· Workingmen of all countries, Unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains, and a world to gain."

Official Organ of the Socialist Party of St. Louis, Mo.

"The Emancipation of the Working Class must be achieved by the workingmen themselves."

-Marx.

OFFICE: 966 CHOUTEAU AVENUE.

-Harx.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SEPTEMBER 17, 1910.

FEARLESS CHAMPION OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Phone: Kinloch, Central 1577.

No. 502.

Proceedings of Socialist State Convention the labor or time of any prisoner in the state penitentiary or state penal

True to National Socialist Party and to International Democracy the Convention Transacts Its Business in Orderly and Systematic Manner.

Platform Adopted. - Resolution on Many Important Subjects. - Pope, Pauls and their labor may disposed of to the O'Dam Elected as Officials of Legal State Committee.

Boycott Mo. Pacific Road

The St. Louis delegates to the Socialist state convention in Jefferson City refused to take the Missouri Pacific R. R., although this would have been the most convenient line Our comrades decided to get to the State capitol on the M. K. T., which landed them at 2 o'clock in the morning three miles north of Jefferson City, on the other side of the Missouri river. In busses the Socialist delegates were "transported" accross the bridge arriving in Jefferson City toward 3 o'clock on Tuesday worning.

As a matter of course, the Democrats, Republicans and the St. Louis Protesters took the boycotted Missouri-Pacifie.

State Committee.

AND ORGANIZATION.

Committee Officials Elected.

election laws, the Socialist Party legal State Committee, composed of two delegates from each congressional district, met at lefferson City on September 13, and effected permanent organization.

The meeting was called to order by R. R. Ristine at noon, in the capitol building. M. Cope was elected temporary chairman, and R. R. Ristine temporary secretary. Credentials were then filed. There being a contest in the 10th, 11th and 12th districts, these districts were not allowed a vote in the election of a credentials committee. The committee on credentials , composed of D. Lindsay of Sedalia and Wm. Thayer and E. A. Burkhardt of Kansas City, reported that the following committeemen were regularly elected and entitled to be seated as members of the committee, to-wit: District 2-W. L. Garver and B. McAllister, with R. D. Morrison and C. E. Campbell as alternates. Campbell being the only one present; District 4-E. D. Wilcox; 5-E. A. Burkhardt and W. Thayer; 7-D. Lindsay and E. T. Behrens; 10-L. G. Pope and Otto Pauls; 11—W. E. Kindorf and Otto Resolutions and O. E. Nulsen; 13-G. W. O'Dam and W. E. Forbes; 15-M. Cope and P. McEntee. The Committee reported that those contesting in the 10th, 11th and 12th Districts, namely, T. F. McLaughlin, J. S. Kiefner, W. B. McBride and G. W. Boswell, had not provisions of the primary law and, report was adopted seriatim. The State Committee then pro-

ceeded to form permanent organization by electing L. G. Pope as Chair- forbidden to exercise their constituman, Otto Pauls as Secretary and G. W. O'Dam as Treasurer.

The following rules were ther adopted for the committee's guidance:

1. The State Committee shall have full power to remove, for cause, any officer of the committee by a majority vote of the members of the com-

2. In case of the recall of any members of the Sate Committee, or urer of the committee, said members further or officials are hereby required to

hand in their resignations. 3. Proxies are not to be accepted by the State Committee.

4. The business of the State Committee may be conducted by meetings or correspondence.

5. These rules may be amended at any time by a majority vote of

There being no furtner business the State Committee then adjourned at 4:20 p .m.

Immediately after the adjournment of the State Committee meeting. Chairman L. G. Pope announced that all members of the State Compresentative and senator, congress and state offices were to assemble in convention for the purpose of adopting a platform for the Socialist Party of Missouri.

W. H. Worman was elected temporary chairman and Otto Pauls as temporary secretary. M. Cope announced that he and several others would withdraw and adopt a platform of their own and submit same to a referendum vote of the party membership.

A Credential Committee, consisting of Max Stopp, G. W. O'Dam and E. T .Behrens, was elected and a re-STATE COMMITTEE MEETING cess taken until they were ready to

The Committee on Credentials reported that the following candidates and committeemen were entitled to a seat in the convention, according to the credentials handed in, to-wit: As provided for in the primary Candidates: G. A. Hoehn, Max Stopp, C. Rocker, W. F. Crouch, H. Siroky, H. J. Morrison, W. M. Brandt, W. Ruesche, P. Ehrhardt, H. Struckhoff, A. Kean, Louis Krahil, J. Wunsch, F. J. Heuer, Martin Belly, E. B. Story, J. H. Barratt; Committeemen: W. H. Worman, O. E. Nulsen, Otto Pauls, L .G. Pope, W. E. Kindorf, Otto Kaemmerer, G. W. O'Dam, P. McEntee, E. W. Wilcox, M. Cope, E. T. Behrens, D. Lindsay, W. L. Garver, B. Mc Allister. C. E. Campbell was seated as alternate for B McAllister. The report was adopted.

For permanent officers W. H. Worman was elected chairman and Otto Pauls secretary. A Platform and Resolutions Committee, consisting of Hoehn, Pope, O'Dam, Behrens and Rocker was elected and a recess taken until 7:30 p. m.

At 7:50 p. m. the convention reconvened and the Platform and Resolutions Committee read a draft of a platform, which was adopted seriatim with some minor changes. (Platform is published elsewhere in this ther

Resolutoins were adopted as fol- strikes.

Resolutions were adopted as fol-

WHEREAS, Every day sees a therefore, could not be seated. The by the various judges and courts of tire working class; and the land. Laws enacted by the will of the people are declared unconstitutional, union men on strike are tional rights-even to assemble and discuss their grievances, and every effort is made by the judiciary to reduce the people to a condition of servitude, subject to the greedy desires of our capitalist rulers; there-

fore, be it RESOLVED, By the Socialists of Missouri, in convention assembled, that we condemn this usurpation by the courts and urge all workingmen to be watchful and jealous of their of the chairman, secretary or treas- freedom and liberty; and be it

> RESOLVED, That we demand that all judges be elected by the direct vote of the people, and that no court shall be permitted to overrule any legislative act of the people either in the State or the Nation.

Resolution on Machinists' Strike

WHEREAS, There is now a strike Iron Mountain railway systems, therefore ,be it

RESOLVED, That we extend

sympathy and pledge our support to State Convention. those of our fellow workingmen involved, and earnestly hope that they will soon win their fight,

Resolution on Kindergartens

WHEREAS. The thorough education of the American children is of mitee and candidates for state re- first importance, and believing that at the end of his term. our present school laws are inadequate in that no provision is made for the establishment of kindergarten or preparatory schools, where children under six years of age can be admitted; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we favor such changes in our school laws as will permit the establishment of Kindergarten schools, suitably equipped and efficiently officered.

Resolution on Public Schools

ment; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That it is not only necessary to provide all schools with buildings.

Woman's Nine Hour Resolution RESOLVED. That no female worker be employed in any industhe State of Missouri for any longer at 9:55 p. m. period than nine hours per day nor more than 48 hours a week.

Resolution on State Militia

WHEREAS, The 2200 employees of the Ilasco Cement Works near Hannibal, Missouri, had been out on strike for better conditions of work and higher wages; and

WHEREAS, Governor Hadley called out the State Militia against these striking cement workers, thereby practically crushing the strike for the benefit of the corporation: therefore, be it

Party convention emphatically confied interference of Governor Hadley in the Ilasco strike; and be fur-

public official Militia for the purpose of breaking

Convict Labor

WHEREAS, The present system of prison contract labor in the State been elected in accordance with the fresh encroachment on the rights of Missouri is not only an injustice in the history of our country. and liberties of the working class to Organized Labor, but to the en-

WHEREAS, Under the prison contract labor system, private contractors and corporations are given the privilege of exploiting the prisoners furnished by the State, at the rate of 70c per day, a price far below the minimum wage paid for free labor; and

WHEREAS, These private prison labor contractors and corporations, in addition to this cheap labor, receive their shop room, light, water power, heavy machinery, etc., from the State at a nominal rate; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Socialist Party, in legal state convention assembled, hereby condemns the present prison contract labor system and insists on the abolition of the same; and it is further

the State Legislature enact the following:

made by the warden of the state profit system. penitentiary or the board of prison in force on the Missouri Pacific and inspectors or by the superintendent ers own nothing but their labor or other officer of any state penal power, which they must sell to the where the conditions of labor are

the labor or time of any prisoner in Labor's product flows into the institution or any reformatory of the state, or the product or profit of his work, shall be contracted, let, farmed out, given or sold to any person, firm, association or corporation: Provided, however, that the prisoners confined in said penal institutions may work for and the products of state or any political subdivision thereof, or for or to any public institution under or managed and controled by the state or any political subdivision thereof: Provided, that in no case shall convict labor come in competition with free labor, and. further Provided, that while the contract system continues, a reasonable per cent of the proceeds of the labor of the convict shall be paid to his family, or, held and paid to him

Woman's Suffrage

RESOLVED, That we call upon the Socialists of Missouri to fix upon a date for a general demonstration in behalf of woman suffrage in al localities throughout the state.

Dick Military Law

RESOLVED. That we demand the repeal of the so-called Dick Military Law, which, by order of the Presi-WHEREAS, The children in our dent of these United States, makes public and private schools are en- possible conscript soldiers of free titled to the best protection within citizens, and is, therefore, against the power of the people's govern- the spirit and character of a free democratic country.

It was decided that the resolution fire escapes, but that we demand the on convict labor should be sent to enactment of laws providing for Central Labor bodies and to the none but absolutely fire-proof school State Convention of the Missouri Federation of Labor.

A telegram of greeting was sent to the National Office in Chicago trial or commercial establishment in and the convention then adjourned the citizens of every municipality

State Platform

Adopted by Socialist Party Convention in Jefferson City, September 13, 1910.

History demonstrates that political parties are not founded on mere theories, but on real conditions and material class interests. The history RESOLVED, That this Socialist of this country shows conclusively that every industrial and commercial demn the unwarranted and unjusti- change was followed by a corresponding change of the political field.

New economic conditions produce new material class interests and RESOLVED, That we demand the class privileges. To sanction, proenactment of a law by the General tect and perpetuate these new class Assembly whereby neither the Gov- interests, those profiting by them require the control of the law shall have the right to use the State ing machinery. This is the reason why new political parties spring into existence; they champion the new class in society.

To-day, the American people are in the midst of the most radical and far-reaching political re-alignment

During the last fifty years the greatest industrial revolution in the history of mankind has taken place. Capitalism has made possible the possession of the earth and the products of labor by the few. The means of production and distribu- free labor, to be prohibited. tion are now monopolized by the capitalist class. The mechanic of former days, who was the owner of ais tools, is no more. Capitalist production has transformed him into a wage worker, owning nothing but his labor power. Steam and electric power, the modern factory, the railway, telegraph and telephone systems have displaced the old methods of production, transportation and communication.

Capitalist, or modern production, results in dividing society into two classes, the capitalist class and the working class. These two forces of society, whose interests are diamet-RESOLVED, That we demand that rically opposed to each other, are, naturally, forced into a continuous class struggle, which can only end No contract shall hereafter be with the abolition of the wage and

Under this system the wage workinstitution or reformatory or by any capitalist in the open labor market injurious to health or dangerous to other authority whatsoever, by which in order to live. The lion's share of life.

pockets of the capitalists who buy and sell labor power for the sake of

The Socialist Party declares for the abolition of the wage and profit system, and for the introduction of the co-operative system of production and distribution, so that every worker will receive the full fruits of his labor. The Socialist Party stands unreservedly for the interests of the working class and the improvement of the conditions of that class.

We reiterate our alligiance to the Socialist Party of the United States and indorse it's national platform. We appeal to the working class and all those in sympathy with it's historic mission and the principles of Socialism, to join the Socialist Party in it's noble efforts for Labor's emancipation and a higher civilization.

We advocate the following measares in order to strengthen the working class and increase it's power of resistance against oppres-

1-No court, judge or other official shall have the right to set aside any law or legal provision enacted by the people or their chosen representatives, as offending against the constitution, public policy, or on any other ground.

2-The writ of injunction shall not be applied in case of strikes or boycotts, or used as a means of preventing the working people from improving their condition by organized

3-Legislation authorizing counties and municipalities to own and operate such public utilities as street cars, lighting plants, etc.

4-Municipal home rule, whereby will be empowered to manage their own public affairs without interference on the part of any state official.

5-The establishment of a legal eight hour workday,

6-A law prohibiting the use of the militia or police by the Governor, or other official, for the purpose of breaking strikes.

7-Neither capital punishment nor money fines shall be imposed for any crime; in criminal cases the state shall conduct the defense as well as the prosecution, free of charge; circuit judges shall not have the right to take civil cases from the

8-Employers liability law for the protection of all wage workers.

9-An invalidity and old age insurance law. The state to conduct true, Dan took the vote thankfully

11-An efficient compulsory education law and free text books for the public school children througho t the state.

12-Abolition of the contract system on public work; such work to be done under union conditions at union wages.

13-Extension of labor and factory legislation, with especial regard sobriety. to the prevention of child labor and weatshops.

14-The use of convict labor and it's products, in competition with

15-As a means of public safety, and for sanitary reasons, we favor the enactment of a law prohibiting the erection of stockades or any place for lodging strike-breakers in or about the premises of industrial establishments.

16-We favor the adoption of the constitutional amendment providing for voting machines in order to secure a secret and accurate ballot.

17-The right of minority parties to have watchers in each voting precinct, and that they be paid the same as judges and clerks and that their signatures be necessary to make the returns legal.

18-The election of all state mine inspectors by direct vote of the people instead of appointment by the his governor, and all such inspectors must be experienced miners.

19-Women shall not be employed

Annual

Fall⊛

Festival

OF THE

St. Louis **Socialists**

Sunday

September 25, 1910

Risch's Grove

Grand County Fair! Further Particulars later.

