r. Louis labor

VOL. VI

OFFICE: 212 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

ST. LOUIS. MO., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1909

KINLOCH, CENTRAL 1577. NO. 449

WILL NAGEL ACT?

Asked by the American Federation of Labor to Investigate the Slave Conditions in Mc-Kees Rocks. What Will Secretary of Commerce do in the Matter?

The following is a copy of a letter mailed to Secretary Nagel of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Sunday, August 29, 1909,

FRANK MORRISON, Secretary American Fed. of Labor. Washington, August 29, 1909.

Sir:-I herewith make a formal request for an investigation into the conditions which caused the strike of the employes of the Pressed Steel Car Co. at McKees Rocks, Pa., and base such request upon section 8 of the act of February 14, 1903, which provides in the last clause of said action that "he (Secretary of Commerce and Labor) shall also from time to time make such special investigations and reports as he may be required to do by the President, or by either House of Congress, OR WHICH HE HIMSELF MAY DEEM NECESSARY AND URGENT."

I would respectfully call your attention to the fact that the strikers are composed of several thousand alien and unorganized men, whose wages have been reduced by the officers of the Pressed HON, CHAS, NAGEL, Steel Car Co. to such an extent that, in sheer desperation, they decided to cease work until the many grievances, which they could

no longer bear, were remedied, and a higher wage rate was paid. While I deplore the rioting and needless sacrifice of human life caused by the struggle of these alien workers for better conditions, yet I submit that because this rioting and loss of life occurred, it should not be permitted to direct our attention from the fact that the rioting and loss of life are the direct result of the unbearable and unbelievable conditions that have been forced upon these defenseless and helpless wage workers by the Pressed Steel Car Co.

In support of the above statement I call your attention to the full report made by Mr. Paul U. Kellogg, published in the August 7

issue of "The Survey.

In addition I would refer you to the Rev. A. F. Tonor, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church, McKees Rocks, Pa., who has been repeatedly quoted as having stated in the pulpit and in the public-press that the conditions under which the employes of the company work and live are such that they are unfit for publication;" and that "they are a disgrace to our civilization.

For additional information regarding this strike, I would refer you to the statements which have been published in the public press.

If this very brief mention of existing conditions in McKees Rocks is deemed sufficient for you to deem it necessary and urgent to inaugurate an investigation and make a report to the public, I would particularly direct your attention to the fact: That the Pressed Steel Car Co, is especially favored by the United States government; that this company is enabled by a protective tariff to place a much higher price upon their products than it could if they were on the free list; that the company, because of the tariff enjoyed by the iron and steel industry collects a vast sum of money each year from the American public; that the new tariff law has just been acted; that the representatives of the great iron and steel companies set up the plea that if the present datal was continued on their products Se benefits would accrue to their employes, and that if the tariff was not enacted they would be forced to reduce the wages of their employes: that because of such information being submitted by representatives speaker of the occasion.

of the iron and steel companies who desired a still higher tariff the present law was adopted in good faith by the last Congress.

I therefore contend that the public has a right to know if the iron and steel companies, who are profiting on account of a protective tariff, are keeping faith with the government, and are paying their employes a reasonable wage rate, a wage rate in keeping with the protection enjoyed by the companies.

A careful investigation of all the facts in this case would place you in possession of sufficient information to enable you to inform the public whether the increased prices charged by the Pressed Steel Car Co., as the result of the existing tariff on their products and the materials of which they are composed, are received by their employes, or, on the other hand, if they are diverted in part, or in their entirety, to enlarge the profits of the various companies and to increase the dividends of their stockholders.

In any event, in the face of the grave and serious charges made

and conditions now existing at McKees Rocks, Pa., the public should have a clear-cut report of the facts in the case from the officers of the government whose duty it is to make an investigation of that character. The public will then have an unbiased report and be in a position to judge whether the fearful and awful conditions alleged exist in McKees Rocks are true or false.

I therefore submit this report and express the hope that it will receive your immediate and favorable consideration. Very respect-FRANK MORRISON.

Secretary American Federation of Labor.

Secretary Dept. Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C.

St. Louis Labor Press Fund.

Additional Contribution		the St.	Louis Labor	· Press Fund
have been received as follow N. C				\$ 2.00
W. E. J Otto Mehl				
Jos. Leopold				
Robt, Neimann				
Total since August 17				\$ 8.7
Previously reported	• • • • •			463.40
Total to Sentember 8				4279 1

Sons of Erin Interested.

The open-air meeting addressed by James Connolly, editor of The Harp, last Tuesday evening, indicated that Socialism is interesting the Irish workingmen. Quite a number of distinctly Irish faces were in the audience and they stayed to the end. Comrade Connolly,'s witty thrusts were vigorously applauded and close at tention was given throughout.

A number of subs. for The Harp were taken and a fair amount of literature sold. The collection was about \$4.

Chicago Socialists at Picnic.

The Chicago Socialists held a successful picnic at Riverside Park on Labor Day. Comrade James Connolly was the principal

MOST ENCOURAGING SUCCESS

Such was the Labor Day Demonstration in St. Louis. Over fifteen thousand Men in Parade. In Spite of Inclemency of Weather Forest Park Highlands Picnic Brings Good Results. Various Features of the Parade and Picnic.

The last two years have been a trying time for Organized Labor. With an army of men out of work as a standing menace to those still holding on to their miserable jobs; with the employing class full of resentment and anxious to crush the power of Union Labor wherever possible, such were the conditions under which the juestion of celebrating this year's Labor Day had to be taken up.

When the matter was first approached in the St. Louis Central frades and Labor Union there was a strong sentiment prevalent among the delegates in favor of dropping the Labor Day parade proposition. It required good arguments and powerful appeals on the part of the old guard and the younger enthusiasts to have the central body declare in favor of a proper Labor Day demonstration, But even then many obstacles had to be overcome: The marshals' meetings were but slimly attended and the regular reports were none too encouraging. However, a final appeal brought the desired results, and the success of last Monday's demonstration again demonstrated the fact that the rank and file will always respond whenever you strike the life cords of heart and mind.

As to the Labor Day parade we give the following review: The following capitalist press reports give a fair picture of the

Organized Labor, fully 15,000 strong, marched through downtown St. Louis in one of the most imposing demonstrations of years. The procession took more than an hour in passing a given point.

Fully 15,000 spectators congested the line of march and cheered the participants, which included more than 50 trades crafts, ranging from pretty garment workers to stalwart boilermakers and black-

The signal of bombs for the start boomed sharply at 10 a. m., and the five divisions, headed by six bands, debouched on Chestnut street from side streets, where they had been formed by Grand Marshal J. C. Shanessy and his aids, amidst resounding cheers. The route of march was east on Chestnut to Broadway, north

to Washington, west to Fourteenth, south to Locust, west to Compton and south to Lawton. There are parade disbanded and the paraders, their families and

friends were taken on street cars to Forest Park Righlands, where he annual picnic and formal exercises were held. One of the striking features of the demonstration was a float decorated and occupied by members of the Women's Trade Union

League. It represented a large Maypole, with eight streamers of varied hues, supported by pretty girl apprentices of different trades. The streamers bore these mottoes:
"Equal Pay for Equal Work," "The Eight-Hour Day," "No

Child Labor," "Educate, Agitate, Organize; "The Abolition of Privilege," "A Living Wage," "Votes for Women," "Employers' Liailege," bility."

Brewery Workers Form Splendid Division.

The local unions of the United Brewery Workers, forming the

ONE MORE WEEK

Every Socialist

St. Louis City

AND

St. Louis County

* WILL BE

Intensely Interested

TO COME TO

Risch's Grove, Sept. 19

TOGETHER WITH HIS

Family and Friends

TO HEAR COMRADE

J. M. O.Neill of Denver AND TO

Have a Good Time

FAMILY CARDS \$1.00. LADIES BY THEMSELVES, 25c. REFRESHMENTS, COF-FEE AND DANCING FREE.



SURE TO COME

Every Reader

St. Louis Labor

City and County

IS EXPECTED TO

Join The Family Circle

WHICH WILL MEET

Sunday, September 19 FOR OUR

Annual Fall Festival

AT THE SHADY

Risch's Grove

COME AND ENJOY THE

Concert and Dancing

AND THE

Games and Races

ALSO THE SINGING, COUNTY FAIR, BOWLING and Many

OTHER AMUSEMENTS.

Electrical Workers' Display.

The most carefully planned effect was that of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Their solemn countenances and funeral hats and badges, contrasting with the laughter and gay insignia of the other divisions, lent conviction to the grewsome legends of the banners they bore.

We Are the Victims.

"Every electric pole in the city carries from 2,200 to 6,600 volts," read one streamer. "Our charter is always draped in mourning," was another. "Five of us were electrocuted and twenty-seven injured during July and August," read a third. The most hazardous work known to man and the poorest paid," prepared the way for the last banner, which bore an appeal for higher wages. There were murmurs of surprise all along the route as these "news items" were presented in big, deadly black letters.

A banner waving from a carriage of the local union of carriage drivers reminded the public that this organization is still on strike, and bespoke the sympathy of the people. Other banners bore in letters a foot high the names of "unfair" firms, against which a boy-

cott was urged.

Present Fine Appearance.

Members of the Horseshoers' Union, marching in leathern aprons, were led by a float in which a forge was being operated at full blast, with showering sparks, a roaring bellows and lusty ham-

The finest banner in the parade was made of plate glass and borne by the Amalgamated Glass Workers. The insignia of the lodge were blown in with colored glass, making a beautiful effect.

The parade was led by the battalion of brewery workers, including brewers and maltsters, bottlers, drivers and stablemen, freight handlers and ice plant workers, engineers and firemen. Most of them carried slender canes and wore black slouch hats.

The teamsters, of whom there were 500, presented a handsome appearance in blue shirts, white ties and wild west hats.

The typographical unions, divided into chapters, were cheered for their regular march step and neat appearance. The Monotype Club rode in a "Seeing St. Louis" automobile.

Other divisions which attracted comment as they passed were the Theatrical Brotherhood, in carriages, the moving picture operators, the bakers, who threw loaves of bread and buns among the crowd, the waiters, the garment workers, the cigar makers, the brass workers and the bill posters and stickers in carriages.

As the lines were forming, forty women, members of the Women's Trade Union League, sold souvenir buttons to the marchers. The buttons will be used in the "Get Acquainted" idea at the picnic grounds, which was conceived by the women.

At Forest Park Highlands.

The rain of the afternoon served to dampen the enthusiasm at Forest Park Highlands but little, the merrymakers presenting a seething mass of good-natured humanity.

The "button, button, who's got the button," game, invented by the Entertainment Committee, proved highly successful, and was played by all who visited Forest Park Highlands.

Mr. Raymond Robins' Address.

Raymond Robins of Chicago, spoke in the theater after the performance. Robins was introduced by Owen Miller, president of the Central Trades and Labor Union. He is a member of the Miners' Union and an honorary member of the United Hatters of North America in recognition of services rendered. Less than a thousand people showed interest to listen to the able speaker, but all who heard him agree that Mr. Robins made one of the most excellent

Labor Day speeches they ever listened to.
"Organized Labor and Social Progress" was the subject of his talk. He pointed out to his listeners that monopoly and despotism once ruled and controlled governments, but were forced to yield to the demands of democracy and freedom. "The latest great strug-gle," he said, "is the effort of monopoly and despotism to control industry and Organized Labor, but we are slowly developing democ-

racy and freedom in dustry.'

