

ST. LOUIS LABOR

VOL. VI

OFFICE:
212 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1909

PHONE:
KINLOCH, CENTRAL 1577. NO. 439

PROCLAMATION

1909-Labor Day-1909

To Organized Labor of St. Louis and Vicinity.

Greeting:—We are entering upon another anniversary of Labor, when throughout this grand nation millions of toilers will be in line and from thousands of platforms the achievements of Labor will be proclaimed.

It is but fitting here in honor of the father of Labor Day, the late P. J. McGuire, a St. Louis carpenter, to quote him where he said:

"On this day the hosts of Labor shout their hosannas. From a thousand groves and hillsides, by rippling brooks and gurgling streams, comes the glad acclaim. No festival of material glory or warriors renowned in this; no pageant, pomp or warlike conquest; no glory of fratricidal strife attend this day. It is dedicated to peace, civilization and the triumphs of industry. More than all, the thought, the conception, yea, the very inspiration of this Holiday came from the ranks of the working people, men active in uplifting their fellows and leading them to better conditions."

There was never a time when Organized Labor was more united and hence better prepared to present a good front by a monster parade; and never was the necessity of demonstrating labor's unity and solidarity more imperative than to-day.

Let us, therefore, be worthy of the occasion, worthy of the recognition and distinction.

Let each and all turn out in parade and make ST. LOUIS LABOR DAY, 1909, an epoch in the history of the Labor Movement, that will ever remain a proud monument to Organized Labor.

Let us march united as a body in solid phalanx with honest hearts and frank sincerity; proud of victories achieved and determined to carry on the struggle for the final emancipation of the toilers from every vestige of industrial slavery, until our movement, based upon principles of truth and justice, will be crowned with victory.

All Labor Unions are requested to take action at once, select their marshals and forward names and addresses to

Fraternally yours,

J. C. SHANESSY,

Grand Marshal Labor Day Parade, C. T. & L. U.
603 Burlington Building.

Mr. Shanessy reports that the Locals are taking prompt and favorable action on the question of participating in the Labor Day Demonstration. Four out of five unions visited on Monday evening took immediate favorable action, they are the following: Painters No. 115, Ladies Garment Workers No. 67, Carpenter No. 646, Steamfitters Helpers No. 33. Bro. Shanessy says it is not essential to a successful demonstration that the marchers be in uniform. In fact numbers is the essential thing always and the greater the crowd the better the result and the greater the enthusiasm.

Ice--Graft--Personal Liberty

A Timely Reminder of the Ice Plant Clause in the Socialist Platform.

ICE, 65 CENTS; PROFIT, \$7.

Ice is considered a necessity of life in the various departments at Washington. The Treasury Department alone uses a ton a day for the comfort of its army of employees. The other departments use proportionate quantities.

The Postmaster General recently looked into the matter and discovered that it would be cheaper to establish a small plant to manufacture ice for his department than to continue buying of a private manufacturer. Perhaps the fact of his being at the head of the Postoffice, the most nearly Socialistic of the public services, was what put this idea into his head. Anyhow, he carried it out. Now there is a government ice plant under the direction of the Postmaster

General, furnishing ice to the Postoffice Building and planning to extend its operations to furnish all the departments.

It is a small plant, much smaller than those of the private manufacturers. It cannot produce so cheaply as can a larger plant. That makes the following figures the more impressive.

The Government has been paying the ordinary market price for ice—\$7.65 a ton, delivered to the building.

The plan established by the Postoffice Department, selling at cost to the various departments, delivers the ice at 65 cents a ton.

At most then, it cost the manufacturers 65 cents to produce and deliver a ton of ice and on every ton they got a clear profit of \$7.

One of the standing demands of the Socialist party in its municipal campaigns is the establishment in every city of a municipal ice plant, to sell ice to the public, in small or large quantities, at the actual cost of production and delivery.

Making the most liberal allowance for the cost of retail delivery, the establishment of such a plant in New York or any other large city would mean a reduction of the price to one-third or one-fourth of the amount now charged by the concerns belonging to the Ice Trust.

It would put a regular supply of ice within the reach of the whole population. It would be an economy to those who live in private houses or comfortable apartments, who now pay a tax of from 75 cents a week up for a very moderate supply. What would it mean to the dwellers in the tenements—to those working-class families who have to count every nickel, who can afford to purchase ice only on the very hottest days, and then can get only a very small piece, and that not fresh and cold, but just on the point of melting? To those toiling and sweltering millions it would mean an incalculable comfort. It would mean life instead of death to many a child, many an old man or woman, many a poor invalid. It would save thousands of lives every year. It would add months, perhaps years, to the average life-time of the whole population.

Do you think, reader, that the establishment of a municipal plant to furnish ice at cost would interfere with your precious personal liberty?

Do you think it would destroy your individuality?

Do you think it would deprive you of all incentive to do good work in the world?

Do you think it would undermine religion, corrupt public morals, and break up the family?

Mr. Mallock and Mr. Clews say it would. So do Dr. Eliot and Chancellor Day. So do Messrs. Post, Parry, Van Cleave, and Kirby. So do ex-President Roosevelt and President Taft and Governor Hughes and Mayor McClellan.

But what do YOU think about it, these hot days?

And when the cold days come, what would you think of a municipal fuel plant on similar lines?

Mr. Oler, the head of the Ice Trust, says that "The price of ice is none of the public's business."

Mr. Baer, the head of the Coal Trust, says that "The welfare of the laboring people will be taken care of by the Christian men to whom God in His infinite wisdom has entrusted the property interests of this country."

We know what the Trust Magnates and their hired men think about the Socialist program.

But what do YOU think?—New York Evening Call.

How Many Look Healthy?

The city is full of people who pine for country life, but have no means to get settled in the country. Many of the country people who parted with their land to go to the city have had their delusions dispelled and would now gladly return to the country, but are not able.

Take a walk along the streets of any industrial city, count every man you meet and just note how few there are who look real healthy. You will be surprised to notice how many are deformed or wasted or afflicted with nervous disorders.

Honor good men, be courteous to all men, bow down to none.

THE NAZARENE A SOCIALIST

Father Thomas McGrady's Remarks on Christ, Christianity in Theory and Practice, and Socialism.

The following was written to Dr. C. Wirth of Princeton, Iowa, by the late Father Thomas McGrady, while he was yet pastor of the Catholic Church at Bellevue, Ky., and is published at the request of Dr. Wirth:

The essence of Socialism consists in giving to the laborer all the wealth that he creates (Ecl. 5:9 and 18), in relieving him from the



THOMAS McGRADY.

necessity of supporting ornamental parasites, the abolition of usury, or the taking of money for the use of money, or wealth of any kind for the use of wealth of any kind, and all other modes of appropriating the wealth produced by honest toil. But Christ taught that the laborer is worthy of his hire (Matt. 10:10; Luke 10:7), and condemned usury (Luke 3:35).

Therefore, Christ was a Socialist. There are only two systems of production, the competitive system, with private ownership of capital, and the co-operative system with public ownership of capital. He who condemns the first must approve the second.

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

The competitive system idolizes wealth, makes wealth the end of every human being, forces men to trample on every law of justice in the acquisition of fortune. But Christ condemned all this (Mark 10:17-25; Luke 6:24). Therefore, Christ was a Socialist.

Christ, the Prince of justice, taught that the laborer is worthy of his hire, and, of course, should get all the wealth that he creates. But the laborer as a social factor, creates all wealth. Therefore, according to Christ, the laborer as a whole, or society which represents all the factors of production, should own all wealth. Both the Old and the New Testament condemn such wealth as a danger. But Socialism takes the same view; therefore Socialism harmonizes with the Word of God.

Christ taught the brotherhood of man, and Socialism aims to establish the brotherhood of man. Therefore, Christ taught Socialism.

Competition means war, strife, hatred, etc. Socialism means peace, justice, love.

For 1,800 years the Church has been repeating the song of the angels when they proclaimed the birth of the Messiah, and has represented the Nazarene as the God of Peace, and in his name Christian nations and people have gone forth to the field of carnage, with the sword and spear and battle-axe—and the earth has been stained with the blood of humanity. In the name of Christ battalions of legions have sung the Hymn of Mars, and the disciples of the Galilean have blasphemed the Temple of Truth with the battle cry of the War-God.

This simple illustration is sufficient to show that Christians are not yet thoroughly acquainted with the doctrines of their Master.

THE RECOMPENSE

By MARY QUINLAN LAUGHLIN.

Last night I moaned, "Oh, life is not worth living,"
My heart, somehow, felt weighted to the core;
To-day my heart grew light with joy, while giving
A clear "Come in" to a stranger at my door.

His form was bent, his garments bare and sable,
His manner favored those who deeply feel;
I placed the softest chair before the table,
And bade him sit and share my frugal meal.

The while I sat, the aged stranger facing,
My sense drank deep of strange beatitude.
For o'er his noble face the smiles were chasing
Bright rays of human faith and gratitude.

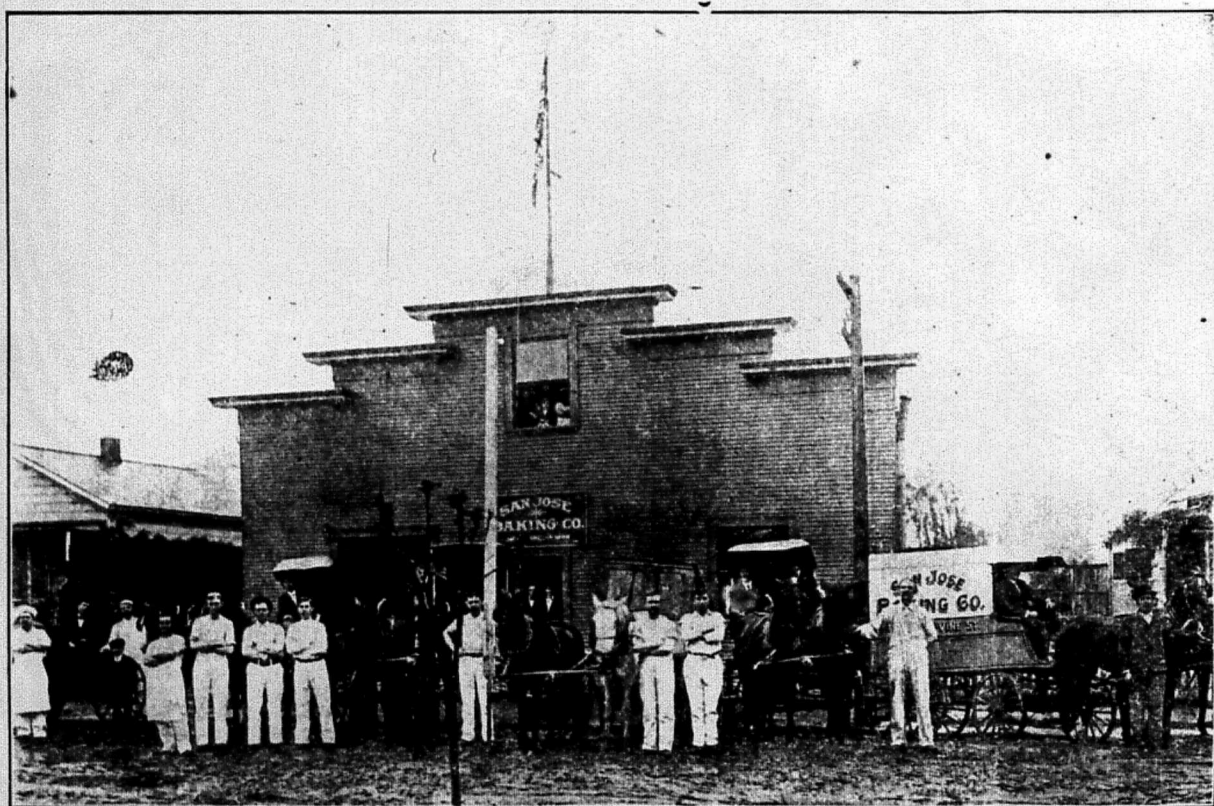
We talked of men, of means, and time belated,
Of errors holding sway, around, above;
He claimed that sordid ones have under-rated
The vastly-growing power of brother-love.

We both chimed in at once, " 'Tis most surprising
How blindly some are led," with glistening eyes
He pointed to the sun, now grandly rising
Above the clouds that darken human skies.

He cried, "Oh, envy not the many basking
In idleness, while so-called fortune smiles;
But treasure well what comes to you by asking
Of friend you find at end of weary miles."

His parting words till death will I remember,
"Who gives through love will find eternal gain;
Will feel, through cold and sleet of life's December,
A warm, delightful sweep of April rain."

Within a Week 224 People Overcome by the Heat Were Taken to hospitals in New York. Twenty-eight of them died. Some of the patients attempted suicide. It is not surprising to learn that the poorer classes in the tenement house and factory districts furnish the bulk of the victims.



The San Jose Baking Co.'s Plant, 433-435 Vine St., San Jose, Cal.

