

# ST. LOUIS LABOR

VOL. VI

OFFICE: 212 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1909

PHONE: KINLOCH, CENTRAL 1577. NO. 441

## AN OFFICIAL WHITEWASH OF THE EAST ST. LOUIS PACKING HOUSES

**The Recent Government Investigation of the East Side Packing House Inspection Was a Farce—Official Report of Investigation Nothing But a Puerile and Cowardly Makeshift of Personal Abuse and Attacks on Inspectors Harms and Bischoff.**

Capitalist daily papers published the following dispatch:  
**TO IGNORE BISCHOF CHARGES.**

**Packing House Investigation Is Ended, Says Bureau Chief.**

Washington, July 11.—Dr. A. D. Melvin, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, who with George P. McCabe, solicitor of the Department of Agriculture, conducted the investigation into the charge of John Harms at the East St. Louis packing houses recently, said tonight that no further attention would be paid to Julius Bischoff of Belleville, who has issued a sworn statement, according to information received here today, containing the gist of his sworn testimony in that investigation. Bischoff is said to have sustained the Harms charges, and to have been practically the sole, if not the only, witness to do so. Mr. Melvin said:

"Our report to the secretary tells what we think of Bischoff. There will certainly be no further investigation on account of any charges he may make. He was furloughed in April or May for neglect of duty."

We think it would now be in order to investigate Dr. A. D. Melvin and George P. McCabe of the Department of Agriculture. But who would conduct that investigation?

We are now in possession of the full official report which Dr. Melvin and Mr. McCabe submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture in Washington. And we are frank to say that this official report on the Harms-Bischoff case against the East St. Louis packing houses is not only an attempt to whitewash, but it proves to every thinking and unprejudiced mind that the conditions pointed out by former Inspectors Harms and Bischoff are true. It is amusing to read the Melvin-McCabe report. It reads like one of the olden days Butler campaign speeches. Every effort is made to show Harms and Bischoff up as unreliable fellows, as liars, as disgruntled office-seekers, as men who deserve no consideration whatsoever.

Instead of submitting a plain statement of facts, these two "investigators," Dr. Melvin and McCabe, fill about twelve newspaper columns with insinuations, personal abuse and denunciations against Harms and Bischoff. These two gentlemen must certainly have had a job on hand to get their report in shape for submission to the Secretary of Agriculture. We may see right here that thinking men and women will be surprised to learn that the Secretary of Agriculture can accept a document like the Melvin-McCabe investigation report.

The packing house interests took good care that this whitewash report found its way into the newspapers and publications that are more or less dependent on the meat trust's advertising patronage, or that will publish anything for the proverbial "thirty pieces of silver."

As an example how this government report is being used as an advertising medium to deceive the public, and as a means to assassinate the character of Harms and Bischoff, we hereby reprint the headlines over the report which appeared in one of the publications that had to print the government document in full:

### "PIPE DREAMS."

**FALSEHOODS REGARDING INEFFICIENT MEAT INSPECTION EXPLODED.**

**Inspector Harms Angered Because Use of Arm Chair Was Prohibited.**

**Inspector Julius Bischoff, Former Belleville Meat Dealer, Owed Packing Companies Large Amounts.**

**Inspector Harms Roving, Unsettled, Erratic and Angered by Transfer to Another Department.**

**Desired to Be Transferred to Cleveland, Ohio, and This Being Denied, Assisted by Newspaper Reporter, He Formulated Charges.**

The Melvin-McCabe report to the department contains some fine admissions to the rottenness of the packing houses of the country. Introductory the report says:

"The complete answer to this charge is found in the records of the Bureau of Animal Industry, which show that between July 1, 1908, when the meat inspection law went into operation, and December 31, 1908, inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry absolutely destroyed for food purposes 383,187 carcasses of food animals in their entirety.

During the same period the inspectors also condemned and utterly destroyed for food purposes 73,369,047 pounds of meat and meat food products.

"The 383,187 carcasses were all destroyed for food purposes because of their diseased condition, which in the opinion of the inspectors, rendered them unfit for food purposes. Of the total number 77,780 were cattle, 13,820 were calves, 23,298 were sheep, 114 were goats and 268,175 were swine.

"Of the 73 million pounds of meat and meat food products destroyed for food purposes, more than 12½ million pounds were destroyed because they were sour; 4¼ million pounds because they were tainted; 2½ million pounds because they were putrid; more than 25 million pounds because they were unclean; more than 14 million pounds (fats) because they were rancid; and the remainder, amounting to about 15 million pounds, because of conditions other than those named which rendered the meat unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, or otherwise unfit for human food.

"This enormous destruction of food shows conclusively that there is no collusion between those in charge of the enforcement of the law and the packers, and that the meat inspection law is being enforced to the limit."

The foregoing figures simply show what enormous sums of money for the millionaire packers there are involved in a rigid government inspection; and furthermore, what tremendous interests Armour, Swift and the rest of the meat trust kings have to crush men like Harms and Bischoff, and to be nice and good and law-abiding to "investigators" like Dr. Melvin and McCabe.

According to the official report, the hearing was to take place at the Southern Hotel in St. Louis, behind closed doors. When Harms learned of this he declared that unless the sessions of the commission were open to the public press he would withdraw. Harms then went to the Armour packing house in East St. Louis and informed Inspector Bischoff of the proposed star chamber investigation of Melvin, McCabe & Co.

It might also be stated right here that immediately following

the first announcement by Harms and the publication of his charges against the farcical packing house inspection in East St. Louis, St. Louis daily papers published carefully fixed-up insinuations that Harms' work was simply for the German government, because Germany was interested in keeping American meat outside of her territory. It was inferred that Harms' disclosures were mischievous and had the tendency to injure the American business interests.

The commission, or committee, proceeded with the investigation, in spite of the absence of Harms and Bischoff. Here is how the report puts it:

"The committee then proceeded with the investigation, examining every witness named by Mr. Harms to Dr. Steddom as likely to substantiate his charges. Also every other employe on the force who is connected with the meat inspection work was examined, and each and every witness was assured that the exact truths were wanted, without any bias or any fear; that he would be absolutely protected by the Department, and that no true statement would be used against him in any way, no matter whom it hurt or whom it helped.

"In all Mr. Harms had named some twenty witnesses. Of these, all but two failed to corroborate his charges in any particular, and the testimony of these two—Meat Inspector Julius Bischoff and Veterinary Inspector Leo B. Michael—appeared to corroborate some of Harms' charges in one or two particulars. But upon investigation the testimony of these two witnesses was found absolutely false, and the committee recommends the summary dismissal of the two men. Their stories were evidently prompted by personal spite against the inspector in charge, who had occasion to discipline them both for gross neglect of duty."

The fact of the matter is that the majority of the witnesses were afraid to testify for fear of losing their jobs. With them it was a bread question. Before poorly paid wage workers in the packing houses will sacrifice their jobs in these critical days of a serious industrial crisis they will well consider the question: "Must I not keep my mouth shut to protect my suffering family?"

A number of employes were called upon to state whether certain charges of Harms and Bischoff were true? Naturally enough, these employes would have been kicked out of the packing houses without delay if they had answered in the affirmative. And Messrs. Melvin, McCabe & Co. know this, too. If their investigation was worth the paper it was written on they would not have gone to the extreme of interweaving their findings with the puerile and cowardly insinuations and personal abuse.

Here are, as examples, charges 6 and 7, and the Melvin-McCabe answers. We quote from the official report:

(6) The meat inspector at Swift's held some 6,000 or 7,000 pounds of meat for being sour. Four or five other inspectors were called in, and they all pronounced the meat sour. Dr. Meadors released it to the packers.

"This charge is a fine sample of Mr. Harms' method of selecting an incident which actually occurred and distorting it out of all semblance to the truth. The facts, briefly stated, are as follows:

"Some 6,000 pounds of ham were examined by one of the government inspectors at Swift's the claim being made by the inspector that the hams were sour and that portions of them were unfit for food. Swift's foreman did not agree with the inspector, and Dr. Meadors, the assistant inspector in charge, was called in, also Mr. Lockwood, the supervising meat inspector, who is an expert on the condition of cured meats. Dr. Meadors and Mr. Lockwood in turn called upon four other meat inspectors from different establishments to examine the product. Every particle of it which was unsound or unfit for food in any way was condemned and destroyed for food purposes. There is not one atom of truth in this charge of Mr. Harms."

(7) At one time Mr. Harms held some 800 pounds of hog-killing fats that had been spilled into an elevator platform that was in the filthiest condition. Dr. Meadors released it to the packers.

"There is no record at the station and no remembrance upon the part of any Department employe of any hog killing fats having been spilled into an elevator platform. There is a record however, of the spilling into an elevator platform of about 1,000 pounds of BEEF fat, and this is the incident undoubtedly to which Mr. Harms refers. Mr. Harms on one occasion notified Dr. Meadors that he had retained, and desired to condemn, a truckload of beef fat because it had been spilled into an elevator platform. Dr. Meadors immediately visited the room in which the fat was retained and the room in which the fat was spilled. He found that the truckload of fat was composed of very large pieces of beef, and that an employe of the packers in trucking the same had spilled it into a depression in the floor, about five inches deep, in which an elevator normally rested. That part of the fat which fell upon the floor of this platform was dirty, but the other part of the thousand or more pounds of fat which had not come in any way in contact with the floor, having been piled upon the other fat, was not soiled or contaminated in any way. Dr. Meadors ruled that the fat which had become dirty by contact with the platform should be tanked—and this was done—and that the other fat, which had not become contaminated in any way, should be released, which was only the natural and just thing to do. Mr. Harms, however, demurred, claiming that he did not approve of the elevator platform and the condition in which it had been maintained. He wished to condemn and destroy all the fat, the clean with the dirty, as a penalty on the packers for maintaining this elevator platform in a manner objectionable to him."

Men like Dr. Meadors and Mr. Lockwood are certainly valuable individuals in the East St. Louis packing houses. When a platform of meat is spilled on the dirty floor these "meat doctors" take good care that the Packers' interests will be protected. A little more or less dirt for the people—what's the difference!

The whitewash report concludes as follows:

"The most searching investigation by your committee failed to reveal any trace of dishonesty on the part of any employe at the East St. Louis station. The record of that station for the past three years shows that 11,947 carcasses in their entirety have been destroyed for food purposes and 1,047,541 pounds of meat have been absolutely destroyed for food purposes. This meat was destroyed because it was either sour, tainted, putrid, unclean, rancid or otherwise unwholesome, unhealthful or unwholesome, and therefore unfit for human food. This record indicates anything but dishonesty or incompetency."

This record indicates nothing, gentlemen! It indicates that "doctors" can always be secured to doctor up anything that a reliable inspector may object to. We venture to say that there is as much "doctored" meat shipped from East St. Louis as ever before, and St. Louis, being one of the principal markets for East St. Louis packers, receives a good portion of the rotten products which reach us over here in an "uninspected" condition.

We repeat: The recent investigation of the Harms-Bischoff charges was a first-class official whitewash of East St. Louis packing houses under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C. A STOCK YARD SLAVE.

East St. Louis, Ill., July 11, 1909.

## General Meeting

—OF—

**LOCAL ST. LOUIS SOCIALIST PARTY THIS EVENING!**

**SATURDAY, JULY 17, at 8 p. m.**

—AT—

**Druids Hall, Ninth and Market Sts.**

ORDER OF BUSINESS:

- (1)—Report of Referendum Committee and action thereon.
  - (2)—Transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
- Membership Cards must be presented at the door.

By order of Executive Board. OTTO KAEMMERER, Sec.

## The Steel Trust Strike

**"The Trades Unions Must Be Destroyed!"— This is the Slogan of the United Steel Corporation.**

Wheeling, W. Va., July 12.—Ten thousand union employes of the giant Steel Trust quit work. The great fight is on. It's war, desperate warfare. To destroy the organization of the "Amalgamated" is the object of the Steel Corporation.