In the earier times, he said, a few barons could assemble and absolutely control the common people. So it would be today if some of the employers were permitted to do as they chose. It was, he said, the free-born right of men to organize and men who seek to oppose that right are seeking barbarism.

Quotes Abraham Lincoln.

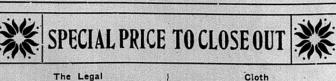
Continuing, Robins quoted Abraham Lincoln, who said in his first message to Congress: "Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much more consideration.'

On the stage were L. P. Phillipi, James C. Shanessy, David Kreyling, Peter Beisel, L. Garvey, J. G. Schwartz, E. Ruhle, Charles F. Webster, J. A. Murray, W. M. Michaels, Mrs. D. W. Knefler, Miss M. Meara, Owen Miller and Joseph T. Sommers,

Those in chargs of the parade and picnic were J. C. Shanessy, J. P. McDonough, Robert C. Kroll, Lon St. Clair, L. Phillipi, William Michaels, Arthur Stahl, George King, Fred Nachshoen, H. Mayers and F. W. Humphrey.

We Forget Easily.

forget, in the stress and We forget many thin pressure of daily living, the peculiar characteristics of the human mind. The human mind is one unbroken stream, which has flowed on from the time when the first creature began to think into it. We have our brains. But the brain of every new-born child is modified by heredity; it represents the brain behind it. There is a chance of improvement in each young brain. But as fast as it is born, we seize upon it with our unquestioned authority, and cram into it as much of our own brain tradition, and habit, and prejudice as we possibly can. We take the clean mind, that is as clean as a piece of white paper, and teach it shame. We teach it that certain things are things to be ashamed of. And we do not give to the child, nor to ourselves, any reason for our action. We do it just because it was done to us, because it has been the habit of our race for centuries. We teach them our own prejudices, even to the last and least that we We cram into their minds what we think is good. We might be a little more discriminating in our judgment. We might have some standard in all this. We might recognize that the child is a citiezn, and that he has rights as a citizen which no family prejudice Aquilla ... has a right to limit or interfere with.



Revolution of 1902 —Ву-A Law-Abiding Revolutionist

Cloth 12-mo. 334 Pages. Published at \$1.00 Our Price, by Mail, 35 Cents.

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





Missouri Socialist Party

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

Attention, Locals in Fifteenth District!

The delegates from the various locals throughout the Fifteenth Congressional District, elected to compose the Congressional Committee, are hereby called to meet and organize at Carthage, Sept. 19. Sunday afternoon, at 2:30 p. m., at the Five Cent Theater, on the south side of the square.

All locals which have not elected delegates are urged to do so and be represented at the committee organization.

Yours for the Revolution,

GLEN'N THURSTON, County Organizer.

James Connolly at Work.

After Aurora, on Sept. 8, 9 and 10, National Organizer James Connolly has the following dates: Sept. 11-12, Springfield; 13, Belton; 14, Kansas City, 15-16-17, Independence; 18, Richmond.

Comrade Connolly is editor of The Harp, a publication that appeals strongly to Irishmen to join the movement of emancipation, the Socialist Party. He is reputed to be a fine speaker and locals will, undoubtedly, be the better off for his work.

Sedalia Notes.

Otto Sonnenberg, the new secretary of Local Sedalia, called at the State Office while on a visit to St. Louis. He has plans to boost the local at Sedalia and enthusiasm to back it. Both he and Comrade Beckemeler are members of the Machinists' Union and report a most encouraging growth of Socialist sentiment in the local lodge. Where formerly a Socialist could get no hearing they now find it easy to introduce progressive ideas. The world do move-keep

Darrow and McAllister at Blodgett.

Blodgett-Our picnic was a success in every respect. The estimated crowd was 4,000. Dr. J. E. Betts of St. Louis spoke for the "drys" at 2 p. m. and Clarence Darrow spoke on "The Fallacies of Prohibition" at 4 p. m. At the close of Darrow's address cheers and hurralis broke loose for Darrow, liberty and Socialism. Everybody was swayed by his logic and eloquence. Strong old men shouted for Darrow and liberty. For their intolerance the preachers received a great lambasting, to the merriment of the crowd. It was a grand day for liberty and Socialism.

At 7:30 p. m. McAllister spoke for Socialism, and the rounds of applause he received were evidence of the telling blows he deliv-

ered against capitalism in behalf of our cause.

Everybody was sober and everybody was happy-except the -they are sore over the drubbing Darrow gave them .-J. M. Crow.

Scott County Meeting.

The meeting for Scott County Socialists is set for Sept. 25 at 10 a. m., at Morley. Important business is to be transacted and all comrades are urged to attend. Plans are on foot to use McAllister for a month in the county and get the organization in working order.

To Amend National Platform.

	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
Aurora	8	1	5	4
Barren	. 6		6	
Bevier	10	6	1:3	3 3
Branson	4		4	
Brentwood		6		6
Burlington Junction	7		7	.
Carthage		10	10	
Cedar Hill	8		8	
Clinton	2	5		7 1
Desloge	6		6	
Edna	25		25	1
Eldorado Springs	4	4	4	4 '
Greenfield		8	1	7
Jennings	7		7	
Joplin	3	12	7	8
Job	7		7	
Kansas City	15	16	. 18	13
Knob Lick		5		5
Licking			7	
Liberal	7		1	6
Longwood	- 8		8	
Marceline		1	1	
Milan		5.		5
Mountainview	3		3	
Mountaingrove		3	7	2
Maplewood	5		. 5	
Morehouse	5		5	
Neosho		6	- 6	
Poplar Bluff			-8	
Reeds Spring		9		9
Richwoods			6	
Sedalia	.)	10	14	1
St. Louis	136	17	138	15
Vanduser	8	2	8	2-
Warrensburg			10	
Webb City		8	8	
Members-at-large	3	2	் 5	1
.	200	100	200	98
Totals	329	136	368	110

Two individual ballots from Marceline were unintelligible. The vote of Local Fly Creek arrived too late to be counted.

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR AUGUST. RECEIPTS. D. J. Rogan

J. H. Ramey

Cash deficit Aug. 31.....\$

Due stamps on hand, 219.

Dues.

West Plains

Warrensburg

	Aurora	2.00	Jno. Gardner
ij	Branson	.55	G. D. Woodward 3.0
	Bevier	2,20	Total Dues\$112.3
ă	Burlington Junction	1.60	W. McAllister, books 4.0
	Cedar Hill	1.00	Supplies
B	Clinton	2.00	Supplies 1.1
	Edna	12.00	Total Receipts\$117.4
	Job	1.40	
	Jasper County	5.00	EXPENDITURES.
	Licking	1.00	Due stamps\$ 69.5
	Liberal	2.70	Literature 8.5
	Milan	1.00	Rent, August 7.0
	Morley	1.80	Bulletin, August 7.0
	Mountainview	.60	Supplies, Nat'l Office5
	Nelson	3.80	Express 4.7
	Neosho	.80	Typewriter ribbon
	Poplar Bluff	2.90	Postage 6.9
	Piedmont	.60	O. Pauls, August 35.0
	Richwoods	2.80	
	Reed's Spring	1.00	Total Expense\$139.7
	Sikeston (new)	.50	Less Receipts 117.4
	St. Louis	40.00	
	St. Francois County	9.50	Deficit for August\$ 22.3
	Shook	1.40	Less cash balance July 31 14.6
		20000000000	

1.40

PRIESTCRAFT AND PERSECUTION IN SPAIN

By G. H. B. Ward in London Labor Leader.

The "peace of Warsaw" is about to fall upon Barcelona. The first execution took place on the 17th ult. One Jose Miguel Baro, a Catalan, and a member of the Radical Republican Left, has fallen under the court-martial bullet. Accused of leading a company of 200 revolutionists in San Andres de Palomar (a suburb of Bareclona), of having demanded money from the monks, of burning convents, and firing upon the troops, his fate was sealed from the first. Other prisoners are awaiting death in Montjuich prison, provided that the Madrid authorities give their consent. Baro was also a government employe, employed in the Mayor's office. Nevertheless, the eternal press prevaricators of "Le Matin" and other bourgeois and clerical ournals termed Baro a violent anarchist. It is the old repeated lie. Every Barcelona revolutionist must be an anarchist.

Baro is reported to have received the last sacrament of the church prior to meeting his fate! How soon will the numbers mount up, and what means of defense have been allowed the prisoners on trial? Is it a fact that the so-called trials are a farce, and prisoners' defense a mere mockery? Should the dark rumors prove to be correct, then England shall ring with its outery against the Black Hand of Montjuich. We remember 1898. It is not to be expected that the Spanish government will act magnanimously. The priests, who are the State, are demanding their "holy revenge," and statesmen are but tools in their hands; otherwise the way to peace might be made easy. The "infidels" must be taught a lesson this time, and the censors are trying to prevent all foreign sympathizers from knowing the nature of the lesson that the holy authorities are inculcating. But the truth will out before long.

Now is the time to put an end to all teaching which stands foursquare against the powers of priesteraft. It is well known to observes that to a reformer in Spain there are but two courses open to take-either he must keep quiet, or become an active anti-clerical, and, in nine cases out of ten, an atheist or an agnostic. The Catholic priesthood of Spain would not be tolerated six months in England. They control school and political life, and everything not Catholic is their target. Hence priestcraft is the first enemy to con-

quer before Spanish freedom can breathe.

Senor Ferrer, the founder of the Modern Rationalist School Movement in Barcelona and Catalonia, who, after twelve months in gaol-and without trial-for a ridiculous accusation of complicity with the outrage on King Alfonso's wedding day, and was liberated without a stain on his character-a result solely due to the press agitation in his favor-is again the object of priestly hatred.

In a Barcelona suburb, some time before the events of the "black week" (which commenced on Monday, July 26), Ferrer took no part in the affairs of the "revolutionary" uprising, and, unable to get away to the frontier in time, was compelled to hide in safe quarters, but only just in time, or the reports of his death (in various reactionary prints) would probably have proved all too true.

Thanks to a friendly warning, a thorough search at the homes of Ferrer's friends and relatives failed to find or trace him.

Correspondence and books were seized, but these are of little account. The "hounds" were a day behind the hare, and Ferrer is now safe in England out of harm's way. Some day the vigilant police shall hear the story of his escape. Ferrer away, the next move is to destroy his schools. They were closed four years ago, but Ferrer's release compelled the authorities to allow them to reopen.

The first inquisition was to search Ferrer's offices and publishing department in Bareclona for papers, etc., of the "International League of Rationalist Education" (of which Mr. William Heaford is English president), and for the names and addresses of the Spanish revolutionary" members. Fortunately for some Barcelona friends,

the address book was out of the way.

To Insert.

1.00

The priests and their friends, with the inspired press, are now proclaiming that the bands of young rascals of twelve to fourteen ears of age, who were seen rear the convents during the "bonfires and some of whom assisted in gathering fuel for the flames, were the scholars from Ferrer's Rationalist day schools, and mame to the work of convent burning at the command of their teachers. That is the plain English of insinuations and statements now going the

round of clerical circlies and the clerical press in Spain.

The next move will be the closing of Ferrer's schools and his publishing department-the latter a system of educational primers which have won an elopent testimonial from a Philippine Islands Catholic Bishop. The English press and the Labor Leader must keep a watchful eye on dark Spain.

Not an Accident, but a Necessity.