Three years ago this bakery was established by the striking bakers of San Jose, Cal. The employing bakers at that time refused an increase of wages and a shorter workday. They also refused to put their shops in a more sanitary condition or safeguard the lives of their workmen. Rather than accept the proposition of the employers the men who were locked out and those who quit work under unbearable conditions, started in business for themselves. On a small basis at first, and handicapped in every conceivable manner, the men started on a co-operative plan. With the greatest difficulty this bakery was at first maintained; financial aid later being received from all the locals on the Pacific Coast. The loyal support of Organized Labor of Santa Clara Valley brought the bakery up to its present standing.

The daily output is now 7,000 loaves, amounting to a business of \$90,000 annually. Two years ago no wholesale or retail house was willing to sell the bakery material of any kind, but today, without any difficulty, the bakery can readily secure material of all kinds. The rating and credit of the San Jose Baking Co. stands today as high, and higher than the old-established concerns of that city.

At present the bakery employs 23 men, with a pay roll of \$450 per week. The property and business is owned by Local Union No. 24 of San Francisco, and the men employed in the bakery are members of that local. More than \$30,000 has been expended by Organized Labor, mostly by Local 24 of San Francisco, to make this magnificent establishment one of the best on the Pacific Coast. In starting the business this large amount of money was necessary, but for the last year the bakery has been self-sustaining and is now a paying investment.

Some ten months ago it was enlarged, and at present shows signs of not being able to handle the increasing business or large enough to store the necessary amount of stock consumed during the month. Before the raise of price in flour the bakery secured 2,500 barrels, which enables it to continue in business without reducing the size of the loaf.

Less than ten years ago the bakers received but \$35 and \$40 a month. The San Jose Baking Co. pays from \$20 to \$30 per week to its workmen, besides giving them the most sanitary and best ventilated workshop.

New York Morning Call

Beginning with last Monday our New York Socialist daily "Evening Call" appears as a morning paper, the price having been increased from one to two cents a copy.

In explanation of this latest change "The Call" says: This change has been decided on by the Publishing Association after careful deliberation by the Board of Management and with the approval of a well attended meeting of active supporters of the paper called by the party organization.

The change will mean a considerable reduction in the cost of publishing and delivering the paper and a considerable increase in its circulation income.

Heretofore The Call has been sold for less than it cost to put it into the readers' hands. The difference has been made up by the voluntary contributions of a large number of individuals and organizations earnestly devoted to the advancement of the cause of Labor for whose service the paper was brought into being. The burden, however, is too heavy to be indefinitely continued. The circulation has grown, but it has not grown rapidly enough to justify continuance along the same lines. As a one-cent evening paper, we should have to double or treble our present circulation before the circulation would pay for itself. As a two-cent morning paper, the present circulation will cover circulation expenses and leave some small surplus to apply on operating expenses. A comparatively small increase of the present circulation will make the paper self-sustaining or enable it to enlarge and extend its activities.

We believe that practically every one of our present readers will be glad to pay his extra cent a day, rather than to get his paper for less than it costs and have it in constant need of a large sustaining fund to keep it in existence from week to week.

The decision thus made is of momentous importance. It means a new start, but a new start with the advantage of a year's experience and the prestige gained by a year's existence. It means a lightening of the burden upon the movement and proceeding to build, perhaps slowly, but surely, upon a firm foundation.

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

At last Sunday's meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis the following officers were elected for the ensuing six months: President, Owen Miller; Vice-President, Louis Philippi; Financial Secretary, J. G. Schwarz; Treasurer, Peter Beisel; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. Murray; Board of Trustees: E. Ruhl, J. C. Shanessy and Joseph Hauser. Legislative Committee: Peppoon, Blackmore, Schott, Sommers, McDonald. Committee on Law: Lamb, McCoy, Mulcahy, Mueller, Michaels.

Among the visitors present was Brother Horn, formerly secretary and business agent of Bartenders' Union No. 51, and now connected with the national headquarters of his organization.

Wm. A. Olivey, General Organizer of the United Garment Workers, was granted the floor. He spoke in behalf of the Union Label and against the dangers of tenement house work. Some good recommendations made by Bro. Olivey were referred to the Trades Label section.

Some differences between Penny & Gentles and the Firemen's Union have been amicably settled and efforts will be made to see that the agreement shall be strictly carried out.

It was reported that the Moser Cigar Box Co. has no objection to their fireman joining the Stationary Firemen's Union, except that the man considers the fine against him excessive. An amicable settlement no doubt will be reached.

Secretary Schwarz reported net proceeds of \$173.48 from benefit festival for locked-out Garment Workers.

PITTSBURG CAR STRIKE SETTLED BY MAYOR'S TALK.

Articles of Agreement Signed by Both Sides Preclude Repetition of Trouble.

Pittsburg, June 28.—The street railway strike, which broke out two days ago, involving 3500 men, which has cost the city of Pittsburg \$200,000 in two days, was officially declared to be at an end at 10 o'clock to-night.

In the private offices of Mayor William Magee articles were signed by officials of the Pittsburg Railways Company and an Executive Committee from the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, which will for years to come prevent another tie up of the 400 miles of street railway tracks in and about Greater Pittsburg and Allegheny County.

The strike, it developed to-night, was the outcome of but two points of difference between the car company and the motormen and conductors, one being the alleged neglect upon the part of the car company to shorten "swing runs," and the other of the refusal of these railway officials to reinstate men discharged without proper hearing.

All during the day Mayor Magee made vain efforts to bring the two factions of the traffic tangle together. At 6 o'clock to-night no amicable adjustment of the differences of the men and the car company seemed in sight. The Mayor, however, did not give up the fight, and as late as 7 o'clock indicted a letter to both the car company officials and the union men asking their attendance at a conference in his offices at 9 o'clock.

When the warring factions assembled the Mayor stated that he thought were only the just deserts of the residents of Greater Pittsburg, and suggested that the temper of the people seemed to indicate that they would tolerate neither rioting nor prolonged traffic disturbances.

It was only after the Mayor had made his sentiment extremely plain that the car company officials and union men finally agreed to settle their differences. With slight modifications an agreement allowing discharged men proper hearings before superintendents and the assurance of the company that the secretary will shorten "swing runs" 50 per cent was drawn up and signed.

There will be no ratification meeting of the men to-night. Union headquarters were at once notified by Mayor Magee and the Executive Committee to instruct pickets at the various car barns to call the men for duty commencing at 5 o'clock. It is said that by 7 o'clock all the 3,500 cars in Greater Pittsburg will be operating on regular schedules.

The only real violence in the strike occurred shortly after 1 o'clock, when fourteen alleged strike-breakers were chased away from the Rankin car barns by union sympathizers.

Grand Summer Festival

GIVEN BY THE

Workingmen's Singing Society

Vorwaerts

Sunday, July 18, 1909 (all day)

Risch's Grove, Lemay Ferry Rd. and Bayles Av.

Family tickets \$1.00. Refreshments Free. Singing, Dancing, Bowling and Races. Take Bellefontaine Car to the southern end of line; 15-minute walk to the Grove, or a wagon at 5c a person.

A Good Comrade Dead.

Comrade Mrs. Lora Harris, of Sparks, Nev., State Secretary of the party for that state, died of pneumonia on June 10. The following appreciation of the worth and work of Comrade Harris was received from Local Sparks: "In the passing away of Comrade Mrs. Harris Local Sparks has suffered a loss which is keenly felt, and in the state movement there is a vacancy which cannot easily be refilled. Mrs. Harris had been a faithful and esteemed member of our local since its inception in January, 1908, and by the sincere way in which she always performed her duties as an officer or as a private in the ranks of the party, she won the respect and confidence of the comrades. She has served on various committees and was temporary secretary for the Local from April 9 to July 11, 1908. In November she was elected State Secretary for Nevada and showed her ability by the successful manner in which she handled the duties of that important office up to four weeks prior to her death. Besides her official work, Mrs. Harris was deeply interested in the study of the science and philosophy of Socialism, and once a week she entertained the Sparks Study Class at her home. The Socialists of Nevada have indeed reason to grieve over her death."

IF EACH AND EVERY ONE OF THE Fifty Thousand Union Men of St. Louis

WOULD CEASE PATRONIZING THE Scab Cigar Stores

IF THEY WOULD REFUSE TO SMOKE THE SCAB PRODUCTS OF THE

Cigar Trust and Eastern Tenemen* House Manufacturers

AND IF THESE FIFTY THOUSAND UNION MEN WOULD

Smoke St. Louis Made Union Cigars

THE LOCAL CIGAR MAKERS' UNION WOULD SOON HAVE A MEMBERSHIP OF NEARLY

Three Thousand Instead of Less Than One Thousand

REMEMBER THAT EVERY NON-UNION CIGAR YOU SMOKE

Means a Knock at Your Own Union

NONE BUT Blue Label Union Made Cigars for True and Sincere Union Men.

WHAT OUR PARTY STANDS FOR

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The working class of the United States can not expect any remedy for its wrongs from the present ruling class or from the dominant parties. So long as a small number of individuals are permitted to control the sources of the nation's wealth for their private profit in competition with each other and for the exploitation of their

fellowmen, industrial depressions are bound to occur at certain intervals. No currency reforms or other legislative measures proposed by capitalist reformers can avail against these fatal results of utter anarchy in production.

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

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

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

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

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

SPECIAL PRICE TO CLOSE OUT

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

A History of Social Conditions in the United States for a Period of about Fifteen Years, Following 1907.

20th Century Publishing Co.
2 West Sixteenth St., New York.

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More Union Label Goods

than any store in the city.

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THE BEST \$3.00 HAT IN THE WORLD

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and district to ride and exhibit a sample Latest Model "Canger" bicycle furnished by us. Our agents everywhere are making money fast. Write for full particulars and special offer at once.

NO MONEY REQUIRED until you receive and approve of your bicycle. We ship to anyone, anywhere in the U. S. without a cent deposit in advance. **prepay freight, and allow TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL** during which time you may ride the bicycle at will to any test you wish. If you are then not perfectly satisfied or do not wish to keep the bicycle ship it back to us at our expense and you will not be out one cent.

FACTORY PRICES at one small profit above actual factory cost. You save \$10 to \$25 middlemen's profits by buying direct of us and have the manufacturer's guarantee behind your bicycle. **DO NOT BUY** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you receive our catalogues and learn our unheard of factory prices.

YOU WILL BE ASTONISHED to study our beautiful catalogue and learn how low prices we can make you this year. We sell the highest grade bicycles for less money than any other factory. We are satisfied with \$1.50 profit above factory cost.

NO BICYCLE DEALERS. You can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at double our prices. Orders filled the day received.

SECOND HAND BICYCLES. We do not regularly handle second hand bicycles, but usually have a number on hand taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores. These we clear out promptly at prices ranging from \$4 to \$10. Descriptive bargain lists mailed free.

COASTER-BRAKES, equipment of all kinds at half the usual retail prices.

\$8.50 HEDGETHORN PUNCTURE-PROOF \$4.80 SELF-HEALING TIRES A SAMPLE PAIR TO INTRODUCE, ONLY 4

The regular retail price of these tires is \$3.50 per pair, but to introduce we will sell you a sample pair for \$4.80 (with our \$1.50).

NO MORE TROUBLE FROM PUNCTURES

NAILS, Tacks or Glass will not let the air out. Sixty thousand pairs sold last year. Over two hundred thousand pairs now in use.

DESCRIPTION: Made in all sizes. It is lively and easy riding, very durable and lined inside with a special quality of rubber, which never becomes porous and which closes up small punctures without allowing the air to escape. We have hundreds of letters from satisfied customers stating that their tires have only been pumped up once or twice in a whole season. They weigh no more than an ordinary tire, the puncture resisting qualities being given by several layers of this, specially prepared fabric on the tread. The regular price of these tires is \$8.50 per pair, but for advertising purposes we are making a special factory price to the rider of only \$4.80 per pair. All orders shipped same day letter is received. We ship C. O. D. on approval. You do not pay a cent until you have examined and found them strictly as represented. We will allow a cash discount of 5 per cent (thereby making the price \$4.56 per pair) if you send FULL CASH WITH ORDER and enclose this advertisement. You run no risk in sending us an order as the tires may be returned at OUR expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory on examination. We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is as safe as in a bank. If you order a pair of these tires, you will find that they will ride easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look finer than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. We know that you will be so well pleased that when you want a bicycle you will give us your order. We want you to send us a trial order at once, hence this remarkable tire offer.

IF YOU NEED TIRES Hedgethorn Puncture-Proof tires on approval and trial at the special introductory price quoted above; or write for our big Tire and Sundry Catalogue which describes and quotes all makes and kinds of tires at about half the usual prices.

DO NOT WAIT or a pair of tires from anyone until you know the new and wonderful offers we are making. It only costs a postal to learn everything. Write it NOW.