Men who at the best barely get enough themselves and keep up the population can not look forward to a strike with an appreciable amount of glee. Usually they have no money to tide them over the period of idleness, so they can not see in a strike but a vacation or picnic, but a season of stinting and perhaps actual want for themselves and their families. This must be true even when their organization is not compact and their treasury is not full.

The natural question would appear to be: "If strike means misery, and if at the best it is bad, why then do the millmen, with absolutely everything against them, resort to it? Why do they not remain at work, getting and saving what money they can, and, if they must strike, select a better time?"

It is because they have no choice.

The giant trust finds it necessary to work harder for the world's markets. The plan of dividing the territory with the independent manufacturers is to be changed into one of wiping out the independent manufacturers. The easiest way to do this is to undersell them. The logical way to undersell them is to produce cheaper. The easiest way to produce cheaper is to reduce the labor cost. Everything else is fixed, but labor can be made to stand any wage cut at any time, to suit the market if there is no union to prevent it.

**So the Union must be destroyed!**

The "open shop" of the mills means simply a shop closed to the unions. There is no other interpretation. The men will have no word in the matter of wages or working conditions. They will be slaves in all except that they will not be sure of their board and lodging (as slaves always were).

This will be a good thing for the trust, for it can then do as it pleases in the matter of buying its labor, and any business man knows how agreeable it would be for him to pay what he pleased for the goods he bought, selling them at the price he pleased.

But it will not be a good thing for the worker, because it is not good for man to be a slave. With an industrial feudalism we will go back even behind that other feudalism, for there will not be as much open air and sunshine. The race will deteriorate because stunted, fagged men and tired mothers will not produce good specimens of childhood.

With all the pressure of the business men and the lying daily newspapers and the even greater economic pressure, the men have refused to submit and have gone on strike—playing that pitiful card, that if they don't get enough money they will strike and get none! Is it not plain that there must be some great force compelling them to strike?

They have been forced to: they know that they are sweltering and sweating in the mills that others may desert their wives and loll in idleness in Europe with an actress; they know that they are working harder than ever before and getting less money than ever before; they know that their only hope is in the union, that the trust has declared for the destruction of the union, and that if they lose the strike they will be no worse off than if they did not strike.

Besides, most of them are worn out from hard work, since the limit of production is taken off by the trust.

Now let every union man help them win and thus help themselves, for the crushing of the Amalgamated will be followed by the crushing of other unions.

Labor's strikes are attempts to improve humanity. Every time a worker makes a dollar more or works an hour less he is "working out the beast and letting the tiger die."

There is no middle ground; there are but two sides: the side of the workers, with Godhood and Manhood, and the side of the Dollar.

We will see if the clergyman, at least, come to our side, or stay with the Dollar Majority.

### BUILDERS.

By Henry W. Longfellow.

All are architects of fate, working on the walls of time; Some with massive deeds and great, some with ornaments of rhyme. Nothing useless is, or low; each thing in its place is best. And what seems but idle show strengthens and supports the rest. For the structure that we raise, Time is with materials filled— Our todays and yesterdays are the blocks with which we build.

Truly shape and fashion these, leave no yawning gap between; Think not because no man sees such things will remain unseen. In the elder days of art builders wrought with greatest care Each minute and unseen part—for the gods see everywhere. Let us do our work as well, both the unseen and seen; Make the house where the gods may dwell beautiful, entire and clean.

Else our lives are incomplete, standing in these walls of time, Broken stairways, where the feet stumble as they seek to climb. Build today, then, strong and sure, with a firm and ample base; And, ascending and secure, shall tomorrow find a place. Thus alone can we attain to the turrets where the eye Sees the world as one vast plain and one boundless reach of sky.

### The Socialist Singing "Vorwaerts"

Will give its annual picnic on Sunday, July 18, at Risch's Grove, Lemay Ferry road and Horn avenue, Carondelet. Take Bellefontaine or Broadway cars. Ten minutes' walk from end of the car lines. Family tickets \$1.00. Refreshments free.

Comrades of St. Louis and Vicinity should Patronize the Business Houses that Advertise in St. Louis Labor.



# Missouri Socialist Party

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

### Gaylord at Bell City.

The people of Bell City, when they found there was to be a big crowd at the speaking by Senator Gaylord, arranged for a big picnic that day, but it misted rain all morning and kept many people away; however, there were about three hundred in the grove when Gaylord spoke. On account of the noise and confusion, as is usual at picnics, many wanted to hear the senator again, and another meeting was arranged for that night, under the Masonic Hall. There was a good crowd, some of the best people in the town being there. Senator Gaylord made a good impression here and helped the cause along fine, several questions being asked by the public and satisfactorily answered.—W. G. Pyle.

### When the Watermelon Is Ripe.

Down in Dunklin County the soil and climate is just right for growing luscious watermelons. In August the farmers begin to ship them by earloads to market, and for a while the producers of wealth of that section have a little ready money; not much, it is true, but enough to break the monotony of having none at all. Some of the Socialist hustlers in and around Clarkton will seize this opportunity to have Comrade McAllister put in several weeks work explaining to the farmers how it is that, after all charges are paid, a carload of melons often fails to net much more than the price of a fresh supply of chewing tobacco. The Dunklin County comrades feel that if McAllister can make it clear why the producer gets very little for his crop, and at the same time the consumer in the city gets still less when he orders a 5-cent slice of watermelon, that the farmers of that section will be well on the road towards grasping the Socialist idea.

The farmer who pays fancy trust prices for all his supplies and implements, and stiff freight rates on what he ships to market, is apt to come to the conclusion that our industrial machinery slips a few cogs at the point where he comes in at. Being a simple "son of the soil," he must keep scratching at a lively rate in order to pay his landlord. He does not watch the money paid by himself and others for freight gather and grow until it finds fruition in a new debauchery by the titled husband of some railway magnate's daughter like Anna Gould. It is a far cry from the "barefoot farmer boy" to Prince de Sagan, but the connection is as plain as the nose on your face. All the pet names in the dictionary could be used to describe the general worthlessness of the nobility that American heiresses seem so fond of, but that is starting at the wrong end. If we can get the producers of wealth to make arrangements that will keep that wealth for themselves the scions of a rotting nobility will have to hustle their own living, which will be much better for them and for us.

The Dunklin County comrades believe such arrangements can be made and that Socialists have the key to the situation. Therefore, they intend to have McAllister elucidate these matters during the long hot days of August, while the melon crop is being marketed.

### Being Born Again.

Comrade A. L. Scott strayed off the beaten trail down into Ozark County and rejuvenated the lapsed local at Romance. They face the enemy with nine charter members and will strive to overcome all obstacles—natural and artificial. Just north of Romance is Rockbridge and, finding a likely bunch of Socialists thereabouts, Comrade Scott organized a local of ten members at that point.

The old local at Zalma had lapsed for some time, but it comes to the fore again and applies for readmission with eleven members. This gives us one foothold in Bollinger County at least.

### Labor Day.

A big celebration for Southwest Missouri Socialists on Labor Day is the plan of Comrade R. G. Hotham of Springfield. The idea is to get some first-class speakers and other attractions for the occasion and make it worth while. Springfield or Aurora would be a good place to have it. Those who would attend or help in getting up such an affair should write R. G. Hotham, 841 New street Springfield.

### Agitation Notes.

The Scott County picnic and barbecue came off in good shape and Gaylord spoke both afternoon and evening. He sold a lot of literature and everybody voted the picnic a success. Rain caused a short interruption and rival picnics attempted to cut down the attendance, but the Socialists made good in spite of all opposition.

A Fourth of July celebration at Bible Grove was attended by Comrade Haller of Kirksville. He was introduced to speak first and was followed by two preachers, who did what they could to offset Haller's argument. Unfortunately for the preachers, the chairman happened to be a Socialist, also, and took it on himself to clear up their errors.

### Reaching the Children.

"The Little Socialist Magazine" is the only publication that is designed to effectively teach Socialist ideas to children. Get the voter while he is young and in the embryo and you will have him when he becomes of age. Those desiring to subscribe or secure sample copies should address 15 Spruce street, New York. Might just as well have your children learn the truth at the start instead of filling them up with a lot of stuff that must be unlearned later on.

### Dates for McAllister.

The state office wants to route Comrade McAllister east from Springfield to the southeastern part of the state. Comrades along the line that will arrange meetings should address this office at once. The time will be about the end of July.

## 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 workmen 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 workmen 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.

### CARPENTERS AND JOINERS GIVE BANQUET AT DELMAR

Speeches on Labor Subjects Are Made by Local and Outside Labor Men.

The first banquet ever given by a labor organization for social purposes, and at which women and children were present, was given at Delmar Garden last Monday night by Local Union No. 646 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. William D. Huber of Indianapolis, Ind., general president of the national organization; John A. Metz of Chicago, president of the Carpenters' District Council of that city, and James Kirby of Washington, D. C., general president of the Building Trades Department of the national organization were out-of-town guests. The idea of entertaining members of the local union and the guests at the theater before the banquet was abandoned and the theater party was given the following night.

Starting at 8:30 p. m., the banquet and speeches engaged the members until 11 o'clock. Speeches were made by William Michaels, president of Local No. 646; Harry Sharpe, secretary and treasurer of Typographical Union No. 8; Charles F. Kelly, former member of the House of Delegates (?); James Conroy, business agent of the Stationary Firemen; James Miller, president of Carpenters' Local No. 257; John Hagerty, expresident Carpenters' Local No. 578; Emil Ruble, business agent of Carpenters' Local No. 45, and Charles Goodman, business agent of the Cigar Makers' Council. James C. Shanessy acted as toastmaster.

Labor themes and matters of interest to union people, and particularly the extension of the new Label League in St. Louis, were the topics discussed by the speakers.

### LABEL SECTION OF ST. LOUIS CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR UNION.

The Label Section of the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union at its meeting Friday night held its semi-annual election of officers. Charles Goodman was elected president; recording secretary, Mr. Taylor; financial secretary, L. G. Schwartz; vice-president, Mrs. Kneffler; sergeant-at-arms, O. Kaemmerer; business committee, Dave Kreyling, Peter Beisel, J. G. Schwartz, James Condon, Miss May Smith, Miss Maggie Meara, Mrs. Sadie Spraggon and Mrs. Anna Krane.

Mrs. Anna Krane made a very interesting report of her experience in her house-to-house visit of housewives in the 18th Ward in behalf of the union labels. Mrs. Krane reports that she was very much encouraged at the interest shown by a goodly number of housewives in the various union labels. The meeting also decided to take immediate steps to organize a ward branch in the 10th Ward, similar to the one already existing in the 18th Ward.

Mr. Wm. A. Olivey, representative of the United Garment Cutters, delivered a very interesting and instructive address on the Union Labels.

### TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL.

Painters and Decorators' Local Union No. 137 Holds Successful Celebration at Schoenlau's Grove.

Last Thursday evening Painters and Decorators' Local Union No. 137 celebrated the 20th anniversary of its existence in a most creditable manner by a picnic and summer night's festival at Schoenlau's Grove on Gravois avenue. No. 137 is one of the pioneer labor organizations of St. Louis and has weathered many a storm during

the last two decades. Not only were the members and their families well represented at this entertainment, but there were many guests and visitors there from other local unions. All who took part in this festival were well pleased. Mention must also be made that the entire affair was complimentary from start to finish, Local Union No. 137 defraying all the cost and expenses of this 20th anniversary celebration.

The childless widower, the unmarried boy of 21, and the confirmed old bachelor of 90 have votes; the widow with minor children has none. Under our laws the political unit is not the family, but the male individual. The unequal number of grown persons in different families would make it impossible to treat the family as the political unit.

### ASK FOR

## MANEWAL'S BREAD

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

### MANEWAL BREAD CO.

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# Ruler of Destiny

Man Makes Luck Good or Bad

By Dr. MADISON C. PETERS,  
Noted New York Divise.