"Progress, therefore, is not an accident, but a necessity. Instead of civilization being artificial, it is a part of nature; all of a piece with the development of the embryo or the unfolding of a flower. The modifications mankind have undergone, and are still undergoing, result from a law underlying the whole organic creation; and provided the human race continues, and the constitution of things remains the same, those modifications must end in completeness. As surely as the tree becomes bulky when it stands alone, and slender if one of a group; as surely as the same creature assumes the different forms of a cart-horse and race-horse, according as its habits demand strength or speed; as surely as a blacksmith's arm grows large; and the skin of a laborer's hand thick; as surely as the eye tends to become long-sighted in the sailor, and short-sighted in the student; as surely as the blind attain a more delicate sense en touch; as surely as a clerk acquires rapidity in writing and calculations; as surely as the musician learns to detect an error of a semitone amidst what seems to others a very Babel of sounds; as surely as a passion grows by indulgence and diminishes when restrained; as surely as a disregarded conscience becomes inert, and one that is obeyed active; as surely as there is any efficacy in educational culture, or any meaning in such terms as habit, custom, practice; so surely must the human faculties be molded into complete fitness for the social state; so surely must the things we call evil and immortal disappear; so surely must man and the societies he organizes attain perfection."

Hogs and Men.

Throw some corn among a drove of hungry hogs and observe the mad scramble that takes place. Observe how the strongest and fiercest crowd out the weak and trample the corn into the mud and waste and destroy it to prevent others from getting any of it. This is a picture of unrestrained individualism and a fair caricature of present industrial conditions.

Now turn from this picture and observe a banquet given to ladies and gentlemen who have been educated in the refinements of civilization, in genuine politeness, which simply means consideration for the feelings and rights of others. At this banquet nobody is in a hurry, nobody is trying to crowd out his neighbor; on the centrary, the strong are anxious to help the weak and to show consideration and kindness for others. The secret of this is that everyone knows beforehand that his rights shall be respected by every-

You Do Not Represent Woman.

Women are represented already by their husbands, fathers and

This so-called representation bears no proportion to numbers. Here is a man who has a wife, a widowed mother, four or five unmarried sisters, and half a dozen unmarried daughters. His vote represents himself and all these women, and it counts one; while the vote of his bachelor neighbor next door, without a female relative in the world, counts for just as much. Since the object of taking a vote is to get at the wish of the majority, it is clear that the only

fair and accurate way is for each grown person to have one vote, and cast it to represent himself or herself.

Savings Delight

Business Girl Reaps Benefit of Pennies

By ELIZABETH McCULLEM



HE START may be a small one, only 50 cents a week. But it is a start. And it is worth making. Perhaps the next year a dollar a week can be put away. And so in the course of time, though it is slow, up-hill work, \$500 can be accumulated. With this for a foundation a girl can do something.

One girl when she had saved \$600 built her own home. A small lot was secured in a suburb, a building and loan mortgage put up the house and to-day the house is hers almost clear. In a few years now she will have paid for it entirely.

The monthly amount she paid the building and loan association is far less than she would have paid as rent for such a house. She has had the joy of living in her own home and fixing it as it suited her fancy and she now has a good investment.

Many a girl could do the same. Every city is surrounded with pretty suburban places. By a careful study of them, of their train and trolley facilities, by a comparison of valuations she can find a desirable lot at modest cost. A building and loan association will furnish the major part of the money for building the house. This girl had but \$300 in cash to pay on the house. One should go carefully to make sure of a desirable location and of a house that will either rent or sell if the need comes, for one wants her money invested where she can get an adequate

Another business woman who had saved a few hundred and wanted to get more than the small per cent, the bank paid bought an inexpensive seashore lot and put up a simple little house. She gets her vacation there quite inexpensively and most enjoyably. And so far she has always been able to rent it for two or three months during the season at a profitable rate. She takes jolly little week-end parties down in the spring and fall and altogether gets quite as much pleasure as she does financial profit

To work for some special object puts a lot more zest in one's work. To see one's savings materialize makes saving a far more pleasant task than merely to hand so many dollars into a bank each week and have nothing more attractive to show for them than some figures in a bank book. This, of course, is the necessary start, and figures are enjoyable things to think about when one is sick and no salary coming in. But nothing quite equals the delight of treading the floors of your own home, which you have paid for from your savings or which you are paying for while you live in it and which you plan to make more beautiful as the months go by.

The first essential is to make the start. Make the start if it is only 25 or 50 cents a week.

Chinese Patient, Plodding, Diligent

By MARIE GORMAN

Having had an unusually wide and varied experience in teaching foreigners, I wish the public to know what my experience has been relative to the Chinese. During the last year my pupils have numbered some 300 and I have had representatives of at least 20 different nationalities and of the white, yellow and black races. I can honestly say that none have been more satisfactory as to their deportment and application to studies than the Chinese. They, are not brilliant, but patient and plodding, working hours to prepare any lessons assigned to them and never satisfied unless

the result is perfect. They are quiet, attentive and orderly, never giving indication that they have any thought of us save as their teachers. They show appreciation of truly good work, frequently saying: "This is a good lesson," or "I like this lesson."

I classify my pupils whenever possible, regardless of nationality, grading them according to their knowledge or lack of knowledge of English. They are given lessons to prepare and unless they really desire to learn the English language they very soon drop out, as they find we are there to teach them and for nothing else.

I never use individual work save when absolutely necessary, as it occasionally is with pupils who are working and who come to school at irregular hours. I do not believe the results are nearly as quick or as good as when the work is done in classes. But the teachers in the missions are very few of them trained teachers and have little knowledge of the science of teaching.

I do not believe any Chinese intelligent enough to desire to learn the English language will make advances to his teacher unless given considerable encouragement by her, as they are altogether too conservative and cautious. They have been taught from childhood to treat their teachers with every possible respect, as they have a theory that the teachers do much for their country, in that they educate the young and that welltaught boys will strengthen the nation.

Proper Wages for Mother

By J. J. McGRATH

How infrequently mother's devotion is unrecognized. Her incessant work is taken too often as a matter of course; it may be excusable in young people, but even husbands sometimes act in the same way. Mother notices this indifference, unintentional as it may be, and it makes her wonder why she should be so lightly valued.

How is she paid in Atval money? She receives a certain sum weekly or monthly and that is expected to cover all the supplies for the home, all repairs and renewals and frequently enough her own clothes and those of the smaller children.

She has no set sum for her own; father and the earning children expect to retain a proportion of their earnings for pocket money, but mother has to satisfy all demands and take what is left.

That this is a true picture will be admitted by those who ponder the home conditions of many families, and among those who doubt it there will be many who in after years will look back and say that perhaps they, even they, did not appreciate mother at her true worth.

Unselfish mothers are apt to make their children selfish by being too attentive to them. In their own interests the children should be made to pay mother's wages, pay them to her in money and affectionate service. The laborer is worthy of her hire, even mother! Father and the boys and girls should see to it that her position is not too hard and that she has a tidy fund of money that belongs to her. She usually does more work than any other member of the family.

THE SOCIALIST FALL FESTIVAL

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

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

Mrs. M. Brosin: 1 bank, 1 pickle dish, 1 salt and pepper set, 1

tle cologne, 1 ornamental cup. Mrs. L. Daniken: 1 framed picture, 1 smoker's delight. G. D. Sauter: 1 Struggle for Existence.

Mrs. H. Rackow: 1 embroidered centerpiece, 1 embroidered pilcover, 1 Debs book.

Mrs. E. Boettger: cash, \$1. Collected by Mrs. Boettger: 1 cake stand, 1 sugar bowl, 1 cake

te, 1 tea can. Florian Meier: cash, \$1. Mrs. M. Michael: 1 decorated pitcher, 3 cups and saucers, 1 salt

and pepper set. W. M. Brandt: box 50 cigars.

Mrs. C. Rocker: 1 set men's shirt buttons, 1 salt and pepper set. Anton Hlavaty: cash \$1. O. Kaemmerer: cash 50c. F.Bosshard: cash 50c.

Annie Voege: 3 tea urns, 2 butter dishes, 2 sugar bowls, 2 cups and saucers, 2 stone pitchers.

Mrs. Wm. Kraatz: 8 fancy fruit plates, 4 dinner plates. Arthur Kraatz: cash 50c.

Laura Kraatz: 1 fancy sofa pillow, Hy. Schwarz: cash 50c.

A Socialist: 2 potato peelers. 1 surprise package, 2 doilies, 2 towels, I woolen shirt, 6 handkerchiefs. E. R. Hofman: 6 picture frames, 1 water color set, 1 bottle per-

fume, I Gorilla wonder nut, 2 Syrian water bottles. Shoeworker: I lady's belt, I watch and chain, 12 Japanese fans, 4 hat pins.

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

Friend of the Press: 1 harmonica, 2 ivory penholders, 1 baseball, 12 Japanese lanterns, 2 patent "whangdoodles," 6 pieces fancy

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

Wellwisher: 10 pieces glassware.

Robt. Kreuter: cash 25c.

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

Mrs. Birgle: 4 fancy plates, I pie plate, I pickle dish, I vase. Mrs. M. Belly: 2 glass dishes, I each-cup, plate and pie plate. Mrs. Breitenbach: I cake plate.

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

Mrs. M. Wildberger: I caramel dish, I cake plate, I 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: I German silver card tray, 12 child's necklaces, I ch chain and fob.

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

next week.

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

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

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

tribution, 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. COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.

Fall Festival of the St. Louis Socialists.

Gate Committee-L. E. Hildehrand, chairman; Adam Feik, T. E. Delmore, Jac. Necker, Peter Ehrhart, O. Kaemmerer, Val Tellian. County Fair—C. Hirschenhofer, chairman; G. A. Eckhoff, F. edel, F. Hillig, Phil Mueller, Mrs. Gus Eckhoff, Mrs. Mary Hoehn. Lunch and Lemonade—F. J. Kloth, chairman; J. A. Weber, W. F.

Hunstock, W. E. Eckart, Edw. Ottesky, H. Siroky, A. Zimmermann, M. Brosin, Otto 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—O. Pauls, Mrs. Hunstock, Mrs. Wildberger.
Bowling Alley—William Brandt, chairman; Frank Heuer, W.
Crouch, W. H. Worman, W. R. Bowden, F. Franz, Roy Brown,
H. Bowling, W. L. 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.

German Socialists' Annual Convention.

The annual conference of the German Social-Democratic Party will be held this year in Leipsic. The proceedings will commence on Sunday, September 12, and the election of delegates is just nov. engaging the attention of the branch organizations. In spite of the bad times in trade experienced during the past two years, there has been an increase of membership during the business year just closed. and the executive report which will be presented to the Leipsic Conference shows that the number of the male members of the political organization has from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909, increased from 557,787 to 571,050, and that of the female members from 29,458 to 62,259. The total membership amounts to 633,309. This is an increase of about 45,973 members, equal to 7.8 per cent.

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.

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 date of petition.

(Seal.), Secretary

ASSIST THE BAKERS!

..... President.

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They are opposed to short hours and high wages,

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

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

Therefore, we ask the public in general for their support; you

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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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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

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

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES LABEL.