Fred. G. Strickland of Indiana

Will be the Speaker of the Day.

20 Strict regulation and inspection of the use of hoists, scaffolding and other appliances used in the erection or repairing of buildings, and a rigid enforcement of the same.

Looks Blue for the International.

The chances are good that Dandy Dan De Leon will read'the International Socialist movement off the face of the earth. At the International Socialist Congress at Copenhagen, Denmark, last week, De Leon had the nerve to claim as many votes as cast by the fourteen delegates from the Socialist Party of America, although politically the S. L. P. is practically defunct. The congress voted that since Dan had come all the way across the ocean to attend the sessions he might have one vote. It is all life, fire and accident insurance. and refused to bolt ,but he wore a 10-Women to have the same po- sinister look during the congress litical and civic rights as men have. that bodes no good for the International.—Cleveland Citizen

Vote Against Prohibition!

Socialism and the Socialist movement stand for temperance and So does the general labor move-

nent.

So does every progressive man and woman. But temperance does not mean

Prohibition is the very opposite to emperance and sobriety.

Prohibition means fanaticism.

prohibition.

Prohibition employs the same methods in its efforts to advance the cause of temperance as the rulers of mediaeval days tried to enforce religious dogmas and made-to-order morality.

Prohibition is reactionary and must be opposed by every progressive

man and woman. Prohibition has no place in a progessive community.

When next November the question of Prohibition is put to a vote of the people in this state it will be the duty of every thinking man to cast

Vote against Prohibition!

We repeat: We are for temperance, but for prohibition-never!

· The Prohibition amendment to the Missouri State Constitution must be defeated.

Message of Socialism to Colleges.

(Extracts from Upton Sinclair's Article in The Independent.) When you go out into the world you will find a commercial civilization; a cviilization in which the morality is not the morality of the student—the ideal of devotion to truth for its own sake. The ideal is the ideal of the trader. Men are driven by economic conditions to make money, and they have to make it from each other, and they have to struggle against each other-they have to keep each other in ignorance—they have to deceive each other. The high st success becomes the success which is founded upon deception and concealment and fraud. You all have sometimes talked with people who have things to sell; you know how much respect for truth they have. A man has a horse to sell; he does not care anything about the scientific facts in the case; about the age and condition of the horse; he is interested only in the price which he can get you to pay for the horse. And if you apply that test to any rank, or grade, or station, or class, in our society, you will find that all its ideals are based upon this morality of the trader.

As I say, all that I ask of any student is that he seek the truth in his own department, whatever it may be; and that he try to apply it; that he watch out for the enemies of that truth, and when he sees an enemy hit it. I can say that there is scareely a profession or important occupation in this country in which I have not talked with men who went to their work with that ideal, went to it with no idea of what they were going to find, but simply intending to do right, to watch out for the enemy and hit it; and every time the progress of those men has been through all kinds of reform organizations into the revolutionary Socialistic movement. And this is simply because of the fact that, everywhere and in every form of its activity, the vested interest is eternally and necessarily hostile to the progress of truth and to the search for the real good of humanity. I have in mind a man who started out as a settlement worker. He was at the head of the city bureau for the distribution of relief in the Chicago stock yards. There was an epidemic of sickness among the people, and he started out to find the cause of it. He found that in half a dozen houses the sewers backed up into Halstead street. He went to the board of health. They promised to investigate and attend to the they have stood for State interests matter; but nothing was done. Then he found out that these tenements were owned by the Democratic boss of the district. He then went to other authorities, but still nothing was done. He finally went man in Australia to-day understands to the mayor-Mayor Harrison-who promised to attend to it; but that he has any real and direct con-spired prophet, crying aloud its the time went by and still nothing was done. In the meantime the young man was studying out for his own life the ideal of truth and human welfare; and at last he went to see Mayor Harrison again and said: "I want to ask you an honest question-I want to know just how far you intend to go in the remedying of these conditions in Tom Carey's tenements on Halstead street?" And the mayor answered: "I intend to go just exactly so far as the business interests of Chicago will permit."

So far as a living is concerned, the college man in our community is generally safe. If he saves himself from the grosser forms of dissipation he can always earn money ni one way or another. So this situation does not come home to him with so much poignancy. But the thing that he must ask himself is, who is it that furnishes the wealth that constitutes the dividends upon the vested securities? It is the vast mass of the producers of the land, the men, women and children who work upon a competitive wage and wo get a bare living out of life. They furnish all the profits. These people are in the pit-they have not been given college educations. They have the sense of injustice, but they are unorganized and untaught-they do not know what to do, or how to set about it. That, at any rate, is the way the college man feels about it at first. But in time he comes to the discovery that these people whom he supposed were helpless have had the courage and persistence to go ahead at the task of organizing themselves, of founding their own publishing houses, newspapers and magazines, or developing a propaganda and a moral sentiment-undertaking this tremendous fight to deliver themselves from the chains of wage slavery and the servitude of vested interests. They are doing it, they will continue to do it-all alone if they have to-but they need the help of educated men. The college man who goes out into the world and seeks the truth—who faces the facts and keeps himself in the vital current of affairs-will come sooner or later to a vital knowledge of this movement and the duty which he owes it. He will have to sacrifice his dreams of wealth; he will have to sacrifice fame; he will have to give up his idea of being recognized as an eminent citizen and a leader of public opinion. He will not be invited to address large bodies of prominent citizens, and the newspapers will not report his speeches at length. He will find the whole body of ocnservatism, so called, mostly bitterly opposed to him. Now, young college men going out into the flourishing and newly developed suworld, you will find that you can go, in your efforts for truth and gar refining industries have created the producing field. human welfare, just exactly so far as the business interests of your employers will permit. These business interests will permit you to deal in all kinds of superficialities and in all kinds of shams and fine speeches; you can get up in church meetings and talk about your living for humanity; but when you come against the grim economic fact, when you propose to do anything real and vital, anything which runs counter to the stream of profits, there you will find that you are stopped. If you are in a university which is dependent upon private endowments for the salaries of its professors, you will find that it is not good form for you to tell the truth about the political activities of the persons who contribute the endowments. If you are in a state university whose chancellor has to go once a year to the politicians for the voting of funds, you will find that it is considered good form to be conservative as regards the politics of that particular community.

LEGALIT YO FTH EBOYCOTT

At last one judge has come out with a logical decision. It is Judge Manton of Toledo.

This judge holds that if it legal for business to the bine it is also legal for labor to combine. That if it is legal for one merchant to freeze another out by lowering prices and thus taking the custom- had trumped up a charge of murder ers away it is legal for labor to agree to freeze employers out by re- of which they were subsequently acfusing to buy their goods.

This judge holds that if it is legal for business to combine it is publish and make known to the public their grievances, real or im- to the man who stands for the opaginary, against the plaintiffs in the manner the evidence shows they pression of the weak nations by the acted, is guaranteed by the constituion of the state."

Judge Manton should be a Socialist. He stands for the rights of the workers, and for freedom of speech and boldly tells the capi-

talists that they can't ride rough-shod over the unions. If he stands for collective ownership of the productive machin- the weak. A man of this type should attend. Attention is called to the

ery and the means of life he is ready to step into the ranks of the revolutionists.

Alive to Duty.

Australian Labor Party Praised in The National Review

in the front rank of English monthly examples quoted by your Australian magazines ,and there is none more vigorous and outspoken.

In the June number, just received by the English mail, "An Englishman" writes a particularly interesting article under the caption, "Thoughts After Empire Day." He traverses the attitude of Australia to the Empire, and evidently writes with special knowledge on the facts, appear disputable. Of Australian newspapers he writes: "Nowhere in the world has the press so much power as in Australia. The great dailies of Sydney and Melbourne and Adelande might acomplish the greatest work yet achieved by any national press if they could only rise a larger outlook.'

And again: "The Australian newspapers are in some respects one of the features of the Commonwealth. They are well written ,ably conducted, and admirably produced, moderate in tone, independent in spirit, full of information, and marked by a high standard of morality and a genuine wholesomenes which is beyond dominated from the counting-house, they lack the courage of conviction, they trim and palter and are afraid to speak out boldly at any cost, and rather than for the Commonwealth."

Of the risk of war, "An Englishnection with the German danger. The ramarkable statements may by the Australian correspondent of the Namercantile and middle-class communities of Australia are quite ready to expound their Imperial patriotism,

"Let me add one instance to the correspondent. I was talking to a wealthy man, a large employer of labor, who controlled a great industry in one of the Australian States. point! out to him that he was directly concerned in the menace of Germany. He replied: 'So long as I' can run my business, I don't care who runs the country. I rather wish the Germans would come. They keep the Labor Party in order, at any rate.

"I am quite convinced that this remark is not typical of the spirit of the Australian people as a whole, for there is more genuine desire for Imperial unity in Australia to-ady than there ever has been; but it is distinetly typical of an important class. The party in Australia which is most alive to its political responsibilities, which is most eager for an efficient system of defense, which does most to create a true Federal spirit and battles against the domination of individual States, which is most earnest in its desire to maintain the union with England, is, in my belief, the Labor Party.

"I dislike much of the Labor Party's programme, but its members are worthier citizens and truer patriots than many of the merchants and man" has this to say: "Hardly a clubmen of Sydney and Melbourne, who leave Mr. Deakin, like an inwilderness.

"The Labor Party strives after high ideals; the majority of the busitional Review, in the May number, ness men are forgetting the ideals of are not only absolutely true; they their forbears. The same thing can are in my opinion, understated. The not be said of the bulk of business men in England. In their own way, with many shortcomings, they do stand very strongly and unitedly ofr but they are really, with some iso- Imperial interests, and care about lated exceptions, indifferent to their something more than their shops and factories.

Tobacco Trusts is Starving Cubans.

Hundreds of Families Are Rendered Destitute While Combine Compels Little Fellows to Sell Land.

of production.

has got on the Cuban industry, the chasers at 15 cents a pound. eastern part of the island, where their land to the trust at a low fig a demand for cheap labor. Last week

ers, who have recently found them-Havana.-Hundreds are on the selves in the clutch of the trust. verge of starvation in Pinar del Rio Small farmers who were unable to province, the extreme west of Cuba. irrigate their farms have raised only So complete is the control now pos- the smallest fraction of the usual sessed by the tobacco trust over the crop. It might be supposed that a production of tobacco in Cuba that short crop would make prices bound growers in this most famous of to- upward to a point where those who bacco regions are unable to dispose had tobacco would realize a respectof their products except at a figure able sum on it. But this is not the which will not return them the cost case. The buyers who usually swarm in the Vuelta Abajo at this season In order t osave them from starva- are missing this year. Tobacco which tion, which they now face as a result originally brings from 50 to 75 cents of the grip which the tobacco trust a pound is now finding few pur-

Havana government is moving desti- It is thought that one of the obtute families from the trust-ridden jects of the trust now is to compel Pinar del Rio to Santa Clara, in the hundreds of small planters to sell

The land owners, as well as the lamore than 200 families were removed borers, are desperate at the new turn from San Martinez, in Pinar del Rio, affairs have taken, and the govern-A bad drought this season added ment faces a situation which is causto the troubles of the tobacco grow- ing it increasing uneasiness.

Mayor Seidel's Declination.

ception committee will be hailed with all the gatherings at which he is to oy by every Socialist in the land.

and unfair position" toward the Socialist movement.

Mayor Seidel might have given a good many other reasons, every one of them equally cogent.

It is manifestly impossible for Socialist mayor to do honor to the man who publicly pronounced a sentence of guilty upon three labor leaders against whom the mine owners

It is equally manifest that a Socialist mayor cannot join in doing honor strong. Imperialism is a deadly foe of Socialism.

And in general, Roosevelt has always and invariably shown himself to send delegates to the convention and be on the side of the strong against those not yet affiliated are asked to

on no account be honored by Socialists.

It is to be hoped that not only Mayor Seidel, but also every Social-The refusal of Mayor Seidel of Mil- ist in Milwaukee will give Roosevelt vaukee to serve on a Roosevelt re- the cold shoulder and stay away from appear. Let the Socialists of Mil-Mayor Seidel gave as his reason for | waukee follow the example set by refusing to serve on the reception the Socialists of Berlin, in which city committee Roosevelt's "unscholarly the people were conspicuous by their absence from every affair in which Roosevelt figured, so that all the world knew that he was the Kaiser's guest, and not the people's.-The Call.

MUST WEAR UNION GARMENTS.

Delegates Ordered to Have Labels in Plain Sight.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 1 .- Secre tahy-Treasurer James F. Morris of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, to-day issued the call for the twenty-eighth annual convention of the organization, which will be held beginning Tuesday, October 18, at Rock Island.

All affiliated unions are askd to

provision of the constitution which ing to comply with this provision makes it imperative that all delegates to the meeting wear apparer with the union labels in signt.

It is promised that delegates fail-

lickets for Socialist Fall Festival.

\$1.00 per Family. Otto Pauls, 966 Chouteau Avenue.

CHAS. SPECHT

NOONDAY CIGAR CO FINE CIGARS.. Wholesale and Retail

will be ejected from the meeting. The call was sent to every local Federation of Labor in the state.

Chas. Hirschenhofer PAINTER, DECORATOL

4214 AUBERT AVENUE.
(Euclid Avenue and Penrese Street)
Estimates Given—All Werk Guarantee Kinloch, Delmar 2577X.

AND PAPERHANGER

MULLEN

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When You Buy Mercantile and "305"

ECIGARS

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

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

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

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The Prison Labor Trust.

we have come to accept the "trust" conditions of business as a necessary and inevitable one.

the field

point in the Rhode Island pamphlet above referred to is the "Prison Labor Trust" allegation. This consists of the enumeration of a number of states in which the Rhode Island system is employed, as follows:

Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, lockouts, none of the usual manufac-Missouri, Tennessee, Wisconsin, Nebraska and South Dakota, and, peculiarly enough, the same company philanthropic organization to assist that holds the contract with the state in the defeat of hostile legislationof Rhode Island, is employing the and, as a result of all these, it can convicts of these states in its op-dictate prices and laugh at the sugerations-truly a "Prison Labor Trust.

