

ST. LOUIS LABOR

VOL. VI

OFFICE: 212 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1909

PHONE: KINLOCH, CENTRAL 1577. NO. 450

TOMORROW
SUNDAY SEPT. 19

Every Socialist

IN

St. Louis City

AND

St. Louis County

WILL BE

Intensely Interested

TO COME TO

Risch's Grove, Sept. 19

TOGETHER WITH HIS

Family and Friends

TO HEAR COMRADE

J. M. O'Neill of Denver

AND TO

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FAMILY CARDS \$1.00.

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AND DANCING FREE.

TOMORROW
SUNDAY SEPT. 19

Every Reader

OF

St. Louis Labor

IN

City and County

IS EXPECTED TO

Join The Family Circle

WHICH WILL MEET

Sunday, September 19

FOR OUR

Annual Fall Festival

AT THE SHADY

Risch's Grove

COME AND ENJOY THE

Concert and Dancing

AND THE

Games and Races

ALSO THE SINGING,

COUNTY FAIR, BOWLING

and Many

OTHER AMUSEMENTS.



Annual Fall Festival
of the
ST. LOUIS SOCIALISTS
in
RISCH'S GROVE
LEMAY FERRY ROAD AND HORN AV.
SUN. SEPT. 19th

Speaker: JOHN M. O'NEILL, of Denver, Col.

PROGRAM - Socialist Speeches in English and German; Races and Games for Men, Women and Children; County Fair with 2,000 Presents; Concert and Dancing; Prize Bowling.

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A SENSIBLE LABOR DAY SPEECH

Delivered at Springfield, Mo., by E. T. Behrens, Ex-President of the Missouri Federation of Labor and Socialist Gubernatorial Candidate 1906.

E. T. Behrens, of Sedalia, a well known labor leader of Missouri and one-time candidate for governor of the Socialist ticket, delivered the principal address of the day at the labor celebration at Doling Park in the forenoon Labor Day. The address was heard by three thousand persons, many of them unable to secure seats in the park theater. In his speech Mr. Behrens touched upon many of the issues between labor and capital and handled the subject in a way that impressed his auditors. Mr. Behrens has been identified with the labor movement for years and is in close touch with the situation, nationally and locally. His address in full is as follows:



E. T. Behrens.

This day three million organized American workers proclaim again their allegiance, to the principles of trades unionism—to the cause of industrial liberty. The God of Hosts hath ordained it, and Organized Labor proclaims it. Labor will and shall be free.

Look over the world today, everywhere there is turmoil and strife and discontent. Everywhere people submerged in misery. But hark! I hear a voice! It is the voice of Organized Labor! It is like the deafening sound of an avalanche coursing down a mountain side. It is like the roar of a volcano—the peal of distant thunder:

"A giant is waking from slumber
And rending his fetters at last;
From the dust where his proud tyrant bound him,
Unhonored and scorned and betrayed,
He rises with the sunlight around him
And will rule in the land he has made."

He now utters these words in tones of thunder: "As I gaze down the centuries, through the vistas of the past, I behold 'Truth upon the scaffold, wrong upon the throne.' Freedom strangled, liberty shackled, and outraged labor lying prostrate and bleeding

at the feet of Mammon's God! I behold buried empires and ruined republics. Under all these various forms of government, I have been promised liberty, but the liberty they gave me was the liberty to sweat and toil for favored ones, tyrants in the form of men. Now part, O, ye veils of darkness, part! Enter light! Behold labor! which for centuries has lain prostrate and bleeding beneath oppressions' feet, now rises to be crowned in the glory of its own achievements, to become the ruler of its own destinies and the savior of all mankind!

Toilers of earth, awake from your lethargic sleep, arouse! The world and all its contents belong to you! You are the dispossessed of earth! Where you have sown, others have reaped. You have builded mansions, but dwell not therein. Your deft hands weave silks and fine linens, but others wear them and your children are in rags. You have builded a world, but dwell only in the shadow thereof. It is time you take possession of a world your labor has made. How will you gain possession? Simple enough. Go to the ballot box. Swear out a writ of ejectment and serve it on those now holding unlawful possession. Let there be no further delay. Put an end to this industrial strife—this war for existence.

This is Labor Day, not a day of labor, but a day for labor. It is one of the peculiarities of the race to commemorate those events which have marked an epoch in the world's history.

Distributed along the pathway of the past we find nations and peoples holding sacred the birth of illustrious persons whose lives have contributed to the material, the intellectual and the moral advancement of mankind. The discovery of new worlds; the consummation of great projects; the inauguration of vast enterprises; the founding of grand institutions; in a word, every discovery and every invention contributing to man's progress, are in some way fittingly recognized.

We are met here today, not to commemorate or dedicate to labor any particular monument which may have been erected to its glory, nor to applaud any single one of its many achievements, but, more properly, to mount, as it were, the summit of its combined achievements, note its trials and its triumphs, and review the gloom as well as the splendor of the past.

We are gathered here to do honor to those individuals whom fate hath decreed to play an important part in this great world-wide drama, or tragedy if you please. In the trade union movement there is no room for the hero worshiper. We worship at the feet of no man, living or dead. We exalt man, but we do not worship men. We have our ideals. We reach high, but do not have our heads in the clouds. We keep our feet firmly planted on this terrestrial globe. Being of the earth earthly, we look around and about us to achieve for the worker something here and now. To accomplish something for the worker today and tomorrow and tomorrow's tomorrow. To elevate the intellectual and moral standard of the worker. To rehabilitate the home by abolishing female and child labor in mill and factory. To abolish want and fear of want by providing work for all. To make this a world to live in and not to suffer in. These are the aims, the hopes and the aspirations of the trades union movement. This movement comprehends three million men and women. Three million strong. Think of it! Take all the capitalists in the world and line them up and they would not make a respectable corporal's guard compared with this army of labor. Yet the capitalists rule. Why? Because their method of warfare is to divide and conquer. They divide your army on the industrial field as well as the political field. On the

industrial field you have to contend with the unorganized and ever-increasing army of unemployed. On the political field you are arrayed against one another. Your weakness on the industrial field lies in the fact that there you are forced to make concessions, you are forced to compromise with the enemy. You must have food. You must work or starve. On the political field, however, you need make no compromises, no concessions. There concessions mean utter defeat, compromises death to your interests.

In this unequal contest you are compelled to pit your empty stomachs against the well-filled coffers of the capitalist. He dictates legislation, controls the executive and dominates the judiciary. He hurls against you all the forces of governmental power. With one sweep of the injunction he strips you of every means of defense and offense. Freedom of the press, free speech and freedom of assembly applies only to those who support the cause of parasites, who live off your labor. Under the plea of property rights or the sacredness of property, they also assume the right of control over your labor power, which has been declared by the courts to be a commodity—a species of property. And so long as the wage system remains—so long as one class in society controls the means whereby the great masses of people must live, and which they must use in order to live, so long as the implements of wealth production are privately owned, and so long as they can extract surplus value, in the form of rent, interest and profit, out of the labor of those who use them—strikes, lockouts, injunction, blacklist and their concomitant evils, resulting from this war of class interests, will continue to disturb our industrial life.

Men have cudged their brains in an endeavor to establish equitable relations between employer and employe—between master and slave. They have endeavored to solve economic problems upon a basis which recognizes the right of one man to exploit another. It never occurs to them that the institution of wage slavery is wrong. Oh, no! But they proclaim loudly for the freedom of contract between employer and employe. Freedom of contract implies that both parties thereto are without restraint; that neither party has an advantage over the other. New contracts between employer and employe upon this basis are absolutely impossible, and equity does not and can not enter into them. The employer has every advantage over his employe. The tools of production are his. He can permit or refuse others to use them. He can strike dumb every machine by saying to those who tend them, "Go!" He holds the key which unlocks the door to the stored-up consumable wealth extracted from past labor. The spectre of hunger haunts him not. He is amply provisioned, for a time at least, against starvation. He can wait until the terms of the contract are made to suit him:

He has taters in his cellar,
His smokehouse is filled with ham,
His bin is heaped full of flour,
And his cupboards filled with jam.

Not so with the worker—
He's been dumpin' taters in his master's cellar,
In the smokehouse he's been curin' his master's ham,
In the mill he's been grindin' his master's flour,
Yet for all his labor he is minus taters, minus ham, minus flour, minus jam.

Freedom of contract, my friends, implies the freedom of the slave to serve his master or perish. Just now they are ringing the changes on you about the iden-

tity of interest between employer and employe—between capitalist and laborer. And I regret to see this view held by some of our so-called labor leaders. More particularly do I refer to those who endeavor to occupy the dual position of representatives of both capital and labor. And since they receive remuneration from the capitalist's interests, is it reasonable to presume they will betray those who employ them?

If the interests of the employer and employe are identical, pray tell me why we maintain separate organizations? And if such a conclusion is a correct one, then you will agree with me our unions must be based upon a wrong principle; and we should either enlarge their scope so as to take in our masters, or disband and join the employers' association. For if your interests and those of our employer are identical, then I am sure our interests can best be conserved by co-operating with them.

But let us briefly analyze the existing relations between employer and employe—between capitalist and laborer. The capitalist feeds on surplus value, on human energy. He appropriates to himself the surplus wealth produced by his employes, that is, the surplus over and above the quantity required to sustain life, or enough to re-energize the human body. Now all wealth is concrete human energy, that is, materialized labor power; and the difference between the amount of human energy represented in a given thing, and the human energy represented in the wage received by the person producing it, represents the surplus human energy, or value, appropriated by the employer. Now the employer's power to appropriate this surplus value is vested in him by reason of his possessing the means of life. The land, machinery, tools and implements of production. How he came into possession of these is a long story red with injustice and crime. I shall not dwell upon that fact now.

Now, every human being possesses so much labor power—so much human energy. To convert this human energy into commodities—property—is the sole object of the employer. And the greater the amount of human energy expended by the laborer in a given time, the greater will be the surplus value which will accrue to the person employing him; and since with the introduction of improved machinery production is becoming ever more and more intense, so, too, even greater becomes the employer's power to extract human energy from the laborer.

The working class organizes to arrest or check this process of converting human energy into surplus value for the capitalist. It seeks through legitimate means to prevent further encroachments. But in their effort to better the condition of the working class, the trades unions have, are and will be met by the united opposition of those who profit by and through the misery of the toilers. Now, all will agree that the evils of which Organized Labor complain should be abolished and wrongs righted. All are agreed that economic inequalities do exist. None will deny that the fabulous wealth ever more rapidly concentrating into the hands of a few is wrung out of the misery of those who toil. Yet when the workers organize—when they band together in an effort to secure for themselves a larger share of the wealth their labor created, every interest which fattens on the toil of labor, from the immunity baptized trust to the hopelessly bankrupt business man, are found arrayed against them. We know these interests are always opposed to us—all feast on the unpaid wages of the laborer. We know that in the very nature of things these interests can not be harmonized with our interests. We know that as buyers and as sellers of things, those who buy and those who sell are constantly engaged in an economic warfare. We know that those who buy labor power want to buy cheap and sell commodities, which is concrete human energy or stored-up labor power, dear. And we know that those who sell labor power want to sell dear and buy commodities cheap. All want competition in the things they buy, and all want competition abolished in the things they sell.

All the individual units of a given group of interests organize to protect themselves against the encroachments of all the other groups of interests. Every group of interest outside the group of labor strive to get something without earning it, with the result that many earn without getting, while the few get without earning.

The business men organize to increase their profits. The manufacturers organize to increase their profits. The lawyer, the doctor, the preacher, the banker, the baker, the candlestick maker, all organize in their respective groups to increase their incomes. All use such economic means as will bring them the results for which they strive. When their economic means fail, they unite politically to influence and if necessary to force legislation in their interest. Every group of interests outside of labor has political interests in common with every other group. Economically they may occasionally divide, but politically they are always as one.

Now, when a crisis is reached, when open war is declared between Organized Capital and Organized Labor, the group of lesser capitalists, with its varying shades, from the small merchant to the largest employer of labor still outside the pale of trust influences, may remain neutral for a time, but when that period arrives when prospective profits are jeopardized, when they see their goods remaining on the shelves unsold, or if sold at all, sold to strikers, and the chance to get paid for them very slim, they unite in citizens' alliances and law and order leagues, not, mark you, to preserve order or to uphold the law, but to create disorder, to violate the law, that men may be put to work earning wages with which to buy the unsold goods belonging to the lawless merchant.

