

# ST. LOUIS LABOR

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## ROBERT HUNTER IN MILWAUKEE

**Twenty Thousand People Attend the Annual Socialist Picnic.**

**Young Millionaire Socialist Given Rapt Attention When He Told of Worker's Interest in Socialism at Pabst Park Sunday.**

Milwaukee, July 19.—“The workers should have their own political party, which they should use as a weapon. They have in their hands then a weapon which is more powerful than the sword of Siegfried or the hammer of Thor.”

“A great many Socialists feel that the only importance of a Socialist Party is to achieve Socialism. I say that its importance lies in achieving anything that the working classes want—even to the driving out of a lot of grafters as you go along—or getting the streets cleaned properly, or removing rotten tenements.”

“In Milwaukee, although you are still governed by about the most desperate band of boodlers and thugs in the world—even these boodlers and thugs don't dare to steal a postage stamp for fear that Victor Berger will be looking.”

“All the time you are bringing terror into the midst of the old political parties, as you proudly consolidate behind the banner of International Socialism.”

“A new era is dawning. Men are beginning to think. No longer is it possible for kings and emperors to declare wars at will, for there can be no wars unless the poor workers of one country are willing to slaughter the poor workers of another. The kings and emperors can not tell what the masses will do; and there can be no wars unless there are workingmen willing to cut the throats of other workingmen.”

“The Socialist movement is very small now, even in Milwaukee; but there is growing up throughout the world a power that is more powerful than all the kings and emperors and czars. You have been able to get up a movement here which is a matter of pride to every serious, honest citizen. The movement is proud of the work accomplished in Milwaukee.”

“The old thought among the workers was: ‘Strike and starve.’ Today it is: ‘Vote and conquer.’”

These were some of the ideas presented to Milwaukee Social-Democrats at the Pabst Park picnic of that party Sunday by Robert Hunter, the New York millionaire. The address was remarkable not so much for what Mr. Hunter said as for his personal attitude toward his audience and for the character and actions of his hearers. The assembly hall in which he spoke was crowded, and in the audience were as many women as there were men. Many of the women were young. Many of the elderly women had children in their arms. Many of the men were plainly laborers, bricklayers, brewery workers, carpenters, teamsters, etc., and when Mr. Hunter addressed them as “comrades” the cheering and clapping burst forth spontaneously. And the audience seemed to be listening, not for entertainment or for flowery phrases, but for instruction; and a mental picture easily substituted a very much similar audience for the one present, and R. M. LaFollette for Robert Hunter—both designated by their followers as “a man with a message.”

Everybody was talking Socialism. Agents were everywhere taking subscriptions for Socialist papers. Little knots of men and women were discussing it; and when Mr. Hunter finished his talk he went down among the audience and shook hands with everybody presented to him, and finally he and his party assembled around a table in the thickest of the picnic crowd—seemingly very much in accord with them.

Managers of the picnic Monday morning estimated that \$1,800 to \$2,000 had been cleared, and that the attendance had been 20,000 for the day. Not over half the number were in the park at the same time. M. J.

## A Sermon For the Little Bourgeois

Editorial in Machinists' Monthly Journal.

Driven to distraction and almost to desperation by the new economic conditions that confront him—which he does not understand and could not appreciate even if he did—the little bourgeois money-man, the small capitalist, is panic-stricken and clutches at anything having the appearance of a straw that would save him from drowning in the new, to him, economic maelstrom. He is the victim, crowded and squeezed to the wall by a force that is irresistible and merciless as it is powerful, but which he would invoke himself if he had the power. He shrieks for assistance and pleads for aid from the workers even, begging them to help him to break up the powerful combinations and corporations that are slowly but surely squeezing out his life's blood. He is between the upper and the nether millstones, helpless and doomed. He does not realize that he is being swallowed up as he swallowed up his weaker competitors while he chuckingly gloated over his shibboleth: Competition is the life of trade. Yet such is the case, although he does not realize it or grasp the full significance of its meaning. He does not realize that the big concerns that are eating him up and driving him out of existence, will in turn be devoured and swallowed up by each other until there is none left but one great and mighty one. All of which is in strict accord with evolution and in perfect harmony with eternal economic law.

There was a time, not so very long ago, when these little fellows who are now screaming and shrieking for aid were all-powerful, when they were the biggest fish in the industrial sea, with no thought but for themselves and no object except to increase their power. They were arrogant and intolerant, with no respect for the rights of others and tyrannical to an extent that is almost unbelievable over those unfortunate enough to be beneath them and at their mercy. They lorded it over the workers and ruled with a merciless iron hand, they dictated to and domineered over their unfortunate hirelings with brutal savagery. They granted the worker no privileges, and when they were forced to concede certain rights to him they did so grudgingly and ungraciously, but not before they had fought each concession by every means their cunning could devise. A glance backward at what they did and how they did it may not be out of place. It will be educational and show the workers what they might expect if the bourgeois were again possessed of its one-time power.

They insisted upon a workday of twelve or fourteen hours, with a wage so low that it was beneath the subsistence point, so that the workers were forced into pauperism.

Women and children were forced into the most degrading of occupation and services demanded from them of such a revolting nature that the thought of it brings shame and horror to the least imaginative of minds.

Workingmen were transported beyond the seas for daring to organize for the betterment of their condition, while they were brutally told by a brutal class-conscious judge that they were being punished not for any crime they had committed, but as a warning to others to prevent them from similar efforts in the direction of freedom.

No one can have any conception of how pitiful and degraded was the lot and life of the worker under the laissez-nous-faire regime unless one studies the history of the first half of the last century. The story is graphically told in the “Life and Letters of George Jacob Holyoake,” the veteran pioneer of progress and agitator for a better and higher life for the worker. From these volumes one learns among other things that:

“The price of wheat ranged from 52s 6d to 103s the quarter, and the poor dragged out a joyless existence on a thin diet of the coarsest bread and turnips and potatoes. Boys and girls of eight years worked fourteen hours a day, the wage being one penny per diem. Legal punishments were severe. Men, and even children, were hanged for trifling offenses. A shopmate of Holyoake's father—a man with a good character—was transported for ten years because he attempted to take away a file valued at a few coppers. Strong men hit their knuckles with their hammers from nervousness when the master was about. The more sober had to conceal any money they saved, and to dress badly, lest their wages should be reduced.”

These are the conditions that existed seventy-five years ago, and the little capitalist would have us return to them if he had his way. He would turn the hands backward over the dial of the clock and stop the pendulum of progress if his old-time power and strength were returned to him. He and his class would be the same today as they were in the year of grace 1834—exactly 75 years ago—when George Lovelace, his brother James, and four companions, were indicted for conspiracy in England and convicted and condemned to penal servitude for seven years and transported to Van Diemen's Land. These six men, the famous six men of Dorset, had been guilty of the heinous crime of forming themselves into a trade society with the damnable object in view of having their wages raised by the enormous sum of 24 cents a week! They were tried, convicted and condemned under an old mutiny act that had hurriedly been made into law under one of the Georges in order to punish some marines who had been guilty of insubordination upon the high seas. This old law was resurrected and under its provisions the six workingmen were transported. When Lovelace was in the dock awaiting sentence he threw out a number of slips of paper containing a poem he had written, two verses of which ran as follows:

“God is our Guide! from field, from wave,  
From plow, from anvil and from loom;  
We come, our country's right to save,  
And speak a tyrant's factious doom.  
We raise the watchword Liberty;  
We will, we will, we will be Free.”

“God is our Guide! No swords we draw,  
We kindle not war's battle fires;  
By reason, union, justice law,  
We claim the birthright of our sires.  
We will, we will, we will be Free.”  
We raise the watchword Liberty;

Glaring though the Lovelace outrage was, it took three years of persistent agitation before the six men convicted were permitted to return home upon ticket of leave. For three years these men had to associate with criminals of the lowest type, work in chain gangs, and bear all the punishment that in these days was usually meted out to the most hardened malefactors. But agitation triumphed, the class government gave way, the capitalistic class were forced to release the throat of labor and the six men of Dorset were again free men.

Many changes have taken place in three-quarters of a century, changes in everything except in the nature of the bourgeois. He is the same now as he was then and only requires an opportunity to demonstrate it in a most satisfactory way. In these later days when he began to feel the pinch of the big capitalistic combinations he flew for relief to the point of least resistance. If a manufacturer, he reduced wages; if in business he reduced clerk hire. His employes grew weary of this injustice and organized under the banner of trade unionism with the result that he can no longer reduce wages at will or without a struggle. This has added greatly to his quandary and he now looks upon the trade union with anything but pleasure. He blames it for all his troubles and has organized himself and his class into Citizens' Alliances and various associations of one kind or another, all with the avowed purpose of stamping out “the serpent of trade unionism wherever it raises its head.” To this end the little capitalist declares he will spend his last dollar, and as he has been unscrupulous in his methods in the past, the workers know exactly what they may expect in the present. What the future holds no one can tell, but it is safe to hazard a guess that when the quarrel is over the small capitalist of today will be either a manager, if he has the ability, or a clerk or a porter in the employ of a big corporation.

In the meantime the worker must remember that he has no part in this fight between the big capitalist and the little one, nor must he be drawn into it under any pretense. When the big fish have swallowed up all the small ones, and the big ones start preying upon each other, until only one big one remains, then the worker and his class ought to take possession of the monster, bend it to their will, making it docile and useful, working for the good and the benefit of all. A working-class vote will do this and that vote will be forthcoming when the proper time comes. Remember the ballot and the power you hold in your good right hand.

### 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.

P. S.—There will be ice cream, confectionery and refreshments served on the lawn at cost. Tickets can be secured from Socialist Headquarters, or from members of First Ward Club. Twenty-five cents a person; ladies and children free. Our local Socialist press will get half of net proceeds. Come out to have a good time and enjoy the cool breezes on Newstead Heights.

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

## ANNOUNCEMENT

Comrade John M. O'Neill, Denver, Colo., Editor Miners Magazine, will speak at the Annual Socialist Picnic at Normandy Grove on September 19.—Announcement Cards will be Ready for Distribution within a week

## JOHN COLLINS IN ST. LOUIS

**Will Speak at Hungarian Socialist Picnic at Wolz' Grove.**

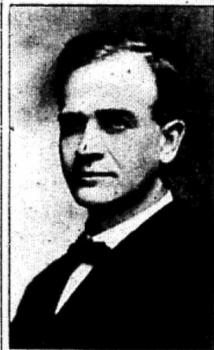
**Tomorrow, Sunday, July 25, at 4 o'clock p.m.**

Comrade John Collins, the well-known Socialist speaker of Chicago, will be one day with the St. Louis comrades, tomorrow, Sunday, July 25. This being the picnic day of our Hungarian Socialist comrades, the Executive Board of Local St. Louis, at its last meeting, decided to have Comrade Collins speak at the Hungarian picnic at Wolz' Grove, on the Gravois Road, about one-half mile from the southern terminus of the Cherokee car line. Comrades who are not inclined to walk this half mile may spend another nickel and another car line will land them at the entrance to the picnic grounds. Comrade Collins will speak in the English tongue, as a matter of course. A German address will be delivered by Comrade G. A. Hoehn, and there will be a Hungarian speaker, too. Admission tickets are 15 cents.

