

ST. LOUIS LABOR

VOL. VI

OFFICE: 212 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1909

PHONE: KINLOCH, CENTRAL 1577, NO. 443

WESTERN MINERS' CONVENTION

Ten Thousand Dollars Voted to Striking Hatters—Closer Relations Established Between Western Federation and United Mine Workers of America.

SPIES ON FLOOR IN W. F. M. MEET.

Startling Charge Is Made by Former Secretary Kirwan of Miners.
Denver, Colo., July 27.—James Kirwan, former secretary of the W. F. of M., in no uncertain terms stated on the floor of the convention that "there are several Pinkerton and Thiel men in the convention who participate in a most conspicuous manner in the proceedings. We have them spotted," said Kirwan, "and are only waiting for a little more evidence before we go into executive session and bring charges against them."

The charges made by Kirwan and the long-expected recommendation of Executive Member Hutchinson to abolish the offices of the president and vice-president, and President Moyer's supplementary report in regard to Delegate W. F. Flynn of Butte, Mont., who, it is alleged, created much dissension against the present administration in the local union in Butte, as well as the differences in regard to jurisdiction between the United Brewery Workers and the W. F. of M., made the session most interesting.

William Davidson a member of the Executive Board from British Columbia, took a strong stand against the compulsory arbitration acts in Canada as being not only unfair to labor, but most detrimental to the interest and welfare of all wage workers in the dominion of Canada, because the arbitration boards were always composed of two representatives of capital and one of labor.

John Cigalla, president of Telluride Miners' Union No. 63 and organizer of the W. F. of M., created excitement in stating that two members of the Telluride city police placed him under arrest and shipped him out of town last week. He was warned not to return again. These two officers of the law robbed him, stated Cigalla, of his gold watch and chain valued at \$35, and also of the receipt book of the W. F. of M. and the money he collected for dues.

The executive committee of the W. F. of M. will endeavor to see the governor and make a formal complaint. The officers of the W. F. of M. and John Cigalla state that this outrage has been done at the instigation of the mine owners of Telluride.

Resolution on Pettibone.

The convention passed a resolution on the death of George A. Pettibone, which reads in part as follows:

Whereas, On the 3d day of August, 1908, the brave and noble soul of George A. Pettibone took its flight to the great unknown; and

Whereas, In the death of George A. Pettibone the Western Federation of Miners and the labor movement in general lost one of its bravest soldiers; and

Whereas, His death can be traced to the relentless hate of combinations, whose economic power locked the doors of a bastille and held him as a prisoner for almost two long years; and

Whereas, His vindication in the courts branded his calumniators with deathless infamy; and

Whereas, George A. Pettibone was a Hercules in the battle for man's emancipation and fearless in his devotion to the Western Federation of Miners; and

Whereas, He was true to himself and loyal to the cause that is demanding industrial liberty for the human race; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the delegates assembled in the seventeenth annual convention of the W. F. of M., that while we denounce the corporate vengeance and hellish infamy that hounded him to death and that while we mourn his untimely end, yet we rejoice that his memory is untarnished and that his peerless honor was vindicated in the minds of the honest men and women of a continent.

Ten Thousand Dollars for Striking Hatters.

The Western Miners' convention decided to levy an assessment of 25c per member for the benefit of the striking hatters in the East. This will net \$10,000. Of this amount the sum of \$5,000 was immediately forwarded sent to the headquarters of the Hatters' Union.

To Co-Operate With United Mine Workers.

The Western Miners' convention is determined to bring about the best possible relations with the United Mine Workers of America. A conference committee of seven was elected to meet with a similar committee of the United Mine Workers and agree on a sound basis of co-operation between the two organizations in all important matters pertaining to the interests of the mine workers throughout the country.

W. F. of M. Will Dedicate Monuments to Pettibone and Murphy.

Denver, Colo., July 26.—The convention of the Western Federation of Miners, in session here, had set aside Saturday, July 24, as the date for the unveiling of the monument erected at Fairmont Cemetery in memory of the late attorney of the Western Federation of Miners, John Murphy, and George A. Pettibone, late member of the W. F. of M. Many organizations participated in the unveiling of these monuments.

President Moyer stated that the W. F. of M. has expended \$4,000 for the erection of these monuments, in acknowledgment of their faithful services rendered to the union. This money has been donated by the rank and file of the W. F. of M.

Mother Jones addressed the convention and was loudly applauded when she declared that the emancipation of the workers will be achieved only when they elect members of their own class to the Legislature and to Congress.

Henry T. Scellin, national representative for the Western districts of the United Hatters of North America, also spoke in the interests of the striking hatters and an assessment of 25c, which will mean \$10,000 for the Hatters, was voted by the convention.

Denver, Colo., July 23.—The sessions of the convention having been open to the public, the announcement of the report of W. E. Tracy, member of the Executive Board, called forth a motion that the convention go into executive session. Although there was considerable opposition to this, the convention went into executive session. Tracy's report dealt only with the development of organization in Minnesota, South Dakota, Michigan and Wisconsin.

Executive Board Member Tracy stated that his report contained nothing of great importance, "but a fine chance to get a line on the Pinkertons and special detectives who are present at the convention among the delegates."

The Executive Committee reported that it had deferred action on the case of Albert Ryan, an organizer of the Federation, who is under arrest in Los Angeles on a charge of murder, until further information concerning the affair could be had. The Executive Committee is endeavoring to find out whether or not Ryan was engaged in the business of the W. F. of M. at the time.

The capitalist papers of this city, especially the papers owned by Senator Patterson and that of Mayor Speer, are printing stories trying to show that the Federation of Miners is guilty of the so-called death plot.

Accuse W. F. M. of Murder.

The yellow journal states the affair in the following manner: "The instigation of a plot to murder a man objectionable to its offi-

cers and members is the substance of a charge made against the Western Federation of Miners by P. O. Snider in connection with the killing of his brother, Henry Edgar Snider, who was shot at Los Angeles last Friday by Albert Ryan, an organizer for the Western Federation of Miners. H. E. Snider was a practical miner and had been in Colorado and Nevada mining districts for twenty years. He went to Cripple Creek in 1892, and was one of the first to enter Tonopah. He was one of those who advocated the bringing of the troops into Goldfield in the fall of 1907. This, his brother thinks, is what aroused those whom they blame for his death."

The capitalist press further states that Albert Ryan is one of the radicals in the Western Federation of Miners. "He is a Socialist and a member of the Industrial Workers of the World." And because of that he is surely a murderer, said the yellow sheet.

Fred Clough, member of the executive committee and general organizer of the Nevada district, states the following regarding the accusation of Albert Ryan and the W. F. of M.: "This talk of a

Special General Meeting LOCAL ST. LOUIS SOCIALIST PARTY Saturday, July 31st, 1909

8 O'Clock P. M. at

Druids Hall, Ninth and Market Sts.
EVERY MEMBER OF THE LOCAL SHOULD ATTEND THIS IMPORTANT MEETING.

Bring Your Membership Card Along!

RESOLUTION OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

The following resolution, authorizing the issuance of a statement and the calling of another general meeting, was adopted by the Executive Board on July 26:

Whereas, The meeting of Local St. Louis, held July 17, 1909, instructive the Executive Board to submit to a referendum vote certain questions, which are so worded that, in their present form, they contain misstatements of facts pertaining to our last municipal campaign; and

Whereas, The Socialist Party of St. Louis should not submit to a referendum vote any question in a form that misrepresents the Party's work and actions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Executive Board hereby call another general meeting of the Local for Saturday, July 31, 1909, at 8 p. m., and that this Executive Board submit to the general meeting to be held July 31 the following form of referendum in place of the one ordered submitted on July 17, to wit:

"Do you approve of the actions of Local St. Louis, through its Executive Board—consisting of three delegates from each ward branch, woman's branch and foreign-speaking branch—its conventions and campaign committee, in conducting the last municipal campaign?"

And, be it further
Resolved, That a statement on this matter be sent to all members by the secretary of Local St. Louis.

conspiracy on the part of the W. F. of M. is all nonsense. There is not a single word of truth in it." Clough said that he kept a line on every member of the organization in this district, and never heard of Snider.

"Certainly our organization never drove him out of Goldfield as the capitalist papers are stating. Ryan never lived in Goldfield, and we believe he never met or saw Snider until the night of the supposed trouble. Ryan was an excellent fellow when sober, but when he started to drink he imagined all sorts of things and had hallucinations. He was a nervous wreck; his sprees lasted for months at a time. While sober and calm he was an excellent fellow, and did splendid work for the W. F. of M."

Ernest Mills, secretary-treasurer of the W. F. of M., and "Mother" Jones, both of whom knew Ryan well, made the same statement.

THE TRUE REFORM.

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Oh, ye men who prate of college, and of books as doors of hope,
Go and gain the living knowledge where the toiling people grope.
Like the plants in shadowy places, they are needing sun to bloom—
They are hungering for life's graces, they are wanting light and room.

Give them something more of pleasure than ten million dollar tomes;
Give them work and give them leisure, give them clubs and give them homes.

Open wide the door of beauty and invite the people in—
And you'll find the paths of duty better filled than paths of sin.

Oh, I can not sit debating on the issues of a creed,
With the mighty work that's waiting and the world's tremendous need,

And the cold and costly steeple brings no pennies from my purse,
While the people, people, people, groan beneath oppression's curse.

While the tenements are reeking with the striving, toiling poor,
Do not send your churchmen seeking help for heathens to my door.
Let them go where sin carouses, or where seething sweatshops stand;
Let them see the slaughter houses of the children of our land.

True reform has one beginning—the right hand of brotherhood.
Would you help men out of sinning? Would you lead them into good?

Would you teach that Christ has risen? Prove it by your deeds of worth.

If you want to close the prison, beautify the homes of earth.

What Kind of Socialism? Socialism Was Scored by Nicholas Murray Butler at the recent meeting of the National Educational Association, so the newspaper reports have it, as "the greatest enemy that besets the American Republic today;" but the newspaper reports do not tell whether this philippic was aimed at democratic socialism or at plutocratic socialism.—Public.

FREE SAMPLE COPIES.

Send us the name and address of friends and acquaintances and we will send them sample copies of Labor.

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!

SOCIALISM IN LONDON

By R. C. K. Ensor in Labor Leader.

Few people in or out of London appreciate its immense size. The population of Greater London, which is now between seven and eight millions, is about equal to that of Belgium, and greater than that of Holland; while it exceeds the populations of Scotland and Ireland put together. The county of London alone contains 29 metropolitan boroughs, of which the smallest is the size of St. Helens, whilst the largest exceeds Bristol, Belfast or Dublin, and the ordinary run have each about the population of Oldham. Yet only three-fifths of the London people live within this London county, the remaining two-fifths being grouped in a litter of county boroughs, boroughs and urban districts filling bits of the five adjoining counties.