Thus the group of lesser capitalists, out of economic necessity, becomes the ally of the group of the larger capitalists, by whom it is being crushed. The group of lesser capitalists is sounding its own death knell. And what is true industrially, is also true politically. The group of lesser capitalists everywhere and always allies itself politically with the group of larger capitalists. The only group which divides itself politically is the group of labor. A division in this group is absolutely essential to the perpetuity of the political, and hence economic power of the other groups. The group of labor in America has not yet learned the potent power of the ballot. In the governments of the old world it already wields a most powerful influence. In their parliaments the voice of labor is heard, and is striking terror in the hearts of the industrial as well as divine rights kings.

In the United States, the group of labor just now is passing through the begging period. The same experience which attended the abolitionists of more than a half century ago, when they flooded the Congress with their petitions against the institutions of chattel slavery, is being gone through by the group of labor today. And the same economic processes which forced the abolitionists into independent political action will also in time force the labor group to assert its political power independent of those political parties which reflect only the interests of the other groups.

A new alignment of the various groups is taking place now. With the changing economic conditions; with the ultimate trustification of all the remaining industries; with the more rapid development and wider application of the discovered and yet latent forces, yielding to man ever greater power over things material, the line of demarcation, which separates class from class, will be more sharply drawn. And the same division manifesting itself in our industrial system will also be manifest in the concurrent political system.

Evidences of this new alignment abound on every hand. The group of interests representing the greater capitalists is expropriating the group of lesser capitalists, which will soon become extinct. The great middle class disappears and is swallowed up by that class of wage earners who, having no other means of subsistence, are compelled to sell themselves on the installment plan to the capitalists.

The wage earning class, at last, becoming conscious of the hopelessness of its position, will utilize the power it possesses in a united ballot, and being the majority, will take possession of the government and through it seize the means whereby all must live.

Wayne McVeigh, a former attorney general of the United

States, in an address delivered some years ago, clearly discerned the approaching storm which is gathering force and increasing in velocity as capitalist society becomes more and more developed. I will give you his own words. He said: "Under whatever disguises, called by whatever name, the party of the contented will be ranged under the one banner and the party of the discontented will be ranged under the other, and this alignment will steadily develop increasing sharpness of division until the party of the discontented, being the majority, has obtained the control of the government, to which, under our system, they are entitled; and then they will be sure to remodel the present system for the distribution of wealth, unless we have previously done so, upon a basis wiser and more equitable than those now existing. The one party will be, called by whatever name, the party of capital, and the other party will be, called by whatever name, the party of labor."

I know Organized Labor has been assailed, their members derided for their failure to unite politically. Now, it is true, there has been some political activity on the part of Organized Labor, but this activity has been spasmodic, isolated, and with no definite program to guide them. Their efforts in the past to improve their condition have been mainly along economic lines. They have asked for a "square deal" and "equality before the law" at the hands of the powers that be, only to be betrayed by the political henchmen and time servers of the employing capitalist class. Now admitted: The worker lacks political training, that they have too much confidence and not enough political sagacity. But this defect is being remedied. They are learning. Every injunction and every suit for damages is forcing them to realize that they must organize politically as well as industrially. That they must become a political factor in the body politic.

The first efforts to procure redress along political lines will perhaps prove futile. They will make mistakes—many of them, no doubt. Politicians will endeavor to steer them into the shambles of capitalist class politics. Under the plan of "voting for their friends and punishing their enemies" they will discover, sooner or later, that all are enemies who do not absolutely represent the interests of the working class. That there can be no equivocation on the part of those seeking political office. They either must be for or against the working class.

(Concluded next week.)

THE POLITICAL MOVEMENT

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 necessaries and comforts of life, are forced into idleness and starvation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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By A. E. KRUGER



THE NEXT day that comes along with its balmy spring breezes get out and do some exercising stunts. Fresh air will make your muscles expand and will give your thinking machinery better and clearer money making ideas.

This idea that you haven't time is all "bosh." Some day, when it's too late, you will have to take lots of non-revenue-producing time packing your furniture and seek to regain your health in a strange part of the country, under orders from the "M. D." and under a heavy handicap, too. A run-down condition is a poor asset to begin life anew.

Don't wait and put off exercising until you get in such shape that when you lift a dumb bell or carry your baby boy to the street car you get a pain in your chest. Don't wait until you get in such shape that you resemble a bunch of bones, rattling every time you stoop to pick up something. Don't wait until you reduce yourself to such shape that you are unable to take a deep breath without coughing. If you do, the undertaker will do all the shaping himself so far as you are concerned.

Get a bunch of your neighbors and get out on an empty lot—preferably on empty stomachs, too—and play ball. If your "pals" on your street are too fat or dignified (some day you might help dig their graves), join the "kids." Play the game you used to play when you were a youngster. You probably will be given the distinction of batting first and if you swing at the ball and only connect with the ozone three times—don't mind that. You did no doubt disconnect some rust that has been in your joints for a long time.

Later on, when you get your batting eye back again and are able to hit the ball, you will of course have to run bases, and when doing this you will without doubt remind the "kids" of an old horse that has the heaves—but don't mind it. You will be able to take French leave of all physics.

Your turn out in the field will not be strenuous, but will greatly benefit you. You will be standing with your hands on your hips and yelling: "Aw, hit the ball—come on, do something." Scientists say this is the correct attitude for deep breathing exercises. After you get through a good bath, a rub down with the liberal use of alcohol—externally, not internally—it will make you feel like a new man.

Remember, one hour's exercise in the open air is equivalent to half a dozen indoors.

Austria Ambitious for Strong Navy

By CAPT. HENRY S. FORBES

In the list of big sea powers Austria-Hungary has hitherto cut but a small figure and yet within the near future the Austrian navy will be extremely formidable. If present plans go through, by the close of 1912 the Austrian fighting force at sea will include seven of the swiftest and most powerful battleships in the world. She has now three battleships of 10,600 tons each, speedy and heavily armed; three smaller ships of 8,300 tons, and three coast defense vessels of 5,600 tons, besides armored cruisers carrying heavy batteries for their size. Then she

has 12 modern destroyers and 24 large and up-to-date torpedo boats. As it stands to-day, the Austrian fleet is not greatly inferior to the English fleet in the Mediterranean.

Now, what is the significance of the evolution of Austria as a sea power? The answer is not difficult. Austria, while friendly to Great Britain, is Germany's loyal ally. In case of war the fleet of Austria, with the attendant flotillas of destroyers and torpedo boats, would be at the service of Germany.

It is no overdrawn picture to imagine an Austrian fleet in the Mediterranean where, with no force to hold it back, the conquest of Malta, Cyprus and Egypt would be easy. Once in control of Egypt, domination of the Suez canal would follow and then smaller ships could be sent to attack commerce by the cape route to India. It may be that the Austrians have no such aggressive program, but with a present naval personnel of 12,000 strong, which mobilization of the reserves would expand to 30,000; with a splendid organization and vessels in excellent trim, it would be no preposterous dream—that of primacy in the Mediterranean. With a big navy, when the fatal hour of strife arose between England and Germany, Austria could come very near taking what it wanted in the near east and once more dictate conditions as in the late Balkan crisis.

Won't Cry Easily in Future

By DR. M. G. O'CONNOR

Just about a month ago, while going aboard the steamer that was to bring me back from England to the United States, I was witness to one of the saddest scenes that ever came under my observation.

It was the saying of farewell by scores of fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters who had assembled at the dock to see the departure of their near kindred from their homes in Ireland. These sorrowing ones had come for a last affectionate embrace, a last God bless you! as the loved ones they might never more set eyes on were setting foot on the big liner that was to bear them to America.

It was hard to tell which party showed the deepest emotions—the ones going or those left behind, but the manifestations of grief were so distressing that, being Irish myself and naturally sympathetic, the tears streamed down my own face and I was as much affected as those more directly concerned. It was a sight to melt even the hardest heart.

An hour or so later, as the ship was well under way, I turned my steps in the direction of the broken-hearted emigrants. Remembering the parting act, I expected to find some of them still weeping. To my astonishment, in getting near their quarters I heard gay strains of music and the sounds of dancing and laughter. Sure enough, there they were, those sons and daughters of old Erin, tripping the liveliest measures and naught but joyousness reflected from their features as they joked and made merry. The sadness of only a few brief minutes before had been entirely put away.

Verily in that race the laugh and the tear are always in company. But it's going to take a sure-enough scene of misery to move me to the tearful stage hereafter, I promise you.

Sweden's Great Strike

SHORT STATEMENT OF ITS CAUSE AND ITS DEVELOPMENT.

The general strike now in progress in Sweden since August 4, 1909, is not to be considered as a strike in the common sense of the word. This strike has not been commenced in order to secure to the workers increased wages or shorter hours, but it is the inevitable result of the aggressive tactics adopted by the "Swedish Employers' Association."

Ever since the financial and industrial depression that set in in conjunction with the last great economic crisis in America—a depression which for the workers carried in its train many difficulties besides the lack of employment—the organized employers in Sweden (and they are better organized than in any other country) have made it their special business to try to break to pieces the national organization (the Landsorganization) of Swedish workers.

Their method has been to threaten with unlimited lockout in case their terms were not accepted.

Thus, during the course of the year 1908 the organized employers put the Swedish workmen and the whole Swedish people before the possibility of a complete lockout and a general suspension of work not less than four times, in their attempt to bring about a destructive and final struggle with the organized workers.

These conflicts were, however, solved, mainly to the satisfaction of the workers, and on the basis of previously existing conditions, through the arbitration of a commission appointed by the government, which evidently feared and wanted to postpone the struggle planned by the employers.

Through these constant struggles under threats of mass lockouts the resources of the workers' organizations were deplorably decimated, and for this reason the employers placed great hopes and expectations in a renewal of the attack. Profiting by the favorable circumstances, they again began their assaults upon the national organization of workers this year, with the determination of dealing it a blow after which it should no more raise its head.

In order to accomplish this, they used the following method: In three different industries, and in rather insignificant places, wage reductions of a slashing character were dictatorially ordered, reductions so large that, in view of the continually increasing cost of living, it would have been entirely out of the question for the workers to submit to them.

In order to enforce an acceptance of the reduced wages in these out-of-the-way places, the Employers' Association on July 5 declared a lockout against all the workers in the three industries concerned, announcing at the same time that if their demands were not acceded to, on July 26 the lockout would be extended to include 50,000 men and on August 2 to 80,000 men.

As the workers could not possibly recede from their defensive position, these hard decisions were carried out, and on August 2 80,000 men and women were shut out from work in such industries as the employers could shut down with the least injury to themselves. These workers were informed that they could not come back to work except after an unconditional surrender, and, furthermore, the association empowered its officers, in case of necessity, to extend the lockout to include all organized workers. These facts throw a lurid light upon the woeful lamentations of the employers over the workmen's "attack on society," since they themselves had planned the same kind of "attack."

It was in the face of this situation that the representative assembly of organized workers was convoked. It was now plainly to be seen by the workers that not only was the result of more than 23 years of struggle for a human existence endangered, but also the very existence of their organization. They could not escape the fact that the employers' ultimatum was a challenge to a life-and-death struggle.

In order not to be slowly ground to pieces between the millstones of the successive lockouts, the workers were compelled to speedily resort to the last and most powerful means of defense—the general strike.

The general strike commenced on August 4. Not only did the organized workers vote almost unanimously to cease work, but even the unorganized workers to the number of not less than 100,000 went out on strike with their organized fellow workers. Still more, a small organization of workers, classed among the "yellow unions," and hitherto accused of running the errands of the employers, made common cause with their fellows.

Leaving out of account the agricultural workers, only the employees of the government and the municipalities, such as railway, postal, telegraph, telephone, lighting, street cleaning and water-works employes, are still at work upon the advice of the other organized workers, and for tactical reasons too long to explain.

All these governmental and municipal employes, who are also well organized, are assessing themselves heavily to support the strikers, and will, in all probability, go out on strike at the proper time if it is found desirable.

It may consequently be said that the Swedish working people, almost to a man, have stood up in defense of their organization and for all its high and noble aspirations. Strike breakers are next to impossible to find within the ranks of the actual workers. All rumors to the contrary are fabrications.

But equally strong and united stand the employers, with determination to crush the organization of the workers.

