

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

ST. LOUIS LABOR

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

THE FEARLESS CHAMPION OF ORGANIZED LABOR

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

OFFICE: 966 CHOUTEAU AVENUE.

ST. LOUIS, MO., JULY 2, 1910.

Phone: Kinloch, Central 1577.

No. 491.

The Suburban Boycott

Conditions at the Non-Union Summer-Garden are Said to be Deplorable.

Cheap! Cheap! Cheap!
Cheap is the management of the non-Union Suburban Garden!
Cheap are the Oppenheimer Brothers, but cheapest of all are the people who patronize a non-Union place of this kind!
We repeat the request of a number of Unions interested in the Suburban Garden fight: Send us the names and addresses of any and all persons connected with labor organizations, or of business people residing in workingmen's districts, who are patronizing the Suburban Garden. We shall then forward the names of such persons to those Unions that can best handle the friends of the Oppenheimer Bros. Non-Union Garden.
Thus the rank and file will learn the names of the enemies of Organized Labor and protect themselves against them.
This is a free country and everybody can do as he pleases! exclaimed an excited businessman the other day, when his attention was called to the fact that his family was among the regular visitors of the Suburban Garden.
Exactly! replied the Union man. While you and your family have the perfect right and freedom to help the Oppenheimer scab-concern, you will have to admit that we Union men are equally free to agree that you may sell your goods to scabs and strikebreakers instead of to Union people and their sympathizers.
But think of it:—This good business man's family has not been at the Suburban Garden since!
We are informed that the non-Union work at the place is so unsatisfactory and bad that during the last few weeks a number of accidents happened about the stage whereby people were seriously injured. Miss Elizabeth Hunt, one of the artists, is one of the victims who suffered injury while on the stage.

THE BREWERY WORKERS' MOVEMENT IN AMERICA.

"The Brewing Industry and the Brewery Workers' Movement in America" is the title of a valuable book just published by the International Union of United Brewery Workers of America. Comrade Herman Schlueter, editor of the New Yorker Volks-Zeitung, is the author of the solidly and tastefully bound volume. Comrade Schlueter is one of the ablest writers and connoisseurs of the American labor movement, having been in the front rank on the battle field for several decades. The history of the Brewery Workers of America could not be written without writing at the same time part of the history of the great American labor movement. It was the International Union of the United Brewery Workers that stood at the cradle of the American Federation of Labor, and that has been in the thickest of the fight ever since the memorable days of 1885 and 1886.

The book appears in English and German editions. Not only every Brewery Worker, but every Socialist and Trade Unionist should be in possession of this work. The Union men and women of St. Louis are especially interested in the struggles of the Brewery Workers, because it was in this city where two of the greatest battles in the American labor movement had to be fought: the Anheuser-Busch boycott in 1888-90, and the English Syndicate fight in 1893-98. Single copies of the work can be had as follows: imitation leather binding \$1.00; red leather with gilt edges \$1.50. When ten or more copies are ordered imitation leather copies will be 75 cents, red letter binding \$1.00 per copy. Order direct from International Office, Vine and Calhoun Streets, Cincinnati, O.

THE WOMEN AFTER A CITIZENS ALLIANCE CANDIDATE.

Mrs. Kneffler and the other members of the Woman's Trade Union League are out with their little hatchets to get even with certain office seekers, especially a certain Mr. Troy, put forth by the Manufacturers' Association as a candidate for Legislature in the first Missouri district, i. e., South St. Louis. The matter came up at last Sunday's meeting of the central body, and if we are not very mistaken, will come up again, for our women trades unionists are like a certain kind of dogs: they won't let loose the moment they are on to a fellow.

Strike Settlement Soon Expected

Sheet Metal Workers Confident of Early Termination of Wage Fight.

The striking Sheet Metal Workers of St. Louis feel confident that their strike trouble will soon be amicably settled. The Union met last Monday evening at Lafayette Hall, Seventeenth and Cass Avenue, where the committee made a report.

The Labor Committee of the Building Industries Association had made an offer for a compromise which was about the most curious proposition that ever had been made to any labor organization. The "jack-pot" offer the employers' committee made was to the effect that the Union should create a fund out of which all those contractors should be compensated who pretended to have made contracts for work prior to the notification of the Unions concerning the new scale of wages.

This offer was not even seriously discussed by the meeting, but was promptly rejected. This jack-pot fund proposition has the earmarks of a pension fund for "wounded heroes" among the contractors.

It may be said, however, that there is quite a number of employers who are very favorably inclined toward bringing about an early strike settlement on honorable lines.

Mr. Boyd, of the Building Industries Association, seems to create unnecessary ill feeling and tension by his sickly manner of breaking into the daily press, but even this gentleman is said to be glad when the fight is over.

A settlement is in sight. The Union is not parading with the banner of bravado, but is quietly organizing for the defense and no matter what may be the outcome of the present conferences, the Building Trades Council will be on deck in behalf of the striking brothers.

The Millionaires Congress Dished Out \$1,080,000,000

Washington, D. C., June 25.—The appropriations made by Congress at this session are the largest in the history of the country, reaching \$1,080,000,000, as compared with \$1,044,000,000 last year.

After a hot day's work yesterday, the House remained in session until 1 o'clock in the morning, when, amid noisy scenes, the public buildings bill, carrying \$20,000,000, was passed, with only five Democratic votes recorded against it.

The increase of nearly \$40,000,000 in the expenditures this year is due to the fact that two great "pork barrels" of legislation were distributed among the hungry statesmen.

They were the rivers and harbors bill and the public building bill. In the past it has been customary to open these barrels on alternate years, but this year the congressmen wanted a feast of all that the legislative table affords. The rivers and harbors bill, carrying about \$50,000,000, has been awaiting the President's signature for some time. It has been reported that he has thus far refrained from signing it, to see how Congress acted in the closing days.

There has been a saving this year of about \$30,000,000 in ordinary appropriations, but owing to the opening of the two pork barrels, the same year, the amount of the appropriations is unprecedented.

Frank Weber for Sheriff

Milwaukee, Wis., June 24.—Frank J. Weber, prominent labor official, will be the Socialist nominee for sheriff in the fall election.

Members of political parties other than the Social-Democrats, declare that a quiet campaign is now going on to create sentiment in Mr. Weber's favor. He is now business agent of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council and the State Federation of Labor.

He has been in the labor movement about thirty years, and is a general organizer of the American Federation of Labor and one of the founders of the Longshoremen's union.

The Social-Democrats declare that there is just as much room for improvement in the administration of county affairs, including the sheriff's office, as there is in city affairs, and they will make a lively campaign to gain control of the county election offices which they do not now hold.

Citizens' Alliance Dead.

By John M. O'Neill, Editor Miners Magazine.

Denver Citizens' Alliance has given up the ghost, and has been declared to be officially dead. It collected revenues from corporations and individuals and pestered people generally for something

like seven or eight years, though for the past pay for embalming dope. During the past few as there was prospects of enough collections to refused to allow the corpse to be buried as long funeral of the Alliance, but one George C. Manly years ago the weather was good enough for the anyone that it was not stone dead. Five or six three years it has scarcely been able to convince years little has been done by the Alliance except that Mr. Manly, as president and secretary, and almost the entire membership would occasionally enter suit in court against honest union men who were trying to better their labor conditions and the labor conditions of future generations of workers. Manly not only lost these cases in court, but he was in fair way to lose every other client he had by his desperate efforts to keep working men from exercising their legal rights and perform the ordinary functions of honorable citizenship.

The Denver Citizens' Alliance sprung up quicker and hung on longer than did any other alliance of similar character or kind in any other part of the country. J. C. Craig, the first president, soon sought other employment. Herbert George, one of the founders, later went to San Francisco, where he was paid a fancy salary for his efforts to disrupt the labor unions. He never got further than drawing the salary. Today the labor unions are stronger there Francisco than they ever were before, and they are stronger there than in any other part of the country.

There is a wide field for study and soliloquy in these sudden spurts and misguided efforts to disrupt labor organizations. These spurts have appeared from time to time and in many parts of the

country ever since the dawn of the new century. They have taken several forms, but the most pernicious was the Citizens' Alliance. Later we have the Manufacturers' Association, still fighting the unions, but it is nothing more than here and there a fusillade of vituperation. And the labor unions, what of them? They are stronger than ever, while every single one of the organized efforts to bust them up has failed, and will continue to fail so long as they are based on the false premise on which every one of them has sought to be founded.

All such organizations are and have been a heavy drag and drain on the cost of doing business, which, like every other expense, in the last analysis, falls on the producers themselves. The producers not only form their voluntary labor organizations, where they pay dues directly, and by the force of numbers and power of organization aim to secure benefits for themselves, as well as better working conditions, but indirectly they furnish the profits whereby the employer has hired unscrupulous attorneys to disrupt such organizations. The employer has actually taken the money earned by his workmen and withheld from them by means of the wages system of payment, and with it formed cliques and alliances for the deliberate purpose of further degrading that same laborer. No commercial or social system on the face of the earth ever operated with so much resultant wrong to the producers of wealth as the present wages system, and the present fierce profit-making system.

Well may we rejoice at the death of such an unpatriotic organization as a Citizens' Alliance. Its memory will ever be a ten years' nightmare to the workers in Colorado. It never performed a single good function. Its work was all bad. It was a fearful misfit. It was an expensive institution in more ways than one, and is now disowned by its founders.

And the unions still live, and if reports are worth anything at all, are getting stronger every day.

Making Junk

A workman is known by his chips. A nation is known by its scrap pile.

The faster the workman works, the larger the pile of chips. The faster a nation progresses, the greater its pile of junk.

Every invention sends a lot of things to the junk pile.

When the first aeroplane circled above the earth it made junk of every navy on the sea, and every "Dreadnaught" on the ways or being planned. The old fogies who are still governing nations do not know this yet. This is not the first time the people have gone on using junk without knowing it.

When Curtiss flew down the Hudson and Hamilton sailed to Philadelphia and Zeppelin carried a load of passengers down the Rhine, they made junk of every fort in the world. They relegated every custom house and tariff, and the whole system of cheap national patriotism to the scrap heap. It may be many months and some years before they are all hauled away and abandoned. Many times out-of-date machinery, customs, laws and institutions are kept in use after they have been turned into junk by better instruments.