The ancient Greeks and Romans believed in what they called Destiny, the mysterious governing power. Pliny said: "Some people refer their successes to virtue and ability; but it is all fate." Cicero spoke of "luck" in connection with the Roman empire and generals as a settled thing. Caesar once, when crossing a stream, told the pilot: "You carry Caesar and his good fortune." Alexander depended upon his "luck." Napoleon was always talking about his "star." Cromwell had similar notions about "destiny."

What is there in the idea of "chance?" Circumstances do combine sometimes to give men favorable opportunities for grasping precious prizes. As Shakespeare has it: "There is a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at its flood, leads on to fortune." But who controlled this tide?

Chance comes and goes like all other opportunities in life, but the man who makes the most of it gets the greater benefit, and circumstances, instead of being a hindrance, constitute the quarry out of which we are to get the paving stones for the road to success.

The successful man is not he who idly stands with arms akimbo set until occasion tells him what to do, but rather it is he who rolls up his sleeves, strikes when the iron is hot, and keeps it hot by striking. "Tis not in our stars, dear Brutus, but in ourselves, that we are underlings." That "fortune is a fickle jade," that "it is more by hit than good wit," is the bugbear of the idle and languid.

Away with the crude notion that fortune is a blind goddess and "with her blind hand, she, blind, bestows her gifts." Robert Burns had the intelligence and enlightenment of our twentieth century when he wrote:

"To catch Dame Fortune's golden smile,  
Assiduous wait upon her."

Success is won by doing the right thing at the right time, in the right way. Sir Walter Raleigh flung his lace jacket in a mud puddle and won a proud queen's favor. In nine cases out of ten the successful man is he—

"Who breaks his birth's invidious bar,  
And grasps the skirts of happy chance,  
And breaths the blows of circumstance,  
And grapples with his evil star."

Your so-called "lucky fellows" are usually keen sighted men, who have surveyed the world with a scrutinizing eye, and who to clear ideas of what ought to be done unite the skill to execute their practical plans.

"Our remedies in ourselves do lie,  
Which we ascribe to heaven; the fated sky  
Gives us free scope; and only backward pulls  
Our slow designs when we ourselves are dull."

Sir Thomas Buxton said: "The longer I live the more certain I am that the great difference between men, between the great and the insignificant, is energy, invincible determination, an honest purpose, once fixed, and then death or victory. This quality will do anything in the world, and no talents, no circumstances, will make a two-legged creature a man without it."

An old Latin proverb says: "Opportunity has hair in front, but is bald behind. Seize him by the forelock."

Is it luck that gives the lawyer his clients, the physician his patients, the preacher his hearers, the merchant his business, the mechanic his labor, the farmer his harvest? Read the story of "Who's Who in America," 80 per cent. of our great men were born in the backwoods and graduated from the University of Hard Knocks. Men like Edison atoned for their lack of schooling by grit and ambition and by making the most of their spare moments.

Stephen Girard, the second richest man in his day in America, who came here a poor immigrant boy, said: "I began life with six-pence, and believe that a man's best capital is his industry." John Jacob Astor began life as a peddler in the streets of New York. John D. Rockefeller worked as a porter in a machine shop and Andrew Carnegie began life as a messenger boy.

Men lose their luck by letting their energies out through bad habits and unwise projects. Nothing will ever turn up for which you have never striven. Luck blossoms on the tree of pluck. Whatever may be your native powers, ultimate success will never be attained without the most arduous, well directed, life lasting labor for self-improvement. The prize belongs to him who, with faith undying and with hope through thick and thin, keeps a-trying.

## 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 petition 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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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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By LINCOLN STEFFENS.

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committing his sin and take his burden of it, but help him to see that we are all doing it together, that it is a system; that it is true he must do these things, and then prepare his mind for the time when an attempt will be made to change it all, and then tell him to be ready to make the sacrifice with the rest of us.

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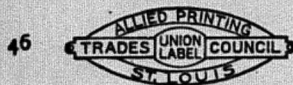
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## SOCIALIST PARTY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

## Encouraging Signs

After a two years' industrial crisis, with an army of unemployed in the field, and with millions of other wage workers practically pauperized, our American capitalists very savagely figured that now was the time to crush the trade unions and inaugurate a general reduction in wages, "run our own business," etc.

However, these capitalist speculations were made without the consent of the organized working class. Within the last few months the class struggle on the economic field has been progressing in a lively manner and, we may add, very encouragingly for the labor movement.

The Hat Manufacturers' Association in the Atlantic states has practically lost its fight against the "United Hatters of America." Never before has any class of capitalists been so absolutely convinced of its power to make an end to Trade Unionism as the Hat Manufacturers were when they declared their "holy war" on the Hatters' Union.

In New York thousands of the poorest of poor wage workers, the slaves of the East Side bake shops, after many weeks of strike and suffering, won a complete victory. Which means: shorter hours, better pay, sanitary work shops. It means more. It means organization among the bake shop slaves of the East Side. It means the awakening of the lowest strata of wage slaves, it means for thousands of people the beginning of a new life, economically, intellectually, morally and socially. At about the same time the New York Garment Workers have made some splendid gains on the economic battleground.

In Philadelphia and Pittsburg the thousands of Street Railway employes surprised the powerful corporations by their militant spirit and heroic efforts in defense of better conditions of work and living. In both cities the men won out after short, but exciting strikes.

In Nova Scotia the coal miners have allied themselves with the United Mine Workers of America, and at present they are involved in a strike movement for better conditions and in defense of their organization. Troops have been ordered to the fields of battle, but the Mine Owners will be unable to prevent the onward march of Organized Labor.

When the Steel Trust declared for the Open Shop the Amalgamated Union of Sheet and Tin Plate Workers took up the fight, and today about ten thousand men are out on strike. In speaking of this struggle the New Castle Free Press says:

"No sooner had the open shop decision been made public by the American Sheet and Tin Plate Co., when all the forces at the command of the company were put into action to prepare public sentiment against a strike, and, on the other hand, to prepare the workers to humbly accept any terms offered by the Trust. The daily papers have continuously and threateningly been swinging the hunger-whip over the back of the workers more effectively and to better advantage than if they have been owned outright by the Tin Plate Company.

"The utter helplessness of the workers was pointed out in front-page articles in a way that the company would not dare to do over its own signatures. For instance, the men were given to understand that the mills were to be kept in operation by those who cared to continue to work, but that those who did not report on the 1st day of July were to be blacklisted. If the officials of the A. F. of L. are to be punished for having boycotted the Buck Stove and Range Co., why should not the officials of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Co. be punished for blacklisting the men in their employ? Our capitalistic papers had evidently discovered all the troubles at once. The men that were unfortunate enough to be about 45 were to be thrown on the scrap pile, as they were unfit to work in the Trust mills, but of course they would be retained if they did nothing to resist the open shop policy; the Retail Grocers' Association were to refuse the strikers the credit that has heretofore been granted, so the men would starve in a few months; and those who were buying homes were to lose what money had been paid in on their property.

"In striking contrast to this the News proceeded to inform the workers that the Trust has its warehouses full of stock to meet the immediate demands, and beside any orders that could not be filled by the A. S. & T. P. Co.'s mills would be filled by the Independent mills

until such time as the workers were ready to uncompromisingly surrender. And worst of all, if the company should find it easier to remove the mills to some other town than to import scabs to New Castle then the mills would be removed and New Castle would consequently be almost wiped off the face of the earth, and the thoughtless workers would be the cause of it all.

"There you have it in a nutshell. We are all, according to the News, helplessly at the mercy of the Trust. Not only the workers, but the merchants as well, are subject to the whims of the Trust. Now, contrast this with the glorious pictures of good times and prosperity that these very papers painted before the election and which were sure to materialize if you voted the Republican ticket. Also, remember what we have been telling you from time to time and ask yourself who is telling the truth and who are the liars.

"We have continuously told you that when papers talk about prosperity it is not meant to apply to the working class, no more than when they say 'everybody has gone to the seashore.' Just think of it! You have voted for prosperity with such earnestness that you have had a Republican administration in absolute control for the last twelve years, and yet, today you are threatened with starvation and the blacklist if you cease to work or object to the terms and dictation of the Trust. Your earnings have been decreased or remained stationary while the cost of living has been knocked skywards. We ask you again, who has been prosperous, you or your Masters? You produce twice the amount today that you produced during the same time twelve years ago, and you are doing it for the same wages that you received then, and you are paying twice the amount for the goods you have made when you buy it back from your masters.

"But, to get back to the strike question. Although there has never in the history of Organized Labor been a time when the workers were more justified in striking than the tin workers are today, we have never advocated a strike for the simple reason that the Socialist Party is a political organization working for the emancipation of the worker through political action, while our action on the industrial field is confined to such co-operation and support that lies within our power to render the labor unions in their hour of need.

"And, now, since a strike has been declared, it is the duty of every Tin Worker to go out and stay out till the finish. This is a case of win or die."

Encouraging signs for the labor movement we see in the fact that the organized wage workers of America will not submit to the dictates of the capitalist class. The whip of hunger can not scare them from the battlefield. And a working class fighting so energetically and with such heroic determination on the economic field will some day appear on the battlefields of the political class struggle with equal bravery and valor.

We notice the same development of the labor movement in other countries, especially in England, the mother country of Trade Unionism. As Socialists we must not and can not judge the great world-wide labor movement through the dust-covered spectacles of Utopian sectarianism. We must look at the movement in its entirety, with all its advantages and disadvantages, with all of its conservative and its radical sides, with its virtues and vices. We must take the working class as we find it. We must glance over the pages of history in order to discover what the working classes were in the past, what they are today, what they may be in the near future.

We repeat: The outlook is encouraging. The Proletarian army of emancipation is moving forward and onward, checked by defeat here, encouraged by success and victory there, but ever moving onward.

Of course, some wise people won't admit this, for they have eyes and see not, ears and hear not, and hearts that beat not for the good and welfare of the working class.

## Warren On the Sentence

We propose to compel the highest tribunal under capitalism to pronounce Socialism a crime, Socialists outlaws, and Socialist agitation treason.

Under the cloak of law the capitalists now pretend to be prosecuting us because we are criminals. As a matter of fact they are fighting us and their courts are convicting us solely because we are Socialists and we are going to make the Supreme Court put that upon record.

It required the Dred Scott decision to arouse the country to a pitch of revolt against chattel slavery and perhaps another such decision is required to arouse the country against wage slavery.

To the almost countless comrades, friends and sympathizers who have so loyally stood by me I return my deepest thanks. If any assurance were needed that I am serving the cause of the people it is furnished here in an unceasing stream of kindness and confidence which pours in upon me from every part of the country. I would not have these good people imagine for a moment that I feel myself a martyr in going to jail for being a Socialist editor and defending the interests of the working class.

It has simply fallen to my lot to be the first. Others will doubtless follow until the people are finally aroused and the right of a Socialist press and of a Socialist movement is forever established.

This is not a time to count the cost to us of waging this struggle against wage slavery. It is the cause alone we have to consider. Otherwise I should feel keenly the deprivation I must suffer in being brutally torn from my wife, my aged parents and my little children, and thrown into a felon's cell.

It is the cause and not ourselves that is important and whether fate kind or otherwise the conviction that I have done my duty is enough.

Let us not yield to weakness or inaction. As Patrick Henry said long ago, "The war has actually begun." Let us face this fact without fear and falter not until capitalism is doomed and industrial democracy is triumphant.

FRED D. WARREN,

Managing Editor Appeal to Reason.

## A CORRECTION.

In the concluding paragraph of our last week's editorial on "International Peace" the following appeared:

"But there is a well-organized army of about one-half million Socialists and Trades Unionists in Germany and England who enter an emphatic protest against any and all attempts of the Bourgeoisie to cause a bloody war between two of the most progressive nations on earth. Socialism and Unionism stand for international peace and for the universal brotherhood of man."