In its origin the general strike is entirely void of political and revolutionary aims, and is of a purely economic character. What it may become in the course of events, if the employers persist in their ambitious designs, remains for the future to show.

As it is, more than 300,000 workers are striking, which means that over a million men, women and children now are actually starving or on the verge of starvation.

In spite of this desperate condition, the strikers are observing perfect order. Not even the rattling of arms, gibes and insults on the part of their adversaries, or the machinations of "agents provocateurs," have so far been able to deceive the workers into committing the dearly longed-for follies that would create an occasion for the use of rifles and machine guns. In fact, at no time of its previous history has Sweden been such a peaceful and orderly country as it is just now, during the general strike. The workers in Sweden are sufficiently trained to self-control not to endanger their success by a rash step which would carry with it bloodshed and jail for thousands and defeat for all.

But in order to maintain the fight, until the employers shall have suffered enough financially to call it off, the workers in Sweden must have the assistance of the world, the internal resources being entirely inadequate. The Swedish workers, used to hardship, are willing to starve for a long time yet in order to gain the victory. They are prepared to fight to a finish on a diet of salt, bread and water, but it still requires immense sums to keep more than a million people alive.

The workers in other Scandinavian countries immediately came to their assistance, assessing themselves heavily. Germany and other countries have also sent large contributions, and from all over the world come messages of cheer and promises of help. But even all this does not suffice.

It is for this reason that the Executive Committee of the Swedish "Landsorganization" has sent us, the undersigned, to America to appeal to all American workers to tender speedy and powerful help.

Knowing full well that you fully appreciate the international importance of the struggle now going on in Sweden, that you would count a defeat for the Swedish workers as your own loss, and that you will count their victory as your victory, we bring you fraternal

greetings from your Swedish fellows, and their thanks in advance for assistance rendered.

All appropriations should be sent to

LANDSSEKRETARIATET, Stockholm Sweden.

Yours for the welfare of the working class,

C. E. THOLIN.

JOHN SANDGREN.

Authorized Delegates from the Swedish Landsorganization.

New York, August 27, 1909.

The Swedish strike, now in its fifth week, continues with unabated energy. C. E. Tholin and John Sandgren, the Swedish delegates who were sent here by the strikers to collect funds, received the following cable dispatch:

Stockholm, Sweden, August 31, 1909.

In their struggle for their right to organize the Swedish working class has now conducted its general strike for four weeks.

Hitherto the government has remained passive, but now it and society outside of the workers have openly turned against the strikers. Reckless lies are being circulated against the working class.

In spite of this, in spite of threatening hunger, in spite of all that the ruling class may do we are determined to stick it out. The situation remains unchanged, and unbroken ranks of workmen confront the employers.

The class spirit is strong, and the strikers are determined on "no surrender" up to the last ditch.

We are cheered and sustained by what the workmen of all European countries are doing to aid us. They are devoted to our cause and support it magnificently.

Looking toward America we are counting on the sympathy of our class brothers there. We DARE to count on their powerful economic assistance which is now necessary for us in our struggle.

LANDSSEKRETARIATET,
HERMAN LINDQVIST,
ERNST SOEDERBERG.

We are in receipt of an excellent propaganda booklet entitled: Nieder mit den Sozialisten! Its style is simple and in popular language, and we feel safe to predict that if this pamphlet be placed before every German workman, it will not only increase our German party membership, but will also prove of lasting benefit to our movement. The pamphlet is published by the Socialist Literature Co., and can be had at Labor Book Department. The price of this pamphlet is 5 cents.

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

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

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

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

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Published Every Saturday by the
SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS.

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

Subscription: \$1.00 per year in advance.

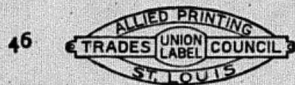
Entered at the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.

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

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

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES LABEL.



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

SOCIALIST PARTY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

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

POTENTATES AND BUCCANEERS

Time was when Society—with a very large capital S—"turned up its noble nose in scorn" at all who dabbled in trade. But times have changed, and Society with them. So remarkable, indeed, is the metamorphosis which the ideas of Society in this respect have undergone that the most gilt-edged aristocrats are only too glad to dabble in commerce—so long as they can do it by proxy. Even Royalty now descends from its exalted pedestal, condescends to take tips from the robber barons of finance, and gladly augments its plethoric civil list with financial speculations and ill-gotten gains. For example, it is reported that Edward VII., Emperor of India, King of England, and Defender of the Faith, bought, on the advice of Pierpont Morgan, 50,000 shares in United States Steel stocks, etc., when they were quoted at 50, and as the stocks have now risen to 76 the gains of the Defender of the Faith must now amount to a handsome sum.

From Prince to Pope the potentates of the world are now in league with the once-despised "nouveau riche," and take a hand (by proxy) in the most up-to-date methods of exploitation.

This interest in financial buccaneering has introduced a new and all-potent factor into international politics and policies. The hand of the international financial filibusterer is now discoverable in every war that takes place. It was the financier who pulled the strings which worked the bombardment of Alexandria and the subjugation of Egypt; it was the financier who worked the oracle and brought about the war in South Africa and the annexation of the Transvaal; it was the Russian financier, in league with the Grand Dukes and the Czar, who brought about the war in Manchuria; it is the international financier who has enabled the Czar to maintain his autocracy and make war on his subjects. It is the hand of the financier which is the visible cause of the war waged by Spain in North Africa. In fact, the trail of the serpent financier is over them all.

The buccaneers have been swept from the seas; but still the great buccaneers sweep the land. They pull the main strings of international politics; they dictate the policies of nations. The golden calf is their idol, and Mammon their god, and an insatiable lust after loot is their salient characteristic. They call the tune and the people pay the piper. The present war of Spain in North Africa is the most recent and striking example. To discover the prototypes of the plutocrats who have plunged the Spanish nation into war we must go back to the buccaneers who once sailed the Spanish Main.

The record of the predatory class suffices to show that their respect for property, which they proclaim from the house-tops, is largely a myth. In this respect the action of the Spanish brigands who are exploiting North Africa forms a notable contrast with that of the masses who revolted in Barcelona. A number of monasteries the people wrecked in their path, but plunder was conspicuous by its absence, and during the Paris Commune a similar regard for the belongings of others was strikingly manifest.—London Labor Leader.

THE M'KEES ROCKS VICTORY

The victory of the McKees Rocks strikers against the inhuman management of the Pressed Steel Car Co. is an event of transcendent importance, says the New York Call.

The strike itself has shown that there is a limit to human endurance under the oppressive burdens imposed upon it by the capitalistic monster, a point at which human nature is sure to cry out in helpless, desperate, outraged revolt against brutal attempts at its further degradation.

The strikers were, at first, almost exclusively foreigners, whom the tender mercies of our social system and our plutocratic government have delivered bound hand and foot to their master. They had no organization, no connection with Organized Labor, no outside support to look for. Against them were the powerful corporation, the state of Pennsylvania with its police and constabulary and deputy sheriffs, and in the background—the government of the United States.

The cause of the strikers looked at first so hopeless that Hoff-

stot was able to declare that the plant would resume operations "no matter what the cost." The plant grounds were converted into a fortress manned by private and state police. Strike breakers were lured from far distant places under false pretenses and conveyed into the fortress in vessels armed by the company. Disturbances were provoked and strikers were killed and wounded. To add to their misery they were driven out of the company shacks.

But the strikers never flinched from the terrible ordeal. Under the dictates of supreme necessity they improvised an organization. The power of human association, of the organization of equals subject to a common fate, soon showed its marvelous effects. The individual workers, helpless in their isolation, were converted into a fighting army inspired with the feeling of class solidarity. The public press was compelled to take notice of these indomitable fighters. Those who had remained at work were compelled to join their brothers in the fight. The unspeakable brutality of the company's management did the rest. The strike breakers were glad to flee from the "slaughter house." The horrors perpetrated in the plant came to be known wherever newspapers were read. Even the government was compelled to take notice of them. The strikers received support and encouragement from labor organizations and the labor press. The company had all the military protection it wanted, but—strange to say—the works could not be run with the parasites of society, high and low. The works could be run only with workers, and these refused to return to work under conditions that would have disgraced a southern slave plantation.

The victory of the strikers demonstrates the marvelous power of working class solidarity in the most trying circumstances. But in this hour of joy over the deserved triumph of the brave McKees Rocks fighters it is well to be warned that, after all, this is not a victory over capitalism in normal operation, but over capitalism drunk with power and run to excess. The capital system may endure without resorting to any of the savage methods employed by the Pressed Steel Car Co. for extorting extra profits out of its helpless employees. Normal profits obtained by normal methods of exploitation have not been attacked, nor have they been subjected to defeat. The normal exploitation of capitalism can be confined and reduced only by permanent labor unions, ever ready to take advantage of favorable conjunctures. And the overthrow of normal capitalistic exploitation can only be achieved through the combined action of the entire working class in one great Socialist Party.

WHY SUCH OUTRAGEOUS ACTION?

Charter of the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union to be Revoked.

Because of Its Honest Attempt to Assist in Bringing about Harmonious Relations among the Electrical Workers.

Whenever Grant Hamilton gets into town you may rest assured that there is some trouble ahead for the local labor movement. The gentleman travels under the title of "General Organizer, A. F. of L." "Disorganizer" would be the better title for him. Somehow he never has had very much use for the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union. His movements, as a rule, are mysterious, and repeatedly he would hang out for weeks in St. Louis hotel lobbies without honoring headquarters of the Central Body with his presence.

Some weeks ago it was talked around in Trade Union circles that Grant Hamilton was in the city; somebody had seen him at a Pine street hotel. This time his mission was to perform an "execution" on the local Electrical Workers' Unions. Of course, the gentleman always acts "by order of the General Executive Board," but usually as the "policeman," never as the organizer, whose duty it should be to assist the local central bodies in solidifying and harmonizing the trade union movement.

In the last central body meeting in August Grant Hamilton appeared on the floor and demanded the immediate expulsion of Local Unions Nos. 1 and 2 of the Electrical Workers, because they, like many others, had not reaffiliated with that faction of the International which succeeded in keeping the A. F. of L. charter.

Since a national convention of the Electrical Workers will take place in Chicago during the last week in September, the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union, after careful consideration, decided by practically unanimous vote, to postpone final action in this controversy until the first meeting in November. It was the general consensus of opinion that peace and harmony would be restored at the Chicago convention and the two local unions of Electrical Workers would then again become affiliated with the International organization. St. Louis Unions Nos. 1 and 2 are the parent locals of the International, and the local C. T. and L. U. did not see fit to kick them out forthwith.

This action, however, was in no way or manner meant a defiance or disobedience of the A. F. of L. Laws. It was the higher, live spirit of solidarity which prompted the action.

But there was one man there who left the meeting indignant—Grant Hamilton, the mysterious organizer!

He attended to his business, for he had three weeks' time to do it. At last Sunday's meeting a telegram from Secretary Frank Morrison of the A. F. of L. was read notifying the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis of the revocation of its charter. The charter, according to the telegram, is "irrevocably revoked," and an affiliation with the national organization, as affected in previous cases in Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia, can only be gained by a reorganization of the present central body.

Of course, "Organizer" Grant Hamilton was again on deck. A hot discussion lasting for nearly three hours followed the reading of the "charter revocation order."

No definite action was taken by the central body except that the A. F. of L. Executive Board be given further information as to the reason why the question of unseating the Electrical Workers' Unions was postponed till the first meeting in November, and that no disregard for or violation of A. F. of L. laws or orders had been intended.

If the "revocation order" stands, then "Organizer" Hamilton will immediately organize another central body for St. Louis.

What smiles he would then get from the local "Citizens' Industrial Alliance" gang, and from the proprietors of "our daily press," especially the St. Louis Republic, which expressed its satisfaction with this latest trouble by publishing the proceedings of the central body in column 1 on page 1, in last Monday's issue. Ordinarily the Republic gives the central body a few lines in some hidden corner.

That such a situation should be forced upon the local central body at a time when the Electrical Workers are in the midst of a wage dispute with the Bell and Kinloch telephone companies does not seem to affect the trouble makers.

Last Monday a \$200 union-killing article appeared in the Republic, and on Wednesday the same paper published another vicious attack on Owen Miller, president of the A. F. of L. and of the C. T. and L. U.

Last week the Globe-Democrat editorialized for an Open Shop St. Louis. Thus we see a general attack on Organized Labor. Now

let Grant Hamilton reorganize the C. T. and L. U. and the local capitalists will give in unison their "Bravo!"

