

THE MAN HUNT IN SPAIN

Church and Government Co-operate to Run Down the Progressive-Spirited Men and Women.—Foul Accusations Made Against Some of the Noblest Men of Spain.—Fortresses, Jails and Prisons Overcrowded.—But Socialist Propaganda and Organization Work Continues.—Daily Socialist Paper Soon to Be Started in Madrid.

It required but little of the prophet's inner sight to foretell the sequence of clerical moves in the punitive game and man hunt of rebellious reformers in the city of Barcelona and Catalonia province. Consequently, the forecast of last issue is the actuality of this week. After accusing the schoolmasters and scholars in Ferrer's modern schools of arranging and carrying out the convent bonfires on July 26-28, the sons of Ananias, who direct the clerical press, coupled with a little of Romeo's diplomatic persuasion behind the scenes, have induced La Cierva (the servile Home Secretary) to issue a closing order against Ferrer's Modern Schools in Barcelona and the vicinity; as also other secular schools managed by various Radical-Socialist-Republican centers. That the miserable State Catholic schools can not accommodate more than two-thirds of the children in the province, and that several thousand children are thus temporarily deprived of education, are facts which cause not the slightest concern to the priests.

Not satisfied with closing these educative centers, which give an education far in advance of anything obtainable in the State-catechised schools, the latest news is that many of the schoolmasters have either been placed in prison or banished to a distance of 250 kilometers beyond the confines of Catalonia province. Amongst the list exiled are Ferrer's wife (Soledad Villafranca), Anselm Lorenzo, the well-known press correspondent and the "Kropotkin of Spain;" as also Cristobal Litran, Republican writer and manager of Ferrer's publishing business in Barcelona. The real pretext of these repressive measures appears to be the confiscation of Ferrer's publishing business, and then the destruction of many thousands of elementary, general and scientific text books—over 35 in number. Gradually the priests are showing plainly that they control the government, and, as some of us have often said, are the real government of Spain.

And yet, Bishop Gregorio Aglipay, head of the Philippine Islands' Independent (Catholic) Church, when ordering Ferrer's text books for use in their seminaries and science schools, could write to Ferrer and say: "Kindly accept the warmest felicitations of our church for your laudable efforts. I am greatly surprised by the modernist, scientific and civilizing influences of your publications."

Smarting under the indignity of having to receive daily supplies of cooked war news from the Home Secretary's office, a leading article in Spain's most powerful paper, "El Heraldo de Madrid," comments upon a situation "reminiscent of 100 years ago," and adds:

We are astounded that it is deemed lawful to close teaching establishments for no other reason than that the education given to the children is not of a neutral character. The Home Secretary has just informed us, in his usual irritating manner, that the government is resolved to punish, with the utmost rigor compatible with the strictest justice, the (authors of) recent events in Barcelona, by exterminating the germs of terrorism; and a testimony to his resolve is adduced by the closing of clubs, halls and political centers, and not a few secular schools in that city, a course which may be legitimately interpreted as a preventive against Anarchism.

The "Heraldo" further adds that the suspension of civil laws permits the propaganda of all ideas, and this action will rather tend to provoke counter-excesses and reprisals, instead of pacifying the city, and that "underneath the suspension of the constitutional guarantees (civil laws) there is an attack upon the supreme liberty of conscience and a pretext to put an end to all neutral education in favor of confessional (Catholic) schools.

That such an article could be penned by a Liberal-Monarchist editor, to the danger of confiscation of the particular issue of his paper, and of his own prosecution, is striking testimony of the undercurrent pervading all circles other than ultraclerical against the madness pervading the present-day Spanish government.

The following signed letter, which (thanks to a sympathetic gaoler) has reached me from a number of prisoners in Barcelona, will also substantiate the case against the repressionists:

The state of alarm in which we are now living in Barcelona passes beyond human limits. The horrors of Montjuich are not to be compared with those of today. At that time the arrests were made in broad daylight, and they hunted the Anarchists under the approval of public opinion. Different tactics are pursued now, and no one is arrested in the daytime. While daylight lasts we can breathe, but when the shadows of night fall upon the city of our love, the civil guards, secret and rural police, in uniform or in private garb, go from house to house and street to street, and under the pretext of seeking for articles stolen from the churches and convents, make prisoners right and left of the Republican Radicals, their wives and little children. This savage hunt goes on every night until daybreak in the populous parts of the city, whilst the daily press, under the control of the military censor, gives out the magnanimous Captain-General's news to the effect that he has ordered the military judges to act generously towards the prisoners at the trials. Under these hypocritical and Jesuitical bodies they are "acting generously" by filling the prisons and passing sentences of "perpetual chains," and 20 years' imprisonment. The "Model Prison" is already overcrowded, and it has been found necessary to use the old prison, which now holds over 300 political victims, apart from those confined in Montjuich Fortress prison, who have been sleeping for some days on the bare ground without any change of clothing. There are now over 1,000 prisoners in Barcelona. It would take days to tell of all the "benign" actions of our Captain-General. Suffice it to say that in Gracia (a suburb of Barcelona), in "Loyalty Street," the civil guards ransacked a Republican's house, and arrested both husband and wife. You may imagine the scene, at 2 a. m., the husband and wife tied together between guards with drawn bayonets, and two children (eight and nine years of age) giving heartrending cries and imploring mercy for their parents as they followed the guards, little knowing that they also were following them to prison for the enormous crime of being children of free-thinking parents. A fairly well-to-do baker, Baldomero Bonet, who has a shop and bakery at No. 80 Rambla de Catalunya (one of the principal streets), was surprised to see his premises attacked in the early morning hours by civil guards, who entered the shop and house with their firearms at discharge. Asked if he was a member of the Casa del Pueblo (Radical Republican Club, Hall and Co-operative Society), Bonet replied in the affirmative, and then the premises were searched, but nothing was found. Nevertheless, he was arrested and placed "incommunicado" (not allowed to communicate with friends or relations) in the Atarazanias Barracks. Five days later his wife and two daughters (of 7 and 11 years of age) were

arrested—the whole family in prison, and the business left in the hands of an employe, who happily possesses a good heart. The authorities make the excuse that they are only prosecuting those who have robbed the convents, and yet only the Radicals, Socialists and Anarchists are imprisoned, and, in proof of this, all the secular day schools are compulsorily closed, whilst the Republican clubs, halls and co-operative societies are locked against the members. They are trying to kill all the germs of liberty and progress in the city.

The letter tells of arrests of Radical City Councillors and of the Socialist ex-Councillor Olivares, who are awaiting trial upon dozens of false charges, whilst Councillor Emiliano Iglesias, editor of "El Progreso" (a paper now suspended), and advocate for many fellows who have fallen under unquitting prosecutions, is also waiting to see if the man-hunters can successfully get rid of him for a few years. Both the president and secretary of the Horta Republican Fraternity and the lady presidents of the Women's Radical League (Sra. Gimeno) and the Red Dames' Society (Sra. Mateo) were arrested. The females' prison is cram full of women Republicans. As before time, they were persecuting "the wolves, the she-wolves, and the little cubs," and "always under the sweetness and benignity recommended by the Prime Minister and Jesuit, Maura, with his official friends of Madrid." In Mataro, Manresa and Sabadell over 1,000 persons are in gaol or in hiding, and throughout Gerona Province there are full prisons, and court martials are now proceeding. "In Angles village alone 200 arrests have been made. Out of nearly 20, only three Barcelona theaters are opened, while the cafes are nearly deserted. In the night time no one is secure either in the house

STREET MEETINGS.

T. A. Hickey at Twelfth and Olive Friday and Saturday.

"Piano Box" Hickey will speak at Twelfth and Olive Streets on September 24 and 25, 8 p. m.

Comrade Hickey was here last year and made a good impression. Everybody be there and bring you non-socialist friends along. Hickey will do them some good.

or the streets, and this situation is constantly interrupted by the news of more workingmen Republicans having fallen under the power of our military man-hunters."

Spying and false charges are the "order of the day. The "ladies" of the Heart of Jesus (Society of Vincent de Paul) visit the Captain-General daily and ask him to show more energy and give exemplary sentences against the prisoners; at the same time handing to him names and addresses of men and women members of the Radical, Socialist and Anarchist clubs.

The military judge (Fernandez) has issued his edict, commanding all who have knowledge of the instigators, organizers and participants in the events of July 26-31, 1909, to appear before him in the Artillery Park within ten days from date. This, by the way, is the grand opportunity of the paid police spies and Catholic informers to take revenge upon all revolutionaries and anti-clericals. False accusations are given to satisfy personal revenge, and an opportunity to the victim voluntarily to confess to lying charges, or gross exaggerations, and be let off with a few months' holiday in prison, or otherwise, suffer a few years' incarceration. The means of defense affords to the accused is hopelessly inadequate, and quite in keeping with past procedures of a similar nature.

The letter concludes with a fervent appeal for help and exposure of these delevities.

"Help us," the writers add. "You have the good fortune to live out of Spain; and if not us, help our wives and children, who some day will assist us to take revenge for these infamies. Friend, be the interpreter of these revolutionaries who confide in you while we await the hour of the vendetta. For the Republic and the revolution, and against these Jesuit tyrants, help us against the military inquisition which we are now suffering under."

Generally speaking, a veil of obscurity is thrown over the actions of the authorities. I have yet to learn that any list of prisoners has been made public. A rigid censorship is held over papers and letters addressed to sympathizers abroad, and the daily papers are prevented from giving information. Nevertheless, there are eyes abroad, and the truth will be told.

P. S.—From Alcaniz (Aragon), where Soledad Villafranca, Lorenzo, Litran, Batlorri and other exiles from Barcelona have, for the while, take up residence, under police surveillance, the persecuted party have addressed a letter to the "Herald of Aragon," in which they add that the suspension of the civil laws having deprived them of their rights and separated them from their families and daily work, has brought them to Alcaniz. They give fraternal greetings to the people, and state that, despite the abnormal manner of their presentation to the city (which, by the way, caused great excitement there), they are honest citizens and workers who will still continue to contribute to the progressive welfare of Spain and of humanity. They conclude by asserting that while they remain in the town they will endeavor to merit the free and generous hospitality of the people of Aragon.

Persecution can not quench such spirits as these. Later news shows that Jose Ferrer, also exiled to Alcaniz, has complained bitterly of the treatment meted out to him. Because he happens to be brother of Ferrer of the Modern School he is punished and banished from his farm. Jose Ferrer is a Mongat farmer (Barcelona suburb), who has never taken any part in politics, and is a simple soul wedded to his fruitful soil.

It is now officially stated that no further summary councils of war (courts-martial) will be held. Seeing that five have already taken place (1,000 cases), and the chief victims have received their sentences in the officially desired manner, the public can not receive the news as a concession. It was never intended to permit fair trials. The military authorities now announce a few sentences which fully indicate prevailing ferocity. For rebellion and "complicity" in setting fire to 29 railway wagons at St. Vincent de Castellet, damaging railway lines, telegraphic and telephone apparatus, twelve men are condemned to a life sentence in chains, and a youth of 18 years, for the same offense, to 16½ years penal servitude.

Some day the full sentences will be revealed. Apart from the 34 Modern Schools (in Barcelona and district) now closed, 60 others, conducted by the Republican party, are also locked against the scholars, by government orders. On the contrary, the private schools of the bourgeois Regionalist League are still open. Children of wealthy and respectable parents attend these schools, and it makes a difference.

The "Correspondencia Militar" publishes an official report of recent military proceedings, to the effect that "the forces began to capture rebels, and in a very short time filled the prisons of Altarozas, Montjuich and Cascal Modelo, but in those critical moments there was no time to make formal charges and accusations, and some were imprisoned with a simple note of the place and reason of and for the arrest, and other, the majority, without it. That is to say that the majority of those arrested were not charged, on arrest, and the case was made out afterwards. Thus, by their own words, the military authorities admit that revenge on the Reform leaders (and not justice) was the sole object of arrest.

The whole report is simply an official puff of military judges,

SOCIALIST FESTIVAL DECIDED SUCCESS

Comrade John M. O'Neill Greeted by an Enthusiastic Audience. Committee Taken by Surprise by Immense Crowd of Visitors. County Fair Over in Less Than Three Hours. Notes.

Last Sunday's fall festival of the St. Louis Socialists was a decided success in every way. The immense crowd which gathered at Risch's Grove far surpassed the optimistic expectations of the Committee on Arrangements. Considering the unfavorable conditions under which the affair had to be arranged, owing to the Sunday lid law, the success of the festival is the more remarkable. The weather was fine and the comrades of the various sub-committees were on the grounds early in the morning to make ready for the reception of the visitors, some of whom were already coming in during the forenoon. From noon on the comrades and their families kept on coming in a continuous stream and by 4 o'clock the park was crowded. From 1 till 4 o'clock everybody seemed to crowd around the County Fair, and at 4 o'clock, much to the disappointment of many, the committee had to announce that the ticket supply was exhausted and all the presents were gone. Such a "hurry-up business" had never been witnessed at any of our previous Socialist festivals. Although the committee had been very liberal in securing the supply of refreshments, lunch, ice cream, etc., everything was exhausted some time before the closing hour of the festival. None of the comrades had expected such a crowd.

