

ELECTION LEGISLATION AGAINST SOCIALIST PARTY IN MISSOURI

Missouri Election Laws Amended by Democratic-Republican Machines to Require Over One Thousand Dollars Cash to Place Full Socialist Ticket in the Field at Any State Election—Work Was Done Quietly and Smoothly, and Publication of New Law Caused General Surprise—Vain Attempt to Check Independent Political Action of the Working Class—While Democrats Inaugurated the New Change, the Republicans Anxiously Worked for Passage of the Same.

Several months after the adjournment of the Missouri General Assembly the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, the leading Republican organ of the Mississippi Valley, comes out with important information which had been carefully and purposely kept from the public. In its issue of last Sunday the G.-D. published the following item:

MINOR PARTIES HIT BY PRIMARY CHANGE.

LARGE FEES REQUIRED FROM CANDIDATES MAKE TICKET COST \$1,000.

Petitions Are Dropped—Alphabetical Rule No Longer Will Decide Precedence on Ballot.

The minor political parties of the state—the Populists, Socialists, Prohibitionists, etc.—will have the greatest difficulty in getting the names of their candidates on the official ballot under the operation of the new primary law enacted by the Forty-fifth General Assembly, which goes into effect August 16.

This law, a Democratic measure, was introduced by the late Senator Stark and was worked over by the revision committee of the House and Senate. It does away with the petition feature of the present law and substitutes the payment of a specified sum of money by the candidates to the party committees, or, if an independent, into the state treasury, as an evidence of good faith.

This law requires all candidates for state office or the courts of appeal to pay \$100 to his party committee; if a candidate for Congress, \$50; if a candidate for circuit judge or state senator, \$25; to his county committee \$5 if a candidate for representative.

May Draft Wealthy Men.

Small political parties, like the Socialists, Populists, etc., which have no chance to elect a candidate for office, but which desire to get the names of their candidates on the official ballot in order to maintain a party organization, will be put to the task of drafting wealthy men who can afford to pay the fee or of raising the money for each candidate through the party organization. To nominate a complete state and judicial ticket would cost a party organization about \$1,000 every four years, and much more than that if congressional and legislative candidates are nominated.

Under the present law the small party organizations managed to get on the official ballot with their candidates' names with little expense and only the labor of getting up their petitions. The money paid by candidates to the party committees serves as a nucleus for a campaign fund, and will decrease the usual party assessment on candidates for office.

Names to Be Alternated.

Another new feature of the primary law is the alternating of the names of the candidates for a given office at the top of the list. For instance, Allen, Jones and Smith are running for office. Under the alphabetical plan, Allen was at the top, Jones in the middle and Smith at the bottom of the list. It has been argued that a man unacquainted with the men or an ignorant voter is apt to vote the top name and scratch those below. The change was an amendment by Senator McDavid, who said that the man at the top had a tremendous advantage over those under him. The expense of printing will be somewhat greater, owing to the alternating of the names.

The date of the primary is the first week in August. This was not changed. Candidates must pay their fees and announce themselves sixty days before the primary.

The Globe-Democrat calls this new anti-Socialist law a "Democratic measure." Yes, it was introduced by a Democratic Senator. That does not make it a Democratic measure. The original bill as introduced by Senator Stark was "worked over" by the Revision Committee and could not become a law without the support of the Republican machine.

The law is, in our opinion, unconstitutional; it is "class legislation" in the language of modern jurisprudence. It puts a premium on the big pocketbook and practically disfranchises the citizen who is unfortunate enough not to have the prescribed sum of cash for deposit to entitle him to any candidacy for public office.

As a Democratic measure, as originally introduced, the bill was directed against the Socialist Party, the only "minor" or third political party of any consequence in Missouri. The Populists are out of business, and the Prohibitionists, as a political party, never amounted to much in this state.

It is the Democratic party which must do all in its power to prevent the development and organization of a sound independent political labor movement such as the Socialist Party. In order to have any show of success in the sham-battles against the Republican party the Democratic machines requires the support of an outside factor, any kind of a political reform movement. Thus the Democratic party swallowed up the old Greenback movement, later on the Union Labor Party, then the Populists, and the latest move is the attempt to bind the entire trade union movement to the Democratic kite's tail. In order to accomplish their purpose the Democratic politicians are vitally interested in every attempt to check and hinder the onward movement of the Socialist Party work. Naturally enough there are many ways to throw obstacles into the Socialists' way, and one of these obstacles is the new Missouri election law.

However, the Missouri Socialists will meet the issue fairly and squarely; their work may be made more difficult, but it will be done all the same, and the \$1,000 or more campaign deposit will be forthcoming sixty days before the primaries.

For a number of years the same political machine of the Capitalist class has been actively engaged in the same kind of work against the Socialist Party. Especially in St. Louis our comrades have gained some valuable experience. The center of activity of this Democratic machine is in St. Louis, with the St. Louis Republic as the official mouthpiece. Its agencies and agents are active in the local Trade Union movement, and from there work right into the Socialist Party organization. Queer, but not surprising, that the same arguments and language against the Socialist Party and its work can be heard on the floor of the Central Trades and Labor

Union and on the floor of the general meetings of Local St. Louis. When at last Sunday's meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union, at Aschenbroedel Hall, Jim Conroy delivered his funeral oration on the Socialist Party, we were vividly reminded of the fact that within the last few weeks similar orations were indulged in at Socialist Local and Executive Board meetings. Hence these oratorical efforts on the part of Democratic labor sucklings on the one hand and of some "ultra scientific revolutionaries" on the other, seem to have a common origin.

If all the Socialist Party members in St. Louis could have listened to Conroy's Socialist Party funeral speech at the Aschenbroedel Hall last Sunday, and to his exploitation of that "Socialist Row" and "Gone-to-Pieces" at the Druid's Hall meeting, they would have had their eyes opened as to certain things that happened in our movement since last April's election.

Coming back to the new election law, it must be stated that it is the joint product of both the Democratic and Republican parties.

While originally the bill was directed against the minor parties, especially the Socialist Party, it was so "worked over" as to strengthen financially the old party machines. At last year's primary elections there were several hundred candidates in the field for the Democratic and Republican nominations. Most of the defeated primary candidates took a back seat, refused to support the victorious candidates or make financial contributions to the Democratic and Republican campaign funds. This can not be repeated under the new law, because every aspirant for any nomination must pay over to the committee of his party the required sum, and unless this is done he is not entitled to run for any candidacy at the primaries.

The Socialist Party, through its Executive Committees in city and state, will take up this question without delay and see to it that the new election law, directed principally against our party movement, will act as a boomerang on the Democratic and Republican boodle machines in the state of Missouri.

Rich Man's Prayer

From Barrier Truth

We thank Thee, Lord, and ever must, because Thy ways are right and just! Thy presence makes our souls rejoice; we praise Thee with full heart and voice.

Dost Thou not on us few bestow the power to keep the workers low? That we, the rich, from birth to grave, may never be without a slave? And we through Thee art able, Lord, to rule this horny-handed horde! It gives us pleasure when we can deny the low-born workingman The right to live on his own earth—which we inherit from our birth. Thou hast assisted us to keep them ever groveling at our feet! And why should they aspire to be in any state but misery? It fits them well, and it were ill if they were not kept in it still. Oh, Lord, we pray with all our heart that Thou from us will never part; We'll cling to Thee till our last breath, and naught shall separate but death.

Ourselves and Thee—our Lord, our Friend! Abide with us unto the end! And keep us safe and grant that we shall know no want or misery. We ask this in Thy precious name, and also Thy protection claim, While to our hearts we fondly fold Thy image, Lord!—Thy name is Gold!

Sparks and Red Hot Cinders

By Dr. Wm. Preston Hill.

The Transit Company Swindle.

Another group bought up the street railroads of St. Louis for about \$24,000,000, a large part of which was fictitious and watered capitalization, and they then capitalized them for \$90,000,000 without putting in a dollar of additional value into the roads, except the money used, as proved by Joseph W. Folk, to bribe our legislature and municipal assemblies to permit the consolidation. Not satisfied with this gigantic swindle perpetrated on the people of St. Louis, they organized a fictitious company called the Transit Company to operate the lines under lease for a time, so that they could unload its stock at high prices at the proper time and end its existence and escape the payment of all claims against them, including damage suits and judgments. Here we have swindling, bribery and larceny at our very door.



DR. W. P. HILL.

Insurance and Land Frauds.

Take the investigation of the life insurance frauds, which startled the county, and showed how millions of the policy holders' money had been looted. The investigation was stopped before one-tenth part of the facts were brought to light. Take the exposures in the Pennsylvania Railroad, which proved that almost the entire management had been engaged for years in abusing their trust, to rob the stockholders out of millions. Take the exposures of land frauds out West, which proved conclusively how vast quantities of government lands had been obtained by forgery and perjury and other crimes. This comes to our door, too, for a St. Louisan, Mr. E. A. Hitchcock, disclosed the colossal infamy.

United States Senator Mitchell Congressman Herman and Williamson, State Senators Franklin P. Mays, W. W. Jones, George Foreman of Oregon and others were indicted and convicted. So many wealthy men of the West were indicted and implicated along with these officials that it would make a roll-call of nearly all who have secured large holdings of fertile lands in the western states. In fact, Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock has asserted that the cases in which titles to any government lands were obtained honestly were the exception and not the rule. The operations of one land grafter and swindler, John A. Benson, alone would fill a large-sized volume and as large a one would be required to detail the operations of another swindler, Frederick A. Hyde.

As a result of these crimes, one man, Henry Miller, has concentrated in himself the ownership of 14,539,200 acres of land in California, Oregon and Nevada, or 22,717½ square miles, a territory as large as the four states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Delaware combined. A few men own 17,000,000 acres in the Sacramento Valley, and these are only a few of the vast estates built up by fraud and crime all over the West. In the Northwest another huge estate of millions of acres, extending in area four or five of our states and comprising practically a monopoly of all our most valuable timber lands from which the United States must draw its supply of lumber in the future, has been likewise built up, by the same crimes, in the hands of one man, Frederick Weyerhaeuser, who is said to be richer even than John D. Rockefeller. In Wyoming gigantic land frauds were discovered, which involved millions' worth of most valuable coal lands in process of being stolen by leading and prominent citizens. In Oklahoma and the Indian Territory the oil fields were similarly looted from the people.

Volumes could be written upon the Mexican and Spanish grant frauds, the railroad grant steals, the timber land swindles, the desert and mineral land grabs, and other giant iniquities, and when we had completed the task we would not have told the hundredth part of all the crimes committed. The record of fraud, corruption and crime is so appalling as literally to sicken the heart of any honest man.

ANNOUNCEMENT

To the Socialists and Trade Unionists of St. Louis

Annual Socialist Fall Festival Will Be Held At Risch's Grove, September 19th

MEET US AT RISCH'S GROVE.

Comrades: This is to inform our comrades and friends in our party and trades union movement that the Annual Fall Festival of the St. Louis Socialists will be held at Risch's Grove, Luxemburg, Sunday, September 19.

Normandy Grove Boycotted.

The picnic contract which we had with Normandy Grove was promptly canceled by the Socialist Party as soon as we learned of the brutish assault of the Normandy Park management on Brother Peter Beisel, the Business Agent of Bakers' Union No. 4, in the presence of Chas. Goodman, business agent of Cigar Makers' Union No. 44. Normandy Grove was declared unfair by organized labor, and the Socialists promptly canceled their contract with the boycotted place.

Newspaper Carriers Assist Socialists.

It was difficult to secure another picnic place at this late date. Practically every park had its dates filled to the end of the season. The management of Risch's Grove informed us that the Newspaper Carriers' Union had the grove engaged for Sunday, September 19. Our committee conferred with representatives of said union, and after careful consideration, the Newspaper Carriers showed their fraternal spirit toward the Socialist Party by deciding to give their date (Sunday, September 19) to the Socialists, and have their own picnic one week later.

Socialists Will Reciprocate.

The Socialist Party, in return, will help the Newspaper Carriers by giving them free advertising of their picnic in the columns of St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung.

Risch's Grove Will See Big Crowd.

All indications point to the possibility that on Sunday, September 19, Risch's Grove will see the biggest picnic crowd ever assembled in that park.

A Fine Program.

There will be a fine program with amusing and entertaining features for everybody. Races for men, women and children, games, bowling, concert, dancing, etc.

Prominent and Able Speakers.

One of the main features of the Risch's Grove picnic will be the Socialist speeches. Comrade John M. O'Neill, editor of the Miners' Magazine, in Denver, Colo. (official organ of the Western Federation of Miners), will be the principal speaker of the day. He is considered one of the ablest speakers of the country, and the St. Louis Socialists and progressive union men will give him a rousing reception.

There Will Be a "County Fair."

One leading feature of this Annual Fall Festival will be the "County Fair," where several thousand presents will be distributed. We request our comrades, especially our Socialist women friends, to send in their presents for this "County Fair." The time is short and we wish to commence with the publication of the list of presents in St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung not later than next week.

Send your presents direct to the office of St. Louis Labor, 212 South Fourth street, so they will be promptly published.

Will Be a Grand Family Affair.

In order that we may have absolute control of our festival, the committee decided to make it a strictly family affair and not admit any "undesirable guests."