LOCAL LABOR NOTES.

There is a strike on at the Marx & Haas clothing house. An early amicable settlement is expected.

Up to Wednesday evening the Electrical Workers' Unions had not yet reached a wage agreement with the Bell and Kinloch telephone companies.

For the Swedish Strikers

To All Sympathizers of the Suffering Workers in Sweden!
Greeting:—You have heard about the great struggle now going on in Sweden. You know that Sweden, like all other civilized countries, has passed through an industrial crisis, forcing a great number of workers out of employment, leaving them, their wives and children destitute. But in spite of this fact, every honest-thinking man who has had an opportunity to study economic conditions in Sweden must admit that the employing class—the class which owns and controls the means upon which the people are dependent for a living—has, instead of trying to soften the suffering thus caused by the crisis, done everything to bring the workers into greater distress. During the last two years lockout upon lockout has been called on the workers, until at last, on the 2d day of August, over 80,000 workmen were locked out, denied the opportunity to support themselves by their labor.

As a protest against this inhuman and brutal treatment, and as an attempt to force the Manufacturers' Association to recognize the rights of the workers, Sweden's labor unions called a general strike August 4, completely tying up every industry in the land and affecting over 300,000 men. It is the hope of the Swedish workmen that this great struggle, which they have been forced to take up, will result in an agreement which will guarantee enduring conditions for themselves and those dependent upon them.

The outcome of this great struggle we do not know, but we do know that while this industrial war is going on and long after it is over there will be suffering and destitution in many a home in Sweden.

In the name of humanity, in the name of Justice and Progress, do we appeal to you to do all you can to aid those suffering the most—the wives and children of the Swedish workers.

(Signed) Niels J. Lindskog, Grand Secretary Independent Order of Vikings, 171 Washington street. Conrad Holmquist, 640 West Sixtieth street. J. O. Bentall, 180 Washington street. Otto Damm, President Scandinavian Local Union No. 194, Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America. John Sandgreen, Grand Secretary Independent Order of Svithiod, C. E. Odell, 45 La Salle street. M. Hall 310 Orleans street. Louitz Olesen, 104 East North avenue. John Danielson, "Svensko Socialisten," Rockford, Ill. Chicago, Ill., Aug. 22, 1909.

A committee consisting of delegates from various Scandinavian organizations in Chicago have been organized to collect from every available source.

If your organization should desire representation your delegates will be welcome.

But by all means donate collectively and individually all you possibly can. Contributions will be received by MR. JOHN DAWN, 2382 North Sacramento Ave., Chicago, Ill., or HERMAN LINDQUIST, Folkets Hus" Barnhusgatan, Stockholm, Sweden.

Committee: Chas. Sand, Chairman; N. F. Holm, Treasurer; John Dawn, Financial Secretary; Arvid G. Erlando, A. W. Malmquist, A. Lundin, N. Juul Christensen, Secretary, 1691 North Rockwell street, Chicago, Ill.

IN HONOR OF THE VIRDEN HEROES.

Memorial Day Invitation.

Mount Olive, Ill., September, 1909.

To Organized Labor and its Friends—Greeting:
On October 12, 1909, it will be eleven years since some of the noblest members staked their lives in defense of our organization. For bravery and loyalty to a cause it was an act that challenged the admiration of the world and the laboring masses will eternally cherish the memory of their martyrdom.

This year, like every other since that tragic day, the the Miners' Unions Nos. 125 and 728 of Mount Olive, Ill., arrange for appropriate memorial exercises to honor the memory of their devotion, and you are hereby most cordially invited to attend and assist in making this significant event a success. They were soldiers in the industrial army, who had the courage to fearlessly face the hired assassins of the Chicago-Virden Coal Co., and who valued the success of their union and their class higher than their lives. They, like Lovejoy, "could die at their post, but could not desert it."

For the exercises this year we had the good fortune to secure the services of Clarence S. Darrow of Chicago, who so successfully defended Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. Then we have Brother John M. O'Neill of Denver, Colo., a pioneer of the western labor movement and who is considered one of the best orators in the ranks of Organized Labor. Besides this we will have officials of the United Mine Workers of America, who will deliver addresses.

We earnestly hope that you will join with us in paying our annual rite of respect to those brave boys upon whose brow has been placed a martyr's crown. Fraternal yours,

THE COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS.

LOUIS ERNST, Secretary. JOHN DE WERFF, Secretary.

New subscribers have been added to the readers of St. Louis Labor by: F. J. Kloth, Theo. Ott, 2; Wm. Zuck, St. Louis; Jos. Haller, Holyoke, Mass.; Rupert Gruber, Bonanza, Ark., 2; Paul Barta, Wm. Schneider, John Craing, Wm. Hendrich, L. E. Hildebrand, St. Louis, 2; F. Zipper, Staunton, Ill.; F. Bick, R. Neiman, H. Siroky, O. Pauls, C. A. Bassett, Arkansas; H. Schwarz, J. H. Flaherty, Charles Reidemann, 2; J. F. Justis, R. R. Ristine, Joplin, 6; Mrs. W. H. Yeldell, John W. Kelly, Seattle; L. E. Hildebrand, F. J. Kloth, W. F. Crouch.

Subscription renewals by out-of-town readers were made by: Albert Demel, Josef Patsubay, Gottlieb Quoss, Bonanza, Ark.; Bernhard Brokmeier, St. Louis; A. Musmacher, Rochester, N. Y.; Julius Moebus, Hermann, Mo.; Anna Matchert, Dayton, O.; Wm. Riedlin, Covington, Ky.; Jos. Lange, Pana, Ill.; C. Becker, Jacksonville, O.; Joseph Wicha, New Bedford, Mass.; H. Beyer, Detroit, Mich.; Wm. Arnold, Pana, Ill.; B. Bruns, Rochester, N. Y.; W. Lippelt, Rochester, N. Y.; Gottlieb Zipse, Thos. Baumann, Albert Horn, Michael Schiessel and Adolf Wolbrett, per Michael Schiessel, Georgetown, Wash.; Frank Seitz, Rich Hill, Mo.; C. Vogt, Lawrence, Mass.; Brewers' Union, Pittsburg, Pa.; Fred Schreier, Olton, Texas; Bakers' Union, New York City; Fred Kreischaft, Millstadt, Ill.; Peter Forsbach, Corning, O.; Henry Kolb, Peru, Ill.; Brewers' Union, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Hofmann, Rochester, N. Y.; Albert Demel, Joseph Patsubay, Gottl. Quoss, per Rupert Gruber, Bonanza, Ark.; E. F. Kling, Erie, Pa.; Conrad Chally, Webster Groves, Mo.; J. G. Lang, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. A. Durand, Cincinnati, O.; Theodore Meyer, Covington, Ky.; Fred Vogt, Taunton, Mass.; Beer Drivers' Union, Cleveland, O.; Julius Hubmann, Tacoma, Wash.; Wm. Jansen, Milfield, O.; Harry Green, Missouri; O. P. Lush, Lllinois; L. McCullah, Missouri.

Comrade Martin Belly secured orders for 2,000 bushels of coal within two weeks in response to the notice of St. Louis Labor, printed on another page, that all coal orders received would be credited for the exclusive benefit of our party press, the St. Louis Labor and the Arbeiter-Zeitung. Coal prices usually advance on October 1 and Comrades wishing to place orders are advised to send their orders in at once. Phone or write for information to L. E. Hildebrand, 212 South Fourth street; Kinloch, Central 1577.

Latest News From the Field of Organized Labor

Convention Call

LABOR OMNIA VINCIT.

American Federation of Labor.

Headquarters, 801-809 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
September 11, 1909.

To All Affiliated Unions, Greeting:

You are hereby advised that, in pursuance to the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, the twenty-ninth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held at Toronto, Ontario, Canada, beginning 10 o'clock Monday morning, November 8, 1909, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

Representation.

Representation in the convention will be on the following basis: From National or International Unions, for less than 4,000 members, one delegate; 4,000 or more, two delegates; 8,000 or more, three delegates; 16,000 or more, four delegates; 32,000 or more, five delegates; 64,000 or more, six delegates; 128,000 or more, seven delegates, and so on; and from Central Bodies and State Federations, and from local trade unions not having a National or International Union, and from Federal Labor Unions, one delegate.

Organizations to be entitled to representation must have obtained a certificate of affiliation (charter) at least one month prior to the convention; and no person will be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent.

Only bona fide wage workers, who are not members of, or eligible to membership in other trade unions, are eligible as delegates from Federal Labor Unions.

Delegates must be selected at least two weeks previous to the convention, and their names forwarded to the secretary of the American Federation of Labor immediately after their election.

Delegates are not entitled to seats in the convention unless the tax of their organizations has been paid in full to Sept. 30, 1909.

It is, of course, entirely unnecessary here to enumerate the important subjects with which our forthcoming convention will concern itself, but the reminder is not at all amiss that every effort must be made to broaden the field and means for the organization of the yet unorganized workers, to strive more effectually than ever to bring about a better day in the lives and homes of the toilers, to defend and maintain by every honorable means in our power the right to organize for our common defense and advancement, and to assert at any risk the freedom of speech and of press. The convention will also decide upon a closer affiliation with the organized trade union movement of Europe. These and other great questions of equal importance will, of necessity, occupy the attention of the Toronto convention.

Therefore the importance of our organizations and our movement, the duty of the hour and for the future, demand that every organization entitled to representation shall send its full quota of delegates to the Toronto convention, Nov. 8, 1909.

Do not allow favoritism to influence you in selecting your delegates. Be fully represented.

Be represented by your ablest, best, most experienced and faithful members.

Credentials.

Credentials in duplicate are forwarded to all affiliated unions. The original credential must be given to the delegate-elect and the duplicate forwarded to the American Federation of Labor office, 801-809 G street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

The Committee on Credentials will meet at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor six days previous to the opening of the convention, and will report immediately upon the opening thereof at Toronto; hence secretaries will observe the necessity of mailing the duplicate credentials of their respective delegates at the earliest possible moment to Washington, D. C.

Grievances.

Under the law no grievance can be considered by the convention that has been decided by a previous convention, except upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee, nor will any grievance be considered where the parties thereto have not previously held conference and attempted to adjust the same themselves.

Railroad Rates.

The various passenger associations have been requested to grant a special rate. Full particulars relative to railroad rates will be mailed to each delegate as soon as his credential is received at American Federation of Labor headquarters.

Hotel Rates.

Prince George Hotel (American plan)—\$3.50 to \$6.00 per day.
Queens Hotel (American plan)—\$3.00 to \$3.50 per day.
Elliott Hotel (American plan)—\$2.00 to \$2.50 per day.
Gibson Hotel (American plan)—\$1.50 to \$2.00 per day.
Korman Hotel (American plan)—\$1.50 per day.
Tremont Hotel (American plan)—\$1.50 per day.
McCarron Hotel (American plan)—\$1.50 per day.
Russen Hotel (American plan)—\$1.50 to \$2.00 per day.
Summerset Hotel (American plan)—\$2.00 per day.
Empress Hotel (American plan)—\$1.25 to \$1.50 per day.
Iroquois Hotel (American plan)—\$2.00 to \$2.50 per day.
Savoy Hotel (American plan)—\$2.00 per day.
E. Hyland (American plan)—\$2.00 per day.
Wellington Hotel (American plan)—\$2.00 per day.
Vendome Hotel (American or European plan)—\$1.50 to \$2.00 per day.
Cadillac Hotel (American or European plan)—\$1.50 to \$2.00 per day.
Municipal Hotel (American or European plan)—\$2.00 per day.
Imperial Hotel (American or European plan)—\$1.50 to \$2.00 per day.
Grand Union Hotel (American or European plan)—\$2.00 to \$2.50 per day.
Daly House (American or European plan)—\$1.50 to \$2.00 per day.
Walker Hotel (American or European plan)—\$2.50 to \$3.00 per day.
Coronation Hotel (European plan)—\$1.00 to \$1.50 per day.
Sprink's Hotel (European plan)—\$1.00 to \$1.50 per day.
Strand Hotel (European plan)—\$1.00 to \$2.00 per day.
Lake View (European plan)—50c per day.
Reservations in any of the above hotels can be made by addressing the chairman of the Convention Committee, D. A. Carey, 95 Markham street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Headquarters of the Executive Council will be at the Prince George Hotel.