"What a city to sack!" said old Marshal Blucher ninety years ago, when it was only about a sixth or seventh of its present size. "What a city to win!" the Socialist may say, in similar awe at its greatness. Yet it is not simply in size that London has grown since; it has also grown to be far more the capital of the country. It is not merely that it is the greatest manufacturing area, and still, perhaps, the greatest port, in the kingdom, or that it is the greatest center of exchange in the world; it is that London books and authors, London plays and actors, London magazines, newspapers, pictures, music, music-hall productions, and social fashions flood and dominate the whole country. A century ago one of the stock contrasts drawn between ourselves and the French was that France was thus dominated by its capital, and Britain was not. Now we have changed all that—in great measure, for the worse. True, the new local universities and a few of the best old local newspapers are, or try to be, centers of independent ideas and teaching. True it is, too, that the great northern industrial populations—in Lancashire and Yorkshire, by the Tyne and by the Clyde—take a sturdy, though often an ill-justified, pride in their supposed aloofness from London ways. But there is a growing hollowness in it all. Any old native of Lancashire will tell you how much the old local habits and tastes, even the old dialect, have been swamped by outside influences, whose great source (though he may not know it) is London. Even Scotland is getting surprisingly Cockneyfied.

Now, if you found that a reservoir of drinking water was sewage-polluted, and if on investigation you found that the pollution was flowing down the current of the largest stream by which the reservoir was fed, you would not content yourself with dredging the reservoir. You would ascend the stream to the source of the pollution, and fight it there. The comparison may seem unkind to London; but it can not be questioned that the influences flowing from London into the country contain much that, from our Socialist point of view, is extremely bad, and that can only be stopped by tackling London itself. Nor is it sufficient for this end to do what the Fabians have mainly tried to do—to convert to Socialism London's intellectual pick, the leaders in thought, art and science. It is essential here as elsewhere to win the masses, to bring London to Socialism wholesale.

One illustration will make this clearer. Take the case of the theaters and music halls. The public which attends them in London is Conservative and Jingo; consequently nearly every play, music hall chorus or "turn" that has any political tendency goes to rub in the prejudices of stupid Conservatism or blind Jingo "patriotism." Were the public in London as Socialist as the public in Berlin, it is Socialism that would be rubbed in instead. Note, it is not Socialist playwrights or actors or artists that we lack, for we have them; it is Socialist audiences. And audiences here means London audiences, for a Manchester or a Bradford audience, whatever its merits, has—thanks to the system of traveling companies and traveling stars—very little chance of seeing anything considerable unless London audiences have first approved it. Enterprises like Miss Horniman's at Manchester are simply the exceptions that prove the rule.

What is true of the theater and music hall is true of the magazines and periodicals and the hundred other things which go to mold and control what the free and independent Briton fancies to be his free and independent mind. At every point we are brought back to the national importance of the task of making London Socialist.

Ah, but, says a sage leader in the I. L. P., London is a hopeless place; you might as well try to build a house on an Irish bog as to erect a strong Socialist fortress on ground so spongy and incalculable. I believe this despair will not survive any close study of the facts. There is really no great mystery about the Socialist failures in London. The S. D. P., no doubt, has failed conspicuously; but where has it not? The Fabians have not failed—in what they have attempted. The I. L. P. failed in the past because, coming late into a field already worked, it kept letting itself be bluffed into forsaking I. L. P. methods, which it might not have done if it had had better backing from the I. L. P. movement outside. But I. L. P. methods will succeed; indeed, they are now succeeding.

There are, I freely admit, great difficulties, not met with elsewhere. First comes the size of the place and the slowness of local transit—a matter affecting not only propagandists, but branch members. My neighbor in Poplar, for instance, works away in North London. He leaves his house before 5:30 a. m.; he returns at earliest by 7:45 p. m. This man would find time for Socialist activity if he could; but how can he? Yet he is a type of innumerable London workmen. Again, our people are so unnaturally sorted out. The fifty or so cities which compose London are not, like other cities, the common ground of all classes; but one is a city of the very rich, another a city of the well-to-do, another a city of clerks, another a city of artisans, other cities of the very poor, and so on. Others may be called specially "metropolitan" difficulties. Such are the abnormal expense of our local elections, and our enormous rents for halls and premises. Such, again, is the fastidiousness of the Londoner. Entertainments of all sorts fatigue his curiosity, and he has learned to expect a high standard of each. You will not flutter his dove-cotes by announcing an M. P. on your bills; has he not 670 of them within his borders at Westminster? When he does come to a meeting, he shows markedly quick intelligence and sympathy, but he is very exacting; oratory which would suffice to electrify a dull colliery village will leave him critical or bored.

Nevertheless we progress even rapidly. The dues paid to the I. L. P. head office last year from branches in Greater London totaled £144 6s 5d—more than from all South Wales, or all the Midlands Division or all the Northeast, or all Scotland, omitting Glasgow. This year they will be far more, for it was during last summer and autumn that the greatest start was made. We have a branch now in practically every district, and are getting really strong positions in many. Above all we are developing an excellent corps of leaders and officers—men of our own, still mostly unknown outside London, but men now of experience, who have been seasoned by trials which they have had to overcome with precious little help or encouragement from anywhere else. They are putting Socialism in a fair way to make history in London. But how soon it will be made must depend partly upon how soon the I. L. P. as a whole outgrows its childish habit of regarding the country's metropolis as a mere fraction of the country like any other fraction, and of giving it in mere practice, in proportion to its size, rather less attention than the other fractions get.

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

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.

Christ Against Starvation Wages.
The competitive system is established on the principle that an employer is justified in hiring the laborer at starvation wages and in keeping all the wealth that the laborer creates, except what is absolutely necessary for his subsistence: that a merchant or manufacturer is justified in taking advantage of people's necessities in buying and selling, etc. But Christ, the essence of justice, condemned all this; therefore, Christ was a Socialist.

SPECIAL PRICE TO CLOSE OUT

<p>The Legal Revolution of 1902 —By— A Law-Abiding Revolutionist</p>	<p>Cloth 12-mo. 334 Pages. Published at \$1.00 Our Price, by Mail, 35 Cents.</p>
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Desire Learning

Japan Imitates United States

By G. WELLESLEY BRABBIT



VISITOR to Japan is at once impressed with the evident desire for education among the Japanese people that shows itself on every hand. The governmental regulation that makes education compulsory is really little needed, for the parents themselves show the greatest eagerness to give their children the best school advantages they can afford. In spite of the multitude of children who swarm the streets and the vast number who work in the fields and in various industries where the cheap labor of children can be used to advantage, school statistics in Japan show a much better percentage of children of school age in attendance than is shown in some states in America.

Recent reports show that there are about 30,000 public and private schools, nearly 120,000 professors and teachers and about 5,295,000 students in Japan. There is hardly an incorporated city in the empire that has not at least one kindergarten. Many colleges and universities, public and private, furnish opportunity for higher learning to thousands of Japanese young men as well as women, but the crown of them all is the imperial university.

While having flourished in a narrow way in ancient Japan, the development of the modern system of education has come since the restoration of the imperial government in 1868. Admiral Perry's treaty previous to this time not only opened the door of Japan commercially, but also by opening the eyes of the Japanese people to western civilization and culture stirred the nation to "new life" educationally and intellectually.

In other direct ways the United States has had a hand in molding the Japanese educational system. At the first, leading American educators, after a study of the needs of the nation just emerging from its feudal condition, established standards of education in literature, science and law; many teachers went to Japan personally to introduce these systems and to build up and superintend the educational interests of the empire.



The public cannot fully realize the extent of the bad-boy nuisance. It is widespread and of various forms. In some sections of the west old men of a certain religious faith are often tormented by boy hoodlums.

In my own neighborhood a number of boys divide their time between robbing fruit peddlers and breaking the windows in any house that happens to be vacant. These boys are respectably dressed, but their speech and manners are the vilest imaginable.

Idleness and incapable parents are, I think, largely to blame for the bad-boy evil.

If a boy is physically able to play the thief and vandal he ought to be able to do some useful work about his home. The house cannot be too clean for healthfulness. The boy should sweep and scrub floors, wash windows, help in the kitchen, carry out ashes and, if he has the facilities, cultivate a garden.

There is nothing unbecoming to a boy in doing these things. Lots of men follow such work for a living. Taken together with his athletic sports, they should leave the boy little time for troubling his neighbors.

But many parents make absolutely no effort to provide healthful work or study or play for their boys. The law should attend to such parents. They ought to be liable to a fine when their neglected boys become a pest to others.

I am not hostile to boys, thousands of whom are well-behaved and manly, but I see no reason why bad boys and their indulgent parents should be allowed to annoy peaceable people.

Abolish Fourth July Racket

By P. EVAN JONES

know no better. And they keep at it all day long and far into the stilly night. Yea, they begin a day or two before to get a good start and keep at it a day or two after, so as to "taper off" gradually.

Do we go into the celebration of Washington's or Lincoln's birthday by any such absurdity? Why don't we? We have every whit as much reason so to do, which is none at all.

We ought to abolish the Fourth of July by law! it's a nuisance.

I think that if a little change was made in the matter of "popping the question" the world at large would be greatly benefited. Undoubtedly the true daughter of Eve should and surely will, when she recognizes the great advantages, propose to the man, and I can picture nothing more beautiful than a very feminine woman offering to join her life with some one's whom she has singled out.

The man will certainly not consider her immodest, but will admire and love her heroism. Shakespeare says, "When, oh when, comes the day when woman shall offer herself to man?" So great Shakespeare agrees with me.

Why shouldn't a woman offer herself to a man whom she loves, but who may be too bashful or puffed up to propose? And surely he cannot, for the sake of chivalry, refuse her.

I practiced what I suggest in my own case and my husband and I have never quarreled in 10 years. He always agrees with me on every point and we truly enjoy a happy life.

ANNOUNCEMENT

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

Ownership and Class Division.

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

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

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

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

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

WHAT OUR PARTY STANDS FOR

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Allied Printing Trades Council calls your attention to the above label. It is made in different sizes, and is furnished to the printing establishments employing union men. We request the cooperation of all union men, as well as the business men of the city, and ask that they insist upon it being in the office patronized by them, and that it appears on the printing.

SOCIALIST PARTY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

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

WAR AND REBELLION

War in Morocco, civil war at home. This is the present situation in Spain. The prospects are that Spain will be badly defeated by the Cliff tribes along the Mediterranean coast of Morocco. Which means that thousands of poor Spanish soldiers must sacrifice their lives on the altar of militarism.

