histories about the Pilgrim Fathers who came over to this country in the Mayflower and landing at a place which they named Plmouth

These people had fled from Europe because they never had peace in the countries there, which called themsives Christian countries. This may seem strange, but if you will look around in this country you will see that our's is no Christian country, either. The newspapers are full of crime and wickedness which happen every day about us.

The Pilgrim Fathers thought they were much better than the people they left behind them in the old have only one result. The Socialist world, but they had not lived here many years before they were as bad, if not worse, than the ones from whom they had escaped.

They were very strict in their reto laugh. Anyone who did not go to other cities. church on Sunday was severely punished and very often put into prison. If that were done to-day in the United States most people would be most people enjoy themselves at football games, theaters and other amusements.

Even though the lot of a man was a hard one in those days, the women ever they did, they were scolded. They were told that they would receive eternal punishment if they only looked at a Boy. All the boys who read this are surely smiling now. But the boys also had no fun. If they played baseball they were told that the devil was in them. If they whistled a tune, the parents prayed for them, so that they might not be sent will tell next week. to hell for so doing.

Perhaps you think Christmas Day was a day of rejoicing, as it is to-day. Then you are very much mistaken. They took no notice of Christmas at all. It was no holiday. Indeed, it is crushed stone, much to the satisfacnot a hundred years ago since Christmas began to be celebrated in this inches will now be used-of course, country. It was the Germans, arriv- much to the chagrin of the contracting after 1848, who introduced all the joys of Christmas as it is known to-day.-Little Socialist Magazine.

Just Dissolved.

"So you broke your engagement with Miss Spensive?'

"Ne, I didn't break it."

"Oh, she broke it?" "No, she didn't break it."

"But it is broken?" "Yes, she told me what her clothing cost and I told her what my income was, then our engagement sagged in the middle and gently dissolved."-Houston Post.

The Municipal Ball Was a Glorious Success-Other Socialist

The first municipal ball was held in the Milwaukee Auditorium last Saturday. It was a glorious success -big, orderly and sublimely democratic. Four thousand men, women, boys and girls danced and made merry under clean and wholesome conditions.

This is the sort of thing for which Mayor Seidel has been agitating for years. This is the remedy for the evils of the dance halls which he proposed at the beginning of his administration.

Since, however, the city clubs and societies have co-operated to this result, the capitalist press is anxiously explaining that the Socialists didn't do it and ought to have no credit.

Mayor Seidel, however, with characteristic modesty, is satisfied, as long as the thing is done, and does not care who gets the glory.

But the working people of Milwaukee will give honor where honor is due.

Among the many serious questions which confront the Milwaukee Socialist administration one of the most pressing is the tenement-house question. Although the housing of most of the working people is better here than in most large cities, yet in some of the slum tenements the conditions are horrible-worse, according to an expert, than even in New York City.

The last administration appointed a commission to draw up a building code. The commission, however, never met and never acted. Mayor Seidel has made a personal appeal to each member of the commission to take some action, in view of the serious problem before them. The appeal had the desired effect. The commission has now met and is engaged in drawing up the much-needed code.

The Health Department is also framing a sanitary code. These two codes will revolutionize the tenement problem.

The Milwaukee Socialist administration is making plans for the purchase of a municipal stone quarry. This quarry, municipally owned and operated, will cut out a considerable amount of contractors' profits, and will, moreover, be a fine example of a municipal Socialist industry. The cut and crushed stone from this quary will be produced for use, and not for profit. Since the administration is planning to put down about three times as much paving as usual in Milwaukee next year, this stone quarry will play an important role in the administration work. The Board of Public Improvements will ask for an appropriation of \$25,000 for the purchase of this quarry.

It is also planned to buy forty teams of horses, to do away with the contractors' teams.

Thus in many ways the city is entering on direct municipal work.

Of ocurse, if the city, under Socialist control, becomes to any large extent an employer of labor, this can administration secures union conditions to all its employes. Any intelligent workman can figure for himself what an influence this will have for better conditions throughout the city. ligion. They even considered it a sin and what an example it will set for

Meantime, the Socialists of Milwaukee are still confronted with the same dismal financial question which thwarts so many of their activities. sitting in prison, because, especially But they are solving it by wise econon Thanksgiving Day and Christmas, omy in public work-not the stingy economy that saves for the sake of saving, but the intelligent economy that saves for the sake of spending to the benefit of the people.

The Socialist City Purchaser-an had to suffer intensely. Little girls office created by the Socialist adminwere hardly allowed to play. What- istration-has already saved his salary many times over. Last week, for instance he saved the city \$65.00 by purchasing valves for the fire tugs in Milwaukee instead of from a Pittsburg firm, which has somehow gotten into the good graces of the fire department. He is now engaged in an effort to save from \$1,200 to \$1,500 on fire hose. But this story we

As for the Superintendent of Street paving-he has saved the city about \$1,500,000 on macadam paying. It has been the practice in resurfacing to put down. 12 inches of tion of the contractors. Only 6

This and other similar facts are doubtless at the bottom of the injunction which has been issued to throw this Socialist superintendent of street paving out of his office.