Delegates should notify Chairman D. A. Carey of the time of their arrival at Toronto, and over which road they will travel.

If there be any further information regarding the convention, or the arrangements for the convenience of the delegates, it will be furnished in a later circular, or through the American Federationist.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, President.

FRANK MORRISON, Secretary.

American Federation of Labor.

MISSOURI FEDERATION OF LABOR

Arrangements for State Convention Completed.

Legislative Committee, Missouri State Federation of Labor.

(Special Correspondence.)

Joplin, Mo., Sept. 13

Preparations are to begin in earnest this week for the reception and entertainment of the 200 or more delegates of the Missouri Federation of Labor to be held in this city beginning Sept. 20. A committee on arrangements, composed of Charles W. Fear, chairman; J. H. Jahn, treasurer; Miss Audra Coonrod, D. E. Conley and W. C. Bauer, have been at work for some time arranging for the events, for the speakers and all details.

The Clarkston Hotel will be headquarters for the delegates during the stay in Joplin.

This will be the eighteenth annual convention of the Missouri Labor Federation and will be one of the largest ever held in the history of the organization. Many prominent men and speakers will be present. Several features will be added to the entertainment by a reception and entertainment committee which will be appointed. Delegates will commence to arrive Saturday night and will continue arriving until Monday morning.

Prominent labor leaders from several states will be present. Some of those who have already signified their intention of being present are: Ed Wright, president of the Illinois Federation; C. C. Calvert, president Arkansas Federation; Sim Bramlette, president of the Kansas State Federation; Owen Miller, national secretary of Musicians' Union; State Senator Holmes Hall from Sedalia; J. C. A. Haller, commissioner of labor statistics of Missouri, and L. A. W. Johnson, state labor commissioner of Kansas.

A letter has been received from Miss Alice C. Mulkey of St. Louis, a national lecturer for the woman's suffrage movement. Miss Mulkey will probably deliver a lecture on the equal suffrage question if she can be given a place by the committee in charge of arrangements. The leaders of the Prohibition party of the state are working on a strong effort to secure the passage of a resolution by the convention to line up with the Prohibitionists on the liquor question. It is doubtful if they will succeed in having the resolution passed, as the Federation officers declare they would not want to place themselves on record upon such a question without it having been brought before the unions that will send delegates to this convention.

There promises to be a big fight on at the convention for the place of the next meeting. A letter has been received from the Jefferson City Commercial Club in which they make a strong appeal for the next convention. They have elected four men to be sent here as special delegates for the purpose of securing the next convention. St. Joseph will have fourteen delegates to the convention and they will make an effort to get the next convention for that city. Many other cities will make a bid for the meeting and the fight promises to be warm.

The election of officers will furnish another warm contest. The present officers all insist that they will not accept their offices again. Thomas J. Sheridan, state president, living in Joplin, has been president of the Federation for the last five years and will not accept another term. The present state officers are:

President—T. J. Sheridan, Joplin.
First Vice-President—C. B. Dysart, Moberly.
Second Vice-President—B. F. Brown, Hannibal.
Secretary-Treasurer—J. T. Smith, Kansas City.
Missouri Legislative Committee—Ed McGarry, Novinger, chairman; vice, A. W. Biggs, St. Louis.

A parade will be held Monday morning, leaving the hotel at 9 o'clock, led by a band and Joplin union men.

The convention will be called to order at 10 o'clock a. m. The delegates will be welcomed by Mayor Guy Humes, a former secretary of the Central Body, and President Jesse Phillips of the Trades Assembly. At 12 o'clock a group photo of the delegates will be taken in front of the courthouse. At 3 p. m. trolley cars will be taken for a trip through the mining district with a committee from the Commercial Club.

Monday at 8 p. m. there will be speeches by Owen Miller, Sim Bramlette, Edwin R. Wright, C. C. Calvert, John T. Smith, Thomas J. Sheridan and others. Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock the brewery will be visited, and in the evening delegates will be taken to the famous Crystal Cave.

Special arrangements for officers' and committees' headquarters have been made at the Clarkston.

Taft and the Cheap Kuli-Cigars From the Philippines

TAFT AND THE CHEAP CIGARS.

No sooner had President Taft attached his signature to the new tariff law when the American Tobacco Co. announced that cigars manufactured in the Philippines by coolie labor would be on sale in its cigar stores.

A San Francisco dispatch last week stated that 500,000 cigars were admitted at that port free of duty. These were trust products. Under the new law 150,000,000 cigars may be imported from "our possessions" duty free, and the likelihood is that the American Tobacco Co. will control the whole of the importations. Its agents had wires laid into the conference room of the House and Senate committees and the moment an agreement was reached the news was flashed into the Philippines, where the trust controls 17 factories, besides scores of tobacco plantations, and in all probability the balance of the cheap products were on the high seas before Taft signed his pet measure.

For years the Cigarmakers' International Union has been struggling against coolie labor, child labor and convict labor, and now the Republican party, aided by Democratic Bourbons, after preaching "protection to American labor" for a generation, deliberately aids one of the most mercenary trusts ever created in delivering a smashing blow to 45,000 workmen who are banded together for the purpose of saving themselves and their families from being pressed into absolute slavery.

It is a fearful picture to contemplate, where a government (or, more properly, the plutocratic agents in control) maliciously assist in forcing American workmen to the level of Chinese and Filipinos.

What is to be done? Nothing can be done except to inaugurate and prosecute a vigorous campaign for the blue union label of the cigarmakers. Smokers who are not in favor of pauperizing thousands of stalwart, self-respecting American citizens should demand that the union label appear upon every box before they make a purchase. They are just as good or better cigars made by skillful union craftsmen and Americans who love their country as by half-starved, half-naked coolies on the other side of the globe.

If nothing else, this crime against American labor ought to condemn the trust-owned Republican party to oblivion.

Important Advice.

Local St. Louis, through its Executive Board, calls upon the ward clubs to insist that the foreign-born comrades become promptly naturalized. Neglect in this respect will react on the movement sooner or later, and the comrades in question may regret very much not securing their "citizen's papers" in time.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Raymond Otis Praises the Sweet Voice of Mrs. Fish.

THE WISDOM OF MRS. FISH.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish shares front-page honors in the newspapers with the dauntless Dr. Cook; and well she is entitled to the place. She has the distinction of being called "the woman who dares to be natural," and she has once again acted up to the merited description. She has announced, with appalling distinctness to the "newfem" set, that she takes absolutely no interest in the question of woman's suffrage.

There's a sensible woman for you. Some of the "smart set," who cannot find time to be mothers, but who can yearly dance several thousand miles in tight-fitting corsets, might do worse than to read, mark and inwardly digest her words.

The interview with Mrs. Fish is sufficiently notable because of her statement that the work and ideals of the shouters for votes are of no consequence to her. But she makes other remarks which prove that she is not only "witty and wealthy," but a woman of rare judgment. She observes that "women are wives and mothers, most of us; and the day is not long enough for us to fulfill completely the requirements of these positions. Why, then, should we even desire to be politicians likewise?" Why indeed?

'Tis as true now as it ever was that "man's work is from sun to sun, but woman's work is never done." Why the fair sex should desire to get into the hurly-burly of politics is certainly past comprehension. The sacred task is placed upon the woman to accomplish the mission of the home. As Mrs. Fish says: "A woman's first duty is to her home, so is her second, and likewise her third and fourth and several others, and if she performs them all faithfully, she won't have any time to devote to the duties of the suffragist." There's wisdom for you; but it won't commend itself to the "shrieking sisterhood."—Los Angeles Times of Sept. 6, 1909.

REYNARD OTIS PRAISES THE SWEET VOICE OF MRS. FISH.

I notice that the Los Angeles "Slimes," as somebody appropriately dubbed it the other day, has just had a violent spasm of admiration for Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish. Mrs. Fish is discovered to be "natural," distinguished, witty, courageous, sensible, and then some more. What did Mrs. Fish do that editor Otis hastens to fill up his usually vitriolic inkpot with gush, and spatter it around on the editorial page so liberally in her honor? Oh, that is easy. Society women are often "chic," and "piquant," and "stunning" in capitalistic papers,—when the cartoonist and funny paragrapher are not insulting them by exaggerating their obedience to foolish modes of dress, and their ignorance of affairs; but the only time they obtain credit for the brains of Minerva is when they attack the movement that aims to make women active citizens of the republic. That is what Mrs. Fish has done. She has not shown her "sense" and "wit" this time by criticizing the manners of American men—who do not know how to ply women with insincere flattery, and are equally unable to trample them underfoot when the flames burst out in a theater or bazaar. But she has announced, so The Slimes says, "with appalling distinctness to the newfem set," that she takes absolutely no interest in the question of woman suffrage. Good heaven, what an appeal! The suffrage "set" will surely not fail to be as horrified at the dictates of Mrs. S. F. in this matter, as the "smart set" would have been if she had tabooed the peachbasket hat this year or said the straight-front wouldn't do. It isn't "good form" to take part in a movement of which Mrs. Fish doesn't approve, you know. It can not be possible that even those reckless suffragettes who don't mind being ridden down by policemen's horses and mobbed by London hoodlums, won't capitulate when they hear that this distinguished woman (distinguished mainly by Stuyvesant's money) is on the other side.

The reasons of Mrs. Fish for her dictum are: First, the work and ideals of the suffragists are of no consequence to her; second, most women, especially those who have home duties, have more to do now than they can well attend to; "why should they desire to be politicians likewise?" Why, why, indeed; echoes the gallant Otis: "why the fair sex should desire to get into the hurly-burly of politics is certainly past comprehension."

I will tell you something, Editor Otis, and that is, that your editorials on the suffrage question—your commendation of Mrs. Fish and Preacher Buchtel—are not "past comprehension," at any rate. The fight to double the vote of the masses and thus tremendously increase their preponderance over the few who are now on top, means the hastening of the day of democracy in practice, and not on paper only. You remember the women of Paris in 1789; you know the women of Catalonia were not behind when the mobs pulled down the haunts of greedy priests; you do not believe women are all reactionaries. If you did, you would favor enfranchising them. Of course, as you remark, "a man works from sun to sun,"—especially for the kind officials of the Steel Trust, and "a woman's work is never done." We should like to reduce the hours of toil of all these workers; to your mind that is "impracticable." Women are too "illogical" to perceive why children must be factory slaves; they are too "impulsive" and "unreasonable" to understand why men should have to shoot and hang themselves because they cannot provide food for their families in a land of abundance; they cannot see the beauty and the eternal super-importance of Big Business. That's just it.

The struggle for political equality IS of consequence to Mrs. Fish, for it will help to undermine the sinecures of all idlers like herself. The more honor, then, to other wealthy women who love justice for all more than they value their present luxurious surroundings, and who have therefore thrown in their lot with the friends of liberty.

Yes, the day is too short for all busy folk. The chemist in his laboratory; such physicians as do not consult the "ratings" of their patients before they set forth upon their daily rounds; the inventor locked in his poor apartment, materializing the conception of his eager brain; a Rodin translating his burning thoughts into solid marble—all these are too busy. There are too few hours in the day. There are far, far, too few years in life. Only one life, so far as we have any certain knowledge—and a vision that sees tasks which could not be performed were the span of life lengthened a hundred-fold. A long look ahead, and a pace that is compelled to be short; mountains to be lifted, and the power to grasp only a few grains of sand. That is the real tragedy of humanity. But for all that, shall these busy men keep out of the "hurly-burly" of politics? They could not, even if they wished, nor have women more power to free themselves from the web of life. Why, one would suppose that the game of "politics" might be played upon a chessboard located in Mars, and with no possible influence on affairs down here below, to hear some persons talk. Laws—tariff laws, school laws, laws of inheritance, laws permitting or prescribing poisonous smoke-fumes within the city limits, marriage and divorce laws, laws concerning the "segregating" of feminine undesirables—there is no reason to try to get into the hurly-burly; we are all there now. What women want is the chance to shape it somewhat closer to their own hearts' desire.

A young Vermont woman and her husband have recently been fined and imprisoned for abducting their child from a home for

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!

waifs. The little one had been placed there, without their knowledge or consent, by some relatives who had it while the mother went to look for work in these hard times. This woman was quite "natural," too; she loved her child as well as though she had a husband who owned railroad stocks; but the sheriff detected her in the forest where she had hidden herself, and took the infant from this Eliza, this poor slave of poverty. A masculine judge duly sentenced here for disregarding the "laws" of the commonwealth of Vermont. Have women anything to do with "politics"?