J. L. MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

About Marriage

Mothers Should Train Daughters

By REV. M. C. PETERS



NOTHING is more to be regretted in the present day than the blunder that kind-hearted but mistaken mothers are making in bringing up their daughters—fitting them for anything but the positions they are likely to occupy.

The mother slaves that the daughters may do nothing, with the result that when young women have homes of their own to manage they know positively nothing of the sciences of bake-ology, boil-ology, stitch-ology and mend-ology.

The average woman is not only kept in ignorance of all the details of household duties by which the beginning of many a woman's married life is often made a series of blunders and the result often not only mortifying and costly, but ludicrous.

One of the greatest defects in our social system is the aimless way in which our girls are brought up.

Few are prepared in either body or mind for the lofty duties and serious responsibilities which marriage implies, and marriage in consequence has been brought down to a low sensual plane.

Mothers, have your daughters get their hands into regular daily domestic duties, let idleness be forbidden them, and let every woman be crowned with the dignity of a useful life.

Even if a girl should never be required to do the work herself she ought to know whether the work is done in a proper manner or not. The rich of to-day are often to-morrow's poor. Croesus, whose name is a synonym for great wealth, was himself taken captive, stripped of all his treasures and in his old age supported by the charity of Cyrus.

Unless parents can give their daughter a fortune when she marries they perpetuate a fraud upon the young man if by her lack of domestic training they make her unfit for the position of wife in the home of the young man who has to make his way in the world.

May the day soon come when French will yield to fritters, poetry to pies, when the most studious will excel in stews, when more music teachers will play upon pots and pans, the female president will rule the roast and women be taught to be help-meets instead of merely help-eats.



Cash Capital of Stock Gambling

By FREDERICK U. ADAMS

I take it that no effective denial can be entered against the assertion that many of the superb buildings which are massed in the Wall street district of New York are largely devoted to housing concerns which draw their revenue from the speculative public. This same public partially paid for their erection. It continues to contribute the funds which make such investments profitable.

The reader will be appalled by the facts I am about to submit.

It is not alleged that what is known as the Wall street district is entirely devoted to the purposes of speculation. It includes hundreds, and possibly thousands, of firms which have no direct concern with the various exchanges; but it is possible to arrive at a reasonably close approximation to the total paid by those who defray the cost of the Wall street game.

The tax books of New York city show that the Wall street district is assessed at a figure between \$200,000,000 and \$300,000,000, the exact amount being dependent on what may properly be included in the term, "Wall street district." Within the most reasonable boundaries for this district must be included property worth at least the former figure; and it may be assumed that the real selling value is at least 20 per cent. in excess of that assessed against the owners.

It is ultra-conservative to assert that one-third of this capitalization is employed in catering to speculative enterprises and employments. This constitutes an item of \$75,000,000 for New York city alone, and the nation will swell this to \$100,000,000 and more.

We have taken no account of the cost of the fixtures in the thousands of offices in these buildings; neither has mention been made of many other items which properly belong in this calculation. The total amount of fixed capital invested in the speculative game in the United States is approximately indicated in the following table:

Invested in exchange buildings	\$ 25,000,000
Value of membership tickets	100,000,000
Invested in office buildings	100,000,000
Fixtures and incidentals	25,000,000
Total	\$250,000,000

"It is the factory and shop and office worker and not the college-bred girl who makes the ideal wife," said Miss Mary E. Wooley, president of the Mount Holyoke College for Girls, the other day.

Miss Wooley argued that the girl who works for a living is more sincere in her love for a home than the college girl, and she declared that the former is, of the two, the more anxious to marry.

I do not see how Miss Wooley arrived at the second half of her conclusion. For since marriage constitutes the only business the woman who does not work for a living may engage in honorably, she must naturally be less difficult to please than the working woman.

It seems to me impossible to generalize concerning the superiority as wives of one class of women over another. Unquestionably the woman who has worked for money and who has had to strike a weekly balance between a fixed income and fixed expenses makes a more practical and perhaps a more considerate wife than the more sheltered and dependent girl who has lived at home.

She has greater responsibility, and for the man who is seeking for these qualities she would be the better helpmate. But not all men seek practical wives. Not all men even want sensible wives. Often the most silly, frivolous little creature of our acquaintance makes her husband happy by her very silliness and frivolity. A man loves a woman not for her points of similarity to him, but her points of difference.

What Is Really An Ideal Wife

By NIKOLA GREELEY-SMITH

South Carolina State Convention.

A mass convention of the Socialists of South Carolina will be held at Charleston July 4. All good-standing members are urged to be present. For further information address A. D. Sassard, 85 Tradd Street, Charleston, S. C.

PROUD OF THE WORK AGAINST US.

The Democratic and Republican parties, Citizens Industrial and Manufacturers' Associations are making every effort to disrupt the political and economic movements of the proletariat. Our local Socialist Party and our local Socialist press have stood fairly and squarely on the side of the working class in every great battle of the proletariat. We are not in the least surprised of the capitalistic work against us. On the contrary, we are proud of it, for it attests to the fact that we are on the right track in the great struggle for Labor's improvement and emancipation.

LABOR'S TRIUMPH IS ABOLITION OF ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE.

In all previous revolutions class has superseded class. The class below has overthrown the class above, thus emancipating itself by subjecting others. But the triumph of the working class is necessarily the abolition of all economic dependence, for the working class can only emancipate itself by socializing the instruments of production and distribution. The new servitude which arise as the result of other revolutions was caused by a continuance of private property in the instruments of production. By abolishing this private ownership the cause of economic dependence and servitude will disappear.

WHAT ARE THE MEANS OF EMANCIPATION?

The rapid concentration of wealth evidences that the end of capitalism is near. This end is also evidenced by the rapid organization of the working class. But how will the final step be taken? What are the means by which the working class will emancipate itself? Class interests and class politics are inseparable. It was perfectly natural, then, that as these class lines became more and more tightly drawn they should find political expression, and that the working class should organize politically to secure its rights. The class-conscious laborers are today organized under the banner of Socialism. This party claims your confidence and support as laborers because it expresses your interests and rights as a class. Its purpose is to awaken in you a conception of your class interests and lay the foundation of a class-conscious political organization. The first step toward emancipation is the mastery of the public powers. In the political field you are supreme. Here you meet the capitalist as an equal, while as a class you overwhelmingly outnumber the capitalists and your advantage is constantly increasing with the destruction of the middle class and the narrowing of the capitalist class.

DO NOT WASTE YOUR TIME IN OLD POLITICAL PARTIES.

The time has come for the manual and mental workers to unite and strike for liberty. Strike at the ballot box for freedom. Vote into effect your demand for the abolition of wage slavery. Wrench by united political action the power of government from the hands of your exploiters, that you may put your economic program into effect. In your effort to attain this end accept no political palliative. Any measure which does not tend to the abolition of wage slavery is unworthy of your support. The laboring class must learn that it need expect nothing from any political party which does not stand squarely upon the demand to wrench from the exploiting class the economic and political weapon of exploitation. No such uncompromising demand as this will ever be made by any political division of the capitalist class. If the laborers are to achieve their emancipation they must stand upon a platform of their own, demanding the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class. The Socialist Party is the party that presents this demand and proposes to carry its principles into effect. Laborers, why longer waste your efforts in the old political parties, which are but handmaids of the capitalist class? Their chief object is to divide us into various factions, fighting against each other and thus prevent our uniting to secure our freedom. The petty political issues which the Republican and Democratic parties raise are only for the purpose of fleecing us on the one hand and throwing dust into our eyes on the other, lest we see the only real question at issue—Socialism vs. Capitalism.

INTERESTS OF WORKING CLASS AND CAPITALIST CLASS ARE NOT IDENTICAL.

We see, then, that the interests of the laborer and capitalist are not identical. It is to the interest of each to get as large a share of the product as possible. The value created by a day's labor is a constant quantity, and is equal to the sum of the value of the labor power (wages) and the surplus value (profits). If a constant quantity consists of two parts, is it not self-evident that you can not increase the one without diminishing the other? If the surplus value rises, the value of the labor power falls, and vice versa. Many superficial persons have been led to consider the interests of laborers and capitalists identical through a failure to distinguish between capital and capitalists. Thus, while capital, which is produced by labor and has been exploited from it, is of service to laborers, the capitalists are not. The capitalist today is merely a man who, by his monopoly of the instrument of production, is enabled to levy a tax or tribute upon productive toil, and thus secure an income without personal exertion. The apology often offered that the capitalist should receive interest because he renders a service to labor is not valid, because the service is reciprocal. Capital is only preserved by constant reproduction at the hands of labor. It would soon decay unless in productive use. Laborers, by taking capital and keeping it intact, render a greater service to capitalists than capitalists do to laborers. There is no more reason why laborers should pay the capitalists than that capitalists should pay the laborers, nor as much. But in reality it is to the direct employer or "captain of industry" to whom the money lender renders the service, by enabling him to extend the field of his operations; that is, fleece labor on a large scale. The man who borrows money and uses it to exploit labor is simply compelled by the lender to divide the spoils. Interest is merely a part of the booty. The harmony of interests between laborers and capitalists is like the harmony between the horse-leech and its victim. Capitalists, like all parasites, live off others. This they are enabled to do through their monopoly of land and capital.

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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 S. Fourth Street.

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

TOGETHER

Getting together, sure. Some of the Democratic Jefferson Club "labor representatives," fake "Labor News" publisher and worker of Jefferson Club "labor leaders," and the Washington Avenue Lodging house doctor who was expelled from the Socialist Party last December. In sweet accord and harmony these nobilities are performing their hopeless task against the Socialist Party and the "Labor Office Bunch." The Labor News, a sheet without a mail list, without second class mail privilege, published for the periodical "hold-ups" of business men and politicians, and other unexplained purposes, is now busily engaged in showing up the corruption and rottenness of the "Labor Office Bunch." In its issue of June 19 the organ of Sass, Crooks & Co. comes out with a full front page article headed "Cheap Faker in the Labor Movement exposed." The "Cheap Faker" referred to is Comrade Wm. M. Brandt. In the issue of June 26, a second full page article appears, under the same caption, in which the "showing up" of Brandt, Hoehn, Pauls, Hildebrand, and the entire "Labor Office Bunch" is continued. As a matter of course the "Labor Office Bunch" is the rottenest of all the rotten gangs on God's old pancake, and Brandt's "Penmar" and "Sunrise" cigars are the alleged aims and objects of the local Socialist movement.

During these hot summer days, when the caricaturists of the daily papers are at the seashore (or in the hospitals), when the humorous writers have temporarily quit their jobs, such write-ups by a combination of the publisher of a fake labor sheet, shelved political "labor leaders" and a doctor of perversity are certainly a treat for those who have not yet lost their sense of humor.

Indeed, a heart of stone will melt into beeswax when observing the language of affection and esteem in which Hon. Sass' "editor in chief," Dr. Howard Lindsay, alias Howard E. Lindsay, speaks of "Comrade Kieiner," "Comrade Chas. Wiedeman," of "Comrade Winnegar," etc. Here is indeed a case where old Police Judge Tracy could not very well apply his "Comrades in Arms," as he did when after last fall's campaign, the editor of St. Louis Labor was summoned before him to show cause why he prevented the distribution of scab literature in the St. Louis Labor office, why he threw the "literature" in the stove, and why he "escorted" the distributing "comrade" unceremoniously to the exit.

No "Comradeship in Arms" there, as it seems, unless the "comrades" mentioned cut the tie of comradeship, like one of their friends did last Monday when he characterized the Anti-"Labor Office Bunch" doctor "as dirty as dirt can make him," or words of this sort.

Rather strong language, but we are not responsible for it.

Editorial Observations

Keep cool, if you can; if you can't, keep cool anyway.

Honi soit qui mal y pense! Damned be he who thinks that the life of a Socialist or Labor Editor is not a life of eternal joy and pleasure!

Our Week's World of Labor Page should be most carefully read and studied by every reader who has the welfare of the Labor Movement at heart.

Read the Little Article "The Nazarene a Socialist," by Rev. Thomas McGrady, on the front page of this week's St. Louis Labor. Read it and have your friend read it, too.

One Hundred and Twelve Suffragettes Were Arrested in Parliament Square, London, last Tuesday, while attempting to "see Prime Minister Asquith." These London women are making a splendid fight for a great cause.

Wanted: A jolly, jelly-fish labor editor who will please everybody, offend nobody, have no opinion of his own, wear the everlasting smile of polished deceit and hypocrisy, and never will say "damn!" when damnation is staring him in the face. Salary: Good promises and 500 kicks per week, working hours unlimited, with assurance that services rendered will be fully appreciated twenty-five years after burial or cremation. Further particulars by mail. Application blanks may be secured from the office of the "Sorehead City Blade," General Delivery, Utopia County P. O., Troubleland. Post Scriptum—Victor L. Berger, A. M. Simons, Algernon Lee, Heath, and others like them need not apply.

