

BLOODY SUNDAY AT McKEES ROCKS

The White Terror of Capitalism Follows the Most Horrible Exploitation of Labor in the Pressed Steel Car Co.'s Works

TROOPS AND STRIKERS IN BATTLE

At Least Eight Killed and Many Wounded in Bloody Conflict.

(Capitalist Press Reports.)

From the Battlefield.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 22.—Like an eruption from a volcano, 4,000 pressed car steel strikers broke loose from their moorings and soon a battlefield was made out of the Schoenville district tonight.

At once a general call for ambulances was sent in, pressing into service any available vehicle that could be found, and bore away eight dead and a score wounded, several of whom will die.

Of the dead, one was a deputy sheriff, one a mounted state trooper and six were strike breakers.

For the first time since the inception of the strike, the state troopers opened volley fire on the strikers. Several strikers were shot, some of whom probably will die.

This caused the onslaught of the mob, which fired volley after volley at the troopers and workmen, killing six and wounding many of the latter.

The casualty list, as near as could be learned at a late hour tonight, was as follows:

The dead:

Exler, Harry, deputy sheriff, of Pittsburg.

Williams, John L., state trooper, 29 years old, shot on O'Donovan's bridge; died instantly.

Six unidentified strike breakers, whereabouts of their bodies unknown, but supposed to be lying in some of the back alleys in Schoenville.

The wounded:

Smith, John, trooper, of Mount Carmel; 34 years old; shot several times through the body; his injuries are mortal.

Jones, Lucian W., trooper, of Scranton; shot through body and terribly beaten; wounds thought to be fatal.

O'Donnell, Pat, trooper, of Connecticut; shot through the side; will die; at the Ohio Valley Hospital.

Kitch, George M., trooper, of Columbia, Pa.; frightfully beaten; will recover.

Cubernet, Adam, 19 years old; shot four times through the body by a trooper; will die.

Tysowski, Mike, of No. 46 Orchard street; 30 years old; shot through the breast by a trooper; will die.

Karnshakia, George, strike sympathizer, employed by the Star Enamel Bucket Co.; mistaken for a strike breaker; shot under the heart and through the lungs by Deputy Sheriff Exler. Can not recover.

Lamst, Frank, wounded in shoulder by state trooper; will recover.

Unidentified Russian, shot through the head by troopers; carried away by strikers.

Unidentified Hungarian, of No. 319 Munson street, McKees Rocks; shot through the chest and taken away by the strike sympathizers.

Unidentified boy, also shot in the leg and taken away by the strike sympathizers.

The conflict between the strikers is the worst in the history of Allegheny County since the Homestead riots, in which more than forty were killed, and one of the bloodiest in the history of the state.

The battle tonight was the climax of a series of more or less serious engagements that have been occurring almost daily between the strikers and the troopers since the inauguration of the strike over five weeks ago.

Strike couriers circulated among their comrades early in the afternoon and word was passed around for a monster mass meeting at the Indian Mound at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. An immense crowd congregated, and it is estimated that by 3 o'clock more than 10,000 congregated and listened to the speeches delivered in several languages.

Every car that came from the city tonight was held up at the Schoenville entrance to the Pressed Steel Car Works. This procedure had been going on for two hours, when a car containing Deputy Sheriff Exler came along. A crowd of strikers immediately ordered the car to stop. The deputy was ordered to leave the car.

Exler refused, and instead he pulled a revolver and emptied six chambers, none of the bullets taking effect.

As soon as he was through shooting, the enraged people pounced upon him and all but tore him to pieces. He was kicked, jumped upon and afterward shot. His remains were picked up and then thrown onto the car.

The crew were ordered to take the dying man back to town. The car pushed back across the bridge and stopped in front of Dr. C. L. McKimmon's office. When he did reach the office he had just breathed his last.

A large bullet hole through his forehead was the direct cause of death, although his head and body had been mangled and beaten by stones and clubs.

The next car to arrive contained Troopers Kitch and O'Donnell. Three unidentified strike breakers were aboard. The strikers boarded and immediately started to battle. The troopers were in their citizens' clothes and began to assist the strike breakers.

One of them struck at one of the strikers after some epithet had been thrown at him. The troopers drew their revolvers, and then followed another terrific battle inside the car.

The troopers stood their ground bravely, and Trooper Kitch said he emptied both of his revolvers into the strikers at close range.

The strike breakers and Trooper Williams were killed in the first volley fired by the strikers. This volley came from the inside and outside of the car, and more than 1,000 shots were fired.

The fusillade of bullets was accompanied by a shower of bricks, bats and stones. This car was wrecked, and the crew ordered to leave until the strikers could ascertain whether every person aboard it was dead.

When they were satisfied that all of the men on the car were beyond human assistance the strikers ordered the crew to take the car on down to Schoenville. The trooper's body was dragged from the car and his clothes torn from it.

While the riot lasted mounted state troopers galloped indiscriminately through the streets with riot maces drawn, cracking the heads of all persons loitering in the vicinity of the mill.

Deputy sheriffs and troopers broke in the doors of houses suspected of being the retreat of strikers, and wholesale arrests were made.

During the early stage of rioting, women were conspicuous. Some were armed and others effectually used clubs and stones. These women, all foreigners, insane with rage, were mainly responsible for inciting the men to extreme measures.

As an ambulance made its way from the car plant to the hospital carrying wounded troopers the vehicle was attacked and the driver forced to flee for his life. The frightened team of horses attached to the ambulance plunged wildly in and about the crowd.

Two men were trampled under the horses' hoofs. The ambulance finally was driven to the hospital by a detachment of troopers.

Sheriff Gumbert, at the county jail, called for fifty men to serve as deputies at the strike zone at 10:30. At 11 o'clock the sheriff started in an automobile for the scene of the rioting. He took with him ten riot guns and two boxes of riot ammunition.

The county morgue has sent for the bodies of the dead troopers and deputy sheriff.

The Ohio Valley Hospital has treated ten injured, three of whom are reported fatally hurt.

WORSE THAN IN RUSSIA

Pennsylvania Troopers Manacle Strikers and Sympathizers.

The Day After Bloody Sunday at McKees Rocks

Strikers Hauled Through Streets at Horses Hoofs.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 23.—Three columns of smoke came from the chimneys of the Pressed Steel Car Co.'s plant in Schoenville tonight, indicating that the plant still is in operation.

Forty state police are on their way here tonight to augment the company of mounted constabulary now on duty at the car plant.

Military Anarchy Proclaimed.

Every striker or sympathizer who left his doorstep today was searched. Besides the searching, the troopers insisted on examining the bodies of the strikers and if they bore bruises or traces of being clubbed they were promptly arrested, as the troopers considered such evidence proof that the men had participated in last night's rioting.

The strikers' wives were viewed with disfavor by the troopers today. Several of them, carrying large baskets, were made to turn out the contents, to see that they were carrying nothing contraband into the houses.

Dragged at Troopers' Heels.

Fifteen men were arrested and put into the box-car jails before nightfall. The men who resisted were manacled to the troopers' horses and dragged through the street to the plant entrance.

Church Bells Stopped by State Troopers.

At noon the great bells of the Catholic Cathedral in McKees Rocks began tolling. This was kept up for more than two hours. Then the bells were ordered silenced by state troopers, as it was pointed out that such demonstration, at the present time, only went toward agitating the strikers.

Looking for Missing Husbands.

Late today strikers' wives besieged Lieut. Smith of the state constabulary for news of their missing husbands. The lieutenant had ten hats gathered from "bloody" corner after the conflict last night. Several of the women claimed that the hats belonged to their husbands or sons, and wept copiously over the headgear.

The strikers seem awed and gloomy tonight at the extent of last night's fatalities. The gloom over the little car company village also is attributed to the fact that tomorrow a funeral has been planned for the strikers who were victims of last night's rioting.

Bodies to Lie in State.

So far as plans for the funeral have been made, the strikers' bodies will lie in state at the Catholic Cathedral in McKees Rocks during tomorrow morning, and, escorted by strikers and their sympathizers, will be interred tomorrow afternoon in the little cemetery just outside Schoenville.

The news that additional state constabulary were on their way from Wilkesbarre and would be in the strike zone before morning seemed to act as a quietus upon those few strike sympathizers who gathered in doorways during the evening and discussed the situation.

Meeting of Strikers Prohibited.

A meeting of the striking employees of the car plant scheduled for in the late afternoon was not allowed to take place.

The announcement was made late today that the United States government will heed the peonage charge against President F. N. Hoffstot and Foreman Samuel Cohen of the Pressed Steel Car Co., to the extent of making a thorough investigation of the allegations made by Albert Vamos, who swore to the charges before United States Labor Commissioner Lindsay Saturday.

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASS'N.

Warren, O., Aug. 13, 1909.

Dear Friend:

The headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association will be transferred from Warren, Ohio, to New York City within the next few weeks. The press work will be conducted by Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, who also becomes the editor of our national organ, Progress. Mrs. Harper is the biographer of Susan B. Anthony and joint author with Miss Anthony of Vol. IV. of the History of Woman Suffrage. She is a fine writer and a contributor to many standard periodicals. It is a pleasure to present Mrs. Harper to you as my successor as chairman of the press committee, and I bespeak for her a continuance of the co-operation which you have given to my work. I can safely promise a higher order of service under Mrs. Harper than I have ever been able to render.

Your paper has been coming to us as an exchange. Will you kindly transfer it to Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, 505 Fifth avenue, New York City.

Thanking you most cordially for past courtesies and wishing your paper abundant success, I am, yours very truly,

ELIZABETH J. HAUSER.

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

FREE SAMPLE COPIES.

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

THE McKEES ROCKS STRIKE

The Story of Slavery in the Pressed Steel Car Co. Works Plainly Told.

By Paul W. Kellogg in The Survey.

There are elements in the strike at the big McKees Rock plant of the Pressed Steel Car Co. which, whatever the outcome, make it half-prophetic. It is a clean-cut illustration of the part which the Slavs may play in the industrial life of this country. It is the protest of the half-assimilated, the half-Americanized, the half-skilled against the very industrial policies which have brought them here and which, by the deploying of fresh migrations, tend to keep them all down to what the company calls "ordinary day labor." It is a later chapter than that of the stand of the native-born against the foreigner, or even of the English-speaking against those of an alien tongue. It finds American workmen casting their lot with the Slav, and it finds public opinion in the Pennsylvania steel district backing up their joint cause. "More important to Pittsburg than her tonnage output," says the Pittsburg Sun, "is the making of good citizens out of all who labor here. He is an optimist, indeed, who can see any good at all in such economic conditions as are bared in this strike and attending rioting."

Skilled Mechanics No Longer Needed.

On the other hand, the strike may mark an equally determined trend in industrial administration. It was caused by the rigorous, logical extreme to which the employing company carried out what they conceive to be progressive policies in multiple production. My understanding is that during the period of hard times, they overhauled their equipment in such ways as to make them less and less dependent upon trained men. They established a track system by which even a crude working force practically drives itself in turning out cars, and a pooling system of payment which keeps the labor cost per car within a fixed charge to the company and which unloads the hazards of lost time and mistakes in construction largely upon the men. Apart from the vagrant charges of graft and abuse by foremen, which have been given more than their share of publicity, the strike has been over a sweeping reduction in wages (as against 1907) which the men laid up to this new system. Their grievances crystallized in the charge that they had no means of knowing what was coming to them on pay day, and that when they complained about it they were given neither rate nor redress.

For, along with their modern operating policies, the company cling to an inflexible assertion of the most ancient property rights as a basis for running their plant. They will not tolerate petitions or meet with representatives of the men, and they refuse to arbitrate. They hold that so long as a man accepts employment in their works he must accept the terms they grant or quit.

McKees Rocks is a borough on the left bank of the Ohio river just below Pittsburg. The Schoen works, now a plant of the Pressed Steel Car Co., are outside its limits in Stowe township—acres of low mill buildings. Adjoining are rows of box-like company houses, making up what is popularly known as Hunkeyville. Here, and in the closely built courts of McKees Rocks, with their wooden balconies, rear buildings and fluttering clothes lines, live the Slavs. Not a few of the workmen, especially the Americans, live across the river, and come over in a ferry. Passenger, street, freight cars and hoppers are made at the McKees Rocks plant. The steel comes in sheets, is cut in lengths in the shearing department; heated and pressed into shape; marked and punched in the punching department; fitted together with bolts in the construction department; and put together and riveted in the erection department. There are many minor branches of the work, where axles, trucks, upholstery, etc., are produced, but this untechnical description indicates the process of turning out the main staple—car bodies of sheet steel. These processes have reached a point where few skilled mechanics are demanded, compared with quick operators of heavy machines. The company claims a month's training will turn an immigrant into a riveter.

