

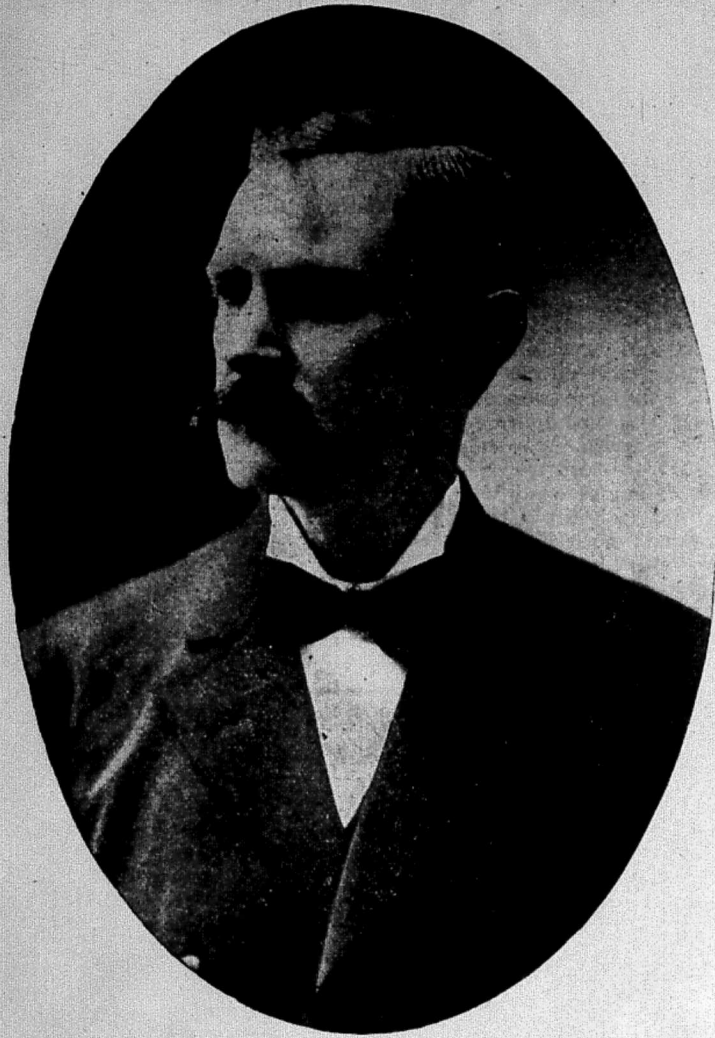
ST. LOUIS LABOR

VOL. VI

OFFICE:
212 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1909

PHONE:
KINLOCH, CENTRAL 1577. NO. 444



JOHN M. O'NEILL,

Editor Miners' Magazine, Denver, Colo.,

Who will be the Principal Speaker at the St. Louis Socialists' Picnic Sunday, Sept. 19.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND OUT

Sweden's Entire Army of Organized Labor in Lockout and General Strike.

The Swedish Manufacturers' Association Opens General War on Trade Unions and Socialist Party.

Sweden is in the midst of the greatest labor lockout and general strike in the history of the country.

For several years the manufacturers of Sweden have been busily engaged in organizing against the labor unions, that are closely allied with the Socialist Party. Today the employing class of Sweden is organized practically on the same basis as the National Manufacturers' Association in the United States. The same causes produce the same results. Sweden has one of the best-organized trade union movements in Europe, a movement which is strengthened by the solid and militant political organization of the Socialist or Social-Democratic party. The leading organ of Organized Labor of Sweden is "Socialdemokraten," a daily published in Stockholm.

The present general strike, which was inaugurated last Wednesday morning by order of the Swedish Labor Federation, and with the sanction of the Social-Democratic party, is the direct result of the lockout of about 13,000 employes by the Textile and Wool manufacturers of the country. When the employers in other branches of industry came to the support of the textile and wool barons, the national trade unions took prompt action by declaring the general strike. The first ones to join the textile manufacturers in their fight against Organized Labor were the iron and steel manufacturers, who locked out nearly 70,000 of their employes. This forced the entire Trade Union and Socialist movement of Sweden to act.

Special committees of the unions have been delegates to England, Scotland, Denmark and Germany to prevent the Swedish manufacturers from importing foreign workmen as strike breakers. The combined manufacturers of Germany will do all in their power to assist their Swedish colleagues in this "war of annihilation" against the labor movement.

That this Swedish labor war has already reached great proportions and attracted world-wide interest can be judged by the following Associated Press cable reports as published in the St. Louis daily papers of last Wednesday, which we reproduce:

LABOR WAR TIE-UP CONFRONTS SWEDEN.

Business in Stockholm Practically Suspended by a General Strike—Revolution Threatens.

CAPITAL WILL BE DECLARED IN STATE OF SIEGE AT FIRST OUTBREAK.

"Stockholm, Aug. 3.—A labor war throughout Sweden that is scheduled to begin to-morrow threatens to develop in Stockholm into something approaching a miniature revolution. The trouble will be enormously aggravated by the present general strike and lockout.

"The members of the Young Socialists Party are striving to give the movement a revolutionary character, and the government, warned that a political campaign is going on at the same time, has taken steps to nip the expected disorders in the bud. The authorities have decided, at the first signs of insurrection, to declare Stockholm in a state of siege.

"Soldiers are being quartered in different sections of the city and suburbs, and the entire standing army of Sweden is ready for eventualities.

"The situation has suddenly taken so serious a turn that King Gustave has summoned the members of Parliament to Stockholm, and a special session of Rigsdag is expected.

Soldiers to Replace Strikers.

"Great consternation prevails in the capital at these unexpected developments in the situation. A civil guard corps is being organized for the protection of property, and the banks are closed and guarded. All ferries running out of Stockholm have ceased operations and the large steamers engaged in carrying visitors and residents to the seaside resorts in the archipelago have suddenly stopped running, discharging their crews, and are laying up for the winter.

This summer traffic is usually continued until October.

"It is expected that the present total of about 100,000 workmen will be largely increased by to-morrow. It is anticipated also that the cab and street car services in Stockholm will stop running Wednesday, and arrangements are being made to run the water-works and electric light plants by soldiers.

"Many stores already have been closed and no milk is being delivered in the city. The sale of spirits, beer and wine has been prohibited. The labor conflict that is at the bottom of this trouble originated in a dispute over wages in the woolen and cotton industries."

The Swedish Trade Union movement is solidly organized and well disciplined. Most of the trades are completely unionized. Sweden has an influential, because widely circulated, Socialist and Trade Union press, and the Socialist and Trade Union leaders may be classed among the ablest men in the International Labor Movement.

Of course, the talk about a possible "Revolution" in Sweden originated in the bureau of the Associated Press.

According to the latest cable reports, there are in Stockholm alone over 100,000 workmen either locked out or on general strike.

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!

BATTLE HYMN OF LABOR

By Hamlin Garland.

We have seen the reaper toiling in the heat of the summer sun,
We have seen his children needy when the harvesting was done,
We have seen a mighty army dying hopeless, one by one
While their flag went marching on.

Oh, the army of the wretched, how they swarm the city street!
We have seen them in the night where Goths and vandals meet,
We have shuddered in the darkness at the noises of their feet—
But their cause goes marching on.

Our slaver's marts are empty, human flesh no more is sold,
Where the dealer's fateful hammer wakes the clink of leaping gold,
But the slavers of the present more relentless powers hold,
Though the world goes marching on.

But no longer shall the children bend above the whirring wheel;
We will free the weary women from their bondage under steel;
In the mines and in the forests worn and helpless man shall feel
His cause is marching on!

Then lift your eyes, ye toilers in the desert hot and drear,
Catch the cool wind from the mountains; hark, the river's voice is near—
Soon we'll rest beside the fountains and the dream land will be here!
As we go marching on!

A Letter to the International Bureau.

The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, at its recent session in Chicago, decided to send the following letter, drafted by Comrade Hillquit, to the International Socialist Bureau.

Chicago, Ill., July 24, 1909.

To the International Socialist Bureau, Brussels, Belgium:
Dear Comrades—The National Committee of our party has recently elected Comrade Victor L. Berger as its additional representative in your bureau, and we respectfully request that he be seated as the second member for the United States, instead of the representative of the Socialist Labor Party.

In thus claiming both seats in the International Socialist Bureau for the Socialist Party of the United States, we do not ask any special privileges.

The rule giving to each country two representatives in the bureau was established in order to do justice to the movement in such countries in which it is divided into two principal wings. It was eminently fair to give separate representation to each of the two main Socialist parties in France before they united, and it is just as proper to give separate representation today to each of the two principal divisions of the Socialist movement in Russia and to the Socialist and trade union movement respectively of Great Britain.

When a division first occurred in the Socialist movement of the United States the same procedure was adopted, and with a good deal of justice. At the time of the Paris congress of 1900, the Socialist Party and the Socialist Labor Party were factors of more or less equal importance in the United States. But since that time the situation has changed very radically. The vast majority of the former members and voters of the Socialist Labor Party have transferred their allegiance and support to the Socialist Party. The latter today represents the entire organized Socialist movement in the United States, while the Socialist Labor Party has been reduced to a mere nominal existence, and has neither members nor support, nor influence in the labor movement of the country.

The Socialist Party has enrolled dues-paying membership of 44,791; the Socialist Labor Party hardly musters more than 1,000. In the recent national elections the Socialist Party polled a vote of 424,483, while the vote of the Socialist Labor Party was less than 14,000. In other words, if we accept the enrolled membership and electoral vote as a test of strength, and we know of no other test, the Socialist Party represents about 97 per cent of the Socialist movement in the United States, while the Socialist Labor Party, at a generous estimate, constitutes about 3 per cent of it.

The Socialist Labor Party does not in any sense represent a division or wing of the Socialist movement of the United States, and there is no more logic or justice in admitting it to the bureau on an equal footing with the Socialist Party than there would be in dividing the two seats of Germany between the Social Democratic Party of that country and some Socialist study circle in Berlin. We recognize, of course, that the Socialist Labor Party, as a Socialist organization, is entitled to representation in the International Congress, where it will have a vote proportionate to its actual strength and importance; but admission to the bureau of an organization as small and insignificant as the Socialist Labor Party is an anomaly which is both ridiculous and embarrassing for the Socialist movement of the United States. Fraternally submitted by

SOCIALIST PARTY OF THE U. S.
National Executive Committee.

Resolved, That Comrade Berger be delegated to the next regular session of the International Socialist Bureau to represent our party in that session and to present the claims of the Socialist Party to the additional seat to the bureau. Adopted.

Do You Ride a Wheel?

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

EARLY HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN TRADES UNIONS

By Frederick Heath.

Professor Commons divides the history of trades unionism in America into five periods: First, the formative period, reaching down to 1840 and including the ten-hour movement. Second, an organization period uneventful but important, reaching through the Fourierite wave of Utopian Socialism, to and including the serious times incident to the War of Rebellion. Third, a period from 1865 to 1878, notable for great organizing energy. Fourth, the period of labor disturbance and revolt against low-wage oppression, including the rise of the Knights of Labor and ending in the turbulent eight-hour struggle of 1886. Fifth, the present period, marking the rise and dominance of the American Federation of Labor, with a labor enrollment of our 3,000,000 workers.

Labor organization in its beginning in this country was outlaw. A master class dominance of government bruised it with an iron heel wherever it dared to raise its head. Toward the latter part of the eighteenth century, however, the wage workers had begun to assert themselves in some trades favorable to formidable mass action. In fact, the first strike of wage workers, that of the printers of New York, took place in the memorable year of 1776. The strike was for better pay. And it was successful. In 1786 the printers of Philadelphia also had to mass together to resist a wage cut. New facts about the subsequent history of trade unionism in this country are now accessible, thanks to the persistent investigation made by the American Bureau of Industrial Research.

Prior to 1827 the unions were secret. The ruling class did not freely concede the workers the right of organization. A union was a conspiracy. As early as 1806 there is record of a trial of journeymen for conspiracy—that of the members of the Cordwainers' Union, which had been in existence to a certain extent since 1792. The first strike of sailors occurred in New York in 1803.