WORDS OF HISTORY

From the Annual Report (1907-1908) of the Editor and Manager of St. Louis Labor Which Was Read at Last Year's Annual General Meeting of Local St. Louis and Adopted—A Document Which Every Socialist and Progressive Unionist Should Carefully Read and Study.

TO LOCAL ST. LOUIS SOCIALIST PARTY.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 13, 1908.

Comrades: At this annual meeting of Local St. Louis, it is in order to give a concise review of the work done by the party and its most important weapon in the proletarian class struggle, to-wit, the Socialist press.

The Socialists of St. Louis are not without valuable experience in the great work of publishing bona fide labor papers. But, unfortunately, a great many people in all walks of life will not even learn anything by experience, and the rank and file of the working class are still far from realizing the great importance and necessity of the Socialist press.

It may interest the comrades assembled here this evening to learn that it is just about thirty years ago when the first Socialist paper was started in the city of St. Louis. When, in 1878, Prince Bismarck succeeded in getting his Anti-Socialist laws passed by the German Reichstag, the Socialist Party of Germany found itself in an almost hopeless condition, owing to the fact that the government, without a minute's hesitation, prepared to suppress the many publications of the Socialist Party, to dissolve the party organization, to suppress the trades unions, confiscate the Socialist Party and labor union funds wherever Bismarck could get a hold on them, and to expel some of the most active comrades from German territory.

The thousands of Socialists who were driven from their homes, from their families, from their country, pledged their word of honor, on leaving Germany, that no matter where they would go they would remain true to the cause of the labor movement and Socialism. Many of them came to America, where one of their first efforts was to assist in starting Socialist and labor papers. It was in those days that daily Socialist papers were started in many cities in the United States, like New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Milwaukee, St. Louis, etc.

In 1877 there was the first great railroad strike in this country, and this proletarian class struggle caused considerable excitement in the great railroad centers. St. Louis was one of the storm centers of that memorable struggle, and the Socialists, most of them Germans, took a leading interest in the strike. For several days the St. Louis money aristocracy was very much afraid of a possible second edition of the Paris Commune. Ten thousand people met on Lucas Square, there in open mass meeting elected an Executive Committee to take charge of the critical situation and bring about a successful termination of the desperate struggle.

However, there was a general lack of organization, and the strike was lost. The capitalists soon regained their lost courage and used the entire machinery of government against the rebellious wage workers, and got sweet revenge.

The general feeling in the ranks of labor was most bitter, and when the Socialists of this city organized a political party the wage workers joined them by the thousands. I happened to know personally a number of the old Socialist pioneers who were mixed up in those exciting fights. One of the first things the St. Louis Socialists and Union men did was to start a daily paper in the German language, called The Volksstimme des Westens (The People's Voice of the West). This paper had a hard struggle during the memorable days of its short life, and died before it had a chance of celebrating its third anniversary. One of its editors was Dr. Otto Walster, whom I had the pleasure of meeting in Brussels, Belgium, at the International Socialist Congress, while a second editor of that paper was Mr. Currlin, who is today publishing a little weekly paper in Northern California.

For nearly ten years, up to 1889, St. Louis was without a bona fide Socialist and Labor paper. In 1889 another German Socialist daily was started here under the name of St. Louis Tageblatt (St. Louis Daily Gazette). A handful of German comrades, some of whom are still with us today, undertook this tremendous work of launching a daily paper on the stormy waves of the labor movement. In this work they were bravely supported by the German labor unions of this city. This new daily paper has had a hard road to travel. It was started with but a few hundred dollars. It was born in poverty and lived and struggled in poverty; in other words, it was in a state of permanent bankruptcy, and every few weeks the question would be very seriously discussed whether the funeral take place without further delay, or whether the patient still had another chance to live and pull through once more.

In 1893 the industrial crisis set in and continued for several years. In the same year the St. Louis Brewery Combine, known as The British Brewery Syndicate, opened a war of annihilation on the United Brewery Workers' organization of this city, which were closely allied with the Socialist paper. A five years' boycott preceded by a long strike, which cost the union over a hundred thousand dollars, was the result. The daily Socialist paper fought bravely for the cause of the unions. But the Brewery proprietors fought back. The St. Louis Tageblatt was put on the black list by the capitalists. Every Brewery advertisement was taken out of the paper; every saloonkeeper selling non-union beer stopped the paper and the ads. This labor war cost the Socialist paper in the neighborhood of five thousand dollars. This, together with three years of industrial crisis, brought the paper into a very hopeless condition, so much so that the business management and the people at the head of the editorial department became completely discouraged. In addition came the internal troubles of the Socialist Labor Party. DeLeonism had reached the zenith of its power, and the result was a general breakup in the party movement all over the country, which had a demoralizing effect on the entire movement and on the press. St. Louis having taken a leading part in calling a halt to DeLeon's wild machinations and Utopianism under the cloak of Scientific Socialism, was especially singled out for attack by the internal forces of destruction. In the fall of 1887 our daily paper was forced out of business.

In 1893 the St. Louis comrades, under the leadership of Comrade Albert E. Sanderson, started a weekly in the English language, under the name of St. Louis Labor. Later this publication developed into a Socialist Newspaper Union with special editions for 34 cities, some of which were Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Buffalo,

Troy, N. Y.; Boston, Holyoke, Manchester, Adams, Mass.; San Antonio, Texas; Los Angeles, San Francisco, Pueblo, Lincoln, Neb., and other cities. St. Louis remained the headquarters of the Socialist Newspaper Union. For three years these publications, which had a joint circulation of over 6000, did good work. But the outside branches ran heavily into debts with our St. Louis office, and the unavoidable happened. After three years this English publication of the St. Louis Comrades went out of business. Some of the outside locals like Buffalo and Troy, N. Y., owed the St. Louis office of the Socialist Newspaper Union as much as two and three hundred dollars each, all for subscription (and they never paid a cent of it, either.)

From 1897 to 1898 St. Louis was practically without any kind of a Socialist paper. This was at the time when the old S. L. P. was fast sailing into the harbor of Lost Hope, and when Comrade Eugene V. Debs and his friends and colleagues of Woodstock jail fame organized the Social Democracy of America, with its well remembered colony scheme. More than ever before the St. Louis Socialists who could not be "pickled" by DeLeonism, realized that a Socialist paper was an absolute necessity. But there was not a cent of money and plenty of discouragement and demoralization. About twenty-five comrades worked for a whole year to collect a few dollars for a Socialist press fund. Each of these Comrades pledged himself to pay five dollars for this purpose. A Socialist publishing society was then organized, and in August, 1908, the first number of our Arbeiter-Zeitung made its appearance. Only members of the Social Democratic Party (later Socialist Party) could become members of this Arbeiter-Zeitung Association. So poor was our movement then that for about one year and a half we had to get the paper printed in Belleville, Ill., because we could get it out cheaper over there than in St. Louis (by getting it printed in the Belleville labor paper plant.)

In January 1901 the first number of Missouri Socialist made its appearance. As usual the paper was started with much enthusiasm, but little money, and very little experience. Young enthusiastic comrades took charge of the business and editorial management of the paper, which was soon adopted as the official organ of the Socialist Party of Missouri. Every member of the Party in the State received the paper free of charge. After about fifteen months the State organization owed the "Missouri Socialist" office about four hundred dollars for subscriptions, and of this entire amount there were not fifty dollars paid. The rest is still due. It may never be paid. In October 1902, three weeks before an important congressional and state election, the Missouri Socialist ceased publication, and the only paper left to do the campaign work was the German Arbeiter-Zeitung.

Local St. Louis met and discussed the situation. The Missouri Socialist left unpaid printing bills to the amount of \$800.00, according to the claims of the printers. We have never been able to see the bills or the notes which the managers of the paper were supposed to have signed. After considerable serious deliberation Local St. Louis proposed that G. A. Hoehn, Mgr., and Editor of Arbeiter-Zeitung, should accept the management of the paper, which had not appeared for a month, and that every effort should be made to save the English paper. Hoehn took charge of the management and Ballard Dunn was elected editor. Dunn, after a weeks work, listened to the advice of Greenebaum, Roche and Putnam, and left. This also added the editorship to Hoehn's duties. Without a cent of money the writer of this report took charge of the management in November 1902. As soon as the first edition was off the press there was a printing bill of about \$200 due, i. e. the new management started with \$200 debts.

We succeeded in keeping St. Louis Labor above water and gradually getting it on a solid basis. The size of the paper was increased and St. Louis Labor soon became one of the leading Socialist and Labor papers of the country. When our movement and our press gained in importance and political power, new obstacles developed. The Old S. L. P. movement had gone bankrupt and there was practically nothing left of it which resembled an organization, the remnants of that movement silently sneaked into the Socialist Party, not with the object in view of helping our movement, but to continue their old work of destruction. Every attempt was made to get the movement back into the old DeLeonite track, and when these attempts failed, those elements commenced their campaign of misrepresentation and revenge against our Socialist Party press. Young people, not acquainted with the history of the Socialist movement, were caught in the nets of these underground workers and when in 1904 our party polled over 400,000 votes, a new element joined our movement, composed of former capitalist reform adventurers, scheming lawyers, ex-politicians, and speculating small businessmen, who for some time considered it their mission to "reorganize the Socialist Party" and the Socialist press, in accordance with their concocted schemes and speculations. On the other hand Democratic and Republican labor politicians combined against St. Louis Labor and its management, and these political tools of Capitalism were working hand in hand with a certain class of people in our own party.

We state these facts at this time, because at the bottom of all these fights against St. Louis Labor was, and still is today, the question of Party Policy and Party Tactics. And right here I wish to say with as much emphasis as I can, that the policy of St. Louis Labor of today is the same as it was six years ago, and after all these many years of experience, added to my experience of former years, I am more than ever convinced that the policy of St. Louis Labor is right. It is right, and in line with the policy outlined by every national party convention of the last ten years. Comrades, this evening I stand before you to repeat that I have nothing to apologize for, as far as the business and editorial management of St. Louis Labor is concerned. On the contrary; I beg leave to give you my frank opinion and advice as to some demoralizing and unsocialistic work done in the Socialist movement by people who know better, or at least, who ought to know better. They know that St. Louis Labor has always been in the leading ranks whenever the principles and the policy of the Socialist Party or the interests of the working class were at stake. Yet there are party members who for years acted no better toward their own local Socialist press than the Van Cleve Citizens Alliance people or the political labor skates in whose eyes St. Louis Labor has always been Rough-on-Rats.

We are now entering another important campaign. Platform, Policy, plans of agitation and organization, candidates and campaign committees are agreed upon by the Socialist Party of St. Louis. And this policy of work will be the policy of St. Louis Labor, always has been.

Now let us understand, without ifs and buts, that after such a campaign work has been agreed upon by our party organization, we cannot tolerate the De Leonistic and Anarchistic work which some of our ward clubs have pleased to carry on for a number of years, much to the detriment and injury of our general party movement and our local Socialist press.

Respectfully submitted,

G. A. HOEHN,
Editor and Manager of St. Louis Labor.

VAN CLEAVE'S PINKERTON WORK AGAINST LABOR MOVEMENT

(From May Number of American Federationist.)

VAN CLEAVE PORTRAYS HIMSELF.

In a Series of Letters to the Turner Detective Agency He Discloses His Innermost Hopes of Destroying Organized Labor.

Herewith we publish two letters written by Mr. J. W. Van Cleave, president of the Buck's Stove and Range Co., to his tool and ally, J. K. Turner, president of the detective strike-breaking agency known as the Manufacturers' Information Bureau. The animus of Mr. Van Cleave toward labor is clearly shown and his tactics exposed by his own language. It will be remembered that Mr. Van Cleave has always asserted that no alliance ever existed between his organization or company and the character assassination societies of which the Turner agency is a type. We present the letters to our readers because they bear in their own language the proof of such association and further proof of Mr. Van Cleave's intention to destroy Organized Labor. We invite careful study of the following letters:

First Van Cleave Letter to Turner.

The Buck's Stove and Range Co., St. Louis. James W. Van Cleave, President. May 28, 1906.

Mr. J. K. Turner, President Manufacturers' Information Bureau Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

My Dear Sir: Your several favors of the 23d and 25th at hand, and first I desire to thank you cordially for the kind words that you have said relative to my being placed at the head of the National Association of Manufacturers. I do not know whether I am to be congratulated or not. I do know that this position was not sought by me, but that it was insisted upon by my friends, and whether they were serving my best interests, as my friends, time only can tell.

With reference to our trouble and the final ending, the inclosed notices, which were put up in our shop last Friday just prior to my ordering off the premises one of the business agents of the I. M. U. (International Molders' Union) and giving him to understand that he must not enter these premises again, are the very best evidences that I can give you, that all that the Molders have claimed is hot air, and all that they have said was a grandstand play. I gave Mr. Keough to understand, and without mincing words, that this shop was an "Open Shop," whether he was pleased to so recognize the fact or not. I gave him to understand that we would not recognize the I. M. U. (International Molders' Union) in the shop or any of its methods, and that we would treat only with the committee that was provided for in the Conference Agreements as representative only of the molders employed in our shop. I had Mr. McAfee tell him that there was nothing in the Conference Agreements that implied or compelled me to run a "Union shop," a "No-Card-No-Work Shop," or any other kind of a shop wherein the I. M. U. (International Molders' Union) had domination.