Germany and England have a well-organized army of about five million Socialists and Trade Unionists. The "one-half million" was a typographical error, as any reader acquainted with the International Labor movement will have noticed.—Editor St. Louis Labor.

## Editorial Observations

When Socialist Party Members Pride Themselves With Not being subscribers to their own official Socialist Party paper, they certainly speak the language of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance and other agencies of the capitalist class.

St. Louis Capitalist Papers Seem to Be Very Much Interested in seeing Charles H. Moyer ousted as president of the Western Federation of Miners. We are convinced that the Western Miners, now in annual convention assembled in Denver, Colo., will attend to their own business. And we hope they will not do what would please the capitalist sheets in St. Louis.

Theodore Roosevelt Bagged Two More Rhinoceroses and a wilde-beeste in Naivasha, Africa. Roosevelt's political friend, Judge Pollock, assisted by thirteen "Indians," bagged one giant wilde-beeste in the jungles of Fort Scott, Kans. Roosevelt's rhinoceroses and wildebeeste are dead, of course, and their carcasses will be sent to the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, D. C. But the wilde-beeste bagged by Judge Pollock in the Fort Scott Republican jungle is still alive and kicking. This Kansas wildebeeste is to be exhibited in an iron cage in some Federal prison for at least six months. During that period of confinement the friends of the wildebeeste, with headquarters in Girard, are supposed to pay \$1,500 for keeping the dangerous animal securely caged. After the six months' exhibition the Kansas wildebeeste will be brought back to Girard to renew his wild work against the rhinoceros hunter Roosevelt and his capitalist masters. It is reported that Judge Pollock himself doubted the wisdom of caging the Girard wildebeeste for six long months. But like Pontius Pilate in ancient Jerusalem: he had to do it.

## Sparks and Red Hot Cinders

By Dr. Wm. Preston Hill.

In a sermon that attracted much attention because it was asserted to voice the Church's attitude to "the present discontents" in the country, Rev. David S. Phelan, LL. D., after quoting the well-known parable, in the Bible, of the householder and his laborers, asks the question which he claims the Savior placed in the mouth of the householder: "Haven't I a right to do what I will with my own?"

Then he proceeds to apply this parable to modern conditions. He says:

"Today the laboring men will tell you that all capitalists are thieves; that all men who have property own it dishonestly; that property is robbery; that only labor makes wealth and that therefore the wealth of the world should be the exclusive heritage of the men who toil with their hands."



DR. W. P. HILL

This, says Father Phelan, is the philosophy of the modern laboring man's party, and he proceeds to take issue with the proposition. "Labor is not the source of property," he says. "Labor is not the foundation of wealth. The laboring man does not create the wealth of the world. If that were true then the wealthiest thing in the world ought to be the steam engine or the electric current that moves the machinery of the workshop." To which we may reply that a steam engine can not be wealthy of itself, but that the owners of steam engines and electric currents are not among the very poor of the earth. But the Rev. Father proceeds:

"What makes wealth? It is not brute force, it is not mere labor of animal muscles. Wealth is made by man's mind. Wealth is created by character. Wealth is conserved by virtue. Today the wealth of the world, except in rare instances of sudden enrichment, is the result of industry, of frugality, of temperance, of self-restraint or superior manhood."

The word "wealth" is misused!

No workingmen's party or any other school of economics has ever claimed that wealth is created solely by physical or manual labor. When we speak of labor, in discussions of political economy, we do not refer simply to manual toil. We mean human energy of any kind, mental as well as physical, expended in the production of wealth. This is what we refer to as labor and, bearing in mind this definition, we claim that there can be no wealth without this human energy previously expended in its production.

Men might have the streets lined with palaces and filled with gold and vast factories filled with the latest improved machinery, and unless somebody expended some energy in producing the food and clothing of each year, they would quickly starve and freeze to death. The palaces themselves, even the hovels, for the shelter of the poor, have to be produced by human energy of some kind. The machines themselves are the product of human energy, skill and ingenuity. All these, in the science of political economy, are classed under the term of labor.

Having thus defined what we mean when we use the word labor, let us now examine what is meant by the word wealth, as used in the study of political economy. The word wealth has been especially abused in this respect. People speak of a wealth of black hair, when they should use the word abundance or profusion. People also speak of spiritual wealth and the treasures which we store up in heaven, and this is, no doubt, the kind of wealth that Father Phelan has in mind when he speaks of the wealth that is created by character. But the treasures that moths will not eat nor rust corrupt, are not those referred to by political economy when it speaks of wealth. In this science, wealth is defined to be any material thing produced by human energy to satisfy a human desire.

## The Labor and Socialist Press

(The Miners Magazine.)

For the past year or more the labor and Socialist press of the country has felt the weight of industrial depression. A number of journals that espoused the cause of the oppressed and downtrodden have been quietly laid away in the cemetery, and some of the editors are now among that great army that is searching for employment with but slight indications of being permitted to earn the means to sustain life.

The New York Call, the Chicago Daily Socialist, the Cleveland Citizen, St. Louis Labor, Montana News, Common Sense of California, and even the Appeal to Reason, has been forced to raise the cry of distress and appeal to the working class to come to the rescue.

The publications which have raised the signals of distress are most ably edited and deserve the most generous support upon the part of the working classes. These journals are clear-cut and uncompromising, and stand as unflinching and dauntless advocates of



# Latest News From the Field of Organized Labor

a new-born civilization in which man, woman and child shall be free.

The question may be asked as to why the aggressive journals are in such desperate straits and forced to appeal so frequently during the past two years for financial aid. That question is easily answered. Aggressive men and advanced thinkers were on the subscription lists of these publications two years ago, but since ADVERSITY reduced the working force in the mines, mills and factories the boss has found it convenient to dispense with the services of men who are strong intellectually, and who sometimes in the mine, mill and factory engage in missionary work that is looked upon as inimical to the interests of a class of privilege. The master class is strictly opposed to the name of an advanced thinker remaining on the payroll whenever his services can be dispensed with. It is a noticeable fact that since the labor market has been glutted thousands and tens of thousands of men who were almost continuously employed until two years ago are now masterless and consequently jobless, and these men, being without means, are no longer on the subscription lists of the journals that stand unflinchingly for economic liberty.

Journals that scorn to pander to corporate or commercial interests and stand true and loyal to the laboring people are generally starved to death and ultimately are planted in the graveyard, while the men who spoke through their columns for the rights of man become wanderers on the face of the earth, blacklisted and ostracized because they dared to give free expression to their honest convictions and assault the despotism that holds humanity in slavery for profit.

## Australia's Great Labor War

After Five Months' Heroic Struggle the Strike at Broken Hill Is Declared Off.

Melbourne, June 5.—The lockout at Broken Hill and Port Pirie has been officially declared at an end. We are not of those who take a pessimistic view of the situation, for the industrial upheaval at Broken Hill (New South Wales) and Port Pirie (South Australia) has been a mighty protest against Capitalism and its system, and an eloquent illustration of the growing strength and stamina of the working class.

For nearly five months now the men of Broken Hill and Port Pirie have fought a good fight, a great fight. In the hour of apparent defeat this fact seems likely to be overlooked. It should not be. It is true. The fight has been one in almost every respect creditable to its participants. And how brimful of incident! We need to go back to the days before the actual lockout in order to get a clear view of the exciting nature and deep significance of the struggle. The Broken Hill trouble sprang out of the iniquitous Industrial Disputes Act. This legislative attempt of Premier Wade to coerce and bludgeon the unionists of New South Wales begot indignation and revolt, and in no place so pronounced as upon the Barrier. The refusal to register under the measure was followed by Mr. John Darling's threat as to a pending reduction of wages. Followed alarm—and action. Mr. Tom Mann was engaged as organizer. Subsequently, the men of Port Pirie were organized as never before, while even at Broken Hill the unions' membership considerably increased. Conferences with the mining companies and the Proprietary Mining Co.'s withdrawal from same, backed by this company's attempt to reduce wages, directly caused the lockout which started with the first pay day of the new year. And since, there have been armed police sent to Broken Hill, and arrests and jailings—inclusive of the sensational Albury trials—and also mammoth Arbitration Court proceedings, and an appeal beyond the judge, and much more that will live in history.

And as to the success or otherwise of the struggle, some measure of success is certainly the lot of the miners. The mine owners' effort to force down wages has been frustrated, and, speaking generally, all that the unions demanded from the Arbitration Court they have gained. The struggle—like all struggles—has altered as it continued. In this case it has broadened. Due to Tom Mann's persistent agitation, such light as never before has been thrown upon Port Pirie labor conditions, and Australia has learned with something of a shock of the existence of a seven-day working week, year in and year out. This is one of several important aspects which changed the aim of the struggle. As we have said, it has broadened, until in the end it has covered chiefly the question of victimization.

There is this satisfaction in reviewing the trouble—that the struggle has not unionistically narrowed, by which we mean that it has not been a process of backing down and backing down before the enemy until little or nothing of the original demand has remained. In so many strikes and lockouts this has been the bitter experience of the unionist combatants. At Broken Hill and Port Pirie it has not been a slow retreat, but an ever-strengthening invasion. In a word, it has been fight in fact as well as in name. Worthy fight, too, we submit, upon the evidence.

Speaking of the end of the great economic fight Tom Mann, the strike leader, says:

"Victimization is an ugly and dastardly thing, and every true man will ever fight against it; but, in fact, the workers have the same difficulty here as they have as regards the getting 'of the full reward of their labor.' Whilst Capitalism is dominant we can not get the full reward of our labor, nor yet successfully resist victimization. It can be checked, of course, but the extent depends upon the character of the organizations. And at present we are only in the elementary stages of organization, and therefore seriously lacking in the necessary power.

"The real question, therefore, for the Port Pirie men and their advisers was: 'By which plan can we best secure the integrity of the unions we have built up?'

"On the one side, it was said 'Under no circumstances should you allow a member to be victimized; continue the struggle at all costs, even though it means "scabs" go into the works, and the breaking up of the union by deserters from the same; fight on, on principle, and this will in the end win.'

"Against this was the view: 'That we have with much labor built up the unions; they are at present intact; the resistance to re-

duction has been successful; some scabs are already in the works, and the South Australian government has supplied police in large numbers, who are bludgeoning the men. We are stronger in unionism by three to one than before the struggle; we can keep the fight going from the inside, and keep scabs out better by working than by not working, especially when there is no chance of successful picketing. As we, with the Hill, decided to submit the case to the Court, we must now take and act upon the award, with as much else as we can gain by union activity.

"I frankly state that I favored the latter view, and I hold now it was the right course to take. Disputes of this kind invariably develop intensity of feeling, and harsh words and bitter epithets are flung about freely for a time; but a man must not hesitate to declare in favor of that which fits with his judgment on that account."

**ST. LOUIS  
CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR UNION**  
PRESIDENT: OWEN MILLER... SECRETARY: DAVE KREYLING.  
HEADQUARTERS:..... 3535 PINE STREET.

Last Sunday's meeting of the local central body, held at 3535 Pine street, was well attended. President Owen Miller presided, with Dave Kreyling at his post as secretary. Secretary Sommers of the Entertainment Committee submitted an exhaustive report on the Labor Day arrangements. On the committee's recommendation it was decided to have the Labor Day picnic at Forest Park Highlands. Mr. Raymond Robbins, a well-known labor speaker of Chicago will make the main address. It was announced at the meeting that St. Louis women's unions would send six delegates to the annual convention of the National Woman's Trade Union League to be held in Chicago September 25. For the aid of the striking Hatters' Union in the East \$173.50 collected was sent by the local central body.

Painters' District Council reported grievances against management of Havlin's Theater, where non-union painters are at work. Secretary Kreyling was instructed to assist the Painters in an effort to bring about an amicable settlement. Blacksmith and Helpers' Union reported that while the Union had no delegates in the Trades Union Anti-Prohibition Conference, the members would assist the movement to the best of their ability.