E. H. THOMAS. State Secretary.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 1, 1910. Poor Papa.

"And what did papa say when you

asked him for my hand?" "I'd gladly tell you, but I'm afraid you'd never respect his opinion any more."-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

CIGARMAKERS' CHAT.

International Election Is About to Take Place.

The cigarmakers are also in the throes of a hot campaign for the election of international officers. President G. W. Perkins is opposed for reelection by Harry Parker of Philadelphia, who became prominent nationally by his activity in the Quaker City last summer to call a geenral strike in behalf of the street car men. Other officers are also meeting opposition.

One of the interesting features of the contest is the efforts that are being made to deefat J. Mahlon Barnes as a delegate to the A. F. of L. The conservatives set up the claim that Barnes, being national secretary of the Socialist Party, was ineligible to hold the position. Barnes "insurged" and issued a circular letter to the unions, pointing out that the same objections were not raised upon the nomination of "another candidate" (Sam Gompers), who stumped around the country for Bryan and the Democratic ticket. Barnes also attacks Gompers for being a member of the Civic Federation, charging that "Mr. Belmont had raised \$50,000 to warn the working people against Socialism, and the Civic Federation paid \$89,000 for an adverse report on municipal ownership."

Despite the political issue that was raised against Barnes and in this respect it is rather singular that a man's political affiliations are never called into question when he is a Republican or Democrat or mugwump, but only when he is a Socialist and stands for working class politics only), he was nominated by 199 local unions, or one less than received by Gompers.

The election will be held on the second Saturday in February .-- Cit-

THE GARMENT WORKERS.

Marx & Haas Fight Pushed as Vigorously as Ever.

The Garment Workers of St. Louis are still continuing their brave fight against the unjust firm of Marx & Haas. The struggling men, women and children are confident of victory in the very near future, as they are receiving more financial support from almost every city in the country. It has been a bitter struggle, but the strikers have not lost hope, and are indeed looking forward to a merry Xmas, which would mean a great deal to them, considering the hardships they have experienced in the past few months.

Support Chicago's Struggling Garment Workers.

We are in receipt of the following circular letter, issued by the United Garment Workers of America:

"New York, Nov. 30, 1910 To Organized Labor Everywhere:

"Greeting-There are at present some 45,000 Garment Workers out on strike in the city of Chicago. These people were previously in the employ of Hart, Schaffner & Marx, B. Kuppenheimer & Co. and about a hundred other ready-made and madeo-measure clothing concerns.

The conditions under which these people were compelled to work were of the vilest kind:

1. Denied the right to belong to and discrimination against and dismissal for belonging to a trade

from a foreman to get a drink of water or go to the lavatory

3. Compelled to pay for soap in the wash rooms.

4. Petty fines for various infraction of rules, materially decreasing their earnings.

5. The system changed from week to piecework and the prices paid being so low as to make the highest speed necessary to earn a sufficient to keep body and soul together.

And many other tyrannies to numerous to mention.

We are paying no strike benefits, but have commissary departments to feed the strikers, and, there being 45,000 of them, it takes a large sum of money. On behalf of these people we make

an appeal for funds that are urgently needed. Act at once, as the case is a needy one. This appeal received the unani-

mous endorsement at the St. Louis session of the American Federation of Labor. Fraternally yours

B. A. LARGER,

General Secretary United Garment Workers of America.

Send all funds to B. A. Larger, General Secretary, U. G. W. of A., 117 Bible House, New York City.

Your Future. Eat, drink, and be merry to-day,

for to-morow you may be diet.—The

NE JOB PRINTING CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY 966 Chouteau Ave.

UNIONISM AND THE CATHEDRAL

Editor ST. LOUIS LABOR:

The object of labor unions is to Foster education and uproot igno-

Shorten hours and lengthen life. Raise wakes and lower usury. Develop manhood and balk tyranny.

Enlarge society and eliminate classes.

Establish fraternity and discourage selfishness Reduce prejudice and induce lib-

Create rights and abolish wrongs. Lighten toil and brighten men. Cheer the home and fireside.

Make the world better for those living to-day. How can Father Glennon build his

New Cathedral with scab labor? A UNION MAN.

Among the Miners.

The prospects of organizing the non-union men of West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama are growing brighter. It is expected and to be hoped that the mine workers in those states can and will be

organized without resorting to the medium of a strike. Strikes are nothing more nor less than industrial war, with all of their attendant evils. Every intelligent effort should be made to reconcile differences before a strike takes place-United Mine Workers' Journal.

St. Louis Labor

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

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Milwaukee Labor Temple.

The Labor Temple in Milwaukee reaching completion. It will be the finest building of its kind in the country. The Social Democratic Herald will move into the Temple about January 1, which will also house the finest printing press in the city, besides typesetting machines and other devices. All floor space will be rented at an average of three cents per square foot before the building is ready for occupancy.

WILL GO SLOW ABOUT IT.

Hadley's Liability Laws Commission Will Have Investigation Which May Consume One Year.