Now these things were said plainly and driven in with an ax. These notices, which I inclose herewith, were put up, the men have gone to work, and so far as I can see they were glad to come back to work, and in my opinion, it will be several days before another strike will occur in our shop.

Now, therefore, answering your letter of the 25th, I do not believe it would be wise to begin right away to put in non-union or men who were obnoxious in any way. I gave these men to understand that all of our men might return to work precisely as they were when they went out. Keough asked if all our men would be permitted to return, and my reply was that I had no grievance against any of our men, and that the only man who was responsible for their mistakes was Keough; so that in permitting all the men to return some non-union men came back, and the shop today, to all intents and purposes, is in precisely the same position that it was prior to the shut-down, except, of course, that a large percentage of our men are union men, by reason of the fact that a number of our boys were taken into the union and nearly all of the suspended members were drawn back into the union, but these same conditions will come about again, I think, in the very near future.

I note that you say that the two men that you refer to are connected with the N. F. A. (National Founders' Association). Now, for Heaven's sake, don't weaken Mr. Briggs. I wish it had been possible for us to have helped the N. F. A. (National Founders' Association) by remaining idle a month longer, and it behooves us to bolster up the N. F. A. (National Founders' Association) in every way that may lie in our power, so I would suggest that you encourage these two men, or any other men that you may have, to stand by Mr. Briggs until this particular fight is over. When that comes about, it may be possible for us to begin in a quiet, unassuming and systematic way to put into our shop as many of the non-union molders as can be found in this country. I should like to do this, but not under any specially high-priced contract, but to put them in here as a sort of hot-bed, and if necessary to hold them in line when war breaks out again.

I am particularly anxious to have the I. M. U. (International Molders' Union) commit an overt act that will cancel and wipe out of existence all of the conference agreements now in existence between the S. F. N. D. A. (Stove Founders' National Defense Association) and the I. M. U. (International Molders' Union), in the same way that their strike wiped out of existence all of those obnoxious agreements that they tried to put upon us, explanation of which was contained in my pamphlet. That the I. M. U. (International Molders' Union) are afraid of this and in a measure afraid of me, is another reason why I do not believe that they want any more trouble with this company. I think they realize now, more than ever, that they bit off more than they could chew, when they assumed that I would get no support from these various organizations. This is the best way that I can analyze the present situation.

I am glad that you feel as you do about my election, and that you regard it in a measure a victory for yourself. You can rest assured that I appreciate the many kindnesses of all my friends, and that the two gentlemen referred to, Mr. Parry and Mr. Kirby, are my closest friends in the Association. There will be no split from their ideas relative to the labor policy of the Association.

At the very first opportunity that presents itself to me, I am

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LABOR BOOK DEPARTMENT,
212 S. Fourth St., ST. LOUIS, MO

going to lay down in unmistakable language the attitude of the National Association of Manufacturers towards the methods of labor organizations, and I take it that our friend Gompers will be frothing at the mouth when he heads it.

Again thanking you for your enthusiastic support, I remain very sincerely yours,
J. W. VAN CLEAVE.

Second Van Cleave Letter to Turner.

The Buck's Stove and Range Co., St. Louis. James W. Van Cleave, President. May 31, 1906.

Mr. J. K. Turner, President Manufacturers' Information Bureau Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

My Dear Sir: I note your favor of the 28th, and I am very glad to have your unbiased expressions relative to the reports of A-2 (detective reports), and the ultimate result of the controversy between our company and the I. M. U. (International Molders' Union).

I have no objection whatever to your using the reports that you refer to, but I do not believe that it would be possible for you to submit the facts to any stove manufacturer who would not know instantly the principles involved.

I wish you would spend some little time with the stove manufacturers during the coming year and see if it is not possible to get them to "buck" up a little bit. They never did have any courage, so I question whether it would be possible for anybody to instill courage into them.

There is just one point that I want to impress upon your mind, and that is that unconsciously the S. F. N. D. A. (Stove Founders' National Defense Association) has established a precedent that it can not recede from, that is to say, it has said that the declaration of war by the I. M. U. (International Molders' Union) against the Buck's Stove and Range Co. eliminated all previous difficulties, all agreements and everything upon which the strike was based. To be frank with you, I do not think the Association was justified in this, but it was the only way that it could get out of the hole that I was fortunate enough to put it in, without admitting that the president and conferees who sat upon our case and rendered that infamous decision, were a set of cowards and monkeys. Rather than to do that, they took the other course and declared in a grandiloquent way that this declaration of war on behalf of the I. M. U. (International Molders' Union) on one of their members had eliminated all of these things.

Ha! Ha! That is funny, ain't it?

Now, then, Mr. Keough in one of A-2's reports is made to say that the I. M. U. (International Molders' Union) could not afford to get into a fight over the Buck's Stove and Range Co., because if they didn't put these men back to work under the Conference Agreements, that it would break the Conference Agreements and eliminate and wipe out of existence all Conference Agreements. Ha! Ha! Ha!

Now, then, it is going to be my business to run the I. M. U. (International Molders' Union) and Mr. Keough into that trap.

Now, you see why I want a few stove people educated, and if you have any courage lying around loose, inject it into these stove manufacturers.

I don't think there is anything you can say about us that will hurt in this matter. You can show them these reports, if you want to. They know they are being made, and they know that I know what they are talking about. In fact, I was given a quiet tip that if I would just stop this detective business I would stop a great deal of trouble. Right there, I made up my mind that I would not stop it, and if I should make you a suggestion, it would be that you want to use the reports, to use them raw. Don't put any sauce over the rawness of the proposition at all.

I think I have succeeded in making it clear to the I. M. U. (International Molders' Union), from its president down, that I regard them as an unscrupulous, irresponsible set of liars. Enough said. Yours very truly,
J. W. VAN CLEAVE.

(The following are copies of the notices referred to in the foregoing letters of Van Cleave to Detective Turner):

NOTICE.

There will be no discrimination against any man by reason of his membership in any labor organization.

The Shop Rules will be strictly in accordance with the Conference Agreements of the Stove Founders' National Defense Association.

There will be three men recognized to represent the Molders, in the shop, in carrying out the Conference Agreements. These men will consult with the assistant superintendent, Henry W. Beck, on all matters of Shop Grievances.

There will be no other committee recognized.

No Molder will be permitted to canvass the shop for any reason whatever.

No interference with Molders while in the shop will be permitted.

THE BUCK'S STOVE AND RANGE COMPANY.

J. W. VAN CLEAVE, President.

NOTICE.

The Molding Shop will be opened on Monday, May twenty-eighth (28th), under the Conference Agreements with the Stove Founders' National Defense Association.

THE BUCK'S STOVE AND RANGE COMPANY.

J. W. VAN CLEAVE, President.

Kirby Talking Like Man in Despair.

May, After All, Not Eat Union Men and Women Alive.

The St. Louis Republic of last Monday pleased Ex-President Van Cleave of the Union-Killing Citizens' Industrial Alliance by publishing the following "expressions of ill health" from the pen of John Kirby, Jr., present president of the National Association of Manufacturers:

"The forthcoming number of The National Civic Federation Review, published by the National Civic Federation, of which Samuel Gompers and John Mitchell are the moving spirits, will contain an article by John Mitchell in which he demurs to, and grossly misrepresents and garbles, some things I said in my speech accepting the presidency of the National Association of Manufacturers," says John Kirby, in this week's American Industries.

"With the record of Mitchell's type of unionism behind him, those who are familiar with it doubtless wonder that he should venture to assail me for saying so little, when there is so much more that I might have said of a damaging nature to the cause he espouses, or that he should make such reference to my remarks as to justify me in giving further public utterances to my condemnation of the evil and vicious practices of the labor trust which he is devoting his energies to promote.

"My denunciation was, and is, of a defiant labor trust machine, representing less than 5 per cent of the wage earners of the country, every page of whose history is black with the foulest deeds of inhumanity and injustice, from dynamiting and murder to throwing egg shells filled with acid at dumb beasts because their drivers were not cogs in the wicked machine; a machine whose leaders have indorsed its crimes because its demands could be enforced through the perpetration of such crimes; a machine whose leaders for years have striven, and are striving to-day, to so cripple our courts that no injunctive interference can prevail in cases of labor disputes; to protect peaceful and law-abiding workmen in the God-given right to labor and enjoy the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; and who are doing their utmost to secure release from responsibility to the Sherman law, under which some of them have been tried and found guilty.

"That labor unions, such as I have condemned and always shall condemn, are destructive and injurious to the cause of labor is

clearly shown by the history they have made and are making, and being so, they have no right to exist to menace and terrorize our people, nor should they receive sympathy and encouragement from those who pose as philanthropists and loyal American citizens.

"I hold, and I always have maintained, that whenever labor unions organize and conduct their affairs on legitimate business principles, with due regard for the rights of those who differ with them and for the rights and interests of the great public who, after all, must bear the brunt of the burden when there is any, so that when a demand is made on an employer he has no consequences to fear other than the loss of his men and the remaining of his plant, with, possibly, inexperienced or less efficient men, there will be no necessity for outside interferences or labor wars.

"The use of injunctions and martial law in cases of labor disputes will disappear, American industry will then move along as it should, and will astonish the civilized world.

"The issue is plain. It is a struggle between law and lawlessness. It is an issue which has now reached its culmination in this country. To-day the American people—each man, woman and child of whom is directly interested in our common industrial welfare—must face the question, whether rampant and criminal unionism, or law and order and common justice, shall prevail."

Van Cleave "Talking Through His Hat."

The Western Miners' Magazine publishes this interesting item:

"James Van Cleave paid a visit to Spokane, Washington, a few weeks ago, and while there called around him the employers of labor in order that an organization might be built that would make war on the various craft and trade organizations. Van Cleave realizes that as long as labor is divided into crafts and trades that it is less difficult to shatter and ultimately destroy such organizations. But the ex-president of the Manufacturers' Association has not a far-seeing vision, or he would recognize the fact that when the organized solidarity of the employers is utilized to crush out of existence the craft and trade organizations, that the laboring men, who are members of the craft and trade organizations, will also realize that solidarity among the working class must be brought about to give battle to the common enemy.

"Van Cleave does not show by his actions that he has been a student of history, or he would know that the labor organization owes its birth to a cause, and that as long as the cause exists the effect can not be exterminated.

"While Van Cleave was warbling at Spokane and endeavoring to unite the exploiters in a crusade against the labor movement, he unbosomed himself of a glaring falsehood, that will not be believed even by the most credulous who are carried away by the verbal lightning that streams from the tropical lips of the union-smasher, who seems to be seriously afflicted with a 'brain storm.' Van Cleave declared that the boycott of organized labor against the Bucks Stove and Range Company has increased the sales of that manufacturing establishment, but such a statement will scarcely be accepted even by an inmate of an imbecile institution. If the above statement was true it is strange that Van Cleave would have exploited the treasury of the National Manufacturers' Association and paid out thousands of dollars to high-priced attorneys, to secure a mandate from a court prohibiting the continuance of a boycott that increased the sales of the products of the St. Louis factory. Van Cleave in the official organ of the Manufacturers' Association, has railed and roared against the boycott of the American Federation of Labor and demanded that the 'un-American' weapon wielded by organized labor, should be destroyed by the dictum of a judicial tribunal.

"If a boycott means 'increased sales' for the Bucks Stove and Range Company, then every manufacturer throughout America should plead for a boycott, and insist that the word 'un-American' shall not be applied to that weapon of organized labor that swells the bank account of this blatherskite, Van Cleave. If the boycott is beneficial to the exploiter, Van Cleave should explain to the Manufacturers' Association as to his reasons for squandering thousands of dollars at the last few sessions of Congress, maintaining a lobby to fight any measure that gave a legal aspect to the boycott.

"Van Cleave, in the language of the street, 'is talking through his hat.'"

OBJECT TO POLICE BAND.

Union Musicians Fear It Would Deprive Them of Possible Work.

Following the announcement of the intention of members of the police force to organize a band, Owen Miller, secretary of the American Federation of Musicians, said that his organization would oppose any attempt of the police force to enter into competition with union musicians.

"If they need musicians let them get union musicians, who are trained and will play real music. By placing their own men into the field they are depriving union musicians of possible work, and thereby competing with us. I am unalterably and emphatically opposed to any attempt by the police or any one else to enter into competition with us. It is just like the fraternal organizations, with whom we have a lot of trouble. A bunch gets together who think they can play, and they practice until they can distinguish the melody in the music. Then they proceed to try to compete and secure engagements, which we should have, through their own personal friendships or for their lodge's sake."

