LOUIS LABO

OFFICE: 212 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

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LABOR DAY---WHAT ABOUT IT? Past, Present and Future ABOR'S GREAT HOLIDAY

Labor day is rapidly losing its significance. It is becoming as Decoration day and as the Fourth of July, a day for sports and a holiday in the broadest application of the term. And labor is itself largely responsible for this condition. In its observance of the day



President Central Trades and Labor Union.

it has got away from the real purpose of the occasion. It has become a day set apart for a "good time." The thought that it should be a day on which the voice of labor in its highest sense should be heard, when the aspirations and the ideals should be brought forward, has long since been forgotten. So there is now no good reason left to protest against the usurpation of the day by those who are interested only in a sordid way.-The Union, official organ of the Indiana State Federation of Labor.

The above comment on Labor Day is significant, not so much because it is true, but because it comes from a conservative trade union publication.

Labor Day is no longer what it used to be. It has lost its significance as a demonstration of the American working class. For a number of years Labor Day has been diverted from its original purpose. The "spirit of 1886" has gradually died out. Labor Day parades became mere carnival shows and Labor Day picnics difiered little from the ofdinary social club blowouts.

These are unpleasant facts. The Indianapolis Union tells the plain truth when it says that labor itself is to blame for this condi-

Powerful unions that have gained the eight-hour workday and better conditions generally, today forget all about Labor Day. They refuse to parade. Why should they? Have they not secured what others demonstrated and fought for during the many stormy days since the memorable battles of 1885-1886?

Yes, they are enjoying the fruits of the combined efforts of the labor movement. But what about their duties toward those millions of wage workers who were less fortunately situated?

Why, they do not bother about them! Instead of the old union motto: "One for all, and all for one!" or the well-known "United we stand, divided we fall!" their motto, as single organizations, seems to be: "Everybody for himself, and the devil take the hind-

The American labor movement has made splendid progress during the last two decades. This, however, does not mean that the American working class has any reason to be content with the present economic and social conditions.

For the last two years millions of wage-workers have been suffering under the industrial depression. Millions of people have been out of employment. Most of the unions were forced into a situation where they could hardly hold their own. Some of the smaller unions went out of business.

Meanwhile the employing class used the machinery of government against the organized labor movement. Government by injunction, kidnaping of union officers, breaking strikes by means of police, militia and Pinkertons became the order of the day.

Again we parade and demonstrate! What for? To exhibit our weakness? our cowardice? our patience?

AV ould it not be high time to imbue the movement with new ideals and aspirations? Shall labor forever struggle and suffer under capital wage slavery? Shall the organized labor movement and the millions of unorganized workers forever remain the political slaves of the old capitalist parties?

We are proud of the Trade Union movement and its achievements. The Trade Union movement is bound to grow more powerful, but unless it is supported by a strong political working class party the prospects for the future are by no means encouraging.

This independent working class party must be a Socialist party. i. e., a political movement based on the Socialist program.

The days are gone by when the capitalists could be surprised and bluffed into concessions. Today the employing classes are well organized. The strike of today means a state of civil war. Proof: Colorado, Alabama, McKees Rock, Sweden, etc.

Today every big strike develops into a political struggle. Unless the working class has its own independent political party to depend on, it loses out every time.

If the claim: "Labor produces all values," is true, then the fundamental demand of the labor movement must be that "Labor is entitled to all it produces."

This demand is fundamentally socialistic. Upon this truth rests the entire Socialist philosophy. The idea that the great American trade union movement will ever be able to control the Democratic arity and Republican parties, is preposterous. Sooner or later every

union man and woman will see the folly and the demoralizing effect of such political bedfellowship.

Never before in the history of the American labor movement have the conditions been more serious and more critical. You will only strengthen the trade union movement by recognizing the seriousness of the coming social conflict and prepare for the greater battles in the class war between organized labor and the mercenary forces of the capitalists.

On Labor Day, 1909, the Socialist Party extends its greetings of brotherhood and solidarity to the American working class, as represented by the militant trade union movement.

Rockefeller and Bandlow By Max Hayes, Editor of Cleveland Citizen

The other Sunday, when Robert Bandlow assumed an unusual risk and invaded the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, Cleveland, to hear what the new preacher, Rev. Dr. Bustard, formerly of Boston, who professes to be interested in Social problems, had to offer in

sermonizing, he became the innocent cause of creating an incident that has been giving the newspapers considerable copy.

After the sermon was over, who should spy Bandlow but Uncle John D. Rockefeller, and the pious old chap seized the former's hand as eagerly as though he was snatching a burning brand from the fire or reaching for the shears to clip his quarterly coupons. That moment our colleague became a distinguished even if an undesirable citizen. The

news was flashed over the wires far and wide, reporters hot-footed it up the three flights of stairs to the Citizen office the next few days to learn the latest details, and not a few friends rushed upon Bro. Bandlow hungering for the privilege of shaking the hand of the man who shook the hand of Rockefeller. One enterprising photographer remarked that he would have given a thousand dollars if he could have secured a picture of the hand-shaking episode, and 'steen press clipping bureaus, whose managers imagine that Bandlow must have nearly as much money as John D., are clamoring for an oppor-tunity of furnishing wagon loads of clippings at 5 to 10 cents per clip.

In itself the courteous and polite greeting extended by the richest man in the world to a Socialist and trade union agitator is unimportant. It merely illustrates the fact that the people who make a fuss about the incident are not much more advanced from obsequiousness and fawning than some of those tories and snobs in the old countries who sneeze when the king takes snuff.

The time-servers miss the point altogether. They fail to understand that if the little tableau in the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church had been prearranged, which, of course, it was not, it could not have served a more effective purpose-it is bringing grist to the Socialist mill. It is really amusing what an immense lot of advertising Socialism is receiving from this handshake, and quite naturally the "reds" are pleased. It shows that their ideal has grown to such commanding importance that the most trivial occurrence relating thereto is likely to create all sorts of wonder and excitement.

After the front-page sensations came the solemn, heavy, press breaking editorials, running the gamut from the "identity of interests" profundity to really lucid discussion of the significance of Rockefellerism, Socialism, etc. Among other papers, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, in its leading editorial of August 18, makes the following observations:

'It is noted as extraordinary that John D. Rockefeller shook hands in Cleveland last Sunday with Robert Bandlow, a Socialist leader. Why should they not shake hands? Both are working for the same cause. The only difference is that Bandlow is an humble worker, giving his mite by tongue and pen, whereas Mr. Rockefeller is a master builder, whose contributions to the socialistic propaganda are tremendous.

The socialistic ideal of nationalized industries was the airy fabric of a vision until Mr. Rockefeller demonstrated its feasibility and made it a reality by organizing the Standard Oil trust.

"Mr. Rockefeller created a monopoly of one of the natural resources of the country, and this gave pith and force to the socialistic argument in favor of national monopolies of natural resources and their products as a relief from private monopolies

Mr. Rockefeller organized his monopoly in defiance of law and is operating it despite the efforts of the government to enforce the laws against monopoly, thus arming the Socialists with the powerful argument that the government is helpless against great trusts and that the only possible relief from monopoly oppression is for the gvernment to take over the trusts and operate them for the

"Mr. Rockefeller's colossal fortune, accumulated by oppressive methods, supplies the Socialists with an object lesson more for their purposes than a ton of literature.

"Karl Marx merely analyzed the conditions which make for Socialism and developed the theory of social evolution.

"John D. Rockefeller has supplied the conditions and demonstrated the theory. Rockefeller, not Marx, is the Moses of the socialistic host.'

Our readers will probably agree in the main that Mr. Joseph Pulitzer's hired man states the case pretty clearly. And that's why the "reds" are happy and wish John D. long life and at least 27-fold more prosperity and success than he now enjoys. Yes; there's a

Represented at the International Trade Union Congress, Which Was Opened in Paris Monday.

Last Monday morning the International Trade Union Congress was opened in Paris, France. Delegates representing nearly 8,000, 000 organized wage workers of Europe and America were present, including President Gompers of the A. F. of L

(Associated Press Cablegram.) Paris, August 30.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was the dramatic center of the first day's session of the sixth International Trades Union Congress, when several European delegates bitterly denounced what they claimed to be the unequivocal attitude of the American Federation with reference to joining the international movement.

Mr. Gompers insisted that the problems and policies of American trades unionism were so intermingled with American traditions and ideas that Americans could ill spare the time to encounter the influence of European leaders where the trades unionism tendencies were temperamentally different.

Nevertheless, as an evidence that the United States was anxious for international co-operation, Mr. Gompers introduced a proposal favoring worldwide organization which would "defend the rights and interests of all and create international fraternity and solid-

The clash came over the question of the exact status of Mr. children free.

LABOR DAY IN ST. LOUIS Grand Parade of Union Labor Picnic at Forest Park Highlands

Labor Day Parade.

Join the Labor Day parade and picnic next Monday, Sept. 6 The picnic will take place at Forest Park Highlands, under the auspices of the Central Trades and Labor Union and Building



J. C. SHANESSY, Grand Marshall St. Louis Labor Day Parade.

Trades Council. Final details were arranged Sunday by Grand Marshal J. S. Shanessy at Aschenbroedel Hall. The parade will be in five divisions and will start from Star square and Chestnut street. The picnic will be in Forest Park Highlands. The formation of the line and the route follows:

First-No. 6, Brewers and Maltsters; No. 178, Beer Bottlers No. 43, Beer Drivers; No. 237, Brewery Freighthandlers; No. 279, Brewery Oilers; No. 95, Brewery Firemen; No. 262, Brewery Laborers; No. 246, Brewery Engineers; No. 368, Commission Maltsters; No. 6, International Association of Theatrical Stage Employes; No. 143, Moving Picture Operators; No. 4, Bakers' Union; No. 50, Bread Salesmen. Form on Market street, east of Twelfth, front facing

Second—George King, marshal; No. 8, Typographical Union; No. 6, Printing Pressmen; Women's Trade Union League; No. 238, United Garment Workers of America; No. 105, United Garment Workers of America; No. 248, Shirt and Overall Makers; No. 68, United Garment Workers of America. Form on Market, west of Twelfth, facing east.

Third-Fred Nachschoen, marshal; No. 44, Cigarmakers, 900 strong; No. 281, Cigar Packers; No. 6, Amalgamated Glass Workers; No. 12581, Paper Box Makers; No. 3, Brush Makers; No. 51, Bartenders; No. 5, Billposters. Form on north side of Chestnut street, west of Twelfth.

Fourth-H. Meyers, marshal; No. 58, Boiler Makers; No. 51, Sheet Iron Workers; No. 2, International Brotherhood of Stationary Engineers: No. 12, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers; No. 3, Association of American Steel, Iron and Tin Workers; No. 4, Association of American Steel, Iron and Tin Workers; No. 3, Journeymen Horseshoers. Form on north side of Chestnut, west of Twelfth.

Fifth-F. W. Humphrey, marshal; No. 405, Carriage Drivers; No. 700, Truck Drivers; No. 709, Department Store Drivers; No. 751, Furniture Drivers; No. 754, Baggage and Parcel Delivery Drivers; No. 784, Piano Movers; No. 702, Journeymen Barbers. Form on west side of Twelfth, north of Chestnut.