Members of the recently created Employers' Liability Commission express the conviction that the commission will not be able to report a workmen's compensation bill in time for the next General Assembly of Missouri, which begins its session next month, to act on it. Some members of the commission express the belief that a year or more may be consumed in the preliminary investigation. This is not believed to meet the views of Gov. Hadley in creating the commission, his plan having been, it is believed, to have the next General Assembly pass the law.

J. Lionberger Davis, secretary of the commission, has opened a correspondence with the United States Government and the New York State agencies, which investigated workmen's compensation laws, with the secretaries of State of New York, Massachusetts, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and with Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, who is expected to supply the matter gleaned by John Mitchell. In several states extended investigations of the workmen's compensation principle were made, extending in some cases to the taking of testimony. Transcripts of these investigations are being sought by the Missouri commission. No further meeting of the commission will be called until some of the material is reecived. One meeting, at which

an organization was perfected, was held December 2.

It is likely that an appropriation to cover the expenses of the commission, such at least as postage and clerical help, will be asked of the General Assembly at its next session. At present Mr. Davis is paying these expenses out of his private means. As both parties, in their platforms, favored a workmen's compensation act, the money will probably be forthcoming.

Liability insurance men in St. Louis express marked approval of the make-up of the commission, although not a single insurance man appears on it. The liability insurance men declare that J. Lionberger Davis is their representative on the commission.—Globe-Democrat.

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ASSIST THE BAKERS!

DOES THE BREAD UNION



YOU EAT BEAR THE 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 the

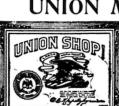
friends of organized labor. Yes, they are your friends as long as they can get your money; but for the men in the bakeshop they have no use, if they belong to their respective unions. Therefore, union men and women and citizens, show that you are opposed to slavery and that you are further opposed to 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

UNION MEN AND FRIENDS.



Kindly insist that your Barber displays this Shop Card in his Barber Shop. It stands for short hours, sanitary conditions and a fair day's pay.

HELP THE BARBERS who are struggling to maintain these conditions and build up their

organization.

This is the only Emblem of our Craft recognized by the A. F. of L. JOURNEYMEN BARBERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA, LOCAL NO. 102.

Remember, no CIGARS are Genuine Union-Made



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FRANK TOMBRIDGE,

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President.

JACOB F. LEIENDECKER. 'Vice-Pres't and Notary Public

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DEBS TO TAFT.......

Just a word, Mr. President!

President Taft, I mean. Isn't it time for you to take another trip to the Rio Grande? Things are looking very squally for your friend Diaz. You, and Roosevelt before you, did everything possible on this side to keep the bloody clutches of your friend Diaz at the throats of the ten millions of peons worked in Mexico and owned and robbed in Wall street. You had your secret service thugs and assassins turned into the blodhounds of Diaz and you had every patriots Mexican soul who was fighting for his countrymen, and sought refuge here thrown into United States dungeons, buried alive, and devoured by vermin, to intrench and prolong the raign of the decorated cannibal who masquerades as the president of Mexico, and whose bloody claws you grasped in full and hearty fellowship as you assured him of your profound respect and the absolute sonfidence of your mutual masters in Wall street.

Do you remember this occasion, Mr. President, when your own people were shut out and one of your most ardent admirers was murdered by a guard in his eagerness to witness the ceremony? Do you remem ber the soldiers that surrounded you with shotguns in their hands, and pressed in closely upon you to guard you against your own chosen people while you, with ashen, cowardly lips delivered the message of your mas-

Lest you have forgotten your speech on that occasion, I will here quote from it as it appeared in the newspapers at that time:
" * * * it gives me the greatest

pleasure and I esteem it a special honor to assure your excellency that the American people regard you with the highest respect as an illustrious ruler who had always been profoundly concerned in the prosperity of his country and the happi ness of his people, and the beneficense of whose reign will be recorded in the pages of history."

Oh, what a lie! What a wicked, ghastly, damnable lie! That lie should have stuck in your throat and strangled you until you were as black in the face as the administration you were glorifying. No wonder you and your Archibald Butt had to shut out the people and have yourselves walled in with mailed murderes as the only fit witnesses to such an immoral and debasing exhibition.

There are two ocasions in your life, Mr. President, that you ought not to forget; the one when you embraced the Czar of Russia, and the other when you grasped the hand of the Czar of Mexico. The countless ghosts of the victims of these bloody monsters do not envy you the presidency of the United States at the price you paid for it.

The Mexican people are not rising against the people of the United States; they are rising against Diaz and his Wall street administartion of assassination in Mexico and they are going to overthrow that bloody despotism, based upon the robbery of the people and maintained by force and murder, in spite of the aid and comfort and connivance of your administration in the United States.

Oscar Lawler may e in official clover at Washington and Flores Magon may rot in an American prison cell, but the eternal forces that unmake kings and tyrants, destroy thrones, crush iniquity and triumphantly vindicate the right are at work, and when the hour strikes, the revolution in Mexico will drive out its dictator and your friend Diaz will be lucky if he escapes with his head on his shoulders.

EGENE V. DEBS.

FRED WARREN

To Go to Jail by January 21, 1911. St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 25, 1910.