What the Track and Pooling System Means to Labor.

The plant was working half force, full time at the beginning of the strike. With the resumption of active operation early in the year, the track system was inaugurated, and the pooling system given general application. A track runs the length of the erection aisle. The trucks are placed on the track at one end, electric cranes pick up the plates, piece by piece they are put together and riveted, and a completed car rolls off the other end of the track. There are perhaps twelve positions on this track and at each position a group of men who perform one step in the process of completing a car. Every position is allowed, say, twenty minutes. If the gang at position eight is slow, or has difficulties in getting out its stint, it holds up the whole procession, and every man in the earlier positions loses time. Gang 8 always wants car B from gang 7 the minute it is through with car A; and gang 7 always wants gang 8 to be through with car A by the time it finishes car B, so it can take car C from gang 6. If time wages were paid, and a car erected in a stationary position, all the delays would fall on the company, and only constant prodding from a foreman would keep a loafer or a greener at high speed. By means of piece wages and a track down the erection aisle, one gang drives another. The installation of such a system, even in a few departments as was done at McKees Rocks, was bound to provoke some friction at the start.

But pressing, punching and riveting steel plates of all shapes, is not so easy to reduce to a piece rate standard, as the tonnage which runs through all departments of a steel mill; therefore, the piece rate pooling system was installed. Formerly the men were paid, and some still are paid, by straight piece work either as individuals, or in small gangs of two or three men. A price card was posted so that by keeping track of how many pieces they turned out, they would know how much was coming to them at the end of a fortnight. Where two or three men worked together, this would be divided between them according to the hourly rating of each.

The Pooling.

The first attempt of the company was to lump all the men in general pools; but this was abandoned. At the time of the strike there were about 52 pools, ranging from 10 men to 150 each. The track system with 380 men was split into 3 pools. Each man in a pool was rated at so much an hour. This rating, the company states, was a minimum, which he would get in any event if he put in full time. In most cases, I take it, all the riveters in a pool had the same rating; similarly all heaters, helpers, etc. What more each man made beyond his rating depended on the gross work turned out by his whole pool.

Car orders vary greatly, but the parts which go into them, and the operations in putting these parts together, are fairly constant,

and can be reduced to units. The company has experts who figured the piece rates which it would pay a pool for turning out the units or pieces going into an order.

To make this clear, take a sample pool of 6 men, whose account for a fortnight was given me at the company offices. They performed this work:

500 pieces at 10c each.....	\$50
100 pieces at 15c each.....	15
200 pieces at 20c each.....	40
300 pieces at 10c each.....	30

Total due this pool.....\$135
The account with the men in the pool was as follows:

Name.	Occupation.	Hours.	Hour Rate.	Earnings If Paid by Hour Rate.	Pool Piece-work Earnings.
John Smith	Riveter.....	140	.22	\$30.80	\$38.86
John Doe	Helper.....	100	.17	17.00	21.45
John Williams	Heater.....	75	.16	12.00	15.14
John Johnson	Riveter.....	50	.22	11.00	13.88
John Jones	Heater.....	100	.17	17.00	21.45
Samuel Jones	Heater.....	120	.16	19.20	24.22

Totals585 \$107.00 \$135.00

The pool piece-work earnings of each man was apportioned in this way: If all men in the pool had been paid by their hourly ratings, they would have earned a total of \$107. But by handling 1100 pieces during the fortnight at piece rates, we have seen the pool was entitled to \$135, or \$28 excess. Divide \$135 by \$107 and you have 1.2617 for a pool rate, with which to multiply the day rate earnings of each man to get his share of the excess. Thus John Doe, helper, in the sample pool, who worked 100 hours and was rated at 17c, was entitled not only to 100 x 17c, or \$17; but to 1.2617 x \$17, or \$21.45—his pool piece-work earnings for the fortnight.

This is the pool piece-work system in a nutshell. From a manager's standpoint it has a signal administrative advantage in making the men each other's monitors in keeping up speed and discipline. When the earnings of an entire pool are dependent on the output of every man in it, it is claimed the men will get rid of the drones, and develop spirit and team play.

The Charges and Complaints Are Many.

The charges brought by the men against the way the Pressed Steel Car Co. applied this system are many and definite. Since the strike the company has offered to look into and adjust any case of individual grievance brought before it, but has flatly refused to take them up before an impartial board of arbitration.

In the first place, the men charge that they have no means of checking up what is coming to them. No piece rates are posted as under the old system. They don't know what the pool is going to get per piece for any of the work it does, nor the lump sum due it at the end of a fortnight. They claim the hourly rating is not a guaranteed minimum; that many of the men have received pay far under what they understood their rating to be, and that foremen and superintendents have refused to tell others what their rating was. Further, it is alleged, that where a lump sum is paid for a series of operations done by different gangs in completing a car, no money is paid any of the gangs until the whole series of operations is completed. As some pools have included as many as 300 men, it is manifestly impossible for the men to keep track. Their pay envelopes show on the outside merely the check number, and amount inside—neither the man's rating, nor the number of hours he has worked, nor the bonus due him under the piece pool system, nor the amount arbitrarily deducted from his earnings by the company for insurance. Rumors that foremen put dummy names on the pool sheets have been current, and the charges of graft which have been common talk for years in McKees Rocks, are not of the sort to give the men offhand confidence in the accounting department. So far as checking up their pay envelopes goes, they claim they could be cheated out of their eye teeth by the company—or by any dub of a bookkeeper. And the company has taken the position that if they did not like what was in their pay envelopes they could quit.

Heads I Win, Tails You Lose.

In the second place, the men charge that the pool piece system as it has been put in force in Schoen is a heads-I-win-tails-you-lose proposition. The company never stands to pay on a car more than the fixed labor cost which it wants to pay. Thus, one gang may do its work on a certain part. If another gang spoils that part, the first gang loses also on the spoiled piece. "The pool's paying for it"—that is the cry in the mills. "Here's a gang foreman makes a mistake," said one of the strikers' committee to me. "Say he hasn't read his blue print properly, and the gang has to tear out the rivets. That's the fault of the company's agent, isn't it? Well, the whole pool has to suffer. I know of a case where 15 or 20 sides of a car were misriveted because the foreman made such a mistake. 'O hell,' he said, 'that's in the pool.' Another time, the center-sills on some cars for a Mexican railroad had to be cut apart to place the draw-bars in. The men weren't to blame, but it went onto the pool. The pool's got to right all mistakes." Again, say 50 men are working in a pool. Every ten men operate a machine and one machine breaks down. It may be the fault of the men operating it, or it may be a flaw in the machine. In either case, their lost time comes out of the pool. On the track system not one gang, but all would be held up; and the pool would lose. The same is there's a shortage of material. These are the men's charges. Officers of the company told me they didn't have shortages of materials, that parts of machines could be quickly replaced, and that if there was a long tie-up of a gang, it would be laid off so the lost time would not fall on the whole pool. President Hoffstot, however, when I put the case of the 50 men, 5 machines and one broken, to him, could see nothing unjust in making the 40 other men bear the lost time instead of the company. "They want all the fat and none of the lean with it," he said. Those were part of the terms under which a man was employed in the Pressed Steel Car Co. The inference here again was that if he didn't like it, he could quit.

The Gross Injustice.

Besides not knowing what money was coming to them, and feeling that the company was taking some that was theirs; the men were sore at what they individually got. Here was a man with five years' experience, who claimed he drew out of the pool the same as a greenhorn, no matter how much work he turned out; there a ma-

chine runner on a sill machine who two days ago received less than the heater boy who worked with him; here again men running the same machines, the same hours, and drawing different pay. The strikers' committee collected a large number of pay envelopes, showing the amounts received, and taking the men's statements as to the number of hours they had worked. Some of these cases were published, and the company in reply stated that its books showed the men worked less time than they claimed. The men had no books.

What the Men Earned.

Let me quote, by way of illustration, a few of a number of cases collected by Alois B. Koukol, secretary of the National Slavonic Society, who interviewed men of several nationalities:

Max Sharp, check 4617, Backer-up, pay June 15, 3 days, \$1.00; June 15-30, 13 days, \$24. Sharp stated that his master-riveter received only \$16 during the last named period, although he worked the same hours and his pay should have been the higher.

John Jakubik, check 156, Laborer in yard. Supposedly at \$1.33 per day, 14 days, \$15.

John Malinak, check 5099, Riveter, pay July 10, 4 days, \$3.50. Stated five other men working with him on the same job, received same pay for same period.

Danko Lacik, check 4092, Riveter, pay July 10, 10 days, 2 nights, \$6.50.

Stefan Humenyi, check 3127, Puncher, pay June 15, 10 1/2 days, \$14.50. July 1, 10 1/2 days, \$14.05. This man worked in the shops for over seven years and used to make, he says, at least \$30.00 under the old system.

Sobek Peltis, check 3462, worked 3 nights in May and did not draw any pay for it. He complained to foreman and was sent to office. They referred him back to foreman, and he wound up the affair by saying, "Well, what do you think—that I am going to pay you from my own pocket?"

Andy Chomisak, check 4028, Backer-up, 14 days, 7 hours, \$20.30. Another backer-up in same gang worked same hours and got \$23.65. Chomisak complained, his foreman promised to "fix it up," but did not do anything.

This wage trouble was not in any one group. It ran from yard laborers up. A pressman, who had been five years in the works, told me he earned \$50, \$55 and \$60 a fortnight under the old system. His last few pays ranged from \$22 to \$28. How much these reductions in individual instances were due to the new pool piece system (with which most of the men associated all of them), and how much to a sweeping cut in wages, which came at the same time as the resumption of work under the new system, an outsider can not say. President Hoffstot freely admitted the cut in piece rates. "When all's said and done, it's supply and demand that fixes wages, the same as everything else," he said to me. "The 1907 rates have nothing whatever to do with what we pay the men today. We buy labor in the cheapest market." The market today in Pittsburgh after the hard times, and with immigrants within call, is glutted.

To install a system for speeding up the major departments, to revolutionize the system of wage payments, and to cut wages, is rather a large commission for six months, when you are dealing with ten nationalities, and half as many thousand men. It would seem to demand both tact and decision. Neither have characterized the labor policy of the Pressed Steel Car Co. They have been not only extremely autocratic in making changes, but vacillating in carrying them out.

Graft and Corruption.

In addition to these general grievances, the foreigners have had special ones, which center about the fact that they have hitherto had no quarter where their complaints against bosses, small pay, etc., would be listened to. This is denied by the company. But as against this is the fact that it was currently reported the week following the strike that a foreman in a department where the trouble came to a head, and the "house boss" in charge of the company houses at Schoenville, had both disappeared. Also, the company, after the strike broke out, engaged as head of a complaint bureau, a Slavic leader who had urged them to do this thing two years before, because of grafting and bribe-taking among gang leaders and petty bosses. Under the name of the Fidelity Land Co. the Pressed Steel Car Co. owns two hundred double houses in Schoenville. These rent for \$12 a month for four rooms, well ventilated, but without water in the houses. The rent money is taken out of the pay envelope of the boarding boss; and when this is not enough, the claim is made that it has been taken out of his lodgers' pay. A laborer can not afford to rent one of these houses unless he fills it with lodgers. That is their purpose—lodging houses. To quote Mr. Koukol:

"The house boss is the representative of the company who is in the most immediate touch with the foreign element. He is the 'pasha' of Hunkeyville. The opportunity for extortion is ready to hand and the fact that a number of house bosses have been discharged indicates that the officials tried to cope with the situation but without success. One house boss had himself made justice of the peace, and in that position made money hand over fist. Another was a specialist in women. A third invented a new source of revenue. Whenever a wedding, or christening, or other festivity was held in one of the company houses, he collected \$6 as a special fee."

Similarly a constant source of irritation to the foreigners has been their treatment by the special company police. Mr. Koukol cites instances also where fees were demanded of ignorant workmen for certificates to secure benefits under the insurance system instituted by the company in May.

Pay Envelopes Gouged.