Island pamphlet, this may, be had from the point of view of the competing manufacturers, from the point of view of the state tax payer who ses from one-fourth to onehalf of its market value in the free labor market but how about the prisoner?

Legislative Assembly of Ontario made an exhaustive investigation of the penal labor problem in the United States, visiting twenty-three states, and reported as follows:

"The evidence available indicates many lines of industry. * *

industries. To add to the severity families. They are being ordered out of the competition, a sort of Prison of these tenement rooms now at the Labor Trust has been formed."

that's just what the prison authori- street was crowded with men and

The second incident referred to in the beginning of this article in the be heard. Again she looked appealdevelopment of this question took ingly to Justice Snitkin.

Beef, sugar, oil, gas, traction and a place in Washington, March 23rd,

was mentioned—in fact, we have for their purpose Federal control of been so accustomed to the word that interstate commerce in prison-made goods to minimize competition with free labor. Once, but only once, a bill of this sort was passed by the It comes somewhat as a surprise to House, but it died in committee in find that there is a new field for trust the Senate. Again this year such a activities, and yet such seems to be bill was intorduced ,and, following the case, if we are to judge from two parliamentary usage, was referred incidents that have recently been to the House Committee on Labor, causing agitation in the ranks of and there put in the hands of the proper s bcommittee.

At the first hearing on the bill before this subcommittee in March there were present a large number of manufacturers affected by prison competition, representatives of labor, and of the National Conference of Charities and Correction. One of the manufacturers (said to be the one most affected by the operations of the alleged Prison Trust) here made the startling charge that year after year the representatives of the signed for Rhode Island consump- National Conference of Charities and Correction have come before you tem in vogue in that state of the with their hearts apparently full of charity and love for the prisoners, Briefly stated, a private concern but actually with their pockets full makes a contract with the prison of the money of the "prison trust," authorities by which the labor of and have succeeded in making the the prisoners in the state's penal in- committee believe that the "philanstitutions is devoted to the manufacthropists" engaged in the study of penalogy think that there should be no disturbance of the prison contract system.

It was further charged, if not charged directly, at least broadly insinuated, that the member of the and to practically drive them from National Conference then present was also the attorney for the prison The interesting and significant Labor Trust. This he admitted.

The situation, then, is this: In a dozen institutions in ten states one firm, directly or directly, gets the labor of the convicts. It pays from one-fourth to one-half of the market rate for their labor, pays no rent, no insurance. It has no strikes, no turer's troubles. In addition, it can depend on certain officers of a great gestion of competition.

Is there a Prison Labor Trust?-Again quoting from the Rhode Shoe Workers' Journal.

Outrageous Work Against Strikers

10,000 STRIKERS TO LOSE HOMES IN NEW YORK CITY.

Cloakmakers' Walkout Causes Hunger and Sick Are Uncared For.

MEN AND WOMEN TREMBLINGLY PLEAD FOR MERCY-JUDGE AFFECTED BY SITUATION.

New York, Sept. 3 .- In that great human hive lying on the east side of shoe, the clothing and the furniture eviction have been served on tenant rate of several hundred a day for Many of the institutions referred non-payment of rent, and they are apto are "reformatories." When the pearing before Justice Snitkin, in the to have been started right-to be eyed, hungry and tremblingly asking,

taught the trade of making handker- because they are ill or out of work chiefs or work-shirts-is he self- because of the strikes of the garment

Judge Snitkin had to tell a woman ties want-the supply of convict la- women in about the same plight. A bor must be maintained for the ben- court officer took her gently by the arm to lead her away.

"You must go," he said softly. She looked through the broad windows of the court room and her gaze followed the tenement brick piles up-

arm, death-like in its whiteness. She pointed to the street and to the storm.

skies at the falling rain. From under

afaded shawl she drew a long, naked

"You must go," a court officer repeated.

Where?" she asked.

There was no answer. She went away, and her woe was lost in the ext story related to the court.

Many of the landlords have resort ed to renting their rooms by the week instead of by the month, on the theory that they will find out sooner if the tenant is good or bad pay.

The Glass Workers' Strike.

Final negotiations between the les. Union glass workmen and the manufactures have been terminated. The Labor Committee of the Building In- of age. dustries Association and the Conference Committee of the Union failed to agree on terms. The Union went out September 1. They demanded shorter hours and more pay.

The manufacturers, through the unless the men returned to work within a short time all shops would old age and death. be operated on the non-union basis.

The manufacturers said that to accede to their wishes would practiit would increase the cost of produc- nearness of kin. tion more than 20 per cent, and would place them in a position where it would be impossible to compete for the trade in the southwest.

On the other hand, the glass workers claim that wages are lower and hours longer in St. Louis than elsewhere. The eight-hour day is general at other points, but here the nine-hour day still prevails. The strikers state that their demands would have very little effect on the cost of building.

SIX GHETTO BAKERIES CONDEMNED AS UNCLEAN.

The St. Louis Board of Health condemned six bakeries in the Ghetto district, all reported by the sanitary officers as being in an unsanitary con-

Keir Hardy on Woman's Suffrage.

Mr. J. Keir Hardie has given notice that at the reopening of parliament in the autumn he will move that the committee stage of the woman suffrage bill shall have precedence of all orders of the day on November 18, and that the report and third reading stages of the same measure shall take a like precedence on November 25.

Progress in Sweden.

There were almost as many Socialst votes in Stockholm this year as were cast in all Sweden three years ago. The Mayor of Stockholm, Comrade Lindhagen, was elected by more than 15,000 votes. He is also one of nearly a half hundred representatives in the Swedish Parliament.

NATIONAL **PLATFORM**

OF THE

PROGRAM

As measures calculated to strengththe realization of this ultimate aim, and to increase its power of resistance against capitalist oppression, we our elected officers to the following program:

GENERAL DEMANDS

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

munication.

industries which are organized on a and parasitic.

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

4—The extension of the public domain to include mines, quarries, ward until she looked at the dull oil wells, forests and water power.

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

6-The absolute freedom of press speech and assemblage.

INDUSTRIAL DEMANDS

- 7-The improvement of the industrial condition of the workers. (a) By shortening the workday in keeping with the increased productiveness of machinery.
- (b) By securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half in each week.
- (c) By securing a more effective inspection of workshops and factor-

(d) By forbidding the employ-

- ment of children under sixteen years (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 comcommittee, notified the unions that pulsory insurance against unemployment, illness, accidents, invalidism,

POLITICAL DEMANDS

8-The extension of inheritance taxes, gratuated in proportion to the cally put them out of business; that amount of the bequests and to the

9-A graduated income tax.

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

11-The initiative and referenproportional representation and the right of recall.

12-The abolition of the senate. usurped by the supreme court of the United States to pass upon the constitutionality of legislation enacted by Congress. whole people.

14-That the constitution be made amendable by majority vote.

15-The enactment of further measures for general education and tor the conservation of health. The bureau of education to be made a department. The creation of a department of health.

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

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

18-The free administration of justice.

be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to The wage-working class, therefore, size the whole powers of government has the most direct interest in abolin order that they may thereby lay ishing the capitalist system. But in from class rule and to realize the hold of the whole sytem of industry abolishing the present system, the international brotherhood of man. and thus come to their rightful in-

PRINCIPLES

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

To-day the machinery and the land used for industrial purposes en the working class in its fight for are owned by a rapidly decreasing minority. So long as machinery is simple and easy handled by one man, its owner cannot dominate the advocate and pledge ourselves and sources of life of others. But when machinery becomes more complex and expensive, and requires for its effective operation the organized effort of many workers, its influence reaches over wide circles of life. The owners of such machinery become the dominant class.

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

As the economic power of the ruling class grows it becomes less use ful in the life of the nation. All the property is its manual and mental 2—The collective ownership of labor power—the wage worker—or railroads, telegraphs, telephones, of the class who have but little land steamboat lines and all other means and little effective machinery outside of social transportation and com- of their labor power-the small traders and small farmers. The ruling 3-The collective ownership of all minority is steadily becoming useless

at the hand of the dominant class.

the most determined and irreconcilable antagonists of the ruling class. the country's industrial resources profit, and to make the production of the necessaries of life the object classes and class privileges. of competitive private enterprise and the social evils of our time.

production for social ends. Indushealth of the workers are merciless- used for exploitation. ly used up, and during periods of enquently reduced to starvation.

industrial depressions and crises teen 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 phyits 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 grinds their slender 13-The abolition of the power bodies and unformed minds into cold dollars. It disfigures, maims and kills hundreds of thousands of workingmen annually in mines, on National laws to be railroads and in factories. It drives repealed or abrogated only by act of millions of workers into the ranks Congress or by a referendum of the of the unemployed and force 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 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

The struggle between wage workers and capitalists grows ever fiercer, Such measures of relief as we may and has now become the only vital cialist Party does not strive to subissue before the American people.

A bitter struggle over the division workingmen will free not only their of the products of labor is waged be- own class, but also all other classes tween the exploiting propertied clas- of modern society: The small farmses on the one hand and the exploit- er, who is to-day exploited by large ed propertyless class on the other. capital more indirectly but not less In this struggle the wage working effectively than is the wage laborer; class cannot expect adequate relief the small manufacturer and trader, from any reform of the present order who is engaged in a desperate and losing struggle for economic inde-The wage workers are therefore pendence in the face of the all-conquering power of concentrated capital; and even the capitalist him-They suffer most from the curse of self, who is the slave of his wealth class rule. The fact that a few capi- rather than his master. The struggle talists are permitted to control all of the working class against the capitalist class, while it is a class and social tools for their individual struggle, is thus at the same time a struggle for the abolition of all

The private ownership of the land speculation is at the bottom of all and means of production used for exploitation, is the rock upon which In spite of the organization of class rule is built, political governtrusts, pools and combinations, the ment is its indispensable instrument. capitalists are powerless to regulate The wage-workers cannot be freed from exploitation without conquertries are largely conducted in a plan- ing the political power and substitutless manner. Through periods of ing collective for private ownership feverich activity the strength and of the land and means of production

The basis for such transformation forced idleness the workers are fre- is rapidly developing within present capitalist society. The factory sys-The climaxes of this system of pro- tem, with its complex machinery duction are the regularly recurring and minute division of labor, is Party strives to prevent land from which paralyze the nation every fif- rapidly destroying all vestiges of individual production in manufacture. Modern production is already very largely a collective and social process. The great trusts and mo nopolies which have sprung up in sical, moral and mental welfare to 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.

There can be no absolute private title to land. All private titles, whether called fee simple or otherwise, are and must be subordinate to the public title. The Socialist being used for the purpose of exploitation and speculation. It demands the collective possession, control or management of land to whatever extent may be necessary to attain that end. It is not opposed to the occupation and possession of land by those using it in a useful and bona fide manner without ex-

The Socialist Party is primarily an economic and political maveters 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 na-

tion 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 Sostitute working class rule for capitalist class rule, but by working class victory, to free all humanity

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re of other things have been in the 1910 most people for the past | Ever since 1870 bills have been word 'trust' introduced in the Congress having

merchants.

certain Eastern manufacturers and Within the past month there has been circulated in the state of Rhode Island a pamphlet that states in no uncertain tones facts which, if they are t obe accepted with all their implications, leave no doubt that certai nindustries in the United States are in the hands of a Prison Labor

This pamphlet, especially detion, is an arraignment of the sysletting of prison labor contracts. ture of this firm's product. The price paid to the state for this is so small as to be almost nominal, and the result is that the firm holding the contract is able to undersell its competitors employing free labor,

In 1908 a special committee of the

beyond question that in the United States the competition of prison labor has had a serious effect upon Probably the most striking examples are afforded by the boot and the city, 10,000 notices of impending

prisoner leaves these he is supposed Second District Municipal Court, sadself-supporting-but suppose he has, men and women alike, for mercy. during his term in prison, been They are pleading for themselven supporting? At the first factory at workers. which he applies for work he will be laughed from the door, for these to-day that she must vacate the factories employ only women. He rooms she occupied with her seven can't get a job. He must go wrong, children. She stood dazed for a mo-The chances are that he lands back ment and then looked about her as if where he came from and-whisper for an angel of mercy. There was it-some have gone as far as to say none. The court room in Madison

efit of the contractor. The second incident referred to in

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Our State Convention

In this issue of St. Louis Labor we publish a complete report of the Socialist Party state convention held in Jefferson City in accordance with the provisions of the Missouri election laws.

The work of the convention will be satisfactory to every real Socialist who thinks more of the principles and policy of the national Socialist Party and our international movement than of his own vanity and utopianism.

The platform adopted by the Jefferson City convention is a concise, plain and logical Socialist document. The so-called immediate demands are up to date and in line with the needs and aspirations of the organized working class.

And the several resolutions adopted apply to most important questions pertaining to the proletarian class struggle.

Our entire state platform is in perfect accord with the aims and object of the international Socialist movement which has just concluded one of its historic world congresses in Copenhagen.

Now it is up to the comrades throughout the state to get the convention proceedings in every wage worker's hands. Our platform should be distributed in hundreds of thousands of copies and nothing should be left undone to make this important campaign the most memorable in the Socialist movement in Old Missouri.

Our comrades will be agreeably surprised to learn that at the August primaries the Socialist Party ticket polled over 3500 votes. although there had been no contests in our party.

The capitalist papers had published the news that the Socialists had polled less than two thousand votes, which, as the official figures show, was not true.