The line will move east on Chestnut to Broadway, to Washington avenue, to Fourteenth street, to Locust street, to Compton avenue to Lawton avenue, where the procession will disband and street cars will be boarded for the Highlands.

The speaker of the day will be Mr. Raymond Robbins of Chicago. The parade will start from Broadway and Chestnut street at 10 o'clock sharp. Fall in line!

and the American ederation of Labor

Mr. Gompers explained that for the present he was merely an auditor, but was ready to give his opinions. He said it had been the aspiration of the American workmen to come into closer contact with the labor movement in Europe, as they were profoundly attached to the cause of solidarity of labor. One obstacle in the way of affiliation, he said, was the feeling that antagonism existed in Europe toward American trades unionism. Moreover, it was feared the workmen might be compelled to subordinate their policies to those of the men knowing little or nothing about American influstrial conditions and problems.

Mr. Gompers' statement was received coldly. Several delegates jumped to their feet to protest. Hueber, an Austrian delegate, vehemently characterized Mr. Gompers' explanation as mock-He, like the others, had been under the impression that the Americans meant business, and that Mr. Gompers was the official delegate from that country. Otherwise he could not understand how the American resolutions happened to be printed in the official

"We thank you for your opinions," he said pointedly, 'but we do not need them. Your policies may not permit you to come to us; but one day, American workmen, you will realize that your policies are erroneous, and you will see the necessity of joining the International Confederation.'

Mr. Gompers, unflinching, arose to reply.
"I regret," he exclaimed, "that you have misconstrued my remarks as an attack upon European trades unionism. I repeat, we are sincerely desirous of international federation, but only so far as it preserves the American conception of trades unionism. If Europe does not want us, it will be unfortunate. Nevertheless, we will continue to do everything to attain the goal for which the human race is struggling-international fraternity and unity.

Annual Socialist Fall Festival Sunday, September 19.

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

Picnic of Singing Society.

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

THE SOCIALIST FALL FESTIVAL

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

The Workingmen's Singing Societies of St. Louis held a joint gathering last Sunday at the New Club Hall to practice some of the songs which they will sing at the annual Socialist Fall Festival at Risch's Grove on Sunday, Sept. 19.

Comrade Wm. M. Brandt, representing the Festival Commit-tee, was present and delivered a short address to the singers, which was well received.

All indications point to the possibility that on Sunday, September 19, Risch's Grove will see the biggest picnic crowd ever assem-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The grove will be open from 9 o'clock 2, m. till 8 o'clock p, m. and the comrades and their families can spend a pleasant day under the beautiful trees of Risch's Grove, Sunday, September 19.

Don't Forget to Send Your Present to the "County Fair" to this office, and it will be announced in our next week's papers. Make a start, and the rest will follow.

Presents for the County Fair.

The following presents for the Risch's Grove County Fair have

Mrs. P. Weisz: 4 large glass dishes and two small ones. J. W. Thiele: 2 glass water bottles, 2 glass pitchers, 1 china sugar bowl.

Mrs. A. Feik: 2 linen towels, 1 salt and pepper set, 2 match boxes, 1 card tray, 1 box soap.

Mrs. G. A. Hoehn: 6 waiter plates, 12 glasses.

W. E. Eckart, cash \$1.

A. Siepman: 12 cream pitchers. C. Hirschenhofer: cash \$1.

Carl Sauer: cash 50c. Robt. Kreuter: cash 25c.

H. Lubis: 1 large union-made wedding cake (bowling prize). Louis Kober: 10 pieces jewelry.

Mrs. Birgle: 4 fancy plates, 1 pie plate, 1 pickle dish, 1 vase. Mrs. M. Belly: 2 glass dishes, 1 each—cup, plate and pie plate.

Mrs. Breitenbach: 1 cake plate.

Mrs. Rosenkranz: 3 pieces glassware, 2 dishes and salt shaker. Mrs. W. F. Hunstock: 1 hand-painted plate (bowling prize), 1

Mrs. M. Wildberger: 1 caramel dish, 1 cake plate, 1 fruit dish.

Goedeker: 2 large loaves rye bread.

H. Siroky: \$1 in cash. O. Pauls: \$1 in cash.

L. E. Hildebrand: \$1 in cash.

Miss Minnie L. Hoehn: 1 sofa cushion (bowling prize). Mrs. Barry: 1 German silver card tray, 12 child's necklaces, 1

watch chain and fob. A Socialist: 2 potato peelers, 1 surprise package, 2 doilies, 2

towels, I woolen shirt, 6 handkerchiefs. E. R. Hofman: 6 picture frames, 1 water color set, 1 bottle per-

fume, 1 Gorilla wonder nut, 2 Syrian water bottles. Shoeworker: 1 lady's belt, 1 watch and chain, 12 Japanese fans,

4 hat pins.
Mrs. R. Pressler: 2 leather pocketbooks, 1 slate and pencil, 3

Simoon whistles.

Friend of the Press: 1 harmonica, 2 ivory penholders, 1 base-

glassware, 2 banks

C. Tendler: 2 landscapes with frames, 6 Pickinniny banks, 1 German warbler, 8 whip tops, 1 large hand-painted plate, 1 glass

Wellwisher: 10 pieces glassware.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE. Fall Festival of the St. Louis Socialists.

Gate Committee-I. E. Hildebrand, chairman; Adam Feik, T. F. Delmore, Jac. Necker, Peter Ehrhart, O. Kaemmerer, Val Tellian. County Fair-C. Hirschenhofer, chairman; G. A. Eckhoff, F Wedel, F. Hillig, Phil Mueller, Mrs. Gus Eckhoff, Mrs. Mary Hoelm. Lunch and Lemonade-F. J. Kloth, chairman; J. A. Weber, W. F. Hunstock, W. E. Eckart, Edw. Ottesky, H. Siroky, A. Zimmermann,

M. Brosin, Otto Cuefle. Bar Committee-S. Bernstein, chairman; Albert Strauss, Paul Schmidt, Jac Luetzel, B. Brockmeier, Jos. Heuer, Jos. Glader, Nic Becker, Geo. Schlachter, Jos. Fell, Hy. Reller, H. Waage, Dancing—Jul. Bitterlich, L. H. Schwarze,

Literature—(). Pauls, Mrs. Hunstock, Mrs. Wildberger.

Bowling Alley—William Brandt, chairman; Frank Heuer, W.
F. Crouch, W. H. Worman, W. R. Bowden, F. Franz, Roy Brown, R. H. Bonner, Wm. Zuck, F. Leopold.

Bowling Machine-W. E. Kindorf, chairman; W. Ruesche, R

Poenack, J. R. Teel, J. C. Siemer.

Ice Cream-Mrs. Rackow, chairman; Mrs. Daniken, Miss Hoehn, Miss Akschel, Miss Hausermann, Miss Rosenkranz.

Races and Games—Max Stopp, chairman; W. M. Brandt, Jul Schwehr, A. J. McMillan, L. H. Schwarze, J. Bitterlich, Hy. Schwarz, Christ Reuther, F. E. Nye, Phil Mueller.

THE POLITICAL MOVEMENT

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

In the struggle for freedom the interests of all modern workers

are identical. The struggle is not only national but international. | Do Not Buy Douglas Shoes!

It embraces the world and will be carried to ultimate victory by the united workers of the world.

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

realize the international brotherhood of man.

The Socialist Party, in national convention assembled, again declares itself as the party of the working class, and appeals for the support of all workers of the United States and of all citizens who

breakdowns that periodically paralyze the life of the nation. The

sympathize with the great and just cause of labor.
We are at this moment in the midst of one of those industrial

much boasted era of our national prosperity has been followed by one of general misery. Factories, mills and mines are closed. Mil-lions of men, ready, willing and able to provide the nation with all the necessaries and comforts of life, are forced into idleness and starvation. Within recent times the trusts and monopolies have attained an enormous and menacing development. They have acquired the

power to dictate the terms upon which we shall be allowed to live. The trusts fix the prices of our bread, meat and sugar, of our coal, oil and clothing, of our raw material and machinery, of all the necessi-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

STUDIES IN SOCIALISM

SOCIALISTS THE

WHO THEY ARE AND WHAT THEY

By John Spargo.

But the fact of class divisions in America has in recent years become too obvious to be seriously questioned. On the one hand we see a comparatively small number of men and women of fabulous wealth, whose riotous luxury excels anything of which history bears any record, and, on the other hand, the great mass of wealth producers, the wage earners, forced to live close to the margin of bare existence. Against the colossal and unimaginable fortunes of our multimillionaires of the type represented by Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Carnegie, we have the spectacle of the most appalling poverty Even in the heyday of our so-called prosperity we have the bitter cry of "en millions in poverty," with all that is implied in that crythe hunger of babes, the heavy burdens borne by wearied mothers, the grinding of child lives into profits, the hopeless despair of unemployed men, the tragic misery of the aged and toil-worn outcasts of industrial society. Moreover, these class divisions tend to become hereditarily fixed as firmly as the hereditary castes of the old world are fixed. By the very magnitude of the vast fortunes which its members must bequeath to their sons, the ruling class tends to become hereditarily fixed. Likewise the vastness of these fortunes removes their possessors so far from the most favored members of the working class as law and custom keep monarch of the old world and their subjects from each other. The chances of a worker entering the ruling class are rapidly becoming just as small and negligible under our new plutocracy as in any of the European mon-

> VII. Condition of the Workers.

Bearing in mind that the workers are the producers of all wealth, that every vestige of our national prosperity and greatness is born

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

of their labor of hand and brain, let us turn for a moment to the condition of the working class. According to the United States census of 1900, of the 16,187,715 families in the United States only 31.8 per cent own their own homes. No less than 68.2 per cent of the total number of families live in homes that are either hired by the week or the month or mortgaged. It is safe and conservative to say that at least 80 per cent of all the wage earners of America-and at least 90 per cent of those who live in the cities-have no homes except those that are hired by the week or the month. As they hire their homes so they themselves are hired by the day or by the week, and are without security of employment. An employer's whim, the introduction of a new industrial process, or an improved machine, the success of a rival firm, a political change in some foreign land-causes as impersonal as these will throw the average wage worker into the rankof the unemployed without an hour's warning. With wages barely sufficient to provide the actual necessities of life, a month's sickness suffices to reduce tens of thousands of the wage-earning class to destitution and pauperism. A prolonged sickness, or an accident. brings even the most favored and prudent of the workers to that deplorable condition. When, exhausted by excessive toil and the fierce struggle for existence, they are no longer able to keep pace with younger, more virile competitors, and are cast aside as so much industrial waste, few are the workers who are able to rest in peace ful security upon the savings of their working years.

In Europe it has been found that 90 per cent of the working class families in which the breadwinners are injured need charitable relief, and though, as Mr. Robert Hunter suggests, the proportion would probably be less in this country, there can be no doubt whatever that industrial accidents are responsible for a tremendous amount of poverty. There is no reliable record of the number of such accidents in the United States year by year, but Mr. Frederick L. Hoffman of the Prudential Insurance Company has estimated that at least 1,664,000 persons are annually killed or more or less seriously injured in the United States. That the great majority of these accidents occur among members of the wage-earning class. and consequently involve hardship and poverty to those dependent

on their earnings, is indisputable.