Bakers' Union No. 4 reported boycott against a non-union shop in Wellston, also appealed for more energetic work against the local trust bakeries.

Considerable time was taken up in the discussion of a request by the publishers of the Printing Trades Magazine, who asked for the privilege of selling the paper on the picnic grounds on Labor Day. Several delegates insisted that this was only another subterfuge to get an indirect indorsement of the C. T. and L. U. for a kind of Labor Day program or souvenir issue, and then use that with the business men to secure special ads. This was denied by the other side, who claimed that the main object of the request was to assist the Woman's Union Label League in getting up funds for sending delegates to their Chicago convention in September, the women to receive half of the proceeds of papers sold at Forest Park Highlands. The entire matter was finally referred back to the Entertainment Committee. Carriage Drivers' Union asked for the moral support of Union Labor and submitted list of Union undertaking establishments.

Delegate Lamb of Machinists' Unions asked for information concerning the Barbers' Union shop card display. Information was given by Delegate Shanessy of the Barbers' Union.

Grand Marshal Shanessy announced the meetings of the marshals for the Labor Day parade will take place every Sunday morning at the Aschenbroedel Hall, 3535 Pine street. Every Union should elect its marshal at the next meeting.

## 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!**

TO THE UNORGANIZED WORKERS FOR BREAD.

Good Reasons Why You Should Affiliate With the Union of Your Craft.

Do you know that when wages are reduced in times of panic they never rise again among unorganized workers?

Do you know that each succeeding panic has left the wages of the unorganized worker smaller than they were before?

Do you know that in spite of all panics the wages of Organized Labor have steadily advanced and hours of labor shortened?

Do you know that if the wage earners were all organized panics would be less frequent and less severe?

Do you know that the recent cut in your wages will never be recovered until you organize?

Do you know that the long hours of labor lessens your pay? How will you increase it?

Do you know that it is a duty you owe your family and your fellow craftsman to join the union of your craft?

Do you know that the longer you delay joining the union of your craft the longer you will be in bettering your present conditions, shortening your hours of labor per day and increasing your pay?—Labor Record.

## THE BRITISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS

Will Be Opened in September at Ipswich.

The Trades Union Congress will hold its next annual sitting at Ipswich, England, and although September is the date appointed, the local trade council is already hard at work endeavoring to complete the arrangements. Mr. D. J. Shackleton, M. P., and Mr. W. C. Steadman, M. P., recently visited Ipswich to inquire into the progress being made, and the former has expressed satisfaction with what has already been done to make the congress a success. Various meetings are being arranged during congress week and one large public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Women's Trade Union League, which will be addressed by Miss Tucker and Miss McArthur. In addition political meetings in connection with the I. L. P. will take place. The congress itself will open on September 6 at 12 o'clock, when a civic reception will be held by the Mayor. After the election of committees the delegates will proceed to Christchurch Park and participate in Mayoral hospitality. Later in the week Sir D. Goddard, M. P., will entertain the delegates and their wives with a garden party at Oak Hill.

It is reported that the proposal among trade unionists for the establishment of a labor daily newspaper, which has been discussed at previous congresses, will enter on a new phase. This year congress will be asked to instruct the Parliamentary Committee to proceed at once with the formation of a daily newspaper company, as agreed upon last year. In view of the uncertain position of the trade unions in regard to the investment of funds in such a company, however, it is proposed that the scheme be so amended as to permit of the capital being subscribed by individual members.

## Union Label Department of the A. F. of L.

By THOS. F. TRACY,  
Secretary-Treasurer Union Label Dept.

This department was organized on March 30 of this year, and since that time there have been affiliated 22 national and international unions that issue labels, store cards or buttons, and favorable replies have been received from a number of other organizations to the effect that the question of affiliation is under consideration by their respective executive boards, or that action in that direction will be taken at the various conventions that will be held shortly. No doubt within a short time all organizations will join that are entitled to affiliate.

This department was organized to intelligently and systematically bring to the attention of the members and friends of Organized Labor and to all the purchasing public the advantages of buying products that bear the union labels of the different crafts, and the advisability of patronizing such places as display in their establishments the union store cards, as well as insisting that the various commodities purchased are delivered by those who wear the union button adopted by their respective organizations.

While we do not contend that the union label is the complete salvation of the workers, it can not be successfully denied that it is an important adjunct to the trade union movement. If our members and friends are alive to their own interests, they will realize that a greater interest is now more necessary than ever before in the purchasing of union-made products.

The union label of the various organizations is now protected in 42 states by law against counterfeiting and use by those who are not entitled to do so. Numerous convictions have been obtained by those who have used counterfeit labels, or misused the genuine ones.

That there is a desire on the part of many merchants to handle union-made products is demonstrated by the number of communications that are received at this office almost daily making inquiry as to where the various union label articles that are needed in everyday life can be obtained. These communications are not from any given locality, but from all over the United States, and a number have been received from Canada.

There is a thing that is at least gratifying to know, and that is that up to the present time there have been no adverse decisions from the courts as to the use of the labels by the various crafts, notwithstanding that the efforts of our organizations have been proscribed in other directions.

To carry on the work of this department, among the things that are necessary are the prompt affiliation of every international or national union that properly comes within its scope, so that united action can be taken, and we may have the energetic co-operation of all our members and friends insisting on being served with union-made products, sold and delivered by union men and women.

In every locality where labor is organized there should be connected with the central labor body an active, energetic organization of men and women whose duty it should be to bring to the attention of their neighbors and friends the labels of the various trades, and educate the people to the necessity of insisting on being supplied with union-made goods when making purchases.

There are not many business men but who would be glad to purchase union-made goods if their trade demands them, but where this is not done merchants otherwise friendly become indifferent because of lack of demand for this class of goods.

Every encouragement should be given to the organization of women's label leagues, auxiliaries and the organization of the women workers as well, for, after all, the women are the great purchasers, and can be of an immense amount of value in union label work if they are given a little encouragement. Sometimes their lack of interest in the purchasing of union-made goods is wholly traceable to the neglect or indifference of the husband or father, for if the bread-earners themselves do not demand union label goods little can be expected in this direction from the wives and daughters.

Let us all take up the work of purchasing union products, for which a fair rate of wages are paid, and that are made under clean and healthy conditions by those who work a reasonable number of hours, rather than expend our purchasing power in patronizing the products of prison-made labor, or of the unclean and unhealthy sweatshop, which breeds disease and contagion, or products in which are contained the life blood of little children engaged in many instances at unhealthy work at a tender age, sending them to an early grave, so that the sordid greed of some unscrupulous employer may be satisfied. This class of goods can be easily avoided, if union men and our friends will insist on having the union label on all that they purchase.

FRANK K. FOSTER DEAD.

Frank K. Foster, well known throughout the jurisdiction of the I. T. U. and in the general Organized Labor movement, died rather suddenly in the McLean Hospital at Waverly, Mass., last week. Mr. Foster was suffering from paresis and, while the physicians gave no hope of his recovery, the end came rather unexpectedly. Mr. Foster was the legislative agent of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor for a number of years. He edited the Boston Labor Leader until its suspension and was a popular writer and speaker on labor subjects. The deceased leaves a wife and several children.

In Hungary.

The third congress of the Social Democratic Women of Hungary was held at Budapest at Easter. The report was given by Comrade Fritsch. Comrade Czardos reported on the economic and political situation of the working women in Hungary. Comrade Timar on agitation and the press.

## THE FACT IS

the Court of Equity of the District of Columbia declared against the boycott and ordered the American Federation of Labor to discontinue in the columns of the American Federationist under the "We Don't Patronize" list the name of

## The Buck's Stove & Range Co.

This court decision does not make this nor any other unfair concern fair; neither does it make the Union men and women of America forget the fact that Mr. Van Cleave is still fighting the Labor Unions, and that so long as he is pursuing his present Union-killing work he can not expect them to forget the fact that he

## Is Still Unfair to Organized Labor

Judge Wright of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, to whom the case was appealed, sentenced

GOMPERS, MITCHELL AND MORRISON to twelve, nine and six months' jail imprisonment for alleged violation of the injunction, which would mean that Organized Labor shall be deprived of the freedom of press and speech and that a union man or woman would not even be allowed to think of the possibility to

BOYCOTT THE BUCK STOVE & RANGE CO. or any other firm that may be unfair to Organized Labor.

## FIGHT FOR YOUR LIFE

By BEN HANFORD

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This book bids fair to be one of the best propaganda sellers in the Socialist movement. It is written in Hanford's well-known style, and contains many striking stories, each covering some special points in the Socialist argument. Just the thing to appeal to the workingman. Nicely gotten up, paper cover, with portrait and biographical sketch of the author. First edition exhausted first week.

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# STUDIES IN SOCIALISM

## The Man Under the Machine

By A. M. Simons.

III.

Finally, no one can afford to buy labor power unless he can make a profit on it. To make a profit the articles produced must be sold for more than what was paid for the labor power and raw material. But, from the fact that they are the great majority, the laborers must in the end be the ones to buy most of what they produce. The man who buys their labor power can not eat and drink so many thousand times more than any other man and so he must sell most of his things to those who made them.

But he has only paid them in wages a small portion of what he wants them to pay him for the goods. When they can not buy all he must shut down his shop or factory and wait until the goods are used up, or wasted, or spoiled. When thousands of firms all over the country are forced to do this we call it a crisis.

And at such a time it makes no difference how skilled the workers are at making the things for which people are suffering or how willing they are to work, if they can not get to use the machines and factories which they must have to produce, the suffering for unmade goods and the existence of unemployed willing laborers must continue. The great difficulty at the bottom of all these troubles is that while the tools all belong to one class, and that class is not able to use them, the labor power which must operate them belongs to another class. The owners are compelled to buy this labor power as cheap as possible and this forces wages down to the starvation point. The laborers cannot then buy their own product and hence the terrible crises come with all their accompanying suffering.

This condition of ownership divides society into two classes, one of which owns everything and produces nothing, while the other produces everything and owns nothing—not even their own bodies, for necessity forces them to sell these piece-meal to secure a living; and when they can find no purchaser they can no longer live.

### The Class Struggle.

As great numbers of the laborers now worked together with improved machines they were able to produce much more than the same number of workers could have done working separately with the former crude tools. But since they were only paid the same as they had always received—a bare living—all this increased product went to the owners of the tools.

Before the time of the capitalists the landlords had owned the most important thing in the production of wealth—the land—and had ruled society. They made laws forbidding the laborers from leaving the land upon which they were born.

They were required to work a certain number of days each week for the lord of the manor (the landlord), and during the remainder of the time they had to support themselves. We are very apt now, in looking back on those times, to think that it was very strange that the serfs, as the laborers were then called, were so foolish as to allow the landlords to make laws saying that land was private property and that no one should be allowed to live unless he worked for the land owners the most of his time. But we must make sure that we do not live in any glass houses before we throw stones.

The landlords being the rulers at this time, they, like every other ruling class, made laws only in their own interest. They wanted things to stay just the way they were and they were especially anxious that no laborers should be allowed to find any way of living except by working on the land. So they laid many restrictions on trade and manufacture. They had laws saying just how wide and how heavy all cloth must be spun, and when and how all exchanges must take place. They fixed the wages of the laborers by law and decided what kind of goods should be made.

All of those regulations were distasteful to those who were engaged in any kind of manufacturing. In the early days of which we speak, when all manufacturing was carried on in such a simple way with hand tools, the laborers banded together in cities and resisted the laws of the landlords. So there was always a struggle going on between the town and the country.

As soon as the new machines were invented the towns grew very fast. Thousands of laborers were brought together in each manufacturing city and often in a single shop. As the markets grew, things were not produced, as they had once been, because some one wished to use them, but because the owner thought he could find some place to sell them. A wide and free market was a necessity. All the laws that the landlords had made to protect their interests were opposed to the interests of those who were manufacturing. So the manufacturers fought to have them repealed.