Family membership cards will be \$1.00. Refreshments and coffee will be furnished free of charge. Dancing will also be free.

Announcement Cards Ready.

A fine announcement card, bearing the picture of Comrade John M. O'Neill, with a good writeup of the importance of the Socialist press, has been printed in thousands of copies, now ready for distribution. Get a good supply. We want them distributed in unions and factories, from hand to hand, in the nature of a personal invitation.

Membership Cards Are Ready.

The membership and admission family cards are ready for distribution, and every comrade should immediately get a supply of these tickets and get them into circulation.

Fine Show Cards.

We have also several hundred fine show cards printed, which must be put up in the workingmen's districts. Insist to have one put up in your grocery or barber shop, in boarding houses, saloons, butcher shops, etc. Don't be bashful. The average business man is just as anxious to get the Socialists' money as he is to keep his Democratic or Republican customers.

Will Commence in the Morning.

The grove will be open from 9 o'clock a. m. till 8 o'clock p. m., and the comrades and their families can spend a pleasant day under the beautiful trees of Risch's Grove, Sunday, September 19.

Don't Forget to Send Your Present.

to the "County Fair" to this office, and it will be announced in our next week's papers. Make a start, and the rest will follow.

Comrades of St. Louis!

Let us make up our minds to have the most successful Socialist Family Reunion and Picnic at Risch's Grove, Sunday, September 19.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Do You Ride a Wheel?

If so, call at the office of St. Louis Labor. For \$25 we can furnish you with a first-class bicycle direct from the factory. Best wheel in the market. See Comrade Hildebrand about it. St. Louis Labor, 212 South Fourth street.

When the machines were first used the laborers were an ignorant mob, who had not yet learned to work together. But their work was training them to act together. Their sufferings soon taught them to rebel together.

UNION FRIENDS, ATTENTION!

The Douglas Shoes Do Not Bear the Stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union—Hence they are Non-Union and Will Remain Such Until Such Time as the Douglas Shoe Co. Will Recognize the Union and Again Use the Union Stamp Do Not Buy Douglas Shoes!

Missouri Socialist Party

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

\$1,000 for a State Ticket.

The Democrats and Republicans have been busy at Jefferson City. In order to cripple or exterminate the minority parties they "doctored" the primary law during the last session.

As it now stands the petitions are done away with and each candidate must put up a certain amount of money with the party committee. Candidates for state office or courts of appeal must each put up \$100, making a state ticket cost at least \$1,000. In addition, each candidate for congress must pay \$50; circuit judge or state senator, \$25; state representative, \$5. Thus a complete ticket in all the various districts, from state representative up, would cost about \$4,500.

Details about the disposition of this money by the party committee are not at hand, but the thing has all the earmarks of a "job" against the Socialist Party. It appears that the bill was introduced by a "Democratic" senator, but the Republicans were not slow to back it up and a Republican governor signed it. It is immensely to the interest of the Democrats to eliminate the Socialist Party, and it seems they are working overtime to do it.

Practically no mention was made in the capitalist papers of the proposed changes in the primary law. Everything was kept quiet and under cover. After the bill becomes a law they gently break the news that it "takes money" to be a candidate from now on. This is a fine thing for the old parties, as they are sure of a "contribution" from each candidate at the primaries. Those candidates that had a way of running without "seeing" the party committee will now have to dig up.

To Agitate in St. Francois County.

Comrade W. A. Ward of the Christian Socialist Fellowship will be in St. Francois County for six weeks this fall. County Secretary O'Dam has completed arrangements for a thorough campaign all over the county and will push it in his usual energetic way.

McAllister's Dates.

Beginning August 14, McAllister will be in the northern part of Dunklin for about two weeks. Comrade Crawley of Clarkton has prepared to give the farmers in that section a good stirring up.

"Coming to" in Scott County.

Organization and dues paying has been lagging in this county for some time, but present indications are that a change is on. New locals have been organized at Benton and Sikeston. Comrade Branam remits for a nice bunch of stamps and County Secretary Jacobs writes that the county organization has offered a prize to the comrade bringing in the largest number of dues-paying members at each quarterly meeting.

Several large Socialist picnics are being arranged at Morley and Blodgett, and they expect to have McAllister work for a month or so in the county this fall. This is most encouraging news, and taken together with the improvement in dues paid in July over that of June, the outlook is good. Some of the locals are still behind in dues and should step right up to the front row and let the world know we are here because we are here. This is the state where people must be "shown." When you hear someone bragging on what a good Socialist he is, just ask to see his dues card and see whether he is paid to date. Make them "show" you.

James Connolly in Missouri.

The National Office will place Comrade James Connolly, editor of The Harp, for some dates across the state. The number of dates is uncertain, and as the time is short, Comrade Barnes will make the arrangements with locals direct. The time will be from September 5 to the 30th.

Stray Shots.

E. T. Behrens of Sedalia will be the Labor Day speaker at Springfield.

Socialism is on the spread around Local Richwoods. Secretary Doyen writes that every day or two he meets an old party man that is going to begin voting for himself from now on, instead of for our exploiters. Richwoods comrades are carrying on a literature campaign and are well pleased with the results.

Gaylord will speak at Kirksville on August 25, 26 and 27. Three successive lectures by Gaylord ought to give his hearers a good idea of what the Socialists are for.

Among other inquiries and indications of renewed activity is that of Comrade S. P. Gustin of Winnipeg. The local at that point has lapsed, but Comrade Gustin will do his best to get it going again.

How to Work for Socialism.

Fly Creek—I found the comrades at Fly Creek Local made out of good revolutionary steel. They have scattered Socialist literature for ten and fifteen miles in every direction. I found here the best and most persistent propaganda work of any place I ever visited. Socialism is thoroughly introduced here, and it pays, as the attendance was fine. Now, comrades, the minds of the people are ready and waiting for information. Carry the Socialist idea to them and it will grow and bear fruit. Conditions are just right for a tremendous crop. Let every one get busy in raising and harvesting it.—W. W. McAllister.

Chilton—The picnic here was inspiring and my reception of the best. The comrades are widely scattered and will organize later on. The Grandin Lumber Company owns nearly all of Carter County and has about "skinned" it of all its fine hard pine forests. This company dictates the politics of the county and naturally hates Socialism. In spite of this we are gaining ground fast.

At Williamsville I stopped with the city marshal and he arranged my meetings. It seems queer to have the man who usually tries to hound a Socialist agitator out of town take you to his house and give you the best he has, and then go out and get a meeting for you.—W. W. McAllister.

OUR PRINCIPLES PLAINLY STATED Line of Arguments for Socialism.

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

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

In proportion as the number of such machine owners compared to all other classes decreases, their power in the nation and in the

world increases. They bring ever larger masses of working people under their control, reducing them to the point where muscle and brain are their only productive property. Millions of formerly self-employed workers thus become the helpless wage slaves of industrial masters.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

STREET CAR STRIKE MAY BE AVOIDED.

Chicago, Aug. 9.—Diplomatic negotiations marked the progress of the street railway situation here today. While no definite proposal of peace was accepted on either side, conferences which were held justified the conclusion that a settlement of the controversy without a strike or arbitration is only a few days off.

The union leaders refused the first offer made by the railway officials—that of a graded scale, giving 30 cents an hour maximum to men who have been in the service fifteen years.

The union men then put up the proposition of an increase of 1 cent an hour at once and an increase of 2 cents an hour next year, and this proposition now is being considered by the presidents of the two companies.

Socialist News Review

Women's Socialist Club.

Comrade Miss E. M. Basset, Secretary of the Women's Club, will leave the city, and has resigned as Secretary of the club. Mrs. Helen Rackow has been elected in her stead. The branch meets every first and third Friday, at 212 South Fourth street.

Seventh Ward Socialist Club.

The Seventh Ward Club meets every first and third Wednesday at 1627 South Twelfth street. Comrade Leo Bonner has been elected Secretary. The list for the press fund was passed at the meeting, and every member present contributed something. Comrade Heuer reports that everything looks bright for the Seventh Ward.

St. Louis Socialist Festival Will Be at Reisch's Grove.

In view of the fact that Normandy Grove has been placed under boycott by Union Labor, the Socialist Party arrangement committee decided to cancel their picnic contract with the proprietor of that grove. Reisch's Grove (in Luxemburg) has been secured for the annual Socialist Fall Festival, which will take place Sunday, September 19.

Eleventh Ward West End Branch.

Editor St. Louis Labor.
Dear Comrade—I was instructed at our last meeting to write and inform you that the Eleventh Ward West End Branch Socialist Club would meet every first and third Wednesday of each month at 5711 Gravois avenue, at 8 p. m., and that you be kindly requested to publish the same in Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung, as there are a number of our people who live in the neighborhood that read the papers, but do not belong to any club. May be that if they saw an account of our meeting in the papers we could gain more members. As it is we are having pretty good meetings and every one seems to be interested. Hoping you will favor our request, I remain,
R. J. ZDVORACEK, Secretary, 4611 Newport Avenue.

Twenty-fifth Ward Socialist Club.

Comrade Miss Emily Kientz was elected Secretary of the Twenty-fifth Ward Club. The club meets every fourth Friday at 4278 Finney avenue. Socialists living in the ward are invited to join.

PRINTERS MEET IN 55TH CONVENTION

ST. JOSEPH, MO., ENTERTAINS INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

Reports Show That \$6,188,045.75 Was Collected From 1891 to 1909.—Have Home Valued at \$1,000,000.

St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 9.—The fifty-fifth convention of the International Typographical Union convened Monday in the Coliseum. Addresses of welcome were made by Mayor Clayton, President Burnham of the local Typographical Union, and others, and a response by President Lynch of the International Typographical Union, after which the convention began consideration of a large volume of business, ultimately adjourning until Tuesday morning to hear the report of the credentials committee on contested seats.

The reports of President Lynch and Secretary-Treasurer Hays show great progress made by the union during the last year.

The International Typographical Union is 57 years old, and with the present gathering has held 55 conventions during its lifetime. In 1896 and 1898 biennial conventions were held. The International Typographical Union claims to be the oldest national or international organization of skilled labor in the world. Its sessions here this week are attended by 300 delegates and 800 visitors.

Discusses Pension Changes.

Matters of importance that are to come before the convention are propositions for the establishment of an insurance feature, and certain changes proposed in the pension policy that was made effective by the union one year ago. The relations between the union and the American Newspaper Publishers' Association will also be up for consideration.

The International Typographical Union has many features that are unique with labor organizations, and

which stamp this union as one of the most progressive in the labor field. The pension policy, for instance, is distinctive with the International Typographical Union. Under the pension law, members who have reached the age of 60 years and are unable to secure sustaining employment at the trade are paid \$4 per week. The payment of pensions has heretofore been considered the function of the government but in this instance the union evidently believes that its veterans should be taken care of independent of state or nation. The payment of pensions began with the 1st of last August, and up to May 31, when the union's fiscal year closed, \$67,580 had been paid pensioners, while the administration of the fund had cost only \$2,000.

Home Valued at \$1,000,000.

The union also conducts a home at Colorado Springs, and contributed during the fiscal year to this institution \$86,518.31. The actual expense of conducting the Union Printers' Home was \$72,598.94, and there was a balance in the home fund of \$32,337.63. The receipts and expenditures of the home from its inception to May 31, 1909, were \$867,801.29 and \$835,463.66. The home property at Colorado Springs is valued at \$1,000,000.

The union pays a burial benefit of \$75.

During the fiscal year there was 599 deaths, and the benefits paid amounted to \$38,175.

For advertising its union label the union paid out \$7,617.48.

The expenditures of the International Typographical Union during its fiscal year were \$161,544.45.

From the year 1891 to 1909 the union received \$6,188,045.75, and expended \$5,950,898.90, this sum including the expense of conducting the Union Printers' Home.

The union has a membership of 47,174.

The union also conducts a technical school at Chicago for the benefit of its members and apprentices who desire to perfect themselves in their trade.

The session of the convention will continue throughout the week.

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

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

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

Therefore, we ask the public in general for their support; you can give us your support by asking for bread with the Union Label.

Shun the product of the following firms—they are Trust bakeries: Heydt Bakery Co., Condon Bakery Co., Hauck-Hoerr Bakery, St. Louis Bakery Co., Welle-Boettler Bakery, Home Bakery Co., Freund Bros. Bread Co. Ltd., McKinney Bread Co.

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

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Fashion Governs

When It Is
Sin and
When Joy

By REV. MADISON C. PETERS



HAT we should all be clad as beautifully and as gracefully as possible is proved by the fact that God has put robes of beauty and glory upon all his works.

The love of beauty belongs to every woman. A sloven is an abomination. Rudeness is sin.

Excess is what I inveigh against.

The prevailing spirit of extravagance is making more defaulters than any other one thing. Many a man has given up all high ambition for study, for self-denying service of his fellow-men, stilled the voice of his conscience when it demanded sacrifice and devoted himself to the one object of gaining, by hook or crook (and either of them is far from being straight), the wherewithal to keep sunshine in his house by the unlimited indulgence of a fashion-pampered woman's fancies.

Dress has sent many men to the penitentiary.