So, too with sickness. The conditions under which the workers live and toil are responsible for an appalling amount of sickness. The ill-nourished, ill-clad, toil-worn bodies of the proletariat succumb most readily to the ravages of pneumonia, the disease which has been aptly called 'The Captain of the Men of Death." Tuberculosis, also, is universally recognized by the medical profession to be a disease of the masses. Living in crowded, ill-ventilated tenements, working in the dust-laden atmosphere of factories and mines, toiling excessively and receiving insufficient nourishment and rest, the wage-working class furnishes the Great White Plague with a majority of its victims.

These are but a few of the evils from which the workers suffer. No wonder that so many of them seek the solace of forgetfulness in strong drink, as if responding to Biblical injunction: "Let him drink, and forget his poverty. And remember his misery no more." No wonder, either, that in our richest and greatest city, where the money power of the world centers and Mammon's temples are thronged with eager votaries, one person out of every ten that die must lie in the grave of pauperism and failure in Potter's Field!

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

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

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Perfection Is Not the Only Essential

By HELEN OLDFIELD



F, as the old proverb so confidently assures us, "marriages are are made in heaven," the celestial combinations must be sadly shaken apart and otherwise fearfully mixed during the descent to earth. One continually meets couples the cause of whose pairing is a conundrum to all their acquaintance-sometimes to themselves. Few people marry their first loves and of those few some wish they had waited and taken sober second thought.

Venus marries Vulcan and finds her girdle grow tarnished and dingy in the smoke of his forge; Jupiter weds Juno, every inch a queen, yet, withal, too stately for every day, and wears her, like his crown, only in public and in state. Thus the world goes, since prehistoric ages.

Not many persons marry their ideals and perhaps it is just as well that they do not, since frequently such ideals are not of the sort which make for happiness. The impossible hero who has been and probably forever will be the dream of romantic maidens doubtless outside of a novel would be a most uncomfortable person to live with.

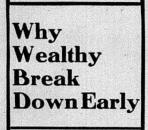
Fortunately for fallible humanity it is not perfection which so much is needed in the married state as congenial companionship, human sympathy resulting from genuine, permanent love, and these, with what somebody has called the salt of allowance and the oil of patience, largely make up the sum of happiness of married life. If the wife, according to the old formula which when it was written meant just what it says, is to "love, honor and obey," if this be her duty, equally is it that of the husband to "love, cherish and protect," and fitly to cherish demands a more subtle appreciation of the needs and wishes of the cherished one than is comprehended in even unquestioning obedience.

For happiness in marriage "they twain must be one flesh," a state which only can be understood by those who have probed the depths of matrimonial misery or risen to the heights of matrimonial bliss.

Life is for all of us in great degree what we make it; if we cannot choose the materials, we at least can fashion them to the best advantage. The Caucasian mountaineers have a saying that "Heroism is endur-

> ance for one moment longer." Yet there are extreme cases when such beroism ceases to be a virtue, when outraged nature insists upon the primary law of selfpreservation; where the strong hand of the law must be called upon to break the galling yoke of domestic tyranny, to loose the sullied bond which beyond endurance chafes.

But divorce, however necessary, in legal remedies ranks with the surgeon's knife in medicine and the woman who seeks it practically confesses herself a failure in that she has failed to satisfy the man whom, presumably of her own choice, she married.



By CARLOS MacDONALD

It is undeniable that a certain percentage of millionaires' children have a tendeney to break down in early life. The break almost uniformly comes between the ages of 20 and 30. At that time they are subjected to the greatest strain on account of the large means they have at their command, which enables them to indulge in excesses of various kinds, and the hereditary factors, the weakness and lack of control seem to be emphasized particularly at this period.

In many instances the fathers of such young men are subjected to great mental

strain, incident to and indeed a part of the effort involved in the acquirement of colossal wealth, which call forth constant toil, great anxiety and tremendous mental strain extending over long periods of years.

These conditions in themselves are terrifically exhausting and minimize most probably the stability of the mental and nervous organization which otherwise would be imparted to offspring. So many children of such parents come into the world innately unstable in their mental and nervous organizations.

Then, too, unfortunately, many of our most successful business men lose sight of the fact that their own success is due largely to the struggles and oftentimes hardships in early life, a mental discipline, so to speak, by reason of which they were unable to indulge in the mode of living which they provide for their children. Had these same young men had to go through the hard routine of

poor boys, they probably would never develop these conditions of mental defect or disease. On the other hand, it may be that they could not accomplish this work.

The ancient proverb that when the fathers have eaten sour grapes the children's teeth are set on edge doubtless originated in the recognition of this important part which heredity plays in human affairs. There is a destiny made for man by his ancestors, says Maudsley, and no one can elude, were he able to attempt it, the tyranny of his organization.

Business Man's Weakened Nerves

By P. EVAN JONES

A diagnosis of the American business man made by an eminent nerve specialist reveals him as suffering from "a neurosis partaking of the character of neurasthenia. psychasthenia and hysteria," the provoking causes of which are "continuous mentat activity and excessive use of alcohol." This being the state of the business man's nerves, the lay observer is left to wonder at the deceptive appearance of health and heartiness with which he disguises his grave maladies from the eyes of all but the neurologist. It is amazing, says the New York World with what zest and energy

these nervous wrecks plunge into outdoor recreation, what arduous games of golf they play, with what enthusiasm they motor. One might suppose that their general health was better than that of any previous generation of American husiness men. But appearances are proverbially deceitful. Behind their outward show of physical activity the inward cancer of decay is at work consuming their vitality. What seem to be well nurtured figures are the results of alcoholic inflation. It is a serious state of things, but at least a word of admiration may be expressed for the skill with which they disguise their symptoms.

FROM OUR READERS

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

Another Definition.

Editor St. Louis Labor.

The inclosed definition of "Socialism in Terms of Its Program," which was submitted to the Republic, but not published by that paper, may prove useful, not because it presents any ideas new to you, nor because it sheds a new light on an old subject, but simply because it goes to demonstrate what policy is most objectionable to conservatism, and, therefore, most conducive to reform.

It serves no useful purpose to assume, offhand, sordid motives for this refusal of certain contributions. Conservatism—say, the editor of the Republic, perhaps not a "comrade," but withal a cultured, broad-minded gentleman-may fear a collapse of society, before a new and better organization can be effected, by giving publicity to such disrespectful heresy on "finance and church," though he be fully cognizant of the evils of both.

This may be an error of judgment, but does not warrant personal rebuke, because there is room here for an honest difference of

Opposed to any change for the better in the organization of society are the few, who feel well satisfied with the existing order of things, and the inertia of the masses, who only stir when approaching the limits of human endurance. The momentum of the masses is irresistible, when once set in motion-neither the Roman sword nor the Roman cross were able to arrest it eventually.

The commotion and discomfort incidental to any change for the better is directly proportional to the strain in the mass of humanity, when its limit of endurance, when the breaking point is reached, and this strain may be kept low by paralyzing at every turn the efforts of those few who would prevent a change and by diffusing among the many an understanding of the causes of their distress. Thus the oppression of those, who pretended to possess transcendental powers, was lifted by the invention of moveable type and by the confiscation of church property. Thus also was the 'Crown' broken by free speech and free press and by placing the strings to the nation's purse in the hands of the people's representatives. Thus also may the tyranny of "Money" be forced yield to an industrial democracy before a fatal breaking step is reached, by dif-fusing among the masses a knowledge of their needs and powers and by taking all public utilities, including land, into public ownership, thus jugulating the revenues of the crafty few, the "financiers" and "business men," who would prolong existing conditions and postpone their collapse.

If the light and power plants (street cars) in St. Louis were today made public property and were operated for the benefit of the public, instead of for the profit of a few, what a large, festering, gangrenous mass would at once drop from the body politic by this one measure alone!

This is Socialism in terms of its program. JOHN Q. ADAMS.

A Labor Day Kick.

Editor St. Louis Labor.

As a delegate to the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union from one of the strongest unions in the city, I regret very much that certain unions give separate picnics on Labor Day. The results are injurious to the labor movement. Not only does such action show the unity of action and solidarity, but it is demoralizing on the outside. Here are some facts which can not be removed by flimsy Don Quixote arguments: Years ago no local union and no society composed mostly of workingmen, dared to arrange separate festivals on Labor Day. Today all is changed, and we hear arguments like this: "If Typographical Union No. 8 or any other lacal union holds separate affairs on Labor Day, why should other societies not do the same?"

On Monday, Sept. 6, 1909, there will be a number of picnics advertised as "Labor Day" affairs. My attention has been called to the following: Typographical Union No. 8, Bavarian Society (one of the leading German societies of St. Louis, with many union men as members), several workingmen's singing societies, etc.

Don't blame outsiders for this state of affairs. Put the blame ere it belongs. DELEGATE C. T. & L. U. where it belongs.

Rev. Phelan and His "Sloppy Women."

Editor St. Louis Labor.

The publication in St. Louis Labor of Rev. Father Phelau's article on "Sloppy Women" seems to have attracted some attention even outside of St. Louis. It affords me great pleasure to see that Robert Hunter has taken up the "Sloppy Women" subject. If space permits, please print these concluding paragraphs of Mr. Hunter's

Too late? No, not too late, Reverend Father. Not much can be done for Sloppy or her children? Yes, Father, everything under heaven can be done for Sloppy and her children.

In fact, Father, if it is too late to save Sloppy, then millions R. MEDERACKE and millions of the poverty stricken of all lands must go to hell. "I used to live in Archer Road among thousands of poor Catholics. I used to think them somewhat more 'sloppy' and degenerate than other people. But I soon learned that poor Protestants, poor

Germans, poor Italians, poor Jews were no less 'sloppy. "And I learned also that Catholics and Protestants, men and women of all nationalities, dressed decently and lived decently, when

they had the means. "This woman is not 'sloppy' because she is a Catholic, but be-cause she is in poverty. She and her kind are condemned to life in slums, degraded by merciless poverty and heart-broken by a neverending struggle with want.

She is a type. She is the bruised, battered and crucified victim of modern society. To place upon her head all blame for her condition is a black and wicked thought.

"In this proud country millions of strong, fine Irish working men and women are condemned to want. Their hours of labor are long; their wages small; their burdens heavy. Yet it is their labor which has built our railroads, erected our cities and fashioned our palaces. They have created the wealth of the world and they and their children starve.

"They are victims, victims of industrial wrong, of financial piracy and of political treason.

Thieving landlordism and political tyranny drove Sloppy and her litter of babies from the rich, green earth of good old Ireland. They fled to America, and here they find thieving landlordism and capitalist tyranny, robing, impoverishing and ruining.

"And, Reverend Father, have you no words with which to con-demn this thieving landlordism and capitalist tyranny? Why is it that the rich and powerful escape that wrath which you pour forth in such volume upon the poor Catholic mother and her little ones? "I can't remember that Jesus ever condemned the poor, the

weary and heavy laden or even the sinful Magdalene. 'He had hard words for the rich and powerful, for whited sepulchers and hypocrites, for the oppressors of widows and orphans, yet in all his ministry there is never one word to indicate that to the hell which Sloppy and her children endure on this earth another should be added in the world to come.