Suppose a bird were in a nest tucked into the branches of a tree, and an unwelcome visitor in the shape of Eve's reputed first tempter, crawled up on an investigating tour. Would the truly "feminine" mother bird remain in her "sphere" inside the nest, or would she fly out with all possible haste, and use the beak that nature sharpened for other purposes than ornament? If the gift of speech might be restored to Mr. Snake, would he not be prompt to assure Mrs. Bird that the atmosphere of strict domesticity was most becoming to her, and that only "desexed" feminines among the feathered tribe are rude enough to engage in personal conflicts with their enemies?

"Why can't the 'fair sex' keep out of politics"? Forsooth! Because all crows do not drop cheese for the benefit of foxes, and all queens are not Annes, to be deflected from their purpose by the dishonest tongue of a Richard, my dear editor. That is why.

Mr. Otis talks much about the "shrieking sisterhood." Well, in my poor opinion, there are times when a little shrieking does not hurt. If Mr. Hyde tramples on a child, how will you judge that man who derides or condemns those who show signs of agitation about the affair? If he remains quietly indifferent at such a moment, is he not justly branded as an accomplice of Hyde? "Society," garbed in gay colors, bright with jewels, flushed with laughter and with the excesses of the feast, sweet of mouth, but hard and calculating of eye, goes on its way with criminal callousness as to the fate of the children whom it crushes underneath its guilty feet; dares no one make outcry at such a spectacle? If you are attacked in a dark alley, and are in danger of the sandbag, will anyone blame you if you call out for aid? None except the thugs, who will very gladly call in a scoundrelly ally in the uniform of a policeman, to arrest you for disorderly conduct, if they can. Who is it that "shrieks" about "outrages" on the part of the strikers at McKees Rocks, but who has no larger black headings about reputed oppression and downright murder of workmen in the plant of the Pressed Steel Car Company?

I do not know what an intemperate, illogical, mud-slinging man like Harrison Otis means by thus referring to the suffragists as members of a "shrieking sisterhood." I should say that one of the great faults of women is their tendency to remain too long passive under wrongs. How often have the peaceable meetings of the friends of political equality been broken up by crowds of men, as in the "Mob Convention" in this country in 1855, when even such speakers as Horace Greely and Lucy Stone were howled down. The Englishwomen have met with police-permitted mob-violence in the course of their perfectly legitimate campaigns, compared with which their own attempts to resist unlawful assaults upon their liberties as citizens, are not worth mentioning. Women who have had the support of such men as Greeley, William Cullen Bryant, Emerson, Paine, and Lincoln in their struggles for freedom, are told they must not speak their minds in public, lest they bring down upon their heads the abusive denunciations of men whose only argument is their superior thickness of skull and strength of lungs.

Editor Otis, what is the reason we hear nothing about the "shrieking brotherhood"?
LOUISA DANA HARDING.

STUDIES IN SOCIALISM

THE SOCIALISTS

WHO THEY ARE AND WHAT THEY STAND FOR.

By John Spargo.

IX.

The Conflict of Class Interests.

It is this great inequality in the distribution of wealth which gives rise to and inspires the conflict of the classes, the Class Struggle which forms such an important feature of the philosophy of Socialism and which so many earnest men and women find it difficult, if not altogether impossible, to accept. No other phase of the philosophy and propaganda of Socialism has been so much misunderstood, or so vehemently denounced and misrepresented, as this idea that changes in the basic economic conditions of life create distinct class divisions in society, and that the real social and political advances which mark the evolution of society are made through the urge and impulse of the resulting inevitable struggles between these classes for mastery.

Now, while it may be, and is, easily explainable, this is greatly to be deplored. It is always regrettable when thoughtful men and women who are earnestly seeking the truth are prejudiced against an idea or a movement through some misconception of it. In the belief that many such persons are today opposing Socialism because of their total misconception of what it really means, this attempt is made to state plainly, honestly, and without acrimony or offense what Socialists understand by the class struggle.

In the first place, reverting for a moment to the unequal division of wealth already shown, it is obvious that the wealth producers who receive such a small share of the products of their toil have a certain community of interests as against the recipients of the larger share. The individual workers in a factory or mine may be divided by a thousand different things. They may be of different races; they may have different religious beliefs, but they have one thing in common—they have a common interest in securing as large a return for their labor, as big a share of their products, as possible. There will be a natural tendency, therefore, for them to unite upon that one question. It would be impossible to get them to agree upon any question involving the merits of their respective nationalities; to attempt to unite them in any religious organization would be foredoomed to failure. But in general they will unite, more or less readily, upon the platform of their economic interests.

In like manner, those who receive the larger share, so enormously disproportionate to their numbers, may also differ upon all other matters, but they will tend to agree as to the desirability of maintaining the present division of wealth, of increasing their share if possible, and, at any rate, preventing its being lessened by any coercive action on the part of the workers. They, too, may be of different races and have different religious beliefs, and because of these things they may belong to different clubs and social "ets," but they will find a basis for common agreement in their economic interests.

In the foregoing proposition care has been taken to confine the statement to its necessary limitations. It is claimed merely that there will be a tendency for this unity upon a basis of economic interests to occur. There may be individuals so constituted that they are not able or willing to unite with their fellows upon anything. There may be some who will not be able to recognize that they have common interests with their fellows. There may be some who will regard racial or religious divisions as being vital to the extent of forbidding any association with others of alien race or faith. Finally, there may be and in fact are, some members who regard the system which gives them so disproportionate a share of the wealth of the world as wrong and unite with the workers instead of their natural allies. But all these are exceptions, and in general it may be said that men will unite according to their economic interests while pre-

serving other natural divisions, because the economic question is fundamental. It is the bottom question of life—the question of food and clothes and shelter. That some rise superior to their environment does not invalidate the theory that life is in general conditioned by its environment.

All this is very trite and obvious, but it goes to the roots of the problem before us. Association for mutual protection is a law of nature which men everywhere, and most of the lower animals, instinctively obey. When the individuals find themselves powerless to defend their interests they instinctively unite. Prince Kropotkin in his wonderful book, "Mutual Aid a Factor of Evolution," gives many interesting examples, human and other, of the observance of this law. The struggle of the classes, then, is a natural struggle, the working out of a great universal natural law. It is imperative that this be remembered by those who would understand Socialism and its propaganda. Most people make the serious mistake of supposing that Socialism is responsible for the class struggle, that the advocates of Socialism, by preaching bitterness and class hatred, make the class struggle. Because they believe this they oppose Socialism and denounce its advocates with all their powers.

This is unfair to the Socialists. They do not make the struggle which exists between the classes, but it inheres in the economic institutions of society. Long before the word Socialism was ever spoken society was torn by a bitter class conflict. In fact, ever since in the evolution of the race private property first became recognized, class struggles have existed. Their history is the history of human progress. Ancient society, based as it was upon slavery, was certainly characterized by a definite class division. Slavery was in fact the beginning of the age-long universal class struggle between the disinherited sons of earth and their masters. The ancient histories teem with records of the revolts of slaves against their masters. Likewise the history of the Middle Ages tells mainly the story of a great and bitterly waged class struggle. No candid reader of the history of the period can fail to find abundant evidence of the responsibility of conflicting class interests for the wars of the Middle Ages. The medieval guilds, also, were the organized expression of the struggle of the rising manufacturing class against the feudal barons. When Socialists are accused of creating class division and strife, the accusation is as absurd as it is unjust. Upon the walls of Pompeii—which seems, says Mr. Morrison Davidson, to have been in the midst of a municipal election when it was buried in the year 79 A. D.—inscriptions have been found pointing to a definite organization of the working class at that time. Here is one such inscription, interesting on account of the present discussion of the desirability of labor unions going into politics:

"The members of the Fishermen's Union nominate Popedius Rufus for member of the Board of Works."

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

5,000 STILL OUT IN STRIKE OF HATTERS.

Reported Victory Was Only Partial—The Union Still Needs Labor's Support.

A report has been circulated in some labor papers and capitalist dailies to the effect that the hatters have won their strike completely. This report is false, and was evidently fabricated by some agent of the struck firms in the hope that workmen would be lured to apply for work.

Another reason for the false report, as given by some members of the Hatters' Union, is due to the statement of President John A. Moffit that ten thousand men throughout the United States have returned to work under union conditions. He also said that there were still five thousand hatters on strike, mostly in the states of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York. Some papers, in quoting Moffit, mentioned the ten thousand victorious hatters, but said nothing of the five thousand who are still out.

"The report that the strike is settled is false," said Martin Lawlor, National Secretary of the United Hatters of North America, to a reporter of the Call. "I don't know who is responsible for the report, but I am sure it is likely to cause us harm."

The situation in Orange, N. J., is practically unchanged, and the bosses continue their persistent refusal to deal with the union. The strikers, however, are not discouraged, as they know that the bosses can not continue the struggle much longer. Besides the regular expense of the strike the manufacturers suffer heavy losses from the damage to machinery caused by the incompetency of the scabs.

One firm, it is said, was forced to shut up because the entire plant was put out of commission by the non-union men.

National Socialist Platform

Adopted at Chicago Convention, May, 1908.

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

General Demands.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Industrial Demands.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Political Demands.

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

9. A graduated income tax.

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

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

12. The abolition of the Senate.

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

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

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

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

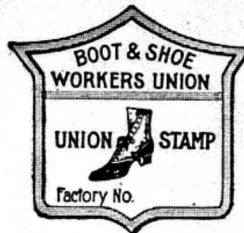
17. That all judges be elected by the people for short terms, and that the power to issue injunctions shall be curbed by immediate legislation.

18. The free administration of justice.

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

Cigars { PEN MAR - 10c
SUNRISE - 5c

Brandt & Stahl 319 Walnut Street



By Insisting Upon Purchasing UNION STAMP SHOES

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

DO NOT BE MISLED

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

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

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 Summer St., Boston Mass.

John F. Tobin, Pres.

Chas. L. Baine, Sec.-Treas.

Bartenders' Union Local 51

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



OFFICE: 918 PINE STREET : BOTH PHONES

Drink Only UNION BEER

(Fac-Simile of Our Label)



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

Remember, no CIGARS are Genuine Union-Made



UNLESS THE BOX BEARS THE Blue Union Label

When You Buy Mercantile and "305"

CIGARS

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

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

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

ROETTER

518 PINE ST.

HATTER AND HABERDASHER

THE BEST \$3.00 HAT IN THE WORLD

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE DEPARTMENT

SUSAN B. ANTHONY

Susan B. Anthony was born February 15, 1820, at the foot of "Old Graylock," a spur of the Green mountains, about a mile east of the village of Adams, Mass. The homestead is a substantial two-story frame dwelling, made from timber given her father by her grandfather, with the proviso that he go up into the mountains and hew the timber himself. This he did. His father-in-law gave him the land on which the house was built.

The house, remarkably well preserved, still stands.

Miss Anthony came of a rugged Yankee stock, her father, Daniel Anthony, belonging to the strictest Quaker sect, and her mother, Lucy Reed, being a Baptist. Miss Anthony was a descendant of a long line of distinguished ancestry on both the paternal and maternal sides of the family.

Both her parents were of liberal religious tendencies, and remarkably broad in their views of life and social amenities. Easily traceable in the life and character of the daughter are those elements of independence and progression transmitted through the parents, and later strengthened and intensified by education and environment.

In her childish years, Susan belonged to the Quakers, and had an aspiration to "high seat" dignity, but this tendency she later outgrew, owing to the fact that her father was finally expelled from the order, as his worldliness could no longer be endured. Previous to this final severance from the Quakers, he had received a public reprimand for wearing a comfortable cloak with a long cape.

Mr. Anthony was one of the wealthiest men in that section, the owner of a large cotton mill. It was here that Susan earned her first dollar, by taking the place of one of the "hands" who fell ill. Though a man of wealth, Mr. Anthony believed thoroughly in equal education and self-support for his sons and daughters.

At this time school teaching was about the only vocation open to girls, and for this Susan was thoroughly fitted by attending a select school at home, and later, a boarding school in the village of Hamilton, near Philadelphia. Before attending this school she was teaching, at the age of 17 year, a Quaker family for \$1 a week and board.

In 1826, her father moved to Washington county, New York, where he had a large business. His circumstances were such at this time that he was able to build a brick residence, the finest in that part of the country.