Come and hear Comrade Collins, as he is considered one of the leading speakers in our party movement. The English speaking will be at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The picnic grounds will be opened at 9 o'clock in the morning.

## HOW SOCIALISM IS COMING

By Winfield Gaylord, Socialist State Senator From Wisconsin.



Winfield Gaylord, plutocracy. The trusts, the corporations and the Napoleons of finance furnish what government we have in industry and commerce.

Politically, we have no government worthy of the name. The laws have been made at the behest of corporations. They have been administered in the interests of grafters. They have been interpreted by a crowd of hired lawyers.

Nevertheless, social-democracy is coming, and along two lines, mainly.

First: whenever an organization of workingmen secures an agreement with their employer, which in any way enables them to affect the condition, wages or hours of their labor, there and to that extent for those people industrial democracy IS NOW coming. And a democracy which does not involve industrial democracy is a mockery and an hypocrisy.

Second: Wherever the working people succeed in having the laws of property made in their own interests rather than in the interests of a few private owners, there and to that extent political democracy is coming.

These two kinds of social self-control are necessary. The rules of labor must be made by the laborers, and the rules of the property which they must use when they labor must also be made by them.

And this is also being done. This is the meaning of the municipal ownership movement. And especially is this the meaning of the Socialist Party on the political field.

For, the trades unions are not organized, nor are they competent as such, to make the laws of property. But the workers must control the property on which their labor depends—otherwise they can not control their labor—they can not have self-control.

In the state of Wisconsin we are gaining self-control along both these lines, and it is getting ready everywhere else.

### Hat Manufacturers Counting Their Loss.

From statements made by members of the Associated Hat Manufacturers before a Supreme Court judge in Bridgeport, Conn., on July 14, it would appear that their declaration for non-union factories and the strike of their employes that resulted therefrom have been to them a great financial loss. One firm estimates its loss to be \$113,000 by reason of cancelled orders, and another concern was obliged to refuse orders for 18,000 dozen hats because workmen could not be obtained to make them, on which there would be a net profit of 16 per cent of the gross sum received.

This wail over losses was brought out in a suit in which an effort is being made to penalize to the amount of \$25,000 certain members of the association who settled their difficulties with the union of United Hatters of North America without the consent of the Associated Hat Manufacturers.

As the contest with the union hatters was of their own provoking and entered upon with the sole intention of doing a great injury to thousands of their employes, they certainly do not deserve public sympathy or relief from a court of justice. They forced the battle and they must take the result. They certainly deserve to mourn and wail over their losses which they brought upon themselves by a determination to establish in their factories a system productive of injustices that have taken the workingmen years of toil and sorrow to wipe out.

The Associated Manufacturers who declared for the open shop are now suffering a retribution which they richly deserve.—Bulletin of the Clothing Trades.

### Virginia Socialists Meet.

Richmond, Va., July 21.—The second convention of the Socialist Party of Virginia held in this city adopted a strong platform and nominated candidates for the coming election. Thirty-five delegates were present, representing the following locals: Alberene, Newport News, Norfolk and Richmond. Alonze H. Dennett of Ware Neck was nominated for Governor, C. E. Good of Norfolk for Lieutenant-Governor, D. D. Harrison of Manchester for Secretary of the Commonwealth; B. W. Harris of Alberene for State Treasurer, B. M. Dutton of Richmond for Superintendent of Public Instruction and O. J. Ross of Norfolk for Commissioner of Agriculture. It was decided that the seat of the State Executive Committee be located in Newport News, and that Local Newport News elect a committee of five to act as State Executive Committee. The committee will elect one of its members to act as State Secretary.



# Missouri Socialist Party

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

### Return Dates for Gaylord.

Present plans are that Gaylord will finish in Oklahoma about August 7 and on returning can speak at points in Missouri. Locals in the northern half of the state that want dates are requested to write to the state office without delay.

### Parma Getting Active.

Comrade Gallant of Parma writes that they want Comrade McAllister to speak for them and line up the Socialists in that neighborhood for active, organized work. This point will be taken care of when McAllister reaches that section.

### Has It Been Attended To?

Is your local in good standing? Are your dues paid up to date? Now is a good time to insist that all the comrades pay up and keep their cards stamped to date. Dues have been coming in very slow for the last month and we must not let hot weather make us indifferent to the welfare of the organization.

### McAllister's Dates.

From July 28 to August 3 the comrades of Local Fly Creek, near Eldorado Springs, will have McAllister at work among the farmers in their neighborhood. From there he will go east to Stoddard, Dunklin and Scott Counties. Locals and Socialists that want dates should address the state office at once.

### The Standing of Locals.

Jasper County comrades have sent members of the state committee a number of questions for consideration. The questions are in hypothetical form and have to do with the standing of locals under various conditions; such as failure to make monthly reports, when dues are paid for a number of months at one time, when members are exempted, etc.

### Falling in Line.

Comrade Carl Knecht gets in the regular application for charter for a local on Black River, near Poplar Bluff; 17 members

The granite boulders of St. Francois County spread out wide enough to allow the place called Knob Lick to set on the earth—and no more. The local comrades, under the leadership of E. H. Robinson, had Gaylord address the natives and when he finished a local of seven was started. A welcome addition to the muster roll of the county.

### National Referendum "B," 1909.

Ballots for National Referendum "B" have been sent to all locals in good standing. Locals failing to receive same, or not receiving a sufficient number, should notify the state office at once. Dues must be paid for April to entitle a local to vote thereon.

The vote of locals must be received at the state office on or before August 30. Secretaries should note this and mail returns so as to reach the state office in time. The vote of locals with branches should be reported as a whole.

### RACE HATRED MUST BE STRANGLERD.

#### Lift the Man from Below, or He Will Draw You Down to His Level.

The Arbitration Board has practically settled the strike of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen made a serious mistake when the organization raised the barriers against the black man, thereby bringing about a race war which could only end in an advantage to the exploiter. The black man filled the position of fireman for one dollar per day less than the white man, and the Brotherhood permitted this injustice to be meted out to a race that is struggling against all the prejudices born of the centuries. The smallest parasite in commercial circles in Georgia was in sympathy with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen in its fight against the negro, not because the parasite was in sympathy with the labor movement, but because of a race hatred and because the dollar less per day paid the negro firemen forced him to economize on the necessities of life. The parasite of the South realized that the white man with a salary of \$30 a month above that of his black brother was a more valuable customer and his patronage was more to be desired than the patronage of the miserable wretch who on account of his color and hatred against him, was forced to accept in silence one dollar per day less than the white fireman, regardless of the fact that this colored slave of the Georgia Railway Company performed the same service. Had the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen of Georgia been permeated with a spirit of justice and had the membership of the organization a broad grasp of the industrial problem, a battle would have been waged against the Georgia Railway Company until that arrogant corporation recognized the same pay for the same service, whether the service was performed by the Caucasian or the African.

If the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen does not reach down its hand to lift the man from below, then the man below will drag the Brotherhood to his level, and the railway companies of Georgia and every other state in which the negro becomes a factor to be reckoned with in the labor movement, will give their aid and support in bringing about a condition of almost absolute servitude in the railway service.

The labor organization of today must have a broad foundation, and the doors of unionism must be opened wide to every wage earner, no matter what may be his color or creed, or no matter whether he comes from Southern Europe or the Orient. The time has passed when the white man can afford to lock the doors of the labor organization against the black, brown and yellow races. These races are here in America, and Organized Labor must assimilate these races or else Capitalism will utilize these races to crush Unionism wherever possible.

## OUR PRINCIPLES PLAINLY STATED

### Line of Arguments for Socialism.

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

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

In proportion as the number of such machine owners compared to all other classes decreases, their power in the nation and in the world increases. They bring ever larger masses of working people

under their control, reducing them to the point where muscle and brain are their only productive property. Millions of formerly self-employed workers thus become the helpless wage slaves of industrial masters.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Shall This Awful Hell Be Ended?

When at last the murder is done and a dear one has been gradually starved and neglected to death, a terrible question arises between the living and the dead as to whether the last solemn acts of earth shall be performed as the heart yearns to have them, or whether all that remains of the form that once was more than life to us shall be taken away by the "county" to be the prey of the dissecting room. We know that every cent spent upon the dead is taken from the living and means that this same awful choice must be the sooner made again. If we are men, not dogs, every nerve within us must tingle with rebellious indignation, and arouse a determination to never stop until we have found or made a way to end this awful hell.

### Social Pictures of Wealthy London.

In London one-half the laborers are buried by the public authorities. In Chicago, if we go along the river wards, or out to the stock yards, we see hundreds of thousands of laborers living with their families in two or three small rooms of a rickety old building, while the atmosphere almost stifles one with its deadly stench. Even the commonest animal needs of these toilers must go unsatisfied most of the time. The children lie down each night with the pangs of hunger still gnawing, and the mother shivers in every breeze that sweeps up from the lake front or across the prairies.

### The Wage Slaves Without a Master.

Every passing year means that more must live in these slums, endure these horrors, and make these ghastly choices. Every new machine robs another class of workers of their skill and livelihood. Every new-formed trust sends an army of "unnecessary" laborers from an "independent" position into the class of wage slaves without a master. Every recurring crisis plunges another mass of laborers and small producers into the awful abyss of poverty, woes and misery of the slums. It may be your turn next. Is it not time for you to begin to think about it?

### The Producers Have the Least.

It would not be so bad if the only ones who were suffering were the idlers, but when we look at those who are doing the hard and necessary work in producing what goods we have we find that they are the very ones who have the least. In every great city over 10 per cent of them cannot live at all upon the wages they receive, but must depend upon charity to keep them from freezing and starving.

### Democracy and Suffrage.

Democracy is a new thing on the earth; that is, the real Democracy. We have never had a whole Democracy yet. Our Democracy goes farther than any other, however, for it takes in one-half of the people. The Democracies of Rome and Greece only took in one-half of a very few people. But we have never had a Democracy yet that took in the whole of the people. We have never yet realized that in a Democracy every man and every woman is a responsible fraction of the government, a fraction of the King or Queen, and that

we can no longer unload our responsibilities on another person's shoulders; but everyone, every citizen, is responsible for the condition of the government, the fulfillment of the law, and the making of better laws if the old ones do not suit. We have never yet realized that in a real Democracy we are all responsible, with no exception whatever, except idiots, imbeciles, criminals, lunatics and infants. If this is so, if all of us are workers in this form of government, then to be a member of a Democracy is a responsibility like being a King. Then it behooves us to study our business. And this can be done by the suffragists without a ballot.

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# Advice to Women

## Stage Affords Great Chances For Girls

By Olga Nethersole,  
Noted Emotional Actress.