Libel Suit against St. Louis Republic

Labor Publishing Co. Sues Democratic Party Organ for \$50,000.

rades and Friends we wish to an- tung) got into possession of their nounce that the Labor Publishing present headquarters by an under-Company, through its attorneys anded political fusion deal with the Charles J. Anderson and Leander G. Republican party, and that Mr. Otto Pope, is suing the St. Louis Repub- Stifel, the brewer and Republican lic, the Democratic party machine politician, had transferred the buildorgan, for libel.

was filed in the St. Louis Circuit the compensation for the alleged Court Thursday, Sept. 8th.

item published in the St. Louis Re- paign. public Aug. 13, 1910, which was re-20, in the following language:

Publishing Company (the publishers movement.

For the information of our Com- of St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeiing, No. 966 Chouteau Avenue, to A \$50,000 libel and damage suit said Labor Publishing Company as political boodle deal of the St. Louis The suit is based on the news Socialists in the 1909 election cam-

This latest piece of slimy work on ferred to in St. Louis Labor of Aug. the part of the Democratic machine organ of Dave Francis, Rolla Wells The Democratic party machine and tutti quanti against our press organ, St. Louis Republic, of Satur- and our movement is in line with day, August 13, 1910, published a the many years' underground camsensational fixed-up front-page arti- paign carried on under the auspices cle, captioned "St. Louis Socialists of that sheet in co-operation with Read Out of Party." which contained the Jefferson Club and the political the libelous assertion that the Labor free-lunchers in the local labor

The Real Law Breaker

When conflicting material interests are arrayed against each other in open and contentious conflict; when industrial peace gives way to industrial war, and when these opposing interests marshal whatever forces they can command to encompass the defeat of the other; when the passions of the people have become aroused to the highest pitch over a discussion of the causes which have brought about the conflict; then it is that reason and calm judgment should assert hemselves in order that peace and tranquility may again pre-

In the present conflict, however, peace will not be bought by surrendering manhood, nor by relinquishing any portion of the concessions which have been wrung from the unwilling hands of corporate employers. Neither will organized labor brook any interference on the part of "hangers on," pettyfoggers, corporate procurers and commercial parasites, no matter whether these persons act directly for the corporation, or whether they act jointly under the cover of secrecy.

Their effort to coerce public offi-

and the summary dismissal of those who refuse to do their bidding, will receive the severest condemnation of citizenship which in the long run stands for better ideals than those practiced by the Law and Order eague.

The last vestige of the Inqusition was stamped out by the people more than a century ago. Police officials are subject to the will of the people and not the whim or caprice of seifconstituted guardians of public morals and peace and order.

The attempt of the Law and Order League to force officers to make wholesale arrests without warrant or law, and their effort to bribe citizens with promises of positions if they will violate the law, are in themselves acts of treason and conspiracies punishable under the law.—Sedalia Lib-

A. F. of L. Convention.

The date for the opening of the an nual convention of the American Federation of Labor at St. Louis has been announced for Monday, November 14. The official call will be sent out in a few days. St. Louis Union ists are making extensive prepara

By Robert Hunter.

In the fall of 1907 the entire country was engulfed in a disastrous financial panic. Immediately the factories and shops began States; and this limited experience throws little light on the probto close, building stopped and multitudes of men were thrown out of work. The number of unemployed numbered millions of men, and in all parts of the country there were mass meetings, bread riots and unemployed marches. It was estimated by the Chicago Daily Socialist, after inquiry, that at least five million wage earners were at that time out of work. There are, however, no accurate means of determining the extent of unemployment except in so far as a number of trade unions report the amount of unemployment in their ranks. The unions reporting upon unemployment to the Bureau of Labor of the State of New York numbered in membership in January, 1908, 96,792. They reported that in that month 35,329 were unemployed. The percentage of unemployment in the union of that state rose from 8.5 per cent in July, 1907, to 12.1 for August; to 12.3 for September; to 18.5 for October; to 22.0 for November; to 32.7 for December up to 36.9 for January, 1908. February increased the extent of unemployment to 37.5, at which point it remained until April, when it began to decrease with the opening of the summer work.

There is no reason to believe that these conditions are peculiar to New York State. About the same percentage of unemployment exists in all of the great industrial centers, and it is reasonable to assume that if the above percentages apply to all classes of labor throughout the United States, the number of those out of work during the late period of depression could not have been less than five million wage earners. It is a fact that during that epriod of depression the number of immigrants coming to the country dropped off and hundreds of thousands of unskilled foreign workers returned to their native movement is given below.

It is unfortunate that satisfactory figures cannot be given to the International Socialist Congress. The above data will appear but little satisfactory to the men of other lands, where a studious, painstaking effort has been made to measure the extent of this great social evil. However, this at least can be said with some assurance, that probably in no other country of the world is there so much uncertainty of employment, such wide variations in the extent of unemployment. Capitalism in America is more brutal than elsewhere, and this seems notoriously true when one considers that even in the case of an evil like unemployment that affects at times the well-being of perhaps a third of our entire population, the capitalists know little, do nothing and care less.

Remedial Agencies for Dealing with Unemployed.

However unsatisfactory the above figures may be, we can nevertheless reasonably certain that unemployment in the United States rivals that of any other country. When, however, we come to consider the remedial agencies for dealing with unemployment we cannot lay claim to any rivalry.

At various times public commissions are appointed to suggest remedial measures. This is invariably done during industrial depressions. The commissions set to work, but before they make their 1901reports a so-called period of prosperity returns and all interest in the subject of unemployment has disappeared. The recommendations of such commissions are, therfore, never acted upon. As a result, we have no farm colonies or labor colonies and no governmental insuronce or municipal insurance against unemployment. Inded, in no 1902—Maryland, office conducted by Chief of Bureau of Industrial state has any successful effort been made to deal intelligently with any class of the unemployed.

The vagrant and mendicant class is left to private charity for relief, and even that class of workers who are neither unemployable nor inefficient must degrade themselves during unemployment by applying to private charity or to the poor law. During industrial crises some of the critics have appropriated funds for employing men at road-making or in some other form of municipal employment. In other places voluntary contributions are appealed for to set up wood yards and soup houses and temporary barracks for lodging the unemployed. But, beyond these temporary makeshifts, that do little more than to degrade and insult the unemployed, little of any consequence is done. Neevrtheless it may interest the European comrades to review briefly the work of trade union insurance, as inadequate as that is, as well as the public employment agencies which have been established by the various states.

Trade Union Insurance.

The United States has had vtry little experience with unemployment insurance. Six national labor unions pay unemployment bene-Several unions exempt members from paying dues during unemplayment. A number also pay traveling benefits.

bers to be out of work a stated number of days before they are entitled to the benefit. The time varies from three days to a week. The which men can be shipped from the Kansas City, Mo., office to any beneficiaries must report daily to an officer of the union, who keeps a record of the unemployed members. Failure to report causes forfeiture of the benefit for that day. Members who lose their work through drunkenness or by shirking work are not entitled to benebenefit. Three of the national unions who reported for 1908 showed a total expenditure of \$50,668.48, which was paid by 2,897 members.

Only ten local labor unions in the United States have out-of-work benefits. Of these, eight had members entitled to the benefits during the year 1908. The payment is in every case made weekly, and varies from \$3.00 to \$10.00 per week. Seven local unions, with a membership of 9,735, reported in 1908 that 424 members received unemployment benefits, and the total amount was \$29,417.60. In all but one of these unions a period of unemployment varying from six to thirty-five days is required before the benetfi is given. One union does not limit the length of time during which the benefit is to be paid. Most of these unions limit the period of payment to within six months, and require a stated time of membership before an applicant is entitled to benefits. In one case, however, the members are entitled to the benefit immediately after joining.

The method of verifying the unemployment is in most cases to require the workman to report in person to the union or to some officer, once, twice, three times, and in some cases six times, each week. Other requirements are that he must make reasonable effort to secure work and must not refuse work when offered to him. Some unions pay no benefit if the workman secures partial employment cials into committing unlawful acts, ing their two weeks' stay in the city. during the week. Others pay only for the days unemployed.

Aside from those out-of-work benefits paid by labor unions there are no examples of insurance against unemployment in the United

See Bulletin U. S. Bureau of Labor No. 67, January, 1907. Public Employment Offices.

What corresponds in a rough way to the European Labor Exchanges are in the United States known as Free Public Employment Offices. They owe their origin mainly to the abuses of the private employment agencies. It was thought that the competition of a free office would remove the abuses. This expectation proved to be unjustified, and some of the states have had to pass special legislation to regulate the private agencies. These public offices have not proved a success, largely because they have limited funds, and are badly administered by poor and inefficient political appointees. They have dealt mainly with unskilled and unorganized workmen. The trade unions try to take care of their own members, and the higher class of private agencies have proved more efficient than the public offices in securing work for skilled men. There are no national employment exchanges, unless one were to so consider the Division of Information of the Bureau of Immigration.

See Twenty-third Annual Report of the U.S. Commissioner of

The public offices are established by state law or by a municipal ordinance. Each of them has a superintendent, and in some cases there is a female clerk to assist and take care of female applicants, for whom a separate room is usually provided. The first law establishing such free public employment offices was enacted in Ohio in 1890, and several other states soon followed. The chronology of the

1890-Ohio, five offices, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Dayton, Toledo.

1893-Los Angeles, Cal., municipal office, founded and maintained by trade unions, later assumed by municipality.

Seattle, Wash., municipal office founded by amendment to city charter.

1895-Montana, attempt to carry on work by mail for the entire state. Law amended in 1897 permitting municipalities to establish offices. The cities of Butte, 1902, and Great Falls, 1905, have acted under this law.

1896-New York, office in New York City. Law repealed in 1906.

1897-Nebraska, one office in connection with Bureau of Labor Statistics. Business carried on by mail.

1899-Illinois, four offices, three in Chicago and one in Peoria.

1899-Missouri-Three offices, St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph. 1901-Connecticut, five offices, Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven. Norwick and Waterbury.

1901-Kansas, one office at capitol, Topeka. Business conducted by

1901-West Virginia, one office at Wheeling, in connection with Bureau of Labor.

Wisconsin, four offices, LaCrosse, Milwaukee, Oshkosh, Superior. Milwauke office with State Factory Inspector. Other three offices furnished by municipalities.

1901-Duluth, Min., municipal office, founded by city ordinance. Later became State office.

Statistics.

1902—Sacramento, Cal., municipal office founded by city ordinance. 1905-Minnesota, three offices, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth.

1905-Michigan, two offices, Detroit and Grand Rapids.

1907 law added three offices.

1909 law amended to make eight offices in all.

1905-Spokane, Wash., municipal office created by city ordinance. 1905-Massachusetts, three cities, Boston, Springfield, Fall River. 1907-Colorado, one office in cities of 25,000-200,000. Two offices in

cities of 200,000 or over.

Oklahoma, one office in capitol.

1909 law amended to establish branch in eastern part of 1909-Indiana, one office in connection with Bureau of Statistics.

1909-Newark, N. J., municipal office.

During the present year (1910) bills have been introduced in several State legislatures to establish additional free public employ-

ment offices. In practically all cases the work has been hampered by insuffits. Only one of them, however, is a large American union. This is ficient funds. Success has been limited largely by this lack of finanthe Cigar Makers' International Union. The others are small unions | cial support, together with frequent attempts to carry on the business with a few locals, or they are English unions, like the Amalgamated by mail. There has been little communication among the offices ex-Society of Carpenters and Joiners, with branches in the United States. | cept through exchange of reports. Attempts to ship men from one locality to another are seldom made. A noteworthy exception to this is the co-operation of the offices in Missouri, Oklahoma, Kansas and

The unemployment funds of the national unions require mem- Nebraska in supplying the great demand for harvest hands in those states. They have an arrangement with the railroad companies by of these four states at half the regular passenger rates. The public offices in general have neither the power nor the funds to pay the transportation of needy workmen to places where they might secure

Register.

In accordance with the Missouri election laws there will be but one chance to register for the November elections for voters who have moved since the 1909 elections.

This chance will be on Thursday, September 22, during the hours from 8 in the morning till 10 o'clock at night.

If you have changed your place of residence since the last election, you must register on September 22.

Remembre that there will be no registration at the City Hall for the November elections.

It is advisable that every citizen visit his precinct registration place and make sure that his name is on the books. By mistake or intentionally his name may have been scratched off the books, and in such cases new registration will be necessary.

Remember the date: Thursday, September 22. Tell your fellow workers and friends about it!

For Judge of the Supreme Court John F. Williams.

For State Superintendent of Public Schools.

. John Lucky Brown.

For Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner.

Ulpsses S. Barnsley.

For Congress. 10th District-G. A. Hoehn. 11th District-Max Stopp. 12th District-Chris. Rocker.

For State Senate. 30th District-W. F. Crouch. 32nd Disrtict-H. Siroky. 34th District-H. J. Morrison.

For State Repersentative. 1st District-Wm. Ruesche, W. M. Holman, Wm. Brandt. and District—S. Resh, P. Ehrhard,

Hy. Struckhoff. ard District-J. Wunsch, A. Kean, Louis Krahll.

ith District-F. J. Heuer, M. Belly, Hy. Schwarz. 5th District-F. E. Nye, Edward B.

Story. 6th District-F. X. Bick, Jos. Barratt.

For Judges of the Circuit Court. fhil H. Mueller, B. Brockmeier,

Mark Stanley, Max Sendig, John For Clerk of the Circuit Court.

Fred J. Kloth. For Judge of the Probate Court.

L. G. Pope.

For Clerk of the Court of Criminal Causes.

Edw. Ottesky.

For Judge of the Court of Criminal Correction. Albert Strauss.

For Judge of the Court of Criminal Correction, Division No. 2. W. F. Hunstock.

Clerk of the Court of Criminal Correction.

Charles Goodman.

For Prosecuting Attorney. L. E. Hildebrand.

License Collector.

J. A. Weber.

For Recorder of Deeds.

Otto Kaemmerer.

For Justices of the Peace. 1st District-Jacob Luetzel.

3nd District-W. R. Bowden. 6th District-Fred Werner. 7th District-Jac. Devus.