Benedict Arnold proposed to sell his country to get money to keep up the extravagance of the home wardrobe.

Many a poor girl, bewildered by the applause which greets her pompous sisters, concludes that the world loves ornament and display above character and disposition and soon is wrapped in style—at too high an expense.

Faust's casket of jewels—who shall count the Marguerites it has slain?

Fashion dwarfs the intellect and eats out the heart of our people. Genius dies on its luxurious altar. Talent withers in its voluptuous embrace. Goodness gives up the ghost at her nod. It has made society a great showroom, hollow and insincere.

Fashion kills more than the hardships of poverty. The shop girl sees two generations of her fashionable sisters fade away. The washer-woman, with scarce a ray of hope to cheer her in her toils, lives to see her fashionable sisters die all around her.

The cook is hearty and strong, while the women dressed like a doll, fed to order, must be nursed like a baby and kept from a hysterical fit by a sugar plum.

Adornment can never take the place of graces of character. If you will wear ornaments outwardly, see to it that there are pearls and diamonds within, and that for everything that is beautiful, either in hair or dress, there is something richer for the hidden life of the soul.

The devices of the toilet may disguise a bad complexion, but all the arts of a Jezebel cannot remove from her countenance the traces of pride or paint there the sweet motherliness of a Hannah!

Life is not a toy to be played with, an ornament to exhibit, a bubble to float in the air, nor an insect to dance on the wave until some wind overtakes it. It is not a slow or dreamy indulgence, not a plague that wastes.

Life is a gift of God, a single opportunity with possibilities vast enough to fill time and eternity with the beatitudes of God, the joy of angels and the praise of men.



Cause for Old Maids and Bachelors

By E. LOUNSBURY

Years of close observation and daily contact with both men and women have disclosed to me beyond question why there are so many more old maids and old bachelors to-day than there were 20 or more years ago.

Looking back into the past brings to my mind the fact that women, either married or single, who engaged in business were comparatively few, and this is doubtless one of the reasons why there were fewer divorces and more marriages.

The independence of the working girl frightens many would-be lovers away. When a man is earning \$75 or \$80 a month he doubtless would have some delicacy in proposing to a girl who is capable of earning as high a salary as he and even if he should be brave enough the girl to whose hand he aspires would hardly consider him eligible as a husband.

Another and perhaps the chief reason why a great many girls do not get married is simply that they do not get the opportunity. And whose fault is it that they do not get the opportunity? Usually their own. Girls—at least a large majority of them—are so eager for the society of men that they make themselves absolutely disgusting. A man admires the girl who does not fling herself at his feet and the more she avoids him the harder he will try to win her. If a girl is not innately refined and delicate she should at least assume to be, for her own sake.

If girls could but see it, their happiness lies entirely within their own power.

Polygamy Solves Domestic Problem

By W. JULIAN GASSON

Polygamy is the rule in Nigeria, the reason given by the natives being that it is impossible for one woman to do all the work of the house, look after the children, prepare and cook the food, fetch the daily supply of water (often an arduous job), cultivate the plantation and go to market. And the reason is that the African is an exceedingly hungry person. It is their custom to eat several times a day when at home and the men spend most of their day sitting in the palaver house, or market place, while the women bring the food all day long. One wife could not possibly do

this. Besides, the African lady encourages it, for she says: "The more wives the less work." Among the Ahiaras, Onichas, Obuwus and the lower class of pagan tribes in the interior there is very little form of marriage. As soon as a man has the means he pays the parents what they want in the shape of goats, cows, beads, money, and takes the girl. There is no ceremony at all. The more wives he has indicates a richer man and that he will be better looked after. If, of course, they can manage to seize a woman from the neighboring tribe while she is fetching water or working on her farm so much the cheaper. With this method in vogue for centuries no wonder that it is as much as a native's life is worth to go out of his own village and that the country is so backward.

TIDINGS OF THE TIMES

By Murray S. Schloss.

If the unemployment problem—that greatest of immediate questions for all grades of labor—remains unsolved by day after tomorrow, you'll know whom to blame. Who? Why, the "Commercial Law League" of America, which has been convening, and demurring and alleging and injunctioning, and disporting itself generally, at Narragansett Pier, R. I., 'round the corner or so from Senator Aldrich's home.

And if you should be so irreverent as to ask "What has a gang of legal pirates, who do—in politics and out—the main dirty work for the commercial parasites—what have they to do with the unemployed situation?" you would betray dense ignorance. Don't ask it. Don't you know that Assistant Secretary McHarg of the National Department of Commerce and Labor chose this merry gathering of banditti to read a paper on the question? Let's take up his principle whine:

He claims that the cities are filled with out-of-works while the farmers are crying in vain for help to harvest their crops. That's it.

Shame, isn't it? Why doesn't the unemployed shoemaker of Lynn, Mass., or printer of Newark, N. J., take the first train for Podunk County, south central Kansas, and go to work? and, if he's got a family, take 'em along. The western country air'll do 'em good. Cost \$25 or \$50, you say? What of it? The average unemployed man spends that much every day for whisky. If you don't believe it, ask the first capitalist you meet.

Of course, Mr. McHarg probably forgot to mention a few little points that a hair-splitting labor agitator might lay stress on. For instance, that it takes a lot of training and a terrific lot of muscle to do farm work so as to be worth your salt, in harvesting crops. That special farm training and great muscle power the average city worker hasn't got after years of specialized confining labor in town at a trade.

And the man out of work is likely to be, very often, the one who has so far worked himself out piling up wealth for the clients of the "Commercial Law League" that he isn't a first-class city slave any more, to say nothing of working in the country 12 or 16 hours a day.

Or maybe he was born tired, which means that his parents before him were overworked or otherwise sapped of their vitality by the capitalist regime. Besides, the disturbing demagogue might go on, the average harvesting season, during which extra help is needed, lasts only about six weeks. How is Mr. Unemployed going to support himself and his dependents the other 46 weeks? And if he gets \$30 a month and board—in some cases, especially if he's a corking good "hand" he may get a little more—how is he going to get back to a center of population in another part of the country where he has the best chance of finding work at his trade? And how look after his own while watching and waiting for some good, nice, kind pot-bellied capitalist to give him a precarious job?

But one can't expect so high and glorious a personage as Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor McHarg to take notice of such small details as these, and the Commercial Law League would probably have objected to the introduction of such disturbing facts as irrelevant testimony.

It is the CLIENTS of the Commercial Law League who either employ you, or turn you out to starve or steal, who blacklist you, and toss you on the rubbish heap in a few years when they've worked you out, all at their own sweet pleasure.

It is the MEMBERS of the Commercial Law League, paid fighters for their clients and getters of injunctions against you, who are elected to Congress and the legislatures to make laws—BY YOUR VOTES.

There are lots of them on the Republican ticket—and their fellow partisans in office act in harmony with them. There are plenty of them on the Democratic ticket—and they rule the roost there.

There are NONE of them on the— Oh, what's the use?

Just Think of It.

Think of the way mothers struggle to prevent their sons from learning to swim! A great many of them will not let their children go near the water. Every human being should be able to swim; just as able to swim as he is to walk. A baby can swim before it can walk. There are examples of this in the Hawaiian Islands. If every child were taught to swim, not one-tenth of the deaths from drowning would occur. We don't think anything about the child's right, either as a citizen or an animal; we only think that we are afraid, and so we object to his learning to swim. That is one instance where a common standard should be set up before personal prejudice. We seem now to be carefully transmitting the habits of our ancestors.

We come into this Democracy of ours handicapped by just these things, instead of coming into it with a knowledge of Democracy. And we still grow up in our happy homes, live useful lives, and die with a comparatively clean conscience, without having troubled our heads about our civic duties, or our social duties, or our relationship to the State as a whole.

A democratic government should be clearly and vitally representative, from the smallest local precinct to the presidential election, and the processes should be easily understood by the whole mass of its citizens. That is what democracy ought to be, and, until it is that, it will never be clean and honest and fair.

What we need is another kind of conscience—a conscience of the mind. If it were Sunday and you were in a church, I should take for my text, "But be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is the good and acceptable and perfect will of God." That is a fine text. We need that more than we need anything, a renewal of the mind in the line of extension; a larger area in common use.

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WHAT OUR PARTY STANDS FOR

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

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

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

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

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

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

The present desperate condition of the workers has been made the opportunity for a renewed onslaught on Organized Labor. The

highest courts of the country have within the last year rendered decision after decision depriving the workers of rights which they had won by generations of struggle.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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

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

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SOCIALIST PARTY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

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

POISONED TAFFY

Of all the daily newspapers in the state of Missouri the St. Louis Republic is the most despicable, because the most hypocritical. It is the main of the entire Democratic sewer system. It is the official organ of the Dave Francis-Festus J. Wade-Chas. Huttig clique of high financiers. Every reactionary movement, economic, political or religious, may count on the support of the St. Louis Republic. As a political party organ it holds the wires between the millionaire highwaymen and the leaders of the Slum proletariat. The editorial sanctum of this Democratic party organ entertains the most intimate relations with the financial and political workers of the city, all the way from Archbishop Glennon and Festus J. Wade down to the Proletarian "leaders" of the Jim Conroy class.

Our readers well remember the St. Louis Republic's contemptible work against the Socialist Party during the exciting days of the Cossack outrage on Twelfth and Olive streets, in September, 1905; they remember the St. Louis Republic's work during the Jefferson Club skates' attempts to get the most active Socialists out of the Central Trades and Labor Union; they remember the St. Louis Republic's rotten work in connection with the Montezano excursion outrage of two years ago; they remember the St. Louis Republic's detective work in connection with recent general executive meetings of Local St. Louis.

Our readers also remember that we never failed to show up the miserable capitalist sheet on Olive and Seventh streets. And this we shall do again today.

After all of this mean, cowardly and slandering work against our party movement the St. Louis Republic, on August 5, published the following editorial:

"What Is Socialism?"

"In another column will be found a letter from a veteran subscriber asking for authoritative information about Socialism. The Republic recognizes the importance of the question and the difficulty arising out of the fact that the word stands for not a single movement, but a group of movements, and for an assortment of theories which are not embodied in any movement at all. A definition must recognize this complexity. This paper desires to be fair to theories and movements with which it disagrees and to hold no group of men responsible for views which they do not entertain. It therefore invites brief answers to the question, 'What Is Socialism?' for publication in these columns from day to day."

Just think of this rot of an editorial in a leading metropolitan newspaper! In order to secure authoritative information about Socialism the leading Democratic organ calls upon their readers to furnish that information. Of course, the St. Louis Republic desires to be fair, as it has always been toward the Socialist movement, and sure enough, there are some socialistically inclined people, well meaning, who get caught by this Democratic "fairness." Five and six letters are published every day, attempting to explain Socialism. A few good ones, but most of them a collection of Utopian and freakish ideas, are presented to the readers of the great Democratic daily as the "authoritative information" on Socialism. Up to this date the paper has published about twenty-five letters in answer to the question "What Is Socialism?" and we venture to say that if such a mixture of confused Utopian theories and speculations will not serve the purpose of the St. Louis Republic and its political management, we do not know what will.

It is the object of the sheet to get all the confused statements, explanations, assertions, prophecies, and cloudy Utopian dreams under its caption "What Is Socialism?" it possibly can, and then the rest will follow. This hash of confused conceptions of Socialism and the Socialist movement is sufficient to create the general impression among the non-Socialist readers that the Socialist Party represents a movement of freaks and dreamers without any definite object or program. It has always been the policy of the St. Louis Republic to ridicule Socialism and misrepresent the Socialist Party movement. The same game will be played over again, only more effectively because there you have the "authoritative information on Socialism" from 999 different sources.

In its issue of August 9 the St. Louis Republic editorially says:

"There are two things in Socialism: a creed and a movement. We are less concerned with the creed than with the movement. This is not because theoretical ideas are

not of the highest importance, but because their true disclosure is always through the program which strives to realize them. On August 5 we referred to the difficulty of defining Socialism on account of the various movements bearing its name. This difficulty is in nowise diminished by the reading of these letters, interesting as they are. Let us have the Socialist creed defined in terms of the Socialist program."

These lines expose the hypocritical trick of the St. Louis Republic.

No doubt, the Democratic sheet is more concerned with our movement than with the "creed." The "creed" has never troubled the capitalist politicians and their masters, but the Socialist movement is "rough on rats" for them.

For years the Socialist Party has circulated its program and platform in millions of copies. Socialism is represented by a movement, by a political party. In this country it is represented by the Socialist Party, which has its national, state and municipal programs and platforms. In these documents, which represent the collective ideas, aims and object of the movement, the question, "What Is Socialism?" is plainly answered. There is the only "authoritative information," and if such was wanted by the Democratic organ why did it not publish the Socialist program in full?

Here is the hitch. It is not "authoritative information" or the dissemination of correct Socialist principles that the paper wants, but a mixture of Utopian pipe dreams and contradictory claims and assertions, which will enable it to continue its mischievous work against the Socialist Party movement.

Soon the next Congressional campaign will have to be opened and the St. Louis Republic must get ready for its underhand political work. Outside help is needed to keep the Democratic mule alive; the mule has his eyes on the labor movement, but there the Socialist Party looms up as an obstacle to the Democratic campaign plans.