Fred D. Warren, Esq., Girard, Kan.: Dear Sir-Your telegram of this date is recived, and in reply thereto I wired you as follows: "Mandate Warren case will issue about January 21st. Cannot send copy of opinion until revised and printed." The mandate, as stated in the telegram, is due to issue about January 21st, and when issued your counsel will be duly notified of that fact, and you will have thirty days from the date

this mandate is filed with the clerk of the court at Fort Scott in which to surrender. The judges do not permit me to furnish manuscript copies of the opinion, but just as soon as the opinion has been revised and printed a copy of same will be sent you. Yours truly,

JOHN D. JORDAN, Clerk. It will be seen from this official notice that the St. Paul court's mandate will not be filed with the District Court at Fort Scott until January 21st. This will give me the time needed to prepare for Frank Lane's defense and to complete our against the Federal court. I shall per week.

not take advantage of the thirty days enough to earn more than \$5.00. He granted to me after the court's mandate has been filed, but will begin serving my sentence the day following the filing of this official document. This is the only thing left to do, which will be followed by my application to the Supreme Court of the United States for a writ of habeas

FRED D. WARREN.

Socialist Mayor Tells the Police

To Keep Hands Off the Garment Workers' Strike.

SEIDEL'S LETTER TO CHIEF,

John T. Janssen, Chief of Police:

"Complaints have been made here that disemployed citizens have been subjected to abusive epithets and rough handling by policemen.

'Whatever may be the basis of these complaints, I want it understood that no man on the police force has the right to interfere with a citižen who is not violating the law.

"I expect you, as chief of police, to make it clear to the members of your department that so long as a citizen is within his legal rights he should not be manhandled or insulted.

"Officers tolerating such tactics and patrolmen practicing them will be held accountable.

"Hoping that the reports referred to will, on investigation, prove exaggerated, I am respectfully,

EMIL SEIDEL, Mayor."

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 8 .- The leter from Mayor Emil Seidel to Chief of Police Janssen, following closely on the declaration of Edmund T. Melms, President of the City Council, in Freie Gemeinde Hall, that the city administration is with the striking garment workers, acted like a tonic to the strikers.

Prepare for Scabs.

With the notice that the clothing manufacturers will import scabs, the union picket lines were doubled and the union officials made full preparation for an orderly conduct of the

Word was received at union headquarters that David Adler & Son, the largest manufacturing tailors in this city, employing 600, is practically ready to sign the arbitration agreement submitted by the Trades Council. Business Agent Weber of the Trades Council and other union men will meet the firm's representatives to-day.

The Sentinel, organ of John I Beggs, traction magnate, is frenzied over Seidel's letter to Janssen. Labor men and public sentiment in general are with Seidel.

All remark on the contrast between the attitude of Mayor Seidel and that of Mayor Busse of Chicago.

Cigar Combine

Cigarmakers' Union Finds Conditions that Breed Disease and Misery.

CONCERNS RUNS A SCHOOL...

David Jones of the Cigarmakers' nion of Detroit is bringing forth revelations relative to the labor methods of the tobacco trust, especially in the manufacture of nonunion cigars.

The Tobacco Trust embraces the United Cigar Stores, now ness in various sections of all large

Jones has long been an indefatigable worker in endeavoring to impress the public with the deplorable conditions of labor in the non-union cigar factories.

He has followed the subject to a stage where he is astonishing the people with the facts that he is disclosing. In a recent address, Jones said

'Large non-union factories have located in what is known as Polish Town, Detroit, to be close to the cheapest kind of labor, and they are filling their factories with girls and women.

"They have a school in which they claim to teach young Polish girls how a make cigars. The gir! pays \$5 for tuition and gets no wages for months. Each week, however, she gets a certificate intitling her to one dollar six morths later, providing the pay roll of the concern shows that she has worked six months faithfully for the firm."

He states that many married women are working in these factories, and the methods are those of the grossest sweatshops.

These same conditions of employment can be ofund in trust factories throughout the entire country. In many instances the girls and women quit before their six months are up.

Then the company gets their labor for nothing. If they remain during the six months they receive their dollar per week and are placed upon the pay roll, when, by diligent work plans for waging our second battle they can earn from \$2.50 to \$5.00

pictures out the influence that surrounds these girls and women, and has secured evidence that would make the average smoker of nonunion cigars shudder in abhorrence ii he could understand the conditions under which the cigar is made.

Such conditions are those against which the Cigarmakers' Union is struggling, and such are the conditions that are breeding disease and carrying disaster to the smoker of non-union cigars as well as destroying the virtue and beauty of future womanhood.

Here in St. Louis are found cigars manufactured under non-union conditions, involving the employment of women and cheap labor. The Cigarmakers' Union of this city has called attention to this condition.. The only safe method, state members of the union, is to see that the Cigarmak ers' blue label is on the box when purchasing a cigar.

How It Was Done

A Live Trade Union Movement is the Backbone of the Milwaukee Socialist Party.

One of the militant Socialists who took an active part in the recent Milwaukee campaign was Comrade Oscar Ameringer of Oklahoma.