'Her dear lad becomes a drunkard, a bruiser and a criminal; her little daughter a prostitute and street walker. And I ask is that not misery and punishment enough without adding to her anguish the awful condemnation: "Too late, too late!"

Will Father Phelan copy the above lines in his Western Watch-MRS. KATE McNAMARA.

Ten-Million-Dollar Cathedral.

Editor St. Louis Labor.

Last Sunday's Republic published a front-page article under these captions: "\$10,000,000 May Be Expended on New Cathedral. -Elaborate Scheme of Mosaic Ornamentation Planned by Archbishop J. J. Glennon.—Shell of Building Will Cost \$2,000,000." Ten million dollars for the new Cathedral in the prominent West End residence district is a nice little sum of money. Compare such a palace with the old Cathedral on Walnut street! Well, in those olden days of the French settlers the "West End" was unknown, and no St. Louisan thought of a ten-million-dollar House of Prayer. Ten million dollars divided by 1,000 will make \$10,000. Hence the sum necessary to build this latest monument in honor of God would pay for 10,000 moderate dwellings for 10,000 poor Catholic families. To be frank about it, I think it is wrong to spend so much of the people's money on a temple for the aristocratic West End Christians. I may be wrong, but that's the way I feel about it.
J. M. O'ROURKE.

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

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

...... President. (Seal.) , Secretary

Get Naturalized!

Any day and every day in the year is a fitting time for foreignborn 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, Italan, 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.

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DOES THE BREAD UNION

date of petition.



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

Therefore, we ask the public in general for their support; you can give us your support by asking for bread with the Union Label. Shun the product of the following firms-they are Trust bakeries: Heydt Bakery Co., Condon Bakery Co., Hauck-Hoerr Bakery, St. Louis Bakery Co., Welle-Boettler Bakery, Home Bakery Co., Freund Bros. Bread Co. Ltd., McKinney Bread Co.

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

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

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES LABEL.



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

SOCIALIST PARTY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE HINTED STATES

		UNITED STATES.	
)	for Debs and	Harriman	•
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Editorial Observations

Labor Day, 1909. Where is the Spirit of 1886?

Hear John M. O'Neill September 19 at Risch's Grove.

Honor to the Memory of Pettibone and Murphy, the Martyrs of Union Labor in the Rocky Mountains.

Organized Labor Must Realize That the Class Struggle Between the capitalists and the proletariat has just begun.

Robert Bandlow Is the Only Militant Socialist Who Enjoyed the honor of shaking hands with John D. Rockefeller. Read Max Hayes' Bandlow article in this week's St. Louis Labor.

Comrade James Connolly of the Irish Socialist Federation, editor of The Harp, will speak in St. Louis Tuesday, Sept. 7, at 8 o'clock p. m., on Twelfth and Olivt streets. Don't fail to hear the

McKees Rocks Is a Rocky Proposition for the American Labor movement. It is a strike of the Unorganized which the Organized must take notice of. McKees Rocks is fixing the standard of living for American labor.

About Four Hundred Strike Breakers in the Pressed Steel Car Co.'s works in McKees Rocks rebelled and went out on strike. Representatives of the Austrian government are investigating the "American conditions" in McKees Rocks. Here is the subject for Labor Day orations!

International Peace Is Dependent on the Labor Movement. The International Press Bureau at Berne has announced that it has been decided to defer the holding of the International Peace Congress at Stockholm until next year. This postponement is due to the possibility of inconvenience which may arise from the labor war now in progress in Sweden.

The Time Has Come When Every Thinking Working Man and woman should become a Socialist. With a strong Socialist Party to protect the political interests of the working class the Trade Union movement will be strengthened and thus be better equipped for the great battles which will be forced upon the proletariat within the near future.

There Is No Change in the General Strike Situation in Sweden. In every civilized country the labor organizations are collecting money for their striking brothers in the far north of Europe. Everywhere the spirit of international solidarity and Socialism is manifesting itself. What was the power of ancient Rome as compared with the modern labor movement?

While the New York Socialists, With a Full Working Class ticket in the field, are carrying on an energetic campaign, some Tammany Hall "labor leaders" are now attempting to organize a "Workingmen's Political Party." These mysterious "labor parties" born during the last three or four weeks of the campaigns seem to be as necessary for capitalist political success as a big campaign

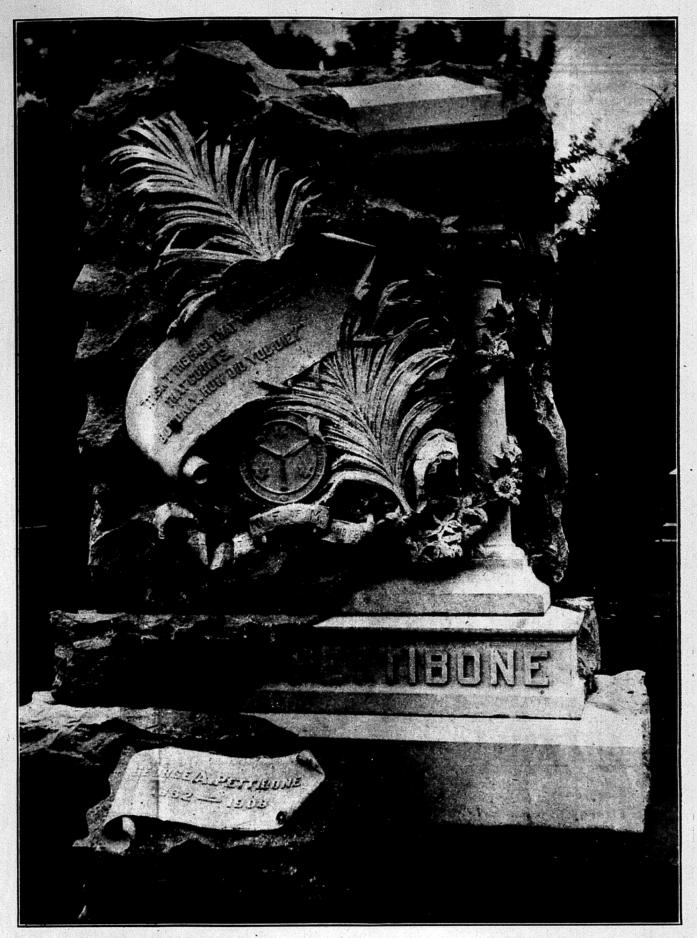
The Contention of the "Citizen" Is That on Labor Day-One day in the year-the laboring people of Cleveland ought to get together, ought to fraternize, union and non-union, and exchange thoughts and ideas for the betterment of human kind. If this isn't done on Labor Day, when will it be done? Labor Day was created for Labor! It is up to all of us to meet and talk matters over like reasonable beings and have a general good time. You can go on excursions and visit amusements the year 'round, but where are you going on Labor Day-your day?-Cleveland Citizen.

The United Mine Workers' Journal Has This to Say on Socialism and Unionism: "Labor has been so often 'gulled' that we have become chary when people come around and tell us that trade unionism is good, but it should have no truck with Socialism. If we get into a fight we know where to find the radical wing Socialists of our army. They are always knee-deep in it and support us through thick and thin. The other fellows profess friendship for us to our face, but we do not know what they are doing in their mansions when surrounded by their own class, and its history has been one

President Lynch on Labor Press. In His Annual Address to the delegates to the convention of the International Typographical Union at St. Joseph, Mo., President Lynch, under the head of Labor Press, says: "The last convention declared it as the sentiment of the gathering that all typographical unions should show in a practical manner their belief in the power of the labor press by subscribing for labor papers as a body where these papers were in existence. The labor press should be maintained and sustained. Only in this way can labor have an efficient mouthpiece through which to express its aspirations and its desires.'

MONUMENT TO GEORGE A. PETTIBONE

Erected by the Western Federation of Miners



Memory of Labor's Martyrs Honored

During the recent convention of the Western Federation of is the first time in history that two labor organizations have joined Miners in Denver, Colo., the monuments erected to the memory of hands to honor in this manner one of their members. George A. Pettibone and John H. Murphy were dedicated in Fairmount Cemetery in the presence of over 500 people, including the convention delegates.

Pettibone died soon after the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone trial. He was formerly a member of the W. F. of M. Executive Board. Murphy was one of the attorneys for the Western Miners, a man whose devotion and zeal for the labor movement was generally known throughout the Rocky Mountains wherever the class struggle was raging.

The dedication ceremonies were solemn and impressive. We quote from the Miners' Magazine:

The convention adjourned at noon Saturday in order that the delegates might attend the dedication services in a body. At 2:15 p. m. the delegates left Denver in two special cars for the cemetery followed by a special car containing members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and another special car with members of the Granite Cutters' Union. When the special cars reached the cemetery, the monuments were already surrounded by many of the friends of the departed, and at 4 o'clock Judge W. F Hynes, who was master of ceremonies, addressed the gathering and paid eloquent tributes to the men who had proven their loyalty to the principles of Organized Labor. Judge Hynes then introduced A. H. Hawley, general secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, who spoke as follows: "Ladies and Gentlemen

'We have assembled here to pay a tribute; to honor and to show our appreciation of thework done by two men of whom it can be easily and truthfully said, that they died in the harness working for the cause of labor and humanity, and by trying to make the homes of workingmen all that they should be.

Even though this be a sad hour to some, yet it affords me deep gratification as a representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen to be permitted at this time to pay a tribute of respect to one who had been associated with our organization for over twenty years and who had been its chief legal adviser for over

ten years.
"If the sixty-five thousand members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen could at this time be conscious of what is transpiring at this moment at the last resting place of John Murphy they would stand or sit with bowed heads as a mark of respect for the high esteem in which he was held by all who knew him. or knew of him, and which he so richly merited.

'Never before so far as I have been able to learn has two strong labor organizations joined hands to erect a monument that will stand for years to mark the resting place of one who passed through the trials that John Murphy did in trying to secure for them justice and to guide them in the path of safety and right. In fact, I believe this

"As years roll on and the cause of labor progresses people will read the few lines engraved on this stone and say, labor does honor

its departed friends. "No one knows what John Murphy suffered for the cause of

"It has always been the opinion of myself, and many I represent, who were personally acquainted with him for years, that his early death was partly if not entirely caused by his too close attention to the interests of those he represented.

It is said by many that the time to show gratitude, the time to bring flowers and the time to say kind words is when a person is alive and can see the flowers. If they do not hear the kind words spoken they learn of their having been said. I believe if the one who now lies still and cold beneath this green grass could speak he would say as do the following lines:

When I've passed this world of sorrow, Do not seek to sooth my brow, Do not heap my grave with blossoms,-Bring your sweetest roses now. Bring them now while I am living, Toiling on, in youth's gay prime While I'm climbing life's steep ladder, Neath the heavy hand of time.

Yet at the same time he was not one who wanted to be told of his good deeds. He sought not adulation-he shunned flattery. But nature does the same for all of us. We like to have our efforts appreciated.

"One thing that he always wanted was the truth. How many of his friends have heard the oft-used expression: 'I was only a seeker for the truth?