The real beginning of trade unionism in the country is set down to the years inclusive between 1827 and 1837. Modern trade unionism began, we are told, as an industrial and political force, with the coming together of previously existing labor societies to form central bodies. This form of representative body brought the individually helpless societies into united strength, and they could thus openly face "hostile governments and employers." And the fact is pointed out that the term "trade unionism" meant a union of trades, not a union within a trade. The individual unions were called "societies." The first union, in the proper sense of the word, was the Mechanics' Union of Trades Societies of Philadelphia. It lasted a year and then turned to the ballot as a weapon. Thus it became the first labor party in this country. Through it was started the first labor paper, the "Mechanics' Free Press." The labor party spread to New York, Albany, Troy, Boston, and then disappeared in 1831, the old parties having borrowed its planks and captured its leaders! This sad experience of labor leaders turning upon their class led to the cry of "no politics in the union," which was afterward so mischievously used. New York formed a General Trades Union in 1833, and the idea of organization spread to every city of any size, so that it is claimed that in 1836 Philadelphia could show a larger proportion of the citizens organized than has been the case in this country since.

In 1834 the National Trades Union was formed and held three yearly conventions before it died. Labor papers of this period were the "Daily Man," published by the New York Union; the "Workingman's Advocate" and the "National Laborer."

The Mechanics' Union of Philadelphia had sprung from a strike of the carpenters for a ten-hour day. Their slogan, "6 to 6," meaning a ten-hour day, was finally taken up by the other parties, and with such success, we are told, that in 1830 the American politician had learned for the first time "how to split the labor vote." The labor party had included small tradesmen in its enrollment. There was a good deal of labor politics in those days, the alignments being the "productive classes" against the "aristocracy."

By 1835-36 an intolerable national situation had developed. Prices had gone skyward and wages did not raise to meet the added cost of livelihood. Strikes were innumerable, and the unions multiplied and become powerful, only to break down a few years later through over-organization. The first appearance of "jurisdictional disputes" were here witnessed.

But meanwhile ground had been gained. Juries stopped bringing in verdicts for conspiracy. The ten-hour day became customary. Free schools were established. Imprisonment for debt became unpopular.

In 1844 another activity of labor developed, due to the agitation of the Fourierite Socialists, and a year later industrial congresses were held, in which men like Horace Greeley took part.

The high prices at about the time of the War of the Rebellion again forced union activity. The Locomotive Engineers were organized in 1863, the Cigarmakers in 1864, the Bricklayers and Masons in 1865, while numerous state federations, etc., were formed. In 1866 a National Labor Union, embracing them all, was in existence, and held conventions till 1872. Under it the first eight-hour agitation was begun. This led to the successful efforts of Wendell Phillips, who founded the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics and Labor, the forerunner of the present labor bureaus.

The national union was also in touch with the Marx International, and sent delegates. At about this time the Knights of St. Crispin was formed, but was short-lived, owing to its opposition to the development of machinery.

The later history of the labor movement is too well known to need repetition here. The wonderful rise of the Knights of Labor, the growth of the American Federation of Labor, until it now represents three millions of workmen; the rise of the Socialist movement to represent labor on the political field, the gradual growth toward the industrial form of association, the final success of the eight-hour struggle in many trades, all this is no news to the readers of a labor paper. Capitalism is reaching its zenith of its sway and labor from now on is to play more and more of a part in the affairs of men. Before it lie fields unconquered, yet sure to fall before its banners of humanity and economic justice as time goes on.

Socialist Fall Festival.

The Committee of Arrangements for the St. Louis Socialist Fall Festival, to be held Sept. 19, expects to publish a detailed report of its plans and program in next week's St. Louis Labor, and also have tickets and announcement cards ready by that time.

Comrade Lee No Longer With The Call Editorial Staff.

We find the following announcement in the New York Call—A Card From Comrade Lee, Editor of The Call: For the information of many of my friends who are readers of The Call, I should like to have the statement made in the paper that I am no longer on the editorial staff, having left it at the opening of the present month. Thanking you for this courtesy, and wishing your paper the largest possible measure of success, I am, fraternally yours,
ALGERNON LEE.

Long Lake, N. Y., July 22, 1909.

SOCIALISTS AND ARMAMENTS

By Edward Bernstein in London Labor Leader, Together With Editorial from Said Publication.

London, April 9.—In its issue of this week the Labor Leader publishes an interesting article by Edward Bernstein, the German Socialist leader, on the question of "Socialists and Armaments," together with the following comment by the editor:

"The navy scare is being vigorously sustained. It has proved a great financial and political asset. The eight—or is it ten, or twelve, or twenty?—Dreadnoughts are to be built. Thus far Mr. Asquith has pledged the government to go should circumstances demand it. Needless to say, the scaremongers will take good care that the circumstances do demand it. Their brethren in Germany can likewise be relied upon to see that circumstances demand the building of a proportionate number of German Dreadnoughts. And thus the two nations are made to play the madman's game of wasting ten millions of money in piling up engines of havoc and murder against each other while millions of their people are in sore want of food.

"Elsewhere in our columns Edward Bernstein, our distinguished German comrade, contributes a powerful statement on the attitude which Socialists should observe in war crises of this kind. It will be seen that while keeping in view all the dangers of the situation, he pronounces clearly against Socialists participating in armament schemes and panics. There is a no less emphatic note in the paragraphs which we quote from the speeches of Mr. Hardie, Mr. Henderson and Mr. Snowden.

"For ourselves, we disclaim in the name of Socialism any excuse or palliation of this heathenish and affronting orgie of the war makers. Better that civilization itself should perish than that civilization should survive by means which violate the highest sentiments of morality and social progress. Let Capitalism make its war machines and its wars; but let us who claim to be the apostles of human justice and brotherhood stand fearlessly up against these and all capitalist powers, and howsoever thrones and empires may rise or fall, let us boldly hold aloft the banner of our International Socialist principles and fearlessly promulgate our faith."

Edward Bernstein on "Socialists and Armaments."

It can be taken as beyond dispute that all Socialists are on principle decided enemies of wars between the nations. Here and there, true, there are Socialists found who oppose or decry a peace agitation; but they do it not from warlike motives or hatred of a particular nation, but because they believe that peace agitation is unreal in modern commercial society, where so many and powerful interests of the ruling classes make for war. They think even that agitation dangerous, because in the case of two nations it might deliver the strongest—and this would generally be the more advanced and more democratic nation—into the hands of the other. It might also possibly encourage the rulers of the other to undertake a war or pursue a policy of forced armaments, thus driving the nation into a position equal in effect to war.

There is a great plausibility about this way of arguing, and it requires earnest examination. It was at one time the opinion of leading French Blanquists and other Socialists who upheld the Jacobin traditions of 1793, and it was practically also the opinion of Ernest Jones and the rest of the Radical Chartists on the eve of the Crimean war. Jones and his friends even vehemently opposed and disturbed peace meetings of the Cobdenites. Not hatred of other peoples, but hatred of despotism prevailing elsewhere and making its influence felt all over Europe, made them to all intents and purposes supporters of the war and its preparations—armaments.

Indeed, if consistently thought out and followed, this argumentation must inevitably lead Socialists of the most advanced countries to give up any serious opposition or fight against armaments in their country. They must desire it, or even insist upon it, that their country possesses always the best and the most powerful weapons on land and sea, the most formidable army and the most formidable navy, the biggest guns, the biggest men-of-war, the most far-reaching rifles.

The Socialists of the schools I have mentioned realized and recognized this. We hear no agitations against armaments on their part. Just the contrary. The cry for economy in national expenditure they despised and mocked as a Philistine middle-class mot d'ordre. What needs the worker care about it? Large expenditure or small expenditure, in the present society his income would be ruled by the law of wages. And besides, had not the war of 1793 brought the lower classes of the time into power? In the minds of many Socialists war would mean the chance of the most extreme party—i. e., the Revolutionary Socialist Party.

It is not by accident that amongst those present-day Socialists who sneer at the agitation against armaments—the adherents of the cataclysmic theory of social evolution—the believers in the necessity and the benefits of great social catastrophes are found.

But—and this betrays the fallacy of their deductions—they dare not act upon it. They hesitate to think them out, and they hesitate even more in carrying them out. Are they cowards in comparison with the older Socialists? I should not say so. Or, I would at most say that conscience makes them comparative cowards; consciousness that conditions have wholly changed, that what once would have been possible is today absolutely impossible. They are aware of the change, but they absolutely refuse to recognize its consequences in regard to Socialistic action. And so they offer the not very enticing picture of people who start hunting with the Jingo and then run away with the most contemptible "peace mongers."

Conditions have wholly changed, and dictate to Socialists today quite a different policy from that of the Socialists of former generations. Today the peace question is one of disarmament or restriction of armaments. It is also a workers' question. Industry and commerce are so interdependent today that a war hits both peoples, the victorious as much as, if not more than, the vanquished. There is very little to win but much to lose. Internationalism in foreign policy has become so powerful already that the attempt to dictate arbitrary terms to the conquered nation would meet with the severe opposition of all the other nations. Another Napoleon is today an impossibility; a Bismarck found it impossible to carry out the foreign policy of his heart's desire. And the old idea of spreading or increasing liberty by means of a war must, as regards most of the nations, be given up as exploded.

The evolution of the great modern States has changed all this. With a fully worked-out political system of great parties based on great interests and fundamental principles of policy, a war can change very little of the inner policy of a nation. It can not alter its social structure.

And with the formation and the growth of independent Parliamentary parties of the working class, the question of the Budgets has also become a workers' question. National expenditure affects the working classes in a growing degree. It means the execution or the delay of pressing reforms in which, before all, the working classes are interested. And, besides, the political power of the working classes and their parties has also increased their responsibilities—responsibilities which, in regard to the questions of armaments and war, are absolutely different from those of the other parties. They have a mission to fulfill—they are the guardians of peace and goodwill between the nations, and of a better future. They are not the guardians of the policy and the interests of the ruling classes or ruling cliques. They can not take upon themselves the responsibilities for the policy of the latter. It would mean giving themselves away in principle.

Armaments are today, therefore, the business of the ruling classes. With the costliness and the whole nature of modern armaments the workers are interested in their stoppage—or, at least, restriction—but not in their increase.

I admit that there is a difficulty connected with this duty. Can the organized working classes of one country, seeing or believing

that in another country attacks on their country are being schemed and prepared, resist, with a good conscience, counter-armaments at home? Have they, indeed, no interest in the national freedom and international position of their country? Is Herveism right?

To these questions I reply that Herveism is wrong, because it overstrains and exaggerates a just idea, because it presses to an absolute contradiction what is only relatively opposed. The workers are interested in their own countries; up to a point they must be nationalists in order to be able to be good internationalists. But, as their material interests are different from those of the present ruling classes, so also they must understand national interests in a different way. Their opposition to increased armaments is international; it is part of an agreed policy of the workers' parties of all nations, and carried out in all countries.

In the internationality of the movement lies its moral strength; its greatest defense against the accusation that Socialism means the abandonment of one's own country. If it is true that in no country are the workers' parties as yet strong enough to make a war an absolute impossibility, it is no less true that in the great European countries they are strong enough to have made already a war between them a most likely event.

Fortified by this conviction, the Socialist parties—for all genuine workers' parties are today, in fact, Socialist parties—can with a good conscience leave to the majorities of the present Parliaments the full responsibility of the increasing armaments. They are not in the councils of the rulers supported by these parties; they are not in the position to judge with a certainty how far their professed intentions correspond with their real plans and schemes.

These are, in my opinion, the main principles on which the policy of the Labor parties and their press must rest. To desert these principles on account of occasional occurrences will inevitably lead them into the most contradictory and weakening positions.

OUR PRINCIPLES PLAINLY STATED Line of Arguments for Socialism.

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

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

In proportion as the number of such machine owners compared to all other classes decreases, their power in the nation and in the world increases. They bring ever larger masses of working people under their control, reducing them to the point where muscle and brain are their only productive property. Millions of formerly self-employed workers thus become the helpless wage slaves of industrial masters.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WOMEN WORKERS IN THE MILWAUKEE TANNERIES.

"Women Workers in Milwaukee Tanneries" is the title of an interesting pamphlet written by Miss Irene Osgood and published this month by the Wisconsin State Bureau of Labor.