What is the cause of the present trouble in Morocco? Spanish mining corporations are intensely interested in the Cliff regions of Morocco; they desire to have their mining interests protected. Alfonso's government and the Spanish clergy are on their side. Forty thousand soldiers are wanted to embark for Africa, to murder or be murdered in a war against the most militant Moorish tribes of Northern Africa.

Three weeks ago El Socialista, our Spanish Socialist Organ in Madrid, published on its front page a protest against the proposed Morocco war. This protest was issued by the National Committee of the Socialist Party of Spain and signed by Comrade Pablo Iglesias as chairman.

It was not only a protest, but an appeal to the working class of Spain to rise en masse and call a halt to the government's attempts to send 40,000 young Spaniards among the Cliff dwellers of Africa to be slaughtered for some Spanish millionaires' and mine speculators' benefit.

The latest number of El Socialista which has reached the office of St. Louis Labor is dated July 16, and contains another fiery editorial against the war, captioned "Those Responsible." This editorial concludes with these words:

"In order to secure several kilometers of territory, which is of no benefit to the Spanish nation, but which is for the interests of several millionaires, our government is responsible for the lives of the workmen in the Morocco mines. Not the Moors and Kabyles are responsible for what has happened in the past and for the present situation, but the men at the helm of our government"

The rest is told in the cable reports of July 26, 27 and 28. General strike in Barcelona, Bilbao and other industrial centers. The working class, fired on by the Socialists, have declared war against war. When the general strike was declared in Barcelona as a protest against the Spanish-Moroccan war, the government replied by proclaiming a state of siege, which is equivalent to martial law.

Following is the official explanation of why martial law was proclaimed at Barcelona:

"The workmen and democratic organizations in Catalonia province were forbidden to hold a meeting protesting against the war in Morocco and at Sabella, a town ten miles northwest of Barcelona, a general strike was declared. The workmen made manifestations in the streets, cut the telegraph wires and surrounded the station, preventing a train from departing from Barcelona.

"The mounted civil guard, after firing their revolvers in the air, succeeded in clearing the station and the train departed, but it was obliged to return, as the track was torn up outside the city.

"Simultaneously, a general strike began at Barcelona. In view of the serious character of the movement a state of siege was declared and the movement will be energetically suppressed."

This is an official explanation, of course. Thousands of Spanish reservists crossed the frontier into France in order to escape military service.

Under date of July 28 the following government-made dispatches tell enough of the present serious situation in Spain:

"Barcelona, Spain's second city, is completely in the hands of the lawless element, and murder and pillage are rampant, according to dispatches just received from there. All telegraphic appeals to Madrid for aid to put down the strike and anti-war riots having failed, couriers were sent to the capital in the hope that a personal presentation of the desperate conditions would bring relief.

"Now the fact that the city is supposed to be under martial law, the Anarchist Committee is practically the only ruling body in the city, and the rioting craze has become so general that even this committee is losing its power and the city will soon be without a head authority.

"After a night of wild disorder, in which shops, private houses and even banks were pillaged by drunken mobs, women insulted and peaceable men shot down, the rioting was resumed again today.

Both the police and military authorities have given up the struggle to hold in check the lawless element.

Word was sent to Madrid that nothing less than a battalion of soldiers and a battery of artillery could restore order, but there is no hope of such reinforcements, as the standing army is so small the government can not send the troops needed in Morocco, and also garrison the cities where strike orders prevail.

"A request was sent to the French government today to do all in its power to stop the march of reservists across the frontier. It is believed the request will be granted. A dozen fires raged in Barcelona during the night, all the result of incendiarism. Several public buildings were burned. All trains attempting to leave Barcelona were stopped by the rioters and the passengers routed and attacked. Several passengers were killed by the firing and several trains badly wrecked. The rioters seized a number of tramcars, converting them into moving forts, from which they fired on the troops who were attempting to mount machine guns. All the principal streets in the city are barricaded.

"It is believed more than 100 persons have been killed in Barcelona in the last 24 hours."

Another Madrid dispatch says:

"Madrid, July 28.—King Alfonso this afternoon issued a decree proclaiming martial law and the suspension of constitutional guarantees throughout Spain. The declaration follows a series of disorders at Barcelona, which began with a meeting to protest against the embarkation of troops to Africa. The government is prosecuting a war against the Kabyle tribesmen in Morocco, and has been defeated in several important engagements. Riots in the Catalonian provinces followed the meeting of protests, and a general strike was declared. A state of siege was ordered, and conflicts between citizens and the militia were of daily occurrence in the streets. The deaths reached large numbers, but a censorship was imposed, and the rest of the country kept in ignorance of the situation. The king returned today from San Sebastian, where he had laid the keel for the first battleship of the new Spanish navy."

There is one highly encouraging feature in the present grave situation: In the old, priest-ridden country of Spain, with her systematically cultivated popular ignorance, there we see today tens of thousands of working men and women rising in open rebellion against their own war-lords.

While the Church bells are ringing for the glory of God and the King, while an army of priests are singing their "Te Deum laudamus," and praying to God Almighty for the victory of the "Spanish arms," the revolutionary wage workers issue their calls to action:

"Do not listen to the Priests!"

"Do not obey the King and his murderous advisers!"

"Declare war against the war of your government!"

"Arise, and protest en masse! Demonstrate for International Peace!"

"Down with the enemies of the nations of the world!"

This is the voice of the Social Revolution. It is the voice of Labor's freedom and Socialism.

Editorial Observations

The International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Gave a Donation of \$10,000 to the United Hatters of North America in its battle against the manufacturers. When the fact is taken into consideration that the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union is involved in a struggle with the Douglas Shoe Co., a donation of such proportions speaks volumes for the union principles of the men who forgot their craft-battle long enough to reach out a helping hand to other members of the working class who are struggling against despotic greed. The labor journals that have accepted the advertisement of the Douglas Company should now place the portrait of Judas on the front page.—Miners' Magazine.

Sparks and Red Hot Cinders

By Dr. Wm. Preston Hill.

Standard Oil's Sins.

The case against Standard Oil has been summed up by several responsible writers: Henry D. Lloyd in "Wealth vs. Commonwealth," Ida M. Tarbell in the "History of the Standard Oil," and Thomas W. Lawson in "Frenzied Finance: or the Crime of the Amalgamated." Each of these writers was financially responsible and could have been made to answer in court for any false accusation and their histories have stood unchallenged. Mr. Lloyd and Miss Tarbell both proved conclusively, by citing the court records, decisions and other official documents, that the Standard Oil Co. has caused its rival's pipe lines to be blown up with dynamite, their refineries to be broken into and burned to the ground and that several of them were murdered in the accomplishment of these designs. These crimes are arson, burglary and murder.



DR. W. P. HILL.

Thomas W. Lawson has given us abundant details of their other crimes. Only the other day a court of record rendered its decision ordered H. H. Rogers to pay back to the Bay State Gas stockholders \$1,500,000 which Lawson charged and proved that Rogers had stolen from them. Lawson likewise demonstrated how Rogers had perjured himself in that and other cases. In all these documents there are repeated instances of swindling, forgery, larceny, etc.

But some one might say that this was an exceptional bunch of criminals, and that others were not so bad. To which we reply that they were exceptional only in the greater audacity of their crimes, but not different in kind.

Perjury in Tax Returns.

Then the crime of perjury. How many prominently wealthy citizens go down and swear to the truth in regard to the returns of their property for taxation. To swear to anything less than the truth is to commit perjury.

Marshall Field's estate, when he died, was found to have a valuation of over \$150,000,000, of which about \$80,000,000 was in personal property, and yet, for years, he had sworn to a valuation of \$750,000, swindling the people of Chicago by this successful perjury out of \$1,500,000 which he should have paid in taxes. Russell Sage, another eminently respectable financier, swore, for years, the valuation of his personal property at \$400,000, and his death revealed that it was near \$200,000,000, likewise swindling the people of New York out of millions. To come nearer home, the late William H. Thompson, president of our Bank of Commerce, swore for years to a valuation of \$10,000 on his personal property, and when he died it was found to be over \$4,000,000.

Seventy Billions Untaxed.

To prove conclusively that these are not exceptional cases, let us take the United States official census reports. In 1850 the wealth of the country was estimated at \$7,135,780,228, which was assessed for taxation at \$6,024,686,909, or an assessed valuation of about 84

per cent—a fair and honest percentage. In 1880, however, the wealth had increased to \$43,642,000,000, but the assessed valuation had only increased to \$16,902,000,000, which was only 39 per cent of the real value. To be on the same basis as in 1850 the assessed valuation should have been \$36,000,000,000, showing that \$20,000,000,000 of property escaped taxation by its owners perjuring themselves in their returns. And now that our national wealth has increased to \$100,000,000,000, the assessed valuation is scarcely 25 per cent of the real value, thus showing that nearly \$70,000,000,000 of property escapes untouched by taxation.

Who are the owners of this \$70,000,000,000 of property? It is certainly the 1 per cent of our population who own 90 per cent of all our wealth. They are the eminently respectable Captains of Industry, Pillars of Church and Society, and Leading Citizens, who, Father Phelan tells us, obtained their riches by the exercise of superior frugality, industry and virtue. The workingmen of the world fail to understand how successful crime can be called frugality and virtue, by an ethical teacher who claims to preach the religion of the meek and lowly Nazarene.

Washington Press Muzzled

The Taft Administration Will Not Tolerate Publication of Unpleasant News About Bureau of Engraving and Printing

—Girls Shall Not Organize.

National Socialist Press Bureau.

Washington, D. C., July 28.—Washington newspapers are muzzled. The Washington Post, Washington Times, Washington Herald and Evening Star have been given their orders by the Taft administration. If they print anything more regarding the demands of the girls who work in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing they need not expect a welcome at the White House and this fountain-head of news will be cut off. The dictum has gone forth and suddenly the girls who a few weeks ago were getting columns in Washington papers about the organization of the union and the social features of their organization find themselves facing a cold, granite wall of silence with the public on the outside and no way to tell the public what they are in this government slave pen where men and women are locked in for the whole day during weather so hot that twenty-five girls collapsed from the heat last month alone.

On last Thursday an article appeared in the Washington Herald saying that the girls were incensed at the conduct of Director Ralph of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Immediately the Herald got a calling down from Ralph. He told them that he had "done" too much for them to be treated in that manner and he wanted them to understand they had to quit publishing any criticism of his bureau. The other papers were notified by the administration and now the columns of every Washington paper, including Frank Munsey's Washington Times, which has been posing as the friend of the department clerk. The business interests that control the Taft administration have determined upon the suppression of any more news that will aid these girls in making a real union of their organization.