At 4:50 o'clock the speaking began. Comrade John M. O'Neill of Denver was introduced as the speaker of the day and received a most cordial reception on the part of the St. Louis comrades. He spoke for fully one hour and his striking arguments were repeatedly interrupted by rounds of applause. As we intend to publish the excellent address in a future issue of St. Louis Labor, we shall not at this time attempt to give a synopsis of the same. Comrade O'Neill left the speaker's stand convinced that his remarks were fully appreciated by all who heard them.

The races and games, which took up some time, caused much merriment for everybody. At the bowling alleys the committees were kept busy till the close of the picnic. Much of the success of the festival was due to the Workingmen's Singing Societies that were strongly represented and by their songs of labor and freedom won the admiration and appreciation of the picnic crowds.

Thanks to the comrades who served so faithfully on the various committees and thus contributed to the success of the annual fall festival, which was a credit to the Socialist Party of St. Louis.

NOTICE!

Owing to the unusually large attendance at our Fall Festival on Sept. 19 the supplies ran out some time before closing. Some late comers found that the refreshments were gone and no more could be secured. Purchasers of tickets who have reason to be dissatisfied can have their money refunded, if desired, by calling at the office, 212 South Fourth street., second floor.

COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS.

Call for Your Prize.

The first prize on the bowling machine a parlor lamp, was won by Mrs. Schiller, with a score of 20. The lamp is at the office, 212 S. 4th St. Winner can call for same at any time.

COUNTY FAIR PRESENTS.

- Mrs. J. J. Leuenberger: 1 parlor lamp, 1 butter dish, 1 mug.
- F. Lindecke: cash 50c.
- W. M. Brandt: additional, cash 50c.
- Chas. Thieme: 25 cigars.
- A Friend: 10 shoe polishers.
- Mrs. Comfort: 1 large plate, 1 butter dish.
- Banner Tea and Coffee Co., per H. E. Druerge: 36 desert plates.
- W. A. Clifford: cash \$1, 1 unused ticket worth \$1.
- Mrs. Jac. Duetzel: 1 vase, 2 leather purses, 1 fancy plate, 1 leather hand bag.
- Mrs. Anton Nagel: 6 pie dishes, 6 fruit dishes, 6 dessert dishes.
- Mrs. A. Minder: 1 granite dish, 1 set child's tools, 1 waiter, 1 sewing basket, 2 plates.
- Louis and Sophia Randolt: 2 packages smoking tobacco, 1 box soap, 2 plate racks, 1 rule, 1 pocket knife, 1 box writing paper.
- Matt Mueller: cash \$2.
- Paul Stutko: 1 pair lady's shoes.
- W. Zacharias: 1 wash wringer.
- Mrs. G. A. Diers: 2 aprons.
- Mrs. W. Gutweiler: 1 vase, 2 horns, 2 pickle dishes, 2 glass bowls, 2 souvenirs, 2 napkin holders, 2 catchalls.
- Mrs. Jac. Stettner: 50c.
- Mrs. G. Keller: 1 fancy card tray, 1 jelly bowl, 1 fruit dish.
- Mrs. P. Beisel: 4 parlor ornaments, 2 tidies, 5 fruit baskets.
- Mrs. Phil Mueller: 1 berry dish, 1 fruit bowl, 1 celery glass, 2 cream pitchers, 1 pickle dish, 3 bread and butter plates.
- H. R.: cash \$1.
- P. H. Mueller: cash \$1.
- Mrs. R. Mederacke: cash \$2.
- Mrs. G. C. Goeckeler: 6 Japanese cups and saucers, 6 plates, 6 decorated cups and saucers, 1 large pitcher, 2 cream pitchers.
- Anna Voegel: 2 soap babies, 1 pine cone pin cushion, 8 salt cellars, 6 toothpick holders.
- Mrs. W. F. Hunstock, additional: 1 decorated plate.
- Mrs. Mary Stutko: 1 comb, 2 pins, 1 souvenir, 2 match holders, 1 baby coat, 2 mantel ornaments, 1 brooch, 1 cake toilet soap, 2 doilies, 1 towel rack, 1 Teddy monkey, 2 baby rattles, 1 basket.
- Mrs. Peter Huellen: 3 fine towels, 3 gingham aprons, 3 calico aprons.
- Peter Huellen: cash 50c.

who have done their duty well by serving out sentences in quick time. It is also admitted that one thousand cases have been "tried" in fourteen days.

The Socialist Work Continues.

Despite the repressive treatment meted out to all reformers under a clerical regime, Socialism continues to make progress in "The Land of the Blessed Virgin." The Spanish comrades are carrying on an active campaign for the establishment of a daily Socialist newspaper, and their efforts are meeting with considerable success. Scores of Socialist and labor organizations have already taken shares in the new enterprise and its future seems assured. The National Committee of the Socialist Party has called upon all party members to assist in founding the daily. The results of the last municipal elections throughout the country were very favorable to the Socialists, as their vote has increased in almost every town and the party's strength is developing rapidly.

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.

CONVERTED CATHOLIC

By Nicholas J. Bowden,
Editor Catholic Leader, Kansas City, Kas.

To the Editor of the Appeal:

In the early part of 1908, perhaps no paper was more vicious in its denunciation of Socialism than the Catholic Leader, published in Kansas City, Kas. Its columns were ever open to any priest or lay member who wanted to show up Socialism and free love, Socialism and Atheism, Socialism and the destruction of the home, for in our estimation they were one and the same thing, and Debs, the Devil and Divorce was the triple alliance of evil against which all forms of society should be arrayed.

But while the word revolution had terrors for the Catholic Leader, "reform" was a slick deity which it never failed to worship, and our editorial energies were directed against the iniquities of public service corporations, bribery in the council, gambling on the board of trade and the numerous other abuses which constitute, in the words of Lincoln Steffens, "the shame of our cities." Still, amidst all our efforts at reform we never allowed ourselves to lose sight of the fact that, above all, Socialism was the bete noir that threatened the very existence of our church and our country. This was my frame of mind when the Appeal to Reason began to make its weekly appearance in my office. Now I had despised the Appeal; I had denounced the Appeal and declared that the firebrand of anarchy should be barred from the mails—in fact, I had done everything to the Appeal but read it; and this I steadfastly refused to do, until the thought struck me that by reading the Appeal I might be better able to show up the weakness of Socialism.

Much to my surprise, it showed up my weakness. I looked for free love, and found brotherly love; I looked for atheism and found real Christianity—I found the Appeal to Reason "exposing the same crimes nationally that the Catholic Leader was exposing locally—I found it arrayed against child slavery—no free love in that. I found it outspoken against the murder of our young manhood in useless war. No atheism in that. I found it advocating taking the mother out of the factory and leaving her to care for her children. No destruction of the home in that. In short, I was slowly and reluctantly forced to change my ideas regarding the great Socialist paper. It was fighting the very things we were fighting, only it was proposing a remedy, and we were trying to cure the disease without removing the cause.

About this time Spargo lectured in Kansas City at the Academy of Music. A few days afterward one of my leading writers, Edward McKenna handed in an article denouncing Spargo and Socialism. When I inquired if he had heard the lecture he seemed offended to think that I would even suggest his being in such a place, and he informed me that he had written the article at the request of Father _____, who had lent him a book against Socialism for the purpose of the article. I found that the book had been written by Bishop Strang years ago, and I began to realize how wonderfully up to date the Catholic press was. In our exchanges from all over the country and even from Rome, I found the same sentiment expressed. You could not be a Catholic and a Socialist, and the question "Why?" began to obtrude itself upon me. Why was the Catholic press united in denouncing a movement that had for its object the uplifting of the working class?

The answer was furnished by the Catholic papers themselves. One after another began to publish anti-Socialist editions, filled with advertisements of every known capitalist graft. The Catholic Register of Kansas City, Mo., got out its great "Labor and Capital" edition. On the front page was represented "Labor and Capital" in loving hand clasp. The next page had pictures of the Pope, Cardinal Gibbons and Roosevelt—Roosevelt sending a specially signed picture for the occasion, and on the opposite page was printed the picture of every political grafter in Kansas City who was willing to give ten dollars toward educating the Catholic workingmen against Socialism. Any respectable laborer who would look at the gang and would not jump into the Socialist Party, or anywhere else to get away from them, did not understand the first law of nature—"Self-Preservation." I am not supposing how these anti-Socialist editions were paid for. A regular campaign was planned—a list of all the corporations was carefully made out, and for three months before a solicitor ever called, marked copies of the Catholic paper were sent to their officers, containing articles against Socialism by Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Glennon and numerous Catholic prelates. Then when the heads of the corporations were sufficiently impressed with the attitude of the church on Socialism, a letter was sent out explaining how it was the intention of the Catholic paper to start a local campaign of education among the Catholic workingmen. This letter was followed by the solicitor, who boldly asked a contribution as high as \$200—the advertising being a secondary consideration. This is the method pursued from one end of the country to another in getting out the wonderful editions of the Catholic papers—to educate the people against Socialism. It would be comical if it were not tragical. There are no classes, only asses. The poor deluded Catholic workingman is deceived and betrayed by the very paper he takes as a religious duty. The holiest sentiment of man, his religion, is being used by commercial greed for his undoing.

Is it any wonder, knowing these things from ten years' intimate association with Catholic papers, that I should become interested in the Appeal to Reason—where I failed to find a single mark of capitalist control! Such a paper was a revelation to me. I had become so used to the minor grafts, such as street car passes, free transportation, etc., that I hardly realized they were grafts. And when the Missouri Pacific sent out articles against the agitation for low rates, I published them with hardly a thought that I was paying for my transportation by the betrayal of my readers. It remained for the Appeal to awaken my conscience to the way in which the press was being used by capital, and I began to realize that the corruption of the city, which the Catholic Leader was fighting, the corporation of Catholic press, all had its origin in private property. And the word revolutionist lost its terror for me.

Then I had my own problem to solve. What was I to do as editor of the Catholic Leader? My conscience refused to allow me to continue running a paper against Socialism; and to come out boldly for Socialism would have worked injury on many of the priests who were loyally supporting the publication. So there was only one thing left—that was to cease publication, and this I did, although the paper was a paying proposition and capable of earning a still larger

FIGHT FOR YOUR LIFE

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This book bids fair to be one of the best propaganda sellers in the Socialist movement. It is written in Hanford's well-known style, and contains many striking stories, each covering some special points in the Socialist argument. Just the thing to appeal to the workingman. Nicely gotten up, paper cover, with portrait and biographical sketch of the author. First edition exhausted first week. PRICE 20c.; BY MAIL 25c.

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income. So the Appeal to Reason is the cheapest and dearest paper I have ever read. But the education I received through it was well worth the price. I learned of the great class struggle and I know its solution, and knowing its solution does not make me less a Catholic. But the Catholic press tells me I can not be a Catholic and a Socialist. What council of the Catholic Church ever decreed that being a Republican or Democrat was necessary to salvation?

Since when did the divine right of capital become a tenet of our holy religion?

Why does the belief that the worker is entitled to what he produces prevent me from worshipping in the faith of my fathers?

They would have me believe that there is a new apostle's creed which says: "I believe in the Almighty Dollar, the sacredness of capital, the slavery of children, the exploitation of the worker"—but no! I am a Catholic because I believe in the teachings of Christ, and I am a Socialist because I would follow in the footsteps of the Crucified One—because I would make the brotherhood of man a reality—because "Suffer little children to come unto me" does not mean to grind their puny lives into the dollars and cents of dividends; because I believe that the money changers should be banished from the Catholic church even as of old they were driven from the temples of Jerusalem.—Appeal to Reason.

UNFAIR LIST

of the
American Federation of Labor

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

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

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

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

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

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

GROCERIES—James Butler, New York City.

TOBACCO—American and Continental Tobacco Companies.

WHISKY—Finch Distilling Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HOTELS—Reddington Hotel, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

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

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

Thomas Taylor & Son, Hudson, Mass.

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

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

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

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

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The Conflict of Class Interests.

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

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

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 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.

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Baffle Cramps

You Don't Have to Be Drowned

By P. EVAN JONES



NINETY-NINE times in one hundred drowning is the result of fright and frenzy. There is a public horror of cramps. Not one case of cramps in 1,000 is dangerous if the victim knows what to do and does it. Every long-distance swimmer entering a race expects to get cramps, yet he doesn't drown and he doesn't stop swimming, either. He keeps going until his legs are in knots; still he doesn't sink. He plugs along until there isn't another kick in him and even now he doesn't go down. Instead of that he rolls over on his back and waits for the boat to pick him up. It may be a minute or it may be an hour, but until the boat comes the expert will be floating around like a ship.