In order to check the Socialist political movement new means of warfare must be invented.

The latest Democratic move is to feed the Socialists with poisoned taffy.

There are very few who will swallow the poisoned stuff, for the militant Socialists of St. Louis and vicinity are on to the curves of the St. Louis Republic.

Thirty Pieces of Silver

Our readers are acquainted with the fight between the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union and the Douglas Shoe Co. in Brockton, Mass. The moment the Union withdrew the label from the concern the Douglas Shoe Co. went to work buying up "rags" in the labor movement. Every fake labor and would-be-trade-union sheet in the country was provided with a Douglas "ad." at the rate of from \$25.00 to \$30.00 a week.

One of the alleged trade union organs that thus sold itself to the unfair Douglas Shoe Co. was "The Labor Compendium," published by Henry Steinbiss, formerly National Secretary-Treasurer of the International Buildings Trades Council. Mr. Steinbiss seems to be out of a job just now. This, however, is no reason why he, the former head of the Building Trades, should sell himself to the Brockton millionaire shoe man and assist in fighting the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union.

If the ex-labor leader can not make an honest living in the labor paper business why don't he go back and work on his trade as a painter? Even working as a non-Union painter would not be one-hundredth part as injurious to the labor movement as to sell his "Compendium" to a millionaire shoe manufacturer who has declared war on a national trade union organization.

The Brockton Searchlight, a publication financed by the Douglas Shoe Co., in its last week's issue, reproduced an editorial from Henry Steinbiss' paper, "The Labor Compendium." We reproduce it in full in order to show to what low work a certain class of labor leaders will stoop the moment they are put out of commission by the rank and file.

Here is the Steinbiss editorial as quoted by the Brockton sheet:

THEY'RE ALL AFTER HIM.

The Labor Compendium, the official organ of the International Building Trades Council of St. Louis, Mo., has the following to say about the Syracuse Convention, in its last issue:

"The convention of the Boot and Shoe Workers has adjourned, and, as expected from the thorough preparations made beforehand by the Tobinites, the main feature of said convention was the abolishing of the referendum in elections and the consequent re-election of the old gang.

"The General Board was given the power to appoint a committee of three, to be known as the Price List Committee to arrange the price lists throughout the country; also to appoint a committee to investigate the trade schools.

"Since an attempt is being made in Baltimore that shoe repairing be made a part of manual training in the ungraded schools and in the Parental School of Baltimore, this latter committee may come in useful. As to the Price List Committee, Tobin will evidently be the guiding spirit, since his management has been fully approved by the convention, the padded list of union stamp factories and all. He will no doubt continue to issue stamps to all applicants with an aim to 'equalize wages.'

"The W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., having always paid and are now paying higher wages than other manufacturers, might have been the hindrance to an increase in stamp shops, since the equalizing of wages would have to be upward, instead of downward. But that company is no longer considered, since, though employing union men, the stamp has been refused by Tobin.

"That the rank and file of the Boot and Shoe Workers are not at all satisfied with the 'coup' accomplished by Tobin is evidenced by the fact that on July 11 there was launched in Lynn, Mass., according to the Brockton Searchlight, 'a movement which promises to unite the shoe workers of this country in an organization which will be under the control of the membership and which will protect the interests of the workers first, last and all the time.

"A conference was held for the purpose of discussing present conditions in the trade, and to devise ways and means of organizing the workers so that they would escape the grinding tyranny of two masters, the unscrupulous employer and the conscienceless padrone."

This is about as low a piece of work against the labor movement as any ex-labor leader can perform. It is the kind of work done by the Harry Whites, Henry Weismanns and others who have traveled the same road before Mr. Steinbiss.

In this fight against the Douglas Shoe Co. every Union man and woman throughout the land, every sympathizer with the labor movement, must line up with the International Boot and Shoe

Workers' Union. Men claiming to represent Union labor, but who openly and defiantly take their stand on the side of the enemy, as Steinbiss with his Labor Compendium and others are doing, should be bodily kicked out of every Union labor meeting. It is a case of Judas Iscariot selling the Saviour for the dirty thirty pieces of silver, and thus enabling the plutocrats to perform the bloody work of crucifixion.

Editorial Observations

Patronize our advertisers and notify them that you saw their ad. in St. Louis Labor.

There is certainly something wrong with the Douglas Shoe Co. A St. Louis firm announces that the Douglas \$4.00 shoes can now be bought for \$2.50.

It is the duty of every Socialist to assist the Trade Union movement by buying none but Union-made goods wherever such can be had. The Union label stands for the class interests of Labor.

The comrades' attention is called to the announcement of the Socialist Fall Festival Committee on page 1 of this paper. Note what the committee says on the "problem" of the presents for the County Fair.

The general strike in Sweden has paralyzed the entire industry and commerce of that Northland country. Will the wise professors of Capitalist universities still have the nerve to deny that labor is the foundation of society?

The United Cigar Stores Co. will put up another \$25,000 cigar store in St. Louis, in the heart of the city. Every Union man knows, or ought to know, that this is a scab concern. Let the 40,000 St. Louis Union men make up their minds not to buy any but Union-made blue label cigars. Any Union man patronizing the United Cigar Stores Co. is a traitor to his own organization and an enemy to the labor movement.

Prosperity in St. Louis! Superintendent Anderson notified Health Commissioner Bond that the Poor House is overcrowded. The institution also has 727 insane patients. Until the new addition to the insane asylum is finished, which will not be for more than a year, the quarters at the Poor House will be cramped. At present the paupers are compelled to sleep in the hallways and dining halls. The city is paying for the maintenance of 285 patients at state insane hospitals, and Health Commissioner Bond is making preparation to transfer fifteen more. In 1907 the average number of paupers was 489. Five hundred and forty-six are at the institution now.

Socialist Street Speaking in Chicago.

A question of the right to hold street meetings is raised by the police of Chicago. The Socialist party organization has been accustomed to holding street meetings for several years without serious police interference; but at one of their meetings, held in the slum region on the 28th, their speakers discussed the police graft exposures in connection with Socialism, and a large crowd was attracted. This crowd was attacked by the police. As reported by the Chicago Record-Herald of the next day, "six policemen fought hard to get into the center of the group, but by the time they arrived most of those directly connected with the meeting had mingled with the crowd." But the same paper reports that A. W. Mance, of the Daily Socialist, and J. F. Keating and J. Herron, both ward organizers of the Socialist party, and B. L. Weber, employed by the Daily Socialist, were arrested and locked up. All were released later on bonds. The charge made against them was disorderly conduct and disturbing the peace. The next night another Socialist street meeting at the same place was broken up by the police. Announcements of a meeting in the same locality were made for the 30th, and this meeting was held without molestation; but at another place on the 31st the meeting was broken up and the speakers arrested. The matter is important, because the right to hold orderly street meetings which do not interrupt traffic is involved.

WARNING TO SOCIALISTS.

It has been reported to this office that certain parties are collecting money from Socialist comrades in St. Louis, these comrades being under the impression that said collections are authorized by the Socialist Party, or by the people in charge of party headquarters and party press. We wish to announce that such is not the case.

Every contribution to the Campaign or Labor Press Funds is promptly receipted through the columns of our papers, from week to week. But neither the Socialist Party, nor St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung have anything to do with any Sunday School or other collection.

EDITOR ST. LOUIS LABOR.

From Texas and Oklahoma.

The summer encampment of Texas and Oklahoma, of which eight or ten have been arranged in each state, have started off with every indication of phenomenal success. Taking the vote of Oklahoma in the last presidential election, there are about a dozen counties in which less than thirty votes each would give the Socialists a plurality.

FOR OUR SOCIALIST PRESS

CONTRIBUTION FOR ST. LOUIS LABOR AND ARBEITER-ZEITUNG.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| Elisa Boettger | \$ 1.00 |
| John Schaerpf list: | |
| Rud. Rahn | .50 |
| Hugo Spel | .25 |
| N. Hegel | .25 |
| John Schaerpf | .25 |
| Freiheit Singing Society | 2.00 |
| Mrs. M. Boer, Sagerton, Tex. | 1.00 |
| Theo. Schreiber | 1.00 |
| Seventh Ward Branch list: | |
| J. Necker | .50 |
| Al. Siepmann | .50 |
| F. Heuer | .50 |
| S. Bernstein | .50 |
| Carl Hirschenhofer | 2.00 |

Total for two weeks.....\$ 10.25
Previously reported..... 434.75

Total to August 10.....\$445.00

Glen Carbon Socialists Will Give Picnic.

The Glen Carbon (Ill.) Socialists will give their annual picnic at Buffalo Park in Merryville on August 15. The picnic grounds are situated on the Suburban line, between Collinsville and Edwardsville, and cars run every hour. Good speakers and plenty of amusements. A fine chance for the St. Louis comrades to spend a day in the merry, green woods of Illinois. Take Suburban cars in East St. Louis.

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

Latest News From the Field of Organized Labor

THE OPEN SHOP

By Clarence S. Darrow

Under the above caption we publish a series of four articles by the renowned lawyer, speaker and author, which should be carefully read and studied by every working man and woman interested in the Labor Movement.—Editor St. Louis Labor.

I.
Under the present system of industrial life there is bound to be employers and employed. It matters not if here and there some one rises from the ranks of the workmen and becomes an employer or even if some less fortunate man falls from the master class to the laboring class, the system goes on without the least regard to men, and this system calls for employer and employed. The wage system has existed ever since serfdom and is so much a part of industrial life that most people do not conceive that society could not live without it.

However men may dislike the use of the word class, which is only a little bit removed from caste, still so long as the wage system lives there must be an employing class and a laboring class. The one has the land, the mines, the forests, the railroads, the factories and mills—in short, all the means and tools of production; and the other has the labor, which must be applied to these implements to produce wealth. Again, in the evolution of society the workman, at least in America, is getting further and further removed from the tools of his trade. Improved methods and machines constantly call for larger production and more expensive tools. The old-time artisan is well-nigh gone; neither he nor his tools would have any place in the industry of today. More and more is all production passing into larger hands, which, of course, means fewer hands. The relative number of employers is growing less, and of workmen growing greater. If it should be conceded that any considerable number of laborers, by frugality and industry, by intelligence and luck, could place themselves in the employing class, this could not change the order of the world. To operate a railroad or a rolling mill requires a large number of laborers. If one dies or grows rich another must take his place.

Capital, in its effort to multiply itself, constantly invents new methods of production, new tools and implements, and is ever busy in systematizing and organizing its activities to produce the greatest amount from the smallest expenditure of time and strength. Thus the mileage of railroads under one management is ever lengthening, mills and factories and department stores ever growing larger, and a constantly increasing number of workmen are placed under one supervision and one head. It is not necessary to speculate as to whether monopoly is wise or best. The fact is that the growth of monopoly is inherent in our present industrial system and all efforts to hamper by passing laws or bringing criminal proceedings are not only useless to accomplish the result desired, but are meddling and mischievous in the extreme. In all the activities of man some account must be made of natural law, and any method that flies directly in its face is bound to fail. Under present methods there is economy in production on a large scale, and so long as this is true laws and public opinion alike will be helpless to prevent the tendency to big things in the industrial world.

The masters of finance have always condemned every effort of courts and lawmakers to destroy monopoly, and have ever stoutly held that they should be left unhampered to organize and consolidate at will. If this method is pursued to the end it would mean the ultimate organization of all industry under a single head. And if there is economy in big things there is no reason why the end will not some time be reached. In fact, the growth of organization and monopoly in the last few years makes this end much more real than a dream.

It is evident that the employing class has a much greater degree of liberty and independence than the working class. Not only this, but they have much the greater and better directed energy and power. The employing class, from the nature of things, has an accumulated surplus on hand and can afford to wait. Though machines and railroads lie idle and no profits are earned, still the owners of capital are safe from want or serious inconvenience, for an indefinite time. But the workman's case is not the same. The very fact that he is a laborer, selling his energy and skill from day to day, shows that he can not wait. Not only does he lose his capital, but in the shortest time want and hunger overtake him and force his surrender. Add to his own inconvenience the suffering of his family and there are always but a few days between the workman and an absolute capitulation to the employer. Assume that a considerable number of workmen are far removed from want, still the great mass are always on the verge, and in any protracted struggle the employment of those who can afford to wait is always threatened by the ones who can not. Every workman is almost directly dependent on his employer. If one of the operators of the Western Union Telegraph Company refuses to work it is a matter of no consequence to the company, but if the Western Union refuses employment it is of very serious concern to him.

From the earliest time all men have always known the vast advantage that goes with wealth. It is for this reason that men have ever struggled to place themselves beyond want, and to provide for a rainy day.

In the work of production capital gathers together the raw forces that it needs and combines these into the finished product which the market wants. The individual employer counts for little in this work of supplying this for trade. He is as much the creature of law as the workman or his tools. The law of trade requires that he shall find the cheapest market in which to buy, and the dearest one in which to sell. Whatever may be the employer's views or feelings he must recognize this law, for he finds himself everywhere in competition with other employers keen and ready to take advantage of any opportunity that the laws of trade places in his hands. Employers have always been the first to recognize the effects of unlimited competition amongst themselves, and to strive by tariff laws, by combinations and pool agreements, and in every way to destroy this cut-throat competition and protect the prices of the wares they have to sell. There are not less than ten different lines of railroad by which either singly or through connections the traveler can be carried from Chicago to New York, and yet by agreement these competing lines regulate the price of passenger and freight service, so that the different classes of roads charge the same amount, and competition is destroyed. What is true of these railroads is rapidly becoming true in all lines of production, and dire are the punishments that these combinations visit upon the offender who refuses to abide by the rules and restrictions they lay down.