"As we stand here today we recall his many acts and know

when he expressed himself in this way it came from his heart.
"No better illustration of his little desire for notoriety and his little desire for display can be shown than by his works to the men after the jury had declared them innocent of the crime of which they were accused. Lying in a hospital, on a bed of sickness, when all expected that his time was drawing near and that soon the grim reaper would gather him in. John Murphy looked into the face of the large man at his bedside and said: Bill, in this your hour of triumph.

be humble. "Great indeed would be the length of time necessary to tell of the many good deeds performed by John Murphy. I will not attempt at this time to relate those of them that come to my mind. Many of them the press of the country have made public. Others are known only to his friends. Still others are known to his close associates who will tell of them later.

"Did he have any faults, this is no time to speak of them. The

MONUMENT TO JOHN H. MURPHY

Erected by the Western Federation of Miners



Their Noble Deeds Survive Them

faults of our friends we write upon the sand. Their virtues upon the tablets of love and memory. The virtues of he whom we loved to call friend and brother are emphasized by the erection of this beautiful monument.

He lived his short life of two score and six years and followed the teachings of the Golden Rule. He accepted the summons delivered by the messenger of death and passed beyond the summit of human apprehension. Let us hope that it is a wilderness of kindness, tenderness, love and affection; an unbounded forest of goodness, trimmed in purity, draped in virtue and sheltered in justice. He accepted censure and applause with indifference. He sympathized with the poor and weak. His life was such that if we cared to imitate him we could improve our own.

"We stop and reflect. We think of this and that. We wonder at results. When all is said and done we say time works wonders.

What a beautiful book is that of time. What a massive volume. No blank leaves are found. No preface contained within its covers. How we love to dwell on the first page. More silently than the zephyr's breath as it fans our brow does time turn his pages, and on all we find man pursuing the phantom happiness. But full oft he wanders over burning deserts; and over craggy rocks he toils, looking ever forward to some sunny spot where he sees the much sought for tree. He ever beholds the ripe clusters hanging low, waiting only for the grasping hand. He toils ever on, to find its fruits like Sodom's apples, turning to ashes on his lips. Another page is noiselessly turned and we read of the joys of time, for joys there are, and well deserve the name. Mirrored there are the sunny days of childhood. Foundations of perennial spring are opened and full draughts of happiness quaffed. Yet we find no page telling all of joy, but here and there are seen fruits of the forbidden tree. No cup drawn from the well of earthly happiness is unmixed with gall. Yet none so mixed but that it might contain a little more. Still turning time's pages we find them stamped with a thousand heart histories. Some telling of today rejoicing in the sunshine of prosperity; tomorrow struggling in the wars of adversity. Thus we find commingling hopes and fears, joys and sorrows, pleasure and pain. When all the pages have been perused, the book is rolled together and the angel

of God will proclaim. Time is, but shall be no more.

"Let us feel and know that he did his work as he saw it: always keeping in mind his duty to his fellow man. And let his dear ones feel, as is told in the words of the poet:

> Once in our life the tide goes out Leaving a desert of sand, Sweeping our hopes and dreams away, All that was joyful, grand.

Tangle of sea-weed strewn about. Far from the rocks where it grew; Lifeless and drear, like the hope that died, Moments of rapture we knew.

Once in our life are priceless gems, That vanish like pebbles and shells, Leaving us bowed in grief and tears, Tears we endeavored to quell,

Leaving us alone with empty hands, Seeking the treasures we missed. nging for friends gone long before Yearning for lips we have kissed.

Once in our lives the tide goes out, Yet, while we weep by the shore, Foaming and singing the waves roll in; Healing the heart that was sore.

Filling our souls with pure joys, Round us its treasures it hurls, Till we behold through tearful eyes, Millions of shimmering pearls.

"Let the words that are spoken here today be impressed upon the minds of the listeners. Let the fact that we have met to honor our friends be told to the world. Let it be carried to the business interests of the country that labor does appreciate what is done for them and that labor is always ready and willing to pay honor where honor is due. The little inscription on this monument will be read by many. As time rolls on and those who stand here today have passed to the great beyond others will come to take their places, but this stone will still remain to tell the newcomers of how two labor organizations paid tribute to their departed members.

"Death makes all men equal. We bring nothing into this world, we take nothing away with us. Let us all remember the true words the late Senator Ingalls:

'When the fitful fever is over and the cruel wrangle of the market and forum have ceased, grass heals over the wound which our descent into this earth has made and the carpet of the infant, becomes the blanket of the dead.

Judge Hynes in a neat address then introduced John M. O'Neill, editor of the Miners' Magazine who delivered the following address: Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of Organized Labor and Delegates

to the Western Federation of Miners: We have gathered here today to dedicate monuments to the memory of two men who in life entwined themselves in the hearts of men and women who are scanning with yearning eyes the distant horizon and watching for the faint gleams of that glad morning that shall usher in a civilization that bequeaths to humanity the priceless heritage of industrial liberty. These monuments are the generous gifts of men who mourned the cruel summons of the grim messengers of death that snatched from life's arena men whose deathless names immortal in the labor movement of Western America. They

baptized in human blood. They were not crowned with achievements won amid the fire and smoke of shot and shell, but they were soldiers in that great army of the world's struggling millions that is slowly but surely marching onward toward the goal of economic

Neither of these men whose memory we honor today came into the world the petted heirs of palatial homes. Their ancestry boasted of no bank accounts and no broad acres, but their parentage was of that noble mold of citizenship that makes this old earth richer and leaves behind a posterity whose noble traits of character challenged the admiration of their fellow men.

In the year 1908 the last chapter in the lives of these two men was written, and now in the year 1909 we are gathered at their graves to pay our tribute of respect and to testify to the worth and merit of men who dared to brave the sneering lip and the frowning brow in defense of a class whose wails of misery are heard in every

John H. Murphy for years was the general attorney of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and the Western Federation of Miners. As a lawyer he was brilliant and the legal profession recognized in him a giant that was equipped for battle in the highest courts of the land. John H. Murphy, as a boy, tasted but little of the luxuries of life. He had not the means to enter the classic halls of famed institutions of learning, but he had an indomitable will and an intellect that flashed with the sparkle of a diamond, and with these inherited gifts he faced the world to fight the battle of life. In his early life we see him on the locomotive clad in jumper and overalls, feeding the horse of iron and steel, but on his features, bathed in sweat and grime, could be discerned an inspiration "to climb to loftier heights," where he could render more valuable service in the great struggle for human rights.

When his associates and companions in the railway service were wrapped in sleep endeavoring to recuperate their exhausted energies for the toil of another day, John H. Murphy, the fireman. was "burning the midnight oil" and storing away in the mental chambers of his brain a knowledge of law that made him in after years a David of the Common People before the courts of this country. Blacklisted during the great strike of the American Railway Union of 1894, and having felt the relentless despotism of an avenging corporation, he realized more than ever that labor stood in need of advocates in judicial tribunals who would speak with tougues of fire, and with this realization, he redoubled his energies to become a Spartacus to give battle for labor in the temples of justice.

More than a decade ago the legislature of Utah passed an eighthour law and immediately the mine owners and the corporate in-terests decreed that the law must be assassinated by the judicial dagger on the grounds that the law was in conflict with the constitution of the state. Murphy, the fireman, was now the lawyer, and he stripped for the fray to give the best that was in him for the man who toiled long hours in the poisoned dungeons of the earth. At that time Organized Labor had no corpulent treasury, but Murphy was actuated by a higher and nobler incentive than a sordid appetite for fees, and with a courage that knew no surrender or defeat, he fought that battle in the courts of Utah until the highest tribunal of the state handed down a decision proclaiming the constitutionality of the eight-hour law. But the enemies of labor did not accept the decision of the Supreme Court of the State of Utah, but appealed the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, and before the robed judiciary at the nation's capitol, the dauntless young attorney faced an array of legal talent that much have blanched his cheek as he felt the magnitude of the battle in which he was engaged. But Murphy was undismayed. He knew that he was pleading for the bone and brawn of a nation and he knew that the cause in which he had consecrated the efforts of his life was grounded on the bedrock of eternal justice. His heart and soul became aflame and the irresistible logic that streamed from his lips swept before it like an avalanche the winged flights of oratory that soared from the silvery tongues of corporation-paid attorneys. The fireman lawyer dazzled the high-priced attorneys with the brilliancy of his genius and when the smoke of battle had cleared away the eight-hour law of the State of Utah wore the constitutional crown of the Supreme Court of the United States. Murphy had measured steel with the giants of the legal profession and his prowess as an adversary in the judicial arena could no longer be questioned by the brainiest disciples of Blackstone. He had won a battle that stamped him as a lawyer, and the miners of the West looked upon this rising young attorney as a man who was destined to leave "footprints on the sands of time."

After his victory in the Supreme Court of the United States he gave almost his undivided attention to the wrongs of labor and became the framer of almost every eight-hour measure that graces the statute books of the western states. The eight-hour laws of Utah, Montana, Nevada, Arizona and Missouri were due to his tireless energies and before he closed his eyes in death he had earned the enviable title: "Eight-hour Murphy."

But while we admired his clear, analytical brain and valued his counsel in the stormy days of labor's battle, yet, there was something grander in the noble nature of the dead lawyer that appealed to us more forcibly than all the genius of his ability, and that was his matchless courage, his fealty to truth and his unfaltering devotion to the cause of right.

On the 17th of February, 1906, there was consummated one of the foulest plots that ever was hatched to blacken the escutcheon of the labor movement of this country. In the dark hours of the night, when honest men and women were in their homes, there stole from the conspiring den of a detective agency a coterie of professional body-snatchers, and these human bloodhounds, backed by the governors of two states, kidnaped three men from their homes and spirited them away on a special train to be tried for the murder of a man who had been assassinated by the hireling of conspirators who yearned to place the brand of Cain on the brow of innocent men and commit murder under forms of law.

John H. Murphy was then an invalid. His wasted frome and emaciated face told his dearest friends that he was traveling rapidly "towards that bourne whence no traveler returns." But with the ashen hue of death upon his brow and with the knowledge that he was courting death in wending his way to Boise, Idaho, to attend the great conspiracy trial, yet he flinched not from what he believed o be his duty and when the press of a nation heralded the opening of the great criminal farce in the capital city of the "Gem of the Rockies," Murphy stood among the brilliant array of lawyers, giving the efforts of his waning life in a battle to snatch innocent men from an ignominious death upon a scaffold. The history of that great trial need not be repeated here, but when the verdict of twelve men proclaimed the innocence of one of the men whom conspirators had decreed should dangle at the end of a rope, the dying lawyer wept for joy because he realized that the organization for which he had struggled had risen above the clouds of calumny and stood vindicated in the minds of the honest men and women of a continent. He lived to see the foul conspiracy against the Western Federation of Miners shattered into fragments, and when he breathed his last on the 3d of March, 1908, we mourned the loss of a man whose brilliancy, courage and loyalty are treasured in the hearts of men who honored and revered him as a "prince among men," worthy of being recognized as one of "the noblest works of God.