The wisdom of Mr. Anthony's training his girls to self-support was forcibly illustrated when the financial crash of 1837 caused his failure, and they were able not only to support themselves, but to assist their father retrieve his fortunes. The same tireless energy, indomitable will, conscientious perseverance, cheerful disposition and a rare sense of justice, which characterized her later years, made Susan a very successful teacher. She was paid but \$8 a month, while the men received from \$24 to \$40 for the same work, not as well performed.

This taught her the first lesson in woman's rights, and during the fifteen years which she devoted to teaching she made many eloquent pleas at the conventions of the New York State Teachers' association, of which she was an active member; for the recognition of the principle of equal rights for women in all the honors and responsibilities of the association, and for higher wages.

In 1845, Miss Anthony removed with her family to Rochester, N. Y. On the day they arrived there her father had only \$10, so it was out of the question for the family to stay in the city over night. Taking the old gray horse and wagon off the canal boat, with a few necessary articles, they went at once to the small farm of 32 acres that had been bought three miles west of the city.

Among the families in the city the Anthonys found many who shared with them their strong anti-slavery convictions. About this time, too, Miss Anthony began to take an active part in the agitation for temperance.

She became a teacher in the Canajoharie Academy in 1846, where she joined the Daughters of Temperance and was made secretary. At a supper given by this society she made her first platform address, on the temperance question, which in the minds of many villagers signalized her as "the smartest woman who ever has been in Canajoharie."

Miss Anthony's public life fairly began in 1852, when she was sent by the Daughters of Temperance to a state mass meeting of the Sons of Temperance at Albany. During the discussion among the men she rose to speak, but was not allowed to do it. To speak in public was unheard of in a woman, and her action caused consternation among the men and horror and indignation against "the bold thing" among the women present.

The presiding officer, with all the dignity at his command, in a voice that was meant to settle the question forever, informed Susan that women were not expected to "speak in meeting," but to be spectators only, a rebuke which only acted as a firebrand to one of her temperament.

She, with half a dozen others, marched out of the hall, went to the residence of Lydia Mott, a cousin of Lucretia Mott, where an impromptu indignation meeting was held. It was then determined to call a woman's temperance meeting in one of the churches on the following evening. This was done, and a notice of it was published by Thurlow Weed, a life-long friend of Miss Anthony, in his paper. From this meeting came the formation of the first Woman's State Temperance Society. During the years when she was active in the temperance movement, Miss Anthony's determination to work for greater freedom for women became the chief motive of her life. She became convinced that to secure it, women must be enfranchised, and she allied herself with the suffrage movement.

About that time Miss Anthony met Elizabeth Cady Stanton. A warm friendship was formed between them, which lasted during their entire lives, and for many years they were co-operators in all movements for the advancement of women.

The first Woman's Rights convention was held in Seneca Falls, in July, 1848. Miss Anthony's father, mother and sister Mary attended it and signed the declaration demanding equal rights for women. On September 8, 1852, Miss Anthony went to her first Woman's Rights convention, which was held in Syracuse. She was one of the leading spirits of the convention. The advanced position taken by it gave rise to discussions and controversies in press and pulpit for months after its close.

No little commotion was caused at a convention of the State Teachers' convention in Rochester, in 1853, when Miss Anthony claimed the privilege of speaking. She had abandoned teaching the year before, but still had a seat in the convention. Many women teachers were in attendance, but none of them had had any word to offer. The question, "Why is the profession of teaching not as much respected as that of lawyers, doctors and ministers?" was being discussed, when Miss Anthony arose and addressed the chair. After half an hour's debate on the motion that she be permitted to speak, the privilege of the floor was granted her, and she said:

"It seems to me you fail to comprehend the cause of the disrespect of which you complain. Do you not see that so long as society says woman has not brains enough to be a doctor, lawyer or minister, but has plenty to be a teacher, every man of you who condescends to teach, tacitly admits before all Israel and the sun that he has no more brains than a woman?"

Throughout her long life Miss Anthony never ceased to plead for equal pay for equal work, and from the time her public work

began no great reform for the upliftment of humanity was advanced in which she was not interested.

In 1856 she was invited to prepare a paper on Co-Education, to be presented to the State Teachers' Association in Troy, N. Y. The lecture occupied an entire evening, was given before a large audience and was cordially received. At its close the president, L. Hazeltine of New York, took Miss Anthony by the hand, saying: "Madam, that was a splendid production, and well delivered. I could not have asked for a single thing different either in matter or manner; but I would rather have followed my wife or daughter to Greenwood Cemetery than to have had her stand before this promiscuous audience and deliver that address. Superintendent Randall of the city schools of New York overheard the conversation and said: 'I should be proud if I had a wife or daughter capable of either writing or reading that paper as Miss Anthony has done.'"

COMRADE JAMES M. O'NEILL'S LECTURE TOUR.

Following are the dates for John M. O'Neill while in Missouri and Illinois:

September 21, Cuba, Ill.; September 22, Farmington, Ill.; September 23, La Salle, Ill.; September 24, Danville, Ill.; September 25, Westville, Ill.; September 26, Pana, Ill.; September 27, Staunton, Ill.; September 28, Enroute; September 29, Marissa, Ill.; September 30, Harrisburg, Ill.; October 1, Marion, Ill.; October 2, Carterville, Ill.; October 3, Enroute; October 4, O'Fallon, Ill.; October 5, Collinsville, Ill.; October 6, Centralia, Ill.; October 7, Gillespie, Ill.; October 8, Belleville, Ill.; October 9, Breese, Ill.; October 10, Beckemeyer, Ill.; October 11, Enroute; October 12, Mount Olive, Ill. (Miners' Memorial Demonstration).

Comrade O'Neill will then address a mass meeting at Toledo, Ohio, on the evening of October 14, during the week that the Ohio State Federation of Labor holds its convention in Toledo.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For the Hostess

Chat on Topics of Many Kinds, by a
Recognized Authority

An Unique Party.
There are "novelties in entertainment" at the seashore as well as in town, and this scheme of a New Jersey girl is one that "took" wonderfully. The affair was held on the broad piazza surrounding the house that faced the grand old ocean.

The invitations were for a "bottle" party; each guest was requested to bring a bottle (empty) any size or shape. Of course every one wondered what the result would be when the motley collection of bottles appeared on the table waiting to receive them.

After a few moments spent in speculating as to the future of "those bottles," the hostess brought in yard lengths of crepe paper of many colors, cotton, pins, odds and ends of ribbon, etc., and requested each guest to select a bottle and transform it into a doll; there was a supply of corks to use in forming heads, which were covered with cotton.

A half hour was allowed to finish these creations; prizes were awarded for the best, worst and funniest.

Next the hostess passed cards with pencils attached, numbered from 1 to 20; the guests were taken into a room in which stood 20 bottles, each bearing a tag numbered from 1 to 20. Yellow paper concealed the contents of the bottles, which were pill size up to gallons. One "sniff" or "whiff" was permitted, then the supposed contents were written down opposite the number on the card.

Lavender salts, bottles of cologne, and sachets were given as prizes.

The next test was very pretty. Each guest was blindfolded and led around the room in which flowers were arranged in vases on mantel and tables. The one who recognized the most flowers by the odor received a handsome nosegay surrounded by a frill of lace paper.

The refreshments consisted of flower forms made in ices and creams with dainty little cakes ornamented with candied rose and violet leaves.

For a Children's Party.

There have been so many requests for a children's party that I have made a special effort to get these pretty ideas for decorations, feeling sure that mothers could adapt for their own use the schemes suggested.

Clown cakes will be much appreciated by youthful guests; bake a simple cake mixture in small round muffin pans. Frost some with white, some with chocolate, making eyes, nose and mouth of contrasting color. Around each put tiny frills of colored crepe paper and the cakes will look like funny faces beneath little bonnets.

With these serve circus lemonade. Take large smooth skinned lemons, cut off one end, hollow out and place in ice water. Cut off black court-plaster eyes, nose and mouth, dry the shells and paste these on in as grotesque a manner as possible. Then make little dance caps of red and white stiff paper, leaving a hole at the top to receive a straw; fill the cups

with lemonade, put on the caps, stick in the straws and they are ready to serve.

For a centerpiece have a tiny tent, with miniature animals in a procession. At each child's plate have a wee tent of paper, a flag on it, with a rail fence of opera sticks around it. Under each tent have salted peanuts. Have striped paper bags filled with popcorn and the small guests will be perfectly delighted with the "circus" party.

A Potato Supper.

Church suppers have been and probably always will be a commercial asset in raising money. A "ladies aid" society issued these catchy invitations, which were printed in red on common brown wrapping paper and scattered broadcast in the hotels and boarding houses of the seashore resort, where summer visitors helped out largely in furnishing the wherewithal to run the little church during the long nine months of winter. I give the invitation so that our readers may cut it out for future use, as the scheme is adaptable for any time or place:

A sociable next Friday night!
Look down below, first left, then right,
And you will see the "Bill-of-Fare"
In English language written there:
POTATOES HOT, POTATOES COLD,
POTATOES NEW, POTATOES OLD.
Some we will boil and some we'll bake,
And some serve in a hot loaf-cake;
Potatoes also we'll prepare
In brown croquettes as light as air,
And some make up in griddle-cakes
As nice as any French cook makes.
And then dessert—for those who wish
We will prepare some dainty dish,
"Fit for the gods" you'll think, we know,
Though mostly made of potato.
This sociable is to be given
Between the hours of four and seven,
At ——— Hall next Friday night,
And one and all we here invite:
Be sure to come; don't be afraid.
Your presence will—"THE LADIES AID."
MADAME MERRI.

IN VOGUE

Stylish shoes are highly arched. Striped effects rule supreme in skirtings.

Many summer coats are lined with shantung.

Sequins play a leading part in fan decoration.

Military straps are among the popular sleeve trappings.

The white lace veil is more widely worn than any other.

Hats are larger now than they will be later in the season.

Mohair is the favorite material for automobile dust coats.

Pongee hats, matching pongee costumes, are smart just now.

Walking costumes are a bit severe, with little trimming.

Linen frocks with short skirts are popular for street wear.

"Linden," a creamy yellow green, is a leading shade in new dresses.

Small Garments



TUNIC for Boy from Four to Six Years.—This simple little tunic might be made in Holland, drill, or linen; either would be suitable and seasonable; it is quite plain, fastens down the front, and has a turned-down collar; a leather belt is worn just below the waist.

Dress for Girl from Eight to Ten Years.—Cherry red cashmere is used for this dress; the skirt is trimmed at the foot by three small tucks. The blouse, which resembles the sailor style, has the upper part cut in a shaped yoke, and the lower tucked and set to it; the tucks are only stitched down two inches; the sleeve is tucked a few inches at both ends and is set to a tucked wrist band. A sailor collar of spotted drill is worn; the tie matches it.

Dress for Girl from Ten to Twelve Years.—This dainty little dress is in white lawn; the skirt is gathered at the waist and is trimmed at the foot by two rows of Valenciennes insertion; the bodice has a vest and sleeves of tucked lawn and insertion arranged in stripes alternately; the sides of the bodice are plain lawn, so are the epaulettes, but they are edged with insertion and lace.

Materials required: Five yards lawn 42 inches wide 1½ dozen insertion, 3 yards lace.