DO YOU WANT A FINE PICTURE OF MARX? Then bring in one new yearly subscriber, paid in advance, and you are entitled to a picture of Karl Marx that is an ornament to any ones home. Observe the premium offer in this issue of Labor. You can have your choice, a picture of either Marx or Bebel, both fine works of art. This does not apply to renewals, only to new subs paid a year in advance.

Owen Miller's "Campaign Card."

"THE MOST IMPORTANT IN THE HISTORY OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN ST. LOUIS."

Saint Louis, Mo., June 23, 1910.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union, Sunday, June 25th, will be one of the most important in the history of the labor movement in St. Louis. I am a candidate for the office of President and am desirous of getting the real expression of organized labor, whether for or against me, would therefore respectfully request that you communicate with the delegates representing your local and urge them to be present.

It is necessary to convey such notice to your delegates at once.

Fraternally yours,

OWEN MILLER.

NATIONAL REFERENDUM "B" closes at this office on July 19. Branch secretaries should bear the date in mind. More ballots can be had if they are needed.

HAVE YOU a supply of Mills announcement cards. We also have some fine show cards to be put in windows, shops, etc. Make this meeting a record breaker. The opportunity is here.

THE GENERAL COMMITTEE is laying plans for the campaign and the intention is to distribute more literature than ever before. This means that money is needed. Each Branch should secure as much money for the purchase of literature as possible. Give every one in your ward a chance to contribute to a literature fund.

Taft Against Unions

Washington, June 25.—President Taft had occasion again today to swing the big stick, and he got immediate results, in the House, which receded from its position with reference to what is known as the Wilson amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill. The amendment related to the item appropriating money for prosecuting suits under the Sherman anti-trust law, and was designed to exempt trades unions from its operations, the proviso being that no part of the money should be so expended by the government. The bill was sent back to conference.

President Taft called in members of the House to-day and swung the big stick, saying that the amendment must be dropped, although the House had declined yesterday to recede. He began the campaign with Representative Tawney, and a score of representatives later called at the White House on invitation.

Mr. Taft felt he had a longer fight before him than proved to be the case, and was doubtful of the result until the vote was finally taken. When informed of the result, he made no attempt to conceal his gratification.

The President sent a long telegram to-night to the convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers at St. Paul, in which he outlined his views on the matter. The telegram was in response to a message of protest from the convention.

ADVANTAGES OF MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Plant Supplying Municipal Buildings Operates Year for \$21,940.

The city hall electric light plant, which supplies the city hall, four courts, police headquarters, First district police court, courthouse and old city hall with light and power, showed a big saving last year. The annual report submitted to President Reber of the Board of Public Improvements by Engineer Wood shows the total cost of operating the plant, including that for the city hall, to have been \$21,940. Electric current alone, furnished by the plant, if purchased at the rate charged the city by the Union Electric Light and Power Company, 4.5 cents a kilowatt hour, would have been \$35,293.

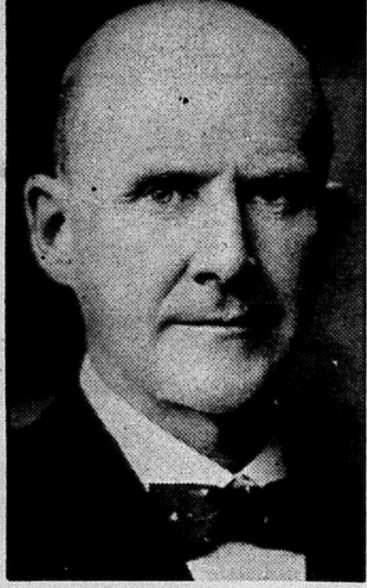
WALTER THOMAS MILLS will address a public mass meeting July 14, at New Club Garden, 13th St. and Chouteau Ave. A good attendance is expected. Announcement cards are ready for distribution.

Socialists are Feared

By Eugene V. Debs.

(From an address delivered in the City Hall in Fitchburg, Mass.)

The people are waking up. They are beginning to realize what they can do, and the time has arrived for a change in the present rulers. Honest men with principles will replace the corporation tools.



President Taft spoke the truth when he said that the Socialist issue is the big problem that has got to be solved, and in that speech the President admitted that the Republican party fears Socialism and he has good reason to fear us. (Applause.)

All the great movements are organized by the few and in their inception their principles are misrepresented and their leaders compelled to pay the penalties which have always attached to those who have paved the way to better conditions for the human race.

What was regarded as crime while they lived has now become their glory, while those who condemned them, if not utterly forgotten, are now execrated as the real criminals.

The world's progress has been achieved through a series of mighty struggles, and in all these struggles the mighty leaders met with the same common fate. The war of the American Revolution is now regarded as a glorious event, but the heroic few whose agitation led to it, were all denounced and condemned by the Tories and their press, who ruled the colonies a century and a half ago.

You are teaching your children to honor the memories of the Revolutionary criminals, while all the conservative and respectable people who condemned them sleep in forgotten graves.

History repeated itself in the struggle to abolish chattel slavery, the infamous institution that for more than centuries cursed the American soil.

During all this time chattel slavery was regarded by most people as a respectable institution, just as wage slavery is today.

Mr. Debs then went on telling of Elijah Lovejoy, who was murdered after he vigorously attacked slavery in a newspaper that he started. The speaker referred to

Garrison, Wendell Phillips and John Brown, and the elimination of chattel slavery.

Chattel slavery has disappeared, he continued, but freedom has not yet been achieved. The working class is still in slavery.

In the evolution of the present industrial system, the capitalists have come to rule far more corruptly and heartlessly than the slave owners ruled, half a century ago.

The capitalists own all the sources of wealth and all the machinery of production; they control all our legislatures and all our courts. From the spoils wrung from the working class, upon whose exploitations our present social institutions are based, these capitalists maintain corrupting lobbies at all the seats of power.

In this system the capitalists are the economic masters, and therefore the political rulers, while the working class, which produces all the wealth, is in a state of servile subjection.

The Supreme Court at Washington, consisting of corporation attorneys, is the court of the capitalist class, and its decisions are uniformly in the interests of that class. The same is true of all other Federal courts.

Federal judges are not elected by the people, but appointed by a President nominated and elected through the power and influence of the ruling class, and these judges are accordingly the salaried servants of that class. This whole system, based upon the exploitation of the working class, is venal and corrupt.

Graft Abounds Everywhere.

The politician is under suspicion, even though he be perfectly honest, for the people instinctively understand that capitalists pollute everything they touch.

To speak out against this system, to expose its crimes, is treason, today, as it was treason half a century ago, to oppose the rule of slave power, and treason a century and a half ago, to oppose the rule of King George.

Every honest man, whether he agrees with Warren or not, said Debs, will at least honor him for having the courage of his convictions and battling unflinchingly for his principles.

He knows, if nobody else knows, that his only crime is having exposed crime; he knows he is fighting the battle of the downtrodden in the greatest war in the history of humanity; he knows that he is absolutely right before God, and therefore he is serene and faces his fate unafraid.

Thousands of people all over this country have their eyes open.

Distinction for Hartford, Conn.

Hartford, (Conn.) deserves distinction if for no other reason than that the labor-hating open shoppers in that vicinity were manly enough to forego their dark-lantern sessions for the moment and come out in the open, a condition that they pretend to worship and seldom practice.

Under the auspices of the Employers' Association an open meeting (really an "open" meeting) was held in an auditorium, last week Friday, in that city—"open" to an extent that the public was invited to attend to hear haters of organized labor make speeches, but other citizens were not permitted to speak, although the program stated, "questions would be answered." The place was packed, with a local man named Whitney presiding. Walter Drew of New York and the only James A. Emery of Washington, Battle Creek and several other places, were the orators.

Although these gentlemen monopolized the floor and belched forth rubbish that was laughable, they had the audacity to complain of being hissed and ridiculed, even after they, holding the stage and having unlimited time, attempted to belittle those who were unable to sit quietly and hear their crazy charges.

When the time came to "answer questions" the band played

and the big audience left in disgust.

In a nutshell, Drew and Emery announced that Hartford must become the "ideal open shop town" and threw down the gauge of battle. Even the daily papers couldn't stand this dose administered by the outside adventurers, and the Hartford Evening Post said editorially:

"Who first forced the laboring man, the mechanic and the artisan to take a stand against his employer?"

"Who first forced him to go out and demand a wage that would keep his own soul and body and those of his wife and children together?"

"Who first forced men with red blood in their veins to protest against the grinding out of the lives of women and children by long hours and arduous labor in mills, factories and sweat shops?"

"The altered conditions in the labor world today, the fact that the man who depends upon the labor of his hands for his sustenance and that of those dependent upon him, is and has for the past quarter of a century, for the first time in the history of the world, been able to live as men and women ought to live, is the best justification labor has for its position.

"The best argument its detractors can find is the raking up of old bugaboos that are so long defunct that their stench rises to high heaven. It is true that bad men, mercenary men and blackguards have found their way into high places in labor's ranks, but can anything different be said with regard to some of those who have forced their way to the front in the ranks of the opposition? It is the same old story of judging the many by the misdeeds of the few. Therefore, to say that the labor movement is a system of blackguardism is as untrue as to say that the great army of employers belong in the grade of renegades, debauchees, thieves and pick-pockets, which would be as false as it would be unfair."

We repeat that Hartford deserves distinction in having smoked out the modern kuklux klan. We have never been so fortunate in this neck o' the woods. The labor-haters are too cowardly to come before the public with their philosophy, so-called, and their program.

The Hartford affair receives added significance in that a former president of the Cleveland Central Labor Union is now president of the Hartford Central Labor Union. We refer to Sol Sontheimer, who has had experience and learned many things since he left this city several years ago. It is largely due to Sontheimer's efforts the early training that he received in Cleveland (according to his own acknowledgements when he was in the city recently) that the city of Hartford has become one of the best union towns in the country and is now being marked as a battle ground by the talking delegates of plutocracy.

Sontheimer has challenged the labor-haters to divide time in a debate in which both sides can be heard, but, useless to state, the parties of the second part will refuse to accept the offer. They are too shrewd for that.—Cleveland Citizen.

The Sample is Good.

Three months of Socialist rule in Milwaukee is not enough to bring about a social revolution. It has been long enough to show that Socialist keep their political promises.