Here a very important change is seen. It used to be a fight between the landlord and the artisan. The old guilds of workmen had fought long and hard for their right to live in "free cities" and to enjoy the rights of "citizens." Within the towns the producers had perhaps come as close to ruling as they ever have in the history of the world, and we of today still look with wonder upon the marvelous things they did—the great cathedrals they built, the beautiful things they wrought in iron and bronze, and wood and marble, the like of which none of our wonderful machines of today can make.

But when the tools with which this work was done were changed into machines the men who worked with these machines no longer belonged to the workers. They were obliged to sell their labor power by day and week to the machine owner. They, like the serfs on the land, were allowed to retain just enough of the product of their labor to keep them alive, while they created wealth for their master and owner; for he who owns the thing whereby a man lives, owns him, no matter whether that thing be LAND or MACHINES—no matter whether that owner be called LANDLORD or CAPITALIST, and no matter whether the man owned be named SERF, SLAVE, or WAGE LABORER.

But let us get back to our story. The owners of the machines, or the capitalist class, as we will call them from now on, were the ones who were reaping all the benefits from the introduction of the machines. Because they owned the machines they retained ownership in the product, only reckoning the labor power in with the other expenses of production.

They wanted to find markets in which to sell these products. Therefore they were the ones who were interested in getting rid of the restrictions which the landlords had placed on trade.

To whip the landlords they had to have the help of the laborers. The capitalists wanted to have control of the government—to become the ruling class, just as the landlords had been. To secure this they enlisted the laborers on their side and gave them the ballot.

(To be continued.)

'Twas the demigods of Liberty dyed Freedom's banner red,  
And its glare makes sleeping Samson turn him slowly on his bed;  
But beware his dread awaking when he full defiance flings  
In your faces, ye who drugged him—ye caricatures of kings—  
To undo your work unholy, comes the linking of the lands,  
By the leaguings of the lowly and the workers joining hands;  
As your frontiers are forgotten, will your idols trampled be,  
When the giant starts from slumber and determines to be free.

### A Flimsy Argument Answered.

If the laws are unjust, they can be corrected by women's indirect influence.

Yes, but the indirect method is needlessly long and hard. If women are forbidden to use the direct route by rail across the continent and complained of the injustice, it would be no answer to tell them that it is possible to get from New York to San Francisco by going around Cape Horn.

## In Behalf of Mexican Refugees

THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

Office of National Secretary, 108 Washington Street, Top Floor.  
Chicago, Ill., July 2, 1909.

To the Locals and Members of the Socialist Party.

Greeting:—On June 8 representation was made by the Political Refugee Defense League to the National Executive Committee relating to the persecution of the members of the Liberal Party of Mexico, and particularly the pressing case of Calixto Guerra. This document is printed in the July issue of the Official Monthly Bulletin. Substantially the same material will be found in the inclosed circular issued by the League.

The National Convention of the Socialist Party, by resolution, adopted May 14, 1908, clearly defined the attitude of the party in these Mexican cases. Declaring "That such persecution of labor leaders by the capitalist class of the United States and Mexico constitutes an assault upon the entire working class of both countries, menacing such political rights as the workers still retain."

On June 25 the National Executive Committee adopted the following motion:

"That the National Executive Committee issue a call to the locals and individual party members for contributions to the fund for the defense of the Mexican political refugees."

If the evidence in these cases is carefully read the necessity for immediate financial support will be apparent. Send all contributions to the National Office of the Socialist Party. Fraternal yours,  
J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary.

I see a world without a slave. Man at last is free. Nature's forces have by science been enslaved. Lightning and light, wind wave, frost and flame, and all the secret, subtle powers of earth and air are the tireless toilers for the human race.

Now Is the Time for Democratic and Republican Union Men to read Benson's pamphlet, "What Help Can Any Workingman Expect from Taft or Bryan?" The election excitement is over, and while waiting for the advent of prosperity you may take this little dose of brain food.

How good it will be when wherever we roam  
We'll find every family in some place like home;  
When each gets no more and no less than he's worth,  
No palaces or tenements will curse this fair earth.  
Home! home! sweet, sweet home!  
When justice is fairly done we'll all have a home.

Remember that all the good things of the earth are produced by labor; whoever enjoys them without working for them is stealing the bread of the workers.

## National Socialist Platform

Adopted at Chicago Convention, May, 1908.

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

### General Demands.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Industrial Demands.

7. The improvement of the industrial condition of the workers.

(a) By shortening the workday in keeping with the increased productivity of machinery.

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

(c) By 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 unsuspected 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.)

### THE EASIEST WAY

To get subscribers is to send them some sample copies first. Mail us the addresses on a postal card and sample copies will be sent. Try some of the three months' sub. cards. Keep your paper in mind during the week and get subscribers wherever you can.

Do not be cowardly. Be a friend to the weak, and love justice.

Love your schoolfellows, who will be your fellow-workmen in life.

Love learning, which is the food of the mind. Be as grateful to your teacher as to your parents.

Observe and think in order to discover the truth. Do not believe what is contrary to reason, and never deceive yourself or others.

Look forward to the day when all men will be free citizens of one fatherland, and live together as brothers in peace and righteousness.

Do not think that he who loves his own country must hate and despise other nations, or wish for war, which is a remnant of barbarism.

Hereafter the Douglas shoes will not bear the stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. For years this firm was friendly to Organized Labor. All should bear in mind this change when making such purchases.

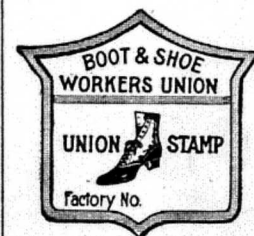
Oppressed by Greed, we labor in the cities,  
For Mammon's sake we reap, and drive the plow;  
Our backs are bent with toil, our souls are weary,  
Behold us! Slaves in weary bondage now,  
But sometimes if we pause amid our labor,  
Far off and faint we catch a mighty cry;  
Alike by fact'ry wheel and pasture furrow  
We see a mighty army marching by,  
Comrades! The Revolution!  
The days when men shall rise to claim their own!  
The bloodless time of victory, love and justice,  
We are the prophets, and the time is shown!

Cigars

PEN MAR - 10c  
SUNRISE - 5c

Brandt & Stahl

319  
Walnut Street



## By Insisting Upon Purchasing UNION STAMP SHOES

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

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

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

## Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 Summer St., Boston Mass.

John F. Tobin, Pres.

Chas. L. Baine, Sec.-Treas.

## Bartenders' Union Local 51

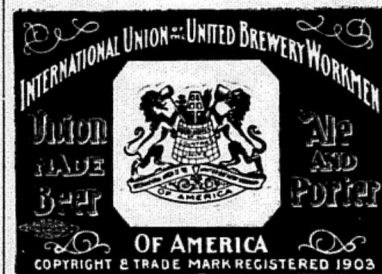
Patronize only Saloons displaying Union Bar Card and where the Bartenders wear the Blue Button



OFFICE: 918 PINE STREET : BOTH PHONES

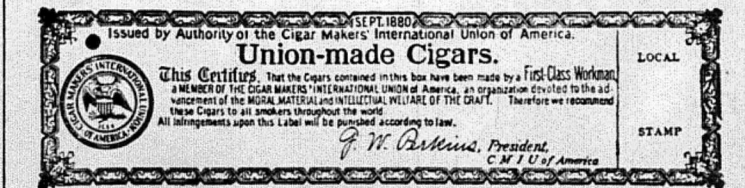
## Drink Only UNION BEER

(Fac-Simile of Our Label)



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

## Remember, no CIGARS are Genuine Union-Made



## UNLESS THE BOX BEARS THE Blue Union Label

When You Buy Mercantile and "305"

## CIGARS

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

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

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



## WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE DEPARTMENT

### Women and Social Service

By Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

#### II.

It may seem to be asking too much of people who demand a common right that they should be expected to go without that right, and accomplish things without it. Consider the facts involved. We have been working for the ballot for some fifty years. We have certainly accomplished something in that time. During that fifty years many things have been accomplished by suffrage workers without the ballot which they expected to accomplish only with the ballot. In that time we have seen it proved, at least, not only that women have accomplished much for the public in the line of service, but that they knew what was for the public good. That, in itself, is one of the best arguments for woman suffrage. Jane Addams and others in Chicago, and many women in New York and Boston, and in every great city, have proved what they could accomplish. These things are a living proof of the capacity of women for further use in public affairs, for further public service.

I should like to ask what seems to you to be the nearest, the most immediate public need? All of us, who care for our country, must feel today that it is greatly in need of something. We have been through a very violent struggle for the last few years. There has been criminal mismanagement by our public servants. We are casting about to know how to better these things.

Some think what we need is more good people. I wonder how many of you read Dr. Ross' paper in the Atlantic on "Smokeless Sin"—things that are wrong and make no show? These are evils which we do not notice. The thing that we need most is not merely more good people. You can put good man after good man into public positions—men that are as honest as others—and, with almost appalling unanimity, they go over to the majority and become dishonest. They give way to the pressure, and become part of the public in which they live and move. It is a difficult thing to set one human conscience against the combine conscience of his class, his time and his associates. There is a more general need than the need of more good people; something which it takes longer laboriously to accumulate.

What we need is a different kind of conscience.

There are three grades of ethics for the human race.

First, and lowest, and oldest, that with which we begin—personal ethics. Personal ethics are about as limited as anything you could imagine. Personal ethics consist in keeping ourselves clean and healthy. And very few of us are perfect yet, even in personal ethics. We are mostly clean, but not as healthy as we might be. However, that standard is within our reach.

Secondly, family ethics. This is much larger, much more recent. We were members of the most rude, primitive tribes for thousands of years before the family was evolved—the family with a male head. That brought with it new ethics. The father or the oldest son was the great leader. All the wives and the children and the servants and relatives were under the dominion of the oldest male. The property belonged to him. The family was a little social unit of immense service to the world. It carried a supreme standard of ethics for years. It slowly grew into that higher form of grouping, the State.

Please remember, when you are considering matters from an ethical point of view, that our ethics are most vitally colored by the Hebrew ethics. The ethics of Christianity have made but slight impressions on our standards, as yet. The Hebrew ethics came from the old patriarchal house. Later, when the family grew to the tribe, and the tribe grew slowly to the State, then they came to be a new ideal, a new standard of duty, a new code of honor, a new line of service, the third grade of ethics. Then came the call for state-manship. Then we began to consider the interests of the whole, irrespective of blood relationship. Then came devotion to country, which was taught for years by the simple symbol of the King. The King stood for the people. You remember a line from one of Shakespeare's plays—"Hail, Royal England comes!" It was nothing but a man, nothing but the King. But he represented England. That is why the idea of the King carried such weight. Each King represented the whole people, and each man gave his devotion to the King, and through him to the State. Assyrian duty to the King transcended family affection.

(To be continued.)

#### NATIONAL ORGANIZER FOR SOCIALIST WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Comrade Anna A. Maley has begun her work of organizing the women of the country. She started in Massachusetts the latter part of June, and will work for some time in that state, giving two days to each town visited. Now this is not very much time for successful work, and yet it is all that is possible to spare to an organizer who must make the whole country in a year or less time. So it will be the duty of the women wherever Comrade Maley appears to aid her with all the resources at their disposal during her visits. Comrade Maley is a faithful and untiring worker, but her powers of endurance will not suffice to shoulder the whole burden. At the same time there is an expense attached to her work, and in order not to make this a dead loss to the movement, it will be necessary for the women interested in each community to see that the work is made successful from every viewpoint.

Socialist women, it is up to you now. Don't depend on others to do your work. We believe you are going to do good work, and the whole movement will be watching you at it. Yours is not a play affair. It is just as serious as any other part of our propaganda. A little more so, for our movement is at present walking on one leg, and will continue this unhappy feat until the women of the land come in and give it completeness. We can't have Socialism until we get the women. Remember that.