The report, which is finely illustrated, describes the conditions under which several hundred women and girls now work in the tanneries of the "Cream City." The noise of the machines, the smell of the hides, the long strain at the ironing tables and the too free intermingling of the sexes, are features of the work which will appeal to those interested in the peculiar problem furnished by women in industry.

But Miss Osgood, in her study, goes beyond the usual investigation of factory conditions and depicts the effects of such labor upon the homes of the workers. "Unless we change the present demoralizing condition," she concludes, "we will continue to see women, worn out by the work of their youth, unable to do their part in making happy and successful homes. We can look for better conditions only with the increased intelligence and efficiency of the more fully developed girl, working in co-operation with an employer who recognizes that she is entitled in the workshop to cleanliness, to good sanitation, light and air; to protection from dangerous machinery; to the removal of all brutalizing conditions, and of all conditions which place undue strain upon her moral character—even to excluding her from employment in certain industries."

Many girls who did not live at home had to be sought out in cheap boarding houses over saloons, and not infrequently two interpreters were required to get their story into the English tongue.

This report, which has apparently been prepared with the most painstaking care and with a strict regard for saneness of conclusion, will be read with peculiar interest coming as it does a few months earlier than the United States investigation of the whole problem of women in industry. This pamphlet may be had by addressing the Wisconsin Bureau of Labor at Madison.

DO NOT THROW YOUR VOTES AWAY.

Laborers of America, do not longer throw away your vote by casting your ballot for something you do not want. You had better vote for what you do want and not get it than vote for what you don't want and get it. But, friends, we shall get what we want. Socialism is the outcome of economic evolution. That Socialism will follow capitalism is as certain as that light will follow darkness. The rapid growth of the Socialist vote evidences that salvation is near. Fellow laborers, hesitate no longer in joining the ranks of Socialism. Swell its vote and thus hasten the day of your emancipation. A vote for the Republican or Democratic ticket is but putting another rivet into your chains of economic servitude.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Comrade John M. O'Neil, 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

ASSIST THE BAKERS!

DOES THE BREAD UNION



YOU EAT BEAR THIS LABEL?

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

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

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

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

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Enjoy Yourself

How to Live in Hot Season

By THURDE RAYLE BRUCE

ILL COME to see you when it gets cool," a girl said on one of the recent sizzling hot days. "But I won't come to see you while it is so hot."

Sensible girl. She was one of the clan who find living a delight and not a strenuous, nerve-racking proceeding.

So many of us make life a wearing ordeal. Circumstances over which we have no control may make it tragic—that is another story. But we let a hundred and one little things which we can control make life almost a nightmare.

Where is the housewife who doesn't dread the invasion of a horde of visitors in hot weather? Where is the woman, if she be a conscientious guest, who doesn't dread visiting in exhausting, humid days?

But we all do it. Yet there is delicious spring weather and snappy autumn weeks when a visit is a delight.

Take the matter of shopping. Do we do that most expeditiously and with the least fatigue? In the course of a year we buy about so many things. We need so many dresses, coats, hats, shoes, gloves and other articles—that is, really need them. If we shopped sensibly and stores were conducted to supply those needs sensibly two or three shopping expeditions a year would be all that was necessary.

But what do we do?

We chase down town two or three times a week, on hot days or rainy days. We struggle home on crowded trolleys. We buy a great many more things than we need. We waste almost as much time and energy in exchanging them as we do in buying.

And so it goes. We gather unto ourselves worry and work and the enjoyment of life slips away and becomes a thing almost unknown. Why not drop some of these burdens and get more real pleasure and comfort out of life? Why not be like the cheery woman who said so positively, "I will not visit in hot weather?"

Take stock of some of the useless burdens you are carrying and drop them by the wayside. You'll proceed with a lighter step and a lighter heart. You'll be happier yourself and make those around you happier and perhaps by your example hearten some other overburdened sister to cast a few of hers overboard.



Married Women Successful In Office

By Mrs. Mary Glenn Fetzer

Most women consider office work after marriage an unhappy lot—an insufferable bugbear that reflects on the husband's character and responsibility. I was an exception and to this day I'm right glad I was.

When my husband asked me to marry him I was 25. I had a choice position with a law firm and a good bank account, known only to myself.

We settled down into a prettily furnished flat after a short honeymoon and my knight expected me to do nothing but read Dickens and make sofa pillows. That was all nice and pleasant, but I was too

ambitious and solicitous for our future welfare to remain "the weaker ox in the yoke."

I knew that my husband had an intention of starting a printing shop of his own, but there was still a shortage in the wherewithal. I also knew I could help him eliminate obstacles, financial and otherwise, in a short time if I might return to work that meant \$16 a week. It seemed a pity to waste time making drawn work and fancy salads when there was so much to achieve.

This question occasioned our first difference, but I gained the day by showing him that times have changed; that grandmother helped grandfather get along by weaving his clothes, dyeing and spinning wool for his stockings, etc., all of which I now had no chance to do, and that it seemed legitimate to me to return to the office if my activities or assistance in carving the family fortunes were of any account.

The following year when my husband renewed his endeavors to start a business of his own I gave him a pleasant surprise by showing him that I had \$1,000 to invest in it, all of which I had saved out of my salary in six years.

I know this little sacrifice has drawn us closer together. I understood exactly what luxuries he could afford to give me and I did not plague him for more, but within the last three years his business has prospered so remarkably that he has now allowed what to me is the greatest luxury of all—a trip to Europe.

I am proud of being a factor in my husband's success.

Begin Early to Keep Young

By JOHN DREW

To keep young you must begin early in life. There is no use of a man starting late in life to ride horseback or to take up some other form of exercise with a sudden show of energy. You must have the foundation.

For my part, I don't remember when I couldn't swim. They must have thrown me in the water at an early age, because I have always been a swimmer, with a great love for aquatic sports. I could always ride—I could ride as soon as I could walk, I do believe. As a lad, steeplechase riding was a favorite sport with me. I have

always hunted and been much in the out of doors. Those are the things that count—but you must begin early in life.

The fact that I was sent to a military academy for my schooling helped immensely, too. I was taught to stand straight and was put through the most rigorous course of exercise daily. It was the kind of school in which as much attention is paid to the proper development of the boy's physical condition as to his mental growth. That is the right kind of a school, the only sane, sensible kind for a growing boy.

As a boy I enjoyed hugely all of this exercise, without knowing how well it was going to stand me in stead in later years. Of course I can't take any chances now of accident and so have to forego steeplechasing and hunting. But I still enjoy the out of doors and still get my share of exercise.

TIDINGS OF THE TIMES

By Murray S. Schloss.

Another world event—perhaps. The Nationalists, the constitutional rebels of Persia, have captured Teheran, the capital, deposed the reactionary Shah, and put a relative, a boy, in his place.

Teheran approves. So does the country as a whole. The Persians are a decidedly intelligent people. The Constitutionals know what they want, appear to have faithful and efficient leaders and have a number of Socialists and educated people in their ranks.

But they haven't got that victory nailed down yet, not by a jugful of old Omar's ruby wine. No, sirree. Stand for progress and efficient government and guaranteed freedom? Oh, yes. Got the people back of them? Yes, indeed.

But they—and the promise of a freer, rejuvenated, invigorated Persia—stand in Russia's light and Great Britain's. (Not the PEOPLE of Russia and Great Britain, of course, but that same financial RULING CLASS that owns every government.)

Russian troops—the bloodthirsty Cossacks—are now in northern Persia marching toward the capital, with Britain's full consent. Will the Czar risk a battle between them and the fighters for Persian freedom? Possibly, but the usual Russian (government) method is crafty "diplomacy" and treachery. They get the unwary natives to lay down their arms and submit to Russian "occupation" by various solemn promises—any old promise that will do the trick—which are of course utterly worthless. The present Persian leaders probably understand this, but may not feel themselves strong enough to resist the threat of actual war and conquest by Russia, with or without the active help of Great Britain.

Turkey was able to shake off her mediaeval autocracy because of her strategic geographical position, too ticklish for the various European powers. But the Young Turks seem to feel that they can not afford to intervene for liberalism in Persia. They have troubles of their own in Asia Minor.

Russia's defeat by Japan did not make her give up—indeed she can not give up, for commercial reasons—the hope of a seaport on the warm water. At present she has a cold-blooded agreement with England by which poor Persia is divided into two "spheres of influence," the northern half Russian, the southern half British. This agreement—between two large-sized thieves—would of course not for a moment deter the Bear from seizing land on the southern coast of Persia if British embarrassment elsewhere and Persian weakness gave her a chance for those merciless paws.

As for England, she wouldn't be specially concerned with Persian nationalism, if it weren't that Persia is very near India. That greatest of colonies, with its 300,000,000 of busy human insects (even as you and I), piling up wealth for gorged British capitalists, is coming to be a seething cauldron of revolt. Ill-behaved of them, isn't it, to object when only a few million of them actually die of starvation and the plague each year?

Well, Britain fears that those beggarly Hindoo wretches have already lost too much respect for the Occidental Christian gentlemen who deign to govern them, on account of the victory of Japan over Russia, and of the Turkish liberals over the unspeakable Abdul Hamid. If now the Persians—backward Asiatics—right next door, show their ability to shake themselves free from despotism, and govern themselves, what a horrible example for their neighbors to the east that horrible—but useful—mob of Hindoo working people!

Will the Czar, with or without co-operation of some obedient Tommy Adkinsees, have his Cossacks crush out Persian freedom by main force of superior numbers and wealth? And if he does, will he try to swallow it whole, or will he hand over a piece to King Eddie and his lady friends? Or will the heroic nationalists, the intelligent fighters for constitutional freedom, be able to clinch their victory, and put their country on the road to greater security through economic and educational development? They are our brothers in the world-wide fight for real self-government, and our hopes are with them.

If they fail now, it will be but for a time. The forces of truth and humanity's progress are too strong for any international bond of despots and commercial pirates to hold out against very much longer. Meanwhile the Persians deserve all the greater credit, because in both business and education their country is still so undeveloped. For several years the most heartening news of the progress of freedom has come from the dramatically awakening Orient.

When Tools Changed to Machinery.

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

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

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HAT 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 de-

cision 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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OFFICE: 212 South Fourth Street.
TELEPHONE: Kinloch, Central 1577. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Subscription: \$1.00 per year in advance.

Entered at the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter

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SOCIALIST PARTY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

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

WAR IN SWEDEN

Today here; there tomorrow. The same class war. War between the class of exploiters and the class of the exploited. It is the great class struggle of the capitalist era. On the economic battlefield today, on the political field tomorrow, but the same fight for the same class interests.

Today this class war is in full progress in Sweden. General lockout and general strike, with nearly two hundred thousand workmen and women directly involved. Imagine what this means for a little country like Sweden.

Sweden is a strong trade union country. There the trade unions are imbued with Socialism. They are aggressive, have been aggressive for years. By their activity the conditions of the working class have been improved. Guided by their class interests the employers organized for "self-protection," as they called it, and for the "right to run our own business in our own way." They organized local associations and finally combined nationally, similar to our own Citizen's Industrial Alliance and National Manufacturers' Association.

When the Textile Workers' Union of Sweden demanded a slight increase in wages the manufacturers indignantly refused. When the 13,000 employes insisted, they were promptly locked out. The locked-out Textile Workers were supported by the Iron and Steel Workers. This the Swedish steel magnates resented by locking out nearly 70,000 of their men. What else could the Swedish Labor Federation do but to prepare for a general strike!

It was agreed to declare the general strike, which commenced last Wednesday, August 4. (See report on front page of St. Louis Labor.)

This will be a fight to the finish. Organized Labor is a powerful factor in Sweden. The unions are well organized, with a well-educated membership, and the union treasuries are in fairly good condition.

The labor unions of Sweden have a total membership of about 250,000. This is a vast army, considering the total population of Sweden is only 5,250,000. Strengthened by the Socialist Party, the unions will be in a position to teach the Union-Haters an expensive lesson.

The Socialist Party of Sweden has 140,000 paying members, and at last fall's election increased its representation in the national parliament (Rigsdag) from 17 to 33 members.

One significant feature of the present general labor war is that for the last two years Sweden has suffered severely under the industrial depression, and the employes availed themselves of the opportunity to declare their "war of annihilation" on Organized Labor at this time.