Because they have no means of publicity in Washington this paper has taken up the fight. It can take up this fight consistently because it is not owned by business men, but is owned and supported at a financial loss by working men and women. The interests of the owners of this paper are the same as the interests of every wage earner in the government service in Washington. We do not have to ask the corporate interests of this country for their support, hence we do not have to suppress any news when they demand it. We can not be bought, bribed, threatened or coaxed. We have made an investigation of the government departments, not simply in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, but in other departments, and we intend to expose them all and we throw down the gauntlet here and now to Taft and his cabinet on the question of the government "factory" system which has dared to inaugurate under the famous slogan of "a day's work for a day's pay" while he goes out to Chevy Chase and plays golf on an increase of salary of \$25,000 a year. We shall begin with the Bureau of Engraving and Printing because the girls there have made an effort to organize, but we are going to take the lid off the District of Columbia even if "Injunction Bill" is sitting out it. We are going to prove that a government employe has the same right to strike that any other employe has.

We are going to show that Taft has perjured himself since becoming President of the United States.

We are going to show that the only way the girls in this union can ever get an increase in their wages is by their own efforts and not by the help of the ladies of the Civic Federation or anyone else.

We are going to prove that these ladies, like their husbands, believe that \$1.50 a day is good enough for the women that make the money of our currency system in this country.

We will show beyond a peradventure that Director Ralph, acting under the pressure of the Taft administration, has deliberately falsified regarding conditions in the Bureau and the girls' union.

We will show that Ralph secretly would like to give the girls the increase right now and at heart wants them to win out, yet because Taft has given him to understand that he will lose his job if he does not hold down the union which Mrs. Taft gave her approval to at the time of the organization, Ralph will lose his job. Ralph has a stomach and he is more sensitive to the demands of his stomach than to the demands of other people's stomachs. He is sympathetic and would like to help the girls, but when it comes to a choice as to whether he can have plenty to eat and wear or the girls may have plenty to eat and wear—he is for Joseph E. Ralph every time.

We know it to be a fact that Ralph is almost in a state of nervous prostration at the present time for fear that publicity will be given to the condition of the Bureau and his secret desire to help the girls. If the girls only knew it they have Ralph and the Taft administration on the run. They can secure their increased pay and we will show later why they have a right to it.

For Mr. Ralph's benefit we will say that we secured our information through an investigation in which we were aided by three prominent government officials and that if Ralph begins any persecution of any of the girls in this union we will publish facts that will make him sorry he began. We are not working in conjunction with this union, we know nobody in it; we are receiving all the help we need from high government officials, and if the government and Mr. Ralph don't like the articles we print let him come after us, for the union knows nothing of our plan and we will not voluntarily permit them to be persecuted. We say this because it has come to our knowledge within the last few days that one girl who was active in the formation of the union is being persecuted at the present time by Director Ralph, and we therefore know that the sensitiveness of his stomach can affect him even to the point of blacklisting a girl who, as a self-respecting woman, had the courage to help her sisters organize.

Next week's issue will contain an account of the organization of Branch 12776 of the Federal Union of Printers and Printers' assistants and what Anne Morgan, daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Taft and other prominent women connected with the Civic Federation had to do with the organization of this union and where they now differ from the union and why. We will discuss the question of whether self-respecting women, economically independent, should accept charity or demand justice.

In later issues we will discuss the outrageous conditions that caused the daughters and wives of the wealthy to leave their homes in Fifth avenue and come on an inspection tour to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Perhaps by that time Mr. Ralph will be more in a mood to give out the truth rather than publish falsehoods.

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

Latest News From the Field of Organized Labor

Gompers the Guest of British Labor Party

London, July 9.—The Labor members of Parliament, under the auspices of the Labor Party, had as their guest at dinner Mr. Samuel Gompers, the president of the American Federation of Labor, who is over on a visit to this country.

In toasting the health of Mr. Gompers, Mr. Henderson, the chairman, alluded to the somewhat analogous position occupied by the Labor movement in this country and the Labor movement in America by the action of Osborne vs. the A. S. R. S. now pending in the House of Lords, and the action taken against Mr. Gompers, Mr. John Mitchell and Mr. Frank Morrison as representing the American Federation of Labor. Some readers of the Labor Leader may not be aware of the character of the action in America. Van Cleave of the Buck Stove and Range Co. brought an action against the Federation for boycott—that is, the Federation had stopped other firms doing business with Van Cleave's company. The courts granted an injunction against the Federation to stop this boycott, and not to refer to it at all; but Mr. Gompers and his colleagues ignored the injunction, and they have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment respectively for contempt of court. Appeal has been lodged, and the case is pending.

Mr. Gompers, replying to the toast, first of all said that he had for a long time been wishing to meet Mr. Keir Hardie, but until that evening he had not had the pleasure. He then outlined the difficulties that the American Trade Union movement had had to contend with. American institutions were different from ours—their constitution was different, and their make-up was different. England, Scotland and Ireland had centuries of history behind them. There had been here a constant growth, a constant development. We had emerged from slavery and serfdom to the present wage-dom. In America the men and women had come as wage earners, and had builded as best they knew. Out of that conglomerated mass that composed the people of America they had established a nation. In a great agricultural country as the United States still was, in a vast country comprising 46 states, one of which alone—Texas—was as large as the Continent of Europe; in a country where they had a babel of tongues—when we understood all that, we might have some conception of the political character of their government. The immigrants into New York number 1 1/4 million souls annually, and on the Pacific Coast there were large numbers of Mongolians coming in despite exclusion acts. They were brought over sometimes secreted in barrels on the ships. Out of that vast, chaotic body of workers in America, speaking all the tongues of the world and with all the prejudices, there had been established a coherent, definite, solid Trade Union movement; and he thought he could say, in view of that, that they had done something. They had a Trade Union, a Labor movement, in America, militant and aggressive, second to none in any other country. The American Federation of Labor had the absolute confidence of the wage earners of the country.

Alluding to the struggle for free speech in England in the past, Mr. Gompers asserted that no man who had participated in that struggle had had cause to regret his action. He himself had advocated all his life that when a man's rights were invaded it was that man's duty to assert his rights. A judge, through his environment, through his prejudices, because he was out of touch with the principles underlying the Constitution and the inherent rights of man, had so far mistaken his function as to exorcise three men who were his peers in every respect. He had sentenced Frank Morrison to six months' imprisonment, John Mitchell to nine months' imprisonment, and himself (Mr. Gompers) to twelve months' imprisonment, because they had dared to speak in defense of their fellow-men and for their rights and for their interests. Well, he (Mr. Gompers) could not take it back if he wanted, and he would not if he could. He hoped the courts of his country would decide the question upon its constitutional and natural foundation. But if it should come to pass that the courts should say that he and his colleagues had trespassed, that they had violated the terms of an injunction, that they had no right to assert the principles of free speech, of free press and of free assemblage, despite the court's injunction, then he would go to gaol, and by the light that was given him and the life that was his he proposed to still exercise his God-given right of free speech.

Mr. Gompers referred to the many friends he had made in the British Trade Union movement, who had gone to America as fraternal delegates, and whom he had met here when he was over fourteen years ago. He had learned to respect and love these men whose acquaintance he had made. It was a bond of solidarity that had been established in this interchange of fraternal greetings.

In conclusion Mr. Gompers said that when he left New York harbor the thousands of men and women who had come to see him off cheered and expressed goodspeed to the Labor men and women of Great Britain, and told him to bring back with him the good will and wishes of the workers of the Old World.

The foregoing does not convey to the reader the manner in which Mr. Gompers spoke. Suffice it to say that Mr. Gompers is a good speaker, and he impressed the Labor members present.—Labor Leader.

ARREST UNION LEADER.

Canadian Mine Bosses Fight Hard Against United Mine Workers.

Glace Bay, N. S., July 25.—The latest development in the fight between the Dominion Coal Co. and the United Mine Workers of America for the recognition of the union is the arrest of the president of the New Aberdeen local of the United Mine Workers under pretext of knowing something about the explosion of a quantity of powder under a house occupied by a member of the Provincial Workmen's Association.

A proposition which has been advanced that the local branches of the United Mine Workers and the Provincial Workmen's Association dissolve and unite in a new national union is not favorably received by either side.

Ottawa, Ontario, July 25.—The Minister of Labor has received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation, to which was referred the dispute between the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. and the local union at Sydney, Cape Breton, of the United Mine Workers of America. On the general question of recognition of the union the board indorses the stand taken by the general superintendent of the company, that the mine workers are a foreign corporation and to recognize them would be placing too great a power in the hands of a foreign power.

SYMPATHETIC STRIKES.

Chicago Stock Yards Butchers Will Stand by Steamfitters.

Chicago, July 26.—Unless the big packers agree to the terms demanded by the striking steamfitters in the Stock Yards, several hundred butchers and other members of the labor unions employed by the packers will go out in sympathy. These trades voted yesterday to strike, and left the question of when to quit to officers of the respective unions.

The steamfitters, numbering 250, struck when their demand for an increase from 35 to 50 cents an hour was refused.

Their business agent alleges they were verbally promised 50 cents. It is said that strike breakers have been imported from many parts of the country and will be put to work in the place of the striking steamfitters.

OF INTEREST TO PRINTERS.

Preparations for International Convention in St. Joseph.

The printers of Washington organized a state union at Tacoma last week.

A circular has been issued by the Michigan Federation of Typographical Unions, in which attention is called to the resolutions adopted at the convention held in Jackson to confine the efforts of the officers during the coming year to the organization of the country printer throughout the state.

From present indications it is certain that St. Joseph, Mo., will entertain printers from fifty cities more than were represented at the meeting of the International Typographical Union at Boston last year. Credentials have been sent in from every corner of the country, and it is estimated that there will be printers there from 300 unions. The total number of visitors is estimated at from 2,500 to 3,000.

The Ad Club of St. Joseph has begun a canvass for funds with which to entertain the printers. About \$6,000 will be needed to do it up in style. Three subcommittees will obtain refreshments, etc., with which to treat the army.

The printers will be in St. Joseph about eight days. The convention will open Monday, August 9, and will continue through the week.

The "prints" of Minneapolis are out in earnest to capture the next convention. A badge for distribution at the St. Joe convention has been decided upon and two hundred ordered. It is of celluloid, of new and unique design, with curtain under which will be an appropriate legend. Delegates and a boosting committee will leave for St. Joe the Friday before the convention and will be amply provided with advertising matter of the city and its advantages for conventions.

In a ringing set of resolutions, the Baltimore Typographical Union calls the attention of sister unions to the lockout by the Baltimore & Ohio of its machinists, and requests that delegates to the St. Joseph convention purchase tickets to that convention over some other route than the Baltimore & Ohio, unless that strike has been adjusted satisfactorily to the machinists.