When you catch a cramp in your arms or legs don't get excited. You may yell, but keep yourself under control. Don't exert yourself, for it takes little or no effort to keep afloat. Crush down the feeling of panic. Stretch out your arm or leg, as the case may be, until you are straining to the utmost. Then strain a bit harder and watch the lumped muscle go down.

The dangerous cramp is in the stomach. When that takes you your breath goes and you're not able to shout for help or even to articulate a sound. I have known of just two cases among hundreds of thousands of swimmers. When you get that kind of cramp you may as well say your prayers, but you won't get it if you don't eat for two hours before going into a race and they never know such a thing as stomach cramp.

If a bather in trouble would use common sense he would never drown. The belief is general that three times under water for the drowning person means crepe and flowers. It's true if you make the mistake of taking water for air. Hold your mouth shut when you are under water and you'll keep going down and coming up all day. Don't exhaust yourself struggling. Relax every muscle and don't move a hand. You'll find that you'll never sink lower than your ears and that in a few seconds you'll rise up again until your shoulders are dry. You can keep on doing this indefinitely, but, of course, if you drink water, you'll be weighted and down you'll go.

Greatly Prefers Present Hours

By J. J. RUSKER

What will the average man or woman do with the one or two more hours of leisure time to be secured by the more-day-light plan? Sell newspapers or shovel snow in their back yard? Will people get up at five o'clock in the morning, ride two hours to their places of employment, and after working pretty hard and steady for eight, nine or ten hours, quit at such and such a time and ride again for two hours in crowded trains or street cars to get home all fagged out and simply fall to sleep so as to gather enough strength to be able to get up at five a. m. next day to go over the same monotonous routine again? Let those that are in favor of it give the usual sign. I for one am against it and want to have my "no" registered right now!

And besides—must we under all circumstances copy our English cousins? Why not go a step farther and change our system of spelling to conform to the British way of spelling? How sweetly it sounds and reads, this "flavour," "labour," "favour," "colour" and the like.

Let our enthusiasts center their superfluous energy on more bathing beaches, better street-car facilities, better streets and better and, if possible, cheaper foodstuffs and leave the clock alone.

Benefits of the Nine-Foot Bedsheet

By J. M. BRECK

Many easterners who read of the laws passed in the west requiring landlords to equip their beds with sheets nine feet long laughed at the statute as an instance of freak legislation.

Here is where the eastern man is in error. The idea of having hotels provide nine-foot sheets is altogether sane and practical. It wasn't intended to contribute to the comfort of abnormally long men, but the motive was wholly sanitary. Extra long sheets (and they must be clean) are to fold back over the blankets and other heavy and permanent bed clothing. That is to say, when a traveler goes to bed he is encased in a fresh and spotless covering that at least hides the marks of usage that quilts and blankets show after weeks of service. If any malignant germs are lurking in them they are not brought in immediate contact with the occupant of the bed.

How often has a man felt a sense of loathing when forced to lie in close proximity to covering that he is positive needs to be disinfected. This nine-foot law is a fine thing, as I know from experience, and it is being enforced over the west pretty generally, from what the drummers tell me.

Telephone Habit Is a Disease

By ELLIOT SAUNDERS, English Author

The American business world, I find, is afflicted with that disease, telephitis. In nearly every instance where I have conversed with a business man in his office our conversation has been interrupted by the ringing of the telephone. It is very irritating and virtually a disease.

The pace set by the Americans is nerve-racking; nothing but bustle and excitement.

When they leave an office at midday they rush to a restaurant, half eat their food and rush back to an office.

England is slower and 30 years behind the Americans, but the people are more content and live longer.

The American social system is very erratic. It is money mad and the result is that the social system is first up and then down.

For example, take the panic that turned the country topsy turvy; the immense wheat corner of Patten. They are only large examples of the erratic social system of the American. Instead of accumulating a fortune and settling down like the Englishman, they fight for more regardless of result—either crushing the independents or driving themselves to ruin.

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THE GARMENT WORKERS STRIKE.

The Marx & Haas Clothing Company Has Locked Out All Its 1,000 Garment Workers Last Week.

The lock-out came about after 14 members of Local 105 walked out in sympathy with one of their members, whom the boss laid off because this member protested when he was told that he would have to walk up to the sixth floor when the elevator was running, because he was a few minutes late for the evening overtime work.

The employees say the firm locked them out, expecting by this means to teach them a lesson for interfering with what the firm considers its business. But this bluff did not work, and instead of the employees humbly begging for their jobs as the firm expected they would do, the workers decided that they would not return for work under prevailing conditions.

Better sanitary conditions; an increase in wages and shorter hours are among the demands now being made by the various locals.

The firm has since notified every one of its employees to return to work, but there has been no response to this call. The one thousand striking Garment Workers say they will remain out until the new conditions they demand are granted.

OUR PRINCIPLES PLAINLY STATED Line of Arguments for Socialism.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

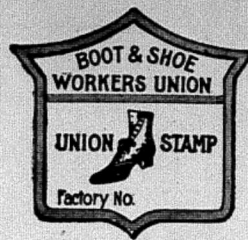
To maintain their rule over their fellow men, the capitalists must keep in their pay all organs of the public powers, public mind and public conscience. They control the dominant parties and, through them, the elected public officials. They select the executives, bribe the legislatures and corrupt the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

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

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

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

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



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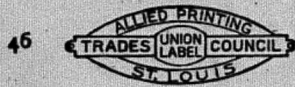
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SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

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

"We're Conservative"

It is amusing to hear well-paid officers of labor organizations talk about our wonderful achievements. These real "conservatives," the alleged preservers and guardians of the trade union movement, will tell us how much better off "we American wage workers" are than the wage slaves of Europe. It is disgusting to listen to these platitudes and flatteries. While it is true that Organized Labor of this country has made a great fight within the last 25 years and that much good has been achieved, it is equally true that the general standard of living of American labor is being gradually lowered owing to the exorbitant increase in the prices of foodstuffs and other commodities.

You may doubt this. You may get some capitalist statistics from Washington and attempt to prove the contrary.

But facts are facts. Today the breakfast of the average workingman's family consists of the coffee and bread diet. No more beefsteak, no more ham and eggs, etc. In Europe labor's standard of living has been raised during the last two decades; in America it is going down, down, down.

The last industrial depression (which, by the way, is still on) has contributed considerably to accelerate this lowering process of labor's standard of living. It is high time to call a halt to the deception played on the masses by men at the head of labor organizations. Face the facts as they are! It will only help the movement. What's the use of parading with the "dignity of labor" and "our higher standard of living" when labor is crushed far below the stage of dignity and when our worrying wives and our poorly fed, poorly clad children prove conclusively that your talk of the "higher standard of living" is a mere theory. In his San Francisco Labor Day speech Clarence Darrow said:

"Now, I want to say that I believe that labor will not earn very many great victories in the future on the lines that these have been waged in the past; that labor must go a step further, or it must go back. The methods of the past are too hard, they have been made too impossible to succeed much further along those lines. For instance, the courts of the United States are composed of judges taken uniformly, or almost uniformly, from the ranks of corporation lawyers, and if anybody thinks that law is a science or a mathematical certainty, he would better study law. It is a matter of guesswork and opinions enforced, and nothing else, and the strongest force in civilization makes the law just as they do everything else.

"Judges have almost uniformly been taken from the men who eat at the table of the rich, and are satisfied with the crumbs—and it is a good big crumb. They go upon the bench imbued with the feeling of the class to which they belong; they are not workingmen, but if our judges were shoemakers instead of lawyers, you might get less law but more justice. They go upon the bench filled with the prejudices and feelings and bias of the class to which they belong, and the law of the United States is today so firmly established that every intelligent lawyer knows that you can not call a strike without endangering yourselves of serving a term in jail without a trial by jury. You have seen two or three of your great labor leaders sent to jail, and you have seen two or three who are under sentence to go to jail because they dared to advise workmen not to buy Buck's stoves.

"Why, we had a strike in the anthracite coal mines, the men faced hunger and starvation for six months, and then they had a lawsuit lasting six months more, which was worse, as nothing will use up money like a lawsuit. That is where they have the start, and they succeeded in getting a ten per cent raise of wages, a mighty good thing, and then in one day a half dozen men got around a mahogany table down in New York City, and they raised the price of coal about twenty per cent. Honestly, do you trade unionists think there is any possible scheme that you can invent that can raise the price of wages as fast as these fellows can put up the cost of living? If you do, go at it and try."

Darrow's words are significant. Soon the American Federation of Labor will meet again. Much will be said of what we accomplished and as little as possible will be said of what should be accomplished, what should be done. The rank and file will not be at the convention; most of the delegates will be well or fairly well salaried national officers and representatives of unions. Much

time will be taken up to fix the slate of officers for the ensuing term, to see to it that no radical change will occur anywhere.

May these labor leaders not be deceived! Some day the rank and file or Organized Labor will rebel and give them some mighty plain talk. The capitalist class is fortifying itself everywhere. New iron-clad conditions are forced on labor. New means of warfare are required to resist these capitalist encroachments.

The "elite" of labor leaders may wind-jam against Socialism and the Socialist movement in order to gain the "good will" of the "well-meaning capitalists;" some day they will discover that all their efforts were in vain.

When it comes down to class interests, class demands, class issues, the capitalists will fight labor all down the line. They will not ask their employees: "Are you a Democratic, a Republican or a Socialist Union man?" They will ask: "What do you want?" The American trade union movement is facing the most serious crisis in its history. But some of the leaders seem to be blind to this fact.

Some day in the near future they'll wake up. They'll wake up, but not until the rank and file give them the good, sound shake-up which they are so much in need of.

The Strike in Sweden

For seven weeks the general strike in Sweden has been in progress, with no end in sight. It is a wonderful strike. Sweden's Manufacturers' Associations and Citizen's Industrial Alliance were determined to annihilate the trade union movement. One national union after the other was singled out for the attack. Wages were cut, and if the reductions were not accepted, the lockout followed. Organized Labor had to act. In national conference the representatives of all the national unions decided to call the general strike in order to frustrate the war of annihilation which the combined manufacturers had inaugurated against the entire union movement.

Over a third of a million of the workers of Sweden went on strike and thousands upon thousands of others signified their willingness to go out also. The strike committee had to do great work to go around the country and hold the workers in check. Their treasury was utterly inadequate to support such a huge mass of workers and their families, and besides, this immense body of unorganized and undisciplined workers would prove more of a drawback than an aid. The attempts to import strike breakers from England and Germany failed, thanks to the international organization of labor. Now this remarkable strike has been on for seven weeks. Capitalist newspapers have little to say about it, except now and then they publish the stereotyped five-line cablegram that the general strike was lost.

Fortunately, we need no longer depend on the capitalist press for authentic information concerning the labor movement in any country. We have our Socialist press in every country, with our own correspondents, and, where necessary, our own telegraphic news service. From week to week we are supplied with cablegrams from Sweden informing us of the strike situation. Here is the latest:

Cablegram From Sweden.

That the efforts of the combined capitalist class of Europe have not succeeded thus far to break the backbone of the Swedish strike will be seen from the following cablegram received in the office of the Swedish-American newspaper "Arbetaren" (The Worker) from the president of the Swedish National Labor Federation:

Stockholm, Sept. 15, 1909.

"Arbetaren," 28 City Hall Place, New York City.

The gigantic struggle continues with undiminished energy against the Swedish Employers' Association. More than 150,000 still continue the struggle. As yet, no settlement. With courage and endurance, the workers are keeping up the fight to the utmost, and will win the fight if only some economic assistance is given to the strikers.

LANDSSEKRETARIATET,
HERMAN LINDQUIST.

Commenting on this cablegram the New York Swedish labor paper says:

"It will be seen from this cablegram that the situation has remained unchanged. The strike is now in its seventh week and the Swedish unionists are standing firm in spite of all the efforts made by their opponents to beat them down. This must not be understood to be a fight against the capitalists of Spain alone, for the entire capitalist class of Europe are combined and are using their best efforts to break this labor body, the most thoroughly organized in all Europe today.

"It was for tactical and strategical purposes that the unorganized have returned to work. This was done mainly because there was no desire on the part of the strike committee to precipitate a more dangerous situation, and furthermore, it was impossible with the slender means on hand to support such a large body of strikers."

"The workers of the world can not afford to permit the destruction of the Swedish organizations. Their present efficiency is the result of over twenty-five years of indefatigable work of propaganda and organization. What is needed is financial aid, and much of it.

"If the workers come to the rescue and keep up the flow of funds as they are now coming in, and which are only now arriving in Sweden, then victory will surely be ours. This is the time for action. All the forces of labor the world over should stand with us in this struggle. If we go down, it is only a question of time when you will follow.

Contributions in support of the Swedish General Strike may be forwarded either direct to the Strike Committee in Stockholm, or through the office of St. Louis Labor, 212 South Fourth street.