Editorial Observations

Victor, Get Your Gun! We Have Sent Ours to the Repair Shop. Hope it will be done before Victor fires the first shot.

Among the Victims of the Military Court-Martial at Barcelona were two members of the Chamber of Deputies and eight Aldermen of Barcelona.

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

Order Reigns in Spain! The Order of the Graveyard! The order of Mont Juich! The order of the hangman! The order of public corruption! The order of ignorance and superstition so carefully guarded by the Jesuits and other orderly Orders allied with Alfonso's government.

Spain, the Leading Catholic Country of Europe, Pledged to the religion of Jesus and to the commandment "Thou shalt not kill!" orders 40,000 Christians to the shores of Africa to shoot, and shoot to kill, the non-Christian Cabyles on the Rifs. "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thou lovest thyself!"

Emilio Iglesias, One of the Men Executed at the Mont Juich fortress during the recent rebellion in Barcelona, was a brother of Comrade Pablo Iglesias, editor of El Socialista, the national organ of the Spanish "Partido Obrero" (Labor Party), in Madrid. Emilio was editor of "El Progreso," the Republican paper of Barcelona.

People All Over the Civilized World Ask Themselves Questions like this: "Why is it that in Catholic Spain the Catholic people become so enraged at the Catholic Church and in their ignorance and despair destroy the Catholic church and convent buildings, as for instance in Barcelona during last week's insurrection?" Spain's history of the last five hundred years will furnish the answer.

Because a Woman Was Appointed Superintendent of the Chicago Public Schools some of our mediaeval fossils of so-called manhood get green in the face and swear that the entire public school system will go to the dogs if this kind of feminine supremacy was to continue. How good old Pestalozzi would give the smile of pity to these antediluvian padagogues if he could take a look at them.

According to Press Reports, Over Two Hundred Revolutionists were executed by the military at the Mont Juich fortress in Barcelona. It is also reported that during the three days' fighting in the streets of Barcelona about three thousand people were killed. These are the methods by which a bankrupt monarchy, a rotten bourgeoisie and a corrupt clergy attempt to remain in the saddle in ignorance-laden and poverty-cursed Spain. But a radical change is sure to come.

The Most Prominent Prisoner of War of Today Is Czar Nicholas of Russia. This pitiable creature of a crowned head pays his visits to emperors, kings and presidents of Europe, but is afraid to leave the water for a single hour. Surrounded by men-of-war, battleships and torpedo destroyers, the imperial yacht "Standart," with the British freight on board, is moving along, from Finland to Germany, England and France, greeting the mighty rulers, but always on water. While on terra firma Czar Nicholas mistakes "every little ball in the horse pasture" for a dynamite bomb.

Now Comes Joe Pulitzer's "Post-Dispatch" Whining About "Feminizing the Schools" because Mrs. Ella Flagg Young was elevated to the superintendency of the Chicago Public Schools. Perhaps the P. D. is afraid that with women at the head of our educational institutions the future might be robbed of the Joe Pulitzer sort of great men. Well, wouldn't the world be better off without the Pulitzers and their poisonous influence on the public mind? Since newspaperdom has become commercialized by such men as Joe Pulitzer, Hearst, etc., the capitalist press is paid for poisoning the minds of the people for the benefit of those who have the money.

Don Carlos, the Late Pretender to the Throne of Spain, One of the feudal knights of the impoverished land of the great Cervantes, leaves to the Pope in Rome works of art and money totaling \$2,000,000 in value. May some good man or woman figure out how much human blood, how many human lives had to be sacrificed to make up the \$2,000,000 in possession of the modern Don Quixote? He remembered the Pope in Rome, but the starving people of Spain (all members of the same Catholic Church as Don Carlos) may go to—the Rifs on the coast of Morocco to be shot by the Cabyles for the honor of Spain and for the glory of God Almighty and the Church.

Prosperity Is Coming, Sure. Read What the N. Y. Call Reports: Five hundred boys were on hand for one job yesterday morning at the store of the National Gas and Electrical Fixture Co., 365 West 125th Street. They jammed each other about, they shouted five hundred different reasons why each one of them should be given the job, and they fought strenuously for front positions in the line. Finally in their crush for that job they smashed the plate glass window of the store, and the manager, L. Doushness, was compelled to telephone for the police reserves to handle the jam of boys. The whole trouble was caused by a little "ad" in a morning paper announcing that the National Gas and Electrical Co. wanted one boy to make himself useful around the store, for which he would receive the whole sum of \$3 a week.

Great Satisfaction Is Expressed by the British Labor and Socialist leaders at the impression created by the huge demonstration held by the Labor Party in Trafalgar Square, to protest against the visit of the Czar of Russia to England. Various women's political leagues, Socialist and other organizations were represented, while numerous banners which headed the different processions were inscribed with mottoes, "Let the Hanging Czar Remember," "Shall We Grasp His Bloody Hand?" "A Message from Hell—Welcome Little Father." James Keir Hardie, Labor member of Parliament; James Ramsay McDonald, another Labor member; Ben Tillett, secretary of the Dock Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union of Great Britain and Ireland; George Bernard Shaw and Henry Mayers Hyndman, the dean of England Socialist leaders, made speeches, voicing angry protests against the proposed visit. Resolutions to the same effect were adopted. Shaw said he had no doubt that King Edward was sufficiently embarrassed and heartily wished that the Czar of Russia was going to visit the Emperor of China instead. Shaw declared that he was particularly anxious to avoid violent language, and would simply say in conclusion, "Damn the Czar's tyranny and his impudence for coming to these shores."

Sparks and Red Hot Cinders

By Dr. Wm. Preston Hill.

How Gould "Got His."

Take the crimes of swindling and larceny and examine the records of many of our noted Captains of Industry. It is a matter of court record how Jay Gould looted the assets of the various railroads over which he gained control, wrecked the Wabash and Erie, etc. In the Erie case, Gould was compelled, by order of court, to return to the road's treasury \$10,000 which he had stolen, and he gave his check for the amount gladly, because it was only a small part of what he had actually stolen. In the Wabash case, Judge Gresham rendered a decision that Gould had swindled the general public out of \$47,500,000 by his criminal operations. The entire fortune left by Jay Gould at his death amounted to less than the proceeds of three successful crimes which he had perpetrated, showing that, outside of his swindles, he had not been able to accumulate a single dollar, but on the contrary had lost on all his other operations.

Take the comparatively respectable Vanderbilts. For years they depressed the price of the Lake Shore stock by diverting the traffic over parallel lines, until they were able to buy it for a song and then, when they had accumulated all of it in their possession, they enhanced its value and unloaded it on the New York Central, which they controlled, by converting it into bonds on this road at \$200 a share.

C. & A. and Rock Island Swindling.

Take the Chicago & Alton swindle. A group of financiers, rather buccaneers, headed by Harriman, bought this road from the old stockholders for \$30,000,000, and, having called a stockholders' meeting, voted a bond issue of \$30,000,000 for supposed betterments.

Having forced this measure through, against the protests of the minority, they proceeded to issue without any further authority \$100,000,000 in bonds. Thus they issued \$70,000,000 fraudulently and illegally and these bonds are now outstanding. And all this was done without putting a dollar of additional value on the property.

Take the Rock Island swindle. This road was bought up by another group of financial sharks, when it had a capital stock of \$75,000,000, which they immediately increased to \$225,000,000, without putting a dollar additional into the property, thus creating for themselves \$150,000,000, in exactly the same manner as though they had issued \$150,000,000 of counterfeit money and passed it on the public.

New York's Subway Steal.

Another group of buccaneers, headed by Thomas Ryan and August Belmont, have gained possession of the various transportation systems of New York City and have capitalized and recapitalized them, watered them and rewatered them into various fictitious and fraudulent companies, until the entire capitalization is about \$580,000,000, three-fourths of which is pure water or fictitious capital without a dollar of actual investment in the properties. This whole immense issue of swindling stocks and bogus bonds is a semi-public debt, saddled on the people of New York, which must be paid for in dividends and interest by the poor, hard-working people of that city. After getting the city to build a subway costing \$35,000,000, which they leased, they proceeded immediately to issue capital stock even on this subway which they did not own. Thus the people were compelled not only to pay the interest on the city bonds that built the subway, but also to pay dividends on the fraudulent capital which these swindlers had saddled upon it. And it is proposed to turn just such another subway trick in St. Louis.

Popularity and Party Tactics

By Ida Crouch-Hazlett in Montana News.

The curse of the American Socialist movement is its superficiality—individuals flocking to the party and loudly proclaiming themselves Socialists, even taking responsible positions, who have not the slightest conception of the science and principles upon which the movement is based, who look upon it simply as a new political diversion and have no serious interest in its revolutionary character. There are hundreds of locals without an individual in them who is well-grounded and experienced Socialists are often discouraged as to the outcome of American Socialism.

This condition is due largely to American characteristics. The European Socialists say we are "new." We have been "new" for thirty years. We have a vote, but our organizations lack knowledge of class-conscious methods of procedure. The question is—How shall this knowledge of a class program be obtained?

These loose ideas of Socialism are proving a prolific source of corruption to the Socialist press. Since the party has arrived at no solid principles for the conduct of a party press, and since our vote is simply scattering and we have no parliamentary question to demand lines of action on the part of the press, the temptation is tremendous on the part of Socialist papers to cater to whatever seems to be "popular" enough to catch the largest number of readers. This accounts for the piles of trash with which many of our largest papers litter their columns; stuff that can not be educational, that is teaching a spurious philosophy, and lending no strength to class organization.

Even our speakers are perverted by this financial need of being "popular." They are afraid to teach our scientific position as it is. They are all the time delivering themselves of some sort of diluted milk for babes.

When will our locals be strong, when will they be courageous, when will they draw their class lines clearly and stand squarely upon them?

Not until the Socialists cease being cursed by the fetish of popularity. A weak, sentimental brand of Socialism is "popular" nowadays. Sentimental women run after it and mix it up with their Sunday school classes. Professionals who wish to be odd find that it brings them into prominence. Indeed the working man feels quite shamefaced and out of place in this grand company, and becomes conspicuous by his absence.

Those who know what Socialism really is should insist upon its tactics being taught and adhered to even if they stand alone and there are only enough in their local to hold the charter. We do not expect popularity. We are arrayed against all existing institutions and administrations. We are the poor, the weak and the blind, the staggering workman, struggling up to overthrow the might of the ages. We expect every sort of misrepresentation and abuse; and when it comes in the party itself we must be prepared to meet it there. We must teach the international tactics of our movement and insist upon them even though we stand alone. We must persevere.

The Editor of the Miners' Magazine Has Accepted an Invitation to deliver an address at the annual picnic of the Socialist Party of St. Louis, to be held September 19. After speaking in St. Louis, he will speak under the auspices of local unions of the United Mine Workers and central labor bodies in the following places in the state of Illinois: O'Fallon, Belleville, Danville, Collinsville, Marissa, Centralia, Harrisburg, Johnston City, Farmington, Carterville and Mt. Olive. From Illinois he will proceed to Toledo, Ohio, where he has been invited to address a mass meeting under the auspices of the Central Labor Council.—Miners' Magazine.

THE KINGLIEST WARRIOR.

By Joaquin Miller.

The bravest battle that ever was fought—
Shall I tell you where and when?
On the maps of the world you will find it not—
'Twas fought by the mothers of men.

Nay, not with cannon or battle shouts,
With a sword or noble pen;
Nay, not with eloquent words or thoughts
From mouths of wonderful men.

But deep in a walled-up woman's heart—
A woman that would not yield,
But silently, bravely bore her part—
Lo, there's the battlefield!

No marshaling troops, no bivouac song,
No banner to gleam and wave;
But, oh, these battles, they last so long—
From babyhood to the grave.

Yet, faithful still as a bridge of stars,
She fights in her walled-up town:
Fights on and on in the endless war—
Then, silent, unseen, goes down.

Oh, spotless woman in a world of shame,
With splendid and silent scorn,
Go back to God as white as you came—
The Kingliest Warrior born.

Croatian Socialists Will Join Party.