8th District-Martin Brosin. 9th District-L. H. Schwarze.

For Constables.

1st District-Fred Stocker. 3rd District-J. G. Rosenberg. 6th District-Joseph Dialer.

7th District-John Wekerle. 8th District-Everett Ely.

9th District-Wm. Ettridge.

The Buck Stove **Boycott Settlement**

THE BOYCOTT LIFTED.

But Union Men Have Not Yet Returned to Work.

We have been asked by a number of readers why we have not yet is less promising. Many branch meettaken the Buck Stove "Unfair" an- ings which were held in the past few nouncement out of the columns of ST. LOUIS LABOR.

In answer we will say that the "Unfair" announcement will remain in ST. LOUIS LABOR" until such time as the Union men will be back to work at the Buck stove plant and until the victory is really assured.

It is true, we have read several sweeping official announcements of the great victory, but we are still somewhat pessimistic as to the final outcome. We do not feel inclined to help kill the hard boycott work of Organized Labor by boosting the rank scab concern of yesterday as the ideal Union business before even a single Union man has been put back to work under Union conditions.

One thing is absolutely sure: If the Buck Stove and Range Company fails to carry out the sweet promises given to the A. F. of L. officials, there will be no possibility of renewing the boycott, because the sensational and dramatic announcements of victory have already killed the boycott.

To-day St. Louis business houses

workmanship, etc., yet these goods are the product of the rankest kind of Open Sunday at cab labor

It seems to us that once more the great labor leaders have been rather over-zealous to settle.

We should be exceedingly glad if our fears and passimism are not well founded. But we prefer to postpone our "thanksgivings" until such time as the Buck's stove plant is operated under strictly union conditions.

We have seen too many "preliminary" strike settlements with disastrous results.

The text of the agreement, which was signed at last week's conerence in St. Louis, reads as follows:

All Sign Agreement.

St. Lous, Mo., Sfpt. 7, 1910. in accordance with the terms of the agreement entered into at Cincinnati, Ohio, July 19, 1910, between the representatives of the Buck's Stove and Range Company and the officers of the organizations of labor in interest. the undersigned met in conference this 7th day of September, 1910, in the city of St. Louis, Mo., and declare that the terms, declarations and expressions of mutual good will in said agreement are hereby accepted and emphasized.

'The matter of wages, hours of la bor and conditions of employment in the Buck's Stove and Range Company shall be adjusted on a basis of fairness. The officers of the labor organizations, having confidence in the declarations and the good faith of the Buck's Stove and aRnge Company under its new management, declare that the adjustment and enforcement of the company's declarations and the terms of the agreement can be entrusted to the new management of the company.

"All parties to the agreement of July 19, 1910, and to this, pledge themselves, and those they respectively represent, to use their best efforts for the best interests of all parties concerned.

"All differences between Buck's Stove and Range Company an dorganized labor having been honorably and mutually advantageously adjusted, the product of the company is commended to the consideration and patronage of all labor. labor sympathizers and friends. (Signed)

"For the Buck's Stove and Range Company, Frederick W. Gardner and H. C. Thompson.

"For the Stove Founders' National Defense Association, George Mitchell, president; William H. Cribben, past president; Thomas J. Hogan, secretary.

"For the International Moiders' Union of North America, Joseph F. Valentine and Victor Kleiber.

"For the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' international Union, T. M . Day and Ed Lieberman.

"For the Stove Mounters' International Union, Frank Grimshaw and J. H. Kaefer.

"For the Foundry Employes' International Brotherhood, George Bechtold.

"For the American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers."

That "THE HOURS OF LABOR AND THE CONDITIONS OF EM-PLOYMENT SHALL BE ADJUSTED ON A BASIS OF FAIRNESS" may fascinate some people, but such loose language fails to impress serious-minded workingmen and women who know from experience what the power, 'basis of fairness' means to the employes in labor disputes.

NO SETTLEMENT IN BOILERMAKERS' STRIKE.

London, Sept. 8 .- The outlook for a settlement of the trouble between the locked-out boilermakers and the Shipbuilders Employers' Federation days to vote on the question of givng the masters the guarantees demanded in regard to future strikes were not in favor of the stand taken by the executive officers, who favor the employers.

It is possible, however, that a majority may be in favor of giving the uarantees to the employers, in which case there will be a strong and bitterly hostile minority.

Jarrow, Sunderland and Blyth are opposed to giving the guarantee, while the employes at Barrow and on the Clyde are in favor of the proposition.

Twelve Thousand Wales Miners De-

cide to Strike.

Cardiff, Wales, Sept. 8 .- Twelve thousand miners employed in the pits of the Cambrian company went out halls of congress or on the bench in known Socialist; Daniel O'Connell on strike yesterday as the result of a the courts. notice given by the company to a few men who have been out eighteen are advertising the goods of the months on a dispute over wages. The had in it the atmosphere of tri- in fighting the cases of the men who Buck's Stove and Range Company strike will probably extend to the umph, of celebration of victory, are arrested for picketing and test as the high-class products of efficient whole of South Wales.

966 Chouteau Avenue

Comrades and Friends Invited to inspect our New Home and See Linotype Machine in Operation.

Our St. Louis Comrades and Friends are invited to attend the Open Sunday" at our new headquarters, 966 Chouteau Avenue, tomorrow, Sunday, September 18, durn the afternoon.

This "Open Sunday" has been arranged for the purpose of giving our Comrades and Friends an opportnunity to inspect the printing plant which has been built up by their co-operation and heroic efforts within the last six months, and which is to-day the pride of the St. Louis Socialists and progressive Trade Unionists.

There will also be a short program 'run off" between 3 and 4 o'clock in the hall on the third floor. The committee in charge of the "Grand Opening" will also have some retreshments provided for.

Remember the hours; Sunday, September 18th, from 1 to 5 o'clock p. m.

The Victorious Cloak Makers

What the End of the Great Struggle Means.

The great strike of cloakmakers in New York has been won after two months of hard struggling on the part of 75,000 working people. Although losing upwards of \$100,000,capital behind them and the support of the courts and the police, the mano concede every demand made by the workers. It was thought last week that a omprocmise agreement would be reached, and in fact many of the labor officials and influential workers advised that the struggle be brought to a close if a settlement ould be obtained carrying with it improvement, when suddenly Judge Goff hurled an injunction declaring that it was unlawful to strike for a closed shop and uttering the usual platitudes to show what a wicked lot the New York wage slaves really are.

The injunction had just the contrary effect expected by the bosses. instead of forcing a compromise, the terness, and the compromise proposiness, and the compromise proposition was kicked overboard, the strikers deciaring that they would rather Desperate Struggle starve to death than to be driven back into the shops under the knout of petty Czar Goff. The manufacturers then saw that the men were in deadly earnest, and that nothing would now satisfy them except practically unconditional surrender. So they called representatives of both sides together again and quickly came to an agreement, conceding the eight-hour day, abolition of Sunday work, extra pay for overtime, free no more deposits in taking jobs, abolition of home work and they are getting their shops filled sweatshops, and a raise in wages all along the line. The closed shop is practically assured in the adoption of the following provision, and the ment and make the counter claim

union will see that it is enforced: "Each member of the Manufacturers' Association is to maintain a union shop, a union shop being understood to refer to a shop where union standards as to working condiwages prevail, and where, when hirbeing recognized that, since there are differences of degrees of skill, employers shall have the freedom of selection as between one union man and another, and shall not be confined to any list, nor bound to follow any prescribed order whatever."

Feature in Labor Parade.

The Labor Day parade in New York was not only the biggest in years, but it was also the most outspoken, the most avowedly Socialistic labor march New York ever witnessed. The Marseillaise was played repeatedly, the banners, which were strewn among the marchers by the hundreds, were denunciatory of the pillars of the present system as well as of its lackeys, whether these lackeys are in the

combined with an atmosphere of the law in the upper courts.

threat, a definite, relentless threat. The triumph was manifested over the victory which the workers in one of New York's greatest industry, the 75,000 cloak makers, just won over their bosses. The threat was directed in emblazoned terms against the weeping injunction issued by Supreme Court Justice Goff against the cloak makers.

Cloak Makers Applauded.

Altogether, the cloak makers formed the chief interest in the parade. The nine weeks' struggle, the suffering of their families, the hunger and starvation, the eviction from their homes, which stared them in the face, and which were so widely told about in the newspapers, and ing the hours from 1 till 5 o'clock the final victory which they won, in spite of all these adverse circumstances, made every one eager to get a glimpse of these heroes and heroines.

SOUTHWEST SETTLEMENT NEAR.

Kansas and Oklahoma District Differences Practically Over....

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 8 .- Although the contract has not been signed, representatives of both the miners and the operators of the Southwest District, who have been conferring in Kansas City for weeks trying to settle the coal strike, involving 35,000 workers, agreed today that all difficulties practically were settled.

W. L. A. Johnson, Labor Commissioner of Kansas City, has been agreed upon as official arbitrator in case of future disputes.

Conferees believe it will be possible for the miners to vote on the contract Saturday. If they then accept the agreement the mines will be reopened Monday.

Kansas Miners Rejoice.

Pittsburg, Kansas, Sept. 8 .- The news of the settlement in Kansas City between miners and operators was received in Pittsburg with great rejoicing by the miners in all parts of the district to-day, and the grumbling and fault-finding that had been heard almost every day at the delay in the settlement by a number of 000 in business, according to conserv- miners gave way to a feeling of hapative estimates, and having immense piness. The mines have been closed since April 1, and not a tap has ben turned since that time in some ufacturers virtually have been forced of the mines belonging to the South-Operators' Association, western while in others the pumps have been kept runnings.

In these mines only a few days will be required to start the work of hoisting coal, while in the tightly all day labor, yardage and dead losed mines it will require several days. The independent mines, how- us the same old wage slaves that we ever, have not been interfered with by the suspension any longer than it more free after the five months' equired the operators to get a contract and sign up. The supension has interefered with only the mines inside of the operators' association. The association is made up of a number of the larger mines in the district, and these were the only ones affected by the suspension from first to last.

For Trade Unionism

The Pacific Coast Metal Trades Unions Determined to Win.

competent strikebreakers, with while the unionists deny this statethat only botch workmen are obtained and that skilled mechanics, when they are secured occasionally, are quickly won over to the labor side. Quite a number of cases of tions, hours of labor and rates of men arrested in Los Angeles for picketing, which is now forbidden ing help, union men are preferred; it under the new law passed by the city council, have been heard in court, and in most instances the juries disagreed, while those cases in which convictions were obtained were prompty appealed to the higher courts. The itigation is costing a barrel of money, and several days ago the secretary of the open shoppers started on a trip back east for the purpose, it is asserted, to enlist the financial support of prominent open shop captalists, the Los Angeles outfit havng gone broke.

The unionists of California are contributing money to make the fight and have also sent an appeal to their fellow-workers throughout the country requesting that they extend their assistance. The San Francisco unions have sent four attorneys to Los Angeles-former Congressman James G. McGuire, Austin Lewis, the welland George Appel, all of them men For the first time in the history of of exceptional ability-to co-operate labor demonstrations, the parade with Job Harriman and Fred Spring

The End of the Miners' Strike.

By Adolph Germer.

finally come to an end and the min- our victories with their lives. ers have returned to work under the wage scale of the Peoria Convention. warning. They seem determined to For more than five months the min- open the gateways to more Virdens ers stood, out, facing hunger and and Panas. Taking of life is nothstarvation. In many camps the suf- ing to them when it stands in the fering was so acute that the miners way of profits. Hear what Black were compelled to sell their furni- Diamond, their official organ, has to ture in order to get the necessaries say: of life; but in spite of this there was no sign of surrender. It is esti- learned also that so long as the minmated that the Illinois organization ers' qualification act stands on the paid out \$1,200,000 for the relief of statute books of the State of Illinois the members, but when it is consid- they are hopelessly tied down to ered that 70,000 members were involved (on or about June 1st 20,000 United Mine Workers of America geturned to work under the Peoria That body has had a monopoly of scale, and many left the state or mine labor conditions in Illinois for found work outside of the mines, so a number of years—at least ten. They that for the lest three months there perpetuated the monopoly when they were about 40,000 men out), it was placed upon the statute books of Illia trifle to subsist on, but the spirit nois a law which declared that a of determination pervaded their miners' examining board should be hearts and there was no power on appointed by the state and should earth that could move them back- consist of practical miners engaging wards.

stood more loyally and solidly in defense of their cause. Even the col- members of the United Mine Worklusion of President Lewis and the Illinois operators to have the famous ining board must pass upon the right (infamous) compromise adopted did of every man to work in the mines not cause them to flinch, but, on the of Illinois, which, of course, autocontrary, i tserved as a signal to matically excludes the possibility rally the forces more unitedly and that a non-union man can get a cerwith a resolution that knows no de- tificate. feat they marched on to victory.

When the Illinois miners discovered that the International President could not be relied upon to lend hope and encouragement in the fight, they resolved to "go it alone" and gather such assistance from other districts and organizations outside fight wipes out the union." of the United Mine Workers of America. The St. Louis Unions responded to the call for funds most liberally, and the brewery workmen- recognize in himself a workingman, and cigarmakers distinguished themselves by levying special assessments.

I said the miners marched on to victory. By that I mean we succeeded in forcing the mine owners to accede to our demands of the Peoria Convention, which carried with it a general 3 cents' per ton advance-a northern field and 3 cents additional field. advance per ton in the southern field, and 5.55 per cent advance on work. While it is a victory, it leaves were before the strike. We are no struggle than we were before. The class struggle is still on-in full force-and the owners of the mines will exploit us as freely in the future as they have in the past. They will be as alert to their class interests as ever.

By the victory we won the ownership of the mines was in no way changed. They are still the proprty of men who do not work in them and do not own them. We are still working by permission and subject to the denial of that right at any time.