Butter, Like Beef, Has Become a Luxury for the Average workingman's family. We read in The New York Call: After the increase in the price of beef comes an even greater increase in the price of butter, which is now selling at 35 cents a pound retail—the highest price at this season of the year in the memory of most of those now living. Still higher prices are predicted with the approach of winter. The expectations for mid-winter prices range from 42 to 50 cents. Butter will then become a luxury even to the lower middle classes. To the working people it will become a thing absolutely forbidden.

Important Advice.

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

FREE SAMPLE COPIES.

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

Observations

Last Sunday's Picnic of the St. Louis Socialists Was a Splendid success.

Comrade John M. O'Neill of the Western Federation of Miners made a decided hit with the St. Louis Socialists last Sunday. His address at Risch's Grove was highly appreciated by all who heard it.

The New Ten-Million-Dollar Cathedral of Archbishop Glennon in St. Louis is being built by non-union bricklayers. Since June the union bricklayers formerly employed on the great temple of God have been on strike. Now the contractors ask for injunctions against the strikers and dozens of policemen are "protecting the strike breakers. Gloria in excelsis!

What Labor's Duty of the Hour Is May Be Read Out of These few sentences by Robert Hunter: "Labor's duty of the hour is not to grovel in the dust or to lick the boots of a federal judge. Labor's duty of the hour is not to send its little essays to some injunction judge for his O. K. Labor's duty of the hour is to stand up like a man; to fight and die, if need be, for the rights of free men. In other words labor's duty of the hour is to quit wearing its pants out at the knees."

THE OPEN SHOP

By Clarence S. Darrow

IV.

The demand for a closed shop is nothing but the means that experience has shown is essential to protect the liberty they have won and give some vantage ground for other triumphs yet to come.

To establish a trade agreement, a recognition of the union is a most important step, but to protect it when established is of no less concern. The enemy is ever-busy, always resourceful and ready to attack directly or indirectly, plainly or covertly, fully or in detail, and the army of trade unions must carefully guard each point that might be subject to attack. The so-called open shop furnishes the best possible means to drive the organization from every point of vantage, and in the end to disrupt and to destroy. The closed shop is the only protection of unionism for its trade agreement and the defense of its individual men.

The master always claims the right to hire and to discharge as he sees fit. This is one of the privileges of being a master. The master can choose his man, but all men can not choose their masters. This does not come from an agreement alone, it comes from the facts of life. The master can afford to wait, he is not dependent on this man or that. The man must have his job, he can not wait. So long as the master has the power to hire and to discharge human nature dictates that he discharge those who for some reason he does not want, and that he hire those whom he desires. The men he does not want are the ones who are hostile to his interest, who interfere and hinder and hamper in his one desire—the making of profits for himself. The men he especially does not want are the union men, always the most courageous, the most independent, the most insistent on their rights. And of the union men, those who are the most active, the officers and the agitators, are always marked to "walk the plank." The master is not bound to give excuse. It is his to command; he dismisses the man, because he does not want him. Even if he found it best to give a reason, it is always easy to find a reason for anything you really want to do. No man can long serve any employer without making some mistake; errors of judgment and mistakes are inherent in the nature of man. For instance, a motorman can not long run a car in a crowded street without accident. For accidents are the common lot. But the mistake of one servant is overlooked and that of the other met with instant dismissal. The open shop means only an open door through which to turn the union man out and bring the non-union man in to take his place. This is not theory. The history of unions has shown it over and over for so many years that even the novice knows that his bread is in constant peril in the open shop. Not only does this system furnish the opportunity to destroy the union by the discharge of its members, but the menace is ever present like a sword above the victim's head. He knows that his job may be and often is dependent entirely upon his lack of interest in the union, which to him is all-important, both to himself and his fellow workmen.

But aside from the question of direct discharge, the open shop is full of annoyance and danger for the workman. He looks for the largest returns for the smallest exertion of energy and strength. In any great institution there are many places of vantage; many jobs that are easy and many more that are hard. Here the employer, or, more often, the boss, has an immense leverage upon his men. As a general rule, the boss is more feared than the employer himself. His term of service depends on the good will of the employer, and his interest is ever leading him to truckle to all of his master's feelings and desires. The employer does not want the union, the boss simply hates the union; thus the promotions, the easy places, the favors, all fall to the non-union workmen, whose presence and whose attitude is ever helpful to the employer and a menace to his fellow workman. If some one is to be relieved for a day, if a laborer is given extra work, if a workman is specially commissioned for an important duty, and if some one is to be promoted it is always the non-union man. This is his reward for minding his own business. In other words, being unfaithful to his class. Union men are much like other men. They can not long be persuaded to pay dues, to make sacrifices for their organization, when they find that others are favored or promoted over them, or receive special privileges because they are non-union men.

The very reason that keeps men from joining the unions of their craft makes them more servile and cringing to their employer; makes them ever subservient to his demands. They have learned well the lesson of the masters that to thrive you need only work hard and do all in your power to get the good opinion of your boss. So this class is ever ready to submit to encroachments; to take longer hours; to consent to poorer conditions; to make no trouble over unsafe tools, and to even let their wages be reduced. If women are employed to take the place of men, and children in turn drive the women out, this is no concern of theirs. Perhaps from their families they may be even able to furnish the women and children to do the work.

It is not so very long since a large part of the coal of England was mined by women, since they were even harnessed to coal cars down deep in the earth, and on their hands and knees drew cars of coal from the darkness up to the point where they were relieved by mules. It is not so long since little children from eight years of age were placed in these mines with their fathers and mothers and were panned in the constant whirl and din of the spinning wheels of England for ten, twelve and even fourteen hours a day, and it is due to the trade unionist of England that these inhuman conditions are gone forever. But every step of advance was stubbornly fought by employers who violently contended that not only their fortunes, but the safety and glory of the British empire rested upon the unpaid labor of these helpless. And if trade unionism today should flag or grow weary, should hesitate and falter, should give up its demands for the recognition of its union, its collective bargains, and its closed shop, if the field should be abandoned to the employers and their agents the great sea of weak and helpless men and women and little children would sweep away the industrial conditions that Organized Labor has won through its devotions and its struggles, and America would live over the dark industrial history that England has passed through.

Latest News From the Field of Organized Labor

MASS MEETING

JOHN SANDGREN

DELEGATE FROM SWEDISH STRIKERS, WILL SPEAK AT

DRUIDS HALL: 9th and Market Sts.

—ON—

TUESDAY, SEPT 28, 8 P. M.

Come and hear of the great strike from the official representative.

STAND UP FOR ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Cleveland United Trades and Labor Council Orders Referendum Vote On Question of Unseating Electrical Workers' Union From Central Body.

(From Cleveland Citizen, Official Organ of Cleveland United Trades and Labor Council.)

The workers of Cleveland affiliated with the United Trades and Labor Council are called upon to decide by referendum vote the question:

"Shall Electrical Workers' Unions No. 38 and 39 be expelled from the United Trades Council as per demands of A. F. of L. executive council?"

This issue has been forced upon the union men and women of Cleveland by the repeated threats of Secretary Frank Morrison to withdraw the charter of the Trades Council unless the two unions are unseated, despite the fact that they have been engaged for several months in a struggle with one of the most heartless and ungrateful open shop corporations in this community.

To say that Mr. Morrison's ultimatum in this hour of trouble is decidedly impolite and ununionlike is to express the situation in the mildest terms.

The great bulk of the workers in Cleveland are little concerned in the rivalries and antagonisms that occasionally develop among national officers.

The local men and women have been striving to upbuild and solidify the organizations in this community, and they believed that to outlaw two such active and progressive unions as Locals 38 and 39 would not only be unjust, but would tend to weaken the labor movement in this section.

Therefore, by practically unanimous vote the Trades Council has, upon two occasions, declared in favor of preserving the local movement intact and declined to drive from its midst hundreds of stalwart men who have demonstrated their loyalty to the principles of trade unionism for years to gratify the spleen of a few discredited labor politicians who were once honored with positions of trust.

There might be some reason for unseating Locals 38 and 39 if there were dual unions in existence in this city acknowledging McNulty and Collins as the rightful officials and clamoring for admission to the Trades Council. But no such dual unions exist, and to expel Locals 38 and 39 would merely leave an aching void in the Building Trades Department and play into the hands of the employers' associations and their spying agencies.

But Cleveland is not alone in resisting this unreasonable, illegal and unionwrecking policy that has been adopted by a few alleged leaders who set themselves up as the bosses rather than the servants of the labor movement. The rule or ruin program is being felt all over the country, and, while we have not been able to secure a complete list of organizations whose charters have been revoked or that voluntarily surrendered them, we mention the following state and city central bodies that have come under the ban, as reported in the labor press, and there are unquestionably many more:

State Federations—Iowa, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Montana. City central bodies—St. Louis, San Francisco, Spokane, Washington, Atlantic City, Wheeling, Bloomington, Ill.; Logansport, Ind. Joliet, Ill.; Sharon, Pa.; New Castle, Pa.; Fostoria, O.; Stenbenville, O.; Conneltsville, Pa.; Newark, O., and Manitowac, Ia.

Many other central bodies are considering the demands made upon them by Secretary Morrison. Up to this writing we have not learned of a single one that has expelled the electrical workers, and it is reasonable to assume that there will be very few, if any, that will obey the unexpected and autocratic demand that comes from Washington.

Instead of becoming union organizers, some of the international officials have become union disrupters. The time has come for the rank and file, those who pay the salaries of the pompons, inflated alleged leaders, to tell them where to get off at, and we believe that the Cleveland unionists will rise to the occasion and stand by their fellow-workers who have stood by them and fought and suffered for a common cause.

Vote for the electrical workers and confusion to those who would spread dissension, whether they are open shoppers or egotistical leaders. Bear in mind that when you are in trouble you receive no support from those who gather your per capita tax at Washington. You must look to your international unions and the local movement for support.

ANOTHER LABOR LAW KILLED.

The Illinois Ten-Hour Law for Working Women Declared Unconstitutional.

The Illinois ten-hour law for working women was knocked out by Judge Tuthill, of the Circuit Court, at Chicago last week. The Illinois unionists and women's organizations made a long and hard fight to secure the enactment of the law. Then the capitalistic cannibals who compose the Employers' Association announced that they would test the law. Two poor old women slaves who worked for a paper box factory—one for 32 years and another for 16 years—made affidavit that they were unable to make living wages if they were not permitted to work more than ten hours a day. So Judge Tuthill ruled that the law denied the women their constitutional right to make individual contracts (no matter if they worked themselves to death or become a burden on the community which the just judge forgot to mention). Tuthill was just re-elected a couple of weeks ago, and some of the very smart alert workingmen who are now denouncing him the loudest voted for him. Money is to be raised to carry the case up to the Supreme Court, and in the meantime the law is a dead letter. A similar law is being tested in Missouri, and as most courts delight in following precedents established by their own kind, no matter how much of a farce may be made of Republican government and the principles of Democracy, it is not difficult to guess what the result will be in the 'show me' state. Commenting on Tuthill's decision May Hayes says: "Probably if the male workers were disfranchised and the women were allowed to vote they would know what to do with the Tuthills and the rest of the plute fourflushers."

A SENSIBLE LABOR DAY SPEECH

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

II.

Through experience Organized Labor will learn that united political action as well as united economic action is necessary to attain complete emancipation of their class from economic slavery. That political action must be had along independent (independent of all other class interests) and partisan lines and not along dependent and non-partisan lines. That they themselves must build a political party—a political machine if you will—financed, equipped, operated and controlled absolutely by the working class.



E. T. Behrens.

This will not be accomplished in a day, nor in a week, nor yet in a month, or in a year. The labor movement will pass through many months, years, of earnest, conscientious striving. There will be disappointments, there will be failures, there will be defeats; but out of this travail, out of the experience thus acquired, the working class will come stronger and better equipped for the fray. They will acquire a new conscience—a consciousness of their class interests. They will realize that the interest of the whole working class is identical, and is distinct from and opposed to all other interests, and that their political as well as their economical interests can not be harmonized with the interests of those who live off their labor. A new spirit will enter the working class movement—the spirit of solidarity, both on the economic and political fields.

Then no longer will political mountebanks be able to prey upon the thoughtless, confiding workingman. He will have gained political knowledge. He will know his political interests and not that of his master. He will have learned that the quickest way to his emancipation from wage slavery is not by voting with his master, but by voting with and for his class. He will know that the whole mass of people can not be represented in the expression of a political party. That as the economic interests of the whole mass of people varies, so, too, do the political interests, which is but a reflex of the economic interests, varies.