But let us now turn our thoughts to the other man whose life went out, crushed through the persecution of combinations whose hate was only appeared when the brave and noble soul took its flight from the wasted tenement of clay. I had the esteemed honor of being numbered among his friends, and stood beside the open grave on the afternoon of the 5th of last August and to speak a few words in memory of my friend, the man who looked upon life and death with a smile upon his lips. On that occasion, when I gazed into the grave and looked upon the casket that held the mortal remains of George A. Pettibone, and when I beheld the coffin lowered. into the bosom of the earth, there rushed through my mind chapters of human history that were written in tears, and those chapters in devotion and loyalty to the eternal principles of justice made their the life of my friend and brother in the great cause of humanity almost stilled the heart and palsied the tongue, for words would not did not come from the gory field of battle bearing victories that were come to crown his memory with that tribute which I longed to pay

George A. Pettibone came to the West with the blush of young manhood upon his cheek. He had felt the weight of the iron yoke of corporate tyranny in his eastern home and his heart yearned for a broader freedom, and feeling that organized greed had not yet shackled liberty on the summits of the western mountains, he turned his face to the setting sun and wended his ways toward the Pacific.

In the early day of the Coeur d'Alenes we see him allied with his fellow men in a struggle to wrest better conditions for the man who wielded the pick and hammer in the mines. In that struggle he wounded the dignity of a federal court and because he refused to become a slave to an injunction, the Caesar upon the bench decreed that Pettibone should feel the sting of the judicial lash wielded by an ermined czar in a "temple of justice."

But Pettibone accepted the sentence of a court without a tremor and, when the days, weeks and months had passed away and the prison doors swung outward that gave him his freedom, he was again found in the ranks of his fellow men giving battle to the wrongs that blacken and curse a civilization that is crimsoned with

blood and wet with human tears.

The dead man was one of the selected victims of the conspiracy place upon his brow the brand of Cain, yet they held him behind the walls of a bastile until death marked him for the grave. But when death was dimming the lustre in his eye and had chased the hue of health from his cheek he demanded to hear the testimony of the hired professional perjurers because he knew that if the last vestige of justice had not yet fled from a judicial tribunal a jury of his peers would bring in a verdict that would strangle the plot of the moneybought bloodhounds who had conspired with their paymasters to send him to the scaffold. The verdict was rendered, the honor of Pettibone was vindicated in the courts and this monument that has been unveiled today and which has been built by the dimes and dollars of those who knew him best, is a vindication that will plead his innocence to the unborn generations that are yet to come.

The character and traits of Pettibone can be well delineated when we remember that the following was his favorite poem:

"Did you tackle that trouble that came your way With a resolute heart and cheerful? Or hide your face from the light of day With a craven soul and fearful? Oh, a trouble's a ton, or a trouble's an ounce Or trouble is what you make it, And it isn't the fact that you're hurt that counts, But only how did you take it?

You are beaten to earth? Well, well, what's that? Come up with a smiling face;

It's nothing against you to fall down flat, But to lie there-that's a disgrace. The harder you're thrown, why the higher you bounce;

Be proud of your blackened eye It isn't the fact that you're licked that counts, It's how did you fight-and why?

"And though you be done to the death, what then? If you battled the best you could, If you played your part in the world of men,

Why, the Critic will call it good. Death comes with a crawl, or comes with a pounce, It isn't the fact that you're dead that counts, But only, how did you die?

Pettibone died like a Trojan of old. He did not shrink as he felt the icy clasp of the skeleton hand of death, but he went out into the 'Great Unknown' fortified by the consciousness that he had been true to himself and loyal to the cause that demands the reign of justice throughout the nations of the earth.

Standing here today and meditating upon the lives of Murphy and Pettibone-the brave and courageous men who sleep beneath the base of these monuments-there comes to my mind the beautiful words of that great Southern poet, who said:

Give me a land of the wreck and the tomb, There's a grandeur in graves, there's a glory in gloom, For out of the gloom future brightness is born, As after the night looms the sunrise of morn. And each single wreck in the war-path of might Shall yet be a rock in the Temple of Right.

APPEAL

To the Sheet and Tin Workers Everywhere

Do you appreciate what the present struggle between the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company means?

It is a struggle of Men against Money; of Right against Might; American Manhood against an avaricious Mammon.

The Amalgamated Association has appealed to you for your

co-operation and support, because its fight is your fight; its interests

The Amalgamated Association has appealed to you as reasonable, intelligent American citizens, with interests identical with all Tin workers and courteous in the arguments used to enlist your support. They have appealed directly to your intelligence and your spirit of fair-They have not sought to mislead you.

On the other hand, have you noted the character of the opposition that has confronted the Association's representatives?

You have heard of the assault that paid thugs have made on peaceable American citizens because they dared to ask the support of you, other American ctizens, in a fight for Labor's rights against a grasping corporation?

Have you stopped to think how defenseless the position of the Trust must be when they are afraid to let anyone present Labor's side of the controversy to you?

Have you asked yourself whether such tactics would be resorted to if the Trust had your interests at heart?

Do you believe such policy would be pursued if the corpora-tion's intentions toward you were honest and honorable? We know that you do not indorse Cossack methods in America.

It is only tyranny and despotism that need such defense The Amalgamated Association is simply seeking to deliver a message to the Sheet and Tin Workers of the country that it is to their interest to hear. If the message is true, why should the United States Steel Corporation object to your hearing the truth? Their

methods were the methods that preceded the Tragedy of Mount Calvary. But they did not stop the spread of the Truth. Neither will they now. The Trust thinks that a cot in a bullpen and a souphouse in the mill is good enough for its employes, because it thinks Resent this brazen effrontery to American manhood and American ideals. Join with your fellow workers in this fight against industrial oppression and slavery. Organize! Organize! Organize!

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

Open-Air Lecture on Convict Labor.

The Eighteenth Ward Branch Label Section of the Central Trades and Labor Union gave an open-air entertainment, with lecture, last Tuesday evening at Dodier Garden, Twentieth and Dodier streets. The speaker of the evening was Collis Lovely, who lectured on "Convict Labor vs. Organized Labor." The gathering was a decided success.

Missouri Socialist Party

Otto Pauls, State Secretary, 212 South Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mc

Labor Day Speakers.

Eugene V. Debs at Joplin. E. T. Behrens at Springfield. Raymond Robins in St. Louis. W. A. Ward at Bonne Terre.

Every live socialist should take an active part in Labor Day celebrations. It is the American May 1st. In this country the 1st of May is too early and the weather uncertain for successful demonstrations. As conditions ripen and the working class become more fully conscious of the responsibilities resting upon them we shall have the same great and universal observance of Labor Day that obtains in Europe on the 1st of May.

Agitation Along the Rock Island.

Comrade J. A. Phillips, who is raising a fine crop of Socialists at various points on the Rock Island road, has arranged about 15 dates for C. L. Drake, an agitator from Indiana. Comrade Drake is eager to advance the cause at every opportunity and will speak at the following points: Sept. 7, Vigus; 8, Union; 9, Beaufort; 10, Gerald; 11, Argyle; 12, Eugene; 13, Eldon; 14, Stover; 15, Windsor; 16, Pleasant Hill; 17, Greenwood. After a visit to Girard he will make a few dates on the way back.

W. S. Snow's Route.

Sept. 6, Clinton; 7 and 8, Kansas City; 9, Girard; 10, Carl Junction; 11, Joplin; 12, Neosho; 13, Pineville.

He will soap-box for the comrades at these points and all should

hustle up a good crowd to hear him. You will find it worth while. Said On the Route.

St. Louis is aranging a series of monthly meetings for the winter

A. Q. Miller has just finished a week's work in Wayne County among the farmers. There is a feeling of unrest making itself man-

W. A. Ward is hard at work in St. Francois County.

McAllister Is off on the first lap of a month's work in Stoddard County. If the results are as good as they were in Dunklin County all concerned will be pleased.

Gaylord has a most valuable faculty of inducing the local papers to print something on Socialism. His recent meetings in Kirksville were fully reported in the local daily paper, thereby greatly adding to their value. His masterly addresses have their full weight when carefully read. The ability of a speaker to "break into print," i. e. the capitalist press, is a big asset. It is worth cultivating.

There were two shows in town; it was lodge night for the Red Men and church night into the bargain, when McAllister spoke in Parma. Naturally the attendance was poor, but Comrade Gallant is satisfied with results. They want him back as soon as possible.

John M. O'Neill, editor of the Miners' Magazine, will speak in St. Louis Sept. 19. Preparations are being made for a large time. He will fill quite a number of dates in Illinois.

A LIST OF UNION BAKERIES WHERE YOU CAN GET UNION

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Hoefel, Fred Hollenberg, C.

Huellen, P. Huss. Fr. Imhof, F. Koenig, Wm. Kretschmar, Ferd, 1605 N 18th st. Kubik F. J. Laubis, Herm. Lay Fred Leimbach, Rud. Liepert, H. Links, John A. Lorenz, H.

2330 Menard st. 1027 Allen av. 1824 S 10th st. 6700 S Broadway 1901 Lami st. 2201 S 2nd st. 2022 Cherokee st. 4652 Nebraska av 1917 Madison st. 3448 S Broadway 918 Manchester 4101 N 20th st 7728 S. Broadway 1801 Lynch st. 4022 Lee av. 1723 S 11th st. 1958 Withnell av. 8509 S Broadway

1820 Arsenal st.

4709 Lee av.

2907 S 13th st.

2700 Arsenal st.

Michalke, F. L. Mueller, Fred Nichols, E. S. Rahm, A. Redle, Geo. Reichelt, H. Rottler, M. Pube, W. Schmerber, Jos. Schueler, Fred Seib Bros. Silber, Aug. Speck, Geo. Svehla, Math. Valtin. W. Vogler, Mrs. G. Widensohler, C. Witt, F. A. Wolf, S. Zipp, And. Zwick, Mich.

Machatschek, Jos. 1960 Arsenal st. Burkhardt, Chas. West Walnut Park Manewal Bread Co Lami and Broadwa Marschall, L. 2908 S Broadway Messerschmidt, P. 2225 Cherokee st. 1901 Utah st. 2012 Gravois av. 4136 N Newstead a Old Homestead Bky 1038 N Vandeventer Papendick B'k'y Co3609-11 N 22d st. 3001 Rutger st. 2100 Lynch st. 3701 S Jefferson 2500 Illinois av. 1301 Shenandoah st 3679 S Broadway Schneider & Son, 2716 N Taylor av. 3402 S Jefferson av 2522 S Broadway 1531 Franklin av. 311 W Stein st. 826 Allen av. 2737 Gravois av. 3605 S Broadway 5827 S Broadway 3558 Nebraska av 31:0 S 7th st. 1834 S 7th st. 7701-3 Virginia av.

GET YOUR HAMMER AND KNOCK THE BREAD TRUST. KEEP ON KNOCKING TILL THE SIDEWALK IS CLEARED OF ALL THE HEYDT-FREUND-McKINNEY-CONDON-HAUCK-HOERR-WELLE-BOETTLER-HOME AND ST. LOUIS BAKERIES BREAD BOXES. ALL THESE FIRMS ARE OWNED BY THE BOY-COTTED BREAD TRUST WHICH REFUSES TO RECOGNIZE THE BAKERS' UNION.

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MANEWAL'S BREAD

If you want the BEST. Baked in their New Sun Light Bakery and made

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Get a Good Sewing Machine

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

Patronize our advertisers and notify them that you saw their ad. in St. Louis Labor.

We Must Work at It Continually.

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

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

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

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

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

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union 246 Summer St., Boston Mass.