Many parents oppose their daughters in adopting the career of an actress on the ground that the stage is a place where the temptations are greater than anywhere else. To my mind this is an erroneous idea and wrong. "To the pure all things are pure," and there is no good reason why a woman should not lead a life as pure and correct on the stage as elsewhere.

If a young woman is employed in a shop she, in all probability, earns a salary not to exceed \$10 a week, and the majority of women employed in the shops of the great cities earn from \$4 to \$6 weekly. Money—or want of money—is acknowledged by all students of ethics to be one of the strongest factors in the temptation of young women from the path of virtue. We find the temptation, in that respect, far less on the stage than anywhere, for the very simple reason that a young woman on the stage, even when playing a very small part, will command a salary



of from \$30 to \$40 a week, while her sister, working in a close, evil smelling shop, will draw the munificent salary of, let us say, \$6 for six days' daily toil, working from eight o'clock in the morning until six o'clock in the evening.

Who, in this case, do you really think is subjected to the greater temptation, the girl who earns enough to support herself in comfort or the girl who slaves for barely enough to pay for food and lodging, not to mention the fact that she must be clothed? I think you will agree with me that the girl on the stage has all the advantage up to the present time, and good girls are respected everywhere.

Next comes the question of companions and surroundings. I have been on the stage since I was 18 years of age, and judging from my own experience and what I have been told by young women employed in other walks of life, I think I am perfectly safe in saying that a young girl commands equally as much respect from actors as she will from men with whom she is thrown in contact if employed in store, office or shop—if she respects herself and her priceless heritage of pure womanhood.

In choosing a profession, adaptability must be considered. If you think you are fitted for the stage and have any talent for acting, it is a vocation where the financial reward is greater for women than will be found in any other walk of life. Another thing greatly in favor of the stage is the fact that, with few exceptions, the young women who adopt that profession are most ambitious to succeed, and, as every one knows, success on the stage means study and hard work and hard work and study—study never ceasing. A woman on the stage is so occupied in her work that she has little or no time for the frivolities of life.

A last word to any young woman contemplating the adoption of a theatrical career: Don't do it unless you are prepared to work and study. This does not mean study for weeks, or months, it means unceasing study for years—I might say a life of study.

# Spirit of Lawlessness Denounced

By Rev. Joseph A. Milburn.

The first of the perils of democracy is that the people of America are too material. We measure men by the bigness of the houses they live in. The successful man means one who has much money in the bank.

Political opportunism is a grave peril. Any nation is menaced when there is not culture and refinement in office. I would rather trust the most despotic autocrat than a raging mob of the masses.

If I were a politician I would deal with that great mass with perfect frankness and tell it where it is noble and where ignoble about the misdoings of great corporations. It is easy enough to be frightened in the abstract and to be indignant about the faults and weakness of men of means and ability.

A few days ago a man took me riding in an automobile. The first thing I knew we were speeding away past Evanston. I protested and told the man he was breaking the law at every step.

"Who cares?" was his reply, yet the same man will stand out and shout anarchy at others who trample the law under foot. The greatest menace is not in corporations, but in individual law-breaking. There is too much diffused lawlessness here.

Every day there are men speeding through this town lawlessly and the next morning you take up the paper and read of some poor man who had been crushed under an automobile. You talk of freedom, but what is freedom to a dead man?

You must have more patriotism in high places. In England a business man is proud to be an alderman, but it is not so here. Hence you must take the inferior man for municipal offices. I believe in the principle of aristocracy in democratic government. The masses go well only when they are well led.

Of course there is caste in this country. There is social distinction here just as in England, France or Scotland, but in this country it is not immutable.

The mediocrity of its tastes and ideals is another peril of our democracy. It is true in literature. Every book written in this age is just like every other book. The theater is worse. Even the church has lost its power. The ministers are as good as ever, but the audience is restless and nervous. Even the church of Jesus Christ, like the theater, is becoming mediocre.

The newspapers appeal chiefly to the physical man, although Chicago has the best newspapers in the world. The details of a divorce case are told ad nauseum in all their salacious details. The sporting columns are full of accounts of prize fights and baseball games.

### SCHOOL INSTRUCTION THAT FAILS.

By Walter R. Siders, Superintendent of Schools, Pocatello, Id.

Instruction directed at the majority is discouraging to the slow children. Some compromise is necessary between the old-time instruction to the individuals and the present instruction to classes. The burden of home study and parent tuition and the fear of examinations remain. Pupils drop out of school because they find no purpose in continuing in their classes.

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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.

### Pointless Arguments Used.

We have had it cast up at us, especially by our friends, the "Antis," that women without the ballot can accomplish a great deal. Yes, they have accomplished a great deal. But the "Antis" use this fact as a singularly pointless argument that we do not need anything else. They seem to think that if woman, as she is, within the sphere of her own feminine influence, can accomplish things, to give her the ballot would rob her of all her capacity to accomplish things. But this is not the fact in masculine affairs. Does it rob a man of his capacity of accomplishment when he enters politics? No, he has an influence of the greatest power there. If that part of the population of our country which is most opposed to suffrage really represented the amount of intelligence and the amount of public spirit that it claims, this would be shown by concerted action on matters of common good and public questions generally.

## WHAT OUR PARTY STANDS FOR

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## THEIR PATRIOTISM

The average American capitalist is a great patriot. He waves the Stars and Stripes on the Fourth of July. Old Glory waves from the flagstaff on his slave pens. His press organs howl like South Sea savages at everybody who will not cheer the flag as he does.

Pierpont Morgan and all the other trust magnates make the people respect the flag. They have laws made for the protection of every piece of child-blood stained cotton rag which may happen to be of the "red-white-blue" color.

Examine this capitalist patriotism for a moment and you discover that it is a lie, a willful deception of the people.

There is a strike on at the Steel Trust mills. A fight of the Trust for the Open Shop. Ten thousand Amalgamated men are directly involved. To abolish the Union is the main object of the Trust.

Pittsburg papers published this advertisement:

### Men Wanted.

Tinners, Catchers and Helpers—To work in open shops. SYRIANS, POLES AND ROUMANIANS preferred. Steady employment and good wages to men willing to work. Fare paid and no fees charged.

Here is your capitalist patriotism in a nutshell. No Americans wanted. The American wage slaves may emigrate to Jerusalem, Beirut, Warsaw or Bucharest! Morgan wants slaves unacquainted with the American standard of living, with American conditions and customs. Englishmen, Irishmen, Germans, etc., the class of people who helped to make this country great and powerful, are not wanted, either. These Americans, English, Irish and Germans have the organizing disease; they talk on trade unionism and similar subjects. Hence they are not wanted. Not even the Italians are wanted, because they are gradually getting "acclimatized."

The Trust calls for the police and the constabulary, and these minions of Capitalism appear on the scene, armed to the teeth, with the Stars and Stripes floating over them, to fight the strikers—most of whom are American citizens.

Think of this, ye "free born" wage workers! But don't kick. For Pierpont Morgan & Co. are operating under Old Glory, and you better go slow.

Consider for a moment what fools the wage workers are who vote the same political party tickets on election day as Morgan, Belmont, Rockefeller & Co. You now get what you have been voting for.

Why didn't you line up with the Socialist Party?

"Well, I didn't like to throw my vote away!"

There you are. You throw your vote in Morgan's hat and he will use it against you good and strong.

## DIVINE RIGHT

Divinity must have gone to sleep. The emperors and kings and princes who have ruled the nations of the earth by divine right are getting into hot water everywhere. Absolutism, despotism, monarchism, all based on the divine right, are fast losing ground. The crowns are crumbling to dust.

Within less than five years we have seen the backbone of European and Asiatic absolutism broken. Russia, Turkey, Persia! Constitutionalism and democracy have forced the rulers by divine right out of business. The spirit of democracy and republicanism is permeating the entire civilized world. Political democracy will be followed by social democracy.

Today Capitalism has established a kind of rule by divine right on the economic field. "God gave me the coal mines!" said Mr. Baer in Pennsylvania. Some day the people will ask him to show a deed of trust with God's signature attached, and he will have a hard time to prove the rightful ownership.

The people are beginning to see that this old earth of ours belongs to the people to live on. Those who do the world's work shall enjoy the fruits of nature and the results of their toil. Parasites and drones may have some *raison d'être*, but they shall not live off the sweat and lifeblood of the people.

When these sound, fundamental ideas, this conception of a new world, once permeate the minds of the nations of the earth, there will be trouble for the parasites, and the day of Labor's emancipation will be near.

# CAMPAIGN EDITORIALS REPRODUCED

Stating the Attitude of the Socialist Party of St. Louis

Followed by the Executive Board, City Central and Campaign Committees.

Within the last few days there has been quite a demand for No. 426 of St. Louis Labor, issue of April 3, 1909, containing the editorial "Playing with Fire," in which Comrade Dr. Emil Simon's nomination for the Board of Education was discussed. The editorial also contained the "Statement" issued by Comrade Simon on Saturday, March 27, 1909. We have been unable to supply the comrades' demands, having only the file copies of 426 on hand. For this reason we hereby reproduce the editorial above mentioned for the information of the comrades:

I.

Editorial in St. Louis Labor, April 3, 1908.

## PLAYING WITH FIRE

"There is nothing new under the sun!" says an old proverb. This is no longer true. We have something new to report. Something as the result of serious complications in capitalist municipal politics.

The Socialist Party of St. Louis has a full ticket in the field; in fact, ours was the first ticket nominated and filed with the Board of Election Commissioners. Every condition of the election was promptly and properly complied with. We carried on a lively campaign long before the Democratic and Republican parties dared to appear before the voters.

Saturday, March 27, i. e., ten days before election, was the last date when changes of candidates could be filed with the Election Commissioners, when candidates could be withdrawn and vacancies filled by the City Central Committees of the political parties.

Twelve o'clock at noon the time expired when any further changes on the tickets could be made. For several weeks the Democratic and Republican Central Committees had been playing a hide-and-seek game as to the personnel of the so-called bipartisan School Board ticket. Four candidates had to be nominated, each of the two old parties was to select two of them, with the understanding that all four receive the sanction and indorsement of both City Central Committees.

The Democratic and Republican city conventions had each nominated four candidates for School Board, under the mutual agreement that of these eight men four, i. e., two Dems. and two Reps., would withdraw. But here the trouble began. Of the two candidates presented by the Democratic Central Committee, one, Dailey, was "not acceptable" to the Republican committee. Daley withdrew, but recommended ex-Excise Commissioner Mulvihill to take his place, which recommendation was concurred in by the Democratic committee. Objections were also made to Mulvihill. On the other hand, the Republican Central Committee bosses had trouble of their own. One of the "original four," Mr. Tittman, refused to withdraw, and thereby blocked the way for completing the bipartisan slate. Mauch, the Republican who was expected to remain on the ticket, resigned, leaving the honor to Tittman. The Democratic committee, however, had already filed Mauch's nomination with the Election Commissioners. Thus the amusing situation was created that one Republican's name appears on the Democratic ticket, but not on his own party ticket.