The Allied Printing Trades Council calls your attention to the above label. It is made in different sizes, and is furnished to the printing establishments employing union men. We request the 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

UNITED STATES.	
In 1900 for Debs and Harriman	96,931
In 1004 for Debs and Hanford	408,230
In 1908 for Debs and Hanford	423,898
SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.	
1867	30,000
1877	494,000
1887	931,000
1803	2,585,000
1808	4,515,000
1903	6,825,000
1906ov	er 7,000,000

THE STRIKE IN SWEDEN

For weeks the Associated Press, by means of its cable news monopoly, circulated reports to the effect that the general strike in Sweden was lost and that the men returned to work unconditionally. We repeatedly called attention to those misleading reports. Today we are in possession of authentic telegraphic information which we herewith present to our readers:

Cablegram from Sweden.

The Swedish general strike is now assuming a new character. as evidenced by the following cablegram received by the Swedish-American newspaper "Arbetaren" ("The Worker") from the president of the Swedish National Organization of Workers Stockholm, Sept. 4, 1909.

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

The gigantic struggle continues, though the situation is somewhat changed. Work will be resumed on Sept. 6 only with such employers as do not belong to the Swedish Employers' Against the latter the fight continues, embracing 163,000 workers The struggle now is limited to the Association that declared the lockouts. With continued economic assistance the immense struggle must be continued until a satisfactory settlement of the whole conflict has been reached. For Landssekretariatet,

HERMAN LINDOVIST.

It appears from the above cablegram that the workingmen of Sweden have scored their first victory, in so far as they have succeeded in effecting a break in the ranks of the employers.

But even with the situation thus improved, the fight is of vital

importance to labor the world over.

These 163,000 workers are all organized and employers will no doubt go to unlimited sacrifices in their attempt to crush out of existence the Swedish, and thereby all Scandinavian, labor organization. If the Swedes should lose this battle, which they can not possibly afford to do, labor will have received a setback the world over from which it will take years to recover.

Therefore, financial assistance from everywhere is needed as much as ever, and the workers of America should consider this their

Send all appropriations direct to

LANDSSEKRETARIATET (National Secretary)

Stockholm, Sweden.

The Labor Unions of Europe are a unit in supporting their Swedish brothers and sisters. The Socialists and Trade Unionists of Berlin, Germany, have, within the last four weeks, forwarded 100,000 marks to the strikers' headquarters in Stockholm,

JUST AS PREDICTED

The St. Louis Republic of Wednesday, Sept. 8, editorially, says In beginning to-day the publication of a series of articles upon Socialism by a member of its editorial staff, The Republic is carrying out a plan formed before the publication of the letters by Socialists, begun nearly a month ago. These letters make admirable material for comment.

On the same editorial page, under the double-column heading "Socialism-A Criticism. Summary of Its Aim and Promise as Out-"lined in Letters to The Republic," "a member of the editorial staff" goes on to say that "the time is now ripe for a resume of these letters, and for a criticism of the scheme of social organization outlined in them."

Then follows the first article in answer to the 25 or more "Letters on Socialism" which appeared in the St. Louis Republic. It is superfluous to say that this first article alleged to have been written by "a member of the editorial staff" is such a mixture of nonsense and absurdities as only a Democratic sheet of The Republic stripe can dare to publish. The St. Louis Republic presupposes, rightly or wrongly, that its readers belong to the class of ignoramuses who can not distinguish a jack rabbit from a rhinoceros. To attempt an honest discussion of the subject with such a maliciously inclined organ of Capitalism as The St. Louis Republic is would be a waste of time and energy. We can only repeat today what we said four weeks ago in our editorial "Poisoned Taffy":

"It is the object of the sheet to get all the confused statements, "It is the object of the sheet to get all the confused statements, numerous meetings and gathering funds, but this is not sufficient. The whole working class should know the facts of this Titan struggle under its caption 'What Is Socialism?' it possibly can, and then the between capital and labor which affects an entire nation.

rest will follow. This hash of confused conceptions of Socialism and the Socialist movement is sufficient to create the general impression among the non-Socialist readers that the Socialist Party represents a movement of freaks and dreamers without any definite object or program. It has always been the policy of the St. Louis Republic to ridicule Socialism and misrepresent the Socialist Party movement. The same game will be played over again, only more effectively because there you have the 'authoritative information on Socialism' from 999 different sources. For years the Socialist Party has circulated its program and platform in millions of copies. Socialism is represented by a movement, by a political party. In this country it is represented by the Socialist Party, which has its national, state and municipal programs and platforms. In these documents, which represent the collective ideas, aims and object of the movement, the question 'What Is Socialism?' is plainly answered. Thereis only one 'authoritative information,' and if such was wanted by the Democratic organ why did it not publish the Socialist program in full? Here is the hitch. It is not 'authoritative information' or the dissemination of correct Socialist principles that the paper wants, but a mixture of Utopian pipe dreams and contradictory claims and assertions, which will enable it to continue its mischievous work against the Socialist Party movement, Soon the next Congressional campaign will have to be opened and the St Louis Republic must get ready for its underhand political work Outside help is needed to keep the Democratic mule alive; the mule has his eyes on the labor movement, but there the Socialist Party looms up as an obstacl to the Democratic campaign plans.

To deceive and misrepresent Socialism and the Socialist movement is the object of The Republic's latest scheme. This may be plain now to others. It was plain to us five weeks ago.

Our readers will remember that The Republic flatly refused to publish some of the best-written answers to the question "What Is Socialism?" Men like Dr. Wm. Preston Hill could not get a line of their articles published.

Why not?

You know the reason well enough.

Editorial Observations

Show Me the Difference Between the Democratic and the Republican parties and I will show you the difference between a leopard and a tiger.

When the Swedish Landlords Threatened to Evict the Strikers the latter declared in favor of refusing to pay rent. This settled the controversy. The landlords could not evict the entire working

The St. Louis Republic Made Quite a Don Quixote Attack on Owen Miller for defending the Union Musicians. The Republic is a duly authorized organ of everything unworthy of notice by honest people.

Order Reigns in Barcelona! But There Is Little Hope for the clerical rule. The ruins of the many burgs of Clericalism in the old Catalonian metropolis speak fouder than all the lying newspaper organs of the Spanish government.

Fifteen Hundred Persons Have Been Arrested in Barcelona during the last week. The clerical government cries for revenge. No doubt, the day of revenge will come. Some day in the near future the people of Spain will call the feudal and clerical rulers into open court and render the final verdict.

Daniel J. Keefe, the ex-Labor Leader, Sold Out to Taft and the Republican machine. His reward was the political job of Commissioner General of Commerce and Labor. In his present position Keefe has considerable influence in the Immigration Department. One of his latest acts was to order the deportation of a number of Russian exiles who had succeeded in escaping from Siberia to Alaska in Eskimo boats. Such acts are worthy of the Dan Keefes!

Rev. Stelzle, the "Go-Between" of the Presbyterian Church, receives the following lecture from the Miners' Magazine: "Stelzle, for the past several years, has forwarded a weekly letter to the labor journals of the country with no other object in view than to put brakes on the progress of the working class towards industrial emancipation. Many of the labor journals have accepted the 'dope of the machinist-preacher simply because it was furnished gratis and filled space. Not a single labor journal that has published the milk-and-water effusions of Stelzle can give a substantial reason for accepting the same. Now, a few publications have rejected the literary spasms, of Stelzle, on the grounds that the gentleman who wears the clerical garb of the church has announced himself as an many did not avail themselves of the new privilege. advocate of prohibition. Stelzle has been caught in the 'dry wave,' and when he attends the next convention of the American Federation of Labor at Toronton, Canada, to deliver his annual message. this Christian gentleman, whose heart bleeds for struggling humanity, will be confronted by the Brewery Workers, the Cigar Makers, the Restaurant Employes, the Bartenders, the Coopers, and men of other crafts and trades whos living depends directly or indirectly on the perpetuation of the liquor traffic. It is said that Stelzle at the next convention of the A. F. of L. will propose a 'prohibition fellowship,' and endeavor to demonstrate that the guzzling of 'red-eye' has brought upon the earth the wtetchedness and misery that enshrouds millions in the midnight gloom of hopeless despair. Stelzle, with his coldwater panacea for industrial slavery, is destined to meet a Waterloo."

For the General Strike in Sweden.

The general strike in Sweden, having behind it the unanimous support and sympathy of the workers of the country, has developed into a financial endurance contest.

C. E. Tholin and John Sandgren, delegates of the general committee of the labor unions of Sweden, have arrived in this country to secure financial aid. They will visit Socialist and labor organizations in the larger cities and hope to stir all labor societies to a recognition of the importance of this contest.

Following the textile strike the bosses began to lock out other trades and the ranks of the strikers are constantly increasing by lockouts on one side and sympathetic strikes on the other. More than one hundred thousand unorganized workers are involved. The strikers now number about 350,000.

The dockers of London, England, have sent a substantial contribution and the workers of all countries are coming nobly to the support of the Swedish strikers, according to reports from Delegates Tholin and Sandgren.

The Scandinavian organizations of this country are holding words had been translated by Propotkin. The concluding speeches were made by Soskice, Tcherkesoff and Aladdin, and it was past 11 o'clock when the audience began to disperse.

VERA FIGNER'S LIFE THE

SCHLUESSELBURG FORTRESS

THE HORRORS TOLD BY HERSELF

On Wednesday, June 23, a crowded and eager audience as: bled at the South Place Institute to greet the famous leader of the Narodnaya Volya (People's Will Party). Mdme, Vera Figner, who after being confined for twenty-two years in the Schlusselburg Fort ress, the Russian Bastile, came out shortly before the revolution and, after traveling on the Continent, arrived on a short visit to the county. None of the members of that wonderful party enjoyed a greater popularity in its midst than Vera Figner. Of aristocratic birth, with a brilliant future before her, she, like her friend, Sophie Perovskaya, abandoned everything in ored to devote herself to the service of the people, and was the soul of that dramatic duel between the handful of terrorists and the Russian autocracy, which for t years kept riveted the attention of the entire world. Without dis paraging either the abilities or the services of the other leaders of the Narodnaya Volya, either living or dead, it is no exaggeration to say that Vera Figuer excelled them all in her genius for organiza tion and in the influence she wielded on the personnel of the party t was a happy thought on the part of the Russian "Herzen" n London to arrange for her a meeting in order that Socialists and all lovers of freedom might have an opportunity of welcoming ner and the endless rounds of cheers which greeted her appearance on the platform showed that the idea was approved by the numerous people present.