The Croatian Socialist Organization of Chicago has been granted a charter by Local Cook County. These comrades are trying to induce all independent Croatian organizations to follow their course. They report that a branch of fifty members in Milwaukee, Wis., and one of eighty members in Allegheny, Pa., have also affiliated with the Socialist Party. The Croatian paper entitled "Radnicka Straza" is published at 606 South Center Avenue, Chicago.

Latest News From the Field of Organized Labor

The Hatters' Strike.

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

Carpenters' New Hall Opened.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 1.—The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, tired of being renters, dedicated a new hall Thursday of last week. Speeches of exultation were made, and the dedication, by Secretary Frank Morrison of the A. F. of L. The structure is a fine building, three stories high, and has cost the carpenters \$100,000, and will be used by them and other unions for headquarters. Here is a lesson this organization should learn. We have been paying rent for twenty years and have nothing to show for it except we may receive notice to quit at the pleasure of those from whom we rent our stopping place. It is time we were beginning to figure out how we can own our own home and save the cost of rent. We do not begrudge our more far-seeing sister organization their elegant new quarters, but we do wish we had one like it. However, not seeing anything in sight of that kind, we wish our brothers, the carpenters, all the joys that come from a wise housekeeper getting a home of their own over their heads.

Starving Children in South Africa.

The Worker, official organ of the Johannesburg (South Africa) Trades Council, reports the following: We have received an appeal from the Capetown Socialist Society on behalf of the starving children of that city. From the information to hand there are hundreds of children walking the streets of Capetown begging for bread. The suffering of these little ones is appalling, and we appeal to the workers on the Rand to subscribe to the "Starving Children Relief Fund." Moneys forwarded to this office will be acknowledged in The Worker and forwarded to Capetown. We will also supply subscription lists to sympathizers who may desire to help forward this movement. If each laborer on the Rand subscribed one shilling per week 500 children could be supplied with two meals a day each week. Can you help?

George Barnes to Go to Africa.

Arrangements are being made for Mr. G. N. Barnes, M. P. (late secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers), and Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M. P. (late secretary of the London Society of Compositors), to visit South Africa on an organizing tour during the months of September and October. It will be necessary to guarantee the expenses of the tour—estimated at £200—before they leave England. The cost of passage to and from England must be provided at once, and subscription lists are being circulated amongst the trades unions with a view to raising £100 before the end of July. It is not likely that the balance of the guarantee money will be required. If each trade unionist will subscribe what he can there will be no difficulty in raising the desired amount.—Johannesburg Worker.

Western Miners and the Hatters.

The United Hatters have made a gallant fight against the unbearable tyranny of the Hat Manufacturers. Organized Labor throughout the country has recognized the solidarity of the hatters' organization and has rendered financial assistance in the battle to strangle industrial despotism. But the hatters have not as yet won the fight. The battle is still on, and the membership of Organized Labor should show no indifference or lethargy, until the hatters can unfurl the banner of victory over the surrendered fortress of organized greed. The delegates of the seventeenth annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners levied an assessment of 25 cents on the membership, and the secretary-treasurer was instructed to immediately forward a check to the hatters for \$5,000. The assessment will reach approximately \$10,000, but the miners will render other assistance than financial aid. Every local of the Federation will see to it that hats without the label shall remain on the shelf.—Miners' Magazine.

A Labor Injunction Fiasco.

Judge Baker of the Federal Court in Indiana denied an application on the July 26 of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Co. of Elwood, Ind., for an injunction restraining its striking employes from picketing the plant of the company. The company complained that some of its employes had been attacked by strikers and intimidated; that the wives of some of the men who had remained at work had been threatened and hints made that homes would be dynamited; and, that but for the picketing of the strikers many employes would return to work, but under present conditions were afraid to do so. But Judge Baker denied the injunction because, as he said, the affidavits of the company did not make any specific allegations against any of the defendants, and did not show that the defendants had attempted to interfere with the freedom of the company in the labor market. He held that the strikers had a legal right to organize and leave their employer in a body, and that they could maintain a system of picketing so long as they did not interfere with the employer's access to the labor market. Elwood city authorities testified that the strike had been orderly.

South African Railroaders Organize.

At a recent conference of railway employes held at the European Hotel in Pretoria, South Africa, the "Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants" was organized. The objects of the new society are: "To organize and enroll all railway servants in South Africa, and to improve the conditions and protect the interests of all members, to endeavor to obtain the settlement of disputes by arbitration or other lawful means, to provide legal protection for matters arising out of railway work, and provide assistance to any member, or members, being dismissed from their employment for any action he or they may have taken in defending any member, or for taking part in the settlement of disputes, and to exercise a general supervision on all matters relating to conditions of labor on railways." The entrance fee is one shilling and the contribution one shilling and sixpence per month.

Car Strike Is Near in Chicago.

Chicago, Aug. 2.—A street car strike which threatens to tie up all of the surface lines of Chicago now seems inevitable. The refusal of the Chicago City Railway Co., which operates the lines on the South Side, to grant the men's demands for higher wages and a closed shop and the continued refusal of the employes to accept anything less has increased the gravity of the situation. Mass meetings of the South Side employes will be held in many car barns tonight, at which the situation will be canvassed and the question of taking a referendum on a strike proposition will be decided.

The locals and members at large in Nebraska are now voting upon a referendum conducted by the National Office for the election of state officers and for the choice of a date and city for holding their state convention.

LABOR MEETING AT JOPLIN.

State Federation Will Take Up Women's Problems.

The State Federation of Labor, which will hold its annual convention in Joplin, Mo., September, 28, has set aside half a day for consideration of the problems of working women. Advocates of reforms from over the state will address the gathering.

Mrs. D. W. Knefler, president of the Women Trade Union League of St. Louis, at a meeting of the executive board, was chosen a delegate to represent the union before the state convention.

The league in its year of active work has accomplished much for the betterment of working women's conditions, and the officers see in this half day at the State Federation of Labor's convention an opportunity to further push the movement.

The league will be represented by a float, several carriages and many participants in the Labor Day parade this year, and Mrs. Spraggon was chosen marshal to head the contingent.

OKLAHOMA ENFORCES THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Labor Commissioner Starts to Scene of Trouble at Muskogee.

Guthrie, Okla., Aug. 2.—Not only must all contractors on public work observe the eight-hour law, but they must pay the same wages for the eight-hour day as had been previously paid for the longer day, according to announcement made by Labor Commissioner Charles L. Daugherty, who will leave for Muskogee at once to enforce that ruling against the contractors in that city. Mr. Daugherty's interpretation of the law is backed up by a decision of the United States Supreme Court, which was quoted by the Criminal Court of Appeals in its recent opinion on the eight-hour law. The decision holds that where an eight-hour day is established for public works, the current wage per day must be paid for the shorter day, the same as on other work.

"The current rate of wages at Muskogee has been \$1.75 per day," said Mr. Daugherty, "and that is the rate which should be paid for the eight-hour day. The contractors have agreed, however, to pay only the same rate per hour as before, 17½ cents, whereas for an eight-hour day it should be 21¼ cents. I tried to settle the matter amicably, but this time I shall proceed against every contractor who has refused to pay the current wage, \$1.75 for a day's work of eight hours.

"Under the law I can also compel them to pay their employes 21¼ cents for every hour over eight hours that they have worked since the law became effective, and think that I shall have to do that in order to bring them to time.

There are two other places—McMester and Nowata—where contractors have refused to obey the eight-hour law, and I expect to bring prosecutions in both cases. The contention of the McMester contractor that because he employs men by the hour he can work them as many hours as he pleases is in direct conflict with the recent court decision."

The prediction of Tom Wiley of Muskogee, in charge of the East Side Free Employment Bureau, that the strike at Muskogee because of the refusals of the contractors to comply with the eight-hour law would extend to all of the cities of the state, received no support from Mr. Daugherty, who says that in Guthrie and the other cities where the contractors are fully complying with the law there would be no occasion for a strike.

THE PRINTERS' CONVENTION

Will Be Opened in St. Joseph Next Week.

James Lynch of Indianapolis, president, and other executive officers of International Typographical Union were in St. Louis Friday night on their way to the annual convention of the organization, which will be held next week.

The union now has 46,000 members. The visiting officers attended the meeting of the local union last Sunday and made speeches.

In the party with Lynch were: First Vice-President George A. Tracy of San Francisco, Second Vice-President Hugo Miller of Indianapolis, Secretary-Treasurer J. W. Hays of Indianapolis and L. C. Shepard, one of the trustees of the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, Colo.

The annual reports of the officers have been mailed from headquarters in Indianapolis to delegates. The reports were also mailed to the presidents and secretaries of the various local unions.

The report of President Lynch takes up the more important happenings of the year and makes various recommendations for the future.

Mr. Lynch shows that during the last year there were issued from the president's department 37,806 official communications, 24,437 circulars and 3,799 packages of printed matter relating to label advertising and organizing work.

Considerable space is devoted to the efficient work done by the organization in its health campaign, and the work it has accomplished in its war against tuberculosis. President Lynch says, as to unsanitary workroom: "Our unions will be justified in making particular scales for these exceptionally unhealthy composing rooms, scales materially higher than those that apply to the modern healthful and up-to-date composing room.

In regard to insurance, Lynch says in his report that there will be submitted to the convention by the executive council, acting under instruction from the Boston convention, a report on the insurance idea. He gives various arguments that have been advanced on both sides of the question.

"The investigation of life insurance or the payment of an increased mortuary benefit as conducted by the council," says the report, "convince the members of the council for the members of the International Typographical Union is feasible and that the main question is as to the expense per member. This investigation also convinces the council that any sum paid to the members of the organization as an insurance feature should be in the nature of a death or burial benefit. This will leave us free from complication with the insurance laws of the various states, and will be a matter of great economy in the administration of the insurance funds."

The council expresses itself in favor of a flat burial benefit of \$1,000 a member, or a graded benefit ranging from \$200 to \$600 a member, according to length of membership.

The report of the secretary-treasurer shows that the total expenditures during the year ended May 31, 1909, were \$458,061.73, and that a balance of \$258,728.47 was left in the treasury. It shows that the number of burial benefits paid during the year was 509, representing 38,175.

The report shows that the average number of members in good standing during the year was 44,921, and the average membership for the last three months 47,174. In regard to the old age pension, the report shows total expenditures of \$69,550.35, and a balance on hand in the fund, May 31, of \$159,757.17.

The average earnings per year per member were \$89.

Union Resolution Commending Socialist Party Organization.

The Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, with 152 delegates in attendance, unanimously adopted the following resolution. Strong speeches were made in its support by W. Carroll of the Plumbers' Union of Superior and Delegate Cooley of the Printers' Union of Racine, both stating, however, that they were not Socialists, but wanted to give just and proper credit to a working class political organization which stands true to its policies and gets results. Resolution:

"Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has in several

conventions emphasized that Organized Labor of this country is bound in political elections to "reward its friends and to punish its enemies," and

"Whereas, Organized Labor in Wisconsin has no more loyal and true champions than the members of the Legislature in Wisconsin elected by the Social-Democratic Party, who have introduced all the bills submitted to them by the State Executive Board of the Wisconsin State Federation and many other bills of a similar character that originated with the party, and who have labored early and late for the cause of the working class, and

"Whereas, These representatives of labor have usually encountered the solid opposition of both of the capitalist parties and in the last session of the Legislature the opposition of the speaker of the assembly, W. H. Bancroft; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we hereby express our deep appreciation and our heartfelt thanks to the members of the Legislature above mentioned and to the Social-Democratic party that sent them and we hereby authorize and instruct the incoming executive board to have a report of the activity of the Social-Democratic members in the Legislature and in other legislative bodies of the state printed and distributed among the union men of this state."

LOVE IN THE KITCHEN.

Among the domestic servants in a Germantown woman is a very pretty Irish girl, not long in this country. Now, Bertha had not been at work more than a couple of months before she became engaged to a plumber's apprentice. She confided to her mistress, however, that she had no intention of marrying at an early date, but wished instead to save her money, and incidentally afford the apprentice time to become a regularly registered plumber.

The mistress good-naturedly assented to the girl's request that the lad be allowed to visit her in the kitchen. It was observed that on such occasions only the voice of Bertha could be heard coming from the kitchen.