Enough has been said to indicate the temper with which the men resented what they believed to be the gouging of their pay envelopes. They were paid Saturday, July 10. On Monday many complaints were made to timekeepers and foremen. About 40 men in passenger department No. 2 refused to work unless they were told their rate of pay. They came back on Tuesday and were discharged. On Tuesday 60 men in the erection department went out. The company says they demanded 30 cents an hour and an 8-hour day. The men state they wanted a working understanding, so that they could know what was coming to them; and that they couldn't get any satisfaction. Men from the shearing and pressing departments followed. The men claim that there was no dirty work; the pressmen stood by their work till their heats were drawn. At noon, Wednesday, the company closed the plant, claiming that the strikers were threatening their property. The men in the mechanical and other departments thereupon joined cause with the strikers. The Americans organized a general committee, the foreigners also; and the following week the two amalgamated to some extent—an executive committee of five foreigners, with a chairman, working with an executive committee of five Americans with their chairman. The company refused to meet with the men, or to arbitrate. They denied the existence of a strike. The men had their photographs taken 3,000 strong to prove there was a strike, wanted to arbitrate, and asked the Pittsburg Civic Commission to investigate the truth of their claims. Their demands simmered down to the abolition of the pooling system and a return to the 1907 piece rate.

The reports of violence have been as greatly exaggerated as the reports published by some newspapers that the Pressed Steel Car Co. kills a man a day in its works. Ten men only were killed in these works the year the Pittsburg Survey studied accidents in Allegheny County. The company, however, has a general reputation for consideration of Hunkie-life, very much in keeping with the contempt it accords its employes industrially—as machine tenders, rather than men. These employes it had gathered from the four ends of the earth; and it had seen to it that there was no trace of unionism among them. The strike was of unorganized men, and at the start no man had any more control over the action of his neighbors than I have of a crowd on the street. State police and deputy sheriffs were called in; stones and shots were exchanged; a score of men were jailed and five men lay in the Ohio Valley Hospital.

Remarkable Order Observed.

I visited McKees Rocks a week later, and throughout that week remarkable order had been observed by the strikers. They had held

great outdoor meetings daily without surveillance or outburst of any sort. These meetings were in the open, a mile from the works, on a ridge of ground overlooking the Ohio river, known as the Indian Mound. Here one, two, three thousand men, sat on the ground in a circle, while men on a saw horse, with a little American flag stuck on a stick, addressed them in four, five and six languages. However it started, and however it was to end, this was on that day a strike of peace—of the nations together. And not the least wonderful element in the situation was the five or six men of the American committee, in the circle of foreign faces. They had never mixed with the Hunkies before. Some of them had not struck. Most of them had been repair men and electricians, not affected by the pooling system. They were there with the Slavs. "They have got the whole of us to fight now," was the way C. A. Wise, the chairman of the American committee, put it. (He was in the axle department, and not affected by the pools.) "We are trying to be men among men."

Nothing to Arbitrate.

The position of the company has been an equally clear-cut expression of a different human relationship. In a statement given to the press, President F. N. Hoffstot said:

"Some 600 of our workmen have seen fit to quit their employment. That is all right. If a man is dissatisfied with his work, or with his hours, or with his wages, it is his privilege to quit, but when he says another man who wants to work, can't work, and won't let him work, why then that is a different matter. . . . There is nothing to arbitrate in the present difficulty. The officers of the company will not meet with any committee of the men. . . . The jobs are there for the men as soon as they want to go back to work, but the 60 who started the trouble can not work for the company another day."

The men then have made a pool of their own. The very deadlock of the strike is half prophetic. It throws into relief the forces which, during the next decade, are likely to determine the standard of living among immigrant wage earners in the Pittsburg district.

The Capitalists Rule.

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

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

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Literal Being

Evolution of the Man of the World

By ADA MAY KRECKER



WHEN Prof. Lester Frank Ward wrote his "Pure Sociology" a few years ago he alluded to a being formed by mankind as a whole. This being comprises all of human society. He is indeed the true and literal society man. He is the true and literal man of the world.

But although in existence, the man of the world is not yet really born. He is in some early pre-natal stage of evolution. He is in reality less perfectly organized than an ordinary seashore polyp which consists mainly of stomach and has no backbone—two distinguishing features, it may be said, of some members of the genus homo, yet, after all, not characteristic of the normal human type.

The embryonic man of the world, albeit rudimentary, is nevertheless a real organism. He acts as a living whole. The cities, as Spencer viewed them, are big organic centers in his body. The arteries of trade are his circulatory system. As he develops, his sundry parts become coordinated. They hang together better. They knit together more intimately. They act more nearly as one. Instead of multitudes of little beings he begins to behave as one being.

Of this, as our society man grows, we have many tokens. Syndicates, trusts, monopolies are only one phase of the unifying life. Many little businesses formerly competed with each other as different entities, each of which must struggle for a separate existence. Now they merge into one gigantic, throbbing life.

Larger than the city ownerships and organizations are the national. Every added department in Uncle Sam's government is a sign of growth on the part of the manikin of the world. It means an organization of the industries falling under the jurisdiction of that department. And the organization of the industries marks their unification. In the new department of commerce and labor, the latest department to be added to our national government, all the interests of trade, capital and labor are gathered together and identified as never before. And they acquire a national solidarity never hitherto appreciated by Uncle Sam.

These, of course, are government concerns and momentous. But the breaking up of the smaller groups and the building of larger units is not limited to trade or to government. It is patent everywhere. Society methods are an illustration. Last New Year's day 18 young Chicago girls met at the house of a common friend to receive callers of the season. They thought it "so much more fun" than entertaining in a smaller way separately. And therewith they testified to the spirit of the times. A lot of club women are doing the same sort of things perpetually. They relinquish the lesser glory of personal hostess-ship in an individual home and give club concerts, club receptions, club luncheons, club parties of every manner and variety.

The mind of the social organism is growing. The brain of the man of the world is developing.

As he in any or all of his parts evolves there inevitably are changes. Growth implies change. And when the growth is rapid there sometimes is pain. Many of the pseudo troubles of the hour properly are no more than the man of the world's growing pains. They are cause for much rejoicing and congratulation rather than reason for lamentation or for concern. They are marks of advancement in social organization. They are proofs of progress toward the realization of human solidarity.

It seemed that quite a number of people have some one particular theory to account for earthquakes, which must be pushed to the front, to the exclusion of all other theories, as if there must necessarily be only one cause in every case. Why may not comets at one time, and planets, by their tidal effects on subterranean molten seas, constitute the essential disturbing factor at other times, without excluding other causes at still other times? I do not believe the interior of the earth is either entirely solid or entirely liquid.

It is the belief of a writer on this subject that we have now entered on the period of national shakings and that the first shaken nation was Italy (southern Italy, Dec. 28, and following days, and northern Italy Jan. 13); the second, much greater, was Persia (Jan. 23), with many more soon to follow, ending with "a great earthquake, such as was not since men were upon the earth, so mighty an earthquake and so great." (Rev. 16:18, 19.) Notice that while nothing is said against the greatness of earthquakes, in geologic periods, previous to the advent of man, yet it is said, as clear as language can make it, that there is a further earthquake greater than any "since men were upon the earth."

There is one of the government departments in Washington—the postoffice, I think—that owns and operates its own ice plant and thereby effects a big saving in the course of a year.

If one of the big divisions of Uncle Sam can do this, why can't they all adopt the same policy? It is perfectly feasible for every ton of the ice consumed in the various national bureaus to be manufactured by one big central plant or a number of smaller ones and thereby escape the profit of the ice combine.

This reminds me that the government is not being bled in Washington as it once was. In the old days a few local firms got every fat contract for supplies, from pens and inks up through every grade of costly furniture. Each bureau and department bought its individual supplies and that opened wide the door for graft. To-day it is very different; there is a board of awards composed of leading officials and under this board a working committee to execute its orders. Nothing is purchased except on competitive bids and the whole country is invited to compete. The small official grafter and the local merchant have awakened to the fact that a new and different era has dawned and that the ancient rakeoff is gone forever.

Quake Greater Than Ever Before

By ELMER SCHIMPFKY



Little Left of Ancient Graft at Washington

By W. FREDERICK RUSSELL

FACTS STRONGER THAN FICTION.

Notice How Ideally Women and Children Are Protected by Law in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho, Where Women Vote on the Same Terms With Men.

Wife's earnings and personal property, not received from husband, in her sole control. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho.

Spouse's interest equal in each other's real estate. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho.

Equal pay for equal work, regardless of sex. Wyoming, Utah, (By custom in Colorado and Idaho.)

Professions and all public offices open to women. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho.

Jury service open to women. Utah, Idaho. (No prohibition in Wyoming and Colorado and women there act as jurors.)

Equality in inheritance for both sexes. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho.

Divorce for same causes to husband and wife, though wife can also secure separate maintenance or divorce for non-support. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho.

Wife and minor children entitled to homestead and to a certain allowance out of husband's estate, which has priority over ordinary debts. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho.

Women privileged to make a will at eighteen years of age. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho.

Free schools from primary grade through State University open to women. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho.

Free text books in public schools. Wyoming, Utah. (If district so vote in Colorado and Idaho.)

Free kindergartens. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho.

American flag on schoolhouses. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho.

Compulsory education for children under sixteen years of age, with instruction in physiology and hygiene. Wyoming, Utah. (Colorado, Idaho, under 14.)

Alcoholic drinks forbidden to minors. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho.

Tobacco forbidden to children under eighteen. Wyoming, Utah, (Idaho, twenty-one; Colorado, sixteen.)

No children under fourteen to work in mines. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho.

No women to work in mines. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah. (Not customary in Idaho.)

Eight hours' work maximum labor day for women. Colorado, Idaho.

No factory work for children under fourteen. Colorado, Idaho. (Practically none in Utah and Wyoming.)

Dependent children in family homes. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho.

Juvenile courts and probation officers for delinquent children. Colorado, Utah, Idaho.

Women physicians or matrons in certain institutions having women or children in custody. Wyoming, Colorado. (Customary in Utah and Idaho.)

Indecent exhibitions, pictures, or exposure and the sale or gift of indecent literature forbidden. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho.

Gambling and prostitution forbidden. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho.

Age of consent eighteen or twenty-one years. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho.

Prostitutes and other lewd persons forbidden to register or vote. Idaho.

Father and mother share in guardianship of children. Survivor the sole guardian. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho.

I challenge the discovery of four man-suffrage states or countries where women or children are equally protected.

CATHARINE WAUGH McCULLOCH.

New York State Woman Suffrage Association.

THE POLITICAL MOVEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Political parties are but the expression of economic class interests. The Republican, the Democratic, and the so-called "Independence" parties and all parties other than the Socialist Party, are

financed, directed and controlled by the representatives of different groups of the ruling class.

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

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

Socialist News Review

Old Party Rowdies at Work.

At the Commerce (Texas) Socialist encampment a crowd of rowdies put out the lights at an evening meeting and pelted the speakers with eggs. Comrade Lena Morrow Lewis, National Organizer, and Thomas A. Hickey were the speakers. Much confusion prevailed in the large audience and a Mrs. Hendricks was rather seriously hurt. The Texas papers are almost unanimous in their denunciation of the outrage.

The Official Monthly Bulletin.

Such locals as have not yet subscribed 25 cents for a copy of the Official Monthly Bulletin should do so at once. The purpose is to secure the second class mailing privileges. This departure should start with the new volume, beginning with the September issue. About one local in five has thus far subscribed, consequently there are not nearly enough subs. at hand.

Chicago Socialists' Arrest Due to Priests.

Chicago, Aug. 24.—Admitting that the Socialists had been arrested at the instigation of Catholic priests, dropping three of the serious charges made and the spectacle of a city prosecutor desiring to make a dicker for the dropping of the remaining charges were the developments in the cases of the four "soap boxers" arrested at Thirty-third and Morgan streets on the evening of August 12, when they appeared before Judge Oscar N. Torrison at the Thirty-fifth street station. In spite of the fact that Judge Walker had ruled against seven cases already brought before him, Judge Torrison ordered that the four cases for violating the municipal ordinance in regard to the holding of street meetings and parades be sent up for jury trial. The Daily Socialist editorially remarks: "The attack of the police upon the Socialist street meetings has resolved itself into a system of petty persecution. The head of the department constantly repeats his promise that meetings will not be interfered with and the minor officials continue to break up meetings. Every case that has been brought into court has ended with a victory for the Socialist Party. Not a single one of them has been permitted to reach a jury. Yet interference goes on. There can be but one end to such a campaign."

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

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SOCIALIST PARTY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

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

McKEES ROCKS

After many gloomy days McKees Rocks had its bloody Sunday. Crime breeds crime. The horrible conditions in the Pressed Steel Car Works at Schoenville were productive of the strike of despair of 4,000 wage slaves. "We run our own business! Nothing to Arbitrate!" These were the words of Czar Hoffstot. In other words: Accept our terms of slavery or starve! There is a limit to human endurance. There came the hour when the slaves of McKees Rocks rebelled. It was the revolt of despair.