#### SOCIALIST WOMEN'S PROPAGANDA WORK IN EUROPE.

The Movement in Denmark.  
In the early part of March there took place the municipal elections in Denmark. The women took part as electors and as candidates for the first time. The new electoral law made that possible. At the Copenhagen elections in March the Socialists got 44,849 votes, and twenty candidates were elected including two women: A compositor, Henrietta Crone, and the steamstress Anna Johansen. A third Socialist woman was in the twenty-first plan in the list and thus she was elected as supernumerary member of the council and gets a seat and a vote so soon as one of the Socialist members resigns. That has already been the case as a Socialist was appointed municipal auditor and obliged to resume his seat. Consequently our Comrade Nielson became the third Socialist woman councillor. She has been for seventeen years one of the leaders in the Woman's Labor Federation and takes an active part in the trade union movement and the party. The anti-Socialists won sixteen and the radicals five states and the clericals one. Five women were elected to the Copenhagen council in the bourgeoisie parties.

In Copenhagen at least a third of the votes were cast by women and it is certain that the women workers all voted the Socialist ticket. The women took in general an active part in the fight. The Socialists held many meetings for women and distributed much literature. Both women and Socialists have every reason to be proud of the election. According to official statistics the elections returned 9,682 male and 127 women councillors. Eighty-four of these are married, thirty-eight unmarried and five widows.

#### In Germany.

In Weimar the Socialist group in the Landtag have demanded the right to vote and to be elected to Parliament for women—which will give the government and the bourgeoisie parties an occasion to show themselves in their true light as reactionaries.

#### From Holland.

The first annual conference of the Federation of Social Democratic Women's Clubs in Holland, took place at Easter. On the order of proceedings was a discussion on "The Support of Mothers" and the Federation's organ, *De Proletarische Vrouw* whose enlargement by a children's page was a wise move. The report shows that the Federation has grown in numbers and influence. Several new groups have been recently founded so that the Federation amounts now to sixteen groups. The older clubs have increased their membership. The Federation has kept up a vigorous agitation for adult woman's suffrage for legal protection for woman labor.

#### A VOTER SPEAKS.

Miss Luella Twining, of Denver, in a speech in Walker's Theater in Los Angeles on "My Experiences as a Voter in Colorado," said: "The idea of emancipation of woman has been born as a necessity of existing conditions. Woman is part of our industrial life. She contributes her share to the betterment of society. It is a fact that almost as many women are employed as men. Woman should have the ballot and a voice in determining the conditions under which she shall work."

This gradual development of competing industries into monopolies is destined, at no distant future, to realize the ideal for which we labor. One who understands the causes which have led to the substitution of combination for competition, well knows the impossibility of ever returning to the latter. The choice must be made between monopoly under public control, for monopoly in some form is bound to obtain. As the corporation is more powerful than the individual, so the trust is more powerful than the corporation. Concentration in one industry necessitates concentration in all.

## UNFAIR LIST of the American Federation of Labor

The following is the complete "Unfair List" of the American Federation of Labor. Many of the daily newspaper readers who hear so much about the "Unfair List" during these days may be anxious to know what names of firms the A. F. of L. "Unfair List" contains.

Under these circumstances it becomes the duty of the labor press to keep its readers properly informed. What are papers published for if not for giving correct information?

It is for this reason mainly that we hereby present the

"Unfair List" of the American Federation of Labor:

- BREAD**—McKinney Bread Co., American Bakery Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Gordon & Pagel, Detroit, Mich.; The National Biscuit Co., branches throughout the country.
- CIGARS**—Carl Upman of New York City; Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer of New York City, manufacturers of the Henry George and Tom Moore Cigars.
- FLOUR**—Washburn-Crosby Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Valley City Milling Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.
- GROCERIES**—James Butler, New York City.
- TOBACCO**—American and Continental Tobacco Companies.
- WHISKY**—Finch Distilling Co., Pittsburg, Pa.
- CLOTHING**—N. Snellenberg & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Clothiers' Exchange, Rochester, N. Y.; B. Kuppenheimer & Co., Chicago.
- CORSETS**—Chicago Corset Co., manufacturers Kabo and La Marguerite Corsets.
- GLOVES**—J. H. Cowrie Glove Co., Des Moines, Ia.; California Glove Co., Napa, Cal.
- HATS**—J. B. Stetson Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; E. M. Knox Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Henry H. Roelof, & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
- SHIRTS AND COLLARS**—United Shirt and Collar Co., Troy, N. Y.; Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Cluett, Peabody & Co., Troy, N. Y.; James R. Kaiser, New York City.
- BOOKBINDERS**—Boorum & Pease Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- PRINTING**—Hudson, Kimberly & Co., printers of Kansas City, Mo.; Times, Los Angeles, Cal.; Philadelphia Inquirer, Philadelphia Bulletin; The Butterick Pattern Co., New York City.
- POTTERY AND BRICK**—Northwestern Terra Cotta Co. of Chicago, Ill.; Corning Brick Tile and Terra Cotta Co., Corning, New York.
- CEMENT**—Portland Peninsular Cement Co., Jackson, Mich.; Utica Hydraulic Cement and Utica Cement Mfg. Co., Utica, Ill.
- GENERAL HARDWARE**—Landers, Frary & Clark, Aetna Co., New Britain, Conn.; Brown & Sharpe Tool Co., Providence, R. I.; John Russell Cutlery Co., Turner's Falls, Mass.; Henry Disston & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; New York Knife Co., Walden, N. Y.
- IRON AND STEEL**—Illinois Iron and Bolt Co. of Carpentersville, Ill.; Casey & Hedges, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Lincoln Iron Works (F. R. Patch Mfg. Co.), Rutland, Vt.; Singer Sewing Machine Co., Elizabeth, N. J.; Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa.; Pittsburg Expanded Metal Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; American Hoist and Derrick Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Standard Sewing Machine Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Manitowoc Dry Dock Co., Manitowoc, Wis.
- STOVES**—Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.; United States Heater Co., Detroit, Mich.; Gurney Foundry Co., Toronto, Ont.; Home Stove Works, Indianapolis, Ind.; Buck Stove and Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.
- BAGS**—Gulf Bag Co., New Orleans, La., branch Bemis Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.
- BROOMS and DUSTERS**—The Lee Broom and Duster Co. of Davenport, Ia.; M. Goeller's Sons, Circleville, Ohio; Merkle-Wiley Broom Co., Paris, Ill.
- WALL PAPER**—William Bailey & Sons, Cleveland, O.
- WATCHES**—Keystone Watch Case Co. of Philadelphia, Pa.; Jos. Fahy, Brooklyn, Brooklyn Watch Case Co., Sag Harbor; T. Zurbrugg Watch Case Co., Riverside, N. J.
- WIRE CLOTH**—Thos. E. Gleeson, East Newark, N. J.; Lindsay Wire Weaving Co., Collingwood, Ohio.
- BILL POSTERS**—Bryan & Co., Cleveland, O.; A. Van Buren Co. and New York Bill Posting Co., New York City.
- HOTELS**—Reddington Hotel, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
- RAILWAYS**—Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad; Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co.
- TELEGRAPHY**—Western Union Telegraph Co. and its Messenger D. M. Parry, Indianapolis, Ind.
- Thomas Taylor & Son, Hudson, Mass.
- C. W. Post, Manufacturer of Grape Nuts and Postum Cereal, Battle Creek, Mich.**
- FIBRE WARE**—Indurated Fibre Ware Co., Lockport, N. Y.
- FURNITURE**—American Billiard Table Co., Cincinnati, O.; O. Wisner Piano Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Krell Piano Co., Cincinnati, O.; Derby Desk Co., Boston, Mass.
- GOLD BEATERS**—Hastings & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; J. J. Keeley, New York City; F. W. Rauskolb, Boston, Mass.
- LUMBER**—Reinle Bros. & Solomon, Baltimore, Md.; St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Co., Tacoma, Wash.; Gray's Harbor Commercial Co., Chomopolis, Wash.
- LEATHER**—Lerch Bros., Baltimore, Md.

## IN BRAIDING



**A**RE you buttoned? If not, you are not in the fashion. And you must be well-buttoned; no mere dozen or two, but two or three gross, more or less.

One gown that came through the custom house recently had just 998 flat, silk-covered buttons on it. But wasn't it just like the fantastic Parisienne to just stop short of the even thousand by two?

There are flat buttons, and square buttons, and buttons like balls, and they are made of everything under the sun, and covered with anything that can be called fabric.

Fig. 1 shows one of the most favored of fashion's freaks—the straight, hanging tunic, with pieces of net soutached from end to end. The princess gown itself is plain and straight, of plain red-rose soufflé silk, and over it hangs the soutached garment.

Fig. 2 shows how fantastic fashion can be when she tries. This is a severe princess gown of tobacco-brown cloth braided serpentine fashion in black soutache.

Fig. 3 shows a gown soutache from top to toe. It's a beautiful thing, but it cost a pretty penny. Soutaching comes high when it is handwork. This gown is of Nattier blue—that adorable faded color—and the material is a soft satin damask. The braiding is in black, giving a rich effect. The corselet is of black soufflé satin laid on folds and fastened at the back with small flat rosettes of the satin. The hat is a gros turban of white felt trimmed with a fold and chou of black satin.

#### ARRANGING THE FLOWER HAT

Attractive Headgear That Any Clever Girl Can Put Together at Home.

Attractive flower hats can be easily made by a clever girl, whose time is her own. A frame of white silk wire can be bought at any of the shops, and there is a wide variety of popular shapes from which to choose.

The frame should first be covered with fine white material and then the flowers are put on in a solid mass of color all over the entire surface of the hat. The brim is faced with shirred net or soft silk or satin in a pale color to harmonize with the blossoms.

No trimming is required except, perhaps, a stiff cockade of wired black velvet ribbon, forming a many-loop bow at the left side. Black and white algrettes are also used on these hats. A close-fitting hat with a turned-down brim, was of geraniums in all the tones from the palest pink to deep crimson. The brim was faced with soft pink satin and at the left side of the crown was a knot and two loops of black velvet ribbon. Jet ball hatpins were worn, and the touches of black among the flowers were immensely attractive.

Violets are charming, slender sprays of wistaria, scarlet poppies, tiny moss roses and English primroses make charming hats for wear with summer frocks.

#### Hosiery in Style.

The sheer gauze lisle stocking is to be the stocking of the season, and to insure it a hearty welcome this year it has been made extra long and turned down to the depth of three inches. This, it is thought, will overcome its aptness to break and tear from the strain it is subjected to by the hose supporters. Both silk and lisle hose are shown in the new taupe shades, a long range of bronze, tan, mustard and champagne tints, as well as shades to match all the fashionable colors in dress silks, which include wistaria, reseda, rose, catawba and all the dull, soft shades that in millinery are known as tapestry colors. While very thin plain stockings are to be the acme of smartness, lace or openwork hose are shown in no end of attractive patterns. Some are made with lace ankles and the upper portion plain, but the majority seem to be of the all-over openwork variety.

#### Three-Piece Suit.

What is the three-piece suit? Although it is prophesied and predicted for spring and summer, no one has yet clearly defined it, and few seem to know exactly what it means.

The three-piece suit is really only a two-piece suit, although it combines three garments—bodice, skirt and coat. It seems to have been originally dubbed "three-piece" last spring, when the fashion was to wear a skirt and blouse of the same shade and a coat to match the skirt. This was really a three-piece suit which gave the effect of a complete dress and coat. Later, when whole gowns were made and worn with coats, the name seemed to cling, although the suit changed its character.

#### WHITE SERGE MOST POPULAR

For the Summer Outfit This Sort of Frock is Considered Indispensable.