For hours the Republican Central Committee kept up the family row, until a few minutes before the noon hour. Soon the time would be up and no more changes in either ticket could be made. No agreement between the Democrats and Republicans had yet been reached. What followed next was reported by last Saturday's afternoon paper:

The Republican Central Committee filed with the Election Commissioners the name of Dr. Emil Simon, the regular School Board candidate of the Socialist Party! Naturally, this was the political surprise of the day. Dr. Simon had formerly been indorsed as a good candidate by the German-American Alliance.

It was not until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon when Comrade Dr. Simon learned of the "honor" bestowed upon him. He immediately called at Socialist Party headquarters and sent the following statement to the daily press for publication:

### A STATEMENT.

St. Louis, Mo., March 27, 1909.

#### To the Public:

Through the columns of this afternoon's papers I learn that the Republican City Central Committee nominated me as candidate for the Board of Education. I take it for granted that the gentlemen who thus put my name on the so-called bipartisan ticket were fully aware of the fact that I am the regular Socialist nominee for the same office. Permit me to say that this additional nomination or indorsement by one of the leading parties does in no way or manner change my allegiance to the Socialist Party, of which I have been, still am, and intend to be, an active member. While I appreciate the honor bestowed upon me, I am fully conscious of my duties toward the organization whose regular candidate I have the honor to be.

I stand squarely upon the Socialist platform in all matters pertaining to our public schools. If elected, I shall regard it my duty to work for the best interests of our public schools and endeavor to do all within my power to bring about further improvements. It shall be one of my highest aims to keep our schools entirely free of any sectarian influences.

In accepting the nomination on the Socialist ticket I pledged myself to the following measures:

"Free medical inspection of all children attending all public and private schools.

"A warm meal to be served at public schools during noon recess; however, without being made compulsory for all the children." Respectively yours,

EMIL SIMON, M. D.

Of course, there was no chance of getting Dr. Simon's name off the Republican ticket, because the time limit had expired at noon.

At this late hour we shall not discuss the motives that may have induced the Republican Central Committee bosses to place a regular Socialist candidate, Comrade Dr. Simon, on their ticket at an hour that made withdrawal impossible.

The membership of the St. Louis School Board is an honorary position and carries no salary with it. This may be one of the main reasons for this latest act of Republican diplomacy.

However, the gentlemen at Republican headquarters are playing with fire. The St. Louis Socialists will accept the situation for which they are in no way responsible. Their straight Socialist vote will go for their regular candidate for School Board, Dr. Emil Simon. On April 6 we shall see how many of the Republican voters will have the nerve to cast their vote for an avowed Socialist, who will stand on the Socialist platform in the future as he has done in the past.

If elected, Dr. Simon will do his duty as member of the Board of Education, conscious of the responsibilities toward the army of a hundred thousand school children in one of the leading municipalities of the country. His statement to the public is plain and to the point. The Socialists of St. Louis can not be deceived by any political ruse the old parties may play; they will be true to the Socialist Party, and April 6 will tell the rest of the story. We repeat our appeal **Vote the Socialist ticket straight!**

II.

In the same issue of April 3, 1909, St. Louis Labor published another editorial pertaining to the April 6 election, of which we quote the following paragraphs:

Next Tuesday, April 6, is the day of the municipal elections. The Socialist Party has a full ticket in the field. For the Board of Freeholders on Charter Revision, which is not considered a political legislative or executive office, the Socialist Party presents but four candidates, three of whom will also have their names on the Independent Freeholders' Conference ticket.

It is the duty of every comrade to vote the Socialist ticket straight. Do not scratch any name on our ticket; nor is it advisable to vote for any other candidate for Freeholders except those on the Socialist ticket. The best assurance to have our vote counted is to vote the Socialist ticket straight.

All who vote the Socialist ticket straight need not pay any attention to the Independent Freeholders' Conference ticket, because the Conference's candidates are also on our ticket.

Socialists of St. Louis, Trade Unionists, Workingmen! Tuesday, April 6, will be your day of honor, provided you will do your duty toward your own class. Your duty toward the working class is to vote the Socialist ticket straight.

Frank L. Robinson, the Socialist candidate for Mayor, is the only Union Labor Candidate for Mayor in this campaign. Practically every Socialist candidate is a militant member of Organized Labor. In several wards our candidates for House of Delegates have an excellent chance to win, especially in some of the South Side districts. It behooves you to rally to the banner of the Socialist Party on Tuesday, April 6.

**Don't be sidetracked by Democratic hypocrisy or Republican flattery! Don't be fooled by so-called "non-partisan politics in municipal affairs."** Whether Democrat, Republican, non-partisan or Socialist, it is class politics, because tremendous class interests are at stake in every municipal election. Like in national and state elections, so in municipal elections the Democratic and Republican parties stand squarely on capitalist platforms in defense of capitalist class interests. All the talk about non-partisan political action is sand thrown in the eyes of the people by capitalist corporation agents.

Make up your mind to be true to yourself on April 6. Vote for your class! Vote for your union! Vote for the great, worldwide labor movement! Vote the Socialist ticket straight!

III.

In view of the fact that during the campaign many extra copies of St. Louis were sent out and there are practically no copies of the campaign editions left except for office file, we hereby reproduce from St. Louis Labor of March 27, 1909, the following report of the Socialist Freeholders' Convention:

## SOCIALIST FREEHOLDERS CONVENTION

**Four Candidates for the Charter Revision Board Placed on Socialist Ticket.**

**G. A. Hoehn, Dr. Wm. Preston Hill, Wm. H. Priesmeyer and Owen Miller the selection.**

In compliance with the election laws, the Socialist Party of St. Louis held a delegate convention at Druid's Hall Thursday, March 18, to nominate candidates for Freeholders for the Charter Revision Board.

Comrade F. L. Robinson was elected chairman, while Frank Heuer acted as secretary. Committee on Credentials: W. M. Brandt, F. J. Kloth and Albert Siepmann, reported and report was received. On motion of Committee on Resolutions the following was unanimously adopted:

### Attitude of the Socialist Party on Charter Revision.

The Socialist Party of St. Louis, in convention assembled for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Board of Freeholders on Charter Revision, renews its allegiance to the principles, platform and uncompromising independent policies and tactics of the Socialist Party of the United States, and declares that the independent political movement of the working class as advocated by the Socialists has become an absolute necessity.

We call upon the working people of St. Louis to unite with the Socialist Party in this and in all future campaigns for the purpose of building up a powerful political labor movement and bringing about the amelioration of labor's condition and the emancipation of labor from wage slavery.

This convention hereby declares that the Board of Thirteen Freeholders for Charter Revision, to be elected on April 6, 1909, in accordance with the provisions of the State Constitution of Missouri, is in no sense a political legislative, nor executive body, but simply a joint committee of citizens whose duty it will be to draft a new city charter to be submitted for adoption or rejection by the people of St. Louis at a future election. Said Board of Freeholders will cease to exist as soon as its draft of the new charter has been submitted to a general vote.

In view of the fact that the Democratic and Republican parties, by their joint sub-committee, consisting of Boss Ward, Boss Howe, Edward Koeln and others, flatly



# Latest News From the Field of Organized Labor

refused to give representation to the Socialist Party in the Board of Freeholders, in spite of the fact that recommendations to that end had been made by the Joint Conference on Charter Revision (a delegate body of civic and business organizations), the Socialist Party is in duty bound to cooperate with the progressive citizens of this community in nominating a number of men for Freeholders who will stand for the timely and necessary changes in the organic law of this municipality, as advocated not only by our own organization, but by many public and ward improvement societies and labor organizations, such as the Tenth Ward Improvement Association, Central Trades and Labor Union and practically all the affiliated labor organizations of the city. (Signed) **L. G. Pope, Chairman; David Allan, Secretary; W. M. Brandt, W. E. Kindorf, G. A. Hoehn.**

On motion of the same committee the following candidates for the Board of Freeholders on Charter Revision were nominated:

**G. A. Hoehn, Editor St. Louis Labor.**

**Dr. Wm. Preston Hill, Physician, President Missouri Referendum League.**

**Wm. H. Priesmeyer, retired merchant, vice-president Missouri Referendum League.**

**Owen Miller, Musician, President St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union.**

At 10:45 convention adjourned.

## Editorial Observations

Another Sweeping Injunction Has Been Issued Against the striking Union Hatters in Newark and Orange. President Moffitt and the strikers are ordered not to interfere with the business of the Connett Hat Co. and the strike breakers.

According to Daily Paper Reports, Father F. Beczewski of the Polish Catholic Church in Butler, Pa., has settled the strike of the 3,500 men at Standard Steel Car Works. The strike seems to be settled, indeed. The reverend father succeeded in persuading the men to accept the company's terms. Whenever and wherever priests and preachers meddle with strikes you may look for the lemon to be handed out to the strikers. The reverend gentleman is no doubt part of the company's assets, and it was his duty to re-establish peace and harmony at the expense of the 3,500 men and their families.

War News From Republican Pennsylvania! The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, in its issues of July 15 and 16, had the following headlines over the Pittsburg (Pa.) strike dispatches: "Hundreds Hurt in Pittsburg Riots; Steamer Fired on. Thousand Strikers Surround Steel Mills and More Bloodshed Is Feared—Women Among Injured—Eight Taken to Hospitals—Physicians Attend Nineteen Others Wounded—Battle on Ohio River—Company's Vessel Trying to Land Strike Breakers Flees When Attacked." "Troops Mow Down Hundreds in Riot. Pennsylvania Constabulary Turns Guns on McKees Rocks Strikers—Battle Rages Hours—Law Minions and Mob Surge Back and Forth Through Streets—Women Spirit Wounded—Belligerents, Bearing Torches, Resist Eviction—Threaten to Fire Town." Pennsylvania, the great Republican state! Nine months after Taft's election! Where is Labor's protection and the promised prosperity?

Here Is Another Instance Where Capitalists, Church and Press co-operate to fight Socialism. Read this: Bethlehem, Pa., July 19.—Fearing the power of the Socialist movement, the Steel Trust, the church and press of Bethlehem, Pa., have begun an organized attack on the Socialist Party. The flare-up against the Socialists was provoked by the formation of a Hungarian Local in South Bethlehem a short time ago. Thirty-two men were discharged from the steel works for no other reason than that they were members of the newly formed Socialist organization. Father A. Varlarky, rector of St. John's Magyar Church, forced 32 of the Socialists out of his church. Bethlehem Socialists are asking whether it is the church that is opposed to Socialism or not. They argue that the church is opposed to Socialism. An effort is being made to take away the bread and butter of the Hungarian workers in Bethlehem that dare to exercise their right to support any political party they desire.