SHERIDAN SENDS IN RESIGNATION.

News of Interest Anent the State Federation of Labor.

Thomas J. Sheridan, president of the Missouri State Federation of Labor, has tendered his resignation to the executive board, to take effect July 20. He is at present engaged in mining at Joplin and has a few employes working for him, but this does not seem to be a sufficient reason for him to resign his position at this time, with the convention but two months away.

R. T. Wood, who was elected fraternal delegate to the Kansas State Federation of Labor, writes from Fort Smith, Ark., that he is now located in that city and consequently will be unable to attend the convention. He suggests that the executive board send O. P. Weakley of Typographical Union No. 80 in his stead, but Mr. Weakley will be unable to go, as he is a delegate to the International Typographical Union convention, which meets at St. Joe the same week that the Kansas State Federation of Labor will be in session.

Secretary-Treasurer John T. Smith intends to send a communication to all the international officers in which they will be urged to request their local unions to send delegates to the coming convention of the State Federation of Labor.

START INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

Railway Workers' Unions to Combine in a Giant Organization—Its Object Is to Bring All the Railway Employes on the North American Continent Together, So They May Act in Unison.

The organization of a new labor union to embrace the 2,500,000 union employes on 70,000 miles of railway, was completed in Chicago July 15 by the merger of 25 unions of American, Canadian and Mexican railroad men or unions affiliated with railway employes.

It will be known as "The Railroad Employes' Department of the American Federation of Labor," and though affiliated with the A. F. of L. will be conducted as a separate governing body.

The principal organizations represented at the meetings were: National Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, Brotherhood of Railroad Clerks, Switchmen's Union of North America, International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes, International Association of Steamfitters of America, Order of Railway Telegraphers, International Freight Handlers' Union, Brotherhood of Boiler-makers and Iron Shipbuilders of America, International Association of Machinists, and International Association of Car Workers.

The delegates represented one-third of the members of the American Federation of Labor. The object of the organization, to bring all the railway workers on the North American continent into one organization, was first suggested at the convention of the American Federation of Labor in Denver last fall.

At that time the plan was discussed only perfunctorily. At later meetings the various unions represented formally affiliated with the new central body and temporary officers were elected.

Before adjournment it was also arranged to hold another meeting in Chicago in August, when the temporary officers will be made permanent, and the engineers, conductors, trainmen and firemen will decide whether they will affiliate with the body.

The temporary officers are: H. B. Perham of the Telegraphers' Union, president, and D. W. Rhoderick of the Machinists, secretary-treasurer.

BARBERS' CONVENTION.

Meeting in Milwaukee Will Be the First Held in Five Years.

Something in the way of a novelty for the Journeymen Barbers' International Union is soon to take place. The novelty will be in the form of an international convention, and may be called a novelty because it is the first that the organization has held in five years. It will be held in Milwaukee, Wis., beginning October 5, and will occupy about one week. The organization was founded in 1887 in Buffalo, N. Y., at a meeting that was attended by five men representing five local union barbers. The membership when formed was about 150, and the membership in good standing at the present time is about 26,000. The conventions of the international were held each year until 1894, when it was decided that they should be held each two years. At a later convention it was decided they should be held each three years, and since 1904 there has been no international convention of the barbers. In support of this policy the argument is advanced that considerable money is saved. One of the matters that will be brought up at the Milwaukee convention will be a proposition to establish a home for barbers, something after the nature of the home of the International Typographical Union at Colorado Springs.

THE SHOE WORKERS' CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, which has been awaited with much interest by the members of Organized Labor through the land, on account of the W. L. Douglas controversy, was held in Syracuse and, much to the surprise of those who expected to see President Tobin and the members of the executive board "slashed" for their action in taking away the union label from the Douglas Company, they have been sadly

disappointed. Throughout the convention the officers have been upheld at every point, showing the confidence the membership has in its general officers.

INTERNATIONAL TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

(It has been decided to hold the International Labor Conference in Paris, August 30 and 31, to be concluded by holding a great international peace demonstration in the same city on September 1. Representatives from all the countries in Europe will be in attendance, and among the subjects to be considered will be that of the reports of labor conditions in the various countries, a permanent international bureau, a permanent International Labor Congress, and action to be taken regarding strike breakers. President Gompers will represent the A. F. of L. The peace demonstration will be in the nature of an expression of the sentiments held in various countries by the workers toward the jingoism of politicians and rulers.

600,000 MINERS TAKING VOTE.

British Federation Ballots on Proposition to Strike With Scotch Workers.

London, July 24.—Notice was given of a special conference of the British Miners' Federation to learn the result of the strike vote now being taken by the 600,000 members of the Federation, which will be completed on July 27. All of the returns must be in the hands of Grand Secretary Ashton of the Federation by that date.

The vote is being taken on the question of a national strike in support of the Scotch miners' resistance to a reduction in wages, and it is a foregone conclusion, the Federation officers believe, that a strike will be decided on.

This decision will be communicated by the executive committee of the Federation to the coal operators throughout the country. As many of those hold contracts calling for a month's notice before a strike can be declared, the men will probably not quit work before September 1.

PRINTERS PLAN BENEFIT.

Will Act in Convention Next Month on Insurance to Families of Deceased.

Chicago, July 28.—According to James M. Lynch, president of the International Typographical Union, the convention to be held in St. Joseph, Mo., in August will consider a proposition to pay \$1,000 funeral benefits to heirs of deceased members.

The union pays a weekly benefit of \$4 to all members of 60 years of age who have been in the organization 20 years. In the past year \$38,175 was paid out for funeral benefits and \$69,550 for old age pensions.

There is \$259,000 in the treasury. The average wages earned for the year was \$897 per member.

DEPUTIES FIRE ON STRIKERS.

Pittsburg, July 28.—For the first time in ten days, rioting broke out at the plant of the Pressed Steel Car Company at McKees Rocks Monday, when the striking employes of that concern fired upon deputy sheriffs. No one was injured. The authorities again have put on extra sentries and the car plant is surrounded by armed guards. The strike of the employes of the Standard Steel Car Co. at Butler amicably was settled today, both sides claiming victory. It is not believed the Pressed Steel Car Company employes will attempt to hold out after the first of the month, when eviction of the strikers occupying company houses will take place.

ST. LOUIS CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR UNION.

Michaels Labor Marshal—Miller, Goodman and Beisel Delegates to State Federation Convention.

The Central Trades and Labor Union at its last Sunday's meeting elected William H. Michaels grand marshal for the Labor Day celebration at Forest Park Highlands, Monday, September 6. The marshal and his assistants will meet every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock at the Musicians' Union headquarters.

The Central Union received a check from Pat Short, manager of the Olympic Theater, for \$5 for the Labor Day fund. He stated that he made the contribution as there will be no souvenir program to carry advertisements this year. Some of the members thought it would not be advisable to accept contributions, and it was voted to return the check with the thanks of the organization to Mr. Short.

A committee reported it could not permit the sale of a magazine at the Highlands the day of the celebration, as the union had not entered into a contract to sell anything there.

A communication was received from E. A. Smith, secretary of the Missouri State Labor Federation, inviting the union to send three delegates to the state convention at Joplin Monday, September 20. The invitation was accepted and Owen Miller, president of the Central Union; Charles Goodman of Cigarmakers' Union No. 44 and Peter Beisel, business agent of the Bakers' Union, were elected delegates.

An invitation was received from the roller mills employes at Granite City to attend a picnic and fish fry at Lakeside Park, Horseshoe Lake, Saturday, August 7. The proceeds will be sent east to aid the strikers in the tin plate works.

Children Worked to Death.

Little children, scarce out of babyhood, were worked until they died off like sheep. They were chained to cars in the coal mines or forced to work at great machines that maimed and slaughtered them. The women, too, toiled on, half naked, at tasks that crushed out the lives of thousands.

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.

It was particularly easy at the beginning of the contest between the landlords and the capitalists to get him to fight the capitalists' battles because he had long been himself struggling against the landlords. So now he thought that he was still fighting for himself, not seeing the great change that had come over industry. For while the free laborers of the old free cities were battling for the right to produce goods that were to be their own, the modern laborer is fighting that he may produce goods that belong to the capitalists.

Society advanced from feudalism into capitalism through the class struggle between the capitalist and the landlord, in which the laborer fought the battles of the capitalist. Now the laborer is beginning to see that he has interests that are opposed to those of the capitalist and he is just entering upon another great class struggle which must end in the overthrow of capitalism and the coming of Socialism. We shall next take a look at the parties to this last great struggle and see what are the ways in which it will be fought, the character of the opposing forces, and the final outcome of the battle.

The Laborer of Tomorrow.

When the capitalist class first began to rule they really organized and directed industry. The owners of the great factories were the ones who gathered the laborers together and drilled them in working co-operatively. These owners competed with each other to find new and improved methods of production and aided greatly in the advance of industry. But in so doing they were not acting as CAPITALISTS but as LABORERS. The fact that sometimes the same men did the work of both classes did not do away with the fact of separate classes or with the fact that the capitalist was, as such, doing no useful work.

Little by little smaller firms were forced to go out of business because the larger ones could produce cheaper. The income from these great plants was so large that the owners no longer needed to act as their own overseers and superintendents. So they chose from among the laborers the brightest and sharpest men and set them to work to control and organize their fellow workers.

Then the corporation came in. The stockholders in a corporation do not need to know anything about the business in which they hold shares and never have anything to say about its actual management save indirectly and at long intervals, and only then if they have a majority of the shares.

Then the trust comes and its stockholders often do not even know where the plants are located in which their wealth is produced, and not infrequently they are paid on condition that some mill stands idle.

Thus at the same time that the workers have been trained and organized to carry on industry by themselves, the capitalist class have become a class of owners pure and simple. They have nothing to do with the production of goods. But they still take nearly all the product created by the laborer. They can do this because of the laws they have deceived the laborers into making for them.

There are signs that the laborers are beginning to think about changing these laws. They have long been trained to think that things must be right as they are and that change would be wrong or impossible. But every day that passes is showing them that this position is not correct. Their very work is making them think.

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

At first they joined in trades unions and for a long time there was a hard fight to get the right to have such unions. The capitalists did all they could to stop them and imprisoned and tortured those who dared to unite in their own interest. But by taking advantage of the fight which was still kept up between the old landlords and the capitalists the laborers at last got the right to organize.

Then they were able to struggle as a body for the wages the capitalists should pay them. In this way the few laborers who were inside the unions were able to get a little better terms. Although, at no time were there more than a very small percentage of all the workers able to get into the unions, still it was there that they learned how to fight as they worked, unitedly. Here the first beginning of the great lesson was taught them that the great body of producing workers had different interests from the small, powerful body of owning capitalists.