A white serge frock is an almost indispensable item of a summer outfit, and this season, when soft serges are well to the fore, white serge promises to have even more than its usual popularity.

For coat and skirt tailored suits it has no rival among the white woollens, though the French makers have sent out some models in a white suit resembling heavy whipcord, and the Bedford cord or cotele effects are liked in white, as well as in colors.

The wide diagonal serge which was much used in white as well as in color last summer is still in evidence, but has yielded place, in so far as modishness is concerned, to finer weaves, and with the white serge as with the blue serges, which this year are very smart in addition to being always extremely serviceable, the hard serge has given place to the softer, looser weaves. To be sure, the soft fine serge does not shed dust as the harder weaves do, and a soft white serge soils readily; but when did the makers of fashion ever consider utilitarian matters?

#### DRESS ACCESSORIES.



Black and white linen or braid-embroidered. The cuffs are worn outside the coat sleeve. Very smart with new shepherd plaids.

#### Taking Out Ink Stains.

When ink has fallen on white linen it should be immediately dipped in buttermilk, if it is convenient, otherwise in sweet milk. Repeat until signs of the spots have vanished.

If the ink has hardened several of the commercial eradicators can be trusted to take out the spot without holes. The woman who fears to use acids will have to fall back on lemon and salt plentifully applied with hours in a hot sun.

One colored laundress dips her ink-stained garments in hot tallow, then washes out the tallow with very hot water and a little borax.

#### Black Tulle Smart.

Scarves of black tulle, draped around the shoulders are very smart for evening wear.



# WARNING

St. Louis, Mo., July 13, 1909.

The Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis and vicinity, through the undersigned officers, hereby notifies the general public, and especially the merchants, that no souvenir programs will be issued in connection with the Labor Day demonstration of 1909.

Any one soliciting advertisements for any such publication, in the name of the Central Trades and Labor Union, is doing so without the authority of that body.

OWEN MILLER, President.

DAVID KREYLING, Secretary.

# 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.

## "IF CHRIST CAME TO ST. LOUIS"

Rev. Henry Stiles Bradley, D. D., preached at St. John's M. E. Church South on Sunday evening, July 4th, taking for his topic the Savior's declaration that "the fields are white unto harvest, but the laborers are few." The poverty and wretchedness caused by the panic; the unemployed multitudes, seemed to be, in the preacher's mind, constituents of the great harvest time. He referred to the higher civilization we boast of, and the privileges of taxation with representation enjoyed since the Revolution. He did not give date as to when the boon of a general franchise was inaugurated, but did take notice of the clamor of the women for the ballot box, but indicated that it could not be because of non-representation, for the reason that all women, except a few who refused to marry, were represented by their husbands. This caused a smile, but possibly some ladies then present would prefer "direct" representation.

The reverend gentleman evidently knows his hearers like to be complimented on their earthly possessions. He said in his congregation there were possibly eight to twelve million dollars represented and, further, that Jesus never preached to such an audience during his ministry. Of course a D. D. ought to be an authority in determining doubts, but many laymen who read the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke and John, think that had they been with Jesus in the first days of his ministry they would have seen a counterpart of the doctor's audience, who deemed themselves of importance, because they built the Synagogues, and were always first to listen to great teachers, even as today the rich listen to Doctors of Divinity on physics, physiology, biology, astronomy and other sciences, even though they do not comprehend the subject. Moreover, they hear their children talk of them, who, because it is fashionable, have been sent to colleges and universities. Sure, Jesus was honored by the presence of the wealthy, and only when, as the Carpenter's Son, he in language brought down to date, denounced paying cash girls in department stores \$2 per week; salesladies such small sums that those having no homes are driven to prostitution; that the young men are only given wages to keep barely alive, and, not daring to enter the marriage state, are found at times in the haunts of scarlet vice, while the heads of the business institutions revel in luxury and pay thousands of dollars to construct sunken gardens near their palatial residences, and in other forms squander their ill-gotten gains. Jesus paid his respects to those who employ child labor, contrary to law, and who keep managers to give the tip to the little slaves when the State Inspector is in sight to "hide out." Jesus did not spare the gamblers in watered stocks and bonds and called them robbers of widows and orphans. He went after the bribers of legislators and denounced the men who signed vouchers for money paid to members of the house of delegates for passage of bills granting street railway, gas and electric and other franchises. He held in scorn the men who made corners in wheat and other necessities of life, just for the sake of accumulating millions, although they know that rivers of tears would fall from the eyes of mothers unable to supply bread to their hungry children because the loaf was too small! Yes, Jesus was then an angelic pessimist, as he is now, by the church, looked upon as the glorified optimist.

And so in many other ways Jesus clearly disclosed his knowledge of the various methods of "skinning the people" to build up fortunes for coming generations of profligates to squander. Lo and behold, what happened? They ceased crowding to hear him; the men of "great brains," noted as "captains of industry and railroad promoters," found out that Jesus taught impractical theories, and after that it was noted that "the common people" only "heard him gladly." No, no, the great preachers of our day never have wealthier audiences nor more people dressed in purple and fine linen, and who fare sumptuously every day, than did Jesus when he first began his ministry.

Moreover, some of them accepted his teachings, and they made restitution before they went as harvesters for him.

It is nice for the poor to have a week in the country, and be in other ways cared for by the rich, but Christ "fully in possession of the world" will overturn systems which yield misery, and the church will have to teach the full truth, not merely palliate! There has been too much of the practice, said to be common in Italy, where the brigands, after plundering travelers, go to confession, and instead of heeding the Christly admonition "Go and sin no more," they simply interpret the words to mean, "Go and get some more." And because the rich give and build fine temples of worship, their practices are not desecrated—nor effort made to change systems.

Pleading with the rich to relieve the wants of their victims, and so soothing their consciences, is not Christlike. It is harmful, and harmful only.

St. Louis, Mo., July 14, 1909.

## CAMPAIGN DEFICIT FUND.

John Kafol	.....\$ .25
Nic Bauer	..... .50
M. Vlasak	..... .25
J. K. Sacage	..... 1.00
Previously reported	..... 73.66
Total	.....\$75.66

# Socialist News Review

## Virginia State Convention.

The Socialists of Virginia held a very successful State convention on July 4 at Richmond, Alonzo H. Dennett of Ware Neck being chosen as candidate for Governor.

## From Nevada.

J. V. Webber of Sparks, Nev., will act as temporary State Secretary until the election by referendum can be held. The vacancy occurred by the death of Comrade Lora Harris.

## Floaten Is State Secretary.

By a referendum vote just concluded in Colorado, Comrade A. H. Floaten, 228 West Fourteenth avenue, Denver, Colo., was elected State Secretary-Treasurer, and Lewis E. Floaten, same address, was elected as National Committeeman from Colorado.

## The Socialist School Board Members.

The new Social-Democratic members of the Milwaukee School Board, Meta L. Berger (wife of Victor L. Berger) and Frederic Heath, editor of the Social-Democratic Herald, took their seats last Wednesday. With one Social-Democrat holding over, and one re-elected, this makes four Socialist school directors in Milwaukee. Mrs. Berger has the high honor of being the first Socialist woman official in America.

## Socialists in the County Council.

At the last meeting of the Milwaukee County Board one of the Social-Democratic members introduced a resolution that the sum of \$5,000 be appropriated for providing lunches for the public school children who come to school without breakfast. One of the Social-Democratic aldermen followed this up with a proposal that the City Council appropriate an additional \$500 for the same purpose. There is some hope that the resolution may pass the County Board.

## Successful Picnic of Local Longwood.

Local Longwood, St. Louis County, Mo., gave a successful picnic at Longwood Grove on South Broadway. It appears that our comrades on the other side of the great River des Peres have a pull with old St. Peter, who just closed the "sluices of heaven" long enough to enable the Longwooders to hold their picnic. The moment the affair was over, on came the rainstorms again. "It was a grand success, both socially and financially," says Secretary Louis Meyer, and the Arrangements Committee hereby extends its heartfelt thanks to the comrades and friends of St. Louis for their hearty co-operation and liberal patronage of the same."

## FIRST WARD LAWN PARTY AND HOP.

Saturday, July 24, at Freiheit Hall, 4444 Penrose Street. The First Ward Socialist Club of St. Louis will give a lawn party and hop Saturday evening, July 24, at the Freiheit Hall, 4444 Penrose street. Suffice it to say that the First Ward Comrades will do all in their power to make this family entertainment a success and to assure all those who take part in the affair a pleasant evening. There will be all kinds of amusements and enjoyments. The price of family admission tickets is 25 cents. Do not forget the date: Saturday, July 24th! And the address of the Freiheit Hall you'll remember, for it's four-times-four Penrose street.

## Blue Jackets at Socialist Picnic.

Secretary of the Navy Myers has been for some time prosecuting an inquiry as to the spread of Socialism among the navy force and gathering facts as to the amount of Socialist literature being circulated in that quarter. Here is an item that should engage his attention. The Socialists of Maine held a State Field Day at Oakland Park, Rockland, on July 5. The Board of Trade of Rockland had requested and secured from the Navy Department the visit of three battleships for a counter-attraction. The blue jackets having shore leave to attend the Board of Trade celebration virtually boycotted it and swarmed to the Socialist picnic, took part in the games and dances and listened with interest to the oratory of Comrades John W. Brown, National Organizer Grace V. Silver and Robert V. Hunter, member of the National Committee for Maine. They took back to their ships great quantities of literature, some of which was given to them free and some of which they purchased. Altogether the middies were responsible for the financial success of the Socialist picnic and the state treasury has been increased by a tidy sum.

# FOR OUR SOCIALIST PRESS

## CONTRIBUTION FOR ST. LOUIS LABOR AND ARBEITER-ZEITUNG.

For the above fund the following contributions have been received during the week ending Monday, July 12:

Hy. Schwarz list:	
Hy. Heitkamp	.....\$ .25
W. A. Clifford	..... 1.00
Albert Burg	..... .50
Hy. Schwarz	..... .50
Hy. Bauer	..... .25
H. G. Mueller list:	
Val Helliand	..... .25
Frank Kreichhammer	..... .20
Anton Klaus	..... .25
Eighth Ward Branch	..... 2.00
Cash	..... 1.00
Dr. J. E. Cook	..... 1.00
R. A. Grimm, Ferguson	..... 2.00
J. A. Bachmann	..... 1.00
United Workingmen's Singing Society	..... 5.00
M. Michel	..... .25
Total for week	.....\$ 15.45
Previously reported	..... 300.75
Total to July 13	.....\$316.20

## Useless Labor Under Capitalism.

You must have noticed that today there are very many men who are duplicating each other's work. You see whole rows of grocery stores, each one with a couple of clerks or an overworked owner, and wife and children pressed into service, and all of them barely keeping alive, while if there were but one store in the neighborhood the same work could be better done with half the same number of persons. A little closer look will show you that much of the work that is being done is helping nobody to be better clothed, or fed, or housed. A great deal of time is spent in attracting people's attention to the things that are for sale. Great glaring signs are painted on the walls of the buildings, newspapers are filled with advertisements instead of useful information, sidewalks are littered with goods, and all kinds of lying, deception and adulteration are used to make the buyers think that they get something for less money from one seller than from another. Every one can see that if all this work were left entirely undone and the people who are doing it sat with idle hands, there would be just as many things to eat and drink and wear in the world as there are today.

Do not hate or speak evil of anyone, do not be revengeful, but stand up for your rights and resist oppression.

# A LIST OF UNION BAKERIES WHERE YOU CAN GET UNION

# BREAD

## 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
Dintelmann, 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'k'y 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
Hueller, P.	4101 N 20th st.	Schneider & Son,	2716 N Taylor av.
Huss, Fr.	7728 S Broadway	Schueler, Fred	3402 S Jefferson av
Jaudes, Wm.	1304 Sidney st.	Seib Bros.	2322 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.	Valtin, W.	2737 Gravois av.
Lay Fred	5509 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.

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

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