"Your sweetheart doesn't seem to be much of a talker," said the lady of the house to Bertha.

"No, mum," said Bertha: "leastways not yit, mum. But he'll do better as time goes on. He's too bashful yit, mum, to do annything more than eat!"

GRAND STRIKE BENEFIT PICNIC

At Horse Shoe Lake on Saturday, August 7, 1909

Granite City, Ill., Aug. 4, 1909.

To the Editor of the St. Louis Labor:

Dear Sir:—Would you kindly announce through your valuable paper the following letter:

The United States Steel Corporation (trust) on or about the 15th of last May declared that they would no longer recognize or tolerate Labor Unions in any of their plants, and that they would cut the wages of the Sheet and Tin Workers as they saw fit.

The men affected by this declaration were taken by storm and could not believe it to be true, because of the fact that the United States Steel Co., and their predecessors, had done business with the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers for thirty-five years, and had at the expiration of the scale year met in conference with our representatives, and with the exception of a few times they had always come to an amicable settlement with the company. But this year they thought that they had become mighty enough to crush unionism out of existence, so that they could crush the laborer's souls into dividends. Did they do it? No; for every Sheet and Tin Worker working for this trust laid down his tools and struck against the tyrannical and heartless demand of this gigantic monopoly when the scale expired on June 30 last, and the fight promises to be a long and bitter one. So in order to hold up these strikers all the Sheet and Tin Workers in the country working for independent manufacturers are donating their little mite; but the roller mill employes of the National Enameling and Stamping Co., of Granite City, are going them one better. They are going to give a

BIG FISH FRY AND PICNIC, AT HORSE SHOE LAKE, ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 7th,

and they want all the labor unionists of St. Louis to come out with them to Horse Shoe Lake and have a good time. There will be fun for all and amusement for men, women and children. Ex-President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association will be the speaker for the day. Come and hear him, boys; he is one of the finest orators that ever stepped upon the platform, and you will say so yourself when you hear his talk on the labor question. We will have singing by the famous St. David's Society of Granite City. Music by the Granite City Band, and we will be entertained by Bert Slagle's Weimerwurst Band, something worth hearing, boys. There will be fishing, dancing, all kinds of refreshments. We will have about 4,000 pounds of fish cooked, so have no fear of going hungry. All this you can enjoy by buying a 50 cent ticket. The entire receipts of the day will be sent to help feed the wives and babies of our brothers who are making such a noble fight for the right to organize. To get to Horse Shoe Lake, take cars marked Horse Shoe Lake at the foot of Eads Bridge, and you get to the lake in 45 minutes; or cross the ferry at North Market and ride over to Venice and take cars from there that will make connections with cars for Horse Shoe Lake. So all you labor unionists come over and show us that your union spirit is in the right place.

In conclusion, I may say that the National Enameling and Stamping Co. is an independent firm and is one of the fairest in the country to deal with from an union standpoint. They have signed our scale for another year and our mill will start in full on August 9.

I am fraternally yours,

J. M. LODWIG.

CAMPAIGN DEFICIT FUND.

Wm. Detjen	25	Mr. and Mrs. Ed Byers.....	75
L. Bohmauer	25	Carl Hollenberg	50
E. Kientz	25	Collection Druid's Hall, July 11.	8.15
S. S. Gaines	25	Collection Druid's Hall, July 31.	9.83
Sympathizers	50	Collection Twelfth and Olive St.	4.35
H. Cook	50	Previously reported	75.66
F. G. Osboens	25		
J. E. Marlin	1.00		
Jacob Schsenbrun	25	Total	\$102.74

Party Notes.

Ballots on the referendum just submitted by Local St. Louis have been sent to all Branch Secretaries. If the supply received is not sufficient, send word to local secretary and as many more as needed will be promptly sent. Branch Secretaries when making their returns should not fail to turn in the individual ballots. Members who are in arrears for more than three months are not entitled to vote.

The West Branch of the 11th Ward will meet now every first and third Wednesday, at 5711 Gravois. R. J. Zdvorecek has been elected Secretary.

Comrade Collins' Successful Work in St. Louis.

Comrade John Collins of Chicago spent several days in St. Louis doing good propaganda work. Last Monday evening he addressed an open air meeting on Twelfth and Olive streets, with a good-sized audience, who followed his interesting arguments with marked attention. Last Tuesday evening Collins spoke before Machinists' Union No. 394, at Albrecht's Hall, Fourth and Walnut streets. Last week he also addressed Machinists' Union 41.

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.

STUDIES IN SOCIALISM

The Man Under the Machine

By A. M. Simons.

VII.

The capitalists have given up all connection with industry. They have turned all the work, whether with hand or brain, over to wage slaves who have been drilled, organized, trained to work as solid disciplined bodies in the production of goods. Let them carry this same principle into the political field.

Let the laborers organize as one solid body of suffering workers demanding that they shall rule instead of the owners. With their overwhelming numbers they can easily make themselves the ruling class in place of the idlers who have so long governed society at every point.

When they have done this then they can organize industry in the interest of the workers, not the idlers. They can then say to every one, including the former owners, "Come and use these instruments of production and create wealth, which shall be for the benefit of all who toil." We will

take the mines, the machines, the land, the railroads and all the things that are necessary to the production and distribution of wealth and we will say that these things shall belong to all in common, since they must be used in common. We will make the ownership fit the users, not the non-users. Just as when each producer worked individually, the tools were owned by the individuals, so now that the tools are used collectively they must be owned collectively so that there will be no division of product between the workers and the owners, because all will be workers and all will be owners.

Goods will no longer be sold for profit, but will be distributed among those who make them for use, and so there can never be any overproduction so long as there is an unfulfilled want and when all wants are filled there will be no suffering. Any one who wishes to work can use the tools which he owns in common with every one else and be sure that he will get what he produces. When a new machine is invented that saves labor it will not mean that a few must work longer hours while a great number starve for lack of an opportunity to sell themselves. Instead each new invention will mean that all those who have been doing the work that it will work shorter hours at easier work and have more time for leisure, education and amusement.

Only the best machines located in the best places, will be used and nothing will be wasted in running more plants than are needed or in trying to sell goods. So we can produce many, many things what we are producing today and no one need want for anything.

The soldiers, and policemen, and lawyers, with the drummers, the sign-painters and bill-stickers, will be given a chance to do something that will help to make people warm, and well, and happy, instead of being forced to do things that do nobody any good. All this will mean that it will be easy to make so many things that all can live in pleasant homes with all that they need to eat and drink and wear and have most of their time to think of other things than their merely animal wants.

There can be no city slums, no crises, no strikes, no lockouts, no unemployed, no beggars, no charity, no starving, no cringing slaves, no idle masters.

Laborers, these things are for you to do. No one else can do them. No one else has so much to gain from them. Your class is the class that today have the skill and training to operate industry, you have the common interests upon which to build a firm society, and you alone have the numbers with which to gain the victory at the polls.

You have long been tied helpless slaves to the machines at which you toil. They have crushed your children, your family, your lives beneath their ceaseless advance. They have been the means of your enslavement. They should be the means of your liberation. Are you men enough to seize your opportunity? Will you in these closing years of this most wonderful century, when the long battle of man with Nature is at last over and man, through the machine, has conquered at every point—will you now permit that the very instrument of conquest shall be held by another class and used to crush its creators? Will you forever meekly follow false leaders to your political slaughter and economic bondage? Will you continue through all time to bind yourself into ever-recurring slavery by voting for the puppet parties of your masters? Or will you at last dare to do your own thinking, and casting aside forever the slave-befitting ideas your masters have so carefully implanted in your minds, unite with your fellow-workmen of the world, and press forward to victory upon the platform of clear-cut, uncompromising SOCIALISM? It is for you to choose. Which will you do? Will the marvelous powers of production which have conquered nature and are incarnate in the almost living thinking machine of today prove to be the triumphal chariot upon which you will advance into the new century, or will it be, as in the past, the Car of Juggernaut that you painfully tug onward over the bodies, minds and souls of the helpless members of your class? Will the laborer of the future be upon or beneath the machine? You, the workers of America and of the world, can alone decide, and because I have infinite faith in you and your class I know that the red glow that is seen around the coming days is not that of a social conflagration nor yet the reflection from the blood-stained society of today, but is the first glimmering of the dawn of the better time that is to be.

Inventions and Machinery.

As soon as the new machines were invented the towns grew very fast. Thousands of laborers were brought together in each manufacturing city and often in a single shop. As the markets grew, things were not produced, as they had once been, because some one wished to use them, but because the owner thought he could find

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some place to sell them. A wide and free market was a necessity. All the laws that the landlords had made to protect their interests were opposed to the interests of those who were manufacturing. So the manufacturers fought to have them repealed.

More Good People, or Different Kinds of Conscience.

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

What we need is a different kind of conscience.

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.

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 productivity of machinery.

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

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

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

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

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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

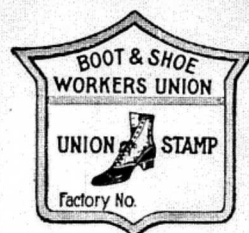
Glen Carbon Socialists Will Give Picnic.

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.

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.

Cigars { PEN MAR - 10c
SUNRISE - 5c

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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

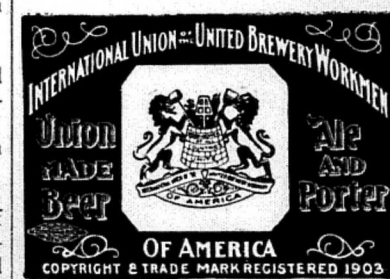
Patronize only and where
Saloons displaying the Bartenders wear
Union Bar Card the Blue Button



OFFICE: 918 PINE STREET : BOTH PHONES

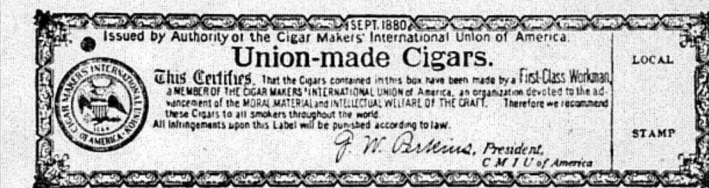
Drink Only UNION BEER

(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.

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THE BEST \$3.00 HAT IN THE WORLD

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE DEPARTMENT

Women and Social Service

By Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

V.

Women are just as narrow in their business as men, but no narrower. But we have a different kind of business. Our thoughts are occupied from morning until sunset with our homes and our families. A man may be just as selfish, but, in spite of himself, because of his business, he has to think about other people with whom he deals; therefore he has developed the thing which is called business honor. He has developed the business sense; he has developed the power of organization, and by that power the nation lives. We women are not doing our share in developing in the human mind a capacity for organization.

The men who run the affairs of our country, the powerful men, are those, first, of large mind—genuine statesmen, who can see and feel for the whole country; men who represent large interests, and work for them. That is true leadership. Secondly, men animated by extreme self-interest, who take advantage of the rest to climb upon.

Now we can not all be great statesmen, but we can all be little ones. And, if our children were brought up as citizens of a Democracy, taught by example as well as precept, taught by an occasional father as well as by an insistent mother, they would not be so easily imposed upon as the public is today.

I travel about lecturing, and whenever I have the opportunity, I lecture on equal suffrage. And I find everywhere people who admit that equal suffrage is right and fair, but not important. They ask me what difference it will make. It does not make so much difference. That is not the point. Giving the ballot to women does not alter human nature. It does not modify the earth, nor the state, nor the city. The thing that must be modified is human stock, and that is easily modified in children. This is in the hands of women. If we do not like the people on the earth, it is up to us to make better people. We are makers of men, and, because we are makers of men, it is requisite that we should be citizens of the world they live in.

What is there that is practical for us about all this? Most of us do not think that anything is practical unless it can be done tomorrow. Next year is just as practical as this. Time is in inverse proportion to practicality. Anything is practical that is necessary to be done. It is necessary to save the forests of the United States, but we do not expect to do it in a day. It is necessary to pay some attention to the consumption of coal, but we do not expect to settle the question in a day. But the practical point is not so remote if we work at it.

If anyone says to you, "Where shall we begin?" here is a safe answer. It fits anybody. Begin where you are. You can not begin anywhere else. We are all obliged to begin where we are.