We dont' own the mines in which ve work. We simply work in them, and, according to the report issued by the Illinois Bureau of Labor Statistics, we received for the year ending June 30, 1909, the magnificent tors. The western fight between the sum of \$510.66. It was that average metal trades and the association annual wage that the miners fought metal trades and the association more than five months to have bosses continues without any per-raised. Let me quote the average ceptible change. The bosses claim earnings of the Illinois hand miners for a period covering nine years:

1501.....\$467.11 1902..... 480.34 1903 542.67 1904..... 565.30 1905 492.32 1906 480.86 1907..... 549.39 1908..... 546.97 1909..... 510.66

Total for the 9 years \$4,635.62, or an average of \$515.07 per year. Scarcely enough to pay for the cigars of some of the operators.

Yes, the class struggle is still in full force and we dare not relax one moment in our activity for the complete organization of not only the miners, but the entire working class.

The warning of an attack on our organization has been sounded. . The operators attributed their defeat to the "Miners' qualification law," which requires every man who wishes to go to the face to mine coal the Board of Examiners that he is qualified to work as a miner. The operation of this law gives the miners protection against the importation of strike-breakers, though I am not willing to concede that it was this law that won the victory. Far from it. Leiter imported scab labor into Ziegler; Lukens imported strikebreakers into Virden and the Overholts at Pana, yet all of them went to their Waterloo before the impregnable army of organized miners. den and Pana, and unless the main- engineers and pump men who were tain the "Qualification Law" more of left at work to protect the property.

The coal strike in Illinois has our comrades will have to pay for

The operators have sounded the

"The Illinois opertors have every whim and caprice of the in the natural work of mining coal, Never before has a body of men This means' that the miners' examing board must now be made up of ers of America. That miners' exam

"With a monopoly of conditions and with the operators adopting wrong tactics, the miners really have the operators in a position where they are helpless until the miners' qualification law has been wiped off the statute books and until another

The above quotation needs no comment and should make our duty clear. Every wage-earner should having nothing in common, economically nor politically, with his economic master. We organize on the economic field as workingmen to protect ourselves against the encroachments of our economic masters, and as we are workingmen economically we are workingmen politically, and our duty on the political cents additional advance in the field is the same as on the economic

Belleville, Ill.

Illinois Union Miners' Victorious

Only Minor Details Lacking in Kansas-Oklahoma Agreement.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 8 .- Industrial peace for at least two years has been restored in the Illinois coal mines. After five months of stubborn conflict, unmarked by any acts of extreme violence, the operators and miners have agreed to bury their differences and to resume operation of the mines. In the settlement the miners got the lion's share of the demands, only some minor details having been changed. The full scale of wages and prices set by the Peoria Convention will be paid by the opera-

The settlement was reached this afternoon at a conference between a committee of operators and the Executive Board of the Illinois Miners. The operators protested agreement was unjust and Harry N. Taylor withdrew from the committee rather than agree to it. The wage increase, together with

the safety appliances which the operators must install in compliance with the recently enacted law, will add at least twelve cents a ton to the cost of coal production in the state.

The agreement will be signed as soon as it can be written into shape, and the men will return to work Saturday morning in mines wihch are ready. It is estimated that it will take two or three weeks to get many mines in shape for the production of coal.

Inequalities of mining rates, compared with those of other states, of which the Illinois operators complained at the beginning of the strike, have been increased, throwing the mine owners still further out of line in competition with the operators of Indiana and Ohio. The payment of to pass an examination, satisfying the wages of shot-firers, against which the operators have contended since the law went into effect five years ago, forms the heaviest burden which they will have to pay as the price of their defeat. The Illinois operators from the be-

> demands and settle on the same terms as did the operators in Western Pennsylvania and Iowa, but the offer was rejetced by the miners. When the negotiations were

ginning offered to pay the national

broken off, President J. H. Walker of We do not want a repetition of Vir- the Illinois miners ordered out the

Jane Addams: Humanist.

By Saint Singh.

child you may chance to meet in the neighborhood of Taylor and Halstead streets, in Chicago, who is the first citizen of the land, the person questioned will, without fail, name a woman-an unmarried, middle-aged woman-Jane Addams of Hull House.

You may meet Miss Addams face to face, you may jostle against her, shoulder to shoulder, in a motley crowd; but you will never see any thing unusual in her dress or deportment to make you feel that you are in the presence of one of the greatest souls in being in the world. She dresses unassumingly, and her deportment is quiet, unobtrusive.

This air of humility, this spirit of quiet, sustained work which is so prominent a trait in Miss Addams' character, have indelibly impressed themselves upon Hull House. Everyclock-like regularity. The wheels of there is no friction. All this contion, which to-day occupies an entire block, and in whose wings nestle the woman's building, men's club, chillabor museum, shops, apartment Butler building.

The Hull House idea originated in the brains of two public-spirited women. Jane Addams was one of them and her name has grown to be synonymous with that of the institution. These women wanted to do something for the world. They looked about them to see where they were most needed, and their attention became fixed upon the Ghetto of Chicago. Here, cramped into a space a few blocks in area were hundreds of thousands of foreigners, many of them newly arirved immigrants. It was not so much their pinching poverty that appealed to the women philtact with Americans of education and refinement, appealed to the humani- House as their home. tarian instincts of the two women try, mentally, physically, morally and spiritually.

nving among them, not as teachers, House was established in 1889. It club as they grew older. was one of the first "settlements" in

It so happened that the house chosen for the nucleus of the settlement was the old homestead of Mr. a great uplift movement.

With a board of seven trustees, Hull House was legally incorporated residents of Hull House for the poor in 1894, four years after Jane Addams first went to reside in the Ghetto. The object of the settlement, is a five-cent "show," which is open as stated in its charter, is: "To furnish a center for a higher civic and the same price a high-grade, clean tain educational and philanthropic influence in the control of the enterprises, and to investigate and improve the conditions in the industrial districts of Chicago.'

The question naturally arises, What is Hull House? he it a school -a club?

The answer is simple. Hull House is a home. It is primarily Jane Adher brothers and sisters, and that her home is theirs. She is not preaching universal brotherhood—she is just living it. She fitted up her home with all the dainty touches that suggest. Soft carpets, paintings by are hungering for knowledge. the old masters, rich draperies, everything was provided that would the boulevard; but the doors were selves at home. The industries of

If you ask any man, woman or comfortable ,warm, light, beautiful tutionalism and refrain from experi-

The house is located in the very Ghetto. Here live Jews and Gentiles. Poles, Hungarians, French, Germans, Scandinavians, Bohemians, Syrians, people from every point of the compass, huddled together in ramshackle buildings, sometimes dozens of them living in a single small room. Into and sought, by making the result apthing there seems to move with their powers of observation to teach building, Bowen Hall, boys' club and Addams did not preach as they, became used to her presence among them, they began to tolerate her, then learned to love her.

She made her most forceful appeal to them to give her their confidence was quickly seen that something more than a kindergarten was needed. Mothers in the Ghetto give birth to a child to-day and start to work tomorrow. If there is no one to take the infant. Hull House quickly rose rented and a day nursery was started.

The Hull House kindergarten and was in plenty; but the lack of learn- well. They were the opening wedge ing in the bewildered foreigners, that has split the reserve of the fortheir inability to adapt themselves to eigners, and made them consider the the ways of the new world, because Hull House residents-there are forthey had no chance to come in con- ty-four of them now-their friends and neighbors-to look upon Hull

Besides the residents, 150 people who were looking for someone to weekly go to Hull House as teachhelp. They realized that in a few ers, visitors or directors of clubs. short years these same dazed for- During the winter months 9,000 peoeigners would become full-fledged ple visit the settlement each week, American citizens, with the power to either as members of an organization vote and the welfare of the nation in or parts of an audience. A number their hands. Anything that might be of social clubs, composed of members done to educate them and make living in the neighborhood, meet Americans of them was bound to weekly at Hull House. These young raise the status of the whole coun- people elect their own officers and prepare their own programs under the approval of directors. These Of course, these immigrants were clubs are social in character ,but suspicious of strangers. If they were sometimes have literary programs, to be helped, there must be no ho- present plays ,or hold lively debates. lier-than-thou attitude on the part An interesting feature of these clubs of the helpers. They must win their lies in the fact that many of the confidence by being one of them, by present members have literally grown up with Hull House, starting in as but as friendly neighbors. The idea babies in the day nursery and kinderformulated itself gradually and Hull garten, and advancing from club to

TheHullHouse workers encourage physical culture, and a splendidily equipped gymnasium furnishes opportuniy for the people of the neighborhood to get the scientific exercise Charles J. Hull. Mr. Hull himself they need. Public baths, warm, wellhad engaged in uplift work on a lighted, providing an abundance of sense of the word. small scale. He was the newsboys' soap and towels, encourage them to be clean. Classes are conducted in this, that Jane Addams is looked stead should form the foundation of arts and crafts, and every avenue that upon by her neighbors and by all who suggests an opportunity for uplift is know of her work, as the First Citiexplored and exploited.

The entertainment provided by the people of the Ghetto is varied. One of Letter from Milwaukee the leading features just at this time every night, and, by furnishing for in the neighborhood which produce immoral pictures and songs. Every Sunday, evening many people are turned away from Bowen Hall after the 800 who fill the auditorium have Roosevelt next week in Milwaukee. been admitted, to listen to a free stereopticon lecture. Dancing classes are regularly maintained. The residams' home. She has opened its dents of the settlement believe that but positively declined to take any doors wide and sent the message to the temptations that abound in the every man ,woman and child in the crowded quarters of the city are district that she looks upon them as largely associated with the efforts of the young folks to secure amusement. So Hull House endeavors to give an opportunity for healthy recreation to those who are hungry for pleasure, just as it offers opportunities for wealth alone can give and refinement serious study to young people who

Outside of the direct activities of Hull House proper, a number of pubbe found in the homes of the rich on lic philanthropies have been undertaken by the residents of the settlethrown open for the poor and they ment under the direction of Jane Adwere bidden to enter and make them- dams. The civic activities have always been handed over to public au-Hull House are merely incidental, thority at the earliest possible mo- tuitous insult. They have grown out of necessity, ment. The settlement has ever been

menting and initiating new enterprises. At the same time, the resimidst of one of the poorest districts dents have ever stood ready to offer on the face of the globe-Chicago's their aid in time of emergency. For instance, when it was realized that Catholics and Protestants, Italians, the sanitary conditions in the Nineteenth Ward, in which Hull House is located, were vile and dangerous to public Health, Hull House determined to investigate the matter. A resident of the settlement was appointed garbage inspector, and bethis motley crowd, this flotsam and fore people knew what was happenjetsam of humanity, Jane Addams ing, the death rate dropped to seven came and made her home. She never on the list of wards, instead of third, "talked down" to her ignorant neigh- which it had been before Jane Adbors. She never told them they must dams stirred up the germs and forced do things in a certain way. She them to seek new quarters. During merely did them properly herself, the summer months Hull House is the distributing station for free ice pear attractive, to instill in them a and for the sale of modified milk. A desire to imitate her. She trusted to penny savings bank is conducted. The uepositors are given cards, upon the lesson. Progress was slow. The which are pasted stamps to the the machinery are so well oiled that people of the Ghetto looked upon her amount of the deposit. These stamps with suspicion—the suspicion one are redeemable in money at the opduces to the success of the institu- has for the unknown. She was like a tion of the depositors. A tuberculosis visitor from another world-that cottage is maintained in a little Michworld above them, they considered in igan town, where those who have a confused sort of way, might be re- passed the sanitarium stage, but are dren's building, coffee house, theater, sponsible for their misery. Time not yet able to get back to active life, passed; and as they learned that Jane may receive further out-door treatment. The Hull House workers have been most active in rendering asssistance to the investigators who have been engaged in tracking the tuberculosis germ to its den and destroy ing it. The settlement has carried on through their mother love. First a an active propaganda against the kndergarten was opened in 1889. It white slave traffic and the sale of cocaine to minors, and has co-operated with the Juvenile Court in the care of delinquent and dependent children A legal aid society is a feature of the settlement, which advises the poor care of the baby, it goes hard with people of the district and assists them in times of legal stress. A playground to the situation. An apartment was has been provided for the children of the Ghetto. The Hull House shower baths put the city in mind of the fact anthropists, though poverty there day nursery have done their work that free public baths in the neighwould do an immense borhood amount of good in the battle against disease, and a bath house opened.

It would be impossible to catalogue the activities of Hull House. Necessity there, is the mother of invention, and when a need arises a plan is immediately concocted to cover the emergency. A number of outside philanthropies are allied with Hull House work, making the entire labor of the settlement of incalculable force in uplifting the community. Like a huge hive of bees, the entire block of buildings constituting Hull House is constantly humming with life. And all this has been built up around the cornerstone laid by Jane Addams and her woman associate

less than twenty years ago. Hull House is more than Jane Addams' home-it is the home o fthe whole Chicago Ghetto-a place of light and warmth and amusement and respectability. By imitating the ways of Hull House, by taking advantage of the opportunities offered them by the settlement, a whole district has been lifted up from the slough of despond and dirt. The old folks have not escaped its influencethe younger generation is saturated with the Hull House spirit. They are no longer foreigners, with foreign ways-they are Americans in every

What wonder, in view of all zen of the country?

Socialist Noon Day Meetings have Now Begun.

Mayor Seidel has taken a fine and dignified stand in regard to the big ovation which will be given Col. While the politicians are falling over themselves to get a place in the celebration, the Mayor has ocurteously part in the reception.

The letter, addressed to the Press Club, in which Mayor Seidel makes this refusal, gives as his reason 'the unfair and unscholarly position tnat Mr. Roosevelt has taken in the discussion of the movement for which I have spent all of my spare time and energy."