The Great Reform Prosecutor of the San Francisco Boodlers, Mr. F. J. Heney, drew \$23,000 from the Federal treasury in the past fiscal year for which he performed no service, was the rather startling admission made in the House today by Representative Tawney, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. Mr. Tawney's admission provoked a debate in which some sharp things were said about Mr. Roosevelt's favorite prosecutor. It was brought out that during his connection with the Government as a special counsel to prosecute land frauds Mr. Heney had been paid in all about \$65,000, and for a part of the time while on the pay roll he had performed no service at all for the money he received. A well-paying business to prosecute political boodlers!

The Democratic St. Louis Republic and Post-Dispatch Are still much interested in the local Socialist Party affairs. Some time ago the Republic published a report of the business transacted at a Socialist Local meeting. No doubt that report was secured over the Jefferson Club wires. Last Monday afternoon a Post-Dispatch reporter appeared at the office of St. Louis Labor. He was anxious to see the editor, but the editor was out. This reporter had a string of questions to ask about the business of Local St. Louis. He talked "scientifically," like a pupil of Dandelion, and he had the local Socialist Party membership classed as "impossibilists" and "opportunists." He wanted to know all about the latest party referendum and other details which could, or should, only be known to party members, and he tried hard to make the comrades at headquarters answer his questions; they refused to do so. When asked why the P.-D. displayed such a lively interest in internal Socialist Party affairs the reporter replied: "I have come here by instruction of our editor." Although the reporter did not meet the editor of St. Louis Labor and did not get the desired information from the other comrades in the office at the time, last Tuesday's Post-Dispatch came out with an article headed "Leaders Would Oust Socialists Who Joined Jap" (Jeptha Howe). The same old work in the same old way!

### NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Have been secured by the following comrades and friends: F. J. Kloth, 1; R. I. Pickup, 1; O. Kaemmerer, 1; J. Petrovsky, Alton, Ill., 1; W. F. Crouch, 1; Otto Zuefle, 1; H. Schwarz, 1; Susanna Scharoschy, St. Louis, 1; John Ronay, McGehee, Ark.; F. J. Kloth, St. Louis, 1; Anton Klaus, St. Louis, 1; Wm. Crouch, St. Louis, 4. Outside renewals: Ad. Wohlfahrt, Springfield, Mass.; Gustav Richter, Kirkwood, Mo.; Brauer Union, Newark, N. J.; Thos. Kernreich, Staunton, Ill.; F. Kroehlmann, Staunton, Ill.

## 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!

## WESTERN MINERS IN CONVENTION

### Federation doubled its Membership since 1906.

Denver, Colo., July 20.—President Moyer's report to the seventeenth annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners showed that thirty new locals had been organized during the year and that while one year ago the Western Federation was in debt to the extent of \$75,000, at the present time it does not owe a dollar. The membership has doubled since 1906. President Moyer in his report again indorsed the action of the federation in combining political and industrial action.

An ovation was extended to William L. Leonard at the first day's session, when he was introduced as the representative of the Socialist Party of Colorado.

Others who welcomed the delegates were George A. Hally, president of the Colorado State Federation of Labor; W. A. Alger, president of the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly, and Edwin V. Brake, State Labor Commissioner, who stated his position regarding labor and his efforts to have the state of Colorado compensate the federation for the wrongs inflicted on the organization during the reign of Peabody in Colorado; also stated his efforts in behalf of making the mines as safe as possible and preventing the carelessness of the mine owners in slaughtering men in the southern coal fields by enforcing the labor laws that are upon the statute books of the state, especially the factory act. He was greeted with applause.

The delegates attended a picnic given by the Socialist Party at Tuilleries Park, in honor of the Federation convention and in celebration of the vindication of Moyer and Haywood. Speeches were made by President Moyer, Secretary Hayes of the Illinois section of the Mine Workers, who is visiting the convention; Joseph D. Cannon of Bisbee, Ariz., and others.

### SIXTY THOUSAND MAY GO ON STRIKE.

#### Master Carpenters of New York Begin Sly Scheme.

Driven to the direst straits by the vigor and effectiveness of Organized Labor in its territory, the Master Carpenters' Association of New York City decided to open an employment bureau for the settled, though undeclared, purpose of establishing the non-union shop generally in the building trades throughout the city. Already the Carpenters' Joint District Council in that city is preparing to take vigorous steps to offset this insidious move and destroy its force.

There are about 8,000 carpenters in New York City, and they are well organized. The unions have been very embarrassing to the Master Carpenters' Association in its effort to give all the work it could to non-union workmen, and it has inaugurated this flank movement with a view to curbing the power of the unions and increasing its own.

With 60,000 union men now working under the agreements of the General Arbitration Board, all of whom will be drawn into the struggle and driven from their posts if the new design gets headway, a gigantic building trades war is in prospect and will soon be under way unless the project of the masters is checkmated.

The trouble began with the refusal of the union carpenters to work on fifty buildings in course of construction on which non-union men are employed by the association.

### AUSTRIAN CONSUL TAKES HAND IN STRIKE.

Unfairness Is Charged—Labor Difficulties, by Diplomat's Act, Take on International Aspect.

Pittsburg, July 19.—The attempt made this morning by the Pressed Steel Car Co. to start its McKees Rocks plant with strike breakers failed absolutely. The company had brought in about 300 strike breakers, but most of these were persuaded to keep away from the plant, and those who did report for work were driven from the mill by strikers' threats.

Baron Julius Bornanizza, Austro-Hungarian Consul here, after an investigation of the deplorable condition of the workmen, has decided to make representations to the State Department at Washington. This will give the strike an international aspect.

The strikers today made answer to the equity suit filed in court with the object of stopping the rioting. They contend that the police were the aggressors in every outbreak.

Prospects for an early resumption of work in the plant are not bright. Several skilled mechanics who offered to return to work were told that there would be nothing for them to do for a week or more, because strikers in other departments had not returned to work. They immediately asked for their tools and declared they would look for work elsewhere.

Baron Bornanizza, on behalf of thousands of subjects of Emperor Franz Josef, asserts that enough facts were obtained in his investigation to warrant a demand for Government intervention. The Baron will go to Washington in person to lay the matter before Secretary Knox and ask that the Government make an investigation.

The case will doubtless be submitted by Mr. Knox to President Taft for decision, and it is likely that the Department of Commerce and Labor will take charge of the situation.

The basis for the Government's intervention lies in the manner in which subjects of a foreign power have been treated at the car works. The agents of the consulate declare they have gathered evidence to show that the men were forced to pay at least \$10 each for positions at the plant, and that they were defrauded out of their just wages.

Those who visited McKees Rocks and interviewed the workmen declare they obtained positive proof of gross unfairness on the part of the company.

This investigation was in charge of Vice-Consul Goricer and Henry Hobek and William Szirmay of the consulate, under the direction of Baron Bornanizza. Mr. Hobek stated this morning that there were 8,500 Austrian subjects on strike at McKees Rocks, instead of 4,000, as previously reported.

"We are vitally interested in the troubles of our countrymen at McKees Rocks," said Baron Bornanizza today. "We will do all in our power to help them. There is no doubt but that the men were unfairly treated at the car plant."

### What a Labor Paper Says on the Pittsburg Strike.

The United Labor Journal of Harrisburg, Pa., publishes the following editorial on the McKees Rocks strike:

One of the ugliest strikes in the history of the United States is now on at the works of the Pressed Steel Car Co. at McKees Rocks, this state. All over the country the cry is being raised that Organized Labor is at fault, although we can prove that it is not organized, but unorganized labor making the trouble. The men concerned in the strike are those who have received cut after cut, directly and indirectly, until they were compelled to work 12 to 14 hours per day for an ordinary day's wage.

These men, fired by hunger and raging in temper, struck. They have no leader, but go blindly, knowing not what is before them. One of their complaints is the insurance scheme exploited by the company at their expense, by which \$1.35 of every \$100 earned was deducted to establish a fund to make the men believe they were getting something for nothing in case of need. This, the employees claim, is one of the main causes of the strike.

It will be well to suspend judgment in this matter until all the

facts are known and to certainly take with a grain of allowance the Steel Trust's dispatches sent out by its creature, the Associated Press, and to rely on the information from such sources as are known to be not highly colored to suit the complexion of the Van Cleave-Parry-Kirby syndicate.

### HARMONY BETWEEN SOCIALISTS AND UNIONISTS.

A South African Labor Journal Speaks Interestingly on This Important Subject.

Can the Socialist work in harmony with the trade unionist appears to be a question that will never be solved in debate. Several times attempts have been made to agree to a common working program—but each attempt has resulted in the widening of the gulf that exists locally between the declared Socialist and the Socialist who is prepared to stay in the trade union ranks and convert his class before he stands on the housetops and tries to convert the enemy.

Personally, I hold the view that it is possible for the revolutionary Socialist to work in harmony with the progressive trade unionist, and the sole reason of failure in the local movement has not been any difference as to the manner in which we should attack the citadel of capitalism. The average Socialist and trade unionist, who forms his opinions from penny pamphlets and the ill-digested opinions of alleged students of Labor problems, is a great believer in heroics. His theory is to bring the whole world to a standstill until the system of society is reorganized according to his own particular ideal.

He forgets that the inhabitants of South Africa do not all think alike, and, however good his ideals may be, he can only bring about such reforms as the majority of the people are prepared to accept. His tactics may be faultless, and he may be well supplied with the munition of war, but if he finds himself in the position of a general without an army, he must pause and discuss with himself as to why the army is absent.

Many local Socialists declare that they do not consider the opinion of the army of wage earners, but stand by principles. This is heroic and excellent tactics for propaganda, but we are in urgent need of some measure of relief for the suffering of wage earners.

For instance, the conditions of labor in the mines of the Rand call for immediate attention, and the social reformer who has any consideration for the suffering of wage earners must stay his hand as revolutionary propagandist and join the main army in order to impress upon the powers that be the necessity of immediate legislation in this regard. It is only by securing some measure of relief to the toilers that we can hope to build up a healthy community endowed with the physical and mental ability to make a Socialist state of society a success.

Before we attempt any great measure of social revolution we must create the environment, and the surest way of creating this environment is by a gradual betterment of the conditions of labor and reviving the acceptance of the principle that human life must count before profits.

I will be told that this method is painfully slow, and that a complete revolution would remove the evil forever. Perhaps so. But is there not a danger that the patient will revolt against such drastic treatment? Is it not possible that the main army of wage earners will refuse to take the physic until they are prepared to believe that the cure is not worse than the disease.

The disease is not one that can be eliminated by drastic drenches. The cure must be gradual if it is to be permanent. We want no patchwork physic as a cure. We are prepared to accept relief for the patient in order that he may be nursed back to a healthy state, but such temporary relief must not be looked upon as a cure.

The creation of a Socialist environment must be the first duty of every Social propagandist, and if another section of the army of wage earners is prepared to secure some relief for our class until that environment has been created, it does not follow that they have deserted their principles. It simply means that they are prepared to help train the army so that we can go to battle with an efficient army. They place more value in the creation of a healthy environment than on the limelight of heroic isolation.

I admit we must have an advance guard, but they must not engage in battle without the support of the main army.—The Worker, Johannesburg, South Africa.