Felix Volkhovsky introduced her, in a white robe and still youthful and beautiful as of yore, in a few well-chosen words, contrasting her visit with the one impending from the Czar, and then. Peter Kroptkin delivered a brief and eloquent speech on the

history of the revolutionary movement in Russia. Vera Figner then addressed the audience in Russian, speaking

with deep emotion, though in measured tones. If twenty years ago, she said, while immured in the Fortress, she had been told that on day she would speak to an English public in London, she would have regarded this is a piece of derision. Yet there she stood, face to face with her audience, exchanging with it greetings and remi niscences. She would only touch on the most salient moments of Just thirty years ago the Narodnaya Volya commenced its struggles with the Czardom. They were a mere handful. The masses did not know them, and the educated classes merely whispered their sympathy. Two years the struggle lasted, the revolu-tionists thinking all the while that when the supreme moment arrived the remainder of the educated classes would rise and join them in revolt. That moment came with the assassination of the C Alexander II., but it brought with it profound disappointment. one rose to support them, the nation kept silent, and the revolutionaries felt themselves isolated. Ah, what a bitter moment that was! And in addition, a spy and agent provocator, Degayyeff, the precursor of Azeff, turned up in their midst and betrayed them all, herself, the speaker, included. With what a sense of humiliation and disappointment they all stood before their judges! They were sentenced to death, but at that time Victor Hugo, Rochefort and others in France had commenced an agitation against the further execution of political offenders in Russia, and the condemned had their sentences commuted to one of confinement to the Schlusselburg Fortress for life. The prison in the fortress was specially constructed for them. It was a horrible prison-a replica of the ancient Bastile and the Austrian Spielberg where the Italian patriots used to be immured. The cells were painted black, and the small windows were so situated that never through these long years could she see for once the passing clouds or the starry skies. It was one long. dark winter to them. The stillness of the grave reigned all round. The gendarmes never spoke a word, and when they were asked a question one could see by their stony faces they had been forbidden not only to speak, but also to hear. Silence was the weapon with which they thought to break their valient spirits. Many died during the first year at the rate of one per month, and others went mad. The harrowing screams of the latter were the only sounds that pierced the air, and frequently they would hear the doors of some cell being opened and the unhappy prisoner dragged out in order to be placed in the disciplinary cell and put into a straitjacket. Governor of the prison was one of the most inhuman brutes the ever knew, with an iron will and an iron heart. His ignorance was so profound that even his Russian speech was full of grammatical errors, and on seeing once on a prisoner's cell a triangle drawn there by a nail, he exclaimed: "None of these clever things for me!" His subservience to his superiors was such that he would often say, were told to call you 'Your Serene Higness' I would do so, and if were told to strangle you I would so so also!" The prisoners were in continual revolt against him, and two-Minakoff and Myshkinwere shot for attempting to obtain his removal by deliberately insulting him. Ultimately he was removed, but after a third and most horrible sacrifice of all. Dratchevsky, another of their fellow prisoners, poured kerosene oil over his body and set himself on fire. He burned to ashes, but the Governor was removed. Such was the state of things in the prison in which she passed twenty-two years of her life. For thirteen years they had not exchanged a single word, either spoken or written, with the outside world, and even their nearest relations did not know where they had disappeared. Subsequently they received permission to write to their relations twice a year, but so blunted had become their feelings, so loose their attachments to the world outside the prison walls, that continued to exist, and then died. After a lapse of seventeen years their dead life was unexpectedly

broken by the arrival of Karpovitch, the young student who had killed the Minister of Public Instruction Bogoliepoff for sending revolting students to disciplinary regiments. The appearance of Karpovitch was like the suddent descent of a bright meteor. The new prisoner brought them strange and joyous tidings. He had been sentenced, he declared, for twenty years, but he could not stay longer than five. The revolution was sure to break out soon and set them all free. They would not believe him, they could not believe him; and many a time the young Karpovitch would feel offended at their treatment of him and would sulk in his cell. But Karpovitch was right, and one day in 1904 they came out to find a new world and a new nation. What a difference from the state of things she had left in 1882! The working class had risen and gathered under the banner, "Proletarians of all countries, unite!" The peasants. too, had risen in revolt for a better life and for political freedom. When she came to the village in the province of Archangel, where she had been ordered to reside after leaving the fortress, the other politicals of that place presented her with an address of welcome. and the first signature on that address was that of a peasant of the district where she had once carried on a propaganda, and where she. as an assistant doctor, treated his father. Subsequently she went to her native province of Kazan, and there a young peasant came to her one day, showing her a photographic group he had secretly bought for one penny, and said: "Here is Sophie Perovskya, here is Zhelyaboff, and here are you!" She was deeeply touched by the fact tha she was still living in the memory of the people, but also by the enormous progress that the mind of the masses had made in the

And now-Vera Figner concluded-our hopes are once more blighted. But has once passed through the people's mind will not be eradicated, and if the seed sown by the small group of the Narodnaya Volya brought such an abundant harvest, the toil of the millions during the ever-memorable year of 1905 is bound to bring in due time its fruit in the shape of complete freedom for the Russian nation. No folding of the arms, then, but forward to work and

The audience rose and made an ovation to the speaker when her

Latest News From the Field of Organized Labor

By Clarence S. Darrow

Trade Unions in this regard are not unlike any other class. The doctors and the lawyers, the brokers and the bankers-in short, all sorts of trades and professions-organize for their own protection. Everyone knows how doctors and lawyers regard those members of their profession who will not be bound by their rules as to charges. advertising, and generally such conduct as they term the ethics of their professions, which in its last analysis is the establishment of such rules and regulations as, in their opinion, tend to the improvement of their own condition. · Of course, doctors and lawyers, like trade unionists, will stoutly insist that these rules and regulations benefit the public more than their own craft or profession. Perhaps this is true, but, whether true or not, the instinct of self-preservation causes each member to regard one who wilfully stands outside as an enemy to his craft.

But the law has never said that even theoretically a man has any such inalienable right. A man's right to work, like every other right, has always depended upon what he does and how he does it. In short, as to whether his means of exercising this right conforms to the public good. Long since the United States excluded the Chinese from America and forbid employers from going to any foreign country and contracting to bring labor here. This rests upon one principle alone, that the maintenance of a certain grade and scale of living compensation for labor is vital to the interests of our people, and that the protection of workingmen in this rate of wages is the protection of the land. If it is right to protect American workmen against the cut-throat competition of Chinamen and foreign contract labor, then the same logic makes it right to protect them against unjust competition at home, against the aggressions of the vicious workman, the ignorant workman, the weak workman, the woman and the child. It matters not whether lawmakers have ever carried legislation to this point. The reason for the one is the same as the other, and the workman has the same right to make his own rules and regulations and to protect it by contract in the one case that he has in the other.

But the law which has never been overfriendly to labor has gone much further and has recognized every principle for which the union contends in the closed shop. The right to legislate as to the sanitary conditions of shops and factories, safety of railroad equipment and appliance, hours of work of women and children and even men, and especially conditions in dangerous trades and callings has long been recognized and approved, and without this right the master would be left with the unrestricted power to maim and kill, to possess and destroy and starve, provided he could find men women and children so weak and helpless that they would choose the hazardous employment rather than be left without work.

The old doctrine of the unrestricted right to buy labor in the cheapest market, unfettered and unhindered by and conditions of sanity, safety or humanity, has long been obsolete in every civilized land. Most countries have gone so far as to protect even animals against abuse and overwork and underpay. Whether man would need this protection if natural opportunities were free and he could exercise his vaunted inalienable right to work, is not worth the while here to discuss. Man has not a right to apply his energy to the bounties of nature until the master gives him a chance to work, and so long as this right is so monopolized that he must look to the employer for a job he is forgetful of himself and recreant to his class. if he fails to impose all reasonable restrictions and conditions, and exact all just terms in the service that he sells.

It is one of the fundamental principles of trade unionism that each member is responsible for his brother's condition. As a nation may go to war to protect one of its subjects, so the duty and concern of the union is to preserve the rights of its humblest member. This it can not do without an organization of men who are ready

and willing to stand or fall together.

That each is responsible for the rest is not a mixim that trade unionism alone has laid upon its members. The law has enforced this responsibility on workmen, sometimes to the most unjust and unreasonable degree. The employer insists that he has the absolute right to employ and discharge at will, and yet the courts always insist that every workman is responsible for the negligence and lack of skill of his fellow workmen, and if he is not satisfied to assume this burden, he must quit his job. The land is full of cripples and widows and orphans whose injuries were caused by the negligence of a fellow servant, whom the employer forced upon the workman. And the courts turn out these cripples and widows and orphans without redress upon the theory that each workman is responsible for his fellow. In a railroad employing fifty thousand men, each workman can not personally know all the rest, but so long as the courts have said that they must be responsible for their conduct they certainly have a right to say that they will work only with men who have enough regard for their fellows to join them in a labor union for their self-defense.

The position of trades unionism as to the open shop, as well as to most other questions, is generally misstated and never understood. Of course, the union has no power or right through force and violence to compel the employer to hire only union men. All they can do is to say that they will not work for anyone who employs non-union men either directly in his factory or mill, or indi-

rectly by the material with which he works.

The right of the union to take this position is a question of ethics, not of law. There can be little doubt of the legal right of a workman to refuse to work for any employer for any cause good or bad that is sufficient to himself. While it is possible that here and there some judge may have denied this right, these are very few and far between. The courts have uniformly decided that employers may refuse to hire union men and may even boycott union men and send them out to tramp from state to state in search of work, and there can be no doubt of the right of workmen to refuse employment where non-union men are put by their side.

The question, then, is purely one of ethics and of union policy, which latter question is in the province of the organization alone.

One of the chief objects of the trade union is to form such a complete and perfect organization of its craft that through their officers and agents they will be able to make a collective bargain with their employers. To do this the craft must have such a large proportion of organized men as to make it possible, or, at least, undesirable for the employer to deal with the individual men. That employers always choose to deal with individuals, except where the strength of the unions compels its recognition, is proven by the whole history of trade unionism. From the time when the employers were able to make laws absolutely forbidding unionism down to the present day every device and means has been resorted to that individual workmen should be obliged, unaided to make terms with his employer, or, rather, to accept such terms as the master saw fit to impose. The acceptance of collective bargaining by employers in the first instance has always been strongly against their will. This has been fought as every new privilege and right gained by the common people has ever been contested by the ruling class.

But when full recognition of the union has been granted in good faith; when the employer concedes the right to organize, the right to representation, the right to collective bargaining, then there can no longer be any reasonable or honest objection to the closed shop on the part of the employer. Of course, if the union is narrow and exclusive and fixes hard or unreasonable terms of membership or harshly and unjustly limits apprentices so as to work a hardship to the laboring class, then the workman has the right to object. Doubtless, in the history of trade unionism this has many times occurredd, but it is not in line with its principles and policies, and has no necessary connection with the closed shop. The rule of trade 212 S. Fourth St.,

unions is to urge all members of the craft to join on the easiest terms. No doctrine, or creed, or condition of any kind is required or imposed-except allegiance to the union and a purpose to stand together in making contracts, and fixing terms and conditions for the service of its members. Of course, too, it must be assumed and agreed, as is always the case, that the union shall at all times be able and ready to furnish a sufficient number of competent workmen, on the agreed terms, to meet the employers' desires. The master does not need to employ any man who comes, he may pick and choose according to his will, subject only to the condition that he must have union men.

The battle waged by trade unions to gain and keep some independence for the workmen has been long and costly, and their rules and regulations have grown from the hard and bitter experience they have passed through. The novice is always ready to criticise every business he does not understand; any person not familiar with the running of trains can readily see how unreasonable are the rules laid down by the railroads charged with the lives and safety of their patrons. A closer examination and a better knowledge shows how most of these rules, at least, are not only reasonable and just, but essential to the safe conduct of the road. So the novice, especially the prejudiced novice, finds the rules and regulations of trade unions arbitrary, senseless and unjust. A closer study would show them how all of these have arisen from the necessity to meet conflicting interests and a wily enemy ever on its guard. For the history of trade unionism, as, in fact, the history of the rise of the common people toward the measure of independence they now enjoy, is one ong tale of struggles, defeats and victories, and every single step in their progress has been against the most stubborn opposition and at the greatest cost.

TRADE UNIONISM AND SOCIALISM

Editorial from United Mine Workers Journal.

Much is being written and said nowadays as to the danger of Socialism and in favor of trades unionism.