In the Oklahoma Pioneer, Comrade Ameringer speaks of the Milwaukee campaign as follows: "Well! it's all over. The Socialists

of Milwaukee swept city and county. Every man on the county ticket was elected, from the Sheriff down to the dog catcher. Out of fourteen Representatives to the State Legislature we captured twelve. Comrade Berger, the old war horse, will enter Congress as the first Socialist representative in the United States. And Comrade Gaylord, who is well known to the Oklahoma movement, anly lost by about 400 votes. He'll make it next time.

Now, I suppose you want to know how it was done.

A Working Class Movement. "In the first place, Milwaukee has the clearest proletarian movement in this country. It was the man in overalls who turned the trick. The city has a live trades union movement and the unionists are Socialists almost to a man. The labor organizations give backbone to the movement. I have noticed, for instance, that in shops where the men are strongly organized they applaud the speaker freely at the noonday meetings, while in unorganized factories the workers listened very attentively, but made no demonstration in his favor. The reason of this was that the latter were somewhat afraid of the boss, while the unionists, protected by their organization, didn't give a whoop what this gentleman thought. Organization has a tendency to make men independent, self-respecting and independently free. This is another reason why the Socialists should encourage the labor union movement.

The factory meetings are an excellent means of reaching the very people we want in the party.

Thee Rpublicans, realizing that they could not win without the aid of the overall brigade, attempted to factory meetings, too. we had speakers who understood the mental workings of shop men, the Republicans had to hire lawyers, who made a rather unfavorable impression upon the toilers.

"Milwaukee has nine daily pape and every one of them was lined up against the Socialists. Capitalist papers are run for the money there is in it, and while they defended capitalism and the two old parties in their editorial columns, they printed our arguments as paid advertise ments. In this manner we reached their own readers. But the greatest propaganda was carried on by the bundle brigade. This body of faithful comrades distributed every Sunday morning about 125,000 pieces of literature. By this means every voter in the city received the social message delivered to his door on the very day when he had the most time to read.

"Again the Republicans resorted to imitation. They published a paper, called Republican Truth, for free circulation. But when it came to the free distribution, there were not enough Republican patriots to be found who would undertake the job gratis.

'The Republican rank and file was out for the long green as much as their office-hunting eladers. 'No money, no distribution,' was their slogan. The free distribution became a very expensive joke to Republicans, and their hirelings found it often much more convenient to deposit the bundles of Republican Truth in sewer holes than to peddle them from house to house. The scheme failed. They had no money; we had the enthusiasm and the devotion that a great cause inspires."

He Had Children of His Own. · The Hartford Labor Standard

Lusiness man of that city who has just visited a tobacco factory in the South: "While I have never borne labor unions any animosity I have been rather lukewarm relative to their existence. But since my visit to a tobacco factory in Richmond, Va., where I saw women and children working their lives away under the most exacting conditions, I shall henceforth assist and sanction the existence of the unions, if for nothing elese than the stand taken against child labor. I have children of my own."-Ex.

Warning to Russian Revolutionists in America

Statement Issued Concerning Arrival Here of Czar's Spies.

It seems as if the Russian government is intent on making the United States a country unsafe for Russian refugees.

Its secret agents, who have at all times been kept in the United States in swarms to trace such revolutionists as Christian Rudowitz, Jan Pouien and Savva Fedorenko, have evidently proven themselves too rude. The news is that Russian agents proocateurs, one of whom is on the road to establish for himself a name next to the father of agent provocateurs-Eugene Azeff-are either in the United States already or on their way here to take up the work of hounding Russian revolutionists in this country.

In a letter to ST. LOUIS-LABOR the Paris committee of the Russian Bund warns Russian revolutionists here of one spy that is supposed to be in the United States, and information from another source tells of the coming of one other agent provocateur who is one of the Czar's trusted

A sensation was created in Russian revolutionary circles when it was announced that the well-known agent provocateur of the Czar, Gurovich, is on his way to the United States.

Gurovich was once editor of the Social Democratic newspaper, Slovo.

The news that the notorious spy is on his way to America comes from a reliable source in St. Petersburg, which city he left ten weeks ago. Gurovich is said to be coming to assist a certain agent provocateur of the Russian government who lives in this country. In Russia Gurovich was at one time the right-hand man of the superintendent of the secret police, Rachkovsky.

Gurovich is described as a tall man, dark of complexion, with a small beard. He frequently wears eveglasses.

Simultaneously with the announcemen of the coming of the spy Gurovich, we received a communication from the foreign committee of the Russian Bund from Paris, announcing that another Russian spy, named Mishkin, is at the present time in America. The letter from Paris, together with the circular concerning Mishkin, follow

The Foreign Committee of the Bund requests ST. LOUIS LA-BOR to print the following announcement of the Central Commitee of the Bund as to the agent provocateur, Mishkin. (Signed and Sealed),

FOREIGN COMMITTEE OF THE BUND.

Warning! The Central Committee of the Bund declares Meyer Israelow Mishkin to be an agent provocateur. By trade Mishkin is a shoe fitter. He is about twenty years old, small of stature, thin and still unbearded. He speaks Russian poorly. He entered the secret police service in Minsk. According to information in our possession he is at the present time in America.

Dated Nov. 14, 1910.