### PREFERENCE FOR FEMALE LABOR.

#### This Is What the Statistical Figures Show.

In 1907 the industrial and mercantile establishments under the supervision of the state factory inspector employed 1,039,443 persons, while in 1908 the number on their payrolls was reduced to 811,403. Business depression threw 228,040 out of work, and fully 200,000 of the number who thus became unemployed were males, while less than 27,000 female employees were affected, showing how the women are receiving the preference over the men in factory and shop. More than one-fourth of the males employed in 1907 lost their jobs in the following year, while only one-eighth of the total number of female employees were laid off. That so disproportionately large a number of natural bread-winners should be doomed to enforced idleness in times of depression is one of the ugliest of sociological facts. The growing tendency to substitute female for male workers in shops and factories is shown by other figures in the inspector's report. There were fewer minors between the ages of 14 and 16 employed in 1908 than in 1907, but of this total 6,275 were boys. The number of girls of the age referred to in 1908 actually exceeded the number of boys.

Even the best physical existence demands a variety and abundance of good, pure food, plenty of fresh air, and frequent opportunity for rest and recreation. No one should be compelled to live in close, small rooms, do without necessary medical service, or be denied the opportunities of education, culture and travel.

## 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.



# STUDIES IN SOCIALISM

## The Man Under the Machine

By A. M. Simons.

V.

Sometimes the conflicts by which the capitalists overthrow the landlords were peaceable, as in England; sometimes they were violent, as in the French revolution. But in all countries, at some stage in the game, the capitalists were forced, sometimes by the discontent of the laborers (more often because their votes were wanted to whip the landlords), to give the working class the right to vote.

The capitalists soon succeeded in very thoroughly whipping the landlords, and the capitalist class became the ruling class, and have continued as such until the present day.

Some people will not believe this. They will say that it is not true in America at least, because this is a "free country" and there are no classes. Let us see about this. What is it that makes classes? Is it not divisions of the people in such a way that some of them have privileges and opportunities that the others do not have? Now will you deny that in America the child who is born in the slums of New York or Chicago or San Francisco or any other great city is born into a class with very much different opportunities from one who is born on Fifth avenue or the Lake Shore Drive or Nob Hill?

More than that, we have seen that the class of owners are able to make all other people work and support them in idleness. Some one may object to this, and say that the capitalist class to do a great deal of work; but before we are through we shall try and see what kind of work it is that they are doing, and whether it is worth doing and who is really doing much of the work we commonly think of the capitalist as doing.

Others will point to the fact that laborers sometimes become capitalists and vice versa. But this proves nothing. If it could be shown that quite frequently soldiers in opposing armies deserted to their respective enemies' camps, that would not lessen the fact of the existence of two different armies.

Besides it is becoming more and more difficult each day for the laborers to leave their class. With the great capital necessary to do business among the trusts of today it is as impossible for the laborer to become a capitalist as for the Ethiopian to change his skin.

So the next thing will be the question as to whether one of these classes is ruling and the other is subject to the ruling one. Let us examine some of the facts that are around us and see the things which are being done, and then afterwards we shall see if these are in the interest of the capitalist class or the laboring class. If we find that they are all in the interest of the capitalist class, then we shall be justified in claiming that that class is ruling.

First about the government. The one thing which all the governments of today insist upon is the rights of private property. It is to secure this right of men to own the things which other men must use or die if they can not use, that our laws are enacted, our courts and jails established, our police and army maintained, and the whole machinery of government kept in motion. If you do not believe this, just look over the proceedings and actions of any of these branches of government and see for yourself.

The laborers, however, have nothing but their labor power, and hence are not interested in the protection of private property. It might be said that they own their labor power, but, if so, there are few laws to protect it. When the machine or the trust renders it valueless, there are no laws to protect it, and no one compensates its owner. When he tries to raise its value by withholding it from the market by a strike, he finds that all the laws, courts, police, armies, etc., are used to destroy his "private property." So we must conclude on this point that most of the laws are in the interest of the capitalist class.

But there are other means of ruling society than through the direct making of laws. In fact, we are constantly told that the laborers, being in a majority, can make any kind of laws they please. And this is perfectly true, and the reason why this is written is to help them to find out how to make laws in their own interest and not in those of the capitalists.

Let us now see if we can find the way in which the laborers are made to make laws so against their own interest as these appear to be. If we look close we shall see that the real foundation is laid in the fact that the laborer's mind is ruled first, and through this he is led to rule himself for the benefit of his masters.

Because the capitalist class controls all the wealth of society, they are able to say what kind of things shall be produced. This does not include what shall be produced in the mines and factories alone. They can also say what kind of books should be written, what kind of pictures shall be painted, etc., etc. They can not do this because of the fact, which we noticed, that things are now made to sell, and the existence of the producer depends upon his being able to sell his goods. But in literature and art the market consists very largely of those whose interests and ideas are with the capitalists.

They will not buy anything that does not please them and so the artist, the author, the speaker and the editor must say the things that are in the interest of the ruling class. Thus it is that our books have largely been written to tell how wrong it is to do anything that affects the right of private property, and how great and strong and good these rulers are. They tell the laborers to be honest, and industrious, and saving, and hold out before them, as the greatest possible reward they can hope to have, the chance of becoming rich. The cut of the clothing, the manners and customs of all kinds are fixed by the rich. The artists paint only the things which tell the same story. The lectures upon the platform repeat the same lessons. The preachers in the pulpit declare that the teachings of religion are all of the kind that please the ruling class and tend to keep them in power. The newspapers publish only those things which make their papers sell and please advertisers.

All these things taken together build up a custom and a state of society in which everything that strengthens the rule of the capitalists is called RIGHT and GOOD and everything that is against that rule is BAD and WRONG. Of course no one wants to be bad or wicked and so every one does the things that the capitalist class want them to do, and very few of them ever stop to ask whether it is not possible that there is something wrong with the whole IDEA of right and wrong.

The result is that from boyhood to old age the laborer's mind is filled with just the kind of ideas the capitalist class wish him to think. Everywhere that he goes he hears the same story. In day school and Sunday school, in books, pictures and newspapers, from press pulpit and lecture platform his every means of information are controlled by those whose interest it is that he shall learn nothing regarding his own real welfare. Is it any wonder that he has voted, and that a great majority of his class still vote, as the capitalists wish them to vote?

### Why Is It So?

Why then is it that at least 90 per cent of all the people must live in a condition but little if any better than that of their ancestors, who knew nothing about any of these improved ways of making things?

We shall find an answer to this question if we go back again to the time when the great invention first came into use and watch the changes that took place then. Each laborer then made the whole of an article, and there was no dispute about its ownership.

### No Thinking Man Will Deny.

I do not believe there is any one who stops to think about the matter, and who sees how much can be done with the great inventions we have been talking about and who remembers that even before the machine came people had many of these necessities, will deny that it is possible for every man, woman and child to have everything we ask for and very, very much besides.

### Then and Now.

Turn almost any way you will, for every article made a century ago for the comfort of man, a hundred are made today with no more effort. Even if this took place in an insane asylum, one would expect the inmates to at least have enough sense left to use these machines so that all would have the things needed for health and comfort.

### Conditions Have Changed.

While each man had worked alone, he owned the tools with which he worked. But when many worked together in one shop with the new tools, it was impossible for each one to own an entire factory, and as an article could not be made without the use of the entire factory, anything less would be useless.

### Production and Distribution.

One would naturally think that the laborers who worked together and produced collectively would own collectively the things with which they worked. If the machines and factories had been the common property of those who used them, all the product would have belonged to the laborers collectively and they could have distributed it among themselves as they saw fit.

### The Old Trade and Factory Work.

It had taken many years for a man to learn a trade under the old system, but once learned he could be sure of work at it so long as he lived. But it needed little strength or skill to watch and guide the new machines, and so women and children took the place of men. The horrible sufferings of these women and children in the early days of the factory system were, such as it is safe to say no race of slaves was ever forced to undergo before or since.

### What We Discover.

If we apply this law of competition to the owners of the machines we discover two things. First we see that only the man who buys the cheapest labor power can run his machines at all, as otherwise he would be undersold and ruined. Second, only the man who has the best machine can produce. So the man who does not own the best machines or any machines at all must find some one who will buy his labor power.

## 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 productiveness of machinery.
  - (b) By securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half in each week.
  - (c) By securing a more effective inspection of workshops and factories.
  - (d) By forbidding the employment of children under sixteen years of age.
  - (e) By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child labor, of convict labor and of all uninspected factories.
  - (f) By abolishing official charity and substituting in its place compulsory insurance against unemployment, illness, accidents, invalidism, old age and death.

### Political Demands.

8. The extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the amount of the bequests and to the nearness of kin.
9. A graduated income tax.
10. Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women, and we pledge ourselves to engage in an active campaign in that direction.
11. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall.
12. The abolition of the Senate.

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

14. That the constitution be made amendable by majority vote.
15. The enactment of further measures of general education and for the conservation of health. The bureau of education to be made a department. The creation of a department of public health.
16. The separation of the present bureau of labor from the department of commerce and labor, and the establishment of a department of labor.
17. That all judges be elected by the people for short terms, and that the power to issue injunctions shall be curbed by immediate legislation.
18. The free administration of justice.

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

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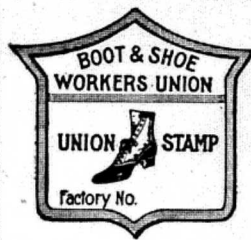


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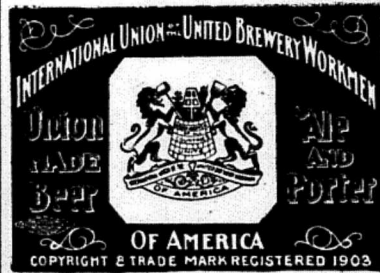
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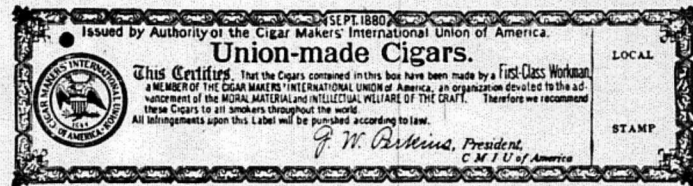
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## WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE DEPARTMENT

### Women and Social Service

By Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

#### III.

A certain Prime Minister of ancient Assyria went shooting with the King. The King was fond of the chase. He drew his arrow-head and took aim at a young man in the distance, and shot him, to show how well he could shoot. The Prime Minister proved to be the father of this young man, and such was his devotion to the King that he merely praised the King's marksmanship. That was what an Oriental despot required of his subjects. Devotion to the State was carried to a very lofty degree, and through all periods of human history we find examples of sacrifice for the King, for the country. The highest sense of duty was to serve King and country. And when our country was nearly torn in two, all of us, almost to a man, to a woman, recognized our highest duty and gave our lives freely, gave our property, gave our husbands and our sons, gave everything for our highest ideal to the country, to the principle of liberty and truth and justice for which this country stood. But we all know about that. That is Fourth of July talk.