As more and more perfect machines were made there became less difference between trades. The shoemaker, the weaver, the blacksmith, ceased to exist as tradesmen and all became machine tenders. Men could easily go from one trade to another, and unskilled men and even women and children could work at many trades. So it became harder for the union to protect its membership and keep their wages up.

But the trust has brought in other changes that are still harder to guard against. The reason why strikes could be won was that the employer struck against always feared that his competitors would get his trade if his mill stood idle. But with the trust there are no competitors, and if the employes strike the public must wait for the product until they are ready to go to work again. Finally, unless the strike is universal, it can shift its work around among its different plants and run one while the other is idle until the workers are forced to submit. The Standard Oil and the Tobacco and Steel trusts have recently given some examples of these very principles.

All this forces us to the conclusion that something different from the trade union must be employed if we will fight the battles of the whole laboring class. For the trade divisions the union will always prove the best weapon with which to secure a few more pennies from the individual employer, but it has no answer to the problem of how to save the laborer from his slavery to his tools. It will never get the man out from under the machine and make him the master of his own life.

The laborer must find a weapon that all his class can use at once. He must find a ground upon which he can unite as a body against those who oppress him. He must seek a battleground where numbers count against wealth, and where men, not millions, rule. That battleground is found at the polls, that weapon is the ballot.

THE COST OF LIVING.

By S. S. Kiser.

"Man wants but little here below"—once that perhaps was true; I have no right to think I know, no more indeed have you; Man may have once been satisfied to skimp along, somehow, But it is not to be denied that much is needed now. There was a time when eggs were not quite worth their weight in gold,

When bacon did not cost a lot and steaks were cheaply sold, When beans and bread and milk and cheese had not, in fact, obtained A place among the luxuries from which the poor abstained.

Man needs a fortune here below to live in comfort now; No wonder that the wrinkles show so plainly on his brow; He has to have a lot to drive starvation from his door, And month by month they still contrive to keep him needing more.

GERMANY IS A MODEL IN THE PRACTICE OF FORESTRY.

(From Official Report of U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

Forest experts of all nationalities agree that Germany is in an enviable position as regards her lumber supply. No nation in the world makes more thorough utilization of its forest resources.

The German Empire has approximately 35,000,000 acres of forest, of which 31.9 per cent belongs to the state. Many years ago that country awakened to the necessity of applying the same methods of business economy to the management of its forest lands that are applied to its operations in trade, and the result is that Germany's practice of forestry has served as a model for all other countries.

German forestry is remarkable in three ways—it has always led in scientific thoroughness and now it is working out results with an exactness almost equal to that of the laboratory; it has applied this scientific knowledge with the greatest technical success; and it has solved the problem of securing through a long series of years an increasing forest output and increasing profits at the same time.

Starting with forests which were in as bad shape as many of our own cut-over areas, Germany raised the average yield of wood per acre from twenty cubic feet in 1830 to seventy-five cubic feet in 1908. During the same period it trebled the proportion of saw timber secured from the average cut, which means, in other words, that through the practice of forestry the timber lands of Germany are of three times better quality today than when no system was used. In a little over half a century it increased the money returns from an average acre of forest sevenfold, and today the forests are in better condition than ever before.

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

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

General Demands.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Industrial Demands.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Political Demands.

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

9. A graduated income tax.

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

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

12. The abolition of the Senate.

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

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

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

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

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

18. The free administration of justice.

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

THE EASIEST WAY

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

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

ASK FOR

MANEWAL'S BREAD

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

MANEWAL BREAD CO.

Broadway and Lami Street
Both Phones

Annual Picnic of Beer Bottlers' Local Union No. 187.

Beer Bottlers' L. U. No. 187 will give its grand trolley excursion and basket picnic to Center Grove Park, Edwardsville, Ill., August 1, 1909. The committee has arranged for plenty of amusements for young and old, and therefore invites all brewery workers and their friends to attend.

The main athletic event will be a tug of war for a prize and championship of the Brewery Workers' Local Unions of St. Louis, Mo., and vicinity. There will be also plenty of refreshments on hand for all.

Cars for this occasion leave west end of bridge, Third and Washington avenue, between the hours of 8 to 11 a. m.

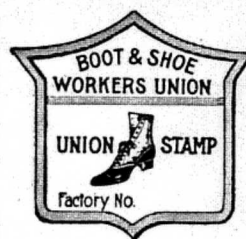
Round-trip tickets will be 50 cents a person. Respectfully,
John Stutke, John Koehler, Art Stahl, F. Eggeman, F. J. Frey, Committee.

Glen Carbon Socialists Will Give Picnic.

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

Cigars { PEN MAR - 10c
SUNRISE - 5c

Brandt & Stahl :: 319 ::
Walnut Street



By Insisting Upon Purchasing UNION STAMP SHOES

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

DO NOT BE MISLED

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

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

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 Summer St., Boston Mass.

John F. Tobin, Pres.

Chas. L. Baine, Sec.-Treas.

Bartenders' Union Local 51

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

OFFICE: 918 PINE STREET : BOTH PHONES

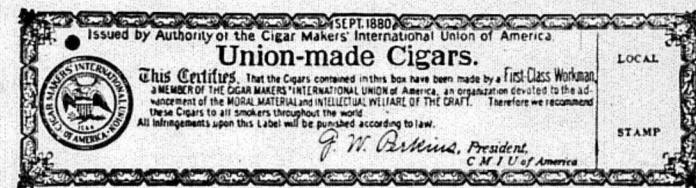
Drink Only UNION BEER

(Fac-Simile of Our Label)



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

Remember, no CIGARS are Genuine Union-Made



UNLESS THE BOX BEARS THE

Blue Union Label

When You Buy
Mercantile and "305"

CIGARS

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

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

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

Purchasing Labor Power.

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

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE DEPARTMENT

Women and Social Service

By Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

IV.

Some steps are being taken in this direction. I recognize this, and I honor the magnificent steps taken here and there to better this. In Mr. Gill's "school city" the idea of citizenship is developed by actual practice—the children being formed into different groups, and practically drilled in lines of service connected with the government. And in Omaha they have a quiet, clean Fourth of July. They have a juvenile police. The children are regularly sworn in as special constables, with badges; certain boys and girls are appointed to keep the other children quiet. They have a regular organization, and are taught their responsibility. They are expected to keep the law on the Fourth, and they do it. The children are the people. They are just as human as we are, and their standards are often above our own.

Children represent the lower stages of the world's life; first as vegetables, then animals, then little savages; then they grow up through barbarism; then we have the period of the Middle Ages. It takes them some time to get to the Democracy of today. Children also represent the next generation. If the world moves at all, every generation goes ahead of the one behind it.

If our children were taught civic responsibility and practiced in the idea of civic relations, we should have a set of citizens who would know what they are voting for and why; know whom to vote for and why; what things they most needed, and how to get them.

We who do not vote, are apt to overestimate the mental capacity of those who do. I have been greatly impressed by the amount of literature that is circulated before election. I have several gentlemen in my household at present, and the directions they get before election are most instructive. There are pages of printed matter. Then they get together and consult. They don't seem to know who or which or why, without considerable study. We are told that in a great city all that is imperative. But I think any organization that does not make it clear whom to vote for and why needs a change in the system.

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

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

Suppose you ask yourself about what you think all the time that you are awake; what the principal object of your thought is, in the matter of intensity and of time. Every man, of course, thinks about his business, and that takes most of his time. Women are thinking about their business, too. What is the difference? A man's business is some form of social service. Take, for instance, the shoe business. A certain man's business is making shoes. What does he make shoes for? He makes money, of course, but the shoe is not money; the shoemaker does not manufacture money. What are shoes for? A child would tell you that shoes are for people to wear. That man is making shoes so that our people may be shod: He is serving the people. Through his shoes, incidentally, he is taking some money. Perhaps he takes more than he earns. But his business is to shoe people, not to take money.

A woman's thinking is confined principally to the home and family, and a man's business is some form of social service. She thinks only of the family service. He does social service, but thinks of personal profit. They are each thinking of their own business, but neither kind of thinking is right.

The business of the world goes on, and we are lifted from savagery to civilization through the development of industry. Society lives, society grows, by virtue of these great processes. We grow further every year through the development of the great processes of industry.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE SOCIALISTS BY THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

"Dear Comrades: It gives us great pleasure to write to you, for we women of the Socialist Party should become more closely affiliated, as we will need co-operation and mutual assistance in the battle to come.

"It is up to us to start a new and lasting suffrage movement in this country. By saying a suffrage movement, we do not mean a pure and simple feminine affair to wrangle for the privilege of the ballot alone, but a clear, class-conscious movement, where the ballot will be demanded as one of the means to the goal.

"If you follow the Party Bulletin you have probably noticed the decision of the Woman's National Committee to issue a suffrage almanac explaining the rights granted to women in the United States in general and in the different states in particular. This to give the women throughout the country an opportunity to take advantage of the few rights granted to them, of which the majority is ignorant today.

"You will realize at once the immensity of the task undertaken and will understand, of course, that the Woman's National Committee could not possibly carry out its decision unless it secures the help of the active Socialist women throughout the land.

"We appeal to you, therefore, to get to work and find out all about the rights granted to women in your respective State and County. If the work proves too much for you, enlist some other women better known to you than to us. Hoping to know soon whether you are ready to take up the work, we are

"Yours for the cause,

"The Woman's National Committee."

The Woman's National Committee intends to publish a Suffrage Almanac, and calls for assistance along the following lines:

1. We call for volunteers among Socialist women in each of the 24 states giving women some form of school suffrage.
2. That from among the volunteers one woman be appointed for each of said states, not necessarily living in same, by our committee, and that she shall subdivide the work for her state as she sees fit.
3. That our volunteers be instructed to apply for information to the governors and state superintendents of public instruction, as well as to the mayors of different towns and local school boards.
4. That our volunteers be distinctly instructed to obtain full information, not only as to the municipalities where women may vote on educational matters, but also in regard to the dates when elections take place.
5. That our volunteers be requested to send all information, as soon as they have obtained a sufficient amount, to Meta L. Stern, 410 W. 154th street, New York, who has been appointed by the W. N. C. to compile the material.
6. That the information when gathered, sifted and tabulated, be issued as a suffrage almanac by the W. N. C.
7. That we urge upon all state organizations of the Socialist Party to send women speakers to such localities where women have

the school vote at the time of local campaigns, in order to point out to working-class women the importance of their intelligent use of the ballot."