John F. Tobin, Pres.

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Patronize only Saloons displaying Union Bar Card



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OFFICE: 918 PINE STREET: BOTH PHONES

Drink Only UNION BEER

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

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When You Buy Mercantile and

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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 advertise

ment out of the quality of our goods F. R. Rice Mercantile Cigar Co., St. Louis, Mo.

ER AND HABERDASHER BEST \$3.00 HAT IN THE WORLD

Who Incites to Riot? By Louisa D. Harding, Los Angeles, Cal.

In a sketch of the life of Mr. P. D. Armour, Elbert Hubbard delivers himself of the opinion that the two points Upton Sinclair scored in his attack on Packingtown and its "Boss Ogre" were these: "First, the Ogre hired men and paid them to kill animals. Second, these dead animals were distributed by the Ogre and his minions and the corpses eaten by men, women and children. It was a revolting revelation," et cetera. Also says Mr. Hubbard relative to the "embalmed" beef charges, "Tush, tush, didn't a board of army officers look into the matter and find out there was no occasion for the hue and cry?" They did, Elbert; and a government commission, aided and abetted by the "incomparable Roosevelt" himself, as some of our good Catholic editorial friends put it, have arranged to place the government stamp of approval upon canned goods containing benzoate of sode; but for all that, anybody interested in the good health of Garcia and going out his way, would do well to tell him to let the medicated stuff alone. "Our" government has just decided too, that ex-Inspector Harms, albeit a diligent, painstaking official only imagined that in the East St. Louis packing plants he saw lard tunning into a filthy sewer and then fished out and sold to enter into the composition of mother's home-made pies. As the investigating committee insisted on holding its sessions in secret, despite the expostulations of Mr. Harms, we do not know just how it was determined that affiant's eyes had played him false; neither, under the circumstances, can we positively establish whether anybody "saw" the investigators or not.

Well, at any rate, the Rev. Father Toner of McKees Rocks has been doing a little Uptonsinclairing on his own account, and this is what he says about the establishment of the Pressed Steel Car Co. at

that place:
"It is a 'slaughter house' and a thousand times worse. Men are persecuted, robbed and slaughtered, and their wives are abused in a manner worse than death-all to obtain or retain positions that barely keep starvation from the door. A pit of infamy where men are driven lower than the degradation of slaves and compelled to sacrifice their wives or daughters to the villainous foremen and little bosses to be allowed to work. I was allowed to enter the plant at my will a few years ago, but I saw too much of the malicious crime perpetrated daily and the gates were closed on me. It is too horrible to discuss. It is a disgrace to a civilized country. A man is given less consideration than a dog and dead bodies are simply kicked aside while the men are literally driven to their death. The grafting or stealing by the bosses and other higher officials is not paralleled to my knowledge. I asked for a pass to go through the plant and it was promised me a score of times, but it never came. I finally became disgusted and sought to ascertain just what was going on inside the board fence. These are some of the things I discovered. Scores of men were being killed and no record made of their deaths or of any legitimate disposition made of their bodies. It is my impression that they are never taken outside the plant.

They have the "pooling" system at the McKees Rocks factory under which a certain amount of money is divided among all the workers. The payment, under this arrangement, for a very hard and long day's work, sometimes amounted to about one dollar. According to the car company officials, these men are so ignorant that it is simply impossible to convince them that it is just to employ a system whereby a man draws small wages one week and "large wages" the next. The men say that the pay thus computed amounts to less than under a straight day wage scale. It is now up to the company officials to tell us what these "large wages" amounted to. Until these munificent amounts are presented to our attention, we shall be safe to assume that the McKees Rocks priest knew what he was talking about. The scandalous condition of the unorganized Pittsburg workers has aroused the indignation of the country lately; there is no ground for assuming that the employes of the Pressed Steel Car

Co, were any better off.

They are having riots out that way. The men walked out. The company "allowed' there was nothing to discuss with the representatives of the workers. The strikers, who had no money to bribe other laborers to take their side, used the old argument of force. The other night a swarm of women-"unsexed" of course, for real women are always mild and amiable under any provocation, just as good Christian men are always meek and obedient to the "ordained pow--poured into the company's restaurants, beat off the cooks with great ladles, and made off with—what do you think? The cash register? No, with the kettles of steaming soup. Strange that the "large wages" left so small a strike fund, and that these women were already starved to the point of desperation. In these days of good Republican prosperity, too!

An imported strike breaker makes affidavit that he was brought to the works in ignorance of the trouble there, and that when he attempted to leave, he was clubbed into concluding that he would tarry a little longer with the company. On Sunday night the state troopers fired upon the crowd. Four strikers were killed. Their companions returned the fire and killed three of the deputies and troopers. "While the riot lasted," says the press report, "troopers galloped indiscriminately through the streets with riot maces drawn, striking the heads of all persons loitering in the vicinity of the mill."

Now the entire detective force of the county, assisted by a force of deputy coroners, is down at McKees Rocks trying to ascertain the identity of the instigators of the trouble. Let them spare themselves the pains. It is already known who were the real disturbers of the peace at McKees Rocks, Pa. We know who were the men who exploited, half starved and murdered other men; who violated every rule of decency in the treatment of their dependent slaves. While the pleasing scenes described by Father Toner were going on in the factories, there was no shooting, no riding up and down and beating heads with "riot maces." Everything done quietly and orderly then. So do the poisonous fumes steal without sound into a mine. A little later, when the final catastrophe comes, there will be uproar enough. The noisy artillery of the heavens assaults the ears after the real damage has been done. Enough quiet assassinations by starvation and overwork had taken place at the McKees Rocks mills; the turbulent revolt was bound to come, so long as a drop of red blood ran in the veins of the workingfolk.

But what shall we think of a degenerate "Omerican" quillwielder who prints seare-heads about the "outrages" the strikers were guilty of, and carefully refrains from so calling attention to the sins of reach breeders of riots?. Does he presume that if peonage is proved to be going on in the works of the car company, the offenders will be "manacled to horses" and dragged through the streets? Will "the least overt act" on the part of the employers be "met with a riot stick or the hoof of a policeman's horse?" Is the America he is driving at a place where millionaires may not only give "their hands" such treatment as seems to them, but may flavor lampreys with them, after the good old Roman style; or may occasionally pick off a few of them for gun practice, as was the jocund custom of the French noblemen in those days before the starved French mob, unwhipped and to go long unwhipped, decided, as have the working

people of Spain, that it is best to die for one's self and one's own family, if one must die at all?

A reverend gentleman is said to have lived at Bingen some time since. He obtained a corner on the grain market, and locked up in his round tower the food supply for the whole town. Then he invited the peasantry into a great hall, closed the doors upon them, and set fire to the building, so solving the population and food problem in a manner for which he has not since been commended by anyone, so far as I am aware. If a good business head had sat upon his shoulders, he might have sold the foodstuff at Republican prosperity prices, and, then collecting these men, women and children-especially the latter-into a factory, he might have put them to work making his dollars reproduce themselves. He might have gradually starved them by doling out to them, but a small portion of the wealth they made; he might have weakened them by forcing them to go to work in poisoned air; and still, if someone like "our dearly beloved Theodore," as Bishop Bell says, had been on hand to give ca home is built.

good advice, the process might have gone on indefinitely, even to the bursting of the round-tower with accumulated grain. Then when the retributive rat-armies began to commit "outrages' on the warehouse and its proprietor, he could have sent in a riot call for the troops belonging to the "state." He could have delivered lectures to the townspeople, telling them how to manage their affairs. He could have taught in Sunday schools. He could have left libraries to hand down his name in a far different way from the manner in which it has reached us now. The Bishop of Bingen was a back number, most decidedly. He could never have managed a business in these L. D. HARDING.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE DEPARTMENT

WOMEN, ECONOMICS AND THE BALLOT

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

Ages ago a woman's sex became her means of obtaining a livelihood. It is, still, with that girl who is brought up to feel that she must marry well. Now public opinion has an abhorrence of the open marketing of sex for money-and rightly so. The instinct is sound exactly as the instinct is sound that a man or a woman must not market his vote. But to invest sex, as to invest the vote-that still holds unhappily. Public opinion does not yet castigate the parent who makes business success the test of a suitor's desirability. In settling his daughter's destiny, the parent of today very generally looks out, feels that he must look for a well-to-do husbands. The girl now uses her sex as the utilitarian politician does his vote. She makes a permanent investment. Her sex is her business asset. In contracting to fulfill her part of the engagement, she accepts enduring responsibilities in return for securing her future. The enterprise, you observe, though on none too high a plane, is nevertheless on a higher plane than that which permits the promiscuous buying and selling of that which never ought to be bought or sold. Such a story as Maurice Hewlett's "The Love Chase" haunts one with its cryptic heroine who dares not tell her true story because she must go with whichever lover obtains her, and she must go happily if she is to be successful with her lord and master.

Thus on the start, we are aware of a plight for woman which no woman likes to contemplate for herself or for any other member of her sex. Her economic success is, in most cases, if not nearly all cases, indirect, one might say parasitical, coming through the success of the man to whom she belongs; and because her economic survival is dependent on her sex survival, the sex expression is doomed to play an economic game, becomes indirect also, becomes exaggerated, and brings with it all sorts of dreadful results to both woman and man. The nervous over-sexualizing of men is due to it just as truly as is the nervous over-sexualizing of women, and here we are confronted by the great field of pathological diagnosis with which we are somewhat familiar but which lies outside my subject. Now this dim feeling that somehow sex may excuse one from large interests and from responsibilities to everybody except the supporter, has brought about disastrous habits of thought and a fantastic code of ethics to both women and men. I care not with how many graces it has been attended, whether it has been conscious and willful, or unconscious and instinctive, man has thrust upon her, and woman has accepted, indirection as her economic status, and, with this, indirection as an acquired sex characteristic. She may achieve it with agony or she may extol it as womanly tact, there it is, the familiar demon of the weak, the skeleton in the closet, the corpse in the cargo. It is a rare woman who, in her heart, is not familiar with it in however mild or intermittent a form. Most of those women who profess that they know nothing about it are themselves its most melancholy expositors. Happy is that woman in the home who does not instinctively feel it discreet to explain or excuse or supplement with a double purpose her course of action with regard to her children, her blood relations, her pet charities, her whimsical social cravings, her own heart or mind or sex wishes. Happy is that woman in her profession who does not feel it discreet to file her tongue to the taste of some superintendent of schools, or editor of a paper, or head surgeon of a hospital, to some man, in short, who supervises and upon whom her position may depend. Workingmen have to do this, also, but it goes against their sex training while it goes with woman's. At least after a man gets his money, he uses it naturally

A Double Standard! Why?