It has been long enough to convince the great mass of the population of Milwaukee that they like the sample and want some more. It has been long enough to make certain the election of several additional Socialists to the legislature and at least one Socialist Congressman.

So general is the approval of the work of the Socialists that even the papers controlled by their worst enemies are slow of criticism. They realize that to attack the present Socialist administration is to lose readers, and however close their affiliation to capitalism they have no desire to lose their power for the future by false attacks at the present time.

From start to finish the motto of the Socialists has been "Get Knowledge, Then Get Busy." The series of articles published elsewhere in this issue reflect this same idea, although none say it in these words.

The members of the School Board first studied the needs of the children. Then they studied the best methods of meeting these needs. Then they "Got busy" to meet them.

The Socialists on the County Board obtained all the information possible on how to care for the poor and the imprisoned. Then they "Got busy" to build a modern jail and improve conditions in what must under the present system prove the last home of great numbers of the workers—the poorhouse.

The city administration in each department followed the same course. They decided that they wanted to make Milwaukee a healthful town for those who did the work. Then they hired the very best man to do that work.

This sounds simple. It sounds commonplace. It sounds so ordinary that you think every administration must do the same. It has often been remarked that all great inventions are so simple that once made all who see them marvel that they were not thought of before.

It is not simply a question of "thinking of it first" in the case of municipal government. Other political parties have known that many of the things done by the Socialists are necessary. But they were prevented from carrying them out by their class interests. No politician will publicly defend graft. Yet nearly all prac-

tice it. The pressure of the profit-making system all around them drives them to it.

All would like to feed hungry school children, raise wages, house the people healthfully, abolish disease-breeding tenements and create a city fit for healthy, happy human beings to live in. But every step in this direction is met with resistance from some profit-seeking interest.

No party that stands for the maintenance of the profit system can have a free hand to do anything for the well-being of the workers.

Any administration could "get knowledge" but that knowledge would only serve to damn the society for which all other parties than the Socialist must stand. No other party could "get busy" in the interest of those who do the work of the world without destroying its own foundations.

The masses of the population are beginning to understand this. The Socialist administration in Milwaukee is proving a magnificent illustration of this fact.

That is why there is such a tremendous interest in that administration.

The eyes of labor are upon Milwaukee.

They like the sample. They are going to order a big supply of the same kind of diet in other cities.—Chicago Socialist.

Suburban Property

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small stories, fables and historical sketches, so that the children imbibe the socialist spirit and conception almost unconsciously.—The Little Socialist Magazine, For Boys and Girls. 5 cents per copy. 50 cents per year. Socialist Literature Co., 15 Spruce St., New York.

Chicago Daily Socialist for sale every day at S. W. cor. Broadway and Pine by J. T. Cherry.

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Boeglin, Joseph	9800 S. Broadway	Manewal Bread Co	Lami and Broadway
Dalles, R.	1027 Allen av.	Marschall, L.	2908 S Broadway
Dittmar, Frank	4251 Schiller Pl.	Master Bakers,	938 S Taylor av.
Eckert, Theo. F.	2869 Salena st.	Messerschmidt, P.	2225 Cherokee st.
Enz, Aug.	6700 S Broadway	Michalke, F. L.	1901 Utah st.
Flabb, Julius,	1301 Wyoming St.	Mueller, Fred	2012 Gravois av.
Fischer, Wm. F.	5600-Compton Ave.	Nichols, E. S.	4136 N Newstead a
Foerster, Chas. J.	5228 Virginia av.	Nowack, Frank R.	616-18 Louisa Ave.
Fuchs, Frank	2301 Plover Ave.	Old Homestead Bky	1038 N Vandeventer
Geiger, H.	1901 Lami st.	Papendick B'k'y Co	3609-11 N 22d st.
Graf, Ferd	2201 S 2nd st.	Rahm, A.	3001 Rutger st.
Hahn Bakery Co.	2801-5 S. 7th st.	Redle, Geo.	2100 Lynch st.
Halleman, Jos.	2022 Cherokee st.	Reichelt, H.	3701 S Jefferson
Hartman, Ferd	1917 Madison st.	Rother, Paul	Lemay Ferry Rd.
Hoefel, Fred	3448 S Broadway	Rottler, M.	3500 Illinois av.
Hollenberg, C.	918 Manchester	Rube, W.	1301 Shenandoah st.
Huber, Math.	1824 S 10th st.	Schmerber, Jos.	3679 S Broadway
Huellen, P.	4101 N 20th st.	Schneider & Son,	2716 N Taylor av.
Huss, Fr.	7728 S Broadway	Schueler, Fred	3402 S Jefferson av
Imhof, F.	1801 Lynch st.	Seib Bros.	2622 S Broadway
Knebel, Adam	2577 Emerson Ave.	Speck, Geo.	311 W Stein st.
Kubik F. J.	1723 S 11th st.	Vidlack, Rudolf	2005 S. 11th St.
Laubis, Herm.	1958 Withnell av.	Vogler, Mrs. G.	3605 S Broadway
Lay Fred	8509 S Broadway	Weiner, M.	1625 Carr St.
Leimbach, Rud.	1820 Arsenal st.	Witt, F. A.	3558 Nebraska av.
Links, John A.	2907 S 13th st.	Wolf, S.	3110 S 7th st.
Lorenz, H.	2700 Arsenal st.	Zwick, Mich.	7701-3 Virginia av.

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

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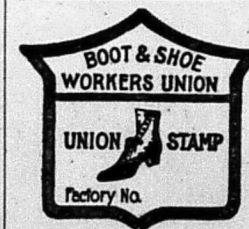
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THE CRY OF LABOR IN JAPAN.

By Sen Katayama.

Japan, in its efforts to keep pace with the progress of the world in general and with the West in particular, has also imported all the evils that cling to the industrial activities of Europe. This is the complaint made by Mr. S. Katayama, a Japanese Socialist who writes in the Neue Zeit (Berlin), the weekly organ of the Socialist party in the Reichstag. The Japanese workingman is overtaxed, underpaid, and generally exploited by the capitalist. Not only are women working in factories in a yearly increasing number, but the children under fourteen are compelled to become wage-earners. To aggravate this unsatisfactory condition it is to be noted that "during the past two years an industrial depression has set in. Wages have sunk from 15 to 30 per cent, and the country is filled with the unemployed."

The Government which came in after the Revolution of 1867 promised the people the privileges of emancipation, but has laid upon them its heaviest burdens, and Mr. Katayama informs us:

"Fifty years ago the landlords bore the cost of national expenditure, today they pay one-sixth of the budget. Our lawmaking is controlled by the large landowners, and the workers have no say in the matter. They are exploited in Japan not only by the landlords and the capitalists, but also by the lawgivers, and their condition is becoming worse every year. Thus we see that the present budget provides for the reduction of the land tax, but for an increase in direct taxation on such articles of common use as tobacco, the production of which is a government monopoly."

The position of the tenants who rent small portions of land from the great landed proprietors is most terrible. "Like the industrial workers, they are ruined by high taxation." To quote further:

"These tenants are most shamelessly exploited by their landlords and are perfectly helpless, as the Japanese police regulations strictly forbid any cooperation for the improvement of their condition. They have no more rights than the industrial workers, for neither class has any representative in the local or central Government, and both of them are taxed to the utmost."

He thus describes the condition of those employed in the various workshops, including State-owned factories:

"They are all deprived of any legal protection and delivered up defenseless to capitalist exploitation. So are the workers in the weaving and silk homework, so common in Japan, where the sweating system prevails in its most horrible form. Long hours, 14 to 16, miserable food, and unhealthy workshops are the rule. . . . The textile industry is the most highly developed and the best organized factory work in Japan. It employs women and girls in two shifts, which are changed every fourteen days. These poor slaves are kept, driving the intervals between their spells of work, in

prison-like dormitories inside the premises of the manufactory. They are sought out in remote parts of the country and forced to agree to a contract of at least three years for a wage of from \$7 to \$15 a year. In many cases the girls, after paying their employers for board and lodging, draw from two cents to four cents a day."

There is indeed a new Factory Act before the Government at Tokyo, we are told. Its provisions, however, make but "meager improvements" in the lot of the factory hand, and it applies only to factories employing fifty hands or more. At present there are 48,000 children under fourteen employed in Japanese industries, out of a total population of nearly 50,000,000, and this act provides that none under twelve years of age shall be employed and "children under sixteen are not to work more than twelve hours a day." The writer passes the following sentence on a bill which regulates "the necessary cubic feet of air space, sanitary arrangements in a factory, and other obvious requirements":

"The care and inspection of factories are left entirely to the several local administrations, and the law is so very elastic and can be so arbitrarily administered that it will bring to the workers, as they are without organization or political rights, no relief worthy of mention. Even as it is the employers and capitalists are leagued against it."

The need of an organized labor party, under Socialist auspices, is necessary for the salvation of Japanese laborers, he states as follows:

"Organization and agitation are of urgent necessity for the working classes in Japan. But hitherto the police have rendered it impossible to do anything in this way. Our police are the willing tools of the capitalists and the capitalist Government. . . . More than twenty people are languishing in prison because they espoused the cause of the workers, and all Socialist papers, excepting one, the Shikai Schimbun, "Socialist News" (Tokyo), have been suppressed."

The circulation of this paper is only 1,000; it is not offered for sale. "We have to give the paper to the workers," says this Japanese Socialist, "and beg them to read it. They have, of course, no money to subscribe for it."

Mr. Gompers has recently been visiting the centers of industry in Europe. He should now visit and encourage Asia where the labor party is in such desperate straits. Yet, Mr. Katayama concludes:

"Industry in Japan is rapidly increasing, and where industry is carried on under such conditions as described above, a soil for Socialism is fast being prepared."

Literary Digest.

Facts Wage-Workers Should Know

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The History of the Great American Fortunes. By Gustavus Myers. Published by Chas. H. Kerr & Co., Chicago. Price \$1.00. This work is indispensable for the student of the Socialist problem in the United States. The chapters tell the story: 1. The Great Proprietary Estates. 2. The Sway of the Landgraves. 3. The Rise of the Trading Class. 4. The Shipping Fortunes. 5. The Shippers and Their Times. 6. Girard—the Richest of Shippers. Part II. contains these chapters: 1. The Origin of Huge City Estates. 2. The Inception of the Astor Fortune. 3. The Growth of the Astor Fortune. 4. The Ramifications of the Astor Fortune. 5. The Momentum of the Astor Fortune. The Climax of the Astor Fortune. 8. Other Land Fortunes Considered. 9. The Field Fortune in Extenso. 9. Further Vistas of the Field Fortunes.