THE SOCIALIST FALL FESTIVAL

Presents for the County Fair Sunday, Sept. 19, at Risch's Grove

The following presents for the County Fair at the Socialist picnic at Risch's Grove have been received:

- Anna Krainz: 1 sofa pillow, 1 glass plate.
- Mrs. Max Sendig: 2 pickle dishes, 6 beer glasses.
- Mrs. F. J. Kloth: 1 decanter, 1 glass vase, 1 mirror, 2 pieces bric-a-brac.
- Mrs. G. F. Eckhoff: 2 aprons, 2 tidies, 1 pitcher.
- Frank Siedhoff: 1 pair lady's shoes, 1 pair children's shoes.
- Mrs. Peter Ehrhardt: 1 willow market basket.
- Jos. Glader: cash 50c.
- Anna Glader: cash 50c.
- Ferd. Glader: cash 50c.
- Emil John: cash 50c.
- Jac. Dorner: 6 pocket knives.
- Herm Stark Hardware Co.: 1 all-copper boiler, 6 granite cups and saucers.
- Mrs. Sam Bernstein: 1 sofa pillow.
- Mrs. Emma Fry: 1 pin cushion.
- Mrs. Leo Sharoshi: 1 live rooster, 1 live rabbit, 2 vases, 2 pickaninies, 1 battleship.
- Mrs. Jac. Fries: 6 cream pitchers.
- Ella Fries: 5 cake plates.
- Mrs. M. Ottesky: 3 fancy plates, 2 vegetable dishes.
- Mrs. W. M. Brandt: 1 fruit plate, 1 butter dish, 1 sugar bowl, 1 spoon holder, 1 cream pitcher.
- Mrs. Margaret Ehrhardt: 1 catch-all, 1 table cover.
- Mrs. Max Stopp: 6 desert dishes, 1 child's housekeeping set, 1 aluminum cup, 1 salt and pepper set.
- Mrs. Augusta Langanka: 1 butter dish, 1 sugar bowl.
- Mrs. A. Nettmann: 1 alarm clock—will resurrect the dead.
- Fred Wedel: cash \$1.
- Mrs. M. Belly: 2 cups and saucers, 2 plates, 1 spoon holder.
- Miss Rosenkranz: 1 handkerchief, 1 plate, 1 picture and frame.
- Max LeRoy: 6 shirt studs, 5 cravat pins, 5 watch charms, 2 necklaces.
- Mrs. Jul. Schwer: 2 mantel ornaments, 2 glass vases.
- Mrs. J. S. Siemer: 5 post card albums.
- Hy. Struckhoff: 100 cigars.
- Mrs. J. C. Goedecker: 1 pickle dish, 1 jelly dish, 1 fruit bowl, 1 butter dish, 4 ice cream dishes.
- Mrs. Bennemann: cash 50c.
- Mrs. W. F. Crouch: 1 glass butter dish, 1 cream pitcher, 1 vase.
- Mrs. Fred Stocker: 1 plate glass mirror.
- Mrs. Jos Dialer: 1 fruit bowl, 1 gravy boat, 1 jelly dish, 1 salt cellar, 2 fancy flower vases.
- Mrs. Louisa Krumm: 2 hand-embroidered doilies, 3 fancy aprons, 1 decorated plate.
- Julius Meyeranowitz: cash \$1.
- L. E. Hildebrand: cash 50c.
- W. E. Kindorf: cash \$1.
- Tailor, per Kaemmerer: cash 50c.
- Mrs. M. Brosin: 1 bank, 1 pickle dish, 1 salt and pepper set, 1 bottle cologne, 1 ornamental cup.
- Mrs. L. Daniken: 1 framed picture, 1 smoker's delight.
- G. D. Sauter: 1 Struggle for Existence.
- Mrs. H. Rackow: 1 embroidered centerpiece, 1 embroidered pillow cover, 1 Debs book.
- Mrs. E. Boettger: cash, \$1.
- Collected by Mrs. Boettger: 1 cake stand, 1 sugar bowl, 1 cake plate, 1 tea can.
- Florian Meier: cash, \$1.
- Mrs. M. Michael: 1 decorated pitcher, 3 cups and saucers, 1 salt and pepper set.
- W. M. Brandt: box 50 cigars.
- Mrs. C. Rucker: 1 set men's shirt buttons, 1 salt and pepper set.
- Anton Hlavaty: cash \$1.
- O. Kaemmerer: cash 50c.
- F. Bosshard: cash 50c.
- Annie Voegel: 3 tea urns, 2 butter dishes, 2 sugar bowls, 2 cups and saucers, 2 stone pitchers.
- Mrs. Wm. Kraatz: 8 fancy fruit plates, 4 dinner plates.
- Arthur Kraatz: cash 50c.
- Laura Kraatz: 1 fancy sofa pillow.
- Hy. Schwarz: cash 50c.
- A Socialist: 2 potato peelers, 1 surprise package, 2 doilies, 2 towels, 1 woolen shirt, 6 handkerchiefs.
- E. R. Hofman: 6 picture frames, 1 water color set, 1 bottle perfume, 1 Gorilla wonder nut, 2 Syrian water bottles.
- Shoemaker: 1 lady's belt, 1 watch and chain, 12 Japanese fans, 4 hat pins.
- Mrs. R. Pressler: 2 leather pocketbooks, 1 slate and pencil, 3 Simon whistles.
- Friend of the Press: 1 harmonica, 2 ivory penholders, 1 baseball, 12 Japanese lanterns, 2 patent "whangdoodles," 6 pieces fancy glassware, 2 banks.
- C. Tendler: 2 landscapes with frames, 6 Pickinny banks, 1 German warbler, 8 whip tops, 1 large hand-painted plate, 1 glass cake tray.
- Wellwisher: 10 pieces glassware.
- Robt. Kreuter: cash 25c.
- H. Lubis: 1 large union-made wedding cake (bowling prize).
- Louis Kober: 10 pieces jewelry.
- Mrs. Bingle: 4 fancy plates, 1 pie plate, 1 pickle dish, 1 vase.
- Mrs. M. Belly: 2 glass dishes, 1 each—cup, plate and pie plate.
- Mrs. Breitenbach: 1 cake plate.
- Mrs. Rosenkranz: 3 pieces glassware, 2 dishes and salt shaker.
- Mrs. W. F. Hunstock: 1 hand-painted plate (bowling prize), 1 salt and pepper set.
- Mrs. M. Wildberger: 1 caramel dish, 1 cake plate, 1 fruit dish.
- J. Goedecker: 2 large loaves rye bread.
- H. Siroky: \$1 in cash.
- O. Pauls: \$1 in cash.
- L. E. Hildebrand: \$1 in cash.
- Miss Minnie L. Hoehn: 1 sofa cushion (bowling prize).
- Mrs. Barry: 1 German silver card tray, 12 child's necklaces, 1 watch chain and fob.
- Mrs. P. Weisz: 4 large glass dishes and two small ones.
- J. W. Thiele: 2 glass water bottles, 2 glass pitchers, 1 china sugar bowl.
- Mrs. A. Feik: 2 linen towels, 1 salt and pepper set, 2 match boxes, 1 card tray, 1 box soap.
- Mrs. G. A. Hoehn: 6 waiter plates, 12 glasses.
- W. E. Eckart, cash \$1.
- A. Siepmann: 12 cream pitchers.
- C. Hirschenhofer: cash \$1.
- Carl Sauer: cash 50c.

Collected by Mrs. C. Hirschenhofer: Mrs. Franz Wagner, cash 25c; Krietemeyer Dry Goods Co., 1 flower vase; E. G. Kuster Shoe Store, 1 pair lady's shoes; Hy Sexta Grocery Co., small sack flour; Jack. Eckhart Furniture Co., 1 fruit dish; Adolf Koch Pharmacy, 1 bottle perfume; Miss Kate Rack, 1 ash tray; Mrs. Franz Rack, 2 fine card plates, 1 desert dish, 1 sugar bowl, 1 salt cellar; Mrs. Pauline Hirschenhofer, 2 decorated plates, 1 vase; Miss Pauline Hirschenhofer, 1 pocketbook; Carl Hirschenhofer, Jr., 1 game lotto.

In last week's issue of Labor the contribution of Otto Kaemmerer was published as being 50c, when it should have read \$5.00.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.

- Fall Festival of the St. Louis Socialists.
- Gate Committee—L. E. Hildebrand, chairman; Adam Feik, T. E. Delmore, Jac. Necker, Peter Ehrhart, O. Kaemmerer, Val Tellian.
- County Fair—C. Hirschenhofer, chairman; G. A. Eckhoff, F. Wedel, F. Hillig, Phil Mueller, Mrs. Gus Eckhoff, Mrs. Mary Hoehn.
- Lunch and Lemonade—F. J. Kloth, chairman; J. A. Weber, W. F. Hunstock, W. E. Eckart, Edw. Ottesky, H. Siroky, A. Zimmermann, M. Brosin, Otto Cuele.
- Bar Committee—S. Bernstein, chairman; Albert Strauss, Paul Schmidt, Jac Luetzel, B. Brockmeier, Jos. Heuer, Jos. Glader, Nic Becker, Geo. Schlachter, Jos. Fell, Hy. Reller, H. Waage.
- Dancing—Jul. Bitterlich, L. H. Schwarze.
- Literature—O. Pauls, Mrs. Hunstock, Mrs. Wildberger.
- Bowling Alley—William Brandt, chairman; Frank Heuer, W. F. Crouch, W. H. Worman, W. R. Bowden, F. Franz, Roy Brown, R. H. Bonner, Wm. Zuck, F. Leopold.
- Bowling Machine—W. E. Kindorf, chairman; W. Ruesche, R. Poenack, J. R. Teel, J. C. Siemer.
- Ice Cream—Mrs. Rackow, chairman; Mrs. Daniken, Miss Hoehn, Miss Akschel, Miss Hausermann, Miss Rosenkranz.
- Races and Games—Max Stopp, chairman; W. M. Brandt, Jul Schwahr, A. J. McMillan, L. H. Schwarze, J. Bitterlich, Hy. Schwarz, Christ Reuther, F. E. Nye, Phil Mueller.

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

New Points on the Rock Island.

Comrade Drake's meetings along the Rock Island bring to light the fact that the agitation of the last year or two is now ripening. He organized Union with 7 members; Beaufort, 6 members; Gerald, 6 members. The persistent and judicious distribution of literature has been the main factor in the growing of Socialists at these points.

Greenville Gets on the Map.

The meetings addressed by A. Q. Miller at Greenville resulted in a number of the local Socialists deciding to organize. Speaking of Comrade Miller's work at Greenville, C. W. Chandler says: "We had A. Q. Miller with us two nights last week; he is a good talker, drives his points home in a neat manner and makes no enemies. It is too bad he can not be in the field all the time." Comrade Miller is teaching school at Crowder and can address meetings on Saturday and Sunday. Points desiring his services can reach him by addressing Crowder.

Touching the High Places.

"The woods are full of farmers that are rapidly getting their eyes open to the truths of Socialism," writes Secretary Fouty of Mountaingrove as he remits for due stamps.

Local Aurora has sent in \$17.25 to the Warren Defense Fund. W. S. Snow's meeting was very good. Literature sales fine. Clarkton Socialists are very anxious to have Stanley J. Clark speak for them. Other locals in South Missouri that are of a like mind are requested to write the State Office without delay.

Labor Day celebrations seem to have exceeded expectations. In St. Louis, where failure had been predicted, the parade was fine, and Raymond Robins made a splendid address. Debs addressed an enormous crowd at Joplin and Comrade Phil Callery also took a few raps at the common enemy. Comrade Ward was fully equal to the situation at Bonne Terre and the lead miners absorbed some things worth thinking about.

County Secretary Ristine made good use of Labor Day by securing subs. for the Appeal, St. Louis Labor and other papers. There is nothing like it—get them to read and you can land your man nearly every time. Meetings and speeches are only incidental to the proper use of literature. The solidity of the Socialist movement depends on the number of people in the party who KNOW why they are Socialists, what they want, and how to get it.

- #### With the Speakers.
- James Connolly—Sept. 18, Richmond; 19-20, Nelson; 21, Chilli-cothe; 22, Marceline; 23, Milan; 24, Connellsville; 25, Mendota.
 - Charles L. Drake—Sept. 18, Harrisonville; 19, Rich Hill; 20, Mindenmines; 21-25, Kansas; 26, Kansas City.
 - Thomas A. Hickey—Sept. 17-18, Monett; 22-23, Springfield; 24-25, St. Louis.
 - W. A. Ward—San Francois County.
 - W. W. McAllister—Stoddard County.
- Newtown County Socialists, Attention!
- All Socialists in New County are requested to attend a meeting to be held in Neosho, Sept. 18, for the purpose of furthering organization in the county and adopting by-laws. Fraternally yours, T. R. Anderson, Secretary.

The Harp for September.

The September issue of "The Harp" contains "Is Socialism Destroying Religion at McKees Rocks?" by Anna A. Maley, organizer of Women for the Socialist Party. "Ireland's False Leaders," by X. "Industrial Unionism," by Justus Ebert. "John Smith, Esquire," by Louisa Dana Harding. "Learning Their Lesson," by the editor, and Spailpin in his "Harp Strings," reviews the happenings of the month. "The Harp" is the journal of the Irish Socialist Federation and is published monthly at 749 Third Avenue, New York City. The subscription price is 50 cents yearly.

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

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

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