Non-partisan political action appeals strongest to the trades unionist because in the past he has witnessed the baleful result of partisan politics, however, which had no regard for the real interests of the workers as a whole, but which sought to advance merely the mercenary interests of individuals within and those without the labor movement. The floodgates of corruption were opened upon the trades unions. The politicians found ready victims in the unions to do their bidding. Ambitious members in the trades unions were sought out by them. These were flattered and cajoled, feted and feasted until they fell the victims to the machinations of the political bamboozlers. Zealous, earnest and conscientious workers within the trades union movement were thus transformed, unconsciously in many instances, into political grafters, despised by their former associates and finally abandoned by their despoilers.

"No politics in the union" next became the slogan. But there were oppressive laws—laws which bore heavily upon the men of toil—and still more oppressive administrators of the law. Redress was sought through petitions and begging. Legislative committees were sought to gently knock at the doors of congress and the legislatures of several states for a few crumbs which might fall from the legislative platter. But their knocking was in vain. Most of their demands went unheeded. Some minor concessions were made, it is true, in some of the states, but their demands received slight consideration at the hands of congress. Now, after all, was it worth the effort?

As the struggle between capital and labor on the economic field became more intense, as capital was forced to use its most powerful weapon which the government it controlled afforded, Organized Labor was driven finally, by the logic of events, to demand the enactment of laws that were far reaching in their application, and if enacted, most destructive to the interests of the capitalist class.

The demands of Organized Labor were ignored, its representatives scorned and those labor leaders who met in Washington and marched up Pennsylvania avenue and then marched down again, who came and saw but did not conquer, and were finally told by those whom they helped elect to power, that Organized Labor was not "the whole shooting match," proved to be the culminating climax of a policy within the trades union movement that has proven abortive from the start. The logic of such a policy again drove its adherents into the political arena, and we saw them once more pursuing the same course, traversing the same tragic circle as before, drifting into the same sea of political confusion and defeat.

The struggle of Organized Labor the past year has not been without its lessons. How well the workers have learned from the experience gained will be written in the history of the years to come. Hampered, as they are, by all the forces which make for the perpetuation of the capitalist system, which is ripe unto rottenness, the working class, groaning under that system, will try every expedient, will exhaust every means, no matter how futile, until at last, impelled by the inexorable forces inherent in that system, will be driven forward and upward until the goal is reached.

But just as the trades union movement was not built up in a day, but required years of striving, of hardships, of self-sacrifice, on the part of those who were pioneers in the movement; and just as the whole mass of workers, and many of those already within the pale of trades unionism, do not appreciate the full import of that movement, likewise will the progress of the political movement of the working class be slow and tedious. The great mass of workers will be slow to appreciate the full import of the working class political activity. But each year will find greater accessions to the ranks of the working class political movement. This movement, at first only a rippling brook, slowly winding its way through ancient illusions, partisan prejudice, capitalist class hatred, and universal ignorance, will soon become a flood which will sweep capitalism off the face of the earth.

The marvelous awakening of the working class, as typified by these magnificent demonstrations throughout the country today, wherever labor toils, are but the physical signs of an impending change. Labor is discontented. Labor organizes. Labor federates. Discontent, that harbinger of progress, permeates the whole working class army. It crystallizes, it becomes a union and then a federation of unions. Discontent, that discontent born of economic wrong, finds its strongest expression in the trades union movement.

We are charged by our opponents with arousing discontent, with creating turmoil and strife. Now the trades union movement did not create discontent among the workers, but rather the discontent among the workers made the trades union movement possible. They tell us our unions are all right, providing they do not

go too far. Their conception of the ideal union is one that never demands an increase in wages, whose members work as many hours each day as suit the convenience and greed of the boss, raises no protest against intolerable shop conditions, never strikes or refuses to patronize those who seek to destroy their unions; in short, a non-union composed of alleged union men who are ever ready to truckle to the whim and the caprice of the employer.

A combination of nondescripts, stripped of every vestige of manhood, backboneless, mindless. Such, my friends, is the ideal union of those who would kill the trades union movement with their unsolicited advice and friendship. If the unions would only confine themselves to caring for the sick and unfortunate of their members, assist the widows and orphans, help the maimed and mangled victims of corporate greed, bury the dead, parade on Labor Day and never demand union-labeled goods or ask for the union card I am quite sure they would always receive the fullest approbation of those who contend that Organized Labor is all right provided it does not go too far.

Just now they are busy telling us that we are in the midst of unbounded prosperity; that the nation was never more prosperous than now; that the mills are running in full blast; that the ceaseless whirr of machinery may be heard on every hand; that labor is finding steady employment; that the penetrating rays of contentment pervades every workingman's home; that to secure a continuance of the present reign of prosperity we must not disturb the existing economic order. We are advised to let well enough alone. It is the old cry of the Philistine economists repeated, "Laissez faire." To pronounce against the existing economic order is treason, to condemn it is a crime. Let well enough alone has been the expiring wail of all the despots of the past. Let well enough alone has been chanted at the pyre of all the decayed system in oblivion buried. It is the dirge sung by the moral cowards who quake before the dawn of a new order, who slink before the sunlight of reason and whose shriveled souls are encompassed in the dark and gloomy past. Let well enough alone is a brake upon progress, a pall upon civilization and a curse to mankind. Yes, let well enough alone that the sepulchral pyramids of industry may become the living tombs of men, women and children. Let well enough alone that the masters of bread may rear their gilded palaces upon the whitened bones of labor.

But tell me, are the interests of employers and employees identical? Will any one say that the interests of those who profit by murder and the victims thereof are identical? Can their interests be harmonized? Can the interests of those whose very existence depends upon their ability to plunder, be harmonized with the interests of those whom they plunder? Are the lives of men, women and children so cheap that industrial peace can be bought with these? The labor movement is not a mere frolic or a midsummer night's dream. The whole world round is one vast battlefield. On the one side is Organized Capital, on the other Organized Labor. Each strives for supremacy. Is there yet a workingman so stupid that he believes his interests are bound up with those of his employer?

Why do the employers organize? Why the National Association of Manufacturers? Are these interests organized solely for mutual admiration? Come, now, listen. Mr. Kirby, the newly-elected president of the National Association of Manufacturers, in a recent address, after declaring he would continue the policy of his predecessors, David M. Parry and J. W. Van Cleave, gave an illustration of the methods he will pursue by referring to an incident in the Civil War, in which Governor Seymour of New York attempted to quell with a pacific speech a riot in Troy. "Then," said Mr. Kirby, "a captain wheeled a ten-pounder into line and the rioters dispersed in every direction. That's my way of dealing with a criminal," (he referred to the organized wage earner) "is to take him by the horns and shake the cussedness out of him."

Now, Mr. Kirby does not speak in a conciliatory way, does he? Not at all. He realizes that you are not organized merely for sport. That you mean business. That you have your eagle eye on some of the surplus wealth that now goes to the capitalists, and the cussedness Mr. Kirby wants to shake out of you is your desire for better working conditions, shorter hours and more pay.

Brothers, friends, I come to you on this auspicious occasion not to teach contentment, but to preach the gospel of revolutionary discontent. I come not with a proposal of peace, but with a declaration of war. The war I would wage is not upon individuals, but upon systems; not upon property, but upon the unrighteous use of property—capitalist property. I come to declare war upon the industrial system which commits murder in the name of the state and of law and order. That system which erects bull pens for the toilers, and transforms our industrial institutions into barricades and forts. I love peace, but not that kind of peace which must be bought at the price of industrial liberty. I hate war. I hate this industrial war, and because I hate this industrial war I am ready to fight for industrial peace, I am against this brotherhood of Cain for the brotherhood of Man.

I have no patience with those who would compromise with injustice, those vacillating individuals who would conciliate between right and wrong.

I would rather be a slave in revolt than be a freeman become calloused to infamy. The progress of the race has not been through the open door of contentment, but through the fiery furnace of revolutionary discontent. It is the music of the battery and not the music of the band which brings a success to an army. Industrial liberty can not be won with fine spun phrases. They sound nice, but never won a battle. The ruling class in all past ages never made concessions and will make no concessions now, except as it is threatened with a loss of power. It is deaf and dumb and blind to appeals and entreaties. Happily the workers are getting beyond the begging period. They no longer turn the other cheek, but are "smoting" the "smoter." They are demanding their rights and are backing up their demands with united, intelligent action.

But tell me, what are the rights of labor? Does it mean a shorter workday or a slight increase in wages merely? No! This is not all that Organized Labor demands. What, then, is the ultimate aim of Organized Labor. Let me tell you, I am familiar with the platforms of your national and international unions, and without exception the substance of them all is this: "To emancipate labor." Now that is short, but it means a great deal. Emancipate means to free from servitude. To free from servitude means that which is to be freed is enslaved.

Now, what is the condition of your servitude? The condition of your servitude is that you must sell yourself to another; that is, in order that you may supply yourself and your families with the necessities of life, you must sell your labor power to those who own the means of life—the means of employment—the tool-owning class. The terms upon which you sell your labor power are determined, first, by the sum of the means of subsistence, that is, the amount of necessities requisite to sustain life; and, second, by the strength you possess in your organized capacity to force concessions from your employer.

But the price you receive for your labor power is never equal to the sum of the product; that is, the wage you receive is the equivalent of only a fraction of the wealth your labor produced. Now, the difference between the wage received and the value of the product represents the profits or surplus value appropriated by the employer or owner of the means of employment. The condition of your servitude, therefore, is your absolute dependence upon others for employment and subsistence. Hence he who controls your job controls your life. Now this surplus, or profit, which represents the difference between the wage received and the value of the product represents the profits or surplus value appropriated by the employer or owner of the means of employment. The condition of your servitude, therefore, is your absolute dependence upon others for employment and subsistence. Hence he who controls your job, controls your life. Now this surplus, or profit, which represents the

difference between the wages received and the value of the products is the object of contention between your class and the employing class. You, the workers, are ever striving for a larger share of the wealth produced, by demanding a higher wage, while the employer strives to augment his profits by getting cheaper labor power or by forcing the worker to expend a greater amount of human energy in a given time.

The warp and woof of this whole contention, in its last analysis, is not whether you shall have a larger share, but whether you shall receive and enjoy the full product of your labor. Not whether you shall receive a shorter workday, but whether you shall be able to have the recreation and enjoyment commensurate with an advancing civilization. Not whether you are to have the union shop or the non-union shop, but whether the ownership in the shop shall be vested in you who built the shop or those who stole it. He who contends for less is not a simon pure trade unionist, is against his class and plays into the hands of his exploiters.

Workingmen, don't be too modest in your demands. Don't be afraid of demanding too much. There is a simple story in allegory which tells of a man who asked for a slice of bread and received a loaf, of another who asked for a loaf and received only a slice. Now don't apply the moral of this story when treating with your employers. They will hand you the lemon every time. Don't ask for a slice, take the whole bakeshop, it is yours.

Brothers, don't beg for anything. You have the power, use it. Don't be cajoled by capitalist politicians who ring the changes on you about property rights; in the decalogue of true economics, stolen property has no rights, and capitalist property is stolen property. Get busy. Do something. The parasites have been doing you a long time. Let your days of fasting cease. Before you is a world loaded down with the fruits of your toil. Move in. It is yours. Do it legally. Do it orderly. Do it now. Stand out in God's sunlight and in the language of Monte Cristo, declare, "the world is ours."

As trade unionists you have many duties—many responsibilities. Don't be discouraged because your union does not always immediately secure for you all the things you think it ought to secure. Remember the world was not created in a day. The trades union movement is not the creation of a moment, but required years of patient, ceaseless, unremitting toil to build up. An army of untrained soldiers never won a battle. A pledge and a union card does not make the union man. The unions that resort least to strikes are those whose members are best trained in trades union tactics. No battle was ever won by officers alone. Remember labor leaders do not make a labor movement, but the labor movement makes the labor leader. Strikes are not won by leaders. Concessions are not made to labor by employers because of superior leadership in your union, but because back of them there is a solid compact body of determined, intelligent, well-trained union men. Your employers fully know the strength of your position. They never invite a contest with the unions whose members are well equipped for the fray. It is only those whose members are lax in their duties and indifferent to the interests of their unions that employers engage in conflict. If you would prevent industrial strikes, in time of peace prepare for war.

But the strike is not your most effective weapon on the economic field. You have a more potent weapon in the union label and the union card. Your purchasing power is an immense quantity in the commercial field and collectively used in the purchase of union-labeled goods you can drive from the field of industry every unfair employer. You can most effectively boycott the enemies of trades unionism and avoid their injunctions and damage suits by demanding the union label.

Constantine, a Roman emperor, while on the march at the head of his army against Maxentius, a competitor for the crown, saw in the heavens after midday a luminous cross, bearing the inscription in Greek—"By this Conqueror." In consequence of this vision, the emperor caused a splendid banner to be carried before his army bearing a representation of the cross he had seen in the heavens, and, as the historian relates, Constantine was ever afterwards victorious.

At the head of the American army of the working class is being borne a banner on which is emblazoned in flaming letters this inscription—"Union Label"—and by this sign the host of Organized Labor proposes to win, not a crown, but a world.