Coal Operators' Mud Batteries

Bellefonte, Ill., June 23, 1910.

Since the attempt of the Illinois Coal Operators' Association to have the engineers pull away from the United Mine Workers of America has proven such a dismal failure, their batteries are now directed against the officials of the miners' union and every sheet that will sell itself to them is being filled with lies of the lowest calibre.

Duncan McDonald and John Walker made the special targets for attack by the operators and their agents. The state is being flooded with circulars in the French, Italian, Bohemian and Polish languages, issued from the operators' camp. They have several publications, such as "Black Diamond and Fuel," etc., all of which contain the foulest conceivable lies. In every issue the integrity of the miners' officials is being attacked in the hope to destroy the confidence of the members.

A special effort is being made to arouse the Italian miners against the officials. To show the length to which our "business partners" during the last twelve years will go, I quote a few extracts from a translation from an Italian newspaper published in Chicago and is headed "Our Miners Are the Blind Instruments in the Hands of Their Leaders." What we are looking at is not the strike itself, but the causes, that have thrown the Italian miners into a strike in which they are not interested at all.

"It looks like the Italian miner is humble and suffering, while others are enjoying the unshrewdness of the Italian miners."

"The local officers of the miners' union, John Walker and Duncan McDonald, are trying to do something different from what Thomas Lewis is suggesting just because the latter won in the recent elections. Therefore the fight is not engaged on behalf of the class of miners but for the personal interests of a very few officers and miners must pay the expenses of the strike."

"A proof of the ill-will of the officers is shown by the fact that it has been permitted to the miners by Duncan McDonald, John Walker and Robert Osborne to resume the work in the mines of Marseilles, Ind., without the increase of 2 cents per ton, just because the Scotch manager of these

mines, who is a countryman to Walker, has with him the Scotch miners, did not like to throw his countrymen into a strike, and therefore he permitted him to resume work with the same increase as in the Ohio, Pennsylvania, Iowa and Indiana."

The Italian paper in question is being shipped in bundles into the mining camps where there are Italians, with the view of arousing them against the other nationalities.

The mine owners might have played that game with some success several years ago. But since the workers have established their own press in the various languages, we are able to meet the lies of our masters, and do it in a way, that "to have them lie about us will mean more wage-slaves moved to thought."

Never before was the value of a labor press more manifest to the miners than now. Without a press of our own, to champion our cause, we should be an easy prey for a labor crushing monopoly.

The money power depends on the daily capitalist press to mould public sentiment against us. They recognize in it an indispensable weapon. And just as sure as the capitalist press is a powerful weapon to the capitalist, the labor press is a powerful weapon to us. With it we are able to meet every lie the prostituted minds of capitalism pass out. Without it, we are compelled to remain mute and bear the sneers of capitalism.

In this fight the Chicago Daily Socialist, St. Louis Labor and other Socialist publications as well as trades union papers, have proven of incalculable value to the cause of the miners, and as the struggle goes on, the rising power of these publications will be felt more and more.

The strike has been in progress for about three months and the miners are as determined to-day as they were the first day they came out. On the other hand, operator after operator has capitulated. We are convinced that our cause is right and that our demands are within the limits of reason, notwithstanding the claims of the mine owners. And knowing that we are right, we shall fight until the banner of victory is unfurled over every mining camp in the state.

ADOLPH GERMER.

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The Lesson of an Election

The effort of the capitalist daily press and their political masters and agents to cause a general disruption in the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union, was a dismal failure. In last week's St. Louis Labor we had already called attention to the work of the Globe-Democrat, in connection with the prophesied revolution in the local central body at the coming election of officers. This was followed up with the front page article in the St. Louis Republic of Saturday, June 25, i. e. one day prior to the day of election.

In this write-up the Democratic silkstocking organ went so far as to charge President Louis Phillippi of the Central Trades and Labor Union with being the tool of G. A. Hoehn, the editor of St. Louis Labor, that Hoehn was opposed to the organization of the local street car men into a union, and that the same Hoehn had been opposed to the street car strikers in 1900. In addition to these lying statements the St. Louis Republic announced that if Mr. Owen Miller would not be elected president of the Central Trades and Labor Union on Sunday afternoon it would simply mean the breaking up of the street car men's union now in progress of formation, because Phillippi, being the tool of Editor Hoehn, would oppose the organization of the street railway men's union.

The St. Louis Republic, in good old ward politicians' style, waited with the publication of this made-to-order item until the day after our papers had been delivered to the subscribers, and just one day before the central body's meeting, so we would not have a chance to reply.

However, our reply was more promptly than the Dave Francis organ had expected. The statement published on this page, and signed by the editor of St. Louis Labor, was written, set in type, printed and put into the mail before 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and delivered to as many delegates of the Central Trades and Labor Union whose addresses we could secure in the short time, either from our subscription lists or from the city directory. The statement is self-explanatory; with every letter we mailed a copy of the St. Louis Republic article.

Every effort was made by the capitalist press to divide the central body into two distinctly opposite and hostile camps, according to the injury of the St. Louis labor movement. Socialism, according to these organs of the "Big Interests" was to be the issue, and Phillippi, because of being a Socialist, would have to go. Indeed, after reading these newspaper items, with their sensational polish, the public was led to believe that the Central Trades and Labor Union was composed of several hundreds of olden days Fourth Ward Indians under the leadership of some political saloon-keeper, and that the central body was all torn to fragments by internal dissensions and disruption.

The election of officers took place last Sunday afternoon and the answer to the work of the outside interests in meddling with the affairs of the central body cannot and will not be misunderstood. The Central Trades and Labor Union, with over three hundred delegates in attendance, has spoken in such decisive language that a repetition of the destructive work as carried on against the central body during the last few weeks, will not occur.

Louis Phillippi was re-elected president by a vote of 225 against Owen Miller's 90 votes. It would be folly to believe that all of these 225 delegates voting for Phillippi are Socialists. But the fact remains that they believed in the integrity and ability of the man, and that they emphatically resented the interference of the capitalist press and other outside "interests" with the important internal business affairs of the local central body of Organized Labor.

The daily papers of Monday morning again made it appear like the meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union had been a regular riot and continuous turmoil, which was not the case. It is true that some of the delegates spoke very freely and in words which could not be twisted, but last Sunday's meeting was as orderly as any meeting of over three hundred delegates could be. There was neither riot nor turmoil, except the repeated outbursts of applause which followed the announcements of Phillippi's nomination and election. If the Business Men's League, the Citizens Industrial Alliance, or any other capitalist assembly can transact their business in as orderly a manner as the central body of Organized Labor did last Sunday afternoon we should like to see it.

In conclusion we wish to reiterate that every delegate to the Central Trades and Labor Union is there as a Trades Unionist. He is in duty bound to work for the best interest of the Trade Union movement. Politically he may be a Socialist, Democrat, Republican or a Prohibitionist, he has no right to make the labor movement subservient to his special political views or political schemes and aspirations, whatever they may be. The Socialist delegates are in the Central Trades and Labor Union to represent their respective local unions and the best interests of the brothers and sisters organized in these different trades and occupations. As Socialists in the Trade Union movement they do not represent the Socialist Party, as a political organization. The unity of the labor movement must be one of their main aims; to lose sight of this vital point would not only be a lack of the proper spirit of Trades Unionism, but in direct contradiction of the fundamental principles and policy of the great, world-wide International Social Democracy.

Our papers, St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung, had been

drawn into this latest "campaign" by the daily capitalist press. And we are not in the least surprised, either. St. Louis Labor has been handling the "Interests" without gloves. For the last ten months our press has been pushing the Marx & Haas fight, when no other paper would mention it. We have taken up the fight of the central body and the Building Trades Council against the Oppenheimer Bros. Suburban Scab Garden. We showed up the work of the Citizens Industrial Alliance, of the Business Men's League and other organizations of the "Interests", and we will continue to do so. Never shall we give our sanction to any attempt to have the St. Louis labor movement used for any scheme not germane to the great problem of the Proletarian movement.

According to interviews published in the Globe-Democrat, St. Louis Republic and other daffies Mr. Owen Miller charges the editor of this paper with being mainly responsible for his defeat. Be it understood that we had no personal fight against Mr. Miller, but it would have been neglect of duty and cowardly on our part had we not taken up the fight against the slimy work of the daily capitalist press and those that may have been responsible for it. If Mr. Miller complains that we had charged him with being allied with the Citizens Industrial Alliance, he is misinformed, because we never wrote anything of the kind. We did say, however, and in very plain language, too, that the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union could not be used as a tool of the Citizens Industrial Alliance or any other capitalist organization. Or will Mr. Miller deny that the capitalist press of St. Louis is serving any other interests than those of the enemies of Organized Labor?

While Mr. Miller, during the last few days, silently submitted to the "support" of a sheet like the St. Louis Republic he should

not have forgotten the fact that not many months ago the same paper carried on a most bitter personal fight against him, a fight dictated to the St. Louis Republic by the Citizens Industrial Alliance, and we might add, a fight directed against the Musicians International Union, of which Mr. Miller is one of the leading officers. If Mr. Miller has such a short memory and is of such conciliatory make-up, that is his fault, not ours. We remember these things, hence we have not forgotten those mean, unjustified attacks of the St. Louis Republic against the Musicians' Union. The St. Louis Republic tried to use Mr. Owen Miller and his friends to start another "Socialistic Revolution" in the central body, much to the injury of the movement. Whether Mr. Miller cannot or will not see the "nigger in the woodpile" we are unable to say, but recent developments should open even the eyes of those who are not yet to blind to catch a glimpse of daylight.

Never before in the history of the St. Louis labor movement has there been such an urgent need of unity of action and harmony among the organized wage workers as at the present time. Be it said right here and now that we shall keep the searchlight on each and every individual or group of men who, by creating dissensions in the central body, are consciously or unconsciously doing the work of the master class. In every strike of recent date the employers were backed up by all the enemies of Union Labor, and in every instance attempts were made to have the so-called open shop substituted for the Union shop.

The columns of St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung are open to every labor organization engaged in a struggle. Our papers are the property of the working class, published for the exclusive benefit of the working class.