In this week's St. Louis Labor the reader will find the latest reports from the field of battle. The reports read like the stories of the slave insurrections in ancient Greece and Rome, as described in Ward's Ancient Lowly. We also publish Kellogg's able write-up on the conditions in the works of the Pressed Steel Car Co. prior to the strike.

According to latest information at least a dozen men lost their lives during last Sunday's bloody battle, which reminded us of the exciting days of Homestead, the battle on the Monongahela river, in 1892.

Seventeen years of "prosperity" since the bloody days of Homestead, and the result for the working class?

McKees Rocks! McKees Rocks!
Here are some of the latest press reports:

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 24.—Gloom covered McKees Rocks like a pall today, as long funeral processions proceeded from the Greek Catholic Church to St. Mary's Cemetery, a small burying place just outside Schoenville.

Striking workmen, led by a band of eight musicians, followed to the grave the bodies of the strikers killed in the recent rioting.

Three more bodies of terribly beaten strike sympathizers were found today by troopers detailed to the work of searching for dead and wounded. Two bodies under a pile of railroad ties and one under a culvert on the tracks of the Pittsburg & Lake Erie railroad, were pulled into sight. The bodies, hardly recognizable as those of human beings, were hastily piled into a morgue wagon and turned over to the county officials. With the burial of the dead strikers and the finding of the additional bodies, came a truce in hostilities. From dawn to nightfall not a pistol shot was heard, neither was an arrest made.

The strikers and their sympathizers during the day kept to themselves and even gave up a mass meeting planned for the late afternoon, as they believed any gathering of the workmen could do no good at this time. Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist orator, was in McKees Rocks to address the strikers, but refused to speak, declaring that words were of little avail now.

Martial law was supreme in the strike zone today, more than 150 state and county officers patrolling the streets and the car company's stockade.

Sixty-six men were loaded into a special car from the box car jails in the car company plant yard and brought to Pittsburg in the afternoon, where they were arraigned before a magistrate on charges of disorderly conduct and carrying concealed weapons. The informations were sworn to by state troopers. Manacled together in chains of four, the men later were transferred to jail.

The total death list resulting from Sunday night's disorders now totals eleven, while two are in hospitals expected to die within the next twenty-four hours. The less seriously injured are all reported to be improving slowly.

Democratic party organs attempt to make political capital out of the McKees Rocks trouble. They have no earthly reason to claim that under Democratic rule conditions would be much different. Under Grover Cleveland the working class got their Pullman medicine, and only a few months ago the United Mine Workers had their share of Democratic benevolence down in Alabama.

When future historians compare the present labor wars of America with those of Russia, they will conclude that in the brutal, murderous treatment of the working class Uncle Sam and his capitalist plutocracy were far ahead of the Muscovite rulers in north-eastern Europe and Siberia.

THE EASIEST WAY

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

NO ANSWER--BUT

Thank the Lord! We have received our diploma as "non-union fakers, anarchists, criminals, impostors and scabs."

Considering the source from which it comes we have good reason to feel proud of it. It appears in Mr. Herman Steinbiss' Labor Compendium, and reads as follows:

"An anarchistic sheet published under the assumed name of 'Labor,' in St. Louis, and edited by a couple of non-union fakers, who attempt to pervert trades unionism as they have perverted the teachings of Karl Marx, seem to have an engagement from one 'Tobin' to fling mud at the editor of the 'Labor Compendium.' A reader of the Labor Compendium desires us to answer an insulting article appearing in the last issue of that red rag which sails under the misnomer of 'Labor.'

"We most respectfully but emphatically decline. The two individuals who conduct that rag are not in our cotillion. They should dance with their own partners. We draw the line on anarchists, criminals, impostors and scabs."

And this is all Mr. Steinbiss knows in reply to our statement about his own paid service for the Douglas Shoe Co. against the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. We stated the case in plain and simple language, calling the spade a spade, but without billings-gate or mud-slinging. The facts as presented were unanswerable, hence the indignant embarrassment of Mr. Steinbiss.

Why did he not reprint a single line of what St. Louis Labor said about his work for the Douglas Shoe Co.? Is he afraid to discuss the question at issue?

The Outlook's Good Socialist

By Robert Hunter.

The Outlook, since Theodore became an editor, seems to have become addicted to Theodore's most amiable vice; it can no longer speak the truth.

Whether this is due to ignorance or malice one has difficulty in determining.

Both of these qualities were so often at the bottom of Theodore's mistakes that we fear they may also be at the bottom of much mis-statement now appearing in the columns of The Outlook.

The following, for instance, is but one of the many wholly mis-informed editorials which we have recently observed:

"A Socialist Prime Minister: Last week M. Aristide Briand succeeded in forming a new Cabinet for France. M. Briand is a Socialist. He seems a strange figure as Prime Minister. But he is essentially a Parliamentary Socialist. There is nothing anarchistic about him. In his younger years, it is true, he did work with the Socialists of various hues. But in his later years he changed his hue, and for the better. He may be called a sobered Socialist. Certainly he is no longer a revolutionary Socialist. But he is very much of a Radical. His first announcement as Premier is that the remainder of the present session of Parliament will be devoted to passing the Budget, and such Radical measures as the Income Tax and the Workingmen's Pension bill. His rise to political power has been rapid, and with that rise there has been evident the gain in balance and poise due to official responsibility. No conservative statesman, it would seem, could have adjusted individual theories more delicately to the present conditions which confront France. As the reporter of the bill providing for the separation of Church and State, his course commended itself so much to M. Clemenceau that, when it came to the enforcement of the troublesome law, M. Briand was chosen Minister of Public Instruction and Worship. In the exercise of that difficult function this erstwhile Socialist showed not only freedom from fanaticism, but a welcome moderation in directing the civil reform, despite the thunders from the Vatican, which denounced the new law as a conspiracy against religious liberty. In many respects he pleased all parties but the Socialists. His course offended some of his old party friends, who did not seem to understand that even a Socialist might have tact. The National Council of the party, influenced by the 'rough-and-ready' element, actually passed a resolution declaring that M. Briand had ceased to be a member on becoming a Minister."

Now as to the facts. Monsieur Briand was a violent extremist. He believed in direct action, the general strike and led the semi-anarchist group among the "syndicalists." He is a type of the extreme egotist occasionally found in the revolutionary camp.

They are violent when they are down. They have no principle but self and preach riot and disorder when things are against them and become the tools of reactionaries when fortune favors them.

Nothing is easier for such a man than to adjust his individual theories, as The Outlook says, to the present conditions.

His theories are those which give him power. They have a working class hue when the working class movement brings him profit. They have a reactionary or radical hue when the reactionaries or radicals bring him profit.

Far from being a Socialist in action, Monsieur Briand has always been an anarchist. He is the big "I" sacrificing views, theories, policies, movements, everything to that which advances the big "I."

The Outlook is also misinformed when it says that Briand's course for the separation of the Church and State commended itself so much to Monsieur Clemenceau. That it never did, as Clemenceau repeatedly said in the Chamber. Again and again he condemned it as incoherent and contemptible.

Nor is The Outlook correct when it says the National Council of the Socialist Party, influenced by "the rough-and-ready element," expelled Monsieur Briand.

The party, long before Minister Briand took his position in the Cabinet, had passed a resolution that any Socialist who went into the Cabinet thereby severed his connection with the Socialist Party. The party took about as much notice of Monsieur Briand's action as The Outlook would take if its office boy should decide to throw up his job.

Briand is one of the most brilliant men in France. But he has no politics. He is a political adventurer. He has never taken any action that has not richly benefited himself.

He has never let political theories, economic views or personal conviction stand in the way of his advancement. In a word, he has precisely the admirable character that we should expect The Outlook these days to commend.

Picnic of Singing Society.

The Workingmen's Singing Society Vorwaerts will give its annual festival and picnic at Wagner's Garden, Cherokee street and Texas avenue, Monday, September 6. Admission 10 cents a person; children free.

Editorial Observations

Labor Day, Monday, September 6.

Annual Socialist Fall Festival Sunday, September 19.

Don't Fail to Hear Comrade John M. O'Neill speak at Risch's Grove Sunday, September 19.

Comrade Eugene V. Debs Addressed a Rousing Meeting in Newark last Saturday evening.

The General Strike in Sweden Is Still in Progress, the Capitalist press reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Bloody Sunday of McKees Rocks Will Add Another black spot on the pages of American history.

Don't Overlook the Presents for the County Fair at Our Annual Socialist picnic. See the list of presents on this page.

China and the Chinese Are O. K. Now. Wall Street Succeeded in getting a slice of the big Chinese loan melon. 'Tis business, you know.

The St. Louis Times of August 17 Published a Dirty Little story against Socialism, using a "Father Vaughan" of London as mouthpiece.

Thirty-Seven People of St. Louis Were Killed by the Blazing heat in four days. It is needless to mention that practically all of them belonged to the working class.

Thank Heaven! St. Louis Has Now a City Councilman Who will act as the patron saint of public morality. His name is Mr. Parkhurst Moralish Schneiderhahn. And he holds a special mandate from St. Peter which entitles him to make a fool of himself as often as he pleases. Unfortunately at the expense of the people of St. Louis.

Socialist Party of St. Louis

Annual Socialist Fall Festival Will Be Held At Risch's Grove, September 19th

Comrades: This is to inform our comrades and friends in our party and trades union movement that the Annual Fall Festival of the St. Louis Socialists will be held at Risch's Grove, Luxemburg, Sunday, September 19.

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

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

One of the main features of the Risch's Grove picnic will be the Socialist speeches. Comrade John M. O'Neill, editor of the Miners' Magazine, in Denver, Colo. (official organ of the Western Federation of Miners), will be the principal speaker of the day. He is considered one of the ablest speakers of the country, and the St. Louis Socialists and progressive union men will give him a rousing reception.

One leading feature of this Annual Fall Festival will be the "County Fair," where several thousand presents will be distributed.

We request our comrades, especially our Socialist women friends, to send in their presents for this "County Fair." The time is short and we wish to commence with the publication of the list of presents in St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung not later than next week.

Send your presents direct to the office of St. Louis Labor, 212 South Fourth street, so they will be promptly published.

In order that we may have absolute control of our festival, the committee decided to make it a strictly family affair and not admit any "undesirable guests."

Family membership cards will be \$1.00. Refreshments and coffee will be furnished free of charge. Dancing will also be free.

A fine announcement card, bearing the picture of Comrade John M. O'Neill, with a good writeup of the importance of the Socialist press, has been printed in thousands of copies, now ready for distribution. Get a good supply. We want them distributed in unions and factories, from hand to hand, in the nature of a personal invitation.

The membership and admission family cards are ready for distribution, and every comrade should immediately get a supply of these tickets and get them into circulation.

Fine Show Cards.

We have also several hundred fine show cards printed, which must be put up in the workingmen's districts. Insist to have one put up in your grocery or barber shop, in boarding houses, saloons, butcher shops, etc. Don't be bashful. The average business man is just as anxious to get the Socialists' money as he is to keep his Democratic or Republican customers.

The grove will be open from 9 o'clock a. m. till 8 o'clock p. m., and the comrades and their families can spend a pleasant day under the beautiful trees of Risch's Grove, Sunday, September 19.

Don't Forget to Send Your Present

to the "County Fair" to this office, and it will be announced in our next week's papers. Make a start, and the rest will follow.

Let us make up our minds to have the most successful Socialist Family Reunion and Picnic at Risch's Grove, Sunday, September 19.

PRESENTS FOR OUR COUNTY FAIR.

For the "County Fair" at the Annual Socialist Fall Festival at Risch's Grove, Sunday, September 19, the following presents have been received by the committee:

Mrs. Birgle: 4 fancy plates, 1 pie plate, 1 pickle dish, 1 vase.
Mrs. M. Belly: 2 glass dishes, 1 each—cup, plate and pie plate.
Mrs. Breitenbach: 1 cake plate.
Mrs. Rosenkranz: 3 pieces glassware, 2 dishes and salt shaker.
Mrs. W. F. Hunstock: 1 hand-painted plate (bowling prize), 1 salt and pepper set.
Mrs. M. Wildberger: 1 caramel dish, 1 cake plate, 1 fruit dish.
J. Goedeker: 2 large loaves rye bread.
H. Siroky: \$1 in cash.
O. Pauls: \$1 in cash.
L. E. Hildebrand: \$1 in cash.
Miss Minnie L. Hoehn: 1 sofa cushion (bowling prize).
Mrs. Barry: 1 German silver card tray, 12 child's necklaces, 1 watch chain and fob.
A Socialist: 2 potato peelers, 1 surprise package, 2 doilies, 2 towels, 1 woolen shirt, 6 handkerchiefs.
E. R. Hofman: 6 picture frames, 1 water color set, 1 bottle perfume, 1 Gorilla wonder nut, 2 Syrian water bottles.
Shoemaker: 1 lady's belt, 1 watch and chain, 12 Japanese fans, 4 hat pins.
Mrs. R. Pressler: 2 leather pocketbooks, 1 slate and pencil, 3 Simon whistles.
Friend of the Press: 1 harmonica, 2 ivory penholders, 1 baseball, 12 Japanese lanterns, 2 patent "whangdoodles," 6 pieces fancy glassware, 2 banks.
C. Tendler: 2 landscapes with frames, 6 Pickinny banks, 1 German warbler, 8 whip tops, 1 large hand-painted plate, 1 glass cake tray.
Wellwisher: 10 pieces glassware.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Latest News From the Field of Organized Labor

GENERAL MEETING OF FALL FESTIVAL COMMITTEES

This Saturday Evening at Headquarters.