THE "DEMOCRATIC SOUTH."

Many Children Employed in South ern Cotton Mills.

The report of the Bureau of Labor on the employment of women and children in the cotton textile industry was sent to Congress recently by Secretary Nagel of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

A summary of the report shows that in forty-six New England mills investigated, 43.3 per cent of all the operatives were females over sixteen years of age, and 5.2 per cent were children under sixteen years, while in 152 Southern mills women constituted 27 per cent of the total and children 20 per cent. The greater percentage of children in the Southern States is accounted for by the fact that at the time of the investigation it was legal and customary to employ children of twelve and thirteen years, while in New England employment could not legally begin before fourteen years.

The average hours worked in a week which was selected as reprequotes the following remarks of a sentative in the New England mills

50.1 for the female. In the Southern States the average was 50.3 for male operatives and 50.6 for the female.

Of the male operatives of all ages competing with women and children, in the New England mills, 48.6 per cent earned less than \$7 a week, while 55.5 per cent of the females earned less than that amount. In the Southern mills, 74.9 per cent of the male operatives in occupation competing with women and children earned less than \$7. Of the female operatives of all ages in the Southern mills, 87.1 per cent earned less than \$7 .- Seattle Union Record.

ST. LOUIS BOOK BINDERS.

The St. Louis Book Binders' Local Unions are still fighting the Bechtold Company, and which promises to be a long-drawn-out affair. The firm is the largest edition house in St. Louis, and as this is the busy season in our trade the firm should have considerable difficulty in securing competent help. At any rate, union bookbinders and bindery women will refrain from answering advertisements calling for help in St. Louis. Besides this trouble, our four local unions are in conference with their fair employers, looking to revision of their scale of wages.

UNION BINDER.

\$3,700 ENGINEERS WILL STRIKE.

Men Vote to Quit Locomotives Un less Increase Is Granted.

Chicago, Dec. 10 .- The 33,700 lo comotive engineers employed on the sixty-one railroads running west of Chicago, have voted to strike unless their demands for increased wages are granted, according to the returns of strike vote now being counted by the leaders of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in session at the Grand Northern Hotel. The count will be completed next

week and the result will be announced at a meeting with a committee representing the railroad man-

The Milwaukee Way

Socialist City Government Plans to Go After Home Rule

DOZEN BILLS ARE PREPARED. Municiual Printing Plant, Pawnshop and Cheap Ice Among Leading Contentions.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 10 .- Many radical laws, some of them astonishing in their scope and purpose, have been prepared by the Socialist rulers of Milwaukee for presentation to the Legislature. While considerable criticism has been made against the Socialists because they have not kept their party pledges, the leaders have been quietly at work preparing bills to bring about reforms which they believe will tend toward better municipal government.

The Socialists have prepared a dozen bills which will be submitted to the Legislature as coming from the city. These include:

Complete home rule for Milwaukee, thus divorcing the city and county from all legislative interference y the state in internal affairs. Municipal slaughter and cold stor-

age houses and a municipal ice plant, carrying with it the right to sell ice to consumers at cost.

Authority to raise the bond limit, so as to enable the municipality to being to condemn the street car and lighting systems of the city.

Authority to acquire lands on

was 50.7 for the male operates and | which to erect homes for working men, to be sold at cost.

Authority to conduct at least four municipal hospitals, in addition to the Johnstone Emergency Hospital, now conducted by the city, and recently placed under Socialist doctors as trustees.

To make automobile speeding a prison offense.

To permit the city to do plumbing work for householders at cost.

To allow the city to bid on its own work, the object being to break up an alleged ring of contractors.

To establish a city printing plant, a municipal pawn shop and city

Leather Novelty Workers.

International Secretary Murt Malone reports as follows regarding prevalent conditions in the craft: We have formed new unions in St. Louis and Milwaukee recently. A lockout occurred in Milwaukee and is still pending. Employment is fairly steady in our line."

The evil of child labor is deepooted and deadly, and goes further nto the social structure than one imagines at first glance. Recent statistics issued by the British government relating to recruiting for the army show that 90 per cent of the young men who appeared for enlistment were rejected because of their physical unfitness, all directly traceable to child labor and the conditions it always entails.-The Chronicle

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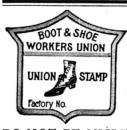
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Karl Liebknecht On America

"A GRAND DREAM."

This is What Great German Socialist Calls American Liberty.

Comrade Dr. Karl Liebknecht left New York for Europe last week.

When I saw your constitution as a student I was impressed by its sentiments. It was the grandest document of modern and ancient times But what has America made of its constitution? Once it was truth and meant something, but now it is a piece of paper that must be made truth again."

With these words Karl Liebknecht, member of the Prussian Landtag, expressed himself concerning Uncle Sam's grand old document before he left for his native land.

Dr. Liebknecht has had some unpleasant things to say regarding America—unpleasant to the ruling class of the land and to its newspapers, of which he also has a paintully low opinion.

Not one of the newspapers, however, dared to deny what Lieknecht had to say, because he based his opinions upon incontrovertible

"Your liberty is a dream and so is your pursuit of happiness,' he added. "What is real in America is an oppression which goes beyond all limits; a disregard for human life; a brutal, beastly chase for gold, the path of which is strewn with bodies of millions of workers."