Where was the Pinkerton? This question you may ask yourself after reading this little capitalist press dispatch—from the other end of the state: "Kansas City, Mo., June 26.—One of the concrete piers of a viaduct being constructed in South Main street here was partly wrecked by an explosion of dynamite late to-night. The construction company which has the contract employes nonunion men, and this is believed to have aroused the ire of other laborers." Whenever and wherever such explosions occur you may rest assured that some Pinkerton knows about them.

THE FACT IS

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

The Buck's Stove & Range Co.

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

Is Still Unfair to Organized Labor

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

GOMPERS, MITCHELL AND MORRISON

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

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

STUDIES IN SOCIALISM

The Man Under the Machine

By A. M. Simons.

II.

THE MAN UNDER THE MACHINE.



Is this trouble with men? Are there too many of us? Hardly any thoughtful person will claim that this is the case in the United States or even in most of the countries of Europe, where there are still thousands of acres of unused land and untold riches hidden in the depths of the sea or the bosom of the earth, only waiting for the energy of man to change them into forms useful to sustain and comfort the people who need them.

It surely seems that, with all the wonderful machines, and the advantages of co-operation in work, with the railroads, steamships and telegraphs to bring persons and things together from all parts of the earth, we could easily produce many hundred times more than the naked savage. So we certainly should have a hundred times as many things to use, and no one should lack for anything save those who will not work.

Then again, the only thing the savage feared was a failure of crops, an earthquake, a tornado or a flood. But these are not so much feared at present because if the things destroyed exist anywhere on earth they can be quickly brought where they are needed. Then there should now be no times of great and general distress.

We all know, as a matter of fact, that every few years there does come a time when almost all of our industries stop, when mills lie idle by the hundreds, thousands of workmen and their children starve, and millions of people have too little food and clothing to keep them alive and well. We call these times crises and say they are caused by "overproduction." The fact that people are hungry is explained by saying that there is too much to eat, and we are told that there is so much clothing that millions must be poorly clad; there are so many houses that millions must be homeless. Rather queer explanation, is it not? Before we are through we shall try to find a better one.

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

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

When sickness at last responds to all these invitations it is only possible to watch the loved one gradually fade away for lack of the simple little articles craved by the diseased body. The only hope of life lies in the visit of a charity doctor or nurse. However kind these may be, the very idea of charity carried by them often makes deeper wounds than their skill can heal.

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

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

How the Laborers' Troubles Same.

"Never mind telling us about how deep the mud hole is in which we are stuck," some one will say. "Just tell us how to get out."

All right, before we are through, we will tell you exactly how to get out, but as you have been told a great many times before, and it has not seemed to help you, we will take time enough and make it so plain now, that you will not only never forget it, but that you will be able to tell it to your fellow laborers so that they can help you out as well as themselves. For of one thing we may be sure, and that is that you must all get out or go to the bottom together.

We can do this better if we know how the laborer came to be where he is now. To know this we must make a little study of history, but as it will be a short one and will concern us all, we should all be interested in it.

Let us take a look at the society of about two hundred years ago. We find almost everything was then made with very simple tools. The shoemaker had only his lap-stone, his knives and awls; the weaver used a simple hand loom; the worker in steel and iron was but a blacksmith with a forge, anvil and hammer; Each one bought the raw material needed, worked it up in his own shop with his own tools and when he was done the product belonged to him alone.

To be sure this way of working seems very crude to us nowadays, and many of our commonest things could not then be made at all. But the things that were made were enjoyed by the makers and they all managed to keep fairly warm, and to have plenty of coarse food and a shelter over their heads.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE IN THE ECONOMIC MOVEMENT.

The economic struggle is necessarily a class struggle, a struggle between the proprietor and non-proprietor class. The subjection of the working class is due to the fact that the instruments of production are owned by another class. The interest of these two classes being diametrically opposed necessitates a class struggle. While there are members of the other classes who perceive the truths of Socialism and lend themselves to the cause, still, as a class, we need not expect them to take the initiative or aid in carrying forward the movement for the abolition of the wage system. They think their interests lie on the other side, but like the slaveholders of old they are blinded by their prejudice. The majority of this class will have to wait until they are thrown headlong into bankruptcy before their eyes will be opened. But this will not be long. The whole middle class are hopelessly doomed, and it is only a question of little time before they will join the ever-growing majority—the proletariat. But there are many who realize the hopeless struggle and have joined the cause of progress in advance. The work of reorganization, however, must rest chiefly with the proletariat, and the members of this class are being fitted and prepared for the fulfillment of their mission. The laborers have been gathered together in large factories, where they have been organized and made to feel their class consciousness and solidarity.

Missouri Socialist Party

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

Small Dues This Month.

The dues receipts were rather light during June. We are considerably short of the usual amount and July must be extra good to make up for June. Of course, harvest being in full swing had its effect, and, taken all around, June is a bad month for organization work among a farming population. July is a long month, let's make it a winner by getting all the members in good standing again. Your claim to being a socialist has a hollow sound if your membership card is not stamped up to date. Stay in the front row of the revolution, there is a sufficiency of camp followers, what is needed is men on the skirmish line.

It Is 1 P. M. at Morley.

In order to reach the largest possible crowd, including those who will come and go on the trains, Scott County comrades will have Gaylord speak at 1 p. m. on July 3, at Morley. This will enable visitors to hear the speech and then go home on the afternoon trains. All socialists, live ones and non-socialists are hereby notified to come early and bring the whole family. The family dog can be accommodated, too, if necessary. Be there!

Change in Gaylord's Schedule.

As Cardwell comrades could not use the dates on which Gaylord would arrive the route has been changed somewhat from that announced last week. After Morley on July 3 the route is as follows: July 4, Flat River; 5, Bonne Terre; 6, Elvins; 7-8, Morehouse; 9, Aquilla; 10, Bell City; 11, Mine La Motte; 12, Knob Lick.

Trouble in Prospect for a Preacher.

Recently a preacher of Eldorado Springs took occasion to attack Socialism in a manner that was calculated to "eat it up" in the first round. The local comrades immediately took the matter up and have challenged him to debate. They have secured Comrade W. A. Ward of the Christian Socialist Fellowship to represent them and ventilate the aforementioned preacher's ignorance of Socialism. In case he refuses to debate Comrade Ward will put in a week at Eldorado Springs teaching his congregation what socialism is. Either horn of this dilemma is a hard proposition for this unlucky preacher.

Fourth of July Celebration at Newburg.

Instead of speaking at Rolla on July 3, as first planned, Comrade Edwards has arranged that Milton Baker will address a large audience at Newburg in the afternoon and at St. James in the evening.

To Improve the Working Plan.

Maplewood—At the last meeting of the County Central Committee the delegates instructed me to write you in regard to this county re-organizing as Local St. Louis County and holding one charter. The present locals to give up their charters and become branches of Local St. Louis County.—K. L. Ross, County Secretary.

Joplin—The Jasper County organization is soon to have a new constitution and a more efficient organization. The Committee on Constitution is to meet July 11 at Court of Honor Hall, Webb City.—Glenn Thurston.

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.
13. That the constitution be made amendable by majority vote.
14. 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.
15. The separation of the present bureau of labor from the department of commerce and labor, and the establishment of a department of labor.
16. That all judges be elected by the people for short terms,
17. That all judges be elected by the people for short terms,

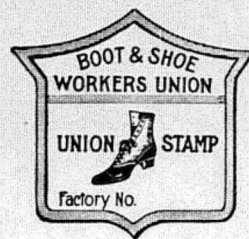
and that the power to issue injunctions shall be curbed by immediate legislation.

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.

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MANEWAL'S BREAD

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and as good as money and skill can make it. We are the only large Independent Union Bakery in the city, so when you buy Bread insist on getting MANEWAL'S, as every loaf bears the Union Label.

MANEWAL BREAD CO.

Both Phones

Bartenders' Union Local 51

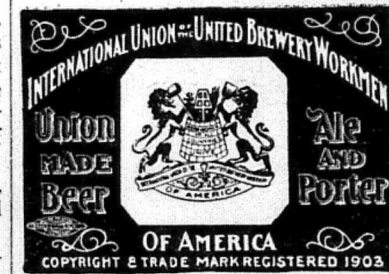
Patronize only Saloons displaying Union Bar Card and where the Bartenders wear the Blue Button



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

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WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE DEPARTMENT

Women's Vote Effective Mila Tupper Maynard.

The sensation of election night was the vote given Ben B. Lindsay for judge of the juvenile court, in Denver, Colorado.

The "Kid Judge" was elected in spite of the fact that both old parties, refused to nominate him, and he ran alone with only the prohibition endorsement. He received more votes than all ten opponents put together.

Three years ago Judge Lindsay was almost as much disliked by the politicians, but was nominated by every party but the Socialist. The women insisted on that nomination and got it. This year the bosses thought they could defy public sentiment and dropped Lindsay from their tickets, with the resulting landslide of scratched ballots.

I wish this situation widely known, not because I care about Judge Lindsay's election. I would not have voted for him had I been at home, for I know a straight Socialist ticket will count far more than any work for juvenile reform. The system, as Judge Lindsay himself is fast coming to see, will make child criminals faster than any court can reform them. But I am proud of this proof that when the women know what they want, they go after it, and get it.

They do not always know, alas, any better than the men do, what they want, or how to get what they want, but they vote, and they vote with their eyes as wide open as could be expected. Moreover, when the women want anything positively, their husbands and sons are usually glad to help them get it.

"Do not women vote just as their husbands do?" is often asked. Husbands and wives often vote the same way, undoubtedly. But quite as often as otherwise it is the conviction of the wife which determines the way both cast their ballots.

"Could not the woman have influenced the husband without the ballot herself?"

Perhaps she could, but she would not have done so. Irresponsible, indifferent, disfranchised women are not wont to influence votes. When women vote, they are interested, have opinions and help to determine the result both directly and indirectly.

Let those who live in male-ruled states ask themselves whether they can see about them the kind of women and men who would give a 30,000 majority against all parties. A few women in every community are posted and interested as citizens, but to bring out 50,000 scratched votes, virtually every woman must do some thinking and have "an idea above a chipmunk."

In other words, twelve years of woman's suffrage has been a tremendous education to the women and scarcely less an education to the men. After a decade in a suffrage state the atmosphere elsewhere, even in many well-meaning Socialist circles is oppressive. It is patronizing and sex-conscious in a childish sense exasperating to one who is used to being a full-fledged, responsible citizen.

It is greatly to be regretted that in all states there is not this effective vehicle of education, but since it is lacking the next best thing is to push woman's activity in the Socialist party, so that within our ranks both men and women may have the training which comes from common activity as citizens. We may have to wait some years for equal franchise; we need not wait at all to push to the maximum woman's work within the great international working class political movement.

I value instinctively my voting citizenship in Colorado, but the opportunities and possible service within the Socialist party I value even more. I am proud of the Denver women who, in the capitalist parties showed their would-be bosses that they had rational, purposeful men and women to reckon with. I shall be still more proud of the Socialist women when they have made the stag locals of America relics of ancient history.

UNFAIR LIST of the American Federation of Labor

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

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

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

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

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

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

GROCERIES—James Butler, New York City.

TOBACCO—American and Continental Tobacco Companies.

WHISKY—Finch Distilling Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HOTELS—Reddington Hotel, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

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

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

Thomas Taylor & Son, Hudson, Mass.

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

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

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

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

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

LEATHER—Lerch Bros., Baltimore, Md.

Socialist News Review

The St. Louis First Ward Club
Is making arrangements for a lawn party. Further particulars will be published later.

The St. Louis Hungarian Socialist Branch
Will give its first annual picnic at Wolz' Grove, Sunday, July 25. The Comrades are invited.

From the Alabama Field.
By recent referendum, Thos. N. Freeman, Leesburg, Ala., was re-elected State Secretary, and E. E. Isaac, New Decatur, was elected a member of the National Committee for Alabama.

Clark Elected State Secretary.
By recent referendum, Stanley J. Clark, Huntington, Ark., now serving as temporary State Secretary, has been elected to fill the unexpired term of Comrade Edna Snow, resigned on account of illness.

Public Debate in Marion, Ill.
A debate on Socialism will take place at the Courthouse in Marion, Ill., June 30 and July 1, at 7:30 p. m. Rev. Paul H. Castle and Rev. W. H. Boles will be the debaters. The subject will be: "Resolved, That Socialism, as Advocated by the Socialist Party, National and International, is the Proper Political Remedy for Our Industrial, Economic and Social Ills."

A Request From Texas.
Published by request of State Secretary W. J. Bell: "The State Committee of Texas again calls attention to the fact that all arrangements for speaking dates in that state, by speakers from other states, should be made through the state office only, and it will be considered a breach of courtesy to do otherwise."

The Appeal to Reason Keeping Up the Good Work.
The Appeal to Reason is valiantly pushing the fight for a free press. The crown of "Guilty" placed on Fred Warren's rebellious head will not be a lid on the paper, nor on the movement. It will be a crown of thorns for Uncle Sam some of these days, and old foolish Uncle will have no one to blame but the great monkey hunter Theodore.