A STATEMENT.

To the Delegates of Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis and Vicinity, and to Organized Labor in General.

ST. LOUIS, June 25, 1910.

Your attention is called to the first front page article of the St. Louis Republic of Saturday, June 25, 1910. I request you to read the made-to-order item carefully and then judge for yourselves what the object of such lying newspaper reports really means. The object is to create division and disruption in the ranks of Organized Labor, to do the secret work of the Citizens Industrial Alliance, Manufacturer's Association, the Business Men's League, and their political henchmen in the labor movement.

Since the St. Louis Republic sees fit to drag my name into the election of officers of the Central Trades and Labor Union, at the same time insinuating that I was opposed to the organization of the St. Louis Street Car Employees, also asserting that I had been unfriendly toward the Street Car Strikers in 1900, I owe it to the labor movement of St. Louis as well as to myself, as editor of St. Louis Labor, to issue this statement:

Many months ago I had been aware of the fact that efforts were being made to organize the St. Louis Street Car Employees. When some time later a certain individual, who is no longer a street car employe, but a "doctor", publicly announced from the platform of the Central Trades and Labor Union that the street car employes were being organized into a Union, and when this announcement was made at the very time when the Organizers made every effort to keep the organizing work secret, I immediately spoke to Delegate Shanessy of the Barbers' Union, who is an A. F. of L. organizer, to keep his eyes open, because no Pinkerton agent could have done a better service to the United Railways Company than the "doctor" who gave the organizing story away in the open meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union.

When several weeks later, President Owen Miller of the Missouri Federation of Labor sent out the circular letter and membership application he found to his surprise that the United Railways Co. had been minutely posted on the work of the organizing committee, and that the same mail that brought Mr. Miller's official documents for the organization of the new street railwaymen's union, brought decoy letters, printed, sent out by the United Railways Company to the motormen and conductors, for the express purpose of preventing the organization work.

This would go to show that there were United Railways Company spies or stool-pigeons in close touch with the committee's work. If this had not been the case, how could the United Railways Company have known the exact time when Miller's official documents would go into the mail, and how could the street car concern have had its decoy literature printed ahead of the time so it could be mailed at practically the same hour as President Miller's official documents?

When Mr. Owen Miller expressed surprise at this slick spy-

work of the United Railways Company, I told him over the telephone that I was not at all surprised, and that I had warned Bro. Shanessy and others weeks before of the suspicious work of certain persons, and that they would do well to keep their eyes open.

This latest adventure of organizing the street carmen became such an unpleasant muddle that I considered it best for the honor and good name of Union Labor not to make any mention of it in St. Louis Labor, for I could not have published anything about it without severely criticising the Organizing Committee for its carelessness.

As to my connection with the Street Car Strike in 1900 I will say that I was one of the foremost fighters in behalf of the men who went through that memorable labor fight. With the knowledge who went through that memorable labor battle. With the knowledge joined the Posse Comitatus, succeeded, together with other Union Men, to completely disorganize the posse on our floor, collected strike funds among the deputy sheriffs, and on the fourth day of my service was indicted and kicked out for threatening strike breakers, for collecting strike funds, and for causing insubordination among the Posse Comitatus.

From May 1900 till September 25, 1900 I did not board a Transit Co. car, and was one of the last ones who gave up the fight. Our labor papers of 1900 are the best records of our work in the great street car strike. And during all that time I was a delegate in the Central Trades and Labor Union, always fighting in the front ranks for the striking street car employes.

I take it for granted that the same suspiciously operating individuals who assisted the St. Louis Republic in framing the fixed-up lying report, may also know how the United Railways Company succeeded in getting their stool-pigeons next to the organizing committee, in the latest attempt to have the street car men again become part of the great Trade Union movement.

I am ready at any time to appear before the Central Trades and Labor Union or any other organization and face any of the Pinkertons, crooks, stool-pigeons, or other agents of capitalist corporations, who are masquerading in the labor movement, in order to defend the honor of the Labor movement as well as my honest name, of which I feel justly jealous.

May St. Louis Republic, its capitalist masters and its political agents in the labor movement continue their hireling work, I shall continue to serve the movement irrespective of all misrepresentation and slimy persecution.

Fraternally yours

G. A. HOEHN,

Editor St. Louis Labor.

966 Chouteau Ave.

Striking Miners Appeal To Organized Labor

The Friend's of Union Labor Asked to Aid Women and Children.

Springfield, Ill., June 26, 1910.

To all Organized Labor in the United States and Canada.

Greeting:—The coal miners of Illinois, numbering approximately 72,000, have been idle since April 1. About four months of joint conferences with our employers in the attempt to reach a wage agreement, during which time we offered all that within reason could be expected of us, we failed to reach a settlement; negotiations were broken off and a strike formally declared on May 21. We are asking for an increase in the mining rate from 3 to 6 cents per ton, 5.55 per cent advance on all other labor, and that the operators comply with the provisions of the State Mining Law in regard to the shot firers. Considering the increase in the cost of living since 1903—our wages being the same up to the 1st of April, 1910, as they were at that time—our demands are, to say the least, exceedingly modest.

Since negotiations have been broken off, we have signed contracts for two years with a portion of the coal mine owners, and between twenty and twenty-five thousand of our members have returned to work, who are paying a 10 per cent assessment, but 45,000 of our men are still on strike, and it seems to be settling down to a long, bitter struggle—a test of endurance.

The large railroad corporations, Manufacturers' Association and Citizens' Alliance have rallied to the assistance of the coal mine owners, and pledged them their moral and financial support and have guaranteed to stand behind them in the struggle to the last ditch. The operators have also invoked the aid of their allies—the courts—and innumerable blanket injunctions have been issued restraining us from striking, talking to strike breakers or inducing them in any way to join with us.

We are determined to win this struggle, no matter how long it takes or what the cost, but we want to do it with the least possible suffering on the part of the women and children, and we are appealing to organized labor to render us what assistance they can at this time. We would like to have you make as liberal a donation as you can, and assure you that every penny will be spent to the very best advantage.

Send all donations to Duncan McDonald, secretary-treasurer District No. 12, United Mine Workers of America, 505 Farmers' National Bank Building, Springfield, Ill.

J. H. Walker, President; Groce Lawrence, Vice-President; Duncan McDonald, Secretary-Treasurer; District No. 12, U. M. W. of A.

"Excitement" is Over.

St. Louis Central Body Gives Well Deserved Blow to Capitalist Press and their Agencies.

LOUIS PHILLIPPI RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT

Overwhelming Vote Causes General Surprise.

Clarence Darrow as Labor Day Orator.

Other Important Business.

SYNOPSIS, NOTES AND COMMENT.

Clarence Darrow of Chicago will be the St. Louis Labor Day orator. McCoy, Seegers, Mulcahy, Negele and Jones constitute the Law Committee.

B. Lamb was elected vice-president with 183 votes, his opponent, Bro. Moran, receiving 97 votes.

Louis Phillippi was re-elected president of the central body by a vote of 225 against 90 cast for Owen Miller.

Ruhle of the Carpenters, Rieckert of the Steamfitters, and St. Clair of the Teamsters were elected as trustees.

There were over three hundred delegates present at last Sunday's Central Trades and Labor Union meeting.

F. Heller and J. G. Schwarz had a close run for financial secretary, Heller winning out with 127 against Schwarz' 119 votes.

The St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union requests all affiliated local unions to make liberal donations for the striking coal miners.

Wm. Schillig of Cigar Makers Union acted as chairman during the election of officers. Schillig is one of the oldest members of the central body.

People ask themselves: Why did the capitalist dailies take such a lively interest in the election of officers of the central body of Organized Labor?

One daily paper was represented by three reporters at last Sunday's central body's meeting; as a rule the same paper has no reporter at the meeting.

Peter Beisel refused the re-nomination for treasurer of the central body. Joe Hauser of the Brewery Workers was unanimously elected in his place.

Conrad Schott will continue in office as sergeant-at-arms. May he never be obliged to use his arms while employed in carrying out the work of his office.

The Legislative Committee consists of McDonough of the Engineers, Mrs. Spraggon of the Shoe Workers, Goodenough of the Printers, Larkins of the Cigar Makers, and Lyons of the Bartenders.

Heller, the newly elected financial secretary, is practically a new man in the central body. His name has seldom been mentioned, but the Post-Dispatch saw fit to use the mud-sling against him by asserting, in glaring headlines, that Heller and his barber delegates had sold themselves for a \$8.00-a-month secretaryship. Is Bro. Hertenstein of No. 8 really responsible for that Post-Dispatch assertion? If he is, it will not add much credit to his reputation as a fair-minded man.

The St. Louis Republic quotes Mr. Owen Miller in the following language:

"That an article which appeared in G. A. Hoehn's Socialist paper, 'Labor,' and in its German prototype, the Arbeiter-Zeitung, did him more harm than anything said or done was the declaration of Owen Miller after the meeting.

"The article was headed, 'Howling Dervishes' " said Miller, "and it quoted in full an article published in The Globe-Democrat several days ago. At the bottom two paragraphs were added, which stated that I am interested in the Industrial Alliance and corruptionists and asked that all good Socialists work and vote for Louis Phillippi.

Will Mr. Miller please tell us when and where we charged him with being allied with the Citizens Industrial Alliance? or where we called him a corruptionist? We defended Louis Phillippi, the central body, and the Socialists against the howling dervishes of the capitalist press and their political co-workers, which we did in very plain language, as usually. And that was all!

Delegate Shanessy of the Barbers' Union nominated Louis Phillippi in a lengthy speech, in which he severely criticised the "campaigning" of certain people. Shanessy practically repeated what he said at the recent convention of the Illinois Federation of Labor, and which is reported in the official minutes as follows:

"I sincerely trust that the deliberations of this convention at its close may be such that will redound to the very best interests, not only of the State Federation of Labor, but the general labor movement. There are great scrambles for office, and in conclusion, Mr. Chairman and fellow delegates, let me say that I am absolutely opposed, first, last and at all times, to any man who goes out and buttonholes a delegate for an office. I am absolutely opposed to it and I am opposed to the filth and slime that is used in politics being brought into a convention of this character. Assemblages of this character are too sacred. This is a sacred institution and I say to you that every man should judge for himself as to the qualifications, the fitness and the characteristics necessary to be possessed by anyone seeking to fill the important office from the president down to the very humblest office in the State Federation of Labor."