But why is it that we continually forget it in our daily lives? Why do we not bring up our children to recognize their civic responsibilities and duties?

We forget many things; we continually forget, in the stress and pressure of daily living, the peculiar characteristics of the human mind. The human mind is one unbroken stream, which has flowed on from the time when the first creature began to think into it. We have our brains. But the brain of every new-born child is modified by heredity; it represents the brain behind it. There is a chance of improvement in each young brain. But as fast as it is born, we seize upon it with our unquestioned authority, and cram into it as much of our own brain tradition, and habit, and prejudice as we possibly can. We take the clean mind, that is as clean as a piece of white paper, and teach it shame. We teach it that certain things are things to be ashamed of. And we do not give to the child, nor to ourselves, any reason for our action. We do it just because it was done to us, because it has been the habit of our race for centuries. We teach them our own prejudices, even to the last and least that we have. We cram into their minds what we think is good. We might be a little more discriminating in our judgment. We might have some standard in all this. We might recognize that the child is a citizen, and that he has rights as a citizen which no family prejudice has a right to limit or interfere with.

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

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

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

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

We have personal relations, and we grow up in them. Children are taught to do so and so with regard to their mother, their father, their brothers and sisters, their servants. But children are not taught what they should do with regard to State, or city, or country. The average girl is taught nothing of this; the average boy is not taught much more.

### Sparks and Red Hot Cinders

By Dr. Wm. Preston Hill.

#### Property and Privilege!

Before our Civil War a man's wealth was spoken of as consisting of so much furniture, so many houses, so many horses and wagons, so much machinery, and so many slaves. This last item powerfully illustrates the point we wish to make clear, because, though slaves were valuable then and could be sold for an average of \$1,000 apiece, yet they are not wealth in the true sense of political economy. The ownership of a slave is simply a privilege created by law, giving the master of the slave the right to make the slave work and to appropriate the proceeds of the slave's labor to the master's own use, and furthermore it is a guarantee that the Government will employ all its armed force to uphold the master of slaves in this traffic, because, without this organized, armed force, he could not maintain it for a moment. This slave ownership used to be dignified with the title of a "vested right," but the civilized world now recognizes that it was a vested **wrong** of the deepest dye, that could only be upheld by force. The owner of a thousand slaves might truly be said to be rich or wealthy, because he could sell or exchange them for a great quantity of wealth, but he did not possess any real wealth in the true economic definition. He only possessed the legal power to rob one thousand of his fellowmen of the proceeds of their labor.

#### Land, Labor and Slaves!

The ownership of land comes under the same category, from an economic standpoint, as the ownership of slaves. The ownership of land is simply a special privilege, created by law, guaranteeing to a certain individual the exclusive possession of a certain piece of land and to use the armed force of the Government to eject all other men from that land for his benefit. Armed with this special privilege from the Government, the owner of a piece of land can refuse to let anybody live or work on that land unless they pay him for the privilege. He can thus appropriate to his own use the labor of other men, without giving them any just equivalent. The owners of land are able to appropriate a share of the production of the community without themselves doing any useful work. This is precisely what the owners of slaves did. The ownership of land, therefore, as the ownership of slaves, is a special, law-created privilege and does not constitute wealth in its true economic meaning. When the slaves were liberated no real wealth was destroyed. The only change effected was that certain men no longer had the legal power to rob their fellowmen of the fruits of their toil.

Just so, if all the land titles were suddenly declared null and void, no real wealth would be destroyed. The only change would

be that certain men would no longer have the power to appropriate to themselves the labors of other men. Many stocks, bonds and other securities come in the same category. They are simply paper titles designating the ownership of certain special powers and privileges granted by the Government. They are simply grants of the sovereign power that enable some men to use the forces of Government to deprive other men of some of their earnings.

Therefore, when the workmen of the world complain that they are robbed under the guise of property, they do not refer to wealth in its true economic sense and meaning. They have no quarrel or complaint against true wealth. They complain against these spurious forms of property which have been falsely designated as wealth and which are nothing more than special licenses conferred on some men to rob their fellows. We have no quarrel against the wealth that is accumulated by frugality, industry and sobriety. We respect the wealth created by character and conserved by virtue, whether it results in securing for its owner the riches of this world or the treasures of the next. Our quarrel is with the wealth that has been absorbed by these special licenses to steal under the guise of law. If Father Phelan had these fraudulent forms of property in mind when he said that wealth was not created by labor, we could agree with him. None of these has been created by labor, and all have been created by corruption of Government and law.

#### Who Owns Us?

Today one per cent of our people possess about 90 per cent of all the wealth of our country. How did they get it? How did such a monstrously unequal distribution of wealth take place? We deny utterly Father Phelan's assertion that they obtained it by industry, frugality, temperance, superior manhood, character or virtue. The great bulk of that wealth is simply the result of successful spoliation of the people and corruption of Government. Examine any of our well-known great fortunes and it will be found that they were built up not only by infractions of the moral law, but were the direct result of successful and unpunished crime.

#### The Five Crimes!

Five crimes have been commonly employed in this so-called fortune-building, to-wit: larceny, swindling, bribery, perjury and subornation of perjury. In the building of the Standard Oil fortunes four additional crimes were employed: Forgery, burglary, arson and murder.

## 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. Cownie 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. Goellers 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. Gleason, 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., Cohnopolis, Wash.
- LEATHER**—Lerch Bros., Baltimore, Md.

## For the Hostess

Chat on Topics of Many Kinds, by a Recognized Authority

#### Color Schemes.

"When in doubt use pink," so said a successful hostess upon being asked the best color scheme. Pink bears both the daylight and the artificial light equally well, and is always becoming, a fact not to be overlooked by a thoughtful hostess.

Blue changes to green at night, but under certain conditions it is a rather good scheme to use it. Yellow is not a satisfactory color to have at night, as it is apt to look faded from the sunlight. Violet is not good at night, but at present is much in favor for spring luncheons, with corsage bouquets at each place for the guests.

Red is rarely used in warm weather, but is always delightful in winter time, carrying with a suggestion of warmth and welcome that is grateful. A North side hostess invariably uses red the year round, as it harmonizes with her furnishings and service, so that the color has come to be recognized as her own individually and her red dinners are noted.

Green alone and combined with white is always pleasing and is a summer time favorite.

Ferns are always good and may be kept fresh a long time if placed one over the other on a flat board, then immersed in cold water and kept in a cool, dry place. It is in good form to use the flower that is in season, and the Japanese method of using flowers is being adopted more and more, as the flower holders are on sale now at nearly all of the department stores.

#### Canival of Merry Lovers.

A young woman who wished to announce her engagement in a unique manner issued invitations for a fancy dress party in which the guests were requested to come dressed as "famous lovers." Husbands and wives, brothers and sisters, maids and their favorite swains came together and great was the fun trying to guess who was who. There were John Alden and Priscilla, Hiawatha and Minnehaha, Paul and Virginia, Queen Elizabeth and Essex, Dante and Beatrice, Napoleon and Josephine, etc. All characters were kept secret and the host asked the following questions:

Are you fact or fiction?  
Are you living or dead? (If left alive in the story they are supposed to be living.)  
Did your love lead to marriage?  
Either. What prevented?  
Or. Did you live happy ever after?  
What influence had the man's love on the woman?  
What influence had the woman's love on the man?  
What was the most stirring event of your history?

The young hostess was dressed in a becoming evening gown, and her brother, who acted as host, was not disguised. There was one man whom no one could guess, as he wore a masque and black domino. After a lively time guessing, and when nearly every one was discovered, the mysterious stranger was found beside the

hostess, and her brother in the following words broke the news to the merry lovers:

As you, dear friends, are fact and not fiction, living and not dead; as your love led to marriage, and you have lived happily ever after, we wish to-night to offer our congratulations and our good wishes for the future to our hostess and her fiancé, Mr. John Blank.

It is needless to say that hearty congratulations were in order and a jolly dance followed. The refreshments were simply ice cream in the shape of double hearts, one pink, one white, and small heart cakes. A fruit frappe was served from a bowl surrounded by a wreath of pink roses, and each guest was given a rose as a souvenir.

#### The First Anniversary.

Wedding anniversary celebrations are usually informal, especially when the idea of the celebrations is carried out, as for instance, a "cotton" wedding, which celebrates the first anniversary.

A sheet and pillow case party on this occasion is both appropriate and enjoyable. For both men and women the sheets may be put on in about the same way. The width is passed around the body just below the armpits, the two corners brought to the back, crossed, then each drawn up over the shoulders, and all secured in front with a pin. A little practice will enable one to don these ghoulish garments in a really becoming manner. The length of the sheet falls straight all around.

Rather large sheets should be used, that there may be plenty of fullness. White dominoes may be worn or the pillow cases may be used. If there are draperies in the room, for this occasion they may be replaced with sheets or white cheesecloth.

The dining table may have doilies of cotton batting or runners made of it and snowballs of cotton at each plate may contain little souvenirs if the bride wishes to give them.

Dancing may be the amusement or cards after unmasking. An entire white menu may be served with chicken sandwiches, coffee with whipped cream, ice cream in the shape of snowballs and white frosted cakes.

Bales of cotton candy boxes may be gotten in some places to which the place cards could be attached and south of the Mason and Dixon line the tiny cotton bales prepared for tourists would be just the thing for an affair of this kind. In some parts of the country, oo, real cotton blooms may be had for decorating.

MADAME MERRI.

#### Lingerie Ribbons.

Lingerie ribbons are wider than formerly. Some an inch or even two in width are employed through beading proportionately wide. Ribbons of this kind thread the tops of flounces in lingerie and lace petticoats and are used in corset covers, chemises, etc. The tying of the soft long loop bow is one of the important items.

## FOR OUTDOORS



**WALKING COSTUME**—A costume of this description would look well if carried out in silk and cloth. The high-waisted skirt is in fawn finely corded silk, and has a deep hem of a darker shade of face cloth. The coat, which reaches to just below the bust in front, and nearly to the cloth hem at back, is made in cloth and has revers, cuffs and covered buttons of silk; a white lawn ruffle finishes the wrists and neck. Hat of fawn straw, trimmed with a silk band and three shaded fawn feathers.

Materials required: 5 yards silk 42 inches wide, 4 yards cloth 54 inches wide, 4 buttons, 6 yards silk for coat lining.

**A USEFUL COAT**—A really useful coat that can be worn as a waterproof, and yet look suitable when it does not rain, is made from cravenette material, which can now be procured in many colors and various textures; the coat shown here is bottle green, it is double-breasted, and has a high collar that can be turned up or down; one wide tuck is made on each shoulder and continued down the front.



# 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.

### Thomas Paine and the Press.

Editor St. Louis Labor.