In this work of production capital buys coal, and ore, and lumber, and labor, and any other raw material that it needs. So far as the capitalist is concerned, labor is as much a commodity to be purchased in the open market as any other product that he buys. Thus it is that the tendency is ever to buy the cheapest labor that will fulfill the market's needs. With the increasing use of machinery the movement towards cheaper labor becomes easier as time goes on. The skilled workman can be replaced with the feeder of a machine. The intelligent laborer with the ignorant. The American with the latest imported foreigner; the European with the Asiatic. The man with the woman, and the woman with the child. Barring periods of great industrial activity and the interference of laws and trade union regulations this movement has been growing with ever-increasing force throughout the industrial development of the United States. Statistics show how rapidly women are made to supplant men, and children to take the places of women in all indus-

tries, when improved machinery makes the weaker class of labor available for the production of goods for market.

Not only this, but the cheaper and more helpless the labor the easier has it been for the employer to demand the hardest condition of toil. Here again the fault is not with the master, but with the market that is all-controlling. But the ignorant and weak, the foreign-born coming from the lower standard of life, and ignorant of our language, and the helpless women and little children will readily submit to the hardest terms; long hours, dangerous tools, unsanitary conditions. In short, any employment that puts off starvation.

In spite of the fact that from the standpoint of the employer and the market, labor is a commodity like any other to be bought at the lowest price and worked into the finished product, still in a limited way society and the law has always recognized that this commodity is not exactly the same as wood and iron and must be governed by a somewhat different rule. Labor is really life. It is the strength and energy and time of human beings given day by day to some one else. To give it without any return is slavery; to take it for an unjust or insufficient return is only so much less.

Making goods for the market (theoretically at least) is not the first concern of the state. Its first concern is the protection of human life and liberty, the general welfare of all the people intrusted to its care. All states are made up chiefly of the workers, those who have little accumulated capital and who are obliged to labor from day to day to obtain the means of life. Any terms or conditions which tend to weaken and impoverish these must tend to weaken and impoverish the state, and any laws or regulations that tend to protect or better the conditions and welfare of this, the largest class of citizens, are in the line of the duty of all government. Of course here, as everywhere, men make mistakes, and many laws and conditions meant to help, serve but to impede, and often natural laws would have been best when let alone, and more often still the desired result could be reached better through indiction than in any direct way. But all of this in no way changes the law that the concern of government is the protection and welfare of the great mass of its fellow men.

All classes have ever been insistent on their own rights, and regardless of the interests of their fellow man. Thus the captains of industry have ever stoutly maintained their right to monopolize and control; have ever built up their combinations even against positive human law, but they just as loudly deny the right of the workman to monopolize and control the one commodity he has to sell—his labor—which is his flesh and blood, his very life.

Against this tendency of the market to get the cheapest, to replace the skilled with the unskilled, the intelligent with the ignorant, the strong with the weak, the man with the woman, and the woman with the child; against this tendency of the market to lengthen hours of labor, to furnish unsafe tools and unsanitary conditions; against the tendency of the market to take the most and give the least the trade unions have always been the strongest force. Laws have no doubt done something, much more abroad than here, but in America, with the opportunity of a new rich land, until recent times, these unbounded natural resources were supposed to do away with any need of laws. But both in America and Europe the power of trade unions always exerted to help the members of their craft has done more to improve the condition of the workman, to give to labor a larger share of production than all other forces combined. Endless facts and arguments could be marshaled to support this statement, but it is enough that through all the ages the working class have clung to their unions; have supported them, and built them up in the face of the most powerful influences of society; in the face of legislatures and courts; in spite of starvation, of jails and scaffolds, they have clung to them in good repute and as bad as the one thing that stood between them and the serfdom from which they came. And just as persistently the employing class from the beginning until today have sought by every means at their command—public opinion, the press, legislatures, courts and jails, to destroy these organizations of workmen.

Employers have ever regarded labor unions as hostile to their rights; they have so regarded them because it has been the business of organized workmen to get shorter hours, better conditions, safer tools and a larger share of production than the workman individually could obtain.

Capital has ever resented the interference of Organized Labor with what it calls its rights; that is, the complete and arbitrary control of all industries to suits its will. Capital can never understand that labor should have any voice in managing the industrial institutions of the land; it can not realize that the man who works in a mill, or on a railroad is as vitally interested in its management and should at least have as much to say about hours, conditions and terms of labor as the one who has nothing but money invested in the plant. True it is that under the present conditions of production the capitalist has the title to the plan and can shut it down if he sees fit. But it is just as true that laborers, either singly or collectively, may refuse to take employment except on such terms and conditions as they choose.

STRIKE BREAKERS ON NEW CATHEDRAL.

Bricklayers' Strike On Since the First Day of June and Non-Union Labor Employed on Two-Million-Dollar Church Edifice.

Last Tuesday's St. Louis Republic published the following attempt at whitewashing the employment of non-union labor and strike breakers on the new two-million-dollar Cathedral building. The item is written with the object to deceive the public and misrepresent Organized Labor. Here is what the St. Louis Republic says:

ONE THOUSAND FREIGHT HANDLERS QUIT.

Canadian Workmen Strike First, Make Demands Later.

Fort Williams, Ontario, Aug. 9.—Without having made formal demands upon the company, nearly a thousand freight handlers in the sheds of the Canadian Pacific Railway walked out today. Package freight boats are affected even more than is the railway company, for until at least 200 men can be obtained most of the freight from eastern points will be shipped by rail. All but about twenty checkers joined the strike. Truckers demand an increase of from 17½ cents an hour, with 1 cent bonus, to 22½ cents an hour for day work and an increase of from 21 cents an hour to 25 cents an hour for night and Sunday work.

BETTER PROSPECTS FOR MINERS?

Many Illinois Coal Mines to Resume Operation After Long Period of Depression.

Duquoin, Ill., Aug. 9.—After months of idleness resulting from the general depression, a number of the larger mines throughout the Southern Illinois coal fields will shortly resume operations. The Queen City mine here, one of the biggest in the local field, will reopen this week with 400 men.

The Little Muddy at Tamaroa has undergone extensive repairs and will start about September 1, as well as the Jupiter mines, Nos. 3 and 5, in this city.

Several of the larger mines in the Williamson field employing from 20 to 300 men are to be operated. General conditions throughout this section are encouraging to the operators, who predict that the coal industry will have resumed its normal condition in another month.

STEREOTYPERS AT KANSAS CITY.

International Union to Elect New Officers.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 9.—The eighth annual convention of the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union opened at the Coates House here today.

The chief work of the convention will be to receive reports from the various officers of their work during the last year and the election of officers.

TENTH WARD LABEL LEAGUE.

Next Meeting of Trade Union Auxiliary Organization August 19 at Chippewa Hall.

Secretary Wm. Ruesche of the Tenth Ward Union Label League has sent out the following invitations to members and friends:

You are cordially invited to attend a meeting of the Tenth Ward Label Club, to be held at Chippewa Hall, Chippewa and Oregon, August 19, at 8 p. m. This Ward Club is a branch of the Label League of the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis and vicinity and is organized for the purpose of advertising and promoting the labels of all trade organizations and the products of Organized Labor. Trusting that we will have the pleasure of your presence on this occasion we remain, yours fraternally.

WM. RUESCHE, Secretary.

P. S.—Good speakers will address the meeting. Come, and bring your friends along.

TWENTY-FOUR THOUSAND TAILORS STRIKE.

A Great Army of Men and Women Out and Bosses Begin to Settle—More Ready to Go Out.

New York, Aug. 10.—The strike of the coat tailors in Greater New York still continues to spread. More than 24,000 men and women are now out, and many have already returned to work victorious. Three hundred shops are now involved in the strike and it is believed that at least 150 more will be closed before the end of the week. Two thousand five hundred task workers joined the strikers and held a mass meeting in Clinton Hall and joined the union. They also decided to stay out until the bosses concede all of the demands of the union.

This is the first time that the men in shops with sick benefit societies, which were practically controlled by the bosses, have ever joined in a strike. They recognize that the bosses were dumping them as well as underpaying them, and they are determined to fight to a finish to gain their demands. The 6,000 women involved in the strike have made a request to be organized and arrangements are being made between the officers of the United Garment Workers and the Women's Trade Union League to organize them into a woman's local of the Garment Workers. That the women want to be organized is one of the most hopeful things about the strike.

CATHEDRAL STRIKE IS LOCAL.

National Unions Not Antagonized by Contractors.

Fred Hagloch, superintendent of construction for the new Cathedral at Newstead and Maryland avenues, said that the strike of the stone cutters there was purely a local affection; that he has filled the strikers' places with union men from other cities. The stone cutters walked out more than two weeks ago in sympathy with the striking union bricklayers.

Hagloch said the bricklayers raised the scale of wages from 65 to 70 cents an hour, and gave the construction company only one hour's notice. Because of the short notice, he says, they filled the places of the union bricklayers with non-union men. He also declared his company got a letter from the bricklayers' union before accepting the contract saying that the company could figure the bricklayers' scale at 65 cents an hour.

The bricklayers struck June 1. They then called off the stone cutters. Hagloch says he then wrote to the national secretary and had men sent here to replace them. The national body, he says, said the local union could settle the matter alone. The striking cutters have not been taken back, although union labor is said to be employed entirely, exclusive of common labor and bricklaying.

It is said union bricklayers are now at work on the job, although subject to a fine by their union.

WOMEN'S HOURS SHORTER.

New Labor Statute Is Almost Certain to Be Contested.

Women who work will come into their own in Missouri Monday with the enforcement of the 54-hour-a-week law. Incidentally, the Factory Inspector will become the most overworked state official in St. Louis. The law actually goes into effect Sunday, but the Factory Inspector's office will look after its enforcement Monday. Women not only will be allowed to work but nine hours a day, but will, in most cases, be prohibited from working after 10 p. m.

The law is primarily intended to shorten the work of laundry girls. It provides that no female shall be employed in any manufacturing or mercantile establishment or laundry in towns of more than 5,000 inhabitants before 5 a. m. or later than 10 p. m. of any day, or more than 54 hours a week. Restaurants, telephone companies and concerns not included in the specifications are excepted so far as night-work goes.

Women may work at night in restaurants, but may not work more than 54 hours a week. No provision as to a week's work is made in the case of telephone or telegraph operators or professional women. Concerns employing three or fewer women are exempted from the hour limits.

While the enforcement of the law will almost double the work of the State Factory Inspector, the job carries with it no compensation for him, as it does not require the payment of a fee for inspection. Factory Inspector Williams expects plenty of work ahead of him and his three deputies here. In Kansas City but one deputy is stationed.

Although it is expected the law will be contested in the courts, it is stated that, pending an opinion, the contest will not influence its operation, save in the individual case. It has been said that the provisions of the statute are unconstitutional, but the authors of the law declare it will stand.

Although no statement is made in the statute, it is construed by Inspector Williams the enforcement will come under the authority of the Factory Inspector. The measure carries with it a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for its violation.

Inspector Williams said: "We intend to go about the enforcement of the law in St. Louis quietly. It will be our business to notify all employers of the provisions of the bill, and we shall then expect them to comply with it."

"When the Bureau of Printing furnishes us with notices we will post them. There are several knotty points about the workings of the bill which I can not answer until I have an opinion by the Attorney General. A law embracing virtually the same things as our Missouri statute has been passed and is working in Oregon, although at first contested.

"I have not conversed with employers as to their attitude to the bill, but have received many letters from them. To them all I have simply mailed a copy of the statute. If any employer shows a disposition to violate the law we shall resort to legal measures for its enforcement."

STUDIES IN SOCIALISM

THE SOCIALISTS

WHO THEY ARE AND WHAT THEY STAND FOR

By John Spargo

I. Pertinent Questions.

"Who are the Socialists?" and "What do they stand for?" are questions frequently heard in these days. We hear them on the streets, in the workshops, on the cars; wherever men and women congregate these questions, and others of a like nature, are heard.

It is perfectly right and proper that they should be asked, for unless the Socialists are understood how can they be fairly and intelligently judged? The Socialists are a growing force in this country. At the last election they polled 409,230 votes as against 96,931 in 1900, so that they increased their strength 322 per cent in four years. The late Mark Hanna saw this party growing at a tremendous, but steady rate, and over and over again declared that in the course of a few years there must be a definite struggle upon a clear issue between the Republican party and the Socialist Party. That prophecy may or may not be true—prophecy is a pretty risky business—but it is certainly true that all the signs of the times seem to point that way.