A meeting of all members of the various committees chosen for the Annual Fall Festival at Risch's Grove has been called for Saturday, August 28, at 8 p. m. Committee members should attend this meeting and get their committee properly organized. Meeting will be held at 212 South Fourth street.

John M. O'Neill, one of the finest orators in our movement, has been secured as the speaker of the day. This and other features will insure a large attendance and your active aid is needed to conduct the affair in a creditable manner.

Tickets are ready for distribution.

Show cards and announcement cards can be had at the office.

Presents for the "County Fair" are in order. Get all your friends to contribute something to the Socialist press. Fraternally,
OTTO PAULS, Secretary, 212 South Fourth Street.

SHOE WORKERS

Misleading Circular Being Sent Out by the Douglas Shoe Co.

Has Tried to Make It Appear That the Unions in Brockton Were Against General Organization.

To Whom It May Concern:

The Douglas Shoe Co., Brockton, Mass., is sending out a misleading circular dated July 2, 1909, together with extracts from a Brockton committee report, which they represent to be a report which was rendered by the Board of Aldermen and Common Council of the Brockton city government.

The facts are that this is the report of a sub-committee made to a larger committee, and the conclusions of this report have not been adopted by either the Board of Aldermen or City Council of Brockton, Mass.

The report is biased in the extreme and is looked upon in Brockton as full of inaccuracies.

The report of the committee makes one statement which is true beyond question when it says: "But a small part of its (the Douglas Company) manufacturing is done here." The Douglas shoes are now being made in Springvale, Me.; Nashua, N. H.; Marlboro and Haverhill, Mass. The committee report makes no mention of the substantial reduction in wages secured by the Douglas Company by the pretense of a transfer of shoes from No. 1 factory to No. 2, and their transfer back to the original location, together with the changing of the numbers on the factory, in an attempt to justify the transfer, and their expressed willingness to accept inferior work to justify the lower wage scale.

The circular of the Douglas Company is misleading when it says that counsel for the company proposed to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, in session in Washington, January 15, 1909, that President Gompers appoint a committee of three members to investigate and decide this matter. The proposition was that the Executive Council investigate the dispute, but no proposal was made which would bind the company to accept any decision, and we challenge the production of any documentary evidence in support of their statement.

There was absolutely no ground for us to expect that the Douglas Company would accept any decision that would oblige them to return their entire business to Brockton, which they had removed, and to advance the wages from 25 to 35 per cent, restoring the reduction which they have imposed by moving their business to country factories to escape the decisions on wages rendered by the Massachusetts State Board of Arbitration.

The alleged extract from a letter of the Executive Council, printed at the bottom of the Douglas circular, is an extract from what is known as the Duncan letter. President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, in a letter to us under date of February 4, 1909, states as follows: "I am authorized by the Executive Council to say to you that the letter of Vice-President Duncan, addressed to the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., was in no sense a decision of the Executive Council."

The company has persistently endeavored to make it appear that our unions in Brockton were against the general organization and supporting the Douglas Company in their controversy with the union.

On Wednesday, June 23, 1909, at Syracuse, N. Y., the convention of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union indorsed the action of the general officers in refusing to allow the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. to reduce wages by trickery and deception. The vote was 237 affirmative to 3 in the negative, and there were 70 delegates in the convention from Brockton.

This decision by our convention, which is the only tribunal that has any right to decide questions of this kind for our organization, we believe will be accepted and will be fully justified by all right-thinking people in defending our wages, not alone in the Douglas factories, but, above all, in their preservation in other factories that would certainly have a right to follow the lead of the Douglas Company if they succeeded in fastening their reduction in wages upon our union and in causing us, by any plan which they might devise, into making a new contract which they allege would advance the cause of unionism.

We believe that we, and not an employer of a committee of citizens not connected with Organized Labor, are the proper custodian of the union's welfare, and we will not surrender this function to any person or persons not clothed with the proper authority to speak for Organized Labor in our craft.

JOHN F. TOBIN, General President.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC!

Especially of the Eighteenth Ward and Vicinity.

A grand open-air entertainment and lecture will be held under the auspices of the 18th Ward Branch Label Section of the Central Trades and Labor Union, Tuesday, August 31, 1909, at Dodier Hall Garden, 20th and Dodier streets, at 8 p. m.

Program: Music, singing and recitations. Lecture by Mr. Collins Lovely. Subject: "Convict Labor vs. Organized Labor." Ladies especially invited to attend. Admission free.

ATTACKS PRESIDENT GOMPERS.

Manufacturers' President Also Assails Ex-President Roosevelt.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 23.—President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, and John Mitchell were condemned as enemies of the industrial well-being of the country by John Kirby, Jr., president of the National Association of Manufacturers at a meeting held in the Chamber of Commerce.

It was also declared by Mr. Kirby that President Roosevelt did his utmost to secure the passage of the Pearre Anti-Injunction bill and an amendment to the Sherman Anti-Trust law, exempting labor organizations from some of its provisions, solely for political purposes.

Besides Mr. Kirby, Judge William H. Speer, Circuit Court Judge of Jersey City, and Charles A. Bartcher, traveling representative of the Manufacturers' Association, spoke briefly.

"After all, the one question of most importance to us is the labor

question," said Mr. Kirby. "First in importance was the defeat of the Pearre Anti-Injunction bill, and secondly, the defeat of an amendment to the Sherman Anti-Trust law exempting labor organizations from some of its provisions.

"President Roosevelt was after Gompers and his mythical labor vote, and he believed the passage of these measures necessary to win them. I have been reliably informed that Mr. Roosevelt sent for Congressman after Congressman and told them that he would go into their districts and defeat them at the next election if they opposed the measures.

"Samuel Gompers said ten years ago that another decade would see the American Federation of Labor in absolute control of the industrial situation. The decade is passed, but Mr. Gompers' prediction is still a long way from fulfillment. When I speak of Organized Labor, I mean the organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Such unions of the engineers are organized along troublesome lines, and in fact we rather encourage than discourage them.

"But there can be no industrial peace, no industrial independence, with such men as Samuel Gompers and John Mitchell at the head of labor organizations."

MISSOURI SOCIALIST PARTY

Hike for Blodgett This Saturday.

The irrepressibles of Scott County have arranged a monster picnic for Saturday, August 28. Comrade W. W. McAllister will be the speaker of the day, and you can rest assured that his line of conversation will interest everybody that hears him. A local option fight is being waged in the county and both the "wet" and "dry" speakers will be given a hearing.

Any Republican or Democrat who wants to expose the errors and fallacies of Socialism is cordially invited to take the platform and "make good." Many other entertaining features are on the program, and to keep down the dust the committee has provided two wagon loads of free watermelons. If you want a slice be sure to come early and bring your friends. Chairman Marrs and Secretary Crow will be on hand to see that you are well taken care of.

Quite a number of locals in the county are showing new life, and County Secretary Jacobs will be glad to supply due stamps to those who need them. He is making a ten days' organization through the county and expects to improve the membership and strengthen the locals at several points.

Have You Voted?

National Referendum "B" closes at the State Office on August 30. If the vote of your local is to be counted it must be in on or before that day. Get out a full vote and send it in right away.

A Matter of Importance.

In order to send the National Bulletin to each party member direct it is necessary to have a paid subscription list. The National office has requested each local to send in 25c for a subscription. A few have done so, but about four out of five have neglected this important matter. By securing the second class mailing privilege for the bulletin the party will be save a nice sum of money each year. If your local has not sent in the 25c for a subscription then see that it is done at once. The amount is small, it can be done in a few minutes; why delay any longer?

McAllister's Route.

August 27, Morehouse; 28, Blodgett; 29, Aquilla. He will work in Stoddard County for the larger part of September, being under the direction of Comrade Cate of Aquilla.

Comrade Crawley of Clarkton is very much encouraged over the results in Dunklin County. Meetings were well attended and the farmers gave the closest attention. The churches at Clarkton were conducting joint revival meetings and objected very strongly to the Socialist meetings. One preacher, N. P. Brittingham, told Comrade Crawley that if he did not get McAllister out of the way he would make it impossible for him to stay in the neighborhood. Crawley is a renter and at the mercy of the landlords. This alleged disciple of Jesus meant that he would have the landlords drive Comrade Crawley off their land. In spite of this starvation threat the meetings were held and the preachers defied to do their worst. The opposition had the effect of making the meetings even more successful than they would have been otherwise.

Said On the Route.

W. S. Snow will speak September 1-2 at Monett; 3, Aurora; 4-5, Springfield.

Every union man and Socialist in Jasper County should get to Joplin for Labor Day. Debs is the orator of the day and a big time is promised.

G. D. Woodward of McFall dropped into the state office and paid a year's dues as a member-at-large. Good example; go thou and do likewise.

Local Edna pays dues and gets in the running again. Other Scott County locals say they will do the same.

The Scott County "Kicker" continues to show up the local gang of political grafters. It is certainly annoying to have a paper like the "Kicker" around. Every time a nice little deal is arranged the "Kicker" comes out and lets daylight in on it. With a few more papers like it scattered over the state "pore old Democracy" would be in a bad way.

McAllister orders a nice supply of literature for his meetings. Nothing can take its place. A speech is soon forgotten, but a book is always around so it can be referred to and re-read.

The unions and Socialist locals in St. Francois County will celebrate Labor Day at Bonne Terre. Wm. Jinkerson, Executive Board member W. F. of M., and W. A. Ward will be the speakers. A fine time has been arranged for. Be there and enjoy yourself.

F. T. Hall wants to organize in Macon. He says he has about 15 that will start the ball rolling. Macon needs this kind of a move. Keep the good work going.

JAP STRIKE LEADERS GUILTY.

Convicted of "Criminal Conspiracy" in Honolulu.

Honolulu, Aug. 24.—After being out six hours the jury in the case of the four Japanese strike leaders charged with criminal conspiracy brought in a verdict of guilty.

The defendants, President Makino of the Higher Wage Association, the organization in charge of the striking laborers on the sugar plantations; Editor Soga of the Japanese newspaper Jiji, and Assistant Editors Negoro and Tashaka were arrested June 24, when officers with search warrants entered the offices of the Jiji and the Higher Wage Association and found there evidence of what the authorities claimed to be a widespread movement on the part of the Japanese strikers to take possession of the government of the territory.

Later the grand jury charged the men with criminal conspiracy to incite riot, violence and injury to the property of the plantations affected by the strike. A futile effort was made to obtain the release of the accused Japanese leaders through habeas corpus proceedings, and they were brought to trial on the charge July 14.

UNION FRIENDS ATTENTION!

The Douglas Shoes Do Not Bear the Stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union—Hence they Are Non-Union and Will Remain Such Until Such Time as the Douglas Shoe Co. Will Recognize the Union and Again Use the Union Stamp Do Not Buy Douglas Shoes!

ST. LOUIS CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR UNION

PRESIDENT: OWEN MILLER... SECRETARY: DAVE KREYLING.
HEADQUARTERS:..... 3535 PINE STREET.

PREPARATIONS FOR LABOR DAY PARADE NEARLY COMPLETED.

Line of March Shortened—The Electrical Workers' Troubles.

Plans for a great Labor Day celebration are now complete, with the exception of some minor details. The principal feature of the demonstration will be a parade with, it is estimated, 25,000 union men and women in line. Twenty bands already have been engaged. There will be many floats in the procession, illustrative of the various trades. The Women's Trade Union League promises an elaborate float.

A celebration will be held at Forest Park Highlands during the afternoon and evening. Speeches will be the feature of the afternoon program, Raymond Robins of Chicago being the principal speaker.