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Have been secured by the following comrades: F. E. Luckett, 1; Emily Kientz, 1; W. F. Crouch, 1; W. J. Gutweiler, 1; Anton Kail, 1; Chas. Maddox, Mo., 1; F. H. Diekmann, 1; H. Kirchofer, New Kensington, Pa., 1; B. Brockmeier, 1; Jul A. Raabe, Luxemburg, Mo., 1; Carl Sperl, Springfield, Ill., 1; Hy. Sprado, Springfield, Ill., 1. Outside renewals: Anton Sedlack, Springfield, Ill.; A. Wanner, Webster Groves, Mo.; Wm. Biehl, Summitt Mines, Pa.; Anton Nagel, Kirkwood, Mo.; Carl Sperl, Springfield, Ill.; A. Backmann, Springfield, Ill.; Carl Hempel, Springfield, Ill.

FOR OUR SOCIALIST PRESS

CONTRIBUTION FOR ST. LOUIS LABOR AND ARBEITERZEITUNG.

B. N. Wilson	1.00	Samuel Resh, list	
Conrade, 7th. Ward	2.00	Samuel Resh	1.00
Anton Nagel, Kirkwood	.50	J. K. S.	1.00
J. H. Pickard	1.00	Jas Charnock	.50
Old Friend	10.00	F. T. B.	1.00
W. Edwards	1.00	Total for week	25.25
Local Longwood	5.00	Previously reported	409.50
Carl Fauth	.25	Total to July 27	\$ 434.75
J. R. Teel	1.00		

Note: The total reported last week was incorrect. The amount should have been \$409.50, as above.

MACHINISTS, ATTENTION!

Collins Will Address Local Lodge 394 Tuesday, August 3. The members of the Machinists' Union are hereby informed that Bro. John Collins, member of Chicago Machinists' Lodge No. 134, will address the St. Louis Germania Lodge of Machinists, Local No. 394, on Tuesday, August 3, 1909, at 8 o'clock p. m., at Albrecht's Hall, Walnut and Fourth streets. A good attendance is expected. Bro. Collins' subject will be: "Progressive Trade Unionism."

UNFAIR LIST of the American Federation of Labor

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

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

It is for this reason mainly that we hereby present the

"Unfair List" of the American Federation of Labor:

BREAD—McKinney Bread Co., American Bakery Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Gordon & Pagel, Detroit, Mich.; The National Biscuit Co., branches throughout the country.

CIGARS—Carl Upman of New York City; Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer of New York City, manufacturers of the Henry George and Tom Moore Cigars.

FLOUR—Washburn-Crosby Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Valley City Milling Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

GROCERIES—James Butler, New York City.

TOBACCO—American and Continental Tobacco Companies.

WHISKY—Finch Distilling Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

CLOTHING—N. Snellenberg & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Clothiers' Exchange, Rochester, N. Y.; B. Kuppenheimer & Co., Chicago.

CORSETS—Chicago Corset Co., manufacturers Kabo and La Marguerite Corsets.

GLOVES—J. H. Cowrie Glove Co., Des Moines, Ia.; California Glove Co., Napa, Cal.

HATS—J. B. Stetson Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; E. M. Knox Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Henry H. Roelof, & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

SHIRTS AND COLLARS—United Shirt and Collar Co., Troy, N. Y.; Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Cluett, Peabody & Co., Troy, N. Y.; James R. Kaiser, New York City.

BOOKBINDERS—Boorum & Pease Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRINTING—Hudson, Kimberly & Co., printers of Kansas City, Mo.; Times, Los Angeles, Cal.; Philadelphia Inquirer, Philadelphia Bulletin; The Butterick Pattern Co., New York City.

POTTERY AND BRICK—Northwestern Terra Cotta Co. of Chicago, Ill.; Corning Brick Tile and Terra Cotta Co., Corning, New York.

CEMENT—Portland Peninsular Cement Co., Jackson, Mich.; Utica Hydraulic Cement and Utica Cement Mfg. Co., Utica, Ill.

GENERAL HARDWARE—Landers, Fray & Clark, Aetna Co., New Britain, Conn.; Brown & Sharpe Tool Co., Providence, R. I.; John Russell Cutlery Co., Turner's Falls, Mass.; Henry Disston & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; New York Knife Co., Walden, N. Y.

IRON AND STEEL—Illinois Iron and Bolt Co. of Carpentersville, Ill.; Casey & Hedges, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Lincoln Iron Works (F. R. Patch Mfg. Co.), Rutland, Vt.; Singer Sewing Machine Co., Elizabeth, N. J.; Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa.; Pittsburg Expanded Metal Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; American Hoist and Derrick Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Standard Sewing Machine Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Manitowoc Dry Dock Co., Manitowoc, Wis.

STOVES—Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.; United States Heater Co., Detroit, Mich.; Gurney Foundry Co., Toronto, Ont.; Home Stove Works, Indianapolis, Ind.; Buck Stove and Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.

BAGS—Gulf Bag Co., New Orleans, La., branch Bemis Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.

BROOMS AND DUSTERS—The Lee Broom and Duster Co. of Davenport, Ia.; M. Goeller's Sons, Circleville, Ohio; Merkle-Wiley Broom Co., Paris, Ill.

WALL PAPER—William Bailey & Sons, Cleveland, O.

WATCHES—Keystone Watch Case Co. of Philadelphia, Pa.; Jos. Fahy, Brooklyn, Brooklyn Watch Case Co., Sag Harbor; T. Zurbrugg Watch Case Co., Riverside, N. J.

WIRE CLOTH—Thos. E. 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., Coahmopolis, Wash.

LEATHER—Lerch Bros., Baltimore, Md.

Two Stylish Costumes



DRESS for Girl from 14 to 16 Years.—This dress is made in gray velvet, in a pretty soft shade.

The skirt has a panel front trimmed up each side with buttons; the bodice has an oval vest or yoke of silk muslin drawn up in the center with two tiny fluted tucks, the undersleeves being the same. The folds over the shoulders are trimmed with buttons, and the oval is outlined with embroidery. The material is arranged in four folds to form the oversleeves.

Hat of pale green straw, trimmed with roses.

Material required: 6 yards 44 inches wide, about 6 dozen buttons, 1 yard silk muslin 40 inches wide, 1½ yard sateen.

Princess dress: These short princess dresses are very much in favor for summer wear, and look very trim and smart, made either in linen or serge. Our model is in white serge. The actual fastening is down the back; but the side of front is trimmed with folds and buttons to simulate a fastening there, the edge of the folds being finished with silk braid; the buttonholes simulated with narrow braid; the sleeves are trimmed with buttons and have a small turn-up cuff edged with braid; the yoke and undersleeves are of piece lace.

Tuscan hat trimmed with a white crepe de chine scarf.

Materials required: 7 yards 46 inches wide, about 3½ dozen buttons, 1 yard piece lace, about 10 yards braid.

TAKE HOME COMFORTS ALONG HOUSEWORK AND THE HANDS

A Little Forethought Will Add Greatly to the Pleasure of the Summer's Outing.

Don't be uncomfortable all summer in an ugly room, whether you stay by the sea or in some mountain cottage. There are many homey touches you can take with you, and a few others to be got upon your arrival, that will save your feelings on the rainy days when you would really enjoy being alone if you were not housed in a bare, barn-like room, with nothing to take off the raw edges.

When you leave home take with you a chintz trunk cover made in that very most useful way. Its lower part is the simplest of ruffles, strung on to a tape and fastened around the trunk proper while its lid is lifted. The top cover is a separate and fitted affair, boxed at the corners, so that it will remain in place when you lift the lid. After you arrive at your destination get an empty packing box to use for a writing desk. There is really nothing to equal it for convenience. Cover it with chintz or denim, stain the inside, if you like, but always remember to leave the front open, so you can keep knees and feet in it while you write. You can not hurt it; you may even kick it if you feel so disposed or ill at ease.

Only Crisp Garment.

The only garment that is at all stiff and crisp in the wardrobe is the tailored shirtwaist, which the girls cling to. This is unstarched but the madras and percales of which it is made have a certain body which the manufacturer gives them.

The white shirtwaist striped with color matching the suits with which they are worn are in great favor with the girls just now.

There are lovely Scotch madras with narrow lines of any color at all that a girl may want. They are worn with embroidered collars and silk bows that match in tone.

Summer Jackets.

The new jackets are long, with any number of pockets, and covered with passementeries; some have little gathers under the pockets. This looks funny. The general impression left after patient inspection is that we shall see nothing decidedly new this season—nothing striking, as was foretold. The slight tendency toward Louis XV. or toward the modes of 1850 will be followed only as a caprice here and there, a fancy trial of eccentricity, but not a "lead."

For Harsh Skin.

When the skin feels dry and harsh and is beginning to look wrinkled, change your soap or abstain from using it entirely for a time. Nothing takes the oil from the skin more quickly than a soap that does not agree with it. As what suits one woman will not suit another, it is well to experiment until a soothing soap is found.

An excellent substitute is almond paste.

With Proper Care, Unsightly Redness and Roughness Can Easily Be Prevented.

Do not be afraid to give a lift with the family work for fear your lily white hands will suffer. The secret of smooth hands is not idleness and never putting them in dish water. One can be almost a household drudge and yet not be ashamed to deal a deck of cards or let your best young man hold your hand.

The secret of good-looking hands is thorough washing, pure soap, careful drying and frequent anointing with soothing lotions and oils. If you must wash dishes insist upon having a toilet soap rather than the kitchen variety and your skin will not suffer.

Scrubbing is the worst feature of housekeeping in its action on the hands, and loose rubber gloves should be used as often as possible. The girl who must do rough work should never forget the value of a lemon in keeping the skin smooth. A piece on the sink will do wonders in overcoming the bad effect of housework.

POPULAR IN PARIS.



Hat of tagal, lined with black chip, large bow of "venise," veiled with black tulle, and spray of wheat-ears.

The Coiffure Very Voluminous.

Under the hats the coiffure is more than ever voluminous. The ears are hidden under the soft bands, loosely arranged over and under structure of curled hair or wire; it drops low over the temples and puffs out in the back, enchantingly framing faces with delicate features, but rendering rather grotesque those with large coarse ones. For evening one sees the hair dressed with more simplicity, often softly folded about the head and held in Roman fashion with flets of ribbon, or plain gold and silver bands. It is dropped low over the temples and lightly shades the ears.—From a Paris Letter to Vogue.

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.

"SLOPPY WOMEN"

Rev. Father Phelan, in His Western Watchman, Opens the Sluices of Abuse on Catholic Women.

St. Louis, Mo., July 27, 1909.

Editor St. Louis Labor.

If it is not asking too much I should request the publication of one of Rev. Father Phelan's editorial articles from the Western Watchman in the columns of St. Louis Labor.