What can we do, separately, to advance the mental capacity of our people in regard to politics; to advance our ability to be citizens of a Democracy? Here we find the limits of the individual. There are many things in this world which are not to be done by the individual separately; they can only be done collectively. Women need more than anything else to be brought up abreast of civilization, to have the capacity for organization developed. Getting a common purpose helps to develop that power. And the sooner they can get a common purpose, the sooner they will develop their capacity for citizenship. Similarly with children. Suppose children get together to elect a committee to give a Christmas present; they work together for this common thing. This helps develop a simple, essential, basic capacity for citizenship. And, just as fast as they grow to it, larger interests and ambitions develop.

Women's clubs and women's federated societies have done much in these lines all over the country.

It has occurred to me that it might be a very useful thing if there could be printed in each state a state book, giving a clear, simple account of how the state stands in relation to other states; as in the case of roads, for instance. Every state could be taught by these little books just how high it stood in certain things, and just how low in other things. The state would know that it was ahead in some things, and behind in others. That would give a focus of local pride; it would be something for the whole state to work for. If this were done everywhere among our clubs, it would lead to a concerted purpose of steady enlargement.

Many people object to the Federation of Women's Clubs, and think that it amounts to nothing. But some of us seem to be physically incapable of seeing the importance of public spirit. Many of us spend more time in thinking about our souls than about the common good.

WHAT SHE DID.

"Please state to the court exactly what you did between 8 and 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning," said a lawyer to a delicate-looking little woman on the witness stand. "Well," she said, after a moment's reflection, "I washed my two children and got them ready for school, and sewed a button on John's coat, and mended Nellie's dress." Then I tidied up my sitting room and made two beds and watered my house plants and glanced over the morning paper. Then I dusted my parlor and set things to rights in it and washed some lamp chimneys and combed my baby's hair and sewed a button on one of her little shoes and then I swept out my front entry and brushed and put away the children's Sunday clothes and wrote a note to Johnny's teacher asking her to excuse him for not being to school on Friday. Then I fed my canary bird and cleaned off the breakfast table and gave the grocery man an order and swept off the back porch, and then I sat down and rested a few minutes before the clock struck 9. That's all." "All!" said the dazed lawyer. "Excuse me, judge; I must get my breath before I call the next witness." —Progressive Woman.

MIDSUMMER IDYL.

J. C. Kaneko.

Red poppies, butterflies, and you and I;
Like an inverted sea, clear and deep, the sky.
In the shade slim grasses thread like pearls, the dew.
Lady bugs climb up their steams and gaze at you.
Katydids and crickets from the grasses scream—
In the world just you and I, and love's young dream!

Preamble to the Constitution of the S. W. S. of New York.

"The secret of all oppression," says August Bebel, "is the economic dependence of the oppressed."

Through all of human society we find a group upon whose backs the world's burden is laid. The working classes of all lands constitute this group. They submit, and must submit, to their oppression because they are economically dependent. They are economically dependent because they do not own the tools and materials with which they must work. They eat their bread by the grace of those who own the tools and materials. They have their lives laid down by the masters of the world, and this is the heart and the essence of slavery.

Through his political rights and industrial experience the workman succeeds in protecting himself in some measure against the encroachments of the master class upon his rights.

The woman of the working class has no political power and but little industrial training. Lacking these weapons of defense, she suffers abject defeat in the battle for existence.

The working class man is oppressed because a master stands between him and the means of producing his bread supply. The wife of this same workingman is one step further removed from the sources of her life—she is dependent upon her husband, or, as has aptly been said, she is the slave of a slave.

By a thousand brands her slavery has marked her, but none so deeply as her meek acceptance of her condition—her failure to recognize her essential human dignity and to insist upon her rightful place in the human scheme.

To stimulate among women an interest in the study of the nature and causes of economic dependence and its attendant oppression; to quicken in them a desire for the removal of that oppression, and to crystallize this desire into action shall be the aim of the Socialist Woman's Society.

The executive committee also finds its work no sinecure. At every meeting there are problems of program and policy to be solved. The decision was made, for instance, to use the petition blanks gotten out by the National American Woman Suffrage organization in its work for a national Woman Suffrage demand. For, it was argued, co-operation in such a cause was logical and necessary, and besides, going about to have these petitions signed offered a splendid field for Socialist propaganda.

Address all communications concerning the Socialist Women's Society to ANITA C. BLOCK, 746 St. Nicholas Ave., N. Y. City.

Collins at Hungarian Picnic.

Last Sunday's picnic of the St. Louis Hungarian Socialist branch at Wolz' Grove was a decided success. There was a good attendance and everybody seemed to enjoy the affair. The non-Hungarian comrades were especially interested in the Hungarian national dances, which were a special feature of the picnic. Comrade John Collins of Chicago was the speaker of the occasion and his address was attentively listened to. There were also addresses in Hungarian. Our Hungarian comrades feel proud of the success of their first annual picnic, which will encourage them to push the good work of propaganda and organization among their countrymen in St. Louis.

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.

UNFAIR LIST of the American Federation of Labor

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

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

It is for this reason mainly that we hereby present the "Unfair List" of the American Federation of Labor:

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

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

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

GROCERIES—James Butler, New York City.

TOBACCO—American and Continental Tobacco Companies.

WHISKY—Finch Distilling Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WIRE CLOTH—Thos. E. Gleeson, East Newark, N. J.; Lindsay Wire Weaving Co., Collingwood, Ohio.

BILL POSTERS—Bryan & Co., Cleveland, O.; A. Van Buren Co. and New York Bill Posting Co., New York City.

HOTELS—Reddington Hotel, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

RAILWAYS—Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad; Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co.

TELEGRAPHY—Western Union Telegraph Co. and its Messenger D. M. Parry, Indianapolis, Ind.

Thomas Taylor & Son, Hudson, Mass.

C. W. Post, Manufacturer of Grape Nuts and Postum Cereal, Battle Creek, Mich.

FIBRE WARE—Indurated Fibre Ware Co., Lockport, N. Y.

FURNITURE—American Billiard Table Co., Cincinnati, O.; O. Wisner Piano Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Krell Piano Co., Cincinnati, O.; Derby Desk Co., Boston, Mass.

GOLD BEATERS—Hastings & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; J. J. Keeley, New York City; F. W. Rauskolb, Boston, Mass.

LUMBER—Reinle Bros. & Solomon, Baltimore, Md.; St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Co., Tacoma, Wash.; Gray's Harbor Commercial Co., Cohnopolis, Wash.

LEATHER—Lerch Bros., Baltimore, Md.

Dainty Lingerie



Girls who are making their trousseaus will be interested in this very dainty underlinen, which, although being very pretty, is quite simple and practical. The drawers at top corner are a French pattern, trimmed with valenciennes lace and embroidery beading. The chemise below has yoke of insertion, headed by beading; then comes a nightgown, trimmed with insertion and tucks. The camisole at top is for evening wear, and is made in piece embroidery, with insertion shoulder straps. The lower camisole has a yoke of insertion; the combinations are to match, and have French legs. The Empire bodice of the nightdress is of piece embroidery.

Material required: Drawers: 2 yards 36 inches wide, 2 yards valenciennes beading, 4 yards ribbon.

Camisole: ¾ yard 36 inches wide, 4 yards insertion, 1¼ yard beading, 2½ yards ribbon, 2½ yards lace.

Nightdress: 5 yards 36 inches wide, 2 yards embroidery 18 inches wide, Camisole: ¾ yard 36 inches wide, 2 yards embroidery 18 inches wide, embroidery edging, 2 yards ribbon.

Camisole: 1 yard embroidery 18 inches wide, 2 yards beading, 1 yard 2½ yards ribbon, 2½ yards lace.

Combination: 2½ yards 36 inches wide, 4 yards insertion, 3¼ yards beading, 2½ yards wide and 3 yards narrow lace, 5½ yards ribbon.

Nightdress: 5 yards 36 inches wide, 2 yards embroidery 18 inches wide, 3 yards beading, 3 yards ribbon, 2 yards wide and 1 yard narrow lace, 2 yards embroidery insertion.

VALUE OF THE COLORED SLIP

With a Number of These a Good White Frock Can Be Worn on Many Occasions.

The girl with little money and a great need for pretty clothes would do well to remember that old but none the less clever device of using colored slips over a white gown.

Girls who could not afford both a class day dress and a commencement dress bought a nice white frock and wore it on class day over a colored slip, with colored accessories, and usually flowers to match.

By having various slips, of lawn or silk, a good white frock may be worn upon an endless number of occasions.

Besides providing a change of costume, the slip actually protects the gown and helps to keep it fresh.

A thin gown frequently looks better, hangs better, with a slip than without one.

There are various accessories which may be had to match; sash, necklace or pendant, stockings and even shoes, and, where possible, flowers.

Charming and inexpensive frocks may be made of white eyelet, embroidered in a color and worn over a slip of the same color.

PRETTY SILK BLOUSE.



Blouse of silk trimmed with wide bands of embroidery simulating a bolero and laced in front with ribbon. The gulme and undersleeves are of tulle.

Woven of Linen.

For the stout woman there are beautiful combination garments even thinner than the usual batiste and linen affairs made by the perfect seamstress. They are low necked and of knee length.

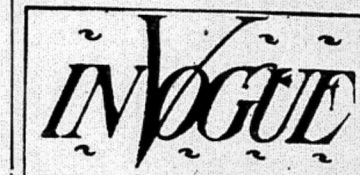
Those corset-cover-pantalon combinations are of exquisite make and beautiful finish—the really best garment for the would-be hipless.

CUIRASS STYLE IS POPULAR

For Young Girls It Is Acknowledged One of the Most Effective of the Season.

The cuirass style of gown has brought about an effective combination of net covered with embroidery and other materials. One of the popular evening frocks for a girl who has a good figure is a gracefully fitted cuirass which extends to the hips, and a knife-plaited long skirt. The former is made of coarse net covered with a flat embroidery of silk soutache, and the latter of messaline with a scroll of the soutache outlining the top of hem. This has tight elbow sleeves fastened with frills of lace and is cut into a Dutch neck outlined with a flat band of valenciennes lace or a tucker of fine white net run with a colored silk ribbon. This frock is fastened down the back with lace buttons.

The original model came out in linen with the cuirass of coarse net covered with an Egyptian design of fine soutache. It ran straight to the neckband and was finished with a Dutch collar of baby Irish lace. The sleeves are long, almost tight-fitting, and finished with a turnover cuff of baby Irish.



The princess costume is a feature of the season.

The pointed waistline is a novelty after the straight cross effects of the empire cut.

Stripes are not as wide as they were last year in men's shirtings; nor are they as fancy.

Among the materials used for bathing suits are mohair, fine serge, taffeta and silk serge.

Some of the newest and smartest of skirt and coat costumes are being made without sleeves.

The princess, both fitting and semi-fitting, the directoire and the empire, are all holding their own.

Necklaces of small cut jet beads will be worn much this summer by those who favor the collarless gown.

Shantung for Summer.

For comfortable summer suits, fine serge with shantung for the coat, both in the same shade, is being employed.

Such suits are finished simply, the only braiding often being on the turnover collar, which comes only to the side of the front and around the sleeves at the hands and possibly above and below the elbows.

The fancy for trimming sleeves around and around at different parts of the arm is a growing one. A waist which a girl has just embroidered for herself has a band of embroidery near the shoulder, another on the arm below the elbow and another at the wrist.

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.

"THINGS TO REMEMBER."