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union was called to order by President Phillippi at 2:10 p. m.

There were about 320 delegates and many visitors present, which made this the most numerously attended meeting of the central body held this year.

Credentials from the following named Unions were submitted, and by motion the delegates named therein were seated:—

Many Unions sent new Delegates.

Bakers Union No. 4, Bakery Workers' Jt. Ex. Board, Switchmen's Union No. 37, Steam Fitters Union No. 29, Wood Workers District Council, Beer Bottlers Union No. 87, Machinists Union No. 41, Musicians Union No. 2, Stereotypers

Union No. 8, Electrical Workers Union No. 1, Typographical Union No. 8, Pattern Makers Ass'n, Machinists Union No. 394, Glaziers Union No. 513, Moving Picture Machine Operators No. 143, Wood Workers No. 2, Boot and Shoe Workers No. 90, Coopers Union No. 148, Cement Workers No. 78, Stationary Firemen No. 6, Molders' Conference Board, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 18, Branch No. 1 of Beer Bottlers No. 187, Carpenters Unions Nos. 5 and 1596, Machinists No. 308, Carriage and Automobile Trimmers No. 134, and Waitresses Union No. 249.

The last three named Unions are newly affiliated.

Too hot to have Minutes read. The thermometer had a tendency to get near 100° Fahrenheit and the



LOUIS PHILLIPPI

delegates agreed that it was too hot to have the minutes read.

REPORT OF SECRETARY.

Your Secretary begs leave to submit the following report for your consideration.

The Miller Elevator Co. Controversy still Unsettled.

In reference to the grievance of the Iron Molders' Union against the Miller Elevator Co. I will say that this matter was taken up with the firm in conjunction with representatives of the Molders' Union and the Metal Trades Council on June 14; all efforts put forth by the committee in a two hours' conference failed to bring about satisfactory results, as the firm absolutely refused to grant the wage scale, claiming that it would be impossible for them to do so and stay in business. During this conference the firm put themselves on record as being very favorable to running an open shop.

The representatives of the other trades employed by this firm have taken the matter up with the firm since June 14 with a view of inducing them to adjust the matter satisfactorily to the Molders' and avoid a general strike, and on June 24, Brother Campbell, second vice president of the Intl. Iron Molders' Union, submitted a proposition as a basis of settlement to Mr. Miller, who agreed to submit same to the Board of Directors of the firm with recommendations that same be accepted, and give the Molders a definite answer in a day or two.

Dirty Linen of Mo. Pacific Strike-breakers will not be Washed.

In reference to the grievance of the Machinists' Union against the Laclede Laundry Co. for insisting on doing laundry work for the strike breakers employed by the Mo. Pac. Ry. Co. I will say that Mr. Hartman of said laundry was seen in company with a committee of the Machinists on June 21, when the grievance of the Machinists were gone into in detail with the result that Mr. Hartman agreed to take the matter under advisement and give the committee a definite answer the next morning, and when the committee called on Mr. Hartman on June 22 he informed them that he had made up his mind that to continue doing the work for the strike breakers would prove unprofitable to the company, therefore would cease handling said work; this proved satisfactory to the Machinists.

Eclipse Garden Management Conciliatory.

In reference to the grievance of the Musicians' Union No. 2 against Mr. Gruen, proprietor of the Eclipse Garden, for refusing to employ Union musicians on the dance floor of said garden, I will say that when Mr. Gruen jr. was seen in company with Brother Schmid of the Musicians he, Mr. Gruen, claimed that the dance floor was rented to another party, therefore had nothing to do with same. The committee then took up the matter with Mr. Henne; after our mission was made known to Mr. Henne he declared that he was anxious to employ Union musicians, as he himself was a member of Organized Labor, but that the income did not permit him to do so, therefore his partner in the enterprise plays the piano, the only music used on the floor. Mr. Henne assured the committee that just as soon as the business picks up and justifies the expenditure for Union musicians' wages he would employ them.

The explanation made by Messrs. Gruen and Henne was accepted by Brother Schmid and he agreed to give them further time. Therefore I report progress.

The Suburban Garden Oppenheimers Still on the High Horse.

I will also report that on June 15 I in company with Brother Riegert called on Mr. Forster of the Hyde

Park Brewery at their request, in order to get the results of their efforts with the management of the Suburban Garden, which is about as follows: Mr. Forster took matter up with the Oppenheimers, but his influence seemed to have very little, if any weight with Mr. Oppenheimer, as he seemed to act very independently and practically passed the matter up. Mr. Forster further claimed that they were doing business with Oppenheimer on the same lines as they do with almost all of their customers; when favors can be granted they are as a rule granted; in this case a loan was made to the Oppenheimers, just previous to the opening of the garden with no intentions of harming Organized Labor, which loan is less than \$5,000.00. Mr. Forster assured the committee that the St. Louis Brewing Association has no intention to assist Mr. Oppenheimer in his opposition to Union labor, and they would do everything in their power, in a legal and honorable way, to aid Organized Labor to induce the Oppenheimers to recognize the rights of Organized Labor.

The Scudder-Gale Grocery Boycott Endorsed.

In conclusion I will say that the Wholesale Grocery House Employees' Union No. 155 has, in accordance with instructions, forwarded a letter under seal asking the C. T. and L. U. to endorse their action in placing the Scudder-Gale Grocery Co. on the Unfair List, therefore I recommend that the request be granted; also that the Carriage Trimmers Union was visited with a view of having them affiliate with the C. T. and L. U., they very likely will have credentials presented at this meeting. Respectfully submitted

D. KREYLING, Sec'y.

A motion to receive the report and to concur in the recommendations of the secretary, was offered, put and carried.

A. F. of L. Convention Committee Meets.

Secretary Kreyling, for the A. F. of Labor Convention Committee, submitted an exhaustive report of which the following is quoted:

Aschenbroedel Club Hall, St. Louis, Mo., June 21, 1910. Meeting of the Convention Committee was called to order by Chairman Miller at 5:30 p. m.

Members present—Miller, Lamb and Kreyling.

Absent—Phillippi and Ruhle. The minutes of meetings of May 23 and June 6 were read and by motion they were approved as read.

Communications. From Col. Lyman F. Hay dated June 7, stating that our letter addressed to Mr. Cannon in reference to rental of Northwest Liederkrantz and Turn Hall would be placed before the Executive Committee of the Conventions Bureau immediately after Mr. Cannon returns to the city.

Efforts made to Organize leading Hotels.

From W. M. Walker, resident manager of the Planters' Hotel, acknowledging receipt of letter addressed to Col. Hay, requesting this gentleman to set a date upon which it would be convenient for him to meet with Committee on Organization. Mr. Walker conveys the information that Col. Hay is out of the city and perhaps would not return for a week or so.

By motion the Sub-Committee on Hotels was instructed to visit the managers of the most important hotels with a view of organizing said hotels as soon as possible.

Convention Per Capita Called for by Committee.

The question of finance was again taken up for consideration which resulted in the following motion being offered, put and adopted:—

That the Committee on Convention recommend to the C. T. and L. U. that the Fin. Sec'y be instructed to send out a second call for the voluntary 15 cents per capita to all affiliated Unions who have not as yet responded to the first call, this call to insist on a reply within thirty days.

Woman Unionists Anxious to Help in Good Work.

At this time the committee of the Woman's Trade Union League appeared before the committee and presented a program for the entertainment of the Lady delegates and visitors to the coming convention.

The members of the Convention Committee, after discussing said program with the members of the committee from the Woman's Trade Union League at some length came to the conclusion to receive it and hold final action on same in abeyance until some future meeting. DAVID KREYLING, Sec'y.

Clarence Darrow will be Labor Day Speaker.

REPORT OF ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE:—Progress on general arrangements for Labor Day picnic. Committee recommends that Clarence Darrow of Chicago be secured as the Labor Day speaker.

Garment Workers Assessment must be Paid.

Financial Secretary submitted a complete list of Unions with amount paid in convention fund on the 15 cent per capita, also a list of Unions that have failed to pay Garment Workers assessment.

A motion that the report of the financial secretary be received and the delinquent Unions on Garment Workers assessment be given time until next meeting to pay up otherwise be suspended, was offered, put and carried.

Legislative Committee on Prison Labor.

Legislative Committee reported that they had entered protest against the bill providing for the employment of prisoners on construction work at the Work House, and were successful in having said bill laid over for action until Tuesday, June 28; recommended that as many members of Organized Labor as possible attend the meeting of the House of Delegates on said date; also reported that Mr. Reber, president of the Board of Public Improvements, recommends the passage of said bill.

At this time (2:57 p. m.) a motion that the election of officers be taken up was offered, put and carried by unanimous vote.

The Election of Officers

was the main business of the day. The daily newspapers, by their uncalled for agitation and interference, had succeeded in creating intense interest and "everybody talked about" what would happen on Sunday afternoon.

The president appointed the following named delegates as tellers:—Fessner, Ruhle, Kunning, Lonvot, Lamb, Schuster, Heuer, and Riegert; Kassel, judge.

Of 315 Votes Phillippi polled 225.

Nominees for President:—Owen Miller and L. Phillippi. Result of ballot, total votes cast 315, of which Miller received 90, Phillippi 225.

By motion of Miller the election of Phillippi as President was made unanimous.

Chairman Schillig declared Phillippi elected as President for the ensuing term.

Phillippi, in a short speech, thanked the delegates and assured them that he would do his best not to give them any good grounds to regret their action.

The Other Officers Elected.

Nominees for Vice President:—Morris and Lamb. Result of ballot, total votes cast 280, of which Morris received 97, Lamb 183.

Lamb receiving the majority of votes was declared elected Vice President for the ensuing term.

Nominees for Financial Secretary:—Schwarz and Heller. Result of ballot, total votes cast 246, of which Schwarz received 119 and Heller 127.

By motion of Schwarz the election of Heller was made unanimous.

Nominee for Treasurer:—Hauser. Secretary cast the ballot of the delegates for Hauser as Treasurer of the C. T. and L. U. for the ensuing term.

Nominees for Trustees:—Ruhle, Riegert and St. Clair.

Secretary cast the ballot of the delegates for Ruhle, Riegert and St. Clair as Trustees of the C. T. and L. U. for the ensuing term.