In Germany the Socialists are rapidly growing in numbers and strength, and it is universally conceded, by friends and foes alike, that they are invariably on the side of peace, progress and purity of government. In Italy, France, Belgium, England and other European countries the same thing is true. It is always known with absolute certainty what stand the Socialists will take upon any question involving the interests of the working class. They are always on the side of the workers in their struggles for better conditions; they are always against the oppression of the weak by the strong. Even their opponents admit that the Socialists in all countries where they have any influence are doing more to promote international peace and good will than any other body of people, whether religious or political. And the same might be said of their influence on the side of decency and honesty in government. The Socialists are always the most implacable foes of corruption and graft. All our authorities who have gone to European cities to investigate the subject in connection with municipal problems have borne testimony to this fact. But we need not go to Europe for proof of this. Wherever in this country Socialists have been elected they have fearlessly and consistently exposed graft and corruption wherever found. Not long ago, for example, the wholesale corruption in Milwaukee attracted almost universal attention. The Socialists were in the vanguard of the fight for decent, honest government, and they elected several of their representatives. Ever since they have been elected these men have been resolutely pursuing the grafters and have done more to rescue the city from the clutches of the garrotting boodlers than all the "Reform" parties Milwaukee ever had.

Now, it is not claimed for the Socialists that they are superior beings, better men and women than other people. They are not perfectionists. They do not take their stand on the side of the weak and oppressed, and against war and plunder of the public treasures because they are of a superior moral or intellectual order. No Socialist would make such a claim, and no sensible man or woman would believe him if he did. What, then, is the reason of this strange phenomenon—how shall we account for the fact that a great world-wide party, counting its adherents by the million and constantly growing, a party that is gaining ground in all parts of Europe, America, Australia, Africa and even Asia, should always be found enlisting all its strength on the side of Justice and Right? To answer these questions is the purpose of this little book.

II. Socialism Not a Scheme.

Socialism is not a plan, or scheme, which philosophers have evolved for re-shaping all the institutions of society. No Socialist can give specifications of the society of the future. With Hudibras, the Socialist might say:

"Reforming schemes are not of mine,
To mend the world is a vast design.
Like those who ply with little boat
To tug to them the ship afloat."

In all ages of the world's recorded history there have been men who, dissatisfied with the existing order, have dreamed of an ideal social system. The stern Hebrew prophet, Isaiah, exultingly heralded the coming of an all-embracing world-peace when swords shall be beaten into plowshares and spears into pruning-hooks, and the strife of nations forever cease. Plato, the wise Greek, conceived in his great mind an ideal republic. Sir Thomas Moore, the martyr statesman of sixteenth century England, called the social state of his infancy Utopia. Campanella, the Italian monk, dreamed, in his prison cell, of the City of the Sun. The literature of the world abounds with such visions as these, testifying to man's eternal discontent with and rebellion against inequality and injustice, and to a universal aspiration toward, and belief in, justice, equality and brotherhood.

Many of these fanciful descriptions of the ideal social state, from Plato's "Republic" to Bellamy's "Looking Backward" and Howells' "Atruria," contain much that appeals to the Socialist and in a general way corresponds to the Socialist criticism of existing society, and serves to picture objectively the possibility of the application of the fundamental Socialist principle of common ownership and control of the life of the world. Because of this many earnest and well-meaning people have tried to hold Socialism responsible for the vagaries of these visionaries. They have seized upon certain features of these "cloud palaces for an ideal humanity," such as the community of wives advocated by Plato and Campanella, or the various ingenious devices of Bellamy's very mechanical and uninviting dream-world, and treated them as if they were essential features of

FIGHT FOR YOUR LIFE

By BEN HANFORD

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the great modern Socialist movement. As a matter of fact, they bear no such relation to the Socialist movement, which must be judged by its authoritative literature and its programs alone.

Now it happens that the word "Socialism" itself was first used, in the early part of the nineteenth century, to describe the "reforming schemes" of Robert Owen, the great English philanthropist and social reformer. Owen was the ablest and most practical of the great number of social innovators produced in Europe by the combined influences of the French Revolution and the industrial revolution in England brought about by the introduction of great mechanical inventions. These would-be world-builders had one thing in common, however much they disagreed about everything else. They all believed that the world could be re-shaped to the plan they desired. They knew that the dream of a perfect social system was ages and ages old, but believed that only human ignorance had stood in the way of its fulfillment. What the world needed, they thought, was a man of great inventive genius, or of divine inspiration, to show exactly how such a system could be arranged. Of course, every leader or aspirant to leadership, believed himself to be the genius, or the divinely inspired agent, for whom the world had waited through the long centuries.

It seems strange and well-nigh ridiculous nowadays to think of these men going around the world, as Robert Owen and his disciples did, visiting monarchs, congresses of monarchs, and parliaments; with models, maps and charts designed to show exactly how everything would be in the new social state. But we must not forget that we live in an age that is dominated by very different ideas of the universe and of human history from those with which they were familiar. Darwin had not then been heard of and the idea of special creation still held sway in men's minds. The view of social conditions commonly held was that God had so ordained them. Men and women were taught to be "content in the station whereto Almighty God had been pleased to call them." The more daring said that man was responsible; that all the misery and strife in this world was due to human ignorance and sin. There was no conception of social evolution.

OPEN AIR MEETING IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Last week Local District of Columbia held an open air meeting on the lawn of the Hotel August Bebel, at 11 B street N. W. Here under the very shadow of the dome of the Capitol, the political, industrial and social evils of the day were flayed without mercy and the constructive remedy of Socialism pointed out. This is the first time that a Socialist open air meeting has been held right at the door of the Capitol.

Comrade Pollock presided at the meeting. There were about 150 people present. Music was rendered and refreshments were served. Comrade Ferguson, pastor of the People's Church, gave a delightful talk on the personal side of August Bebel and other European Socialists whom she has had the pleasure of meeting. Comrade Jackson of the Baltimore Local talked most entertainingly in his happiest vein, which is saying much. Comrade Cohen spoke with energy and emphasis. Comrade Ellen Wetherell discussed the question of woman's suffrage and pointed out why Socialism means the full emancipation of woman.

What a revolutionary tone the meeting took on is shown by the fact that while Comrade Fred Merrick was speaking a blue-coated guardian of the peace and respectability listened attentively. As the speaker waxed warmer in his denunciation of the deplorable con-

A LIST OF UNION BAKERIES WHERE YOU CAN GET UNION BREAD

EACH LOAF BEARING THE UNION LABEL

AND BAKERY GOODS MADE BY UNION BAKERS

| | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Becker, Louis | 2330 Menard st. | Machatschek, Jos. | 1960 Arsenal st. |
| Burkhardt, Chas. | West Walnut Park | Manewal Bread Co | Lami and Broadwa |
| Dalies, R. | 1027 Allen av. | Marschall, L. | 2908 S Broadway |
| Dintelman, H. | 1824 S 10th st. | Messerschmidt, P. | 2225 Cherokee st. |
| Eckert, Theo, F. | 2869 Salena st. | Michalke, F. L. | 1901 Utah st. |
| Enz, Aug. | 6700 S Broadway | Mueller, Fred | 2012 Gravois av. |
| Foerster, Chas. J. | 5228 Virginia av. | Nichols, E. S. | 4136 N Newstead a |
| Geiger, H. | 1901 Lami st. | Old Homestead Bky | 1038 N Vandeventer |
| Graf, Ferd | 2201 S 2nd st. | Papendick B'ky Co | 3609-11 N 22d st. |
| Hahn Bakery Co. | 2801-5 S. 7th st. | Rahm, A. | 3001 Rutger st. |
| Halleman, Jos. | 2022 Cherokee st. | Redle, Geo. | 2100 Lynch st. |
| Harms, John | 4652 Nebraska av. | Reichelt, H. | 3701 S Jefferson |
| Hartman, Ferd | 1917 Madison st. | Rottler, M. | 2500 Illinois av. |
| Hoefel, Fred | 3448 S Broadway | Pube, W. | 1301 Shenandoah st |
| Hollenberg, C. | 918 Manchester | Schmerber, Jos. | 3679 S Broadway |
| Huellen, P. | 4101 N 20th st. | Schneider & Son, | 2716 N Taylor av. |
| Huss, Fr. | 7728 S Broadway | Schueler, Fred | 3402 S Jefferson av |
| Imhof, F. | 1801 Lynch st. | Seib Bros. | 2422 S Broadway |
| Koenig, Wm. | 4022 Lee av. | Silber, Aug. | 1531 Franklin av. |
| Kretschmar, Ferd. | 1605 N 18th st. | Speck, Geo. | 311 W Stein st. |
| Kubik F. J. | 1723 S 11th st. | Svehla, Math. | 826 Allen av. |
| Laubis, Herm. | 1958 Withnell av. | Vaitin, W. | 2737 Gravois av. |
| Lay Fred | 8509 S Broadway | Vogler, Mrs. G. | 3605 S Broadway |
| Leimbach, Rud. | 1820 Arsenal st. | Widensohler, C. | 5827 S Broadway |
| Liepert, H. | 4709 Lee av. | Witt, F. A. | 3558 Nebraska av. |
| Links, John A. | 2907 S 13th st. | Wolf, S. | 3110 S 7th st. |
| Lorenz, H. | 2700 Arsenal st. | Zipp, And. | 1834 S 7th st. |
| | | Zwick, Mich. | 7701-3 Virginia av. |

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ditions in the District of Columbia and quoted Congressmen to substantiate his statements the blue-coat became more interested. By this time scores of people had collected on the street and around the corner and were giving the closest attention. Feeling ran high. Many government employes stood behind trees and applauded from the point where they could not be seen. When Merrick stated that there was nothing in the oath which prevented a government employe from striking our friend, the patrolman strode off in double quick time for a plain clothes man. When they returned, in a hurry, the plain clothes man was asked his opinion of whether or not the words uttered by the speaker were treasonable. He hardly knew what to advise the policeman. So the latter allowed the meeting to continue without interruption. Later his ruffled feelings and official dignity were placated with a cool dish of revolutionary ice cream.

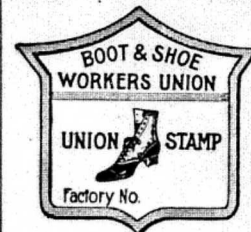
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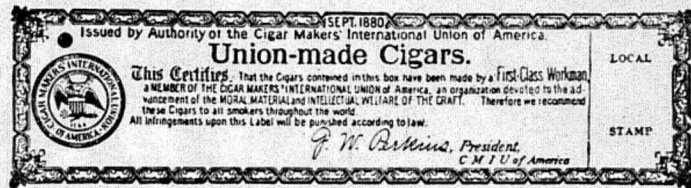
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WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE DEPARTMENT

Women and Social Service

By Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

VI.

But if we really wish to uplift our souls, we could do it by thinking about America for five minutes a day as earnestly as we think about our souls. We must remember that we are not exonerated from public service because we have fulfilled private service. That our children are kept clean and taught does not exonerate the women of America from the shame of child labor. That our children are clean, does not exonerate our women from the fact that thousands of other children are prematurely dying because they are not properly taken care of.

It is not sufficient for a child to have his mother. A child needs to have, in addition to his mother, social parentage.

Every mother seeks to keep her child safe from the wicked world. We used to try to keep the men at home; we have not given up trying to keep the boys at home. But this does not improve the world. Instead of trying to keep the children safe from the wicked world, the mothers ought to get together and try to make the world a decent place for the children. Children must go out from the home some time. Children want to get out. They have a right to the world as well as to the home. They are not pieces of property. They are individuals. The world is their world. And it is our business to make the world a proper place for them.

What it amounts to for us is this: We must personally begin to think about public things and needs. Read up on the subject, and make up your mind what you consider the greatest need, and take hold of it. Teach your children as rapidly as possible that they are citizens; teach them to do something for their town or city; teach them their responsibility; teach them how much the city does for them; teach them to love the city that serves them. If the city does not do things, it is time they did. We are the city; we are the people; we are the ones responsible for making people what they ought to be.

Train yourselves in personal responsibility and the use of organization. Train your children along the same lines. Set before you a clear, vivid, practical ideal. In 1909 our country is the subject of well-deserved criticism from all other countries. In the next fifty years we want this country to be the cleanest on earth. Set up for yourselves a national and civic ideal, and work for it.

For the last two thousand years we have been taught by our religion to love one another. But today we make a very poor show at it, for the simple reason that you can not love people unless you do something for them. Love is born of service. That is the reason a mother loves her child, because she serves it. The crocodile does not love as creatures love who are obliged to brood their eggs. Neither does the ostrich; who does not have to sit on the eggs. Love follows service, and where there is more service, there is more love. Love is born of service. And when we learn to work for one another, then we can hold up our heads, and claim to be Christians.

And what has all this to do with equal suffrage? The question will be asked by those who see nothing in the suffrage but an abstract "right," who have no large purpose for which to vote.

In a Democracy, all citizens must vote conscientiously and intelligently, to keep the government clean and sound.

Women are half of our citizens. But women, as a class, will not see their need of the ballot until they see it as a duty—a power by which to serve their own families, and also to do their share of social service. Without the ballot, let them still see the need of social service, and let them serve. Then, in the light of larger aims and larger knowledge, they will realize not only their right, but their duty; not only their privilege, but their need of the ballot. Without using the ballot, a citizen of America can not live righteously.

SOME WISE GENTLEMEN ANSWERED BY A WOMAN

Editor St. Louis Labor, St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Comrade—Have you room for the inclosed? If not, send it back soon.