Father Phelan's editorial is captioned "Sloppy Women," and I consider it an insult to Catholic Womanhood. Again, if you can spare the space, I wish you would reproduce the Western Watchman editorial in full. Let the readers of St. Louis Labor make their own comment. Respectfully yours, Mrs. Kate McNamara.

In complying with the request we hereby reproduce Rev. Father Phelan's editorial in full. Here it is:

"Sloppy Women.

"One of the most surprising and significant signs of the times is the growing appreciation of Catholic education among our Catholic people. Our schools are crowded and there is everywhere demand for more room. This is not because of some new-born dissatisfaction with our public schools; for these were never so deserving of popular support as now. It is because Catholic parents really want Catholic education for their children. This would be a consoling sign of the times, if it was accompanied by evidence of increased fervor in the practice of religion. But increased zeal for Catholic education advances pari passu with a growing indifference for Christ's precepts. It is hard to explain this anomaly.

"Catholics are growing alarmed at the horrible conduct of very many of our Catholic young men in our large cities. Our cities are full of Irish; they have never shown any predilection for the country. The second and third generation of Irish in our cities are as tradeless as their sires and grandsires. But unlike these they will not or can not perform hard labor. Consequently they drift into evil company and ultimately join the criminal class. Protestants are wondering why the priests are not doing more to check the growth and abandon of our young Catholic hoodlums. We have been asked by one of our daily papers lately to explain the origin and growth of the gangs of lawless Catholic ruffians that infest this city of St. Louis. The lid-lifting clubs are full of them. The street corners are infested with them day and night. They fill our jails and workhouses and penitentiaries. Not one in twenty can be found who has not made his First Communion. A very large number of them have been educated in parochial schools. Why are they not kept in the right way into which they so early entered.

"It is a complicated recital. We have spoken of the growing disposition of Catholic parents to rid themselves of the care of their offspring by placing them in orphan asylums. When parental indifference goes not to that extreme there is evidence on the part of fathers and mothers a disposition to throw the spiritual care of their children on priests and Catholic teachers. The terrible depravity of so many of our Catholic young men only stimulates this propensity. More depravity on the part of their children means only increased care for the priests and Brothers and Sisters. It never dawns upon the solid minds of these Catholics that the condition of the grown-up children demands more care and better example on the part of their parents.

"There is one chief culprit in all this terrible demoralization; it is the sloppy Catholic mother. When she was young and unmarried she dressed well, had a good figure, belonged to sodalities and never missed Mass. But then there were young men to see and perhaps to please. Well; they find their life-partners and get married. They are good Catholics as long as their good dresses last. Some who can procure new clothes are good Catholics until the first baby is born. Then they neglect their waist-line and become sloppy. They begin to neglect Church and soon content themselves with going to Mass at Christmas and Easter. Sloppy does not go to Mass. Sloppy has no Sunday clothes. Sloppy's hat is of the 1900 pattern. Sloppy's husband begins to neglect Mass. But the time for the children to make their First Communion comes on apace and Sloppy pays a visit to the parish priest. Explanations and promises are made and Sloppy is a happy woman on the day her little daughter puts on the white veil and the little son wears the white rosette. But the priest soon finds that Sloppy's children have forgotten their catechism or given up the duties it enjoins. Sloppy is not seen around the priest's house until the boy is in the hands of the police, and then she has a tale of woe to tell of her drunken husband and her wild and reckless sons. It is too late. Priests are not policemen, and they can not watch the streets to keep dissolute Catholics off them. But Sloppy comes with a more terrible tale of woe and disaster; one of her daughters has gone off and got married by a squire or done worse. Sloppy for the first time turns to God and wants a Mass said for her wayward girl. Too late. Priests are not detention officers and theirs is not the work of female reformation. We do not think that much can be done for Sloppy or her children. They are both a disgrace to the Catholic world. The fact that her children are enrolled as Catholics is a misfortune. They did not receive their First Communion; they stole it. They inherited good constitutions and brains from foremothers who were not sloppies; but that only better equips them for a life of successful crime. They have received the rudiments of a Catholic education; but that only emboldens them, and fills them with presumption on the mercy of God and good will of the priest. The puzzling problem of the Church of America today is what to do with Sloppy."

LAW AND LIBERTY, ALSO GUTTER RATS.

Rev. Henry Stiles Bradley, D. D., at the M. E. Church South, Kingshighway, preached last Sunday on "Law and Liberty." He intimated that if Christ's law of love were comprehended and prevailed no one would need to be restrained in their liberty, because their actions would be good and beneficial. Any child admits this to be true, but unfortunately many of those who are living on earth don't care about Christ's law of love, or any other law, if it stands in the way of their temporal advantage here, and many are like the man who stole a cow, and when chided for doing so by a friend, and asked if he did not know that he would be called to answer for it at the day of judgment, jauntily replied that had he been sure of not being found out until then he would have stolen the calf as well.

Now, pursuit of riches, blunts the minds of many, and their possession kills all their conscience. Society has discovered this, and, to save its members, society has passed restraining laws. Unfortunately for themselves, and their neighbors, many who claim Christ as their pattern, go after riches with a zest worthier of a nobler end, and they as well as those who shun Jesus leap over all human laws with an agility unpassable, and cause demons joy. And they give proof they have not come into possession of the **unspeakable liberty of the children of God.** True, some of them may be intelligent and wise, as the world says, but their deeds are evil and work mischief to man just as much as the deeds of dull and ignorant who are rich, hence the laws of society seek to restrain—i. e., kill their liberty.

In defense of their liberties they cause silence to be observed by

the church leaders, and even get an opinion that to force them to obey the laws of men would be harmful.

If perchance a "watchman on Zion's tower" cries out, the shout is on a theme, popular and profitable to the hearers, such as a protest against tariff revision upward, to prove our love to other nations, while the crimes against the poor are not mentioned, because it would mean the overthrow of business methods which now enrich some individuals.

Christ's law of love would clean out the slums, destroy vice markets, and let the business agencies of the world yield unbounded comfort to all workers, rather than, as now, make riches the possession of the few, to be cruelly used to oppress the many.

Till Christ is permitted to rule, society will need to make laws to restrain even those who profess to want him in their hearts, and say they have got him, and such lawmaking to restrain them will only cease when society has taken charge of all industries (which privately owned make slaves of the workers), in the name of the workers.

The slums will cease and there will be no children to be called "gutter rats" by well paid preachers.

Ye gods, just imagine Jesus, the man whom the common people heard gladly, taking the children of the poor in his arms, and, after blessing them and saying, "Of such is the kingdom of Heaven," hiking away to the temples where the rich, adorned with diamonds stained with the blood and sweat of poor, and garbed in clothing wet with the tears of the half-starved women and children in sweatshops, and calling upon them to take "these gutter rats," wash them and give them a chance to play in the Garden of Gethsemane, bring them back and take another bunch. When you come back, don't bother about changing the slum districts; don't make sure that the winter's coal is on hand! Don't worry about that, because, if some of these "gutter rats" die while you attend society functions, and "first nights" at the theater, or, perchance, are having a good time at a "charity ball," all of which will be published a la Globe-Democrat style, don't let it worry you, there will be another crop of "gutter rats" next spring to provide amusement for part of next summer! Can you imagine more children being brought to Jesus, if he had done so?

Can you?

J. T. ARRAB.

Missouri Socialist Party

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

Money.

Money should be the evidence of an amount of labor performed by an individual, which, when presented in payment of a product on the market, should be accepted as payment for the same at the actual cost of production and distribution, and be then and there cancelled. Its redemption being the labor performed by the holder, he being the creator of that much value. When he receives the same given amount of product created by labor in any of the other departments of our industrial system, or in the department which he labors, he is then fully compensated for the labor which he has performed and the evidences thereof should be cancelled, leaving no opportunity for anyone to obtain something for nothing, everything being placed upon a cash basis. No more debts. No more profits. No more rents. Not one dollar will be in circulation that has not been earned. Not one dollar will remain in circulation one minute longer than until it has been exchanged for a given amount of labor's products. Therefore, establishing for the first time in the history of money as a medium of exchange instead of a measure of value, and giving to man the incentive to "do," instead of "get," and to "use" instead of "keep," doing away with the old saying, "Get all you can and keep all you get," substituting instead the motto, "Do all you can and use all you need."—W. W. McAllister.

A Suffrage Almanac.

Our Woman's National Committee is gathering material as to the state of woman suffrage in the various states. When completed the information will be used in the form of a "Suffrage Almanac." Missouri will make a mighty poor showing in such a publication. In imperial Missouri women are still classed with convicts and idiots by our Republican and Democratic legislators. So far as is known, women can not even vote in school elections, etc. Great is Bourbon Democracy!

The Woman's National Committee desires to find out all about the present condition of woman suffrage in the state and the various counties as well. They want to find out what towns and communities allow women to vote in any way; what time the elections take place and any other information pertaining to the activity of women in public affairs. All such information should be sent the State Office to be forwarded. Socialist women all over the state are asked to co-operate in this matter, so that we will know "where we are at." As the committee states, "this is to give women throughout the country an opportunity to take advantage of the few rights granted to them, of which the majority are ignorant today.

The state office will gladly give further information and assist socialists in any part of the state that will co-operate in this work. If we go at it in earnest we can remove the blot from Missouri's good name and in time make a better showing so far as woman suffrage is concerned than is now possible. In a recent published suffrage map that printed the suffrage states as white and those without suffrage as black, Missouri was all solid black. Let's make it all white.

The Lightning Hits Taney.

Fishing is good down in Taney county and the socialist crop is ever on the increase. Comrade McAllister paid us a visit to Branson recently and, while ostensibly fishing, he rounded up the natives for several meetings and then organized a local of five. Comrade Trout says the woods are afire as a result of McAllister's speeches and they intend to keep adding fuel.

And There Are Others.

Illmo—If an old agitator of the light weight variety, who is a telegraph operator in the dispatcher's office here and whose character will just about pass, maybe, is acceptable, you may send me an application card with instructions how to become a member at-large of the Socialist Party of Missouri. I take pleasure in hereby announcing my thorough disgust with all other political parties, including "my dear Bryan."—J. R. Munroe.

McAllister's Dates.

Until and including August 3, Comrade McAllister will be at work in Vernon County, near Eldorado Springs. From there he goes to South-east Missouri for several months' work. August 5 and 6, Grandin; 7, Puxico; 8 and 9, Wappapello.

A Few Dates For Gaylord.

After finishing in Nebraska on August 23, Comrade Gaylord will be able to give us 5 or 6 days in the northern part of the state. Locals in North Missouri that want dates are requested to write the state office just as soon as possible.

Landlordism in Olden Days.

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

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