Nominees for Sergeant-at-Arms:—Ramft and Schott. Result of ballot, total votes cast 207, of which Ramft received 38 and Schott received 169.

Schott receiving the majority of votes was declared elected Sergeant-at-Arms for the ensuing term.

Nominees for Legislative Committee:—McDonough, Larkins, Goodenough, Lyons and Mrs. Spraggon.

Nominees for the Committee on Law:—McCoy, Mulcahy, Negele, Seegers and W. Jones.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Of the communications the following may be mentioned:

From Secretary of County Farmers Union, notice, that the color of their card for the Quarter ending September 30, 1910, is white and requesting the members to insist on said card when purchasing farm products from farmers.

Declared Unfair.

From Wholesale Grocery House Employees Union No. 155, requesting endorsement of their action in

placing the Scudder-Gale Grocery Co. on the Unfair List.

Lind has Complete Line of Union Goods.

From W. C. Lind, Gents' Furnisher, 922 Franklin Ave., notice that he was carrying a full line of Gents' Underwear, summer weight, with Union Label, also that he would in a few days have a full line of Men's Hosiery with Union Label, also Union-stamped collar and cuff buttons; also that he was opening a Men's Custom Made Union Shirt Department which will be ready to take orders in a few days.

From Central Trades and Labor Assembly of Taylorville, Ill., notice that the E. Z. Bag Co. is having their plant constructed with non-union labor, and requested all mechanics to stay away from Taylorville until trouble is settled.

To Organize the Laundries.

From Laundry Workers Intl. Union requesting the members of Organized Labor to aid them in their work of organizing the laundries in their respective localities by demanding the Union Label from the laundry owners they deal with.

Base Ball Trouble not finally Settled.

From Secretary Roberts of the Building Trades Council of Cleveland, notice that the final settlement of the Cleveland Base Ball Club controversy still hinges on the printers' end of the agreement drawn, and that we would receive notice just as soon as matter is finally adjusted.

General Metal Trades Lockout in Los Angeles.

From Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, Cal., notice that the following named trades have been locked out by the employers:—Molders, Machinists, Sheet Metal Workers, Pattern Makers, Blacksmiths, Boiler Makers and Brass Workers, and requesting all members of Organized Labor not to handle any machinery, engines or building material manufactured in Los Angeles.

Lockout in Evansville.

From Sheet Metal Workers Intl. Alliance of Evansville, Ind., notice that their members have been locked out since March 1, 1910, by the Employers Ass'n who insist on running open shops, with a request for financial aid.

Favorite Stoves Unfair.

From Steel Range Workers of Piqua, Ohio, notice that the Favorite Stove and Range Co. is still unfair.

Assist the Striking Mine Workers.

From Secretary Germer of Sub. District No. 6 of Illinois State Miners Organization, notice that there were still 45,000 miners out on strike in the state of Illinois, with an appeal for financial aid, also requesting that he be furnished with a list of Unions, time and place of meetings so their representatives could visit them.

By motion same was received, request granted and all affiliated Unions requested to contribute as liberally as possible.

Locked out by Manufacturers' Association.

From Central Labor Council of Stockton, Cal., notice that the following named firms have locked out their employes for having joined unions of their crafts:—Samson Iron Works, Holt Manufacturing Co., The Best Harvester Co., and requesting all members of Organized Labor to note these firms.

For Woman's Trade Union League.

Mrs. Kneffler at this time stated that she wished to have put on record that the salary received by herself is turned over to the treasurer of the Woman's Trade Union League. By motion Mrs. Kneffler's request was granted.

After a Citizens Alliance Politician.

Delegate Mrs. Kneffler at this time gave notice that Mr. E. J. Troy was seeking the nomination as Representative in the 6th Legislative District, and in as much as Mr. Troy is a strong opponent of Organized Labor, being secretary of the Manufacturers' Ass'n, therefore the members of Organized Labor should use their influence against his nomination.

Women Gave Entertainment.

Delegate Mrs. Spraggon at this time announced that the Woman's Trade Union League would hold a public euchre at Aschenbroedel Club Hall on June 30, 1910, and invited all to participate in same.

Mr. Moser Addressed the Meeting. Mr. Moser of the Initiative and Referendum League was at this time granted the floor.

Unavoidable Opportunities

What Milwaukee has done every city in this country is invited to do. Every break in political development points to it. And if the Socialists do not take advantage of it, the blame rests on them. Every attempt at suppression of the Socialist press, such as that in New Castle, every attempt to railroad Socialist editors, such as that of Comrade Warren, every attempt to form organizations antagonistic to Socialism, such as that of the Individual and Social Justice League of America, are only so many indications of the fact that society must now consider Socialism.

All the years of agitation, of preaching, of distribution of literature and of personal effort are now bearing fruit. Besides that, capitalism is a little riper than it was, a little older, a little more intolerable. Therefore society is a little nearer the point where it must progress, where it must evolve into a newer and better state of affairs. There is only one choice, as far as better state of affairs is concerned, and that is Socialism. So it is toward Socialism that capitalism is directly headed.

There need be no disquietude concerning the new league recently organized. It is not a counter-blast to Socialism; it is recognition of a powerful Socialist party. It is an admission that something must be done. Looking over the list of persons in the league it is evident, also, that it is an admission that nothing effective can be done. It is foolish, futile to attempt to stave off the inevitable.

OUR PRINCIPLES PLAINLY STATED Line of Arguments for Socialism.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Somewhat along the same line of futility is the recent performance of President Taft. If ever a man had a right to be considered safe and sane he has. In fact, all his life he has been an anti-workingman representative. Yet, on two distinct occasions he sounded a shrill note of alarm. He told those who put him in office, those for whom he had most strenuously labored, that Socialism IS the menace. As a note of warning we may cheerfully neglect him. As an indication of the Socialist advance he is significant.

It was not two weeks after President Taft's performance when the league to combat Socialism was launched. A few ministers, with the fear of capitalism rather than God in their hearts, a few labor leaders who have always been in the open market, and a single negligible renegade Socialist make up the lits of those who are going to down Socialism.

A better indication of immediate victory could not be given. A more encouraging story could not be told. It should fill the heart of every fighting Socialist with pleasure. It is really a confession by the capitalist class that Socialism is upon us, and for that reason they are willing to resort to any means to stay the inevitable

So it is up to the various Socialist organizations throughout the country to duplicate what Milwaukee has done. It is merely a matter of intelligent work. Where one leaflet was formerly distributed, distribute fifty. Where one speech was made, make twenty. Let no voter go unvisited. Let no man escape hearing about Socialism. President Taft and the members of the league, though they do not know it, are doing their best. The least the Socialist can do is to supplement their efforts.

In this coming campaign many important offices are to be filled. Fill as many with Socialists as possible. The anti-Socialists will then help along the campaign.—The Call.

The non-Union Suburban Garden cannot be boycotted, because boycotting has been declared illegal by capitalist courts; the Suburban Garden cannot be declared "unfair" through the columns of a labor paper, because that is supposed to be illegal. Your capitalist law does not permit you to say that white is white, but you are supposed to join the hypocrites and say: White is black. But we won't deal in hypocrisies. The Suburban Garden is not fair to Organized Labor. The editor of St. Louis Labor, the delegates of the Building Trades Council and of the Central Trades and Labor Union, and the 50,000 men and women affiliated, simply say:

"We cannot go to the Suburban Garden!"
"We will not go to the Suburban Garden!"
"We must not go to the Suburban Garden!"
"We should be miserable scabs, if we acted otherwise!"

TO LABOR

By Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

Shall you complain who feed the world?
Who clothe the world?
Who house the world?
Shall you complain who are the world,
Of what the world may do?
As from this hour
You are your power
The world must follow you.

The world's life hangs on your right hand!
Your strong right hand!
Your skilled right hand!
You hold the whole world in your hand.
See to it what you do!
Or dark or light,
Or wrong or right,
The world is made by you!

Then rise as you never rose before!
Nor hoped before!
Nor dared before!
And show as never was shown before!
The power that lies in you!
Stand all as one!
See justice done!
Believe! and Dare! and Do!

METAL TRADES ATTACK UNION.

Seattle Bosses Declare for "Open Shops"; All Unionists Barred.

Seattle, Wash., June 26.—The United Metal Trades Association of the Pacific coast has posted the following notice:

"For the protection of our employers and the business upon which they and we depend for our living, we have decided that from to-day this plant will employ only independent, non-union working men."

Reports from all over the Puget Sound country are to the effect that the conditions of labor are becoming gradually worse, with very few exceptions. The masters are becoming haughty, arrogant, insulting.

Portland is having a strike. Seventy-five strike breakers have been imported from Spokane, but it is alleged that most of these strike breakers will not work. They have been imported and are fed at the expense of the employers, but there is much evidence to show that they will not take the places of the strikers.

They have volunteered to take pay from the treasury of the employers until they are asked to take the places of strikers. They will then go out into the cold, unfriendly work and look for something better, leaving the employers to plan some method to get "even."

MUSICIANS APPEAL.

The American Federation of Musicians voted \$1,000 to enable the union at Montreal to carry to the privy council of London, England, an appeal from the decision of a Montreal court, in which the local was fined \$700 for suspending a member who had violated its rules.

TRUNK WORKERS.

Mass Meeting Will be Held Friday,
July 1.

A mass meeting of interest to Trunk Workers will be held Friday, July 1, at 8 p. m., at the Fraternal Building, 11th Str. and Franklin Ave., (Hall No. 7). Good speakers will be present. The meeting is called by Murt Malone, Secretary of Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers International Union.

CHAS. WERZ & CO.
Wood, Brass, Metal, Embossing on Glass, Etc.
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Office: 2102 South Eleventh Street
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Residence 1032 Morrison ave. Hours: 7:30 to 9:30 a. m. and 12:30 to 1:30 p. m.

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GENERAL CARPENTER WORK
AND REPAIRING.
Plans and Estimates Furnished.
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Kinloch Victor 693-R

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Four Rooms, 1909 Penn Street.

ASSIST THE BAKERS!

DOES THE BREAD
UNION



YOU EAT BEAR THIS
LABEL?

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

St. Louis is the headquarters of the \$3,000,000 BREAD TRUST. Its managers have been fighting organized labor for years.