Anathematized and assailed, ridiculed and reviled, denounced and defamed by its enemies, the Union Label, nevertheless, is becoming ever more firmly fixed in the minds and the hearts of the working class. And why?

Because it stands for all that makes life worth living.
Because it stands for everything that is pure and noble and grand.

Because it stands for a home filled with sunshine and happiness.
Because it stands for a living wage as against a starving wage.
Because it stands for an increasing wage until the worker shall receive all he produces by his labor.

Because it stands for shorter hours and work for all.
Because it stands for equal pay for both sexes.
Because it stands for the rehabilitation of the home with a mother to the ever swifter revolving machine of production.

Because it stands for the dethronement of pelf and the enthronement of labor.
Because it stands for the union shop as against the sweatshop.
Because it stands for the very best possible sanitary conditions in workshop, mill, mine and factory.

Because it stands for the disenfranchisement of the worker from the curse of wage slavery.
Because it stands for everything that is ennobling, and against everything which is degrading.

Because it stands for the right of the workers to organize and assert their rights.
Because it stands for the right of the workers to maintain their rights.

In fine, because it stands for the heralding of that day when man to man the world o'er shall brothers be.

The union man who buys non-union made goods, who is indifferent and thoughtless, and concerns himself not about the union label, by his action indorses the non-union shop, upholds low wages and long hours, promotes tenement house and sweatshop productions, encourages female and labor, helps tyranny and fosters oppression, abets robbery and furthers crime, debases himself and betrays his own union.

Brothers, be loyal to your union. Be loyal to your class. Loyalty to your union, allegiance to the working class is paramount to every other interest. Be true to your union and the union will be true to you. In the same degree as you will be true to your union, the union will also be true to you. Stand together. Agree upon what you want, and unitedly work for it. Sever cords which bind you to your prejudices. Throw aside petty jealousies and animosities. Surrender self-interests to the greater interests, the interests of the wage earning class. Clasp hands across the chasm of envy and selfishness. Renew this day your allegiance to those who are to follow your, your dependents, your country (which is the world) and the working class. Upon the correct solution of this great labor problem, which is the problem of life, of human existence, rests the hope of the world.

Every Progressive Union, Club and Society of St. Louis Should indorse, fill out, sign and put official seal on the following

Petition.
St. Louis, Mo.....1909.

To the Board of Freeholders:
Resolved, By the
that we favor the adoption, in the new Charter, of the Initiative, Referendum and Recall, on a petition basis of not more than 15 per cent of the total vote cast at the last General Election preceding date of petition.

....., President.
....., Secretary

STUDIES IN SOCIALISM

THE SOCIALISTS

WHO THEY ARE AND WHAT THEY STAND FOR.

By John Spargo.

X.

The Individual Versus the Class.

Because the class struggle is a direct result of those economic divisions which are naturally developed in the course of social evolution, it follows that individuals are not responsible for their part in that struggle in any great degree. The Socialist is often represented as a narrow, bitter, intolerant fanatic who believes that all capitalists are wicked and inhuman, and that only workingmen are good. What the Socialist really does believe is that the class struggle is not a question of ethics at all, or only indirectly and incidentally so, and that, generally speaking, if the workers and the capitalists could change places each class would act in just the same manner as the other now does. When, therefore, a great industrial war takes place, the Socialist does not talk about the "wicked capitalists," nor about the "good workingmen." He simply sees in the war a natural result of conditions for which neither side is directly responsible.

Strange as it may seem, the Socialists are forever seeking to end this class conflict, which they deplore as much as any of their critics. Even when to a superficial observer they seem to be doing their best to increase the intensity of the strife by calling upon the workers to more vigorous warfare, they are in reality aiming at the ending of the struggle once and for all. At present the struggle is being waged upon the industrial field. There are large, well-equipped organizations of employers and employed constantly fighting each other. If the workers in a factory or mine are dissatisfied with their conditions, either because their pay is too little, their hours of labor too many, or their surroundings unpleasant or unsafe, they realize that as individuals they have no power to enforce any demands they may make for better conditions, and that if they make such demands they are liable to dismissal. They make their demands, therefore, collectively, through the unions which they have formed as a result of their recognition of this individual helplessness. Now, it is not always a question of goodwill with employers whether or not they will grant the demands of their employees. The maintenance of their business at what they consider to be a fair rate of profit may preclude them from paying higher wages, lessening the hours of employment, or investing capital in improvements of their factories. In competitive industries, and especially when wages figure as the principal item in the total cost of production, the individual employer who has to pay higher wages than his competitors is not infrequently ruined. In addition, there is always the fact that employers have a natural class interest in resisting the demands of the workers.

XI.

In general, the methods of warfare resorted to may be summed up as follows: The workers resort to the strike or the boycott and the employers to the lockout or the blacklist—the latter being simply a boycott of unionism. Sometimes when the workers strike in one shop or factory the employers in that industry resort to a general lockout. Sometimes the employers take the initiative and meet the demands of their employees, and their threats to strike, by instituting a general lockout beforehand, the unions retaliating by means of a more or less ineffective and futile boycott. It is essentially a guerilla warfare that is waged.

A candid study of the facts as they are reported in the press, and the reports of the various unions, as well as the facts which appear to personal observation, forces the observer to the conclusion that in this warfare the burden of suffering and discomfort invariably falls upon the workers. Whenever a prolonged strike occurs, even though they win, the workers suffer hardships and privations that are entirely disproportionate to any inconvenience the employers may feel. This is universally recognized. There is, however, another party that is forced to suffer, despite the fact that it has neither part nor lot in the quarrel. The public suffers inconvenience, and often real hardship, as in the case of the great coal strike of 1902, even though it may not know the issues of the dispute, as sometimes happens, or knows them only imperfectly.

Not only are the workers at a natural disadvantage in this guerilla warfare against the owners of the machinery of wealth production, but the employers have adopted a more scientific method of fighting which can not be matched by strikes or boycotts. They have seized the machinery of government in all its branches, legislative, executive and judicial, to fight the workers. The executive and judicial powers especially have been suborned by these purposes. Laws proposed in the interests of the workers are fought in the legislative halls and defeated wherever possible. When it is found to be impossible to do this, and laws favorable to labor are enacted, the judicial powers are resorted to for the purpose of defeating the intentions of the legislators by declaring the laws unconstitutional. The prevailing rate of wages law in New York, in 1901, the eight-hour law in Ohio, in 1902, and the ten-hour law as applied to bakeshops in New York, in 1905, are notable instances of what generally happens. It is nowadays regarded as being fairly certain that any law which may be passed favorable to the workers in their struggle will be declared unconstitutional.

Even more effective has been the use of the judicial injunction. The sinister phrase, "Government by injunction," mocks the fine rhetorical phrases of the Declaration of Independence. When the judiciary of any country can forbid citizens to do what they have a perfect legal right to do, or to compel men to do what they have a perfect legal right to refrain from doing, Liberty is outraged and Justice is violated in the temple. Says Mr. John Mitchell: "No weapon has been used with such disastrous effect against trade unions as the injunction in labor disputes. By means of it trade unionists have been prohibited under severe penalties from doing what they had a legal right to do, and have been specifically directed to do what they had a legal right not to do. It is difficult to speak in measured language of the savagery and venom with which unions have been assailed by the injunction, and to the working classes, as to all fair-minded men, it seems little less than a crime to condone or tolerate it."

What could be more revolting to the American sense of justice and fairplay than the enjoining of men engaged in a great struggle involving a third party, in this case the public, powerful to help or hinder their cause, from publishing their side of the controversy and appealing for the support of that powerful party? Yet this has been done time and again without effective protest.

National Socialist Platform

Adopted at Chicago Convention, May, 1908.

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

General Demands.

1. The immediate government relief for the unemployed workers by building schools, by reforesting of cut-over and waste lands, by reclamation of arid tracts, and the building of canals, and by extending all other useful public works. All persons employed on such works shall be employed directly by the government under an eight-hour workday and at the prevailing rate of union wages. The government shall also loan money to states and municipalities without interest for the purpose of carrying on public works. It

shall contribute to the funds of labor organizations for the purpose of assisting their unemployed members, and shall take such other measures within its power as will lessen the widespread misery of the workers caused by the misuse of the capitalist class.

2. The collective ownership of railroads, telegraph, telephones, steamboat lines and all other means of social transportation and communication, and all land.
3. The collective ownership of all industries which are organized on a national scale and in which competition has virtually ceased to exist.
4. The extension of the public domain to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power.
5. The scientific reforestation of timber lands, and the reclamation of swamp lands. The land so reforested or reclaimed to be permanently retained as a part of the public domain.
6. The absolute freedom of press, speech and assemblage.

Industrial Demands.

7. The improvement of the industrial condition of the workers.
 - (a) By shortening the workday in keeping with the increased productiveness of machinery.
 - (b) By securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half in each week.
 - (c) By securing a more effective inspection of workshops and factories.
 - (d) By forbidding the employment of children under sixteen years of age.
 - (e) By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child labor, of convict labor and of all uninspected factories.
 - (f) By abolishing official charity and substituting in its place compulsory insurance against unemployment, illness, accidents, invalidism, old age and death.


Political Demands.

8. The extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the amount of the bequests and to the nearness of kin.
 9. A graduated income tax.
 10. Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women, and we pledge ourselves to engage in an active campaign in that direction.
 11. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall.
 12. The abolition of the Senate.
- The abolition of the power usurped by the Supreme Court of the United States to pass upon the constitutionality of the legislation enacted by Congress. National laws to be repealed or abrogated only by act of Congress or by a referendum of the whole people.
14. That the constitution be made amendable by majority vote.
 15. The enactment of further measures of general education and for the conservation of health. The bureau of education to be made a department. The creation of a department of public health.
 16. The separation of the present bureau of labor from the department of commerce and labor, and the establishment of a department of labor.
 17. That all judges be elected by the people for short terms, and that the power to issue injunctions shall be curbed by immediate legislation.
 18. The free administration of justice.

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

Bartenders' Union Local 51

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



OFFICE: 918 PINE STREET : BOTH PHONES

Drink Only UNION BEER

(Fac-Simile of Our Label)



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

Remember, no CIGARS are Genuine Union-Made



UNLESS THE BOX BEARS THE Blue Union Label

When You Buy Mercantile and "305" CIGARS

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

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

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

ROETTER

518 PINE ST.

HATTER AND HABERDASHER

THE BEST \$3.00 HAT IN THE WORLD

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE DEPARTMENT

SUSAN B. ANTHONY

II.

In the winter of 1857-8 Miss Anthony did some of her hardest and most effective work associated with William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Parker Pillsbury and others. In the winter of 1861 she planned a series of meetings throughout her state in the interest of abolition. Wherever the little band appeared they were hissed, mobbed and their voices drowned by cries and groans. Everywhere Miss Anthony maintained the right of free speech. At Syracuse she stood alone, the only woman present, and faced a raging, drunken mob, which threw rotten eggs. Pistols and knives were brandished, and she was burned in effigy later. The campaign finally closed at Albany, where the mayor himself sat on the platform beside the staunch and fearless woman, with a revolver across his knee, the police in citizen's clothes maintaining order.

In the winter of 1854-5 Miss Anthony held fifty-four conventions in different counties of the state, performing the journey mostly by stage. She had two petitions, one for the ballot, the other for equal property rights for women, and succeeded in enlisting about 10,000 names. It was during this campaign to secure to married women the rights to the wages they earned and equal guardianship of their children, when she trudged from door to door to secure signatures to petitions favoring such legislation, that she encountered some of the most scathing insults of her whole career. Doors were slammed in her face, women informed her "they had all the rights they wanted," and ministers attacked her. Notwithstanding all this abuse she never wavered, and in the winter of 1860 the legislature passed the coveted bill.

From January, 1868, to May, 1870, Miss Anthony was interested in the publication of a weekly paper called *The Revolution*, which was edited by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Parker Pillsbury. Some of the brightest intellects of the time were among its contributors. Financially, it was not a success, and when the publication was transferred to other hands, there was a debt of \$10,000. This debt Miss Anthony paid within six years from the earnings from her lectures.

In 1869 the National Woman Suffrage Association was formed, the chief aim of which was to secure the ballot for women. Mrs. Stanton was elected president and Miss Anthony a member of the executive committee.

In 1871 Miss Anthony, in company with Mrs. Stanton, visited California, where they were received with marked attention from all classes, not excepting the clergy, demonstrating the complete revolution of public sentiment. They traveled and spoke all over the Pacific Slope, everywhere received with acclamation.

One day in November of 1872, as Miss Anthony was reading the morning paper, her eye fell on an editorial urging citizens to register before the coming election. Seized with a sudden inspiration and throwing aside the paper, she asked her three sisters to accompany her. They went to the registration office, where the inspectors, young men, were unable to answer Miss Anthony's arguments when she explained to them the Fourteenth Amendment, and they allowed her, her sisters and other women to register.