The line of march will be: Parade forms on Twelfth street, between Market and Chestnut streets; east on Chestnut to Broadway, north on Broadway to Washington avenue, west on Washington to Fourteenth street, south on Fourteenth to Locust street, west on Locust to Compton avenue, south on Compton avenue to Manchester avenue and disband.

The make-up of the ten divisions and further plans for the parade will be settled at a meeting to be held Thursday night. Application for permit to set off the bombs announcing the start of the parade at 10 a. m. sharp, on the site of the new Municipal Courts building, will be made.

Grand Marshal Shanessy reports the prospects for a successful demonstration encouraging. Probably 25,000 men will be in line, as already mentioned.

Considerable time was taken up at last Sunday's meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union by a heated discussion concerning the allowance until the first meeting in November for the adjustment of difficulties in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Two St. Louis locals, Nos. 1 and 2, are affected by the so-called secession of their parent organizations from the American Federation of Labor. Under the laws of the federation the delegates of those locals have no place on the floor of the Central Trades and Labor Union. It was decided to take no definite action in the matter until the first meeting in November. The postponement was made in the hope that the national body of electrical workers shall have by that time adjusted their difficulties. Grant Hamilton, the national organizer of the American Federation of Labor, who has had the matter of adjustment in hand, spoke from the floor on the matter and demanded that the first meeting in October would be ample time. He was not sure whether the A. F. of L. Executive would be satisfied with any further delay in the matter.

On motion it was decided to send a committee of three to the next meeting of the Police Board to submit a protest against the persecution by the police of union men in cases of strikes and boycotts.

Bartenders' Union reported differences with the management of Schoenlau's Grove; case was referred to Secretary for investigation.

Typographical Union No. 8, in communication, reported that arrangements for their Labor Day picnic at Normandy Grove were made weeks ago. Pepon defended union's action, while several other delegates severely criticised the union for giving affair on the same day as the central body.

Not Bartenders, but Waiters.

In the C. T. and L. U. report of two weeks ago it was erroneously stated that members of Bartenders' Union had attacked Peter Beisel at Normandy Grove. It should have read Waiters' Union instead of Bartenders'.

MISSOURI FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Preparations for the Joplin Convention in September.

Joplin, Mo., Aug. 26.—The Missouri Federation of Labor meets in annual convention in Joplin beginning September 20-24, and Joplin union men are planning a rousing time for the delegates and visitors. A committee of arrangements is at work and has made great plans for entertaining the delegates.

Chairman Charles W. Fear of the general arrangements committee announces that the sessions of the convention will be held at the courthouse and that the Clarketon hotel will be the headquarters hotel. The Clarketon has made a special rate to the convention delegates and visitors of \$2, \$2.50 and \$3 per day, American plan; while the Keystone's rates will be 75 cents and \$1, European plan. The Forney has made a \$1.25 and \$1.50 rate, American plan, and several other hotels have also given special rates.

Prominent labor leaders from many states have been invited to be present during the convention and the gathering promises to be a most notable one. Ed Wright, president Illinois Federation of Labor; C. C. Calvert, president of the Arkansas Federation of Labor; Sim Bramlette of the Kansas Federation of Labor, and other leaders have already promised to attend. The list of delegates already chosen is also large.

A contest is promised for the next convention in 1910, both St. Joseph and Jefferson City having announced that they want to entertain the state meeting next year. It is also probable that a spirited fight will take place over the officers of the state organization. The present officers, with one or two exceptions, will decline to stand for re-election to the offices they now hold.

Tenth Ward Label League Club

Held its semi-monthly meeting Thursday of last week at Chippewa Hall, Chippewa street and Oregon avenue. Bro. Ruffe presided and in the absence of Bro. Ruesche (who was reported sick) Bro. Charles Goodman acted as secretary. Bro. Schwarz of the Retail Clerks' Union gave a short lecture on Union Label, Union Card and the Duty of Union Labor. A list of all the places in the Tenth Ward where non-union cigars are sold was read. It was reported that certain business men who have been advocating home trade are themselves selling none but Eastern tenement house and trust cigars. The Tenth Ward Label League Club meets every first and third Thursday at Chippewa Hall, Chippewa and Oregon avenue.

Kansas City School of Social Science.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 17, 1909.
St. Louis Labor, St. Louis, Mo.

I am mailing a copy of the bulletin of the Kansas City School of Social Science. If it is not asking too much I would like a list of the subscribers to Labor in Kansas City and vicinity—say Kansas City, Kas., and Mo., Argentine, Kas., Rosedale, Kas., and Independence, Mo. It is my desire to reach every Socialist in this vicinity with one of these bulletins. I believe this school will be of great value to the Socialist movement in Kansas City, and anything you can do will be greatly appreciated. Yours fraternally,
JESSIE M. MOLLE.

Address: Kansas City School of Social Science, 1514 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

STUDIES IN SOCIALISM

V.

Socialism Not a Theory of Economic Fatalism.

At first this theory may appear to be harsh and repellent, destroying all man's individuality, making him a mere automaton, and involving a mechanical conception of social progress, a rigid economic fatalism. The theory is often criticised from this point of view and it must be confessed that the exaggerations of the theory by some Socialists are partly responsible for this. But Socialism does not rest upon any such fatalistic conception. If it did there would be no justification for the existence of a Socialist movement with its political party organization, its ceaseless propaganda, its press and constantly growing literature. Man is not only a creature of his environment in common with the lower animals; unlike them, he is able, within certain limits, to change his environment. Reason, the sovereign attribute which makes him master of the universe, enables him to interpret the facts of his daily life, to understand the significance of constant changes in the conditions by which he is surrounded, and to seize upon the opportunities for the advancement of his comfort which those changes present. In a word, man is able to understand the great blind forces of progress, in some measure to direct them, and to profit by every change.

The age in which we live has been characterized by a tremendous change in the economic conditions of society. During the greater part of the nineteenth century the maxim, "Competition is the life of trade," was almost universally accepted as being well-nigh axiomatic. The introduction of machine production upon a large scale and the opening of great foreign markets made possible the phenomenal development of England, which country remained for fully three-quarters of the nineteenth century the "workshop of the world." Unquestionably, the competition induced by the incentive of great profits which the new industrial conditions presented was an all-important factor in the development of industry and commerce which led England to that position, and, subsequently, to the industrial awakening of other countries and their challenge of England's position. Competition was in a certain very real and definite sense the life of trade. It led to the elimination of the weak by competitors more able to cope with difficulties, more enterprising and progressive and more responsive to the needs of consumers. The vast improvements made in the methods of production and distribution were, in the main, made under the urge of Competition's relentless demand for cheapness and efficiency.

The theoretic economists made the very natural mistake of regarding a transitory economic law as permanent. They did not realize that competition could only be the life of trade during a certain stage of its development, and that beyond that stage it could only mean death. There were a few economists, the precursors of the modern Socialist school, some of whom have been almost entirely forgotten, who recognized this. They pointed out that when a certain stage of development was reached, the small, ill-equipped establishments having given way to larger and better equipped establishments, competition would be found to be both useless and dangerous. The ruin of small industries by the greater efficiency of their larger competitors was due to the ability of the latter to economize at every point by means of better machinery, more efficient management, larger capital, and so on. But competition between large, well-equipped concerns involved too great risks. Even for the successful competitor it proved to be a costly business, and the captains of industry and commerce found that competition ceased to be a desirable stimulant. Competition had served its purpose and ceased to be the life of trade.

Sixty years ago Karl Marx, greatest of the Socialist economists, predicted this end of the competitive regime, but was laughed to scorn by the economists who prostrated themselves at the shrine of competition. In words that, as Prof. R. T. Ely has said, seem prophetic now, even to non-Socialists, he showed how the different industrial units would grow in magnitude through the absorption of smaller units and the extinction of others, until in each branch of industry monopoly would ensue. Long before the economists had come to attach serious importance to that prediction, the lords of industry and commerce realized it in their actual experiences. Today the defenders of capitalism are not engaged in praising competition, but in decrying it and upholding monopoly. The trust problem, which is the most significant economic issue of the opening of the twentieth century, marks the grave of competition and the fulfillment of the Socialist economist's prediction. With the exception of agriculture, in which, while not absent, concentration is less evident than elsewhere, the whole industrial and commercial life of the great nations is being rapidly concentrated into a comparatively small number of units. Even the retail trade, long thought to be exempt, is rapidly passing into the control of large combinations of capital, while the small dealer only retains his footing by means of a desperate struggle and with returns smaller, in a great number of cases, than the average wage of artisans.

The Socialist points to this growth of monopoly in industry not merely for vindication of the present criticisms of Marx and other Socialist writers, but also, and more particularly, to make clear the point that the economic changes noted make possible and necessary the social and political change to an industrial democracy which earlier Utopian dreamers advocated in vain because the necessary economic conditions did not yet exist. The transformation of countless small industrial and commercial concerns from private to public property was impossible, but the transformation of great industrial monopolies to public or social monopolies is not only possible, but appeals to all save those immediately interested in them, as profit takers, as the only means whereby their interests may be safeguarded. The trust marks the point in the development of the capitalist system at which it becomes possible for the citizens of the country to socialize industry without loss of efficiency. The end of the capitalist regime and the inauguration of Socialism becomes now a matter for the intelligent agreement of the people.

VI.

The Capitalist System and Class Divisions.

Capitalism, or the capitalist system, is that industrial and social system in which the production of goods is carried on, not primarily for the use and enjoyment of the producers and their families, but by wage-paid laborers for the profit of a class of employers and traders. This system, seen in embryo in the workshop system of the non-chartered towns of Europe in the latter half of the sixteenth century, became the dominant system with the industrial revolution of the latter part of the eighteenth century. Only machinery and a highly scientific division of labor made its employment possible. The essential features of capitalism, then, are: (1) Production for sale and profit instead of for use; (2) The existence of a wage-paying class owning the tools and other means of production used by others, and a wage-receiving class using the tools owned by others in the interests of the tool owners.

To many people, especially Americans, any reference to class divisions is exceedingly disagreeable, and acts as a red flag is supposed to act upon the nerves of a bad tempered bull. They are perfectly willing to admit that classes existed in ancient times, under the slave system and the later feudal system which bound the serf to the soil. They admit the existence of classes at the present time in the old world where more or less of the feudal traditions exist, but they do not willingly admit the existence of class divisions, similar in all essential respects, in twentieth century America.

This is perfectly natural, for, superficially, conditions in the United States are different from conditions in Russia, Germany, or even England. We have no hereditary monarchy; no titled aristocracy; no State Church. The Constitution, the foundation of our political system, guarantees freedom and equality to all. Politically, the poorest man is theoretically equal to the richest in the land, and the humblest child born has equal chance with every other child of

becoming the head of our government. It is not easy for men and women reared in such a country, and educated to such views as these, to realize that just as the class division which existed under the ancient slave systems existed, but in a slightly changed form, under the feudal regime in which the serf depended upon the owner of the soil, so it exists under capitalism, in the creation of employer and employe. For, as in each of the previous systems, the means upon which one man's life depends is owned by another who exacts service for access to those means.

LEECHES ON THE MOVEMENT.

So-Called Labor Union Organ Fighting Battles of Capitalism.

There are labor leeches and labor traitors. The Pittsburg Labor World comes under the latter head, for it can not be said that it lives off labor, no laboring people being numbered among its subscribers. It lives off the exploiters of labor, and earns its keep by always advising labor to do whatever is in the interest of labor's exploiters. It is enabled to keep up its role as a "labor paper" by reason of fake indorsements, furnished by labor fakers, who, whether they be real or imaginary officials of real or imaginary labor unions, simply use the labor unions as a means toward the accomplishment of their own selfish purposes.

Knowing these things of the Labor World, the following, appearing in its last issue, is not surprising:

Outlook Not Good.

That the Tin Plate Workers' Association has reached a most crucial stage of its career there is no doubt. It may be that after the fight it has more or less voluntarily entered upon has ended it will find itself without an organization. True, it may then be merged with the Amalgamated Association, but even if that be so it will be an open question as to whether or not it will be for the best interests of the tin plate workers. At best the outlook for the tin plate workers' union is not a good one. It has survived many a stormy period and it has done lots of good for its members and for the industry in general. It remains to be seen whether or not the latest course adopted by the leaders is a good one. THE INDICATIONS ARE THAT IT IS NOT, and the conservative policy and guidance of the late president of the association, George Powell, would at this stage probably be of considerable worth.

Years ago the Labor World was officially denounced as unfair by the Ohio Valley Trades and Labor Assembly. Somewhat later it was given the same recognition by the United Mine Workers of the Pittsburg district. A year ago the Iron City Trades Council of Pittsburg was forced, by the shameful venality of the Labor World to go to the expense of launching a labor paper that will tell the truth. Since then the Labor World has been particularly and untruthfully bitter against the officials of the Pittsburg Mine Workers and against the Iron City Trades Journal, the REAL labor paper of Pittsburg.