"Our coal and iron industry in Germany compares favorably, very favorably, with your American industry. Yet where will you find in Germany-monarchical, army-ridden Germany-a city that compares in its misery and hopelessness and stupidity with that plague spot of yours, Pittsburg? Why, Pittsburg is simply hell with the lid off.

"I found in America more churches than I ever saw in any country in Europe. Your preachers and ministers seem to talk more about the brotherhood of man than anywhere else in the world.

"Yet show me a country on the face of the globe where man stands against man like snarly wolves so openly as they do in the United States."

"What is your impression of American cities?" Liebknecht was asked. He replied:

"They are behind most cities in Germany, where the municipalities own the gas, water and other public utilities. Your cities are far behind Germany in housing conditions. The public is being robbed coldly and

"It is being mistreated and handled in a dog-like fashion which would cause them in countries other than the home of the free and the land of the brave to rise in indignation against the thieving and plundering public service corporations.

"The American generally takes these things good-naturedly. But I don't know whether the American cities will continue to take these insults so placidly. Milwaukee is setting an example for municipal efficiency which other cities will soon want to follow."

"Talking about your oppressed said, "I must say a word for the American reporter. Nowhere is a knight of the pen taken so lightly as he is by your organs of the ruling cesses recently committed during the class in America.

"In one of the cities I visited a reporter came to interview me. He was a Socialist, a party member. He talked to me long. An interpreter was on hand. There was no mistake about what he asked me or about what I answered.

"When I opened the paper the next morning I found that there was not a line of what I said to the reporter in the paper. Instead there was an interview with me about the general strike, a thing we never men-

"The story was made up in the office and views attributed to me which I never held, simply because the editors of the paper wanted that kind of story. The individuality of the reporter, his standing and veracity were jeopardized by the paper without the slightest hesitation."

UPLIFT IN TRADE UNIONS.

Printers and Firemen Maintain Edu cational Correspondence Course.

Some of the great trade unions are taking a live interest in technical education. The locomotive firemen's organization has a correspondence course which teaches firemen how to produce the greatest amount of power from the smallest amount of coal It is expected that this will save mil-

lions of dollars. The compositor's trade is highly developed and specialization has caused the decline of the old apprenticeship system. This has tended to depreciate the skill of the average We have obtained improvements in

compositor. Three years ago the Typographical Union began to cast around for some means whereby its members could overcome this handicap. Co-operating with the Inland Printer, a correspondence course was devised whereby the principles underlying first-class typography could be taught. The instruction is not wholly theoretical, for students are required to do practical work. In two and a half years nearly 1800 students have been enrolled.

The commission having the worl in charge prides itself on the thoroughness of its system of education It teaches principles rather than rules; it shows students the "reason why" of good work rather than examples of it. Drilled in these principles, the student stands cleanly on his feet. He does not follow the style of this or that artist-printer; he applies the principles to the work in and and produces a job possessing individuality.

Through the generosity of typographical unions, which spend from \$8000 to \$10,000 a year supporting the course, it is sold for less than the actual cost. Though cheap, it is not inefficient. An English-born student says the course beats the British seven-year apprenticeship system.

German Chancellor Afraid of Socialism

Von Bethmann-Holweg Denounces Socialism and Appeals to Capitalists for Unity of Action.

PRETENDS TO FAVOR PEACE.

The Kaiser's Mouthpiece Fears Results of Next General Reichstag Elections.

(Associated Press Cablegram.)

Berlin, Dec. 10 .- Discussing international politics in the Reichstag today, Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg warned the more radical of the exponents of Socialism that they would be held to account for excesses resulting from their teachings.

The Chancellor deplored the factional spirit of the various party groups into which Parliament was split and regretted that national fundamentals often were second in party programs to tactical party advan-

As for himself, he declned to identify the government with any party. He would not become the instrument of any political combination. The talk of him as being the Chancellor of the Clerical Conservative alliance gave the comic papers material, but left him wholly indifferent.

Continuing, the Chancellor said: The revolutionary character of Social Democracy is finding more and more brutal expression.'

Doctor Karl Liebknecht, a Socialist member of the Prussian Diet, speaking in the United States recently, remarked that matters in Germany were developing in such a way that the German crown might soon be swept away in a night, as was the case in Portugal.

"Our people must have a clear answer to these views. The Socialist and whoever teaches the masses that they can prosper only after the existing order is overthrown is responand outraged classes," Liebknecht sible when the masses draw practical conclusions from this doctrine.

"Therefore, I hold Social Democracy responsible for the great exstrikes at Moabit and elsewhere

In a second speech the Chancellor made this declaration: "As regards our relations with England, and the alleged negotiations with that country on the subject of an understanding with a view to limiting naval armaments, I wish first of all to point out that the British government has repeatedly advanced the idea that an arrangement regulating the strength of the navies of the several powers would contriute essentially towards consolidating international relations.

"England, as you know, has already expressed that idea at The Hague conference.