To us the condemnation of the Socialists, coming as it does from the capitalistic press, is a reminder that of the two eyils, to their selfish class interest, they prefer the least. They only pretend to like trades unionism now because they have, after years of struggle, been compelled to. The same kind of fight now being put up against Socialism has been the history of trades unionsm, and had it not been for the bitterness of the fight put up against reform it might have been that the laboring people would have been content o let them enjoy their unearned increment without attempting to deprive them of it, but this selfish nature persisted in denying the people's rights, they were extreme in their violent opposition to them and this resulted in a desire to "meet fire with fire, is too late in the day now to attempt to destroy this idea. War, bitter war, has been waged upon the interest of the people, and it is now rebounding on those who made it.

At the present time there is being made an effort to divide labor and this weapon is being used. We are not in sympathy and look with suspicion on all attempts of this kind. Labor has been so often 'gulled," and this kind of a weapon was used, that we have become chary when people come around and tell us that unionism is good, but it should have no truck with Socialism. If we get into a fight we know where to find the radical wind 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 of opposition to us.

No, we refuse to sanction any division in our ranks. We may. and do, disagree on some points with our socialistic brothers, but we agree with them and they agree with us that labor does not get what belongs to it, and unionism is necessary to get it, and with that or a platform we have ample standing room for all groups of the labor movement, and together we will solve the problem.

It is useless to attempt to divide trades unionism from Socialism. It can not be done. They all have learned that thier interests are common, they know that labor divided will continue to suffer and will hang together before they will allow capital to hang them

Indeed, looking at trades unionism in all its phases and from every angle, we fail to see why Socialism and it should be separated. The man or men in the movement today who are not more or less socialistic in their belief are few and far between and do not know what the principles of unionism are, or what it stands for. We are more or less socialistic in our belief. Some of us do not go as far as the others, just as in the world there are men who are more So is the labor movement.

It can be divided into three sections, or groups—the conservatives, progressives and the radicals. Because some are more energetic and active in pushing the work and go further than the others in advocacy of views, that does not argue they are not one, and have not agreed that wrong is being done and have resolved to right it.

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.

UNION FRIENDS

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 Do Not Buy Douglas Shoes!

FIGHT FOR YOUR LIFE



By BEN HANFORD

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trait and biographical sketch of the author. First edition ex-hausted first week. PRICE 200.; BY MAIL 250. LABOR BOOK DEPARTMENT,

MISSOURI FEDERATION CONVENTION

MISSOURI STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Office of Secretary-Treasurer, 1112 Locust Street.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 1, 1909.

The following information relative to railroad and hotel rates. synopsis of program, etc., for their eighteenth annual convention of the Missouri State Federation of Labor, at Joplin, Mo., commencing Monday, Sept. 20, 1909, is respectfully submitted:

The railroads have made the following arrangements for that occasion: Rate of fare and one-third on certificate plan from points in Missouri on the condition of an attendance of 100 or more holding certificates, showing the purchase of one-way tickets to Joplin, from points from which the local one-way fare is more than fifty cents. Certificates to be signed by yourself and validated by agent of Missouri Pacific railway at Joplin, as joint agent. Certificates to be honored which show the purchase of going tickets on Sept. 16-22, inclusive, and for return tickets up to and including Sept. 29, 1909. Missouri Pacific and Kansas City Southern are the only lines

The Clarketon Hotel has been selected as headquarters, and

the convention will be held in the courthouse.

A meeting will be held Sunday night at the First Presbyterian Church, at which Rev. Charles Stelzle and others prominent in the labor world are expected to speak.

A parade will be held Monday morning, leaving the hotel at 9

o'clock, led by a band and Joplin union men.

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

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

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

Hotel Rates.

Clarketon Hotel (America)—One person, with bath, \$2.25; without bath, \$2; two persons in room, with bath, \$2 each; without bath, \$1.75 each.

Hotel Forney (American)—Rates \$1.25 and \$1.50 per day. Keystone Hotel (European)-Room with bath, \$1.25 and \$1.50; without bath, 75c and \$1.

Hundreds of rooms and several hotels are in easy walking distance of Convention Hall. No advance in prices on anything will be countenanced, and delegates are urged to report any such action to committee.

A reception committee, wearing white badges, will be at the trains Saturday night, Sunday and Monday morning.

Any further information may be procured by addressing Chas Fear, 602 Jackson street, Joplin, Mo.

Awaiting the pleasure of meeting you at Joplin, I am, yours remally, JOHN T. SMITH, Secretary-Treasurer.

Women Unionists Meet

MARCH, BREAST FORWARD.

Convention National Women's Trade Union League.

The second biennial convention of the National Women's Trade Union League will be held in Chicago, beginning Monday, Sept. 27.

This convention differs from the interstate conferences which were held simultaneously in Chicago, New York and Boston in 1907 and 1908 in that it is a convention of delegates from the local Women's Trade Union Leagues, members at large—whether trades unionists or allies-and delegates from those trades unions affiliater with the national organization; while the interstate conferences represented visiting women trade unionists from all over the country, coming together to consider the best means of strengthening trades union

About eighty delegates are expected from points as widely separated as Boston and San Francisco, and we are also looking forward with much pleasure to welcoming our friends from France, Germany, Italy and England. Miss Mary MacArthur, secretary of the British Women's Trade Union League, is coming from London, and Mrs. Werner Hegemann of Munich, Germany, and Miss Agnes Herman, secretary of the Verbund Kaufmannischer Weiblicher An-

gestellten of Berlin are definitely expected.

A convention is, after all, but a living illustration of that thought to which Lowell gave expression when he said:

"As one lamp lights another nor grows less,

So nobleness enkindleth nobleness," and, we may add, so knowledge bringeth knowledge.

The enthusiasm of such a meeting helps to establish that con-

certed action so necessary to all constructive work of the day, and everybody must understand how valuable is this coming together of the organized working women of our country to consider their own and their sisters' needs in the industrial world and to plan together how better to equip themselves for their service.

In that remarkable document, "The Pittsburg Survey," Dr. Devine states the third chief cause of the poverty and degeneracy

of the workers in the Pittsburg Steel District as follows

'Still lower wages for women, who receive, for example, in one of the metal trades in which the proportion of women is great enough to be menacing, one-half as much as unorganized men in the same shop, and onethird as much as the men in the union,"

and this fact is true of every great city in our country wherever the women are unorganized.

So strong is their faith in what can be accomplished for bettering the industrial conditions by coming together from all over the country to consider these questions that the young women have declared their willingness to do so, even though in many instances at a great personal sacrifice.

The headquarters of the convention will be at Miss Morgan's

Studio, Room 825, Fine Arts building, Chicago.

Public meeting Monday evening, Sept. 27, at 8 o'clock in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, 153 LaSalle street.

Program.

The chorus of the Chicago Women's Trade Union League will

lead in the singing of labor songs.

Speakers—Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, Mrs. Robins' predecessor as national president, will welcome the delegates; Miss Mary Mac-

Arthur, secretary of the British Women's Trade Union League; Mrs. John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of La-bor; Mr. John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America; Mr. Raymond Robins.

Tuesday evening all the delegates to the national convention, as well as the members and friends of the Chicago Women's Trade Union League, are invited to the University of Chicago Settlement, 4630 Gross avenue, near Ashland avenue, to be the guests of Miss Mary McDowell, first president of the Chicago League. At this ST. LOUIS, MQ entertainment the chorus of the Chicago League will sing "The

Spinning Wheel Chorus" from "The Flying Dutchman," in costume, and short addresses will be made by the foreign delegates.
Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 29, the delegates will be shown the

parks in an automobile ride. Thursday evening, Sept. 30, they will be the guests of the Chicago Kindergarten Institute, 40 Scott street, at which Mrs. Page

and Miss Cronise will be the hostesses. There will be music and short speeches will be listened to from our distant home delegates. The work to be considered at the convention is outlined by the following committees appointed by the president: Credentials, Rules and Order of Business, Constitution, Organi-

zation, Resolution, Legislation, Recent Judicial Decisions, Label,

The motto of the convention can best be expressed by William

Morris' beautiful words:

"On we march then, we, the workers, and the rumor that ye hear Is the blended sound of triumph and deliverance drawing near; For the hope of every creature is the banner that we bear; And the world is marching on!"

STUDIES IN SOCIALISM

THE SOCIALISTS

WHO THEY ARE AND WHAT THEY STAND FOR.

By John Spargo. VIII.

The Division of Wealth.

This poverty of the workers is not due to their failure as producers. There is no such thing as a poverty problem in the sense that not enough wealth is produced to supply all the needs of the nation. The existence of a social class of excessive wealth, the members of which vie with one another in wanton display of luxury, is a sufficient living proof of this. While Mr. Rockefeller has an income of more than sixty million dollars a year-a sum far greater than the combined incomes of all the crowned heads of Europe and the presidents of the United States and France-and another man starves to death because he is unable to buy food enough to keep his body alive, it is evident that the problem must be one of unequal distribution rather than inadequate production.

This inequality of distribution is too apparent not to be generally recognized. It is the one unquestioned and unquestionable tact of the modern social problem. Some economists have tried to justify the inequality, but none ever dreams of questioning its existence. Many attempts have been made to express scientifically, in statistical form, the measure of this inequality, but the subject is one which bristles with difficulties. The late Charles B. Spahr, in his well-known work, "The Present Distribution of Wealth in the United States," came to the conclusion that seven-eights of the families of the United States owned no more than one-eighth of the national wealth, and that one percent of the families held more of the national wealth than the remaining ninety-nine per cent

Dr. Spahr's work was published in 1896, and his figures are therefore somewhat out of date. We may be quite sure, however, that the disparity in the distribution of the nation's wealth has not lessened since that time. The United States census authorities de not publish any calculations upon this subject as they once did, so we must depend upon the results reached by independent statis ticians who have taken the trouble to make such calculations from the mass of crude data contained in the census reports. Mr. Lucien Sanial, a competent statistical authority, has published some interesting calculations of this nature. He divides society into two great accommic classes, the Capitalist Class, consisting of "all the persons" in the capitalist Class consisting of the sectors and who own in some form any portion whatever of the natural and mechanical agencies required by human labor for the production of wealth," and the Proletarian Class, consisting of those who own

"nothing but their labor power,"
The captalist class Mr. Sanial divides into two classes, "mutually antagonistic, yet equally determined to maintain at all hazards the capitalist system —the system of private property in the means of production, and wage-paid labor. So that, according to Mr. Sanial's division, we have three classes, made up as follows: (1) The Plutocracy, composed of wealthy bankers, railway magnates. corporation directors, trust magnates and the like; (2) the Middle Class, composed of farmers, small manufacturers, merchants, professional men and so on; (3) the Proletariat, composed chiefly of

wage workers and a small proportion of the professional class. This division, it must be confessed, is open to serious objections as, indeed, all such arbitrary groupings of economic interests must be. For example, a large and increasing number of farmers and traders are in substantially the same position as the wage workers and their political and economic interests are with these rather than with the capitalists. The tenant farmer who receives in return for the labo of himself and wife, and, often, the members of his family, less than the wages of his hired man, can not well be considered as belonging to a higher economic category than the man he employs. The same is true of the small storekeeper. In defense of Mr. Sanial's classification it may be said that, as yet, these farmers and traders do not recognize the identity of their interests with those of the wage workers, though here again it is necessary to recognize the fact that the farmers seem just as ready to ally themselves with the political movement of the working class, the Socialist Party, as the wage nearners of the cities. No one who has been privileged to compare the Socialist movement in the great agricultural communities of the United States with that of the industrial centers can deny that a very large number of farmers do regard themselves as being, in all essentials, proletarians.