It will be rememberd that last year Roosevelt let loose a tirade against the Socialists in an article over his signature in the Outlook. He especially charged the "leading Socialists" with the grossest immorality. As a leading Socialist, Mayor Seidel very properly resents this most gra-

Of course, in view of the approachand were suggested, one at a time, in ready to give way to others in this ing primary election, the capitalist the most natural way. But first, last respect. The entire aim of the work- press of Milwaukee is trying to make and all the time, Hull House is a big, ers has been to keep free from insti-

they are showering on the Mayor reminds one strongly of the sort of language they used against the Socialists last spring, during the municipal campaign which preceded the Milwaukee victory. "Fanaticism," "bigotry," "small potato," are some of tne epithets hurled at the Mayor for his manly stand. But much worse names were fired at the Social Democrats last spring, and they throve on them. So the Milwaukee Socialists are not a bit concerned or surprised to find that the capitalist press is still our enemy. It is nothing astonishing that four months of efficient and faithful Socialist administration have not in the least softened the old party papers towards the Social Democracy.

The Socialist campaign in Wisconsin has now begun fairly hum. The noonday factory gate meetings, which have been such a characteristic feature of the Milwaukee campaigns, are now in full blast. Last Sunday the house-to-house distribution of literature began. Next Sunday about 75,000 pieces of literature will be put out in Milwaukee. At the same time several thousands of pieces will be scattered in Waukesha county, and throughout the State of Wisconsin over 100,000 pieces.

This literature has been especially prepared with a view to getting out a large Social Democratic vote at the primaries next Tuesday. It points out the hypocrisy of the fake capitalistic reforms and the folly of voting at the primaries for the old parties under delusion of the "good man" issue.

E. H. THOMAS, State Secretary. Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 1, 1910.

SOLVING THE STREET CAR PROBLEM IN MILWAUKEE.

By Carl D. Thompson, Socialist City Clerk of Milmaukee.

1.—The Problem.

One of the greatest problems ocnfronting any American city is the question of transportation.

The problem presented to the Socialit administration of Milwaukee is particularly difficult. In the first place, the present monopoly has fastened itself upon the city for a quarter of a century. Their franchises do not expire until 1935.

Moreover, the terms of these franchises were such that the people are at the mercy of the corporation.

The service is inadequate, the cars are filthy, the tracks are out of repair, the system is incomplete, and the service wretched

But what can the city do? At every effort of the people to secure relief the corporation managers laugh.

And meanwhile the nickels roll merrily into the coffers, a vast stream of unearned incomes.

And, besides, the city of Milwaukee is at the mercy of the Wisconsin State Legislature. What the Democratic administration in the city did not do to enslave the people to the corporations the Republican State Legislature did do. The Republican Legislature has seen to it that Milwaukee should not have the right or the power either to regulate its street cor system or to own and operate one of its own.

We are ruled in this matter by a Railroad Rate Commission, that is supposed to do something for the

What they have done so far was

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not of any advantage to the people so that any one could notice it. Such is the problem that presents itself to the Socialist administration of Milwaukee. It is not only seriousit is vitally interesting.

The administration that can solve a problem like this will start a new era in America.

The Socialists of Milwaukee believe they can do it. They are already on the job. The work is be-

In the next article we will outline

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They are opposed to short hours and high wages. They tell you and their customers they are your friends and the

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 can

give us your support by asking for bread with the Union Label.

Shun the product of the following firms-they are Trust bakeries: Heydt Bakery Co., Condon Bakery Co., Hauck-Hoerr Bakery, St. Louis Bakery Co., Welle-Boettler Bakery, Home Bakery Co., Freund Bros. Bread Co. Ltd., McKinney Bread Co.

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

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New oYrk, N. Y.-Monday and Tuesday, October 10 and 11. Broklyn, N. Y.-Wednesday, October 12.

Newark, N. J., Brewers' Union, No. 2-Thursday, October 13 Paterson, N. J.-Friday, October 14.

Yonkers, N. Y.—Saturday, October 15. New Haven, Conn.-Sunday, October 16.

New Bedford, Mass.-Monday, October 17. Providence, R. I.—Tuesday, October 18.

Clinton, Mass.—Wednesday, October 19. Manchester, N. H., A. K. U. V .- Thursday October 20. Elizabeth, N. J.-Friday, October 21.

Jersey City, N. J.-Saturday, October 22. Wilmington, Del.-Sunday afternoon, October 33. Philadelphia, Pa.—Sunday evening, October 23.

Schenectady, N. Y.-Monday, October 24. Rochester, N. Y.-Tuesday, October 25.

Syracuse, N. Y .- Wednesday, October 26. Erie, Pa., Thursday, October 27.

Pittsburg, Pa.-Friday, October 28. Canton, Ohio-Saturday, October 29. Cleveland, Ohio-Sunday, October 30.

Toledo, Ohio, W. S. & D. R. F .- Monday, October 31. Detroit, Mich.—Tuesday, November 1.

Indianapolis, Ind.-Wednesday, November 2. Cincinnati, Ohio-Thursday, November 3. St. Louis, Mo.-Friday, November 4.

Davenport, Iowa-Saturday, November 5. Chicago, Ill.—Sunday, November 6. St. Paul, Minn.-Monday, November 7.

Edison's Message to Milwaukee

Thomas A. Edison, the wizard of Menlo Park, N. J., sends his greetings to the Social-Democratic administration of Milwaukee and expresses interest in the movement here for better homes for the masses. Mr. Edison has momentarily turned from his inventions in electricity and the like to devise a plan for pouring concrete houses at one operation ,by means of previously prepared molds. Milwaukee's traveling representative, Walter Thomas Mills, visited Mr. Edison at his laboratory, and found him enthusiastic over the efforts to make Milwaukee a city for the people.

'My message to Milwaukee is that here is a great opportunity. The city can buy land, subdivide, improve it, and on it build sanitary, comfortable, beautiful houses for all her people, which need not cost more than \$1,800 each. At the old methods of construction such houses could not be built for less than \$5,000-and then they could not at all compare with the ones which I am planning to con-

These were the words of Thomas A. Edison, yesterday afternoon, at his laboratory in West Orange. He was speaking to Walter Thomas Mills, special commissioner in municipal industrial enterprises for the city of Milwaukee.

Edison Enthuses Over Milwaukee.

Mr. Mills had explained to him the plans of the new Socialist administration in Milwaukee for building homes for all the people. Edison at once responded as above.

Mr. Mills took pains to explain that houses, not barracksbouses with all modern conveniences, with variety, beauty, permanence, as their more striking characeristics-would alone be con-

Mr. Edison at once showed the Milwaukee visitor the model house, samples of the rock, the work of the plaster molders, where the patterns are being made for the castings, then the castings in the milling necessary to make the joints so accurate that not a cross line is to show at any point about the building, and finally to the half-finished structure, which is rising into form as rapidly as the molds are made.

The inventor said: "There is an opportunity to entirely rebuild the homes of a city, and it will never cost the city nor the people in the city anything to do it

"In the first place, I do not want a dollar of profit out of my invention. Your city can have its use for this purpose, and then it can sell bonds, say at 5 per cent; can build these houses, rent them about one-fourth the present rate, and even that rental will pay off the bonds in ten years. And after that the only cost will be the cost of maintenance, which," he said, "would be practically nothing

"These cement houses will be beautiful, sanitary, will have great variety in architecture, cannot possibly burn up and will last forever."

Walter Thomas Mills has just been appointed "special commissioner in industrial municipal enterprises" for the city of Milwaukee by Mayor Seidel.

His work will be to visit the principal countries and the cities in those countries where municipal enterprises have been most largely undertaken, and to inquire into the plans adopted in making a beginning in such enterprises, the methods of financing them, the plans for their management, the causes of success or failure, their elements of progress, the present trend of such undertakings, their relations to city, county, state, provincial and national industry and commerce, their relations to politics, their effects upon political misrule, upon the conditions of labor and especially upon the great problem of private monopoly.

These and a thousand related matters he will investigate and make regular reports to the city of Milwaukee. He will obtain all of the current literature of an official character, giving full information upon the topics discussed by him, all of which will be classified, indexed and put on file in the municipal library of the city of Milwaukee for the use of the public authorities of that city.

He sails from New York City this morning, going direct to Copenhagen; he will return to America by way of Egypt, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand, reaching this country again after more than a year's absence.

WARNING TO PARTY MEMBERS.

The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, at its recent session in New York, adopted the following:

"The National Executive Committee deems it to be its duty to call the attention of the party members to the fact that the organ- made for the peace of the world.

ized enemies of the movement desire, above everything else, the promulgation of dissension and suspicion in our ranks, and those who within our ranks systematically attack the character and impugn the motives of trusted party workers and officials, going to the extent of publishing regular periodical sheets for that sole purpose. are consciously or unconsciously playing the enemy's game in the most effective manner. The authors of the charges against Comrade Barnes having repeatedly refused to appear before this committee and substantiate their charges, we consider the incident closed so far as this committee is concerned."

Divide and Rule.

Divide them so that you may rule over them. This is the old but very effective maxim of tyranny in all lands and at all times.

This maxim was known to the Romans, who formulated it, but who most likely were not its inventors. It is known to the capitalists of our day, who buy up labor leaders and set up rival unions. It has been practiced with consummate skill by Abdul Hamid, who set Kurds and Armenians, Turks and Greeks by the ears, and thus succeeded in maintaining his bloody rule for several decades. The Hapsburgs practiced it for centuries, and with considerable success, until the Socialists taught them a better and less expensive method for holding together their heterogenous dominions. That the Czar has been enabled to maintain his autocratic rule is largely due to his ruthless application of this maxim in the shape of massacres and

"Divide et impera" appears to be also the basis of American policy in the Philippines.

The inhabitants of the Philippines are chiefly Christians. But there is also a considerable minority of Mohammedan Moros, who live in the Southern islands. The Christian Filipinos are so foolish as to prefer to rule themselves, rather than be ruled by the superior wisdom of the Americans. But the Mohammedan minority does not relish the idea of being ruled by a Christian majority. And thus all the conditions are present for an American application of the old principle of tyrannical statecraft: "Divide et impera." The dattos 'dramatically' tender their allegiance to the United States, announce that they will fight if the Americans withdraw, a wild demonstration follows, and Secretary of War Dickinson, who witnessed this scene, will return to America with increased confidence in the stability of our rule in the Philippines.

We are a Christian nation, to be sure, but if ever our rule is menaced in the Philippines we shall no more shrink from the employment of Mohammedan Moros against Christian Filipinos than the Czar shrank from inciting Mohammedans against his Christian subjects, or the English shrank from inciting Indians against the American rebels. Such is the law of tyranny.—The Daily Call.

What Trade Union'sm Teaches to the Workers.

Trade unionism teaches that the earth is the heritage of those who toil and that no one can claim any just itle to it or to its increase except the user and producer. That is the ultimate object of its teaching. It loes not attempt the impossible and lemand immediate possession, nor loes it ignore or belittle the powers that now possess it. On the contrary, t moves slowly, methodically, and steadily, fully appreciative of the nagnitude of its task and the almost impregnable position held by those in Kaemmerer, F. E. Nye, D. Onken. possession, the respectability and sanctity which time and usage have given them, as well as the confounding of everything like justice and equity that has so long been given honored recognition. It would restore to all the people everything of which they have been dispossessed, and give opportunity in abundance and equally to all children of men.

Some day, by laws as fixed and fair As guide the planets in their sweep, The children of each outcast heir

The harvest fruits of time shall

Trade unionism offers no apology for its existence, for what it is, or for what it intends to be, and it glories in the good it has done, and is more than hopeful of the future and what will yet be accomplished. It Kean, Mrs. Daniken, Miss Hoehn, moves with serenity and confidence, conscious of the justice of its claims, the purity of its motives and the divinity of its mission. It works for peace, for harmony, and for universal human bortherhood. Its eyes are directed toward the coming of the new time when happiness will be the peritage of all and discord will have eased to exist.

'Some day, without a trumpet call, This news shall o'er the earth be blown:

The heritage comes back to all, The myriad monarchs take their own.'

-Machinists' Monthly Journal.

"Our Boy Scouts."

Our boy scoots are no good to Keir Hardie, the English Labor leader. Speaking at a Socialist Sunday school lately, he said that he had welcomed the advent of boy scouts until he found that they were formed to familiarize their minds with war-

He was glad, he declared, that their own Socialist drills and exercises were free from that taint, for they were without a spark of militar ism, and inspired a spirit of universal brotherhood, and that in itself

Annual Socialist

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"YOU AND YOUR JOB."

By Charles Sandburg, This is a 24-page pamphlet, published by the Socialist Party of Philadelphia. Price, 5 cents. Send all orders to Socialist Party Book Store, 1305 Arch street (Room 10), Philadelphia, Pa.

Did you patronize the advertisers in St. Louis Labor last week! Why not?

The Farmers' Union.

What it stands for and What it has Accomplished.

in Texas in 1902. It gave the reason for its existence as follows:

'Speculators and those engaged in the distribution of farm products at Memphis, Tenn. have organized and operate to the great detriment of the farming class.

"To enable farmers to meet these conditions and protect their interest, we have organized the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, and declare the following purposes:

The purposes of the organization ere declared:

To establish justice.

To secure equity. To apply the Golden Rule.

nortgage system.

To assist our members in buying selling and buying for all. nd selling.

To educate the agricultural class n scientific farming.

process of marketing. To systematize methods of pro-

duction and distribution. To eliminate gambling in farm

exchanges and other speculators. ard of other industries and business a car load. enterprises.

and uniform prices for grain, live chella Valley Farmers' Union, incorstock and other products of the porated, are doing a profitable busi-

To strive for harmony and good will among all mankind and brotherly love among ourselves.

the laugh of innocent childhood, the tory, and has 134 warehouse sweat of honest labor and the virtue Through its state business agent it of a happy home as the brightest jewels known.

The order is a non-partisan, semiposition as a business organization.

The power is in the membership, tnative, referendum and recall.

institutions known as Farmers' Union concerns being owned by those members who desire to invest in them.