It is a labor Judas. Its proprietors are mental prostitutes. One of them has sold his soul for a Republican appointment, and both of them have sold their souls, as a daily matter, for the dollars brought. That they were overpaid is evidenced by the fact that after years of search the Majority has failed to find a single paying subscriber to the traitorous sheet among the working class.

That is the encouraging feature of it all. The discouraging feature is that some of the Labor World's chief supporters have been, in times past, the officials of the very organization which the Labor World is now attempting to disrupt.—Wheeling Majority, Official Organ Ohio Valley Trades and Labor Assembly.

A LIST OF UNION BAKERIES

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Eckert, Theo, F.	2869 Salena st.	Michalke, F. L.	1901 Utah st.
Enz, Aug.	6700 S Broadway	Mueller, Fred	2012 Gravois av.
Foerster, Chas. J.	5228 Virginia av.	Nichols, E. S.	4136 N Newstead a
Geiger, H.	1901 Lami st.	Old Homestead Bky	1038 N Vandeventer
Graf, Ferd	2201 S 2nd st.	Papendick B'ky Co	3609-11 N 22d st.
Hahn Bakery Co.	2801-5 S. 7th st.	Rahm, A.	3001 Rutger st.
Halleman, Jos.	2022 Cherokee st.	Redle, Geo.	2100 Lynch st.
Harms, John	4652 Nebraska av.	Reichelt, H.	3701 S Jefferson
Hartman, Ferd	1917 Madison st.	Rottler, M.	2500 Illinois av.
Hoefel, Fred	3448 S Broadway	Pube, W.	1301 Shenandoah st
Hollenberg, C.	918 Manchester	Schmerber, Jos.	3679 S Broadway
Huellen, Fr.	4101 N 20th st.	Schneider & Son,	2716 N Taylor av.
Huss, P.	7728 S Broadway	Schueler, Fred	3402 S Jefferson av
Imhof, F.	1801 Lynch st.	Seib Bros.	2422 S Broadway
Koenig, Wm.	4022 Lee av.	Silber, Aug.	1531 Franklin av.
Kretschmar, Ferd.	1605 N 18th st.	Speck, Geo.	311 W Stein st.
Kubik F. J.	1723 S 11th st.	Svehla, Math.	826 Allen av.
Laubis, Herm.	1958 Withnell av.	Valtin, W.	2737 Gravois av.
Lay Fred	5509 S Broadway	Vogler, Mrs. G.	3005 S Broadway
Leimbach, Rud.	1820 Arsenal st.	Widensohler, C.	5827 S Broadway
Liepert, H.	4709 Lee av.	Witt, F. A.	3558 Nebraska av.
Links, John A.	2907 S 13th st.	Wolf, S.	310 S 7th st.
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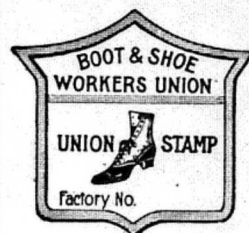
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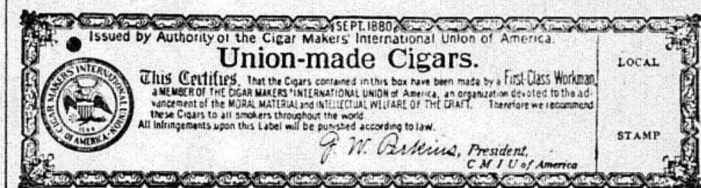
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You get the BEST Tobacco handled and made into Cigars by EXPERT WORKMEN.

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WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE DEPARTMENT

WOMEN, ECONOMICS AND THE BALLOT

By Frances Squire Potter, Professor of English in the University of Minnesota.

II.

Social Consciousness.

There is clearly a still more advanced stage of citizenship to be attained by popular conceptions, and it is from this plane that we prefer to discuss. But it is a stage to which only a minority of our citizens has evolved. Instead of an industrial consciousness, we must achieve a social consciousness. When we have reached this we can not consent that our country shall profit by that which brings disaster to any part of it, or to any of its citizens. We won't want to get rich, to promote any campaign that will get us rich, at the cost of children, or women, or men, or North, or South. We will willingly deny ourselves temporal or sectional good if it means corresponding depression elsewhere, and we will use the ballot to protect our neighbor against ourselves. In such a society as this, to which the best American aspires, the value of the ballot will be chiefly a spiritual, an ethical one, and no one will deny that the enhancement of its value from a \$5 bill up to the point where, for a moral principle, we use it to deprive our narrow selves instead of to enrich our narrow selves, has been incalculable.

Now let us go back to the beginning and look at all this from the woman's point of vantage. In the foregoing remarks I have suggested in a rudimentary way the most obvious economic value, financial value, of the ballot to the individual who has it; and how his idea of that value changes as he progresses from a lower to a higher state. I think it likely that in every democratic civilization all these lower and higher states are found. If the average American were in the buying and selling state, then American women would be arguing that they should have a chance to sell votes, or to buy the votes of others. Fortunately we are beyond that state because we have come to see, most of us, that opinion ought not to be transferred like property. But, if it is far from admirable for a man to yield up his vote to another man, allowing another to represent him, can it be admirable for a woman to consent to remain deprived of citizenship—and for no return whatsoever? The bribed voter gets some compensation for his political effacement. The unfranchised woman gets nothing for hers. Can it be justified, on the low plane from which we are reasoning, that one sex should allow the other sex to represent it without compensation? Which man, after all, deals more sophisticatedly with woman, the man who tries to buy her vote out in Denver, or the one who insists upon voting for her in the states which have not given her the ballot? It is obviously much cheaper to vote for her, and especially cheap is this if the man who is voting for women is a bachelor without chick or child, and whose female relations are all self-supporting.

You will observe and keep in mind that we are reasoning, not from the ideal point of view, but from the ignoble conditions that be. On the unworthy plane of immoral politics, the human being, man or woman, who is so inferior that he desires to sign over his identity as a citizen to somebody else is in a better economic position when he can sell his vote than he is when he hasn't any vote to sell. And furthermore the dishonest woman who sells her vote in Denver and that perfect flower, the Massachusetts anti-suffragist, who insists upon the men representing her, are on the same plane exactly in regard to their vision of the ethics of a democracy. Neither woman has, as yet, any moral consciousness of the duty, in this age and country, of individual and responsible citizenship. But the bad Denver woman has an economic value in politics which the Massachusetts woman has not.

Let me repeat that fortunately we are beyond this buying and selling state, and we will advance, if you please, to arguments of a little higher character. The average American man today is in the state which regards the vote as a means to a responsible personal investment in national prosperity. A great many progressive women, doubtless, occupy this position also. They declare, "I must represent myself and I must use my vote in such a way that I make an investment in prosperity for my nation, and, consequently, for myself." For the highest type of American woman as for the highest type of American man the spiritual returns from the use of the ballot are what is most craved.

Why Women Are Cheap.

From whatever moral plane one views the function of the ballot, there is, for woman, this obvious value in creating or in controlling and chastening its economic power. The larger economic aspect of the suffrage immediately follows in influencing and regulating through the laws, the conditions of commerce, national and international, the relation between labor and capital, buyer and seller. Only the ignorant or the willfully blind today are in any doubt as to woman's need for the ballot to protect herself and her claims in these things. The reason women are cheaper than men is because they are more helpless. The reason that children are cheaper than women is because they are still more helpless. Only the animals are more so, and it is because they are the most helpless of all that they are the cheapest of all. It has become self-evident in this country that the people who have the ballot get more consideration than those who haven't. They have a weapon with which to defend themselves against oppression. It is known that in the four equal suffrage states the laws protecting women and children, regulating wages and hours, are more favorable than anywhere else in this country. It is equally obvious that women are more careful of the interests of children than men are, and that woman's economic object in demanding the ballot is fortified by a natural instinct and that she is acting for the good of the race. The primal instinct to protect her young is quite as powerful as the determination to free herself in this present world-wide movement for political equality. In most of the states of the Union women are obliged to struggle for their economic ends indirectly. If they are wage earners they have to influence the conditions under which they earn, conditions sometimes which kill, maim and undermine health—they have to influence these conditions, indirectly. If they are not wage earners or otherwise financially independent, then their economic survival is still more indirect. And indirectness is the unhappiest development in woman's situation and in woman's nature.

I shall not weary you with what you already know, namely, the history of women so far in the civilization of the race. From the point of her emerging from the savage state, if not before, this has been, generally, the history of an economic slavery; and the economic slavery is the occasion of that indirection which honeycombs every phase of woman's life.

Her Sex an Asset.

When woman became property it was inevitable that she should exaggerate her sex. It was that function largely which gave her value to man. What she did was to use sex, therefore, I mean to play it, to get with it things which would have been obtained, naturally, by other faculties. As a result, the other faculties fell into disuse and this one was monstrously over-stimulated. I believe that this is at the bottom of a good share of the miseries and diseases of civilization.

(To be continued.)

AFRICANS ON STRIKE.

Dock Workers at Monrovia Tie Up German Shipping Line. London, Aug. 22.—According to the news just brought here by

sailors of the West African lines, the Croo boys, as the West African native dock workers are called, at Monrovia, Liberia, are on strike against the Woermann Line because their demand for a wage of from \$1 to \$1.50 per day and rations was refused.

The Croo boys are making a good fight, and have been able to keep the docks so well picketed that no strike breakers are at work. The German ship company is greatly embarrassed by the strike and threatens to import white men to act as scabs. It is expected, however, that the German dock workers' organization will be able to prevent this, and thus show their solidarity with the African strikers.

Mob Violence in Kansas.

Deerfield, Kas., Aug. 24, 1909.

Dear Sir:—At this time we are in the throes of mob violence at the hands of those who have been the loudest in the denunciation of anarchy. Those who have vehemently shouted anarchists at the Socialists (who are the most remote from that teaching) have themselves adopted the methods of the anarchists, and hung me in effigy.

I have severely criticised President Taft, and refuse to retract a single utterance under any circumstances whatever. The American people are not only disgraced by the shameful attitude of the President in the matter of associating with the unscrupulous slave-driver Diaz, but they are twice disgraced by the hot-headed Republican element of Deerfield, who have stooped to the awful barbaric method of mob violence.

These Deerfield citizens violated the law of the state and the nation, besides having violated the higher law of self-respect. I appeal to the intelligent mind for a careful and unbiased investigation of the case; that justice may triumph over injustice, and equity over mob violence.

C. D. LAKFORD, Editor Deerfield News.

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

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VOLNEY	Ruins of Empires, paper, 50c.	75
VOLTAIRE	The Man of Forty Crowns, paper, 25c.	50
VON SUTTNER	Lay Down Your Arms	75
WARD	Ancient Lowly; Vol. I, II; each vol.	2 00
WHITMAN	Leaves of Grass	75
WORK	What's So and What Isn't, paper, 10c.	50

The above is only a partial list of books kept in stock. A complete line of pamphlets and leaflets always on hand, also Socialist Party buttons. Books sent postpaid on receipt of above prices.

Office open from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m., daily.

LABOR BOOK DEPT., 212 S. Fourth St., St. Louis, Mo.

For the Hostess

Chat on Topics of Many Kinds, by a Recognized Authority

A House Party.

Invitations to this party were sent out on postcards on which there was a snap-shot of the hostess' new home. It was a delightful affair, with unique touches that a clever entertainer always contrives to give her little parties, no matter how informal.

After the dozen chosen friends had arrived and duly admired the cozy porch with its furnishings of green, the maid appeared with cold beverages, which the hostess poured; then she told them she wanted their very best ideas regarding house building; that for the two best plans there were prizes.

Paper and pencils were passed and a half hour allotted for the architects to turn in their creations. The result was delightful. Each one was allowed five minutes to explain the merits of her plan. Some remarkably clever ideas were developed and much unsuspected talent revealed. The prizes were subscriptions to well-known magazines devoted to household affairs, and the favors were tiny wooden Japanese houses filled with bonbons. For refreshments there were canteloupes filled with New York ice cream, iced tea and dainty English biscuit.

In a week or two this same hostess will entertain the same people, and they will "furnish" the houses planned at this party.

It may be readily seen how delightful this exchange of ideas is and how alert it keeps one in observing the best arrangement of all rooms. The making of a real home should be the highest aim of every woman. By that, I mean a home where the needs of each individual are looked out for with the best effect possible.

A New Bonnet Party.

A hostess sent invitations to 20 of her friends asking them to see an exhibition of imported French millinery at her home on the date specified. On the top of the invitation was a tiny figure in a perfectly enormous hat.