On election day Miss Anthony and six other women presented themselves at the polls bright and early and swore in their votes. The discussions of the press on the action was long and vigorous, and as a result Miss Anthony was arrested Monday, November 18. She, with fourteen other women who voted, went before United States officers, and were ordered to appear for examination Friday, November 29. At a second hearing, on December 23, they were held to be guilty, and their bail was fixed at \$500 each.

Miss Anthony refused to give bail, and petitioned for a writ of habeas corpus.

At the hearing on her petition the decision was adverse, and \$1,000 bail was demanded for her appearance at the May term at Rochester. She objected to giving bail, but was overruled by her counsel, Hon. Henry R. Selden, who thought it a disgrace to allow his client to go to jail. Miss Anthony always regretted this, as it prevented her case from going to the Supreme Court for final adjudication.

Between November 18, 1872, and January 21, 1873, though in the eyes of the law a prisoner, Miss Anthony was left free to attend her many engagements. In order to prevent a verdict of guilty, if possible she canvassed Monroe county, holding meetings in twenty-nine of the postoffice districts. Her trial was then moved to Ontario county, and in the twenty-two days before the convening of the court she made twenty-one speeches, and Matilda J. Gage, coming to her aid, spoke in sixteen townships. They together made a thorough canvass of the county, the last meeting being held in Canandaigua on the evening before the trial, which opened the morning of the 18th of June.

Judge Hunt sat on the bench, and after a lengthy trial he deliberately charged the jury to bring in a verdict of guilty, and she was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and cost of prosecution. To this Miss Anthony replied:

"May it please your honor, I will never pay a dollar of your unjust penalty. All the stock in trade I possess is a debt of \$10,000, incurred by publishing my paper—*The Revolution*—the sole object of which was to educate all women to do precisely as I have done, rebel against your mandate, unjust, unconstitutional forms of law, which tax, fine, imprison and hang women, while denying them the right of representation in the government; and I will work on with might and main to pay every dollar of that honest debt, but not a penny shall go to this unjust claim. And I shall earnestly and persistently continue to urge all women to the practical recognition of the old Revolutionary maxim, 'Resistance to tyranny is obedience to God.'"

This trial was one of the most sensational episodes of Miss Anthony's long and brilliant life.

During the Centennial celebration in Philadelphia in 1876 Miss Anthony as corresponding secretary of the National Woman Suffrage Association, made application to General Hawley, president of the Centennial Commission, for seats for fifty officers of their association at the great Fourth of July celebration. This was denied them, and Miss Anthony, never at a loss for an expedient, by representing her brother's paper, the *Leavenworth Times*, secured a reporter's ticket, and four other woman representatives ultimately received invitations.

The suffragists had prepared a Woman's Declaration of Rights, which they had requested to have handed to the President of the United States on that memorable day, at the close of the reading of the Declaration of Independence, that it might become a historical part of the program. This request was denied them. Miss Anthony and her four associates took the Woman's Declaration which had been handsomely engrossed by one of their members and signed by the oldest and most prominent advocates of woman's enfranchisement, and made their way to Independence Square. Their tickets gained them admission within the precincts from which most of their sex were excluded.

After the declaration of 1776 had been read, they moved down the aisle to the speaker's platform, foreign guests, military and civil officers courteously making way for them. Then Miss Anthony in fitting words presented the declaration, which was accepted by Thomas W. Ferry, acting vice-president of the commission, who bowed low without a word, and thus it became a part of the day's proceedings.

In the spring of 1880 Miss Anthony prepared a number of conventions to prepare the way for making an appeal to the national

political parties to have woman suffrage planks inserted in their platforms.

In 1883, after thirty years of constant public work, Miss Anthony went to Europe, accompanied by her young friend and devoted helper, Rachel Foster (Avery). This trip was one of the greatest pleasures of her life.

A clever plan which Miss Anthony devised in 1888 was an International Council of Women, held in Washington, to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the woman's rights convention in Seneca Falls. How successfully this plan was carried out is a matter of history.

In 1890 Miss Anthony secured the presentation to Congress of a petition asking for the appointment of women on the board of managers of the Columbian Exposition, to be held in Chicago, in 1893. This resulted in the creation of a separate board of lady managers, whose magnificent achievements during the World's Fair were such an honor to her sex. Among all the prominent women who had a part in the world's Fair, Miss Anthony was the one whom the people desired most to hear and see; halls were crowded when it had been announced that she was to speak in them.

Miss Anthony, in company with the Rev. Anna Shaw, went to California in 1895, where she traveled all over the state, speaking and working for the suffrage cause. Everywhere she was received with enthusiasm, and every honor was shown her. She stopped in the principal cities on her way home, and everywhere her reception amounted to an ovation.

As usual Miss Anthony attended the annual convention of the National Woman Suffrage Association, held in Washington in January, 1896, where she received many social recognitions. She met Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant at a luncheon given by Mrs. John R. McLean for that purpose.

Miss Anthony was at the Elizabeth Cady Stanton 80th birthday celebration in New York city, where she divided the honors with her life-long friend and co-worker.

The 76th birthday of Miss Anthony was celebrated in February, 1896, by the Rochester Political Equality Club at the home of Dr. S. A. Linn. It was a delightful and notable gathering, and all those who were present will remember that Miss Anthony was at her best that night, keen, bright and witty, and richly deserving all the honors which were showered upon her. She looked well and vigorous as she received the congratulations of her friends, while the enthusiasm of those present amounted to an ovation.

Shortly after this Miss Anthony departed for another canvass of California. To the protests of her many friends against her undertaking a campaign which would tax the physical endurance of the most vigorous, Miss Anthony's unhesitating reply was: "If it were a matter of losing me or losing California, I should never hesitate, if by my going the political freedom of the women of that state could be gained."

Miss Anthony, Rev. Anna Shaw and the women of California labored unceasingly for the political freedom of the women of that state. Political parties promised their support, and, up to the last moment, the women felt they had won the victory. The liquor interests of the state finally defeated the measure. It was a bitter, bitter disappointment, but Miss Anthony had weathered many such before, and she was hardened to defeat. The next morning after election, in the library of the home of Mrs. A. A. Sargent, where Miss Anthony lived while in San Francisco, she said: "I don't care for myself, I am used to defeat, but these dear California women who have worked so hard, how can they bear it?"

Among the workers who had been most active in this California campaign was Ida Husted Harper of Indianapolis, who took entire charge of the press work, which she conducted with such marked ability that attention was centered unanimously upon her as the proper person to record the events of the life of the greatest woman of the nineteenth century, in the biography of Susan B. Anthony. How this work was finally accomplished and published in two large volumes in 1898, after the prodigious amount of work that would have staggered most women, is best attested in the history itself, which in many respects is one of the most remarkable and interesting biographies ever published.

Personal Responsibility.

Now it is not a very high argument to use in any political campaign that the success of certain candidates will mean plenty of money, business activity, things doing in the commercial world regardless of wrongs or injustices that may be crying out for correction. And yet this is just about as far as we have got today. However, it is higher morally, because it is wider and more impersonal, than is the view of politics which allows the buying and selling of votes. Under this higher, but none too high, conception of citizenship a great body of our voters are investing their own votes at every election expecting that returns will come to them in general conditions which will better their economic well-being. This is higher morally than the individual buying and selling of votes, for transfer of opinion is not allowed as transfer of property, and in the recognition of the fact that the economic good for oneself, there has crept into our calculations, care for the public good. We still are selfish, but our self is bigger, and we bear a personal responsibility.

SPAIN AND SWEDEN.

By Ehud.

In discussing the rising in Barcelona and the general strike in Sweden, Jules Guesde's organ, *Le Socialisme*, points out some essential differences between the two movements. The one in Spain it describes as a popular movement, that in Sweden as a labor movement. The masses, swayed by the sentiment of the moment, may now plunge into Boulangism or into a craze for the alleged liberation of Cuba, while under the influence of an unpopular and wholly useless war they may even rise in arms against it.

In Sweden, on the other hand, we see a clearly defined class struggle, a trial of strength between organized capital and the organized workers. Both sides realize fully the nature of the conflict. In Spain the defeat of the revolutionary movement resulted in the killing or imprisonment of the most courageous leaders and the serious crippling of the revolutionary element for a long time to come. In Sweden, even if the strike should not ultimately win all along the line, the organized forces will maintain their line of battle, rally round their standards and look upon any setback merely as an incident of the war of the classes. They will realize that the war must go on until class rule is finally abolished.

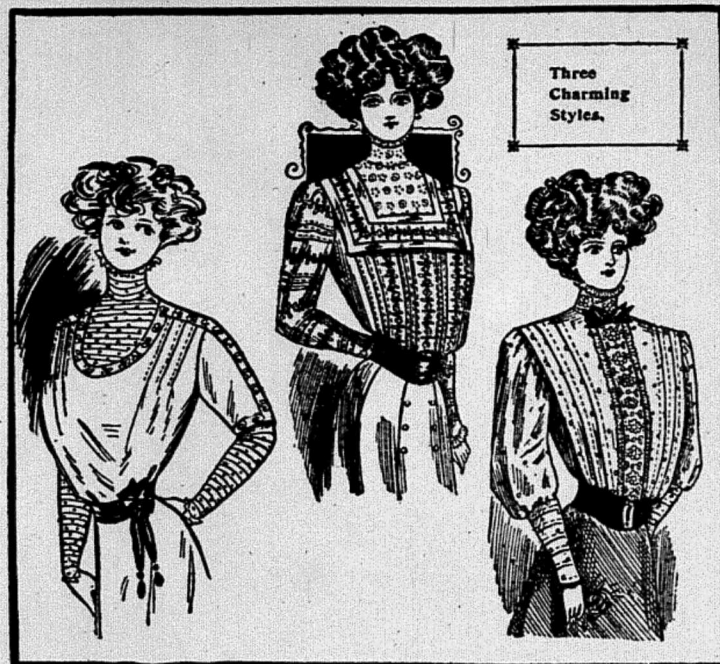
Get Naturalized!

Any day and every day in the year is a fitting time for foreign-born comrades to make a start for citizenship. Every local should canvass its membership and see to it that all qualified persons get their naturalization papers. The National Office has for sale, at ten cents per copy, a booklet entitled "The Law of Naturalization Made Easy to Understand." Thirty-six hundred copies have been sold in less than two months. This booklet is printed in the following languages: English, Bohemian, German, Italian, Swedish, Norwegian, Hebrew, Hungarian, Polish, Slavonic, Lithuanian, Croatian and Finnish. Ten cents each copy. No reduction for quantities. Order from National Office, 180 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

The Harp for September.

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

Blouses and Bodice



Three Charming Styles.

The first illustration gives an over-bodice which is, of course, made of the same material as the skirt it is worn with. It is a pattern suitable for linen, silk or woolen material. Three tucks are made at each side back and front; those at back are stitched to waist, but the front ones only to the bust. The neck is outlined with galloon or insertion, and a strap of the same is carried over the shoulder and down outside sleeve. The under-slip is of tuck spotted net.

Materials required: for over-bodice, 1 1/4 yards trimming. The second is made in some plain material, that is tucked in sets of three, bands of braiding or embroidery being worked between the sets of tucks. The yoke may be of piece lace or broderie Anglaise. The square that outlines the yoke is trimmed to match the rest of blouse.

Materials required: Two yards 42 inches wide, 1/2 yard 18 inches wide for yoke.

The third is in spotted lawn, with a band of muslin embroidery down center; a frill of Valenciennes lace trims each edge of band.

Materials required: Three yards 28 inches wide, 1 yard insertion, 2 yards narrow lace.

VOGUE OF THE PICTURE RUG.

Gay Summer Floor Coverings Are Simply the Washable Home-Made Rag Carpet.

Among the coolest summer floor coverings are the washable home-made rag carpet rugs that make their way through the world under an assumed name, borrowed from the "mother" of our country.

Martha Washington may have made rugs or may not have (she probably did toil and spin, being a dame of the olden time), but whether she did or not they bear her name.

Annually they take on new colors and patterns in a shamelessly modern fashion, and some of them are now so gay as to be better fitted for the nursery than the serious and full-grown domicile.

The gray-mixed rugs are bordered with a whole village scene, showing an array of houses, fences and weeping-willow trees. Thirty-six inches of scampering rabbits in dull colors are woven across the ends of red rugs, and a pageant of squawking white geese, the border of a delicate blue one, would amaze any baby seated suddenly in the center of this barnyard scene. A quaint blue painted pump by the wayside, with a little landscape, has made its appearance on one of the newest.

The rag-carpet rug is quite apparently in a state of evolution. It also has been noted that differences in the weave are now beginning to crop out, but the inventive powers of woman are not on the wane, and we probably shall have still others to amuse us and, incidentally, the children in the nursery.

Popular Amethysts.

For day wear amethysts are undoubtedly the fashion. The really well-dressed woman has sets of these, hat pins, long watch chain and brooch to match. In most of the hat pins the stone is elongated or spherical.