New Locals Chartered.
The National Office since last report has granted charters to locals in unorganized states as follows: Dunning, Neb., ten members; Wood Lake, Neb., five members; Burton, Neb., seven members; Horsefoot, Neb., six members; Carroll, Neb., six members; Loup City, Neb., nine members; Dannebrog, Neb., fourteen members; Kendrick, Miss., six members.

JAP SOCIALIST PAPER APPEARS.
Proclaiming that "its very spirit shall be a fearless one," the first issue of "The Proletarian," a Japanese Socialist monthly paper, has made its appearance under auspicious circumstances. It is printed in Chicago.

"We are proud that we are independent of material influence," announces the editor on the first of the four pages. "This work is not carried on for 'business,'" he says. "We are all wage earners who have to struggle every day for existence. By our consciousness and energy this work will be carried on and pushed."

LONGWOOD SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS COUNTY.
A Grand Picnic will be given by Local Longwood, Socialist Party, at Longwood Grove, 9401 South Broadway, on Sunday, July 11, 1909. All sorts of amusements for young and old. Games and prizes will be made known later. Comrades of St. Louis and vicinity and friends are cordially invited. Family Tickets \$1.00. Lunch and cigars extra. Take Broadway cars to the gate, or walk from Klausmann's Cave. The Committee, per Louis Meyer, Secretary.

**Sub-District 6 of District 12,
UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA.
Affiliated With A. F. of L.**

East St. Louis, Ill., June 27, 1909.

Editor St. Louis Labor.
Dear Comrade Hoehn:—In a recent issue of "Labor" appeared an item advising "Socialist Branches and Local Unions of the United Mine Workers in Illinois" desiring John M. O'Neill of Denver, editor of the "Miners' Magazine," for one or more lectures during his tour through this state to write to me.

In order that there may be no misunderstanding, I desire to say Brother O'Neill will speak under the auspices of "Central Bodies" in mining towns and Local Unions of the United Mine Workers, and no place will receive more than one date, as it is our desire that he cover as much of the state as possible.

Kindly give this space in "Labor," as I desire to correct any wrong impression that the former note may have left.

With personal regards and best wishes, I remain fraternally yours,
ADOLPH GERMER.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS
have been secured by the following comrades and friends:

F. Stafford, O'Fallon, Ill.	1	John Botolsky, St. Louis	1
A. A. Haehn, Baltimore, Md.	1	R. Ebner, St. Louis	2
R. Ebner, St. Louis	1	Frau M. Boeer, Sagerton, Tex.	1
J. Roth, Illinois	1	Henry Farnheim, Peru, Ill.	1
F. Stocker, St. Louis	1	Fred Ricker, St. Louis	1
J. A. Weber, St. Louis	1	R. Sodoma, St. Louis	1
W. P. Mason, St. Louis	1	Brewers' Union, Cleveland, O.	2
Brewers' Union No. 44, Denver, Col.	1	H. Moorman, Louisville, Ky.	2
A. A. Haehn, Baltimore, Md.	1	T. E. Delmore	11

Comrades, every new subscriber will mean new help for the movement.

LEAF AND FLOWER ADD BEAUTY TO THE HOME

By Eben E. Rexford.

To the writer, a house with exposed foundation always seems unfinished. It needs the grace of growing plants to take away the bare look which is never pleasant, no matter how expensive the foundation may be. There is a beauty in leaf and flower that cannot be put into stone and mortar.

Illustration No. 1 makes clearer the idea I have in mind about hiding the foundation walls than any verbal one



Illustration No. 1.

can. In it the house seems to be less prominent than it would be if no plants grew there, and it therefore lacks that aggressive tone which characterizes the house whose walls are not relieved by growing plants.

Perhaps I may be allowed to use this expression—the use of plants close to the house, while not detracting in the least from the dignity and importance of it, prevents us from looking upon it as something that boldly challenges the attention—an idea not in keeping with the home sense which ought to characterize the building in which those live who care less for show and admiration than for beauty. All of us have seen houses which seem to absolutely force themselves upon our attention. We may admire them in a way, but it is a way with which the idea of home is not associated.

But if shrubs and perennials and vines were planted about them their aggressiveness would be hidden, or at least modified, and we would soon begin to think of them as homes instead of houses.

No very tall-growing plants should be used anywhere about the house if they will interfere with the outlook. Windows are made to let in light and sunshine and we cannot afford to darken them with bushes or vines.

BRILLIANT HUES MUCH LIKED.
Coarse Straw Hats Trimmed with Highly Colored Plumes Just Now in Favor.

The favorite hat for a morning walk is just now the very coarse straw in a large, simple shape, trimmed with great wings of brilliant-plumaged birds.

The success of a hat depends entirely on the way the wings are placed, some of them hanging limply over the side of the brim, with a rather painful suggestion of a wounded bird, while contrasts are the mot d'ordre, and not infrequently these are a little startling.

With the exception of the intense empire green, which is popular, the hats are generally in half-tones, dull in hue, the wings striking the only strong color-note in the toilet.

Beige wings trim a soft, violine hat, yellow is placed on a blue straw, vieux bleu on beige and cherry on black.

A large number of the straws this year are in the shade of corn, ripe for the sickle, and the method of lining the hat with a different color seems to be as popular as it was at the beginning of last year. Black satin is chosen in preference to all else for the corn-colored hat, while aluminum Tags lined with satin to match and trimmed with masses of mauve pansies, are very charming and effective.

DESIGN IN MILLINERY.



Little chapeau "tailleur" in "empire" green straw, with white mercury wings.

Pretty Summer Rugs.

Effective rugs for the summer cottage or bungalow or for porch use come in blue and white, old rose and white, green and white, with landscape border in Japanese style. The border consists of several gnarled old trees or of wave effects in contrasting color woven into a white background. The rugs are very inexpensive.

In the first illustration just enough vines are used to soften the outlines of the building, it will be observed.

A vine used in this way has a chance to display its individuality. You see all its charm of leaf and habit of growth. But when trained as shown in illustration No. 2 this individuality is lost. Here we have "too much of a good thing." The windows are darkened, free outlook is interfered with and the general effect is monotonous.

One vine, planted at the corner and trained along the cornice, over the windows, with a few branches allowed to droop here and there, would have given a much more satisfactory effect. The only admirable feature of this illustration is the planting along the wall. But here, as with the vines, matters seem almost overdone. There is a crowded effect. Take another look at No. 1 and note the difference.

The best plants to use about the base of the house are those which do not grow much higher than the wall. Among hardy kinds there is nothing better than Dicentra, the dwarf varieties of perennal phlox and the herbaceous spiraea. Along with these can be sowed such annuals as the nasturtium, nicotiana, aster, ten week stock

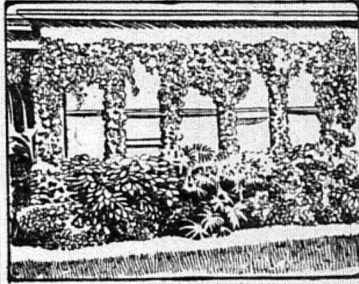


Illustration No. 2.

and coreopsis. Here geraniums and coleus can be made to do duty in summer.

Bulbs for early blooming can be scattered along the outer edge close to the path. To edge the planting pansies, bellis perennis and the low growing varieties of phlox can be used effectively. To furnish brilliance in midsummer the gladiolus can be planted in groups here and there, and the tuberoses to give bloom and fragrance later in the season.

(Copyright, 1909.)

WOMEN SHOULD STUDY COLOR
When a Woman Knows She Can Have Only a Few Dresses She Chooses Them Carefully.

The value of color is something that a clever dressmaker understands fully. Two dresses can be cut alike, line for line, but in different shades of the same silk, and one of them will make a woman look slender, straight and supple, and the other will give her an uncomfortable dumpy, round-shouldered, square-cut figure. All women ought to make a careful study of colors whether they have a professional interest in the matter or not. It is especially important for women of small means who have so few gowns that they must live with those of their choice very intimately.

A woman who can buy twenty or thirty dresses a year can afford to make an occasional mistake when her fancy for a trying color or a too daring line carries her away for a moment. She can hang an unsuccessful dress in a closet and forget about it, and it does her no harm—helps her, perhaps, in choosing more wisely in the future. She does not suffer from her folly. But a woman of small means who meets with a mishap in her choice of her one new gown must wear it whether or not—a harsh commentary on her vanity, her poor judgment or her bad taste. I always want to help women of that kind—the mistakes are so easy to make—so cruelly hard to pay for. Yet one can only tell her to choose carefully and buy slowly.—From the Delineator.

An English Fashion.

There is an English fashion, long in vogue, of dressing two sisters alike who are near the same age. It is not necessary for them to be twins. This fashion has been taken up in America and is especially popular this winter.

In many families two girls have made their debut together instead of a year apart, and their entire outfit for the winter is the same.

Instead of looking odd it is quite pretty. It saves a great deal of trouble, and in this year of queer colorings it is a safeguard to have gowns off the same piece if they are to be worn at the same time.

Nail Polish in Tubes.

The latest toilet novelty is a nail polish, which comes in a tube, and can be pressed out like artists' pigments. The polish itself is of a consistency between a cream and a liquid, easy to put on.

The case is a neat little one, nickel-plated, with a top that pulls off, and furnished with an ejector to force out the enamel.

For Rubbed Leather.
When suitcases and purses begin to show wear, coat all the spots with tan water color paint and when perfectly dry rub over with a little sweet oil. Let stand an hour, then rub well with a woolen cloth. Tan and brown shoes which have become scuffed may be treated the same way.

FROM OUR READERS

(Contributions must not exceed 500 words. Write on one side of the paper only.)

A NOTE FROM MOTHER JONES.

Editor St. Louis Labor. Dear Comrade:—Have been quite busy of late. This is the first opportunity I have to write you a few lines. Am here in Pittsburg now and must take next train to New Castle. I went down to Baltimore where I met your mother and sister. Your mother looks as if she were only forty years old; is a fine and strong woman. Came down from Washington and spent afternoon with her. I guess you received my last week's Washington letter? Yours truly, MOTHER JONES.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 27, 1909. Editor's Note:—The Washington letter above referred to appeared in last week's St. Louis Labor.

About Socialism in Ireland.

Editor St. Louis Labor. Dear Sir and Brother:—Having spent my childhood days in the good old city of Dublin I am naturally much interested in the progress of Labor and Socialist problems in Ireland. From Dublin daily papers, of the first week in June, I learn that our true old soul, Keir Hardie, M. P., spent several days among the laboring men and Socialists in Belfast, Dublin and other neighboring cities. I don't know whether you received any reports of Hardie's visit to Ireland. Permit me to say that according to these daily press reports, Hardie was given enthusiastic receptions.

Nothing could exceed the heartiness of Mr. Keir Hardie's reception at the meeting which, organized by the local I. L. P., took place in the Ancient Concert Rooms, Dublin. Mr. J. Muller (Chairman Dublin I. L. P.) presided.

Mr. Hardie, who was accorded a hearty reception, took as his subject "Needs of Society." He mentioned that sixteen years had passed since he last addressed a meeting in Dublin, and at that time the Labour Party in the House of Commons consisted of one member, who was a crank. The Labour Party now consisted of thirty-three members, with the practical certainty that that number would be at least doubled at the next general election. (Applause.) The most elementary acquaintance with the everyday facts of life showed how far they were from even approximating to the modest ideal of the Labour Party.

As illustrative of the scarcity of employment among the work-in-classes, the speaker said that if 20 per cent. of the industrial classes of Great Britain were to be suddenly removed by a plague, or by emigration or war, there would still be a sufficient number left to meet the requirements of the country. Few things cast a lurid sidelight on the social conditions of the people than the fact that the old-age pension of 5s. a week had been received with overwhelming gratitude.

The whole social system was, Mr. Hardie proceeded, so framed that unless they were able to live on the proceeds derived from the ownership of property they were in no sense free. They found themselves forced to accept remuneration and conditions of life and labour that a self-respecting savage would spurn with contempt.

Dealing with the present strength of the Labour Party, the speaker pointed out that 1,500,000 trades unionists were affiliated with it. Its present position was won for it by fighting the Liberals and Tories as occasion required; and it could only retain that position by remaining independents in the fullest sense of that much-abused word.

Hardie, in a press interview, said: "At length the Independent Labour Party seems solidly grounded in Ireland, both North and South. A visit to Belfast and some companionship with the comrades there is in the nature of an inspiration. Many of the members, and especially those who are shouldering the heavy end of the work, are ex-fighters in the Orange movement. They are seeing their duties and responsibilities in a new light, but the same enthusiasm and energy which characterised their every act in the old days, has now been transferred wholeheartedly to Socialism. The I. L. P. is exerting a humanising influence in almost every aspect of public life, in the capital city of the North of Ireland. The sectarian orgies which at one time disgraced the annals of the city have all but disappeared, and not the least interesting fact, brought to my notice during my visit, was that during a recent Liberal meeting, at which disturbance was threatened, some stalwarts turned up and volunteered as stewards to assist in preserving order. They love not Liberalism, but, in the light of their new-found faith, they love free speech, which at one time many of them were prominent in denying to I. L. P. speakers."