Every one wondered what they were to find and awaited the day with keen curiosity. They were not disappointed, for the large living room was arranged like a millinery shop; a pretty maid in cap with a long ribbon bow and a beruffled apron fluttered about speaking broken English with a charming French accent, and the hostess was in a trailing gown of unmistakable French manufacture. Around the room on hat forms were indescribable head coverings, made from waste-paper baskets, chopping bowls, colanders, bread pans, etc.

The trimming consisted of lemons, ears of corn, sunflowers, cauliflower, hollyhocks, combined with gay feather dusters, turkey quills, and even birds' nests had been pressed into service. The guests went into gales of laughter as they tried on the burlesque creations. The maid exclaimed "Si charmante, madame," in the most approved manner.

The dearest little hats made of crepe tissue paper held salted nuts when refreshments were served by maids in French costumes. The hos-

tes said paste, glue, nails, huge pins and linen thread were used in constructing the display of headgear, and really the joke hats looked about as well as the monstrosities shown in the shops and actually worn by women who consider themselves lost to the world if not adorned with the very latest head covering regardless of the fact that it may be most unbecoming.

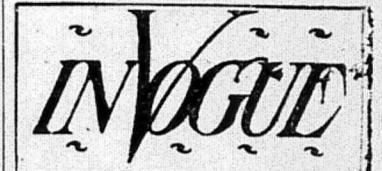
A Basket Shower.

Did you ever happen to think how many varieties of baskets there are? I never did until my attention was called to the fact by a novel basket shower given for a September bride-to-be.

The hostess asked each guest to bring a basket of some description. As the 24 guests were all intimate friends they consulted among themselves, so the selections made did not include duplicates. There was a stunning brown Wistaria waste basket; one of same weave to hold fruit; a market basket made by a Dutch peasant; a clothes basket; tiny covered basket to hold a thimble. This was in a round wicker basket, that also had a scissors shield woven to match. There was a clothes hamper, and a cunning covered basket with a handle, just large enough to hold a lunch for two.

To go with these baskets there was a tea or coffee rest woven of sweet grass to use when serving on the porch, and quaint wall holders in which a tumbler could be inserted to hold wild flowers. The honored guest was perfectly delighted with this shower, for it turned out that baskets was one of her hobbies. By the way, lately I have found so many people basket crazy, some of the younger women actually taking lessons of the Indians who come to summer resorts selling the pretty creations they have made during the long winter months on the reservations.

MADAME MERRI.



Hostery novelties include stockings of shaded silk.

Overshirts of soft material are modish and are here to stay.

Valenciennes lace, real and imitation, is in demand once more.

Cluny lace is as great a favorite as it was a season or two ago.

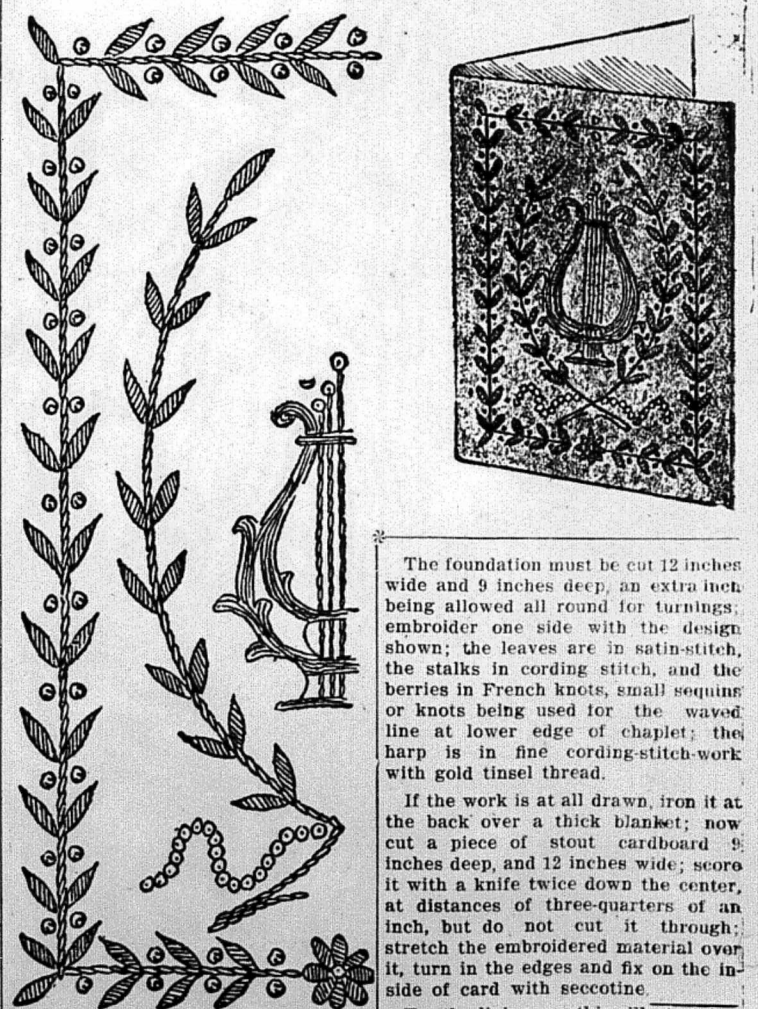
Folds and fichus over the shoulders are quite a feature of the summer evening dresses.

All of the new outing hats, as well as the finer straws, show a decided roll at the brim.

The scarf which matches the gown is becoming one of the familiar features for the light wrap.

Foulard facing for the smart revers sounds a new note in tailoring and dress combinations.

Neat Book Cover



The foundation must be cut 12 inches wide and 9 inches deep, an extra inch being allowed all round for turnings; embroider one side with the design shown; the leaves are in satin-stitch, the stalks in cording stitch, and the berries in French knots, small sequins or knots being used for the wavy line at lower edge of chaplet; the harp is in fine cording-stitch-work with gold tinsel thread.

If the work is at all drawn, iron it at the back over a thick blanket; now cut a piece of stout cardboard 9 inches deep, and 12 inches wide; score it with a knife twice down the center, at distances of three-quarters of an inch, but do not cut it through; stretch the embroidered material over it, turn in the edges and fix on the inside of card with secotine.

For the lining, use thin silk stretched over paper; fix evenly inside with secotine. This cover may either be fixed to the back of an old book, or it may be used for a magazine, the covers of which may be slipped under bands of elastic fixed on the lining each side of the embroidered cover.

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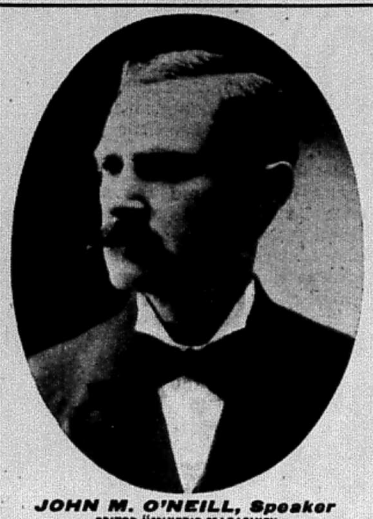
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FROM OUR READERS

Contributions must not exceed 500 words. Write on one side of the paper only. Names and addresses of writers must be signed to communications (not necessarily for publication, if so requested) as a guarantee of good faith.

PULLING TEETH.

Editor St. Louis Labor.

Under the caption "Solemn Words," the Milwaukee Journal published the following editorial:

"In Denver the other day Archbishop John J. Glennon of St. Louis said:

"The government must pull the teeth of the trusts, must make them as amenable to laws as is the individual or a great party of protest will arise. A Labor party or a Socialist Party would make a strong party of protest. I believe that Socialism will grow."

"Does not every sensible man know that these are truthful words? Is it wise, is it safe to refuse to change the laws by which the many struggling for existence must continue to pour their earnings into the laps of the few who already have wealth far beyond their needs?"

Pulling the teeth of the trusts may be quite a job. Who is going to undertake the work? Suppose Archbishop Glennon will act as chief dentist. He is a powerful man, the leader of a most influential church organization, and as such he wields more powers than the average citizen. Let him pull good and hard at the trusts' teeth and the world will applaud.

But Archbishop Glennon is too intimately allied with the trust manipulators, Festus J. Wade, David R. Francis, Charles Huttig and others. They help to build his new \$2,000,000 Cathedral; they take an active part in the management of his St. Louis University, etc., and for these and other reasons Rev. Glennon will not and can not pull any teeth of the trusts. He is simply talking, that's all. He knows better.
JAMES O'—Y.

St. Louis, Aug. 22, 1909.

ROCKEFELLER LEADER OF SOCIALISTS? NIXEY!

Editor St. Louis Labor.

In the Post-Dispatch of August 18 an editorial appeared entitled "Socialism's Master Builder," based upon the meeting of Robert Bandlow, a Socialist leader, and John D. Rockefeller in Cleveland the Sunday prior, and their shaking hands together. The query is put, "Why should they not shake hands? Both are working for the same cause. * * * Rockefeller, not Marx, is the Moses of the Socialistic host."

Such editorials indicate but little understanding of the work done by Socialists, and of the necessity for their work, or, the editor intends purposely to deceive.

Robert Bandlow is working to educate the masses to understand that it is their right and duty to take over the industries, and carry them on for their own (that is of all the people's) advantage. John D. Rockefeller (in so far as he does any suggesting) is teaching others, with similar brutal instincts, that by consolidating, contrary to law, or public benefit or profits of all the people, that greater fortunes can be quickly accumulated at lesser outlay of human energy and money and, above all, teaches that he and his associates have a God-given right to keep all they can get, for themselves, even though the world at large be impoverished and immersed in misery.

The idea that natural resources could be socialized, nationally, was taught by Marx, because he knew that 2 and 2 make 4, before Rockefeller (?) demonstrated it in Oil. But Marx also knew that unless taught their rights in the matter the people would never attempt to possess them, but that capitalism and its owners would socialize industries for personal profit, and that the people would suffer without hope of deliverance.

Marx urged that the theory of government, i. e., "the greatest good to the greatest number," be applied to all industries, teaching the people not to be content with guiding political forces, but also those of economics, and industries, to the end that all future evolutions might be for the benefit and enrichment of the lives of all instead of the few, who always claim rights, under political privileges obtained, oftentimes by fraud, to have and to hold them as their own.

Much as the capitalists may desire, it is too utterly useless to try to put the people to sleep by telling them that John D. Rockefeller, and not Marx, is the Socialistic Moses.

Oh, no; John D. Rockefeller, Carnegie, Gould, Harriman, Hill, Pulitzer, Festus J. Wade, D. R. Francis, A. D. Brown, Jim Campbell nor any of the other frogs fattening in the industrial and financial ponds will ever consent to act as deliverers of the people, or at least not till "Hell freezes over and the Devil becomes a saint." But hold on, the "Higher Critics;" the coal oil theologians, and later-day religious leaders have destroyed Hell and cremated the Devil, for the benefit of John D. et al; therefore, I say that not until the sun, moon and stars cease to shine will they "Moses" the people.

It will be necessary for the people not alone to know that industries have been socialized, but to heed the advice of Marx: "Workingmen of the world unite, you have nothing to lose but your chains, and a world to gain!"

John D. Rockefeller et al, never, nor will they ever, give such advice, because they never intend to give up their brutal practices until forced, by the action of the peoples of the world, substituting public for private ownership of all industries.

This will come to pass after thorough understanding of the remedy as taught by Bandlow, et al, and not by continued brigandism of the trusts. As a matter of fact, the people must be their own Moses. And, although too many are ready to say "these things always have been so, and always will" (as black a lie as ever deceived the people in any age, and only equaled by that other lie, "it is all God's doings"), the signs are cheering from all over the world, and in America they are not wanting, that the capitalistic press can not fool the people, all the time, with such silly slobbering statements as that given in the Post-Dispatch, and so cutely cartooned next day. The true Socialist propaganda will go on, even though John D. Rockefeller shakes hand with every Socialist teacher and agitator living.
J. T. ARRAB.

Bartenders' P. & B. L. Local No. 51

Has sent out the following invitation: Dear Sir—You are cordially invited to attend the celebration of our 15th anniversary, which will take place September 1, 1909, at 9 p. m., at the Garden of Brewery Workers' Association, Thirteenth and Chouteau avenue. The committee has done everything in their power to make this celebration the banner occasion of Local No. 51. Good speakers, music and entertainers of local fame will guarantee a rousing good time. Hoping to meet you at the above date at the Brewery Workers' Garden, permit us to remain, fraternally yours,
THE COMMITTEE.

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