With these reservations in mind, let us return to Mr. Sanial's figures. He gives the number of the Plutocratic Class as 250,251, of the Middle Class as 8,429,845, and of the Proletariat, or working class, as 20,393,137. The respective shares of each of these classes in the total wealth of the country, as compared with its number of occupied persons, is shown in the following diagram and explanatory

National Socialist Platform Adopted at Chicago Convention, May, 1908.

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

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

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

3. The collective ownership of all industries which are organ-

ized on a national scale and in which competition has virtually ceased to exist.

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

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

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

Industrial Demands.

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

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

(c) By securing a more effective inspection of workshops and (d) By forbidding the employment of children under sixteen

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

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

Political Demands.

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

9. A graduated income tax.

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

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

The abolition of the Senate.

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

That the constitution be made amendable by majority vote 15. The enactment of further measures of general education and for the conservation of health. The bureau of education to be made a department. The creation of a department of public health.

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

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

18. The free administration of justice.

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

Taking Notice.

We real in the Cleveland Citizen: St. Louis Socialists had a few unpleasant hours recently. They had made preparations to hold a picnic, then the park became involved in trouble with some union, whereupon the Reds canceled their date and tried to find another park. Finally the Newspaper Carriers' Union gave up their park to the Socialists, and now the latter will help to make the union affair a success, too.

A LIST OF UNION BAKERIES WHERE YOU CAN GET UNION EACH LOAF BEARING UNION LABEL

AND BAKERY GOODS MADE UNION BAKERS

2330 Menard st. Becker, Louis Burkhardt, Chas. West Walnut Park 1027 Allen av. 1824 S 10th st. Dintelman, H. Eckert, Theo, F. 2869 Salena st. 6700 S Broadway Enz, Aug. Foerster, Chas. J. 5228 Virginia av. 1901 Lami st. Geiger, H. 2201 S 2nd st. Hahn Bakery Co. 2801-5 S. 7th; st. Halleman, Jos. 2022 Cherokee st. 4652 Nebraska av Harms, John 1917 Madison st. Hartman, Ferd Hoefel, Fred 3448 S Broadway 918 Manchester Huellen, P. 4101 N 20th st. 7728 S Broadway Huss, Fr. 3801 Lynch st. 4022 Lee av. Koenig, Wm. Kretschmar, Ferd. 1605 N 18th st. Kubik F. J. 1723 S 11th st. 1958 Withnell av. Laubis, Herm. Lay Fred \$509 S Broadway 1820 Arsenal st. Leimbach, Rud. 4709 Lee av. Liepert, H. Links, John A. 2907 S 13th st.

Machatschek, Jos. 1960 Arsenal st. Manewal Bread Co Lami and Broadwa Marschall, L. 2908 S Broadway Messerschmidt, P. 2225 Cherokee st. Michalke, F. L. 1901 Utah st. Mueller, Fred 2012 Gravois av. 4136 N Newstead a Nichols, E. S. Old Homestead Bky 1038 N Vandeventer Papendick B'k'y Co3609-11 N 22d st. 3001 Rutger st. Rahm, A. 2100 Lynch st. Redle, Geo. Reichelt, H. 3701 S Jefferson 2500 Illinois av. Pube, W. 1301 Shenandoah st 3679 S Broadway Schmerber, Jos. Schneider & Son, 2716 N Taylor av. Schueler, Fred 3402 S Jefferson av 2522 S Broadway 1531 Franklin av. Silber, Aug. 311 W Stein st. Speck, Geo. Svehla, Math. 826 Allen av. Valtin, W. 2737 Gravois av. 3605 S Broadway Vogler, Mrs. G. Widensohler, C. 5827 S Broadway 3558 Nebraska av. Witt, F. A. Wolf, S. 21:0 S 7th st. Zipp, And. 1834 S 7th st. Zwick, Mich. 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.

ASK FOR-

MANEWAL'S BREAD

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

> MANEWAL BREAD CO. **Broadway and Lami Street**

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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

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John F. Tobin, Pres.

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Bartenders' Union Local 51

Patronize only Saloons displaying Union Bar Card



and where the Bartenders wear the Blue Button

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Drink Only UNION BEER

(Fac-Simile of Our Label)



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

Remember, no CIGARS are



UNLESS THE BOX BEARS THE

When You Buy Mercantile and

GA

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

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ER AND HABERDASHER

THE BEST \$3.00 HAT IN THE WORLD

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE DEPARTMENT

WOMEN, ECONOMICS AND THE BALLOT

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

It is unfortunate that so large an element of uncertainty enters into marriage. The family livelihood in the great majority of homes may be cut off at a moment's notice by an accident to the breadwinner. The shadow of this possibility is continually in the back-ground of the family life during the years of greatest hardship, the birth and rearing of the children. This cause of anxiety, enough in itself to qualify the family peace, is aggravated by the fact that the breadwinner is generally the controller of the family purse. He may spend wisely or he may not. He may be selfish or he may not. Even at the best, the wife asks and he gives. Some wives get alto-gether too much. Others not enough. But the act of asking carries with it a feeling of economic inferiority and I do not see how any-one can ask and receive money or be refused it without that feeling. A sensitive person will put off asking to the last second of time. Yet the feeling is general among breadwinners that the one who earns the money has the prior right to it, that it is his to say how it shall be spent. Also the feeling is general among self-respecting wives that their position is not that of a paid housekeeper or cook, must less of a paid mistress or nurse. Consequently they do not like to demand money as a matter of course for their services. Nevertheless they have an ineradicable instinct that they ought to get more than do any of these other classes, but that this more should not be an indulgence from the husband, either great or little. They feel that this should not be given to them or paid to them as salary either, but that it is theirs as an investment of capital. That capital is themselves. They honorably fulfill their natural function, as the civilization in which they live considers it best fulfilled, and therefore feel that that civilization owes them economic individuality Along whatever lines that economic independence is to be worked out, the means to do it will have to be the ballot. Women had better concentrate upon getting the ballot, therefore, before the air is too much clouded by the warring struggles of various théories for economic reforms. She can think out those theories afterwards and decide to which she owes allegiance. She should not allow herself to be confused on the suffrage question because of confusion about these other things. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.

Make Marriage Voluntarily.

Before we leave the position of woman in the home, let us touch upon an attendant consideration very much in the air at present. The growing determination for economic independence among women, which is one of the most wonderful developments in the last fifty years, is popularly supposed to be at the root of the astounding increase of divorce. Undoubtedly the determination for economic individuality is one of the reasons for increasing divorce, but only one. If it can be satisfactorily met and marriage can be placed upon a less precarious economic foundation, the divorce evil will decline, because marriage will be ennobled. But I wish to say here that the idea that we can force mutually dissatisfied people to stay together with good results to the commonwealth is frankly feeble-minded. The police method of civilization is feasible only as long as superior power is on the side of the police. The way to deal with the divorce question as it is related to economics, is, first-Make marriage a voluntary choice on both sides. Don't let it stay in the plane of blind instinct or mechanical convenience. If a girl can earn her fiving, she has a choice. Otherwise she has no real choice. Second, make marriage permanently attractive, economically, by devising some method of economic independence for both men and women. Women must have their share in devising this method and in bringing it about, for they are the ones most concerned.

Anti-Suffrage Movement Doomed.

I feel modest in coming to Chicago to say anything to you Chicago women on the subject of woman's activity in politics. For years you have put up a fight here that has been the admiration of the whole country. What your teachers did without political power in the matter of bringing recalcitrant taxpayers up to the scratch in the face of a general reluctance and indifference, to say nothing of worse, on the part of the public, is a brilliant promise of what the organized women of Chicago can do with political power. You do not need to be told that the women of this city ought to have as much control over the environment of their homes and schools and places of business has have the women of three much smaller municipalities of Colorado, Idaho, Utah and Wyoming or the larger municipality of London. The anti-suffrage momeyent in this country is doomed to go down before the tide that is setting toward economic independence and political justice all over the world. This great government is its indispensable instrument. The wage workers can city is a small nation in itself. When you have won your voice in not be freed from expolitation without conquering the political its affairs, when you feel that magnificent sense of having a real, a personal, responsibility and devotion to the welfare of your commonwealth, you will turn with just as high a determination and a The basis for such transformation is rapidly developing within more fervent patriotism to win a national citizenship. No local or sectional bounds may be set to a current which is encircling the world. The women of China no longer bind their feet. The women of Turkey have torn off their veils in the street, the women of Finland sit in the National Legislature, that last stronghold of conservatism. The order of the Jesuits at Rome has declared for woman suffrage. Your fight here is for the same cause that the women in Louisiana are fighting for, that the women of Minnesota are getting ready for, that the women of every state in this country and of every country in the world are destined by the genius of nature to rise and struggle for, and, ultimately, for the infinte glory of the whole race

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

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STRICTLY NEU AND LIND UNION. BENTS' FURNISHINGS AND HATS. More Union Label Goods than any store in the city.

OUR PRINCIPLES PLAINLY STATED Line of Arguments for Socialism.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The private ownership of the land and means of production used for exploitation, is the rock upon which class rule is built, political

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

The Materialistic Side of It.

Modern Socialism, then, claims scientific parentage. It is, fundamentally, a theory of social evolution-a recognition of all that is comprehended in the wonderfully expressive phrase of Leignitz: "The present is the child of the last, but it is the parent of the future." We must be careful, lowever, to avoid the common error into which even Socialism has Jallen, of confusing the terms Socialism and social evolution and regarding them as synonymous. There are various non-Socialist theories of social evolution, and while every Socialist believes in Socialist evolution not every believer in social evolution believes in Socialism. The essential characteristic of the Socialist theory of social evolution is the idea variously termed "Economic Determinism," "Historical Materialism," "The Economic Interpretation of History" and "The Materialist Conception of History." Reduced to common everyday language, these academic terms mean simply that the direction and rate of social progress are decided mainly, though not wholly, by the economic conditions existing-principally the means of producing and distributing the means of life. It is periectly obvious that the life of all human beings depends upon their securing a sufficient supply of certain absolute necessities, chief of which is food. Any very serious or far-reaching change in the methods by which these necessi-ties are obtained, must, it is evident, seriously affect the whole life

Democratic party organs attempt to make political capital out of the McKees Rocks trouble. They have no earthly reason to claim that under Democratic rule conditions would be much different. Under Grover Cleveland the working class got their Pullman 16 FRANKLIN AVENUE, their share of Democratic benevolence down in Alabama. medicine, and only a few months ago the United Mine Workers had

In Serge and Linen



SERGE Costume:—This costume is useful and smart in navy-blue serge. The seams of skirt are wrapped and stitched on the right side; the jacket is semi-fitting, and is trimmed with black mohair braid of two widths, and braid-covered buttons; the collar is faced with silk. The fronts just meet, and are hooked on the bust, each side being trimmed with a silk ornament. Black crinoline hat, trimmed with white roses and green leaves.

Materials required: Eight yards 48 inches wide, 5 yards sateen for skirt lining, 5½ yards silk for jacket lining, ¼ yard silk for collar, about 8 yards wide braid, 28 buttons.

Linen-Dress.—The skirt and over-bodice of this dress are in dark brown.