The principle that capital and patronage are equal factors in business a comfortable surplus. and should, therefore, share the profits is adheerd to, hence the union man who has no money to invest is prosperous state in the Union, and benefited by these institutions by realizing on his patronage.

The order is organized in twentynine states of the Union and has a membership of 3,000,000.

White persons over the age of 16 years, of good moral character, and are either farmers, farm laborers, bracing everything the country mechanics, teachers or miners, and those not engaged in business injurious to agicultural interests and not connected with any membership. Women pay no fees or

Organizations may be formed with five male members, but fifteen charter members are necessary to perfect an organization.

County organizations may be locals in the county.

State organizations may be char-

complishments in the several states is conservative and authentic:

Alabama has materially reduced the cost, to the members, on fertil-Ice Cream-Mrs. Rackow, chair- izers, flour, shoes, dry goods, groceries, stoves, wagons, etc., by purchasing in large quantities direct from manufacturers.

It has also successfully handled produce when offered in a marketable shape. All of this being done through the Farmers' Union Produce Exchanges at Birmingham and Mobile with the active co-operation of the Farmers' warehouses.

Arkansas has ninety-eight cotton warehouses, about the same number of gins and cotton seed houses, and many stores, some of which are large enough to command the greatest commercial respect; the most important one is at Jonesboro, with an actual capital of \$300,000, carrying every class of goods, which is sold to members at an actual profit of 10 per cent above all cost.

It has a large timber interest, selling extensively to western states, a few flour mills, the chief one located at Waldron, having connected with it a grist mill, seed house and cotton

Quite a number of fruit selling enterprises are conducted. The sales through the central office of three counties alone has gone as high as \$500,000 in a season.

The cotton warehouses have made many sales of cotton from the warehouses in lots of fifty to sixteen hundred bales.

Arkansas also has two union banks, and the majority of the other S. W. Cor. 11th & Coutcau Ave.

The Farmers' Union had its birth | banks of the state are favorable to loans on union cotton. This state was one of the founders of the successfully conducted cotton company

> California has numerous union enerprises. The California Farmers' Union, incorporated, of Fresno, with capital of \$250,000, the stock held only by members of the Farmers Union, acts as the buying and selling head for fourteen local incorporations, in the Santa Clara and San Joaquin Valleys; and is rapidly extending its business, and will eventually do the business of the entire membership in California.

The local incorporators own the To discourage the credit and warehouses and fruit packing plants, while the central company does the

The members of the Farmers' Union contract their fruit and raisins to the company, they are packed in To teach farmers the classification the local houses and sold by the cenof crops, domestic economy and the tral company to the trade throughout the United States and Europe. The company was organized on the 23d of April, 1909, and has in one year done a business of over \$400, products by boards of trade, grain 000. It sells raisins, prunes, dried fruits, nuts, honey and canned fruits To bring farmers up to the stand- in any quantity, from 100 pounds to

The Imperial Valley Farmers To secure and maintain profitable Union, incorporated, and the Coaness for their members in successfully handling cotton, hay, fruits, melons, etc.

Georgia owns its own phosphate

To garner the tears of the dis- factory, and 600 acres of phosphate ressed, the blood of the martyrs, land, owns its own implement facsupplies its membership with staple goods of every kind as a great saving. Buying flour sometimes in train secret one and has maintained its loads, and saving hundreds of thousands of dollars on fertilizers. It has a cotton company, selling direct the order being governed by the in- to spinners, and negotiated loans on cotton amounting to \$3,000,000. The The organization as slch owns state union has established eleven nothing, being purely fraternal. The agricultural schools and secured a reduction in the passenger railroad rates form 3 cents to 2, 21-4 and 2 1-2 cents per mile.

Its enterprises are signally successful, being out of debt and having

Illinois, as a state, carries the name of being the greatest and most yet her farmers, feeling the oppres sion of the gambiers' unscrupulous methods, were compelled to organize in defense of their rights, profits and liberties. The Farmers' Union of Illinois is at this time conducting a general co-operative business, emhave to buy and many things they have to sell. This has saved the members of the union in this state an average of 25 per cent on their trust or combine, are eligible to purchases, not to mention the great amounts made on their sales through this channel. The system has handled during the last six months, from White county alone, forty car loads of cattle and hogs, at a profit of \$55 7to \$125 per car. At Cavin Rock, with a capital of only \$40, the local formed when there are five or more union did a business in poultry and eggs last year of \$7,000, gaining a profit of 40 per cent over prevailing tered when the state has 5,000 mem- prices. This county shipped the same season 30,000 bushels of corn in one

> Idaho: The Panhandle of Idaho is included in the Washington jurisdiction. All enterprises are organized under the Rochdale system, and have a number of warehouses in operation.

> Indiana: The State union, through the co-opeartion of county business agents, is supplying its members with implements and staple articles, and is marketing both farm products and live stock successfully .lowa City Trades Journal.

Our Comrades and Friends will please take notice that the prices of coal will not get any lower this year. On the contrary: if the Illinois miners' strike continues several weeks longer the chances are that within a very short time coal prices will rise considerably.

Send your coal order in now. Do not wait another day, for delay means loss of money to you.

Send all orders direct to ST. LOUIS LABOR 966 CHOUTEAU AVE.

OHN DEMPSKY

BAR

Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars

Notice To Voters

ONLY ONE DAY FOR REGISTRATION THURSDAY, September 22, 1910.

YOU MUST REGISTER IN YOUR PRECINCT

SEPTEMBER 22,

Between the Hours of 8 a. m. and 10 p. m.

There will be NO Registration at City Hall.

For the November Elections!

This is of Special Importance to Voters who have moved since last Election. Every Voter must see to it that his name is on all the books, both. — the Registration and Precinct books.

For any further Information apply to Headquarters,

966 CHOUTEAU AVE.

Telephone: Kinloch, Central 1577

Frederick G. Strickland the membership of Union No. 6 for dressed the convention. There are the liberal support, especially for the 200 delegates in attendance.

The Speaker at the Annual Fall Festival of the St. Louis Socialists

At Risch's Grove, Sunday. September 25, '10



Come and Hear

Frederick G. Strickland of Indiana.

Our County Fair.

The following presents for the "County Fair" at our Annual Fall Festival at Risch's Grove, September 25th, have been received:

W. A. C.: 3 Ornamental glass collar and tie boxes.

3rd Ward Branch: 2 Shaving mir-

Mrs. Aug. Zimmermann: 1 Cooky form, 1 Sieve, 1 Zinc sieve, 1 Granite wash basin, 1 Grater, 1 Large pitcher, 2 Gravy dishes, 1 Childs novelty toy set, 1 Sugar bowl, 1 Cream pitcher.

Mrs. M. Hoehn: 3 Flower vases 12 Desert dishes, 6 Salt and pepper shakers.

Louise Hoehn: 2 Dutch cream pitchers, 1 Sugar bowl, 1 Cream pitcher.

Minnie L Hoehn: 6 Jelly dishes 3 Ornaments.

Mrs. Chas. Berthold: 1 China tea set, 1 Cream pitcher, 1 Salt and pepper set, 1 Gravy bowl.

F. Buschmann: 1 Pair men's shoes, 1 Pair slippers. Mrs. Jno Zach: 2 Mugs, 1 Cake

plate, 2 Fruit Bowls, 2 Pitchers, 1 Globe, 1 Stamp photo plate. Mrs. F. E. Nye: 2 Vases, 1 Glass

William Kaufman: 1 Water setpitcher and 6 glasses, 3 Vases, 1 Preserve dish, 2 Match holders, 1 Stamp plate, 1 Salt cellar, 1 Mantel

Mrs. F. J. Kloth: 4 Vases, 1 Match safe, 1 Pair men's sox, 1 Boy's shirt, 1 Ladies purse, 5 Pieces bric-a-brac. Alvina Rosenkranz: 2 Pictures, 2 Vases.

Otto Kaemmerer: Cash \$5.00. W. E. E.: Cash \$1.00. Arbeiter-Zeitung Association: Cash

\$10.00. Wm. Voege: Cash 50c.

Hy. Mull: Chas 25c.

Otto Pauls: \$3.00. Mrs. Annie Voege: 2 Sets garden todis, 2 Vases, 1 Coffee Canister, 2 Butter jars, 5 Glass cake plates, pitchers.

H. Siroky: Cash \$1.00 Mrs. M. Michel: 1 Cake plate, 1 Pepper and salt set, 1 Sugar bowl 1 Cream pitcher, 1 Picture, 1 Bank. Mrs .L. F. Rosenkranz: 1 Center

table cover. J. A. Weber: 2 Fruit dishes. Math. Mueller: Cash \$1.00. Frank Six: \$2.00.

Now is the time to rush in your resents. Let us have a good big list for next week. Send all donations to Otto Pauls, 966 Chouteau Avenue.

With got weather, such as we usually have this time of the year, the "County Fair" will need a lot of presents to keep it going. Last year we were out in about an hour after the "Fair" opened. This time we must be prepared to satisfy all customers.

To Brewers' and Malsters', No. 6.

watch.

MRS. JOHN NOVACK.

Brewery Workers

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 13 .- The annual convention of the United Brewery Workers International Union was opened at Northside Turner Hall yesterday. National Secretary Huebner made the opening speech; he was followed by Secretary Proebstle who said:

"When we take into consideration the prevailing high prices in the necessities of life, and that other labor organizations have been compelled to fight for the maintenance of what they already have won and even for their own existence, it is worthy of more than passing attention to take notice of the facts that statistics in our hands prove that there have been secured to our members in the last year increases in wages amounting to one-half of a million dollars."

Louis Kemper, the corresponding secretary of the international organization, made a brief talk and concluded his talk with a plea for a closer interest in the organization in order that the strength of the union would reflect in the attainment of better wages and working conditions for the men who toil in the brew-

Organizer Albert J. Kugler presented the delegates with a review of the situation in Los Angeles, where the brewery workers, with the aid of organized labor, are fighting the Southern California Brewers' Association, which includes all the brewers except the Anheuser-Busch agency.

"The merchants and manufacturers' associations such as the one that is backing the western coast brewers is not peculiar to Los Angeles," said Mr. Kugler. "We find everywhere conditions where the toilers are organized to assert their onwn, interests.

cago Federation of Labor also ad-

From Flat River, Mo.

Sept. 12, 1910. Editor St. Louis Labor.

Comrade:_Our movement is growing very rapidly; we have about 175 In Convention, dues paying members and 10 Locals. The County Local gave a Labor Day picnic and had the best celebration Largest Stock in the Lead Belt. We cleared \$40. Comrade Garver spoke for two hours

> Four Rooms for Rent. 1911 Penn Street.

TFORT



GOTO

Printery

966 Chouteau Avenue.

President Fitzpatrick of the Chi-

Only UNION BEER Drink (Fac-Simile of Our Label)

NIERNATIONAL UNION - UNITED BREWERT WORKING This label is pasted

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

Workingmen's Protective Union. 504 Market Street.

MEETING:-2nd and 4th Wednesday.

MARTIN C. SEEGERS, Clerk. C. J. ANDERSON, Attorney. SATURDAY from 12 to 1:30 p. m. Office Hours from 5 to 6:80 p. m. 408 OLIVE STREET Suite 508 Merchants Laclede Building

PHONES: Kinloch, Central 5076; Bell, Olive 2123

The purpose of this Union is for the protection of organized and worthy wage-workers and Unions against the injustice of employers, money lenders, time payment merchants, etc. It shall furnish an attorney. without additional cost to an affiliated Union, also to the members of said Union or their immediate family.

The undersigned desires to thank PER CAPITA TAX OF AFFILIATED UNIONS IS 5 CENTS PER MEMBER PER QUARTER.

to a large audience, and his remarks Sunday, September 25. Take Cherowere appreciated by all who heard kee car to end of line and then him. Our candidate for the state Lakewood car. Admission 10c. legislature is putting in all his time from now until election, we also have Comrade Collins for 20 days in the County and he is meeting with good success. We expect to poll about 1000 votes.

The Congressional Committee has secured Comrade Garver for nearly two months' work in the 13th Congressional District; he is also meeting with good success all along the

Yours for Socialism. G. W. O'DAM.

South Slavish Branch Picnic. The picnic scheduled for September 4, by the South Slavish comrades was postponed on account of rain, and will now be held on September 18 ,at Hampel's Grove. Take Cherokee car south to the end of line and then Lakewood car. Tickets at the gate 25c. All comrades are invited to attend.

Iron Workers Picnic.

The annual outing and basket picnic of the Bridge and Structural Iron Worker's Local No. 62, will ake place at Freywald's Grove,

Sox.

The Class Struggle in California.

The State Building Trades Council of California has sent out a circular letter advising all mechanics to stay away from California, as the labor market is glutted. The Employers' Association has attempted to flood California with mechanics through promising advertisements in eastern journals, and the object of the Employers' Association is to pit idle, hungry men against those who are employed, for the purpose of reducing wages and weakening the labor movement. Stay away from California.



Glasses 50c up. WM. JACQUES, Optician.

1554 South Broadway, WITH FREUND'S.

SAVE GOLD TRADING STAMPS - + > SAVE REDEEM THEM FOR

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Collars. Cuffs. Clothing, Nightshirts, Hats,

Neckwear. Shirts, Shoes,

Overalls. Suspenders,

Pumpers, **Lowest Prices**

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Trousers Made to Order . 3.50 and up All Our Garments are UNION MADE.

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Kinloch, Central 5443

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121 No. Seventh St

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DRUIDS' HA NINTH AND MARKET STREETS

Workingmen's Headquarters Meeting Place of Unions of the

Webb Pressmen, Tailors, Stone Masses, Sprinkler Fitters, Workingmen's Sick asd Death Benefit Society, Railway Trais-men, and many other organisations. HALLS FOR RENT

AT LOW RATES. large hall for balls, entertain

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A Union Mon

BUCKS STOVES