There are some of the prettiest long chains in which the amethysts are cut square and quite flat, and the links of the chain are gold and about half an inch in length. This is a smart design and looks equally well when worn with either a tailored or lingerie waist.

Lapis lazuli is also popular and becoming for brooches. Large square or diamond-shaped ones, set in silver, are very stylish worn at the throat to hold one's jabot in place.

If Your Hands Perspire.

She whose hands perspire knows how costly a luxury is her infirmity; ruined gloves are a sorry monument. When so afflicted try dusting the hands with a little borax before putting on gloves.

There are several tried preparations for checking perspiration that can be applied to the palms of the hand. These must be well rubbed in or the gloves will suffer from grease.

If a bit of absorbent cotton is slipped into the palm of the hand after the glove is on it will absorb perspiration and save much damage.

Powdering the hands with lycopodium sometimes helps perspiration. It is well to try this with an old glove, as a yellow stain might result.

Parisian Hats.

Immense outstretched wings of white are seen on colored and black hats. They are handsome as well as durable, for, as a rule, summer millinery is all that is cheap looking and perishable. All kinds of black flowers are appearing. Some buttercups with yellow centers are being put on big black net hats in a modish house, and they will be becoming and most attractive, for black and yellow look well on almost anyone.

USEFUL AND SIMPLE DRESS.

Style That Would Look Well in Cream Serge, Trimmed with Much Crepe-de-Chine.

This useful and simple style would look well in cream serge, the panel down center of front is trimmed each side by buttons, the sides of the skirt are plain and those of bodice are arranged in three folds. Tucked crepe-de-chine is used for the small yoke



and collar band; the turnover collar is of crepe-de-chine, embroidered and scalloped at the edges. The sleeve is slightly rucked and set to embroidered crepe-de-chine cuffs at the wrist. A sash and tie of golden brown satin are worn.

Hat of white chip lined with brown chiffon and trimmed with masses of brown roses and foliage. Materials required: Six yards serge 48 inches wide, 4 dozen buttons, one yard crepe-de-chine.

Immense Summer Hats.

Immense outstretched wings of white are seen on colored and black hats. They are handsome as well as durable, for, as a rule, summer millinery is all that is cheap looking and perishable.

All kinds of black flowers are appearing. Some buttercups with yellow centers are being put on big black net hats in a modish house, and they will be becoming and most attractive, for black and yellow look well on almost anyone.

All-White Frocks.

Is there any frock to which we turn with such entire satisfaction when the really hot days come as that which is all white?

Colors are always pretty and we must have them, but they never have the charm of pure white on a sultry day.

Black Hem on Frocks.

There has come about a method of trimming a light frock by adding a three-inch hem of black satin, taffeta, or watered silk. This is done with sheer white frocks. It is quite smart on frocks of white and black foulard.

Socialist News Review

Help for Swedish Strikers.

Many of the party locals have contributed money or assisted labor organizations in raising funds for the Swedish strikers and have remitted direct to the home office in Sweden. A few locals have sent money to the National Office, and \$361.85 has been forwarded from here, of which amount the Finnish locals alone contributed \$287.95.

Police Break Up Socialist Meeting.

The Brooklyn police swooped down on a Socialist meeting being held last Saturday night at the corner of Atlantic and Fourth avenues, Brooklyn, and arrested W. W. Passage, candidate of the Socialist Party for Controller; Max Fruchter and M. S. Kerrigan. The arrests were made, it is understood, upon the complaints of a druggist whose place of business is on the corner. The case was continued to Sept. 23.

From Alaska.

A member-at-large in Alaska sends the following comment with his vote on National Referendum "B": "The Eskimos have the correct idea of land ownership. The Eskimos own what they occupy, what they need for their personal use. All the land taken as a whole belongs to the same 'Person' who owns the sun, the air, the water and the moon. If I go away and make another home I no longer own my present home. The Eskimos possess a much higher intelligence than do us white or so-called civilized people."

William Lloyd Garrison Dead.

The death of William Lloyd Garrison, the son and namesake of a famous father, removes one of its best men from the more progressive element of the American middle class. He was an ardent free trader and single taxer and a strong opponent of imperialism and race discrimination. His vision was, of course, limited by his class affiliations and his individualistic conception of society. But it would be unjust to the memory of the dead man to criticize him for his inability to transcend the limitations of his class or for having been born too soon. In his formative period Socialism was altogether unknown in this country, and when it began to be known he had already reached an age at which the views of most men have become petrified and incapable of further development. Not everybody can be a Wendell Phillips.

The Czar's July Record.

During the month of July, according to the St. Petersburg "Ryetch," no less than 102 death sentences have been passed by the Russian courts. Of these 34 have been executed. Altogether 841 persons have been sentenced to death during the first seven months of the present year, and 381 of these were executed. In Kieff prison, one of those sentenced to death committed suicide. In Tiumen four men were sentenced to death; at the second trial they were found innocent. As far as the press is concerned, the month of July has been most severe. Editors have been fined to the extent of 6,757 roubles. Some of them have been fined twice, and some three times during the month in question. The total amount of fines inflicted upon editors during the first seven months of the year reached the sum of 54,425 roubles.

Christian Socialist Fellowship Elects New Officers.

The Executive Committee of the Christian Socialist Fellowship has recently elected new general officers, Rev. Wm. A. Ward of St. Louis being elected General Secretary and Harvey P. Moyer of Chicago, General Treasurer. Rev. Ward was one of the organizers of the Fellowship and has been officially connected with it ever since. Mr. Moyer has been a member and active in the work of the society from its beginning. Both men have been members of the Socialist Party for years. The Christian Socialist Fellowship is an organization of Socialists who are Christians and others who are in sympathy with their work, who have organized for the special purpose of reaching ministers and church members with the message of Socialism. This paragraph appears in their constitution: "To proclaim Socialism to churches and other religious bodies; to show the necessity of Socialism to the complete triumph of Christianity; to end the class struggle by establishing industrial and political democracy; and to hasten the reign of justice and brotherhood—the Kingdom of God on Earth." The organization is pledged to the Socialist Party as the political representatives of the Socialist movement. It is growing rapidly and already has centers established in important cities, including New York, Buffalo, Chicago, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Denver, Los Angeles, St. Louis and others. It is a significant fact that many ministers are joining this Socialist organization and means much for Socialism because every one of these men is in a position to teach many people. There are 32,000,000 Christians in this country and it is important to reach them. It is a great field and the results already accomplished justify the existence of such an organization. The General Secretary is now lecturing in the Lead Belt of Missouri under the auspices of the Socialist Party of that state.

ANOTHER GERMAN SOCIALIST VICTORY.

By a combination of most of the capitalist parties of Germany against the Socialists, the latter lost in 1907 about one-half of their entire representation in the Reichstag. For this great victory over the "common enemy" Prince Buelow, the Chancellor of the empire, received the warmest congratulations and thanks of his imperial master. The prince himself announced that the Socialists had been "crushed," and all the capitalist newspapers throughout the world, our own Republican-Democratic press included, concurred with him and rejoiced with him.

But the German Socialists by no means considered themselves "crushed." They frankly admitted that they had suffered a serious reverse, due entirely to the combination of their opponents. They even admitted that their vote had not increased in the expected ratio. But in view of the fact that the Socialists' vote increase, even in those extremely unfavorable circumstances, by about a quarter of a million, bringing up the total voting strength of our party to about three millions and a quarter, and that the party remained numerically the strongest in the empire, they saw no reason for being disheartened.

On the contrary, they immediately began to redouble their efforts. They increased enormously the circulation of their press. They added greatly to the numbers of dues-paying party members. And in less than two years they stood forth stronger than ever. Prince Buelow, who had "crushed" them, now discovered that prudence was the better part of valor, and resigned from office in July of this year rather than risk an increase in the power of the Socialists by appealing to the country.

The by-elections that have taken place since Buelow's resignation have demonstrated the correctness of that wily politician's diagnosis of the situation. On August 2 the Socialists carried in the second ballot the Reichstag district of Neustadt-Landau, in Bavaria, having increased their vote in the first ballot by about 2,000 over two years ago. And now they carry in another by-election the Reichstag district of Stollberg-Schneeberg, in the "red kingdom" of Saxony, in the first ballot, increasing their vote by 2,000 over that of two years ago, notwithstanding a general falling off in the vote which resulted in a loss of 5,000 votes to the combination of the "law and order" parties.

The increase of the Socialist vote and the tremendous decrease

in the capitalist vote in this by-election is undoubtedly due in large part to the anger of the masses of the German people at the new annual burden of \$125,000,000 in taxes which was imposed upon them in order to defray the ever-increasing military and naval expenditures. But the wonderful power of recuperation shown by the German Socialist Party is entirely due to its marvelous organization, its fidelity to principle, and its capacity for applying its principles to the practical needs of the working people.

Newspaper Carriers' Picnic at Risch's Grove.

The Paper Carriers' B and P. Association of St. Louis will give a family picnic at Risch's Grove, Luxemburg, tomorrow, Sunday, Sept. 26. All friends are cordially invited. There will be plenty of amusement and enjoyment for all. Family membership admission cards are \$1. A good time for everybody is expected.

Missouri Socialist Party

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

McAllister Plans.

Bloomfield:—This county is certainly waking up on socialism. Everywhere I go I meet men who say they have come over to our side during the last year. Next Saturday, Sept. 25, I speak at Bloomfield and expect to have a debate with a lawyer. There will be something doing and we expect to get a lot of new members.

I want to talk over ways and means of reaching the farmer with you and would like to be routed home via St. Louis. Will put in all the good licks I can on the way.—W. W. McAllister.

On Sept. 30 and Oct. 1-2, McAllister will speak at the Stoddard County Fair at Dexter. From there he will be routed up to St. Louis and out the Rock Island to carry the message to the new locals that have been recently organized by C. L. Drake. Locals and points between Popular Bluff and St. Louis that want dates should apply to State Office.

Bucking the Center.

The string of meetings thru the middle of the state that C. L. Drake addressed have had most encouraging results. In addition to the three new locals mentioned last week, he has organized Olean with 10 members, Stover with six members and reorganized Eldon and Eugene.

Further dates for Drake:—Sept. 26, Kansas City; 27, Richmond; 28, Laeled; 29, Bevier; 30, Macon.

A Good Team.

W. M. Spann, 73 years old, is the youngest socialist for his age in Scott County. He and Uncle Charles Chaney attend all socialist gatherings in the county. One was a Confederate and voted the Democratic ticket and the other was on the opposite side and voted the Republican ticket. They both vote the Socialist ticket now and having been thru one war they work for Socialism in order to prevent future wars.

St. Francois County.

The First Annual Fall Celebration of the St. Francois County Socialists will be held at Elvins, Saturday, Sept. 25. In addition to the usual amusements and attractions Comrade W. A. Ward will be the speaker of the day. Big preparations are on foot and with good weather success is assured. In case of all day rain the celebration will be held on the Monday following. Every socialist in the county is in duty bound to attend and bring at least two non-socialists.

Ward is still at work in the county and comrades report good meetings in spite of determined opposition. At Bonnetterre the church trustees refused the use of the church at the last moment. The meeting was held just outside in front of the church. As Bonnetterre is strictly a mining town the miners can inaugurate a boycott that will teach the sky pilots a lesson. Pass the word around that no miner will attend the church until it squares itself. A little determined agitation will bring them to time or else result in proving to the miners that the church is not their friend.

In the Spotlight.

T. A. Hickey will speak at Twelfth and Olive streets, St. Louis, on Sept. 24 and 25. Everybody that has once heard "Piano Box" Hickey will want to be there and get a second helping.

Locals St. Joseph and Providence pay dues and get in good standing again. As cool weather comes on this habit should become infectious. Are your local's paid up to date? Are you paid up to date? This matter should be attended to without further delay. Keep your end of the dobtrees pulled up and the other fellow will do the same.

Comrade Connolly's work is of the kind that will do much good in a quarter that has not given us a favorable reception heretofore. His remarks are of particular interest to Irishmen. He begins with some Irish history and makes it interesting. Then he takes up the church and shows that it can not be depended on to solve labor's problems. That it always sides with what is and frowns on new ideas. The happy knack of doing this without giving offense is not common and places with an Irish population will find he is the man to reach them with.

Literature sales are a strong feature of W. S. Snow's meetings. All points heard from report a fine lot of books sold and good work done.

The Missouri vote on National Referendum "B" became lost in some way and does not appear in the compilation of the vote by the National Office. It was mailed from St. Louis in time, but became sidetracked in some way.

O'Neill in St. Louis.

The Fall Festival of the St. Louis Socialists was a big success in every way. Comrade O'Neill spoke for over an hour and was vigorously applauded. The attendance exceeded all expectations and all voted it a splendid affair. The weather man was on his best behavior and the crowd went home happy and contented.

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