Gov. Buchtel of Colorado is reported in the Los Angeles Times as saying that "it is only the lowest elements of the female sex that make use of the privilege of voting, and that decent, intelligent women will not vote unless they are clubbed to the polls." Seventy-two per cent of the women out his way vote; there must be a good deal of clubbing done, or else the women do not average well.

Yours sincerely, LOUISA HARDING.

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 1, 1909.

"If you are protected by the male sex, what more do you want?" asked Cardinal Gibbons lately in an address to the girl graduates of a Maryland academy.

Now, Mr. Cardinal, suppose you were to ask a man who was tied into a sedan chair, and who manifested symptoms of wanting to get out and walk recklessly about, why he could not be satisfied to be carried and "protected," and to influence his bearers to take him where he thought he ought to go? Suppose, further, that this traveler was unable to step out of the sedan chair, that the bearers knew he could not get out, and that they also knew he had no funds to pay them with; does it not appear probable to you that, if they carried the passenger at all, they would strike out for the trail that suited themselves the best, in spite of advice proffered them concerning proper routes? Even though they had a sincere affection for the person riding in the chair, it would very likely seem plain to them, wouldn't it, that those who walk upon the road ought to be the judges of the safest and most pleasant way to take; and this particularly if the passenger were not better acquainted with the country than they were themselves. Imagine the procession turning around a sharp angle in the trail, where the anxious rider seems in great danger of being spilled out and sent bumping down upon the uncomfortable-looking rocks below. "Hey, there, step over this way and take care that you don't knock my head on these boulders," he may call out. If the bearers really consider him a valuable burden, I imagine they will move along with care, but in the way that they consider the most safe; if they do not hold the passenger in particular esteem, he will go overboard when it comes to a question of his life or their own. And I am free to say that women, who are carried along by laws they did not help to make, appear to me to be in about the same position as this imaginary gentleman enjoying the journey in a sedan chair.

At that, however, the Cardinal does not stick to facts. Women do not receive "protection," even if they desired it. Last year, in the city of Chicago, I regret to say that a number of men were convicted of selling girls into disreputable dens. If a miserable negro is convicted—or suspected—of an attack upon a white woman, he is burned alive by half-mad, hooting mobs. These "white slavers" came before the court guilty of forcing unsuspecting girls into infamous quarters to be held constantly subject to the crime for the single attempt of which the black man is hung or shot or burned, or sentenced to life imprisonment.

What sentence does the law prescribe for "first offenses" of this sort? (Of course many of the black men who were lynched had committed their first offense.) These men got one year in jail, Mr. Cardinal. Splendid protection, wasn't it, and a sad warning to the sordid wretches who profit from an enterprise almost too monstrous

to be spoken of. Why, a workless workingman who is twice guilty of the offense of helping himself to food enough to keep his life in him, is punished by a year's imprisonment!

What of the "protection" that the mayor of New York City has just afforded the women school teachers? He has vetoed their bill granting them equal pay with men, for equal work. The measure would put the taxpayers to too great expense, his Honor (?) said. To be sure, in the four states where women vote, the taxpayers do not mind paying teachers according to ability instead of sex, but justice is too expensive to be dealt out to the schoolmams in New York. Same thing in the factories and department stores, while women are guarded by other votes than their own. It costs too much to pay girls well enough to keep them in health and clothed with decency; and so the average working woman in Chicago, for example, gets less than \$250 for her year of toil, according to some careful statistics taken by the Woman's Trade Union League. Of course the real cost of that is that many thousands of them are driven into the hopeless existence of the underworld, that lasts about five years on an average, so they say. Some barbarians expose their surplus children to the elements, or feed crocodiles with them, when they have seen but a few short hours of life—a crude custom concerning which I have heard some good Americans speak with much severity. We do not manage things in quite that way. Senate Document No. 644, the report of Mr. Roosevelt's Homes Commission (which report was promptly dubbed by the Senate Fathers an "improper" document, and which accordingly went out of print forthwith—suggestive of the poor infant who, since he was to be so soon "done for," wondered what he ever was "begun for") says that of 2,000 cases of these women and girls who had become subject to police "protection" of a more or less reliable sort, "534 claimed to have earned only \$1 per week; 336, \$2; 230, \$3; 127, \$4; 68, \$5."

The women workers of Victoria, Australia, were exploited by factory owners, and women teachers were underpaid; and while these breadwinners had no votes, the members of the legislature inclined to agree with Dr. Lyman Abbott that no woman does as good work as a man, whether she does or not. When the women were enfranchised recently, a Tungsten light burst upon the minds of the legislative protectors of womankind, and they became willing to lend their names to measures establishing the same remuneration for the same quantity and grade of work.

But I suppose that all these troublesome and unpleasant matters temporarily escaped the consciousness of the great churchman when he "looked into the young and happy faces" of the graduates of St. Joseph's Academy, and asked what a woman wanted with a vote. St. Paul forbid that women should make retort in church; but in a woman's college I wish there might have been found one thoughtful damsel who should have lifted up her voice and asked his Eminence what woman leads a life so well protected against want and discomfort as does a father of the Church—from whom indeed you surely would not abstract his vote without some loud, long protestation on his part. Inasmuch, however, as it is his duty to fit men and women for another life, or at the most to influence them to live more decently down here below, I venture to inquire whether he may not be outside his fitting "sphere" when—with possible rude and unsuitable jostling from irreverent men—he goes down to the ballot box and helps to make the laws which govern mortals in this world? Surely, if the polls are not good enough for women, they may be capable of corrupting the virtues of a priest.

LOUISA HARDING.

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

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

General Demands.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Industrial Demands.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Political Demands.

8. The extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the amount of the bequests and to the nearness of kin.

9. A graduated income tax.

10. Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women, and we pledge ourselves to engage in an active campaign in that direction.

11. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall.

12. The abolition of the Senate.

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

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

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

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

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

18. The free administration of justice.

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

For the Hostess

Chat on Topics of Many Kinds, by a Recognized Authority

Amusements for Summer Parties.

This is the season of outdoor entertainments, for most of our readers, if not sojourners by the sea or on the mountain top, may arrange for novel entertainments in the open air by utilizing what is near—the parks, the reaches of inland lake or rivers, the shady lawn of the home place or some adjacent country side reached by the ever-present trolley car.

A fagot party is not new, but this way of conducting one has new features: A circle of pine trees was the setting for a little fireplace made of stones, on which paper and dry twigs were ready to be touched off.

Each guest was presented with a bundle of fagots to which was attached a number; a duplicate number was given out. The hostess requested the guest who drew No. 1 to look at the fagots; if he had No. 1 the bundle was laid on the blaze, and he had to tell a story, sing a song or dance a jig while the fagots burned. It really was another way of conducting a "stunt" party. One guest recited some clever negro dialect, bits she had collected while in the south; a man gave some college stories; a sweet singer rendered some Hawaiian love songs which she learned from the natives while on the island. The result was very good. There were 12 guests and 12 bundles of fagots burned underneath the tall pines. Refreshments were served on the inclosed porch of the summer cottage. A candle was at each plate held by a drop of melted wax onto a wooden picnic plate; by it was a wooden skewer; with it marshmallows were toasted over the candle and eaten with ice cream and small cakes. There was impromptu singing of college songs to the accompaniment of the hostess' guitar. All the girls wore tub suits and the men came with negligee shirts with duck or flannel trousers and serge coats.

"In Darkest Africa."

A club of 14 young girls has chosen "Africa" for their study next year; with this in mind, the president is to give a luncheon having decorations and symbols pertaining to the "dark continent."

The table centerpiece is to be unique, having three black dolls, each with a pennant bearing the words "De-lighted." Toy lions, monkeys and tigers will be the favors, and the place cards are in shape of pyramids and sphinxes, on which a miniature figure is scanning the horizon with a spyglass. Every one shouts "Roosevelt."

Then there will be cablegrams, post-cards and letters brought in at intervals during the luncheon addressed to

the various members assigning them their special topic for the year's work.

The Egyptian flag is to be on each missive in lieu of a stamp.

A friend of the hostess who has lived in Africa for eight years will be an honored guest and will make the affair most interesting by her account of life on an ostrich farm and her experiences with native servants.

A Progressive Picnic.

The guests were children from eight to ten; the hostess was a favored lass, who went to the country every summer. A regular hay-rack wagon met them at the station; it had boards across the side so no one could spill out and was gayly decorated with sunflowers, boughs of trees and cattails.

The unique feature of this picnic was in the serving of refreshments. Each child was given a wooden plate and a paper napkin. Then over the grounds were interesting booths, shaded by large green and white umbrellas. They were also placarded No. 1, No. 2, etc. There was a grown person to lead at the head of the procession. The first stop was No. 1, which proved to be "lemonade," with a big porcelain cup for each child. No. 2 was sandwiches, cold meats, potato salad and olives. Here the guests sat in a semi-circle on a big rug. Then they progressed to No. 3, and had ice cream; then to No. 4, where the booth had bonbons and fruit. No. 5 had piles of little bags, and was the starting point for a peanut; some were gilded, some silvered, and some tied with blue ribbon. The gold nuts scored 20, silver 10 and blue ribbons were 5. The one who had the highest score won a prize, the next highest and the lowest also had rewards. Altogether it was a most successful affair.

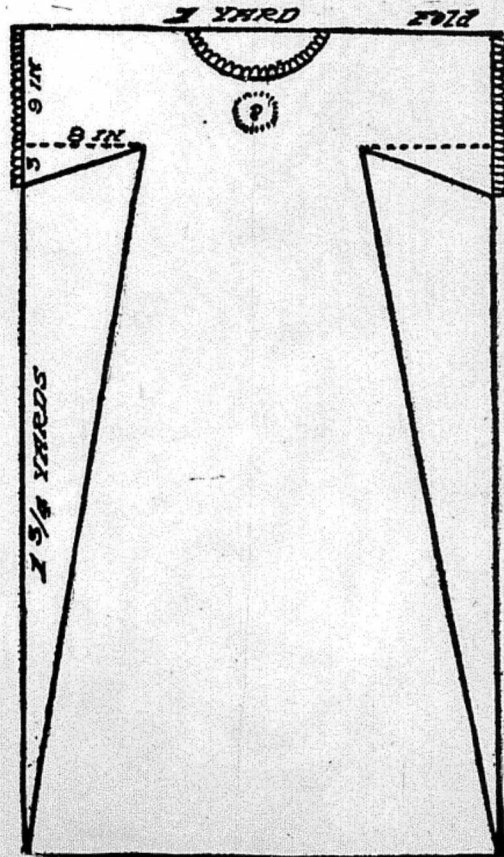
For a Cinerella Dance.

The Cinderella club is an organization of some 20 couples, their one law being to close all festivities at midnight promptly. Each season they give a dance to which two guests may be bidden by each couple. The invitations are always issued on slipper-shaped cards, the table centerpiece is formed of a white slipper filled with flowers, placecards are slipper-shaped and sometimes if the "German" is danced a figure is worked out bringing in the magic pumpkin coach, candy mice favors, fairy wands, etc. At 12 o'clock a gong clangs out the strokes very slowly and the lights are extinguished.

MADAME MERRI.

Never were linen suits more popular than now.

One-Piece Nightdress



ONE piece slip-over nightdress is easily made and laundered. Measure from shoulder to floor and add your hem. For the model it takes 3 1/2 yards. Fold cloth in middle, running halves together to hold securely. Find middle point of this fold and lay a dinner plate on the cloth so that the center of it comes over this point. Mark around the edge of plate and cut out to make neck of gown. On the edges of the cloth measure down nine inches from the fold, then eight inches in from this point, for the place where the kimono sleeve joins the body. From this point cut through both thicknesses of cloth diagonally to the raw edge. Also cut a diagonal line to the selvage, at a point just one foot from the fold, to make the sleeve. The long triangular piece that has been cut out must now be stitched together along their selvage edges, turned upside down, and set into the body of the gown under the arms, to give an added fullness to the skirt. I have just finished one, using 40-inch muslin, taking up two tucks on each shoulder three-quarters of an inch deep and stitched them down front and back five inches. I had fullness enough without inserting the triangular pieces. I used beading at neck, but this foundation is capable of either simple or elaborate treatment. Embroider a scallop at neck and bottom of sleeves or finish with Hamburg. This gown is very pretty on. The shoulders can be reinforced by cutting a circular piece a little larger than the dinner plate and feather-stitching in to form a yoke which also makes the edge to be embroidered stronger.—Boston Globe.

FROM OUR READERS

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

TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

The comrades contributing articles under this department must confine themselves to the 500 words rule if they wish to have their items published. Give everybody a chance. Since every comrade is anxious to have his matter appear without delay, we must insist that the rule as stated at the head of this column must be strictly observed. Only by enforcing that rule can we promptly comply with the wishes of the correspondents.—The Editor.

Bro. Arrab, Here Is One for You!

Editor St. Louis Labor:

I notice that Bro. Arrab is after Rev. Bradley good and strong. He won't let loose either, holding on to the Reverend's pants like a bull dog. For a change I wish to get Bro. Arrab on to a new subject, with an object in view. The local daily papers published this nice little news item:

St. Louis Printers Made Ministers.