Linen-Dress.—The skirt and over-bodice of this dress are in dark brown Linen-Dress.—The skirt and over-bodice of this dress are in dark brown linen. The skirt is in a very smart shape, with panel effect front and back that is continued from the back into a deep waist-band. The over-bodice is cut up in deep tabs that are buttoned to the waist-band, buttons also form a trimming at back and front. The under-bodice is of white cotton, spotted with brown. The yoke and sleeves are tucked; the high collar and wrists of sleeves are finished with pleated lace. Hat of brown coarse straw, trimmed with shaded ostrich feathers.

Materials required for the skirt and over-bodice: "Six yards 42 inches

wide, 13 buttons

FASHION'S DECREE IN GLOVES SYRIAN WORK MUCH IN FAVOR

Models for All Occasions Are Displayed, and Most of Them Are Attractive.

Gloves especially adapted for tennis playing girls are of one button length white or yellow chamois, a material which will not only withstand boiling but become softer and more

fixible with every laundering. The most practical gloves for golfing are the mousquetaires of colored mocha, which come with quite long wrists. For driving and riding there is nothing quite so smart as the white leather gloves with black but-

tons, stitching and gauntlets.

Tan, mode, white and black gloves for the street are of fine French glace kid in three and six button lengths and of finely spun silk, with double finger tips and composition clasp fastenings.

Young girls' summer party gloves are of white or delicately tinted twisted silk in elbow lengths. They are seamless, the thumbs hemstitched and some of them are exquisitely em-

ELABORATE MILLINERY.



Hat of silver gray chip lined with black satin, a long wreath of delicate silver roses shaded by a silver gray aigrette mixed with marabou.

Slippers of Net.

A shoemaker, in his search for something new, has invented an evening slipper of Russian net over colored satin linings. The heels are colored to match. There is a jeweled buckle at the toe in any appropriate

Cloth of gold slippers are in fashion for all gowns trimmed with gold lace, and some bronze slippers embroidered with beads cost as much as a gown.

There is also a fashion to have the top of boots made of bengaline and cravenette to match the gown.

The shoe absurdities will soon be come as famous as the millinery ones

Glove Mending.

To mend gloves properly, never use silk, as it cuts the kid. Select instead cotton the exact shade of the gloves and with a very fine needle buttonhole around the rip or tear; then catch together on the wrong side, taking one stitch at a time from one loop of the buttonhole stitch to another. When the rent is joined in sprinkle them with magnesia and this way it is scarcely perceptible when removed for use they will be and wears longer than if sewed light, clean and as fluffy as when through the glove.

Popular Type of Embroidery That Is Without Rival in Conventional Designs.

A type of embroidery that is specially adapted to conventional designs is the Syrian work, that gives an effect of overlapping scales. signs which are stamped for this embroidery are divided into sections by lines running at regular intervals across the scrolls and other figures.

The method of working is both simple and rapid. The sections are filled in with a filling cotton and ther worked in satin stitch following the growth of scroll. Three sides of section are then outlined so that the design when finished looks as if one scale sprung out of the other.

This is particularly effective for

borders or table covers or sofa pilolws or the centerpieces made of homespun linen used on tables between meals.

As the embroidery is done in Turkish floss or other heavy, glossy silk suitable for large designs, it works up quickly, yet has a handsome solid surface. There is room for infinite variety of shadings but it is well to keep the designs if possible in several tones of the same color. Thus a line of reds makes an attractive coloring or old blue Chinese greens and yellow verging to orange

Care of the Skin. When the skin is delicate and in-

clined to chafe from heat talcum pow der may be used profusely. For this a big, soft puff is the best for the body and the dust should be thick enough to form a layer over the flesh. Several times a day and always after bathing, it must be put on. Any kind of powder answers the purpose-magnesia, French chalk, arrow root, etc. The point is to use enough. Cream of tartar water is as cooling as soda and is mixed in the same way. Sometimes only a combination of grease and powder will allay severe inflammation. For instance, carbolized vaselne, although it stings when first put on, is particularly good for such cases, being healing as well as soothing. Care must be taken to have the surface clean before it is applied and then powder in large quantity may be dusted on. Repeating these layers three or four times will make a paste that will adhere for many hours and is useful for the occasion when one is unable to renew the application.

Convenient.

If you will take a strip of burlap, ticking or any stout goods, and tack it in the closet you will find it most convenient for pinning skirts to. A piece a yard and a half long will be heavy enough to pin a half-dozen skirts to. Florists' pins are useful in attaching dresses to the strip or safety pins can be used.

Bottled Feathers.

The best way to keep plumes, especially nice ones, from one season to another is to place them in glass jars, fastening the cover securely. If white ones are put away in this manner

Socialist News Review

THE EASIEST WAY

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

Milwaukee Labor Temple.

The Milwaukee Socialists and Unionists have subscribed about \$14,000 for their proposed Socialist and Labor Temple.

	Campaign	Deficit	Fund.	
arl Hirschenhofer				 \$ 1.00
nton Klaus	.			
nton Klaus reviously reported				 102.74
			CONTRACTOR OF THE	
Total				\$104.24

Comrade Knowles in Prison.

Freeman Knowles of Deadwood, S. D., member of the National Committee and editor of "The Lantern," is now confined in the Pennington County jail, having been convicted in the United States Court on a trumped-up charge of sending scurrilous matter through the mail, the charge being based upon an article which appeared in his paper more than a year ago. He would have been let off with a fine, but as a matter of principle he refused to pay the fine or permit his friends to shoulder the burden for him.

The Harp for September.

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

The Finnish-American Socialists.

The national convention of the Finnish Socialist Organization of the United States, held in Hancock, Mich., August 22 to 31, was very successful. Delegates from as far west as Arizona, California and Washington, and east from New York, Massachusetts and Maine, represented the Finnish Socialist movement. National Secretary J. Mahlon Barnes and Victor Watia, national secretary of the Finnish organization, were present at the convention. A new constitution was adopted in which the executive committee was enlarged from five to seven; the agitation and organization distric's were given control over affairs in their respective districts. The next convention will be held in 1912. Conventions thereafter will be held every four years. Every party organ and the Workers' College is entitled to one delegate to the national conventions.

The Swedish General Strike.

The ranks of the workers engaged in the general strike in Sweden stand firm. No credence should be given to the conflicting and contrary reports in the capitalist press. The number of meetings being held in this country in sympathy with the strikers and for the purpose of rendering financial aid is constantly on the increase. The Scandinavian Socialists and Trade Unionists of Chicago have already collected and forwarded \$1370. A central committee composed of delegates from sympathetic organizations has been formed to carry on the work more effectively. The following telegram has been received from a delegate of the general committee of the labor unious of Swden: "New York, Sept. 2, 1909.-J. Mahlon Barnes. National Socialist Party, 180 Washington St.: Swedish situation vitally important. Do all you can. (Signed) John Sandgren."

THE UNION LABEL MEANS.

1. Mutual aid, co-operation, brotherhood. It represents the united effort of workingmen by the millions in every civilized land to help each other and help the whole working class to secure better conditions of labor and life.

2. It means less slavery. Everywhere the unions strive for a shorter workday, and have obtained in civilized lands for all union men an eight, nine or ten-hour day, whereas, except where the union influence has been directly manifest, people have to work ten, twelve and fourteen hours a day-even children in the southern cotton mills working twelve hours.

3. It means less poverty. Everywhere unions strive to obtain

higher wages for working people, and wages in those sections where union labor is strong are invariably higher than where the unions are weak. This gives the working people a better chance to live like human beings and to send their children-to school,

4. It means less disease. Where union rules prevail, the shops and factories are kept much cleaner, better ventilated and more sanitary in every respect. This is one of the principal demands of union labor-more healthful conditions under which to work. But in the sweatshops and non-union shops generally, filth and disease leave their marks upon the fabrics and scatter death abroad through

All these things are good things and whenever anyone buys union-labeled goods he directly encourages all this good.

The evils connected with union labor are not fundamental, but merely incidental to the faults of our human nature under the competitive system. The benefits are much more numerous than we have mentioned.

Perhaps the greatest benefit of union labor lies in the fact that so many millions are united together struggling for better conditions among men. This is most helpful and prophesies eventually the Co-operative Commonwealth, the Kingdom of God on earth.-Christian Socialist.

MITCHELL DENIES IT.

The hired writers of the open shop stop at nothing to create suspicion in the minds of the workers that the men whom they elect to office are grafters with bulging bank accounts.

One of them furnished the story that John Mitchell of the miners had bought a \$25,000 home in New York City and was preparing to spend some of the miners' money in luxury for the rest of

The best reply to this canard comes from John Mitchell himself. who thus writes to the New York Herald: Editor New York Herald.

In a recent issue of your paper there appeared a statement to the effect that I had purchased a \$25,000 residence in the city of New York. As this statement is not true, and as its publication has done me injury, I write to ask if you will not print a correction of it in your columns. I desire to say that I have not purchased a residence in New York or elsewhere. Yours very truly,

JOHN MITCHELL.

FREE SAMPLE COPIES.

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

Equal Suffrage Is Right.

I travel about lecturing, and whenever I have the opportunity, I lecture on equal suffrage. And I find everywhere people who admit that equal suffrage is right and fair, but not important. They ask me what difference it will make. It does not make so much difference it will make. It does not make so much difference it will make. It does not make so much difference it will make. It does not make so much difference it will make. It does not make so much difference it will make it does not make so much difference it will make. It does not make so much difference it will make it does not make so much difference it will be a so much difference it will be a so much difference it will b ference. That is not the point. Giving the ballot to women does not ber 19.

alter human nature. It does not modify the earth, nor the state, nor the city. The thing that must be modified is human stock, and that is easily modified in children. This is in the hands of women. If we do not like the people on the earth, it is up to us to make better people. We are makers of men, and, because we are makers of men, it is requisite that we should be citizens of the world they live in.

OAK LEAF DIET KILLS CATTLE IN SOUTHWEST.

From the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

Washington, D. C.-The stockmen grazing their cattle on the National forests in the Southwest, especially in Colorado and New Mexico, have suffered serious losses during the present summer through the cattle eating oak leaves.

In that section of the country the season has been unusually dry and grass extremely scarce. To eke out the scanty forage supply, the cattle have browsed heavily on the scrub oak which covers large portions of the range. Ordinarily the stock does not browse much on the oak and the little they do get, taken with the other food, is not injurious, but when, as in the present season, the oak browse furnishes a large proportion of the daily food of the cattle, the reseults are serious.

The oak leaves and sprouts contain a large percentage of tannic acid. The action of this acid on the stomach is extremely injurious and the losses have been unusually severe. The symptoms of the disease are staring eyes, feverish and blistered lips and nose, the animal ceases t ograze or seek for food, standing in one place for hours at a time. The coat becomes rough and the hair is all turned the wrong way, as in cases of loco poisoning. The animal does not chew its cud and in a comparatively short time it becomes too weak to remain on its feet and death rapidly follows.

So far as is known the only available remedy for this trouble is linseed oil given as a drench in amounts from one to two quarts. The oil appears to overcome the injurious effects of the annic acid and if the disease is not advanced too far and the animal can be furnished sufficient food so it will not be forced to eat the oak, it will generally recover. The best method, of course, in handling the trouble, is, if possible, to get the cattle away from the range where the oak is found and furnish them with plenty of fresh green feed to build up again.

THE POLITICAL MOVEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Congress of the United States has shown its contempt for

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

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

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

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

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

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

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