The burning question at this crucial hour is the culmination of the trust and the historic mission of the Labor movement. The labor unions are not opposed to the trust because it is a trust. No. Because they want the factories to become larger, and also want more employment for all. Therefore they welcome the trust. Then why is it that these unions are boycotting and fighting the trust? Because the trust employs child labor, and any concern which employs child labor replaces union labor; that is the reason why the labor unions are opposed to the trust. The trust is an evolution of business. Nothing to prevent it. The trust has come to stay. It is simply a natural growth or a natural outcome of industrial system. Our friends promise us that they will "regulate the trust," but we are inclined to believe that this can not be done, because they have tried that. Take for instance the Standard Oil trust. They fined John D. Rockefeller \$29,000,000, and then John D. fined the public by increasing the price on oil, and then his umpire, the U. S. Supreme Court, declared that the fine on Mr. John D. was unconstitutional. But the fine that Mr. John D. stuck on the public was constitutional, because it was Mr. John D.'s business to do so. In other words, the trust can regulate the regulator, and the regulator can regulate you by regulating prices. The only way to regulate the trust is to control the trust. How are you going to do it? First, by organizing the trust. How are you going to organize it? By demanding the union label on all articles placed on the market by the trust. Second, let the nation own the trust! But don't let the trust own the nation. The only party which advocates these things is the Socialist Party. Are you a member of the Socialist Party? The trust handles everything and you, Mr. Workingman, you buy and consume these things. When you walk up to the bargain counter you go there as an employe, as a union man. You want your boss to pay you union wages. Therefore it is no more than your duty as a union man to employ union labor by demanding union label goods. That is the union man, and that is the mission of the labor movement. The trust stands for the exploitation of labor, while the labor unions stand for the emancipation of labor. Which will you choose? They belong to the exploiting class, while you belong to the exploited class. They do nothing, and you have got nothing. The trust stands for industrial slavery, while the labor movement stands for industrial liberty. What is industrial liberty? The right to work and the right to live. Now it is often claimed by the Van Cleaves, Posts and Parrys, and all the other buggy exponents of the C. I. A., that labor is a trust. If that is true, then how is it that this great labor trust isn't represented in your trust senate? You haven't got any U. S. Senate any more, but you have a trust senate. You have railroad senators and you are getting railroaded by your railroad senators. You have got ice trust senators, and you are getting froze out by the ice trust. You have got oil trust senators, and you are getting bamboozled by the oil trust. You have got life insurance senators, and you are getting skinned by the life insurance trust. You have coal trust senators, and you are getting smoked out by the coal trust. You have beet sugar trust senators, and you are getting beat by the beet sugar trust. But where are your labor trust senators? You never had any. Why? Because you never thought of electing a laboring man to the Senate, that's why. You are not represented in the Senate. Now, you elect your own officers to administer your affairs in the labor unions. Why shouldn't you elect those men to the U. S. Senate, then there wouldn't be such a thing as government by injunction. The trust takes the little children from the schools and playgrounds and places them into the mills, mines and factories. We are living in an age of machinery. We are living in an age where everybody works but father, because his children have taken his place, and it is this condition that the Socialist movement and the Labor movement seek to abolish by placing the children back into the schools and on the playground, where they belong. To make better men and women, better homes, and a better world to live in. Now, my dear reader, in order to get this I need you. I am after you. I want you to join the Labor movement. I want you to join the Socialist movement. It's a movement of your class. We will get you. Oh, yes; when your stomach begins to go empty, you'll begin to think, and when you begin to think you'll come. The union man is a man who thinks; in other words, the union man knows what he wants, and knows how to get it. He will stick to his union. He will talk Unionism and Socialism everywhere. He will boost the Union Label everywhere, and when he dies and goes to hell he will talk to the devil in order to prevent him from running an open shop.

OTTO F. MEHL.

The "Sloppy Women."

Editor St. Louis Labor.

Rev. Phelan's article on "Sloppy Women" was shocking. I am not a Catholic, but was brought up as a Methodist. Phelan's article was indeed a sloppy piece of literary work. An insult to every Catholic working woman whose family duties and poverty prevent her from being dressed up like the reverend father would like to see her. No such sloppy advice for me!

We working women do the best we can. While at home during our household work we are compelled to wear any old rag, in order to save a penny here and a nickel there. And when going to the corner grocery or to the butcher shop we do not always find time to dress up, because dinner must be ready when the children come from school, or supper when papa comes back from work.

Does the Reverend Father Phelan not find any better subjects for his editorials than "Sloppy Women?" His next leading editorial should be captioned "Sloppy Editors." Respectfully yours,
St. Louis, Aug. 1, 1909. MRS. ANNIE CULLEN.

LETTER BOX.

Comrade Arrab. Received too late for this week. Will appear in next week's issue.

Get a Good Sewing Machine

By communicating with the office of St. Louis Labor. First-class machine at reasonable price. Shipped from the factory direct to your residence. If you are in need of a good machine call at the office of St. Louis Labor, 212 South Fourth street.

A Busy Week for "East Side" Socialists.

The Jewish-speaking branch of Local St. Louis, Socialist Party, had a busy week, and if the members will only learn by experience they will have a good lesson for the future.

Without any preparations, in fact not being even expected, Comrade Litman, National Organizer for the Jewish branches, Socialist Party, came upon us Sunday, July 25. Some of the members were almost despairing; not knowing what to do with the speaker, but being somewhat encouraged with his presence, they attempted their first open-air meeting in Yiddish on the corner of Selby place and Wash street. The meeting proved a great success, over 500 people listening attentively to the earnest words of the speaker. The sudden rain of that evening interfered very little with the meeting, the people insisting that the speaker continue. Many questions were asked and the answers were always to the point. Monday night another open-air meeting with still better success

was held. Tuesday night Comrade Litman addressed a large audience at Green Hall, Fourteenth and Carr streets, under the auspices of the Workmen's Circle, Branch No. 60. The subject, "The Education of Our Children," was very interesting to many of the mothers present. It must be admitted that the lecturer treated the subject with devotion, intelligence and earnestness, and he well deserved the hearty applause of his hearers.

Wednesday, July 27, the speaker spoke at the same hall, under the auspices of the only two Jewish unions here in existence—the Coat Makers' and the Shirt Pressers' Union. He spoke on "Trade Unionism and Its Relation to the Everyday Life." It is a great pity the Jewish Workmen are so indifferent to Trade Unionism, and a speaker like Comrade Litman here for a few weeks would certainly be a great help in this direction.

The next two evenings two open-air meetings were held under the auspices of the Jewish Branch, Local St. Louis, the second one closing with a business meeting at Harugari Hall, where 30 new candidates were proposed as members. If all are accepted the branch will be 72 strong, a very good showing for one week.

Saturday night a banquet was tendered by the comrades to the speaker. Everybody enjoyed it, and all were elated with the success of the week's work.

The financial aspect was more successful than any of the comrades expected, which goes to show that the people are willing to learn, and are willing to pay for it, too. Will the Jewish comrades remember this. Let us hope they will.

The Belmont Anti-Socialist Letter.

The Belmont letter addressed to capitalists of the Civic Federation soliciting contributions is reflected in the July issue of the Civic Federation Review. The single purpose of the organization and publication seems to be an assault on Socialism.

Missouri Socialist Party

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

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR JULY.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
Dues.			
Barren	2.99	J. R. Wisdom	1.00
Benton (new)	.60	D. C. McCall	1.50
Burlington Junction	.80	Total dues	\$121.59
Branson (new)	.50	Supplies.	
Bevier	2.00	Desloge	1.00
Black River (new)	1.70	Black River	.50
Cannonsville	1.00	Webb City	1.00
Cedar Hill	1.00	Springfield	.50
Diamond	1.00	Cash	.06
Fly Creek	3.60	Cannonsville	.10
Greeneld	2.40	Total supplies	\$ 3.16
Jasper County	5.00	Literature	.40
Kansas City	15.93	Exchange	.15
Kirksville	2.00	Dues	121.55
Knob Lick (new)	1.75	Total receipts	\$125.26
Laclede	.70	EXPENDITURES.	
Licking	1.00	Due stamps	\$ 30.00
Laebbering	.80	Rent	7.00
Marceline	5.20	Bulletin	7.99
Mountaingrove	2.00	Pamphlets	.60
Neosha	1.50	Exchange	.45
Pine City (new)	1.00	Postage	6.22
Polish (St. Louis)	1.80	O. Pauls, July	35.00
Rich Hill	.60	Stationery	3.00
Romance (new)	.90	Total expense	\$ 88.97
St. Louis County	12.00	Cash deficit, June 30	21.67
St. Louis	40.00	Cash on hand, July 31	14.62
Sedalia	6.90		
Springfield	2.00		
Warrensburg	1.00		
Zalma (new)	1.20		
W. E. Forbes	1.00	Stamps due to locals	.73

The labor unions of Joplin are making big preparations for their Labor Day celebration. The Carpenters' Union has secured Comrade Debs as the principal speaker for the day. The Socialists of Jasper County and the entire Fifteenth District have been invited to take part in the parade and make the occasion a memorable one. Other speakers and special features will be on the program for the entertainment of visitors.

National Referendum "B."

All locals that have paid dues for April are entitled to vote on the pending Referendum "B." Locals that failed to receive ballots should notify this office at once. All returns must be received at the state office on or before August 30. This referendum has to do with the party's declaration and position with regard to land. It is in the form of amendments to our national platform, one to strike out words and the others to insert a new paragraph. Every party member should vote.

For Every Comrade to Remember.

Almost every speaker in our movement has a common complaint to make. From the moment the speaker arrives he is buttonholed by comrades who want to "talk over the situation" and carry on an endless discussion. When the meeting is over some enthusiastic comrade grabs him and keeps talking till probably long after midnight, when the speaker must catch an early train to his next point. When the speaker stays with a private family the matter is often worse, every waking moment is taken up and the speaker hardly gets an opportunity to collect his thoughts. The consequence is that the speaker's work is not as good as it would be otherwise. Driven to desperation, some speakers will not accept private entertainment and stop only at a hotel, where they can get some degree of rest and privacy. Being continually on the move, jumping from one place to another, eating all kinds of food and sleeping seldom in the same place, is a hard life at best, and has a tendency to break down anyone's constitution. Take these things into consideration, comrades, and see that the speaker gets a proper amount of rest. If you have some "knotty problems" you want solved propound them during the meeting, when questions are in order. Give the speaker a chance and he will do much better work and your local movement will be the gainer thereby. You have all seen the "fagged out" speaker who could not do himself or his subject justice. A little care along the line will help him out wonderfully.

The St. Louis Comrades

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Dintelman, H.	1824 S 10th st.	Messerschmidt, P.	2225 Cherokee st.
Eckert, Theo, F.	2869 Salena st.	Michalke, F. L.	1901 Utah st.
Enz, Aug.	6700 S Broadway	Mueller, Fred	2012 Gravois av.
Foerster, Chas. J.	5228 Virginia av.	Nichols, E. S.	4136 N Newstead a
Geiger, H.	1901 Lami st.	Old Homestead Bky	1038 N Vandeventer
Graf, Ferd	2201 S 2nd st.	Papendick B'ky Co	3609-11 N 22d st.
Hahn Bakery Co.	2801-5 S. 7th st.	Rahm, A.	3001 Rutger st.
Halleman, Jos.	2022 Cherokee st.	Redle, Geo.	2100 Lynch st.
Harms, John	4652 Nebraska av.	Reichelt, H.	3701 S Jefferson
Hartman, Ferd	1917 Madison st.	Rottler, M.	2500 Illinois av.
Hosfel, Fred	3448 S Broadway	Pube, W.	1301 Shenandoah st
Hollenberg, C.	918 Manchester	Schmerber, Jos.	3679 S Broadway
Huellen, P.	4101 N 20th st.	Schneider & Son,	2716 N Taylor av.
Huts, Fr.	7728 S Broadway	Schueler, Fred	3402 S Jefferson av
Imhof, F.	7801 Lynch st.	Seib Bros.	2522 S Broadway
Koenig, Wm.	4022 Lee av.	Silber, Aug.	1531 Franklin av.
Kretschmar, Ferd.	1605 N 18th st.	Speck, Geo.	311 W Stein st.
Kubik F. J.	1723 S 11th st.	Svehla, Math.	826 Allen av.
Laubis, Herm.	1958 Withnell av.	Valtin, W.	2737 Gravois av.
Lay Fred	5509 S Broadway	Vogler, Mrs. G.	3605 S Broadway
Leimbach, Rud.	1820 Arsenal st.	Widensohler, C.	5827 S Broadway
Liepert, H.	4709 Lee av.	Witt, F. A.	3558 Nebraska av.
Links, John A.	2907 S 13th st.	Wolf, S.	2120 S 7th st.
Lorenz, H.	2700 Arsenal st.	Zipp, And.	1834 S 7th st.
		Zwick, Mich.	7701-3 Virginia av.

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