Thomas Paine was one of the great men of the American Revolutionary period. He was the greatest of the great minds of his day. But he wrote some good books with too much common-sense arguments, and for this reason the reactionary powers in Church and State placed Paine's name on the blacklist of history. Very little, if anything, is said about this great man in our public school books. When some weeks ago the 100th anniversary of his death was celebrated by the liberal-minded people throughout the country the capitalist press had nothing to say about it. Our preachers and priests did not preach Thomas Paine sermons. But the name of this patriot will live in the hearts and minds of future generations.

Every Socialist should make special efforts to circulate Paine's works, especially "Common Sense."

A PAINE ADMIRER.

### The Suffragettes.

Editor St. Louis Labor.

I appreciate very much the weekly writeups on the Woman's Question in St. Louis Labor. It is encouraging indeed to observe the Suffragettes' movement in England. While those women may not be Socialists, yet they are certainly doing great work for the political emancipation of woman. Please publish these lines of a dispatch clipped from a local daily: London, July 19.—The suffragettes who recently were sent to prison for taking part in disturbances in Downing street were liberated from the Holloway jail today, as the result of carrying out a "hunger strike." One of them, Miss Roberts, refused food for 126 hours. She is now under medical care.

Brave woman! Every man who is opposed to woman's suffrage should feel ashamed of himself when reading this little cablegram. St. Louis, July 21, 1909. MARGARET BENTON.

### Another \$10,000,000 Gift.

Editor St. Louis Labor.

From daily press dispatches I learn that John D. Rockefeller increased his donations to the General Education Board by a gift of \$10,000,000, and also released the board from the obligation to hold in perpetuity the funds contributed by him. The gift brings Mr. Rockefeller's donations to the General Education Board to \$52,000,000.

Think for one moment! How many thousand gallons of human sweat and blood are contained in these fifty-two million dollars of wealth stolen from the nations of the earth? If I am correctly informed there is practically no trade union organization among pious old John's Standard Oil employes. This makes it that much easier for him to "make" his millions. Personally, I do not blame Mr. Rockefeller for this tremendous accumulation of wealth. As a modern Croesus John D. was not born, but he "just grew up," to use the Topsy language. So long as the American people haven't sense enough to attend to their own business for the benefit of the people I see no reason why anyone should condemn Rockefeller for making more millions.

One question may not be out of place: This much condemned millionaire is nearing the end of his terrestrial journey—wonder whether he will walk over the narrow gang-plank leading to eternal peace and joy? Or will he wander the dusty road to the hot place so minutely described by Dante? ROBERT J. K—Y.

St. Louis, Mo., July 19, 1909.

### Printers and the Labor Press.

Editor St. Louis Labor.

You overlooked a very important item which I discovered in a trade union journal two weeks ago. If space permits, please publish. Here it is: New York Typographical Union No. 7 has just given an interpretation of solidarity and what it understands its duty to be that deserves to be recorded in current labor history. Owing to the industrial depression the New York Volkszeitung, the German daily labor paper, was rather hard hit financially, and a number of German working people's organizations held a conference and decided to come to the rescue of the paper. One of the first to respond was No. 7, which organization, numbering about 300 men, voted \$1,000 out of its treasury for the benefit of the Volkszeitung, or more than \$3 per capita. Other unions are also making generous contributions for the purpose of wiping out the Volkszeitung's deficit and placing that excellent publication on a paying basis. The German workers, perhaps more than any other nationality, realize the benefits of a labor press. They know that literature is the forerunner and builder of every movement for social betterment, and that the great gains made in Germany, for example during the past five years, have been made possible only through founding and supporting the scores of daily, weekly and monthly labor papers that now wield a tremendous power upon both the industrial and political fields. The German workers in America as well as the Fatherland are pointing the way toward industrial freedom and are entitled to the highest credit for their demonstrations of intelligence and liberality.

St. Louis, July 20, 1909.

AN ELECTRICAL WORKER.

### IDEALISM OF JESUS AND OTHERS.

St. Louis, Mo., July 20, 1909.

Rev. Henry Stiles Bradley, D. D., of the M. E. Church, South, at Kingshighway, last Sunday night, preached on Jesus as an idealist, and indicated that he had profound pity for those who have no ideals, or who, having them, fail to carry them out. The reverend gentleman has on many occasions announced his refusal to be pitted by Jesus, but perhaps human pity may be more helpful and therefore he freely expressed it! As idealists, who lived up to their standards, he referred to Martin Luther, Wesley, Gladstone, Howard and others. These men all had means, and were not handicapped by lack of education or money, as the great mass of men are, and of course their success made them famous and worthy of emulation.

In later ages idealists have lived and have earned the same persecution and sufferings, as did Jesus, and for the same reason, viz: they sought to uplift humanity; to wit, John Brown, Lovejoy, Lloyd Garrison and others, in their fight to overthrow human slavery, and these central figures were aided by thousands less known. Strange as it may seem, some of their persecutors claimed to be followers of Jesus, the great idealist.

Every age develops idealists, to comport with conditons. So, in

later years, Eugene V. Debs appeared and wished to bind in brotherhood's bonds railroad workers. He, as all his predecessors, was persecuted, as also have others since, and strange, yet true, some of the so-called friends of Jesus were his bitterest opponents, and defended the System which yields wretchedness and misery. And thousands of idealists are working to overthrow the evil, and, for the stand they take, are blacklisted and denied the right to live, by the beneficiaries of the System.

And also the Church has developed idealists who, in harmony with their environments, have written homilies to help others on the heavenly way, as did John Bunyan, who has been held high as a teacher of right-business. Even such idealists are subjects of scorn with the modern D. D.'s who homilize in biology, astronomy and other sciences.

It is doubtful, however, if a Bunyan would be found in the Mercantile Club feasting with captains of industry, whose millions are acquired at the expense of the common people, and whose noon-day lunch consumes two hours (cost not known), while their employes are allowed twenty to thirty minutes in which to swallow a cold meal and under unsanitary conditions, notwithstanding the teachings of the scientists that food so eaten induces tuberculosis.

The former may, after listening to pious utterances, separate with the thought "The Lord has been good to me," while the latter have not time to think about God, but must hurry to work or be docked.

Idealists are numerous, and some in our state secured passage of a law making it unlawful to require women to work over nine hours per day; but, lo and behold, the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Associations resolve to combine and fight the law, because it may cut down their profits! Moreover, some of the leading opponents pose as followers of the greatest idealist known to the world. What is the use of labor-saving machinery, if the workers are not to receive relief from hours of toil? Are the workers, especially women, to exist only for profit-making for capitalists?

Pity may not be welcome; but surely those who claim to be followers of Jesus, the idealists, but who refuse to demand that his idealism and justice be practiced, need it, and every true lover of humanity should be ready to extend it, and to be ready to show them the duty they owe to themselves, and others, to take their stand against greed, avarice and oppression which our industrial system breeds and which Christlikeness would overthrow, because he stood for justice.

J. T. TARRAB.

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

## Socialist News Review

### First Ward Festival Tonight!

This evening Saturday, July 24, the First Ward Socialist Club will give a lawn party and dance at the Freiheit Hall, 4444 Penrose street. Be sure to attend.

### Socialist Encampment in Texas.

At Grand Saline, Texas, the Socialists will give their sixth annual encampment August 2 to 7. A number of speakers of national reputation will deliver addresses during this five days' affair.

### New Restrictions for the Socialists.

The New Hampshire Legislature has adopted a filing fee law, which provides fees for candidates as follows: For Governor, \$100; any other state officer, \$50; representatives in Congress, \$50 each; for counselor, \$25; for state senators, \$10 each; for county officers, \$5 each; for representatives, \$2 each; all minor officers, \$1 each.

### John Collins to Speak at St. Louis Picnic Sunday Afternoon.

St. Louis comrades should remember that Comrade John Collins of Chicago will speak at the Hungarian Socialist picnic at Colz' Grove, on Gravois Road, tomorrow, Sunday, July 25. Take Cherokee car to south end of the line, and from there you have a ten minutes' walk to the grove; or you may take another car direct to the picnic place.

### Rhode Island Socialists Meet.

At a mass convention of Rhode Island comrades held at Providence on July 11 Fred Hurst, 1928 Westminster street, Providence, was re-elected State Secretary and James Reid, 954 Atwells avenue, Providence, was elected National Committee member. Another mass convention will be held on August 8, when a state ticket will be nominated and platform adopted.

### Watch the Business Fakers!

The comrades of Local Philadelphia wish to warn others against the business methods of George Williams, formerly of Denver, Colo., and Herman Sanders, formerly of New York City. These men started a laundry in Philadelphia and secured the patronage of the comrades. Upon a profit-sharing proposition they also secured the recommendation of the local. Without settling their accounts both disappeared recently, to the serious inconvenience of their patrons.

## FOR OUR SOCIALIST PRESS

CONTRIBUTION FOR ST. LOUIS LABOR AND ARBEITER-ZEITUNG.

### Typographia No. 3 Appreciates Service of Labor Press.

German-American Typographia Union No. 3, at its last week's meeting, passed a resolution appreciating our local Socialist press and donated the sum of \$25 for St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung. In the name of the Committee on Press Fund we extend thanks to the brothers of Typographia No. 3.

### Sick Benefit Society for the Socialist Press.

At last Saturday's general meeting of the Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society Branch No. 71, the question of our local Socialist press was thoroughly discussed and the sum of \$50 was voted St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung, which amount was forwarded by Secretary Phil H. Mueller.

### ST. LOUIS SOCIALIST PRESS FUND.

Leo Sharoshi list:		Christ Altwater	25
Leo Sharoshi	\$1.00	Mrs. A. Hofmeister	25
Peter Siegel	25	Geo. Mueller	1.00
ohann Siegel	25	Miss Heller	25
Nick Kandler	20	F. J. Kloth list:	
Anton Palota	25	A. Minder	1.00
M. Erhardt	50	Oswald Braune	1.00
Joseph Glader	50	Chas. Kloth	1.00
Louis Walter	50	Otto Mueller	25
Martin Erlacher	50	Workmen's Sick and Death Ben-	
Emil Weinacht	50	efit Society, Branch 71	50.00
Typographia No. 3, St. Louis	25.00	Jac Wunsch	50
Local Ferguson, Mo.	3.00	Frank Fabian	50
Brewers' Union No. 7, Calif.	3.00	Hy. Stueckemann	25
M. Wildberger list:		Ferd Zipper, Staunton, Ill.	25
E. M. Bassett	25	Total for week	\$ 93.30
Mrs. F. J. Fuller	25	Previously reported	316.20
M. Wildberger	50	Total to July 20	\$410.10
Miss E. Mueller	25		

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Geiger, H.	1901 Lami st.	Old Homestead Bky	1038 N Vandeventer
Graf, Ferd	2201 S 2nd st.	Papendick B'k'y Co	2609-11 N 22d st.
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Kretschmar, Ferd.	1605 N 18th st.	Speck, Geo.	311 W Stein st.
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Laubis, Herm.	1958 Withnell av.	Vaitin, W.	2737 Gravois av.
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