"North Belfast Branch is building itself a new hall right in the midst of the Orange quarters."

"Under the inspiring and genial personality of Jim Larkin, the Dublin branch is in good-working fighting form. I would fain name others, but, as in the case of Belfast, the list would be too long, and to name some and omit the rest would not be fair; but all of them are I. L. P.-ers who are in full sympathy with both the principles and policy of the Party. Arrangements are being made to open a branch in Cork and other towns in the South and West."

"The difficulties in the South are not less great than those which beset the movement in the North. Owing to a variety of causes, the spirit of Nationalism is again specially acute in Ireland. So much, in fact, is this the case that it is a disturbing element even in the Nationalist Party, and many who are inclined to be Socialists, and who in fact are Socialists, stand aloof from the I. L. P., because it will not identify itself with this extreme form of the Nationalist spirit. The Irish Socialist Republican Party has again been resuscitated, and appears to be willing to make the attempt to link the two movements into one. I am certain that this is foredoomed to failure. It is equivalent to trying to link Socialism on to the Orangeism of Ulster. The situation, then, bristles with difficulties for our comrades across the Channel; but they are facing these with heroic devotion which nothing can long withstand, and they are deserving of all the special encouragement, which the National Council of the Party may be able to put their way."

In case the foregoing should duplicate what you may already have in type, dispatch it to the waste-basket. Fraternally yours, ROBERT J. McQU

St. Louis, June 27, 1909.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CHINAMEN AND SPORT MISSIONARIES.

Editor St. Louis Labor. You have thus far not made any editorial comment on the Chinese Sunday School Mission work, which got such a hard blow by the Elsie Sigel murder in New York.

No doubt, it is a somewhat ticklish problem to handle, and I do not blame any editor for 'sidestepping the issue,' if possible.

Let me say this: Right here in St. Louis this Chinese Sunday School Missionary work has become as much a sport with some of the West End feminine aristocrats as the many other disgusting sports they are in the habit of enjoying. Our daily papers, without exception have for years given columns to this "great work" of aristocratic ladies, who save the clever Chinese heathens and laundrymen for Jesus. I'd like to know of any Chinese or Japanese, any Buddhist or Mahomedan, or any old enough Negro or Caucasian Christian bachelor, for that matter, who would object to be the sole and only pupil in one of these "Mission Sunday Schools," with a beautiful, polite, sweet young (or old) aristocratic lady as savior of his soul for Jesus. Perhaps such sentences do not exactly fit into these columns, but

the Elsie Sigel murder has brought the Chinese Mission Sunday School humbug up for public discussion. It is to some extent not only a moral, an ethical question, but part of a serious social problem. Instead of saving Chinese souls for Jesus, as poor Elsie Sigel and her mother did, and as thousands of aristocratic ladies are doing all over the country they should at least attempt to save the poor children's lives for humanity in the Sweatshop and Tenement house districts.

Whenever I read of a Chinese laundryman's conversion by a good West End lady I could not help asking myself the question: "Has the Christian lady saved the Chinese soul for Jesus? or has the Chinese sinner caught the Christian lady in his net?" The Christian doctrine "Love thy neighbor as thyself!" naturally appeals to the Heathen Chinese bachelor; and since his nearest neighbor as a rule is his sweet Sunday school teacher, he comes to the conclusion: "Why not practice what we preach?" Respectfully yours, LENA H. MALONEY.

St. Louis, June 27, 1909.

FOR OUR SOCIALIST PRESS

An Appeal to the Comrades and Sympathizers.

FROM AN OLD ST. LOUIS PIONEER COMRADE IN NEBRASKA.

Comrade Henry Prien well-known to the older members and Comrades in the St. Louis Socialist movement, formerly a member of Cooper's Union No. 3, and a charter member of the Arbeiter-Zeitung Publishing Society, writes from Loup City, Nebraska:

"Dear Friends and Comrades:—Enclosed find \$1.00 for the Labor Press Fund. At present we are so busy with farm work that we hardly find time to write a few lines. Our best wishes and kind regards to our friends and comrades in St. Louis. Yours, HENRY PRIEN."

WORDS OF ENCOURAGEMENT FROM BALTIMORE, MD.

Secretary M. Kron, of the Locust Point Fraternity Club of Baltimore, Md., a propaganda organization consisting of German speaking Hungarian Socialists, writes: "In the last week's meeting of our Socialist Fraternity Club of Locust Point (the Hoboken of Baltimore), the financial conditions of our press was discussed at length. It was decided to contribute \$3.00 to the St. Louis Labor Press Fund. Our members fully realize that Arbeiter-Zeitung is a strong intellectual weapon for the cause of the modern Socialist movement and therefore we consider it as our duty to contribute our little support."

THE SOCIALIST SINGING SOCIETY ST. LOUIS ARBEITER SAENGERBUND

At its last meeting discussed the question of our local Socialist Party press and decided to contribute the sum of \$5.00 to the Labor Press Fund. Many thanks in the name of the Committee and the papers.

FROM LABOR UNIONS IN TEXAS.

Secretary Joe Boisset of Local Union No. 111 of International Union of the United Brewery Workmen, Houston, Texas, writes: "We certainly hope you will be able to carry on the good work in the future as you have done in the past, and we fully appreciate what you have done in behalf of our organization. Although we are not very flourishing down here ourselves we feel that by renewing our four annual subscriptions to your papers we will assist a fraction."

FROM SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

That St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung have some friends in the Southwest is seen by the following note: "Comrades:—Enclosed our Local Union, No. 112, International Brewery Workers (San Antonio, Texas) send \$2.00 for the Labor Press Fund. With fraternal greetings, John Schmid, Secretary."

CONTRIBUTION FOR ST. LOUIS LABOR AND ARBEITER-ZEITUNG.

Table listing contributions to the Labor Press Fund and Arbeiter-Zeitung from various donors and organizations.

Comrade and Brother:—The great importance and value of our Socialist and Labor press is known to you and needs no explanation or argument. St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter Zeitung have had a hard row to travel from the first day of their publication down to this. Started with debts, they have been operating under debts ever since.

So far, our local Socialist press has weathered all the storms in the Labor and Socialist movements, and in every battle for the great cause of Organized Labor and Socialism. St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter Zeitung have taken a leading part. The life of our press is a history of the struggles of the working class for the last ten or more years.

The Executive Board of the Socialist Party of St. Louis and the Arbeiter Zeitung Association, after careful consideration, decided to appeal to you, as one of the many reliable comrades and friends, to make a contribution to the St. Louis Socialist press. We ask you to give at least one dollar to St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter Zeitung. Contributions should be made without delay and will be published in both papers.

Comrade, act without delay. You know what our press means to the Labor and Socialist movement, not only of St. Louis, but the state and the general labor movement as well. Fraternally yours, The Committee: T. E. Delmore, H. G. Mueller, Wm. E. Eckart, Gus. Eckhoff, Fred Lindecke, W. F. Hunstock, L. F. Rosenkranz.

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MICHIGAN AVE.—8409. Three-room frame cottage; gas and water made; lot 25x140. Price \$1,400. NEBRASKA AVE.—4523-25. Four-room frame dwelling; water, gas and sewer made; lot 50x125 1/2. A great bargain. Price \$1,450. IDAHO AVE.—6305. Three-room frame dwelling; water, gas and sewer made; lot 24x127 1/2. Price \$1,500. NEBRASKA AVE.—4514. Two rooms and attic frame dwelling house; sewer and gas made; cistern on premises; lot 50x125. Price \$1,500.

AUSTRIA ST.—4819. Frame dwelling; four rooms; city water; lot 50x117. Price \$1,900. MARINE AVE.—3874. Brick residence; two rooms and basement; sewers and gas made; lot 25x120. Price \$1,900. ALABAMA AVE.—6717. Six-room and attic frame dwelling; good cellar; sewer, water and gas; lot 50x115. Price \$2,000. GASCONADE ST.—2226. Brick dwelling; three rooms; water and frame kitchen; large cellar; lot 35x125. Price \$2,000. CONNECTICUT ST.—4222. Brick dwelling; three rooms and basement; lot 25x125; water, gas, sewer and sidewalks made. Price \$2,000. KEOKUK ST.—2224. Three-room brick dwelling; with lot 25x127 1/2; sidewalks, water, gas and sewer made. Price \$2,000.

DEKALB ST.—3541. Three-room brick dwelling; lot 30x122. Price \$2,000. OREGON AVE.—6455. Frame dwelling; three large rooms, stone foundation and large cellar; two-story frame stable; lot 50x125; city water and sidewalks made. Price \$2,050. SCHILLER PLACE—4210. Brick dwelling; three rooms and basement room; lot 30x114; city water. Price \$2,200. PENNSYLVANIA AVE.—4636. Brick cottage; three rooms; lot 25 x feet front; brick street; easy terms. Price \$2,200. GRAVOIS AVE.—6232. Frame cottage; two rooms; city water, and gas; lot 60x125. Price \$2,200. MICHIGAN AVE.—4720. Four-room brick residence; street, sidewalk, sewer, water and gas made; lot 25x128. Price \$2,300.

PENNSYLVANIA AVE.—6116. Brick store building; with store and two rooms; large cellar; water and gas; first-class location for retail business; lot 40x117. Price \$2,300. MICHIGAN AVE.—4743. Brick dwelling; three rooms and basement; water, sewer and sidewalk made; lot 25x117. Price \$2,300. TYROLEAN AVE.—4642. New one-story and attic frame cottage; four rooms and bath; large closets and pantry; cellar under entire building; exceptionally well built and nicely arranged; city water, gas, sewers and granite sidewalks made. Will make easy terms. Lot 30x120. Price \$2,300. IDAHO AVE.—6939. A new four-room and bath frame cottage, with large attic and cellar; lot 40x110. Price \$2,400. HIL ST.—223. A new one-story hollow concrete block; four rooms; cemented cellar; cistern on premises; sewer made; house is fitted up with plumbing for gas and city water; lot 50x125. Will accept \$300 cash and the balance to suit. Price \$2,450.

RAY AVE.—4567. Frame dwelling; three rooms, alcove, pantry and bath room on first floor; one room and attic on second floor; cemented basement; lot 28x115. Price \$2,500. LOUISIANA AVE.—3431. Brick dwelling; four rooms, bath and toilet; lot 125; water, gas and sewer made. Will make easy terms. Price \$2,500. MARINE AVE.—3701-3. A one-story and attic double brick building; six rooms; large cellar; lot 50x90, and being the southeast corner of Winnebago street. \$500 cash down and balance to suit. Price \$2,500.

HABSBURGER AVE.—4620. A brick dwelling; four rooms and bath; front entrance; large cellar; lot 30x120; water, sewer and sidewalk made. Will make easy terms. Price \$2,600. JUNIATA ST.—4324. Brick store building, 16x20, in front, and five-room frame cottage in rear; stable; water, gas and sewer made; lot 44x125. A big bargain. Price \$2,700.

LOUISIANA AVE.—3427. Brick dwelling; four rooms and two basement rooms; water, gas and sewer made; lot 25x125. Price \$2,700. GASCONADE ST.—3426. Brick cottage; five rooms and laundry; water, gas and granite sidewalks made; lot 25 feet front. Price \$2,800. ALASKA AVE.—5524. A three-room brick cottage; large porch; lot 50x150. Price \$2,800. MICHIGAN AVE.—4732. A brick residence; seven rooms and bath, with lot 25x125. Price \$2,800. CHIPPEWA ST.—4206A. Brick residence; five rooms and reception hall; nice stairway; large cellar; gas and city water; lot 35x140. Price \$2,900.

GASCONADE ST.—3005. Two-story and attic brick lot; arranged for two families; lot 25x125. Will make easy terms. Price \$3,000. WINNEBAGO ST.—3208. Brick residence; three rooms and large cellar; large stable in rear; lot 50x125; water, gas, sewer and sidewalk made; brick street made. Price \$3,000. TENNESSEE AVE.—4405. A four-room brick residence; front hall entrance; large basement and cellar; large stable in rear; lot 30x140. Price \$3,000. SIXTEENTH ST.—4437 S. Four-room and attic frame dwelling; large cellar; lot 92x140. Price \$3,000. ALASKA AVE.—5006. Brick residence; five rooms and bath; fruit trees and grape arbor; water, gas and sewer made; lot 30x140. Price \$3,100.

MINNESOTA AVE.—3455. Brick cottage; five rooms and bath; water, gas and sewer made; lot 30x125. Price \$3,300.

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CAMPAIGN DEFICIT FUND. Table listing names and amounts contributed to the campaign deficit fund.

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