Let us have a glimpse at the ways of the sexes in dispensing. we will say, their pin money, and at certain traits of character which explain these ways. If a man wants to make a contribution to anything he makes it direct. A woman, especially the woman in the home, is apt to resort to an indirect method. She often is practically obliged to do this because she herself has little money to give and she has to attract it out of the pocketbooks of the men. Hence, charity bazaars, fairs, suppers, and the various lottery devices too familiar to our religious organizations. When a man wants a good time and can afford it, he takes it for the sake of the good time. We pity the man who has to explain and make a virtue of it to his wife. But the woman somehow feels that she ought not to take a good time for the sake of a good time-to herself. She must make it seem to contribute to the well-being of the children, or the husband, or to give the maids a holiday, or to recuperate her health so that she may do better in those domestic and charitable industries which give her an excuse for living. The state of mind which enables a man to go off on a spree is something which she regards with mingled horror and exasperated envy. Now his habit of mind—the habit of mind which enables the unregenerate man to enjoy periodic excursions into riotous pleasure, is largely due to his comfortable conviction that his women folk are specializing in religion and self-sacrifice and thrift. He knows they will cover up his bad example from the children, that they will neutralize the evil that he does. Women were meant to do this. They are naturally better. That is the reason why they do it so cheaply. They love to do it. Men help them to grow in grace by giving them these opportunities to forgive and forget. So he argues. But if women said and did exactly what was in their minds men could see that they could have some of their good times with their own wives, or, if not, they would not longer deceive themselves with the delusion that they were contributing to any spiritual development. The anxiety with which men view any sign of a growing inclination on the part of women to adopt the habits of smoking, drinking, etc., proves this. You can not convince the average man that his moderate indulgence in these two habits has any bad effects on himself or his children, but the instant women plead the same excuses he becomes very much exercised about the evil effects to posterity and the demoralizing effects upon women themselves. He would have more of a conscience if women refused to be his conscience by proxy, if his weaknesses were not palliated, neutralized, concealed and excused. I do not mean that women should adopt his weaknesses in order to illustrate their evil effects. It would be doubly bad for the race if women began to drink and smoke. But if women are direct they will not excuse in others what they will not do themselves. They will say, what they ought to know, that it is immoral to have two codes of ethics. And women never will be direct, and men, therefore, never will know what really is in their minds, until women are economically independent.

But the indirect channel of reaching recreation is comparatively unimportant when we come to discuss the fundamental injustice which is general in the financial foundation upon which the Ameri-

Simple Blouses



These pretty simple blouses are styles that may be carried out in any blouse material, of which there is such a charming selection this season.

The one at the left side has a tiny square yoke of lace with collar of the same. Tucks are made over the shoulder to waist, back and front, also in

same. Tucks are made over the shoulder to waist, back and front, also in center of front; insertion and buttons form the trimming.

The illustration at the top has a band of embroidery down center front, with three tucks each side; the long sleeves are close-fitting and are tucked. Below that the blouse illustrated has a yoke with plastron to waist, that might either be in lace or embroidery. Tucks are made on the shoulders and across bust, a strap outlining the yoke; the sleeves are finished at the wrists by a strap.

The blows on the right is outle a simple with a strap outlining the yoke.

by a strap.

The blouse on the right is quite a simple style, with six small tucks on the shoulders; it fastens in the front, under a box-plait. The collar and cuffs are trimmed with insertion and lace edging.

Materials required: for each blouse, about 3½ yards 28 inches wide; for No. 303a, 3 yards insertion and 3-yard piece lace; for No. 304a, 1 yard embroidery 5 inches in width; for No. 305a, 5-yard piece lace.

ADAPTED FOR FORMAL CALLS NOVELTY IN LACE INSERTION

Visiting Dress in Orchid Mauve Cashmere Trimmed with Buttons and Worn with Sash.

Orchid mauve cashmere is used is trimmed at the foot by one tuck, and a hem; it has a little train at shoulder, sewn to waist back and front. The yoke, which is either of



embroidery or lace, has shaped piece of embroidered material arranged at each side; if preferred, this piece might be covered in figured or chene silk.

A wrapped seam is made down the outside of each sleeve, trimmed with buttons put on in sets of threes, a directoire sash of mauve satin is Beehive bat of straw and chiffon. trimmed with a jet button and an ai-

Materials required: 7 yards 46 inches wide, 1/2-yard lace, 1 yard satin 42 inches wide, 11/2 dozen buttons.

To Make the Curiosity Jug.

Get a two quart jug or larger, if wished, and gather enough nicknacks and trinkets to cover it. putty, roll out to the thickness of half an inch and place around the Then put on the trinkets, pressing them firmly into the putty. The more you have, the better the jug will something odd as well as ornamental. would be surprised at the results.

Simple Arrangement by Which Plain Dress Can Be Made Into Orna-

Lace insertion with both edges dishere. The slightly high-waisted skirt playing little scallops appears on some of the Swiss evening dresses, what is more, in very showy outlines. the back. One tuck is taken over each On one dress of Swiss this lace featured the bretelles over the shoulder. The two long pieces meet at the waist line, where a belt holds them down, and they extend in two straight pieces, side by side, to the hem. A lace band encircles the dress at the hem and knee lines.

Wide laces with plain edges are made to produce jacket lines on the one-piece dress. This arrangement is worth mentioning, since it really makes a plain dress a very ornamental affair. The straight lines from shoulder to hip line outline coat edges. At the extreme edge they form points, extend straight across the hips and make a single point at the back. The front empiecements pass over shoulder, form a V-shaped yoke, then one single portion of the lace extends to the edge of the coat, down the back seams. A tucked band of the dress material crosses the coat at the point of the yoke in the back, passed under the arms and is placed under the lace and over the bust. A narrow strip of insertion holds the insertion tothe lower ends This dress is made with a Dutch lace collar.

Tan Shoes Popular.

Tan shoes are more worn this summer than ever before, perhaps because they are commonly considered as cooler than black. For country wear they are more suitable and show the dust of walking much less than the black

Black buckskin and suede and gray suede are also much worn. There is an especial dressing for suede shoes, and after it has been applied and before the shoe dries a coarse hand brush is used to brush the nap of the shoe the wrong way and restore the original slightly 1 bughened surface.

These shoes are more porous and therefore cooler than the glazed or finished leathers and do not wrinkle in the way the others do when they are slightly large, as they should be for comfortable summer wear

A Fascinating Hand Bag

A hand bag that is delightfully summery can be made from heavy filet net with an oll-over embroidered scroll running over it done in narrow white soutache braid. The net doubled at the bottom and sloped at each end toward the top, which is at least two inches narrower than Wedge shape ends of filet are sewed in. The bag is made up over white linen, and the handle is of heavy white braid.

Development of Chest.

In the development of the chest there are many ways of obtaining the desired extra inches, but massage and deep breathing the all that is neceslook. When all is well hardened give sary, and if practiced regularly for a coat of gilt paint and you will have six weeks the narrow chested woman



Socialist News Review

Series of Lectures to Be Arranged.

Local St. Louis is making arrangements for a series of lectures. the first one to take place in October.

Well to Have.

Index to Periodical Literature on Socialism, Indexed by Edward Silvin. Address P. O. Box 93, Santa Barbara, Çal.

Cleveland Socialist Picnic.

The Socialists of Cleveland, O., gave a successful picnic last Saturday at Luna Park. Comrade A. M. Simon of Chicago was the principal speaker.

New York Socialist Campaign.

The Socialists of New York City opened their municipal campaign last Friday evening with a rousing ratification meeting at Cooper Union Hall. Comrades M. Hillquit and Edw. F. Cassidy (candidate for mayor) were the principal speakers.

Massachusetts State Convention.

The annual conference of Socialist Party clubs of Massachusetts will be held in Paine Memorial Hall, Appleton street, Boston, on September 26. This is the legal convention. The regular party convention will be held on the following day at same place.

For International Peace.

A remarkable Socialist demonstration took place the other day at Kiel, in protest against the employment of German troops as es cort for the Hanging Czar on his way from the Baltic through the canal to the North Sea. Liebknecht spoke to an audience numbering 12,000, who cheered him to the echo.

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.

For the Mexican Revolutionists.

The people of the Mexican border states, knowing the atrocities of the Mexican government, are greatly agitated over the proposed love feast of Taft and Diaz at El Paso, and the cause of the Mexican refugees is strengthened daily. Mother Jones has recently been holding immense tent meetings in San Antonio. John Murray of Chicago, secretary of the Political Refugee Defense League, is on the scene. Resolutions of sympathy with the Mexican Revolutionists are being passed by many labor organizations.

British Socialist Not Permitted to Speak.

We read in the London Labor Leader: In response to a personal invitation received some weeks ago from Herr Legien, Secretary of the German General Federation of Trade Unions, Mr. MacDonald left for Kiel to be present at a reception intended to be given on Saturday evening. On the following day there was to be a mass meeting, which, among others, was to be addressed by Mr. Mac-Donald upon Socialism, universal peace and international brother-

Permission was, however, refused by the police authorities for the meeting to be held in the open rair, and furthermore the foreign visitors were forbidden to address the meeting in their native languages. An appeal was immediately wired to Berlin, and a "private" meeting of 3,000 Social-Democrats was addressed on Saturday

night in the Trade Union Hall by Mr. MacDonald.
On Sunday three great indoor meetings were held. Mr. Mac-Donald's speech was written down and translated into German by Herr Bernstein, the well-known Socialist. Resolutions were passed in favor of freedom of the association and of the holding of meetings. Finland Celebrates the Tenth Anniversary of Formation of the

SOCIALIST STREET MEETING

TUESDAY, SEPT. 7, AT 8 P. M., ON TWELFTH AND OLIVE.

Speaker: James Connolly, Editor of The Harp, Organ of the Irish Socialist Federation. Next Tuesday, September 7, at 8 o'clock p. m., a street meeting

will be held on Twelfth and Olive streets, under the auspices of Local St. Louis Socialist Party.

The speaker of the evening will be Comrade James Connolly, the well-known editor of The Harp, organ of the Irish Socialist Federation. Connolly is one of the best speakers in the country. Comrades, be on hand. Bring your friends along.

Socialist Party.

The Finnish papers contain glowing accounts of the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Socialist Party of Finland at Helsingfors. The biennial reports show that after the first two years of activity in 1901, the organization consisted of 31 societies with 5,500 members. In 1903 they numbered 66 societies with 13,500 members. In 1905 the total had risen to 177 societies and 45,000 members. In 1907 the grand total was 1,156 societies and 85,000 members; and indications from present reports justify the expectation that this great total of 1907 has been more than doubled in the past two years. The party publishes 40 journals.

Socialist Victories in Italy.

On the 1st of August three by-elections took place in Italy, all three resulting in a victory for the party. In Genoa 1, where Pietro Chiefa (Socialist) had been elected at the general election, a by-election was necessary on account of Chiefa having won two seats. and he decided to sit for Sampierdarona. At the by-election Comrade Canepa, chief editor of the Socialist daily newspaper of Genoa, "Il Layoro," was returned by 3,990 votes, which is an increase on the poll of Chiefa, who received 3,281 votes at the general election.

The seat in Ostiglia, which the Socialists lost at the general

election, was captured last Sunday week. Comrade Bonomi obtained 4,068 votes, against 3,832. Bonomi is a well-known writer of the extreme right wing of the party, and is at present the leading political editor of the "Avanti."

Further, there was a by-election on the same day in Novara, where the electoral returns committee had declared the election of the ministerial candidate at the general election as void. Comrade Giulietti received 3,493 votes, against 2,541 for the Constitutionalists, who have lost 700 votes since the general election. Through the capture of Ostiglia and Novara, the number of So-

cialists in the Italian Parliament is increased to 44.

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