"Ordination services were conducted yesterday afternoon at the Advent Christian Tabernacle in Upper Alton, when Jesse L. Berry of Upper Alton, George C. Brown of St. Louis and Verne Sizemore of Denison, Ill., became clergymen of that sect. Berry and Brown are printers working in the Buxton & Skinner office at St. Louis. Berry interested Brown in the cause of the church and instructed him, the two studying together to become clergymen. Both will continue working at their trade until they are given permanent charges. Berry will remain in charge of the Upper Alton church, which is not strong enough at present to support a pastor."

Bro. Arrab, remember that Buxton & Skinner is a non-Union printing house, and the two printers, Berry and Brown, are non-Union printers, scabbing on Typographical Union No. 8. These two scab-printers are now "transformed" into Christian preachers preparing their fellow-men to the final journey to the heavenly gate of St. Peter.

What I want Bro. Arrab to answer is this: Can any Union printer permit himself to be guided or conducted to heaven by these preachers, Rev. Berry and Rev. Brown, who have graduated from a scab-printshop?

Friend Arrab, I'll be frank with you. As a Union printer I should prefer the straight road to Hell and eternal damnation, before I would go to heaven in company with the Reverends Berry and Brown. Our Union friends in Upper Alton will have their eyes on these gentlemen.

A UNION PRINTER.

St. Louis, Aug. 12, 1909.

Christ's Love Preached—Let It Be Practiced.

Editor St. Louis Labor:—Rev. Henry Stiles Bradley, D. D., of the M. E. Church, South, at Kingshighway, preached his last sermon, Sunday evening, August 1, before vacation time, and also before his removal to another place to which he will be assigned at the coming conference.

His subject was The Christ Love. Christ came, he said, to influence the world, his life was one of self-sacrifice for others. He set forth Christ as an ideal—a force—a power; as the only exemplar among the world's known leaders of following. This the preacher made clear and, in various ways, sought to amplify. Now anyone must admit that had the teachings of Christ been effective, or practiced, during the past ages, the world's pages of history would not have been as black as they are. But men, in all ages, who professed to be his followers, have not practiced his teachings. They loved pleasure, and power, and preferment, not warranted by him, and in acquiring them "crucified him openly," to their own shame, and the hurt of their fellow men.

Riches have had an allurements, although Christ taught "How hardly shall they that have riches inherit the Kingdom." Still the preacher said it was possible (he, however, did not say it was desirable) for some men to get rich legitimately. True, but not honestly, if legal permits were based on love, and the rich men of our day, or any other day, do not ask that question. It is as John Wesley taught: Some men are resolved to get rich by any means. But the man who thinks of the misery rich getting involves, if he love Christ, fights shy of them.

It has been common for preachers to attribute to Christ's coming many of the wonders we know, and they boast of civilization's appendages, such as education, the sciences, the arts and industries, being legitimate offsprings of his life and death. Greater folly than such thought is not to be conceived. Many useful ideas, inventions and pursuits were known before he came. His coming was not for the purpose of promoting, but to teach men to use them all for the benefit of all; not for the enrichment of individual discoverers nor to give oppressive power to the smart, brainy (?) captains of industry who finance the ideas of the world's benefactors from age to age. His life was to be an example. The inference is that his example has not been followed; not that Christ as a teacher was a failure.

It is a fact that today the peoples of the world, as a whole, are but little better off for all the improvements and inventions we boast of, and for the simple reason that the people have been kept from using them through the selfishness of individuals and corporations who think they have a God-given right to get all they can, and keep all they get, even at the expense of those who produce all that is worth having in the world.

History records that kings and queens had only the rudest forms of conveniences in the dim ages of the past. Palace floors covered with sand, hidden with straw, and very crude furniture. The common people were not much beneath them in point of comforts then. But how is it today? Kings' horses are better housed than kings' subjects. Palaces costly; furniture elaborate; waste and extravagances everywhere; true, some few subjects sit in high places and lord it over many whom they term inferior, because they are simple working men! And this lack of Christ influence does not appear only in the monarchic and despotic governments, but curses the land of the Stars and Stripes also. What a blessing electricity is, and might be, if permitted to be utilized. Here, in our own city, we see the pastors of our churches kept physically cool by it, while he preaches a warm sermon. But the masses of the people can not enjoy it because Christ's love is not stamped on business methods; but rather mammon prevails, and has its grip on us, so we have to pay tribute to Jim Campbell et al in St. Louis, and although it could be utilized to keep homes cool in summer, and warm in winter, he, and his associates, by the grace of the people, not by the grace of God, appropriates the results of later day discoveries to enrich himself and associates, while the masses of the people burn up in summer and freeze in winter, and still the corporation owners are church pillars, but not Christ followers.

Take improved steel processes. Carnegie, the greatest plunderer, prevents fullest benefits to the peoples of the world by control of the industries and hypocritically poses as a philanthropist! But Campbell and Carnegie simply represent bad, Christless systems, and the church is silent as to the sin, from which the people suffer.

Machinery is everywhere and ought to help bless mankind; but does it? Look at the recent Kenowsha (Wis.) strike in the tanning factory. A few years ago \$4 to \$6 were paid to workmen; today

The St. Louis Comrades ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO THE Glen Carbon (Ill.) Socialist Picnic

TO BE HELD

SUNDAY, AUG. 15, 1909, AT BUFFALO PARK, MERRYVILLE
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A fine chance for St. Louis Comrades to spend a pleasant day in the "greenwoods of Illinois. Take Suburban Car at the foot of the viaduct in East St. Louis. Cars leave every hour. Fare 70 cents a person, round trip.

machinery is used and, to enrich the owners, men are forced to work for \$1.50 or less, and the method of the Egyptian task-masters was child's play and kindness compared to the brutality known at Kenowsha, and yet they build churches for the poor workmen to learn therein the will of God concerning them, and the owners tell of being "washed in the Blood of the Lamb;" for all the good it does they might as well be washed in Budweiser beer—they could not be more brutal to the men. Oh! no, business is not stamped with Christ love, but simply Gold love.

One of the latest discoveries is how to prevent tuberculosis, and we are told that sunlight and air are foes to the germs. Now, if Christ were abroad in the city and his example, influencing the real estate men, and the owners of property, would we have such buildings as are now rented to the people to live in? Would we have a protest filed against the ordinance to insure construction of houses to "let the glorious sunlight in?" Surely not; but profit—profit—profit is the cry, and let the glorious gold dust come in, is the end.

The Christ spirit is not the mainspring of action, but profit-making, and for that reason the people who produce are not permitted to enjoy life. A false notion is abroad that men get what they are worth, and we are cited to the men of brains (?) who get big salaries, and who are, many of them, devout Christians (God save the mark). When we inquire, the discovery is made that the only work they do is to scheme how little the workers can be paid, and the hiring of brutal task-masters to carry out the schemes, so that the members of the Gould family can spend, each of them, every year, as much as twenty-two hundred workers get for keeping the road in repair, and so on, ad infinitum, with all the beneficiaries of modern industries.

Church edifices and church organizations are failures; and church members are not Christians, unless they show his spirit.

Society needs the Christ love and spirit, today, applied to business, and, as he taught Union and Solidarity, so the people must practice it.

The church will never give proof that she is following his teachings until she joins with the workers to bring heaven on earth, rather than teaching them to be looking for a home in heaven beyond, to compensate for the theft and plunderings they are the victims of here, at the hands of many who claim Christ as their exemplar, master and guide.

It is a cheap apology to say that Christ said, "the poor ye have always with you." It was true, but it was also true they were robbed, then as they are now, and for that reason were poor.

Christ's teachings put into practice will abolish poverty; then the workers will get their own, and over-toppling wealth possessed by individuals will disappear.

And the workers themselves will have to bring this to pass.
St. Louis, Aug. 8, 1909. J. T. ARRAB.

ST. LOUIS CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR UNION

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

A WELL-ATTENDED SESSION.

Arrangements for Labor Day Parade and Picnic—"Made in St. Louis Week" and Organized Labor—Jim Conroy's Democratic Funeral Oration on the Socialist Party—Normandy Grove Placed Under Boycott by Bakers' Union—Socialist Party Has Already Canceled Its Picnic Contract With the Normandy Manager and Secured Risch's Grove for September 19.

In spite of the excessive heat, last Sunday's meeting of the central body was well attended. President Owen Miller and Vice-President Louis Phillippi presided alternately.

Labor Day.

Labor Day Grand Marshal Shanessy reported that the marshals' meetings take place every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, at 3535 Pine street. He expressed the hope that most of the unions would send their marshals to these meetings.

Made in St. Louis Week.

The Label Trade Section passed a resolution concerning the "Made in St. Louis Week," reminding the dealers and manufacturers that only St. Louis made goods bearing the Union Label could be patronized by Organized Labor. Delegate Collis Lovely of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union made a short but interesting talk on the subject, showing how St. Louis shoe manufacturers operate factories in small country towns, where hundreds of young girls and women are working for wages ranging from \$3 to \$5 a week. The shoes made under such starvation wage condition are sold as "Made in St. Louis." In order to prevent such deception on the public it is necessary, said Mr. Lovely, to insist on the Union Label article.

A delegation from the Alton Trades Assembly asked for information concerning the Eagle Packet Co. The committee was informed that said boat company was still unfair to Organized Labor.

Normandy Grove Boycotted.

Business Agent Peter Beisel of Bakers' Union No. 4 submitted a communication from his organization concerning his experience with the management of Normandy Grove. In company with Charles Goodman of Cigar Makers' Union 44, Beisel went to Normandy Grove on official business. Beisel tried to get union bread into the place and after a conference with the representative of the Grove, Beisel was brutally assaulted by members of Bartenders' Union No. 20, who acted under instruction of the Grove proprietor. As a result of the scabby conditions under which the place is being conducted Bakers' Union No. 4 declared the boycott on Normandy Grove and asked the Central Trades and Labor Union to indorse the same. According to the rules the boycott matter was referred to Secretary Kreyling for investigation and with full power to act.

Socialists Cancel Contract.

Delegate Beisel also stated the boycott had produced good results, because the Socialist Party, on being informed of it, immediately canceled its contract with Normandy Grove, which picnic was to take place on September 19. Instead the Socialists have secured Risch's Grove for their annual fall picnic for the same date.

The Pittsburg Strike.

A communication from the striking Iron, Steel and Tin Plate Workers of Pittsburg was read, the strikers asking for financial aid. President Miller ruled that no appropriation could be made from the treasury, since it contains less than the constitutionally required

sum, but every local union is requested to donate as liberally as possible.

Delegate Stopp of Carpenters' Union 1596 made some remarks concerning the strike situation in Pittsburg. "Instead of protection the men get the open shop!" he declared. "If the workmen had used their political power for their own class interests the present strike might have been avoided." Stopp regretted that an important strike like the one in Pittsburg did not create more general interest among the delegates present.

Conroy's Funeral Speech on Socialist Party.

Delegate Conroy took the floor to reply, and availed himself of the opportunity to make a speech for publication in the Monday edition of the St. Louis Republic. He left no "good feather" in the Socialist Party hat, claiming that it was practically dead; that it went all to pieces at the Druid's Hall row of two or three weeks ago; that the party was practically done for and was not entitled to any support on the part of the labor movement, etc. Conroy spoke at some length, and his entire speech resembled a funeral oration at the open grave of the Socialist Party. He talked like a real "Undergrounder" and regular attendant of the Holy Synod in the 22nd Ward Basement Congregation. He talked about the "Simon-pure Socialism," of the Socialist Party breakup, etc., and his phraseology was that of the Lindsays, Boswells, Kiefers and Steigerwalts. The delegates listened patiently to the harangue and when he took his seat there was an attempt at applause coming from the southwest corner of the house.

Secretary Dave Kreyling was then granted the floor. After some remarks on the subject he was ruled out on a point of order.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Have been reported by the following comrades and friends: Dr. A. Kean, 1; E. E. Stansbury, 1; Hy. Schwarz, 2; F. Rehbach, East St. Louis, 1; W. E. Kindorf, 1; J. J. Bley, 1; C. Bundgaard, 1; Mrs. Herm. Nagelschmidt, 1; L. E. H., 3; Jos. Subitz, 1; Carl Poetzel, 1; Otto Kaemmerer, 1; Wm. F. Crouch, 3; F. J. Kloth, 1; Henry Schwarz, 1. Renewals: Chas. Blum, Wellston Sta., Mo.; H. Schoettelkorb, Corning, O.; Vitus Abbitner, St. Louis county; F. Gundlach, Cleveland.

Did You Ever Think of It?

Now what is the relationship of the individual to the State? Suppose you are a young woman in Boston, going to school, later going to college, then going to be married, and to have a nice home, and to bring up a nice family. What relationship have you to the State? When you were born, you had a relation to your father and mother, and to the people that you saw about you as servants.

And, by-the-way, did you ever think of the effect on a little child of having a nurse? Of having a grown woman going around after him in the street, with nothing to do but to wait on him? It makes a great impression on a young child when his mother has nothing to do but to wait on him, but when he sees another person hired to do it—think of the effect on his self-esteem! Think of how it must add to the feeling of importance, to have a grown person hired to wait on him!

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