"We concur with the desire cherished by England of avoiding rivalry in armaments, but we have always laid emphasis on the idea that an open and confident exchance of views, followed by an understanding of mutual, economic and political interests of the two countries. would be the best means of removing an ydistrust arising from the comparative strength of their armies and navies.'

Journeymen Tailors' Union.

International Secretary E. J. Brais makes the following report anent conditions throughout the country:

"Our trade in good shape. State of empolyment fair. We have a number of strikes pending against lockouts and wage reductions, which we expect to be successful. A number of unions have obtained increased price bills. A new union was formed in Glace Bay, N. S., during the month. wages and conditions in about thirty in these tenements into legal sweatcities and towns. Trade conditions improving generally."

HEADQUARTERS OF I. W. W. ARE BURNED.

Mob Fires Industrial Workers' Offices and Beats Members.

Fresno, Cal., Dec. 10.-Smpathizers with the Industrial Workers of the World to-day demanded that the city authorities mete out drastic punishment to the leaders of the mob which last night burned the headquarters of the organization and threatened to lynch several members of the Industrial Workers ield in jail here.

For a time after the mob gathered the police were unable to control it, and it swept through the streets after firing the Industrial Workers' offices and beating members of the organization wherever they were ound. After surrounding the jail, the mob demanded all Industrial Workers confined there, but made no erious effort to storm the prison.

The violence is the result of the crusade that has been made by the Industrial Workers in the Northwest for over a year.

They demand the right of free speech and hold that no policeman has a right to prevent their members from speaking on the streets if they wish to do so.

More than a score of the members have been arrested, but the local courts yesterday ruled that there was no city ordinance requiring a license in order to speak in the streets.

SWEATSHOP HORROR.

Over Fifty Thousand Men, Women States army was the last place on and Children of New York in Home Sweatshop Misery.

At least 50,000 homes in Greater New York are used as sweatshops, where women and children, under the age of fourteen, toil on "factory" work" and at "factory occupations" at all times of the day and night for a miserable wage. Around Christmas the number of home sweatshops mounts to somewhere between 75,-000 and 100,000, according to those familiar with home and child labor in New York.

This wholesale turning of homes into factories is done strictly in accordance with the labor law of the State of New York, which finds nothing "unconstitutional" in it. All that the labor law demands is that tenements, where home work is being done, be iicensed.

Every month the bureau of factory inspection of the New York State Department of Labor issues a bulletin to manufacturers with lists of tenements in the Greater City which are licensed to receive factory work. For the month of October the bulletin shows there were nearly 13,000, or, to be exact to the flure, 12,827 tenements were goods could legally be taken for manufacturing purposes.

These 13,000 tenements are, of course, located n the most congested districts of Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens. Thousands of ther tenements, whose owners have applied for licenses to turn them into home workshops, have had their request denied them b ythe bureau of factory inspection, because their sanitary, or .rather, insanitary condition has been found to be such that even without turning the homes

shops they were bordering on the the new ideal, men wil not shoot pestilential.

New York child labor committee, cited two articles which are products of home tenements almost exclusively and the prices for which have he told the carpenters. That was the them utterance.—The Saturday Rebeen ctu in half in the last few years. The articles are artificial violets and feathers or ostrich plumes.

A few years ago the price for mak ing a dozen violets was 6 cents, now it is 3 cents; and where 11 cents was paid for tying an inch of an estrich feather a few years ago, only 5 cents is paid now for the same amount of work.

"The whole problem of home weatshops," Secretary alll said, goes back to the problem of the underpaid father.'

NEW DAY IS DAWNING.

Peoria Minister in Open Defense of

Rev. B. G. Carpenter is the most advanced thinker in the Peoria ministry who has the courage of his convictions. He preaches the truth as he sees it and is governed only by a progressive mentality. He holds some opinions contrary to ours, but primarily his thought is along logical, progressive lines. We may be in error, or it may be he, but we are glad to say a good word for any man who shows by his deciarations that he wants to be right.

- At an open meeting of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, recently, Dr. Carpenter said:

"Just as soon as you people wake up to the new ideal we will do away with armies and navies in the world and we will have peace." Dr. Carpenter declared that the United

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down their brother laborers, which, George A. Hall, secretary of the in his opinion, is a higher motive than a desire for more wages

"If you organize men into unions for increase in wages you are lost," old idea of labor unions, he said, but | view. to-day that feature is of minor importance. "I plead for a broader view the ideal of human brotherhood. Each for all and all for each. The interests of all the people are your interests and how much easier it would be if we believed every man our brother and every woman our sis-

Dr. Carpenter's address was one of peace and the importance of being brothers in fact as well as in name He declared labor unions a big problem and a serious matter. "Let us take a cheerful view, however, and look at the bright side." In his opinion the problems will work out for themselves, with the laboring men on

"I am a labor agitator; I believe in the labor movement, but we must keep moving," he continued. He said

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earth for men to go, because, under people had often gone from his church with their noses about forty degrees in the air because of labor sentiments occasionally brought out in his sermons. But his sympathies are with the labor movement, he said, an dhe cannot refrain from giving

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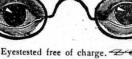
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