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

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

Therefore, we ask the public in general for their support; you 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-Hoerl Bakery, St. Louis Bakery Co., Welle-Boettler Bakery, Home Bakery Co., Freund Bros. Bread Co. Ltd., McKinney Bread Co.

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

UNION MEN AND FRIENDS.



Kindly insist that Your Barber displays this Shop Card in his Barber Shop, it stands for short hours, sanitary conditions and a fair day's pay.

HELP THE BARBERS

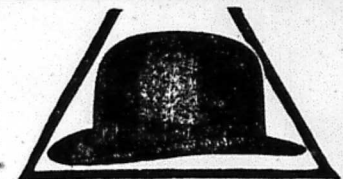
Who are struggling to maintain these conditions and build up their Organization.

The above is the only Emblem of our Craft

recognized by the A. F. of L.

Journeymen Barber's International Union of America,
Local Union No. 102.

THE BEST \$2.00 AND \$3.00 HAT



..IN AMERICA..
Wm. H. Roetter Hat Co.
Hats and Furnishings
518 Pine St.

Remember, no CIGARS are Genuine Union-Made



UNLESS THE BOX BEARS THE

Blue Union Label

Bartenders' Union Local 51

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



OFFICE: 918 PINE STREET : BOTH PHONES

FRANK TOMBRIDGE, President. JACOB F. LEIENDECKER, Vice-President and Notary Public.

TOMBRIDGE AGENCY

ESTABLISHED MARCH 13, 1885.

A General Real Estate and Insurance Agency.

FIRE AND TORNADO INSURANCE.

We represent good and responsible Insurance Companies. We loan money on Real Estate and our charges are reasonable; you will make no mistake in dealing with us.

Have your legal papers, such as last wills, deeds and conveyances drawn at our office; they will be drawn correct.

First Real Estate Mortgages for sale, secured by double their face value. Tell us how much money you have and we will tell you what we have on hand.

Twenty-five years of fair dealings have made the office of the TOMBRIDGE AGENCY well liked by the public.

Office No. 324 CHESTNUT Street. Both phones.

How Steel Workers Toil

Out of every hundred men, 29 working seven days every week; 43, including these 29, working some Sundays in the month; 51 working 12 hours a day; 25 working 12 hours a day seven days a week; 46 earning less than \$2.00 a day.

These are the grim figures which the United States Bureau of Labor gives us of the working shifts of the Bethlehem Steel Company as drawn from the company's time books. The pay is that of single men; the hours are those of lodgers rather than of fathers and husbands who can participate in household living; the weekly schedule is that of a work-engrossed citizenship, which must leave to the leeching and loafing elements in the community the responsibility for carrying on town and county and state.

These were the conditions, we are told, which provoked the strike at the Bethlehem works which started February 4. The men with shorter hours claimed that the encroachments of overtime and Sunday work were leading to a twelve-hour and seven-day schedule for the whole force; therefore, they protested; therefore, the protesting committee was discharged; therefore, the strike. There is evidence, then, not only of bad work conditions, but of the Bethlehem situation.

The government's inquiry, begun by direction of Secretary Nagel March 17, was made by Ethelbert Stewart, special agent of the Bureau of Labor, one of the most experienced economic investigators in the country, whose findings will carry conviction. The report was transmitted to Congress by the secretary of commerce and labor in response to a resolution introduced by Senator Owen of Oklahoma.

When the strike began there were no labor organizations in the plant. One of the interesting elements in the situation is that, like the McKee's Rocks strike of last summer, it was a strike of unorganized workmen; but unlike the McKee's Rocks strike, it was the higher grade workers who led off. While a very considerable percentage of the force had a regular working day of twelve hours for the entire seven days a week, many of the skilled workmen had approximately a ten and one-half-hour day for five days of the week and a half-day off on Saturday. A large number of this latter group were frequently required to work overtime on week days and to do additional work on Sundays, and a committee of three men was appointed to protest against this extension of time and the requiring of work on Sundays. Shortly after, the three were discharged, and as a consequence several hundred machinists went out on February 4.

The men having the shorter hours were to a considerable extent paid on a bonus system which resulted in their speeding up, and they claimed that their work was carried on at such high pressure that overtime and Sunday work made demands beyond their strength.

As the strike was due to the requirement of extra hours and Sunday work, the reports goes extensively into the question of hours of work in a day and the number of days worked in a week in the Bethlehem plant.

According to the January payroll of the company, of the 9,184 persons appearing on that payroll, 2,628, or 29 per cent., were regularly required to work seven days a week, and for these Sunday work wasn't considered overtime. Of the men whose normal week consisted of only six days, 1,413, or 14.5 per cent. of the entire number on the payroll, were required to do extra work on one or more Sundays during the month. Thus a total of 4,041, or 43.5 per cent. of those appearing on the January payroll, were required to work at least on some Sundays.

A considerable amount of overtime was also required of the ten and one-half-hour men on days other than Sundays. The detailed table dealing with hours of labor shows some extreme cases of long hours. Thus the January payroll showed seventy-nine men working thirteen and one-sixth hours a day seven days in the week; three men working thirteen hours for the entire seven days, and eleven men working thirteen hours for six days a week. Also seventy-seven men were reported to have worked twelve and three-fourths hours a day from five to seven days a week. The twelve-hour day was the regular working day for 2,322 of the seven-day workers, and for 2,233 of the six-day workers. Thus 4,725, or over 50 per cent. of all the employes appearing on the January payroll, worked in positions regularly requiring twelve or more hours of labor a day on their regular working days.

The table dealing with wages, taken from the January payroll shows that a large percentage of the laborers working twelve hours a day, seven days a week, earned only 12½ cents an hour. Those working for 12 cents and under 14 cents in January numbered 2,640, or 28.7 per cent. of the total number on the payroll, while 1,528, or 16.6 per cent., received 14 cents but under 16 cents an hour. The total number shown as receiving less than 16 cents an hour (not including apprentices) numbered 4,221, or 46 per cent. of the total number on the payroll; while 5,383, or 58.6 per cent., received less than 18 cents an hour.

Following the press publication of the Bethlehem report, President Charles M. Schwab was in conference with Secretary Nagel. His contention was that the report dealing only with the Bethlehem plant gave the impression that the conditions there are exceptional in the steel industry. That they are general is true; and in making these representations Mr. Schwab turns states evidence for the public, and bears indisputable witness of the extent to which overwork and overstrain have become the common order in the steel plants of America.

Following Mr. Schwab's Washington conference, Commissioner Neill of the Bureau of Labor gave a supplementary statement to the press in which he noted that the annual reports of the Bureau of Labor on wages and hours show that in the blast furnaces in the steel industry eighty-four hours a week have been the working time in every section of the country, and this means practically a twelve-hour day every day in the week. Continuing, Commissioner Neill said:

"These are conditions of labor which may well be termed shocking, but they are not confined to the Bethlehem Steel Works. Blast furnace work is necessarily a continuous process, requiring operation twenty-four hours a day every day in the week, and for this reason three shifts of eight hours each offer the only plan of relief. Three shifts of workers would not only give reasonable working hours to those employed, but would by rotation of shifts leave workers free the greater part of the day two Sundays out each three.

"The published reports of the Bureau of Labor also show that in other departments of the steel industry a twelve-hour day for six days a week is not uncommon and is not confined to the Bethlehem

Steel works. Not only is this true, but in other departments aside from processes which necessarily required seven-day operation the six-day week of twelve hours a day has been in many instances lengthened into a seven-day week of twelve hours."—The Survey.

The Socialist Ticket

For Congressional, State Senatorial, State Legislative and City Offices.

The St. Louis Socialists Ready for Lively Campaign.

The Socialist candidates that have filed declarations for the primaries in August are as follows:

CONGRESS

10th District, G. A. Hoehn.
11th District, Max Stopp.
12th District, Chris. Rocker.

STATE SENATE

30th District, W. F. Crouch.
32nd District, H. Siroky.
34th District, H. J. Morrison.

STATE REPRESENTATIVE

1st District, A. Zimmermann.
W. M. Holman, Wm. Brandt.
2nd District, S. Resh, P. Ehrhard, Hy. Struckhoff.

3rd District, J. Wunsch, A. Kean.

4th District, F. J. Heuer, M. Belly, Hy. Schwarz.

5th District, F. E. Nye.

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

PROBATE COURT

L. G. Pope.
CLERK COURT CRIMINAL CAUSES

Edw. Ottesky.
CLERK COURT CRIMINAL CORRECTION

Chas. Goodman.
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

L. E. Hildebrand.
LICENSE COLLECTOR

J. A. Weber.
RECORDER OF DEEDS

Otto Kaemmerer.
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND CONSTABLE

1st District, Jacob Luetzel — Fred Stoeker.

2nd District, W. R. Bowden —

3rd District, — J. G. Rosenberg.

6th District, Fred Werner — Jos. Dialer.

7th District, Jac. Devus — Jno. Wekerle.

8th District, Martin Brosin — Everett Ely.

9th District, L. H. Schwarze — Wm. Ettridge.

A Protest

Pressmen in Convention

Delegates Decide to Recount Vote on National Election.

Turmoil Caused by Charges.

Columbus, Ohio, June 25.—The convention of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistant's Union was thrown into a turmoil when Delegate Dooley of Washington presented charges that the last annual election of officers, in February, and which at the same time was the first experiment of the organization with referendum voting, had been irregular. He said a great many illegal votes had been counted.

Motion to Canvass Vote.

Another delegate immediately presented a motion that the convention take up as a whole the canvassing of the action of the board of elections.

A motion was made that each candidate be permitted to pick one member of a committee to canvass the vote. This was accepted with the amendment that such committee be compelled to come before the convention as a whole and that the convention discuss the report of the committee.

Successful Officers.

The successful officers at the February referendum election were:

George Berry, San Francisco, elected president without opposition; P. J. Dobbs, New York, first vice-president; M. J. Flannery, Chicago, second vice-president; A. B. Kreiter, New York, third vice-president, and C. B. Crowley, Hol-

yoke, Mass., secretary and treasurer.

Those Who Lost.

F. R. Wilke, Chicago, candidate for first vice-president; J. M. Mines, New York, candidate for second vice-president; C. A. Pense, Chicago, candidate for third vice-president; P. J. McMullen, Cincinnati, candidate for secretary and treasurer, defeated for re-election.

223 New Unions

Organized under A. F. of L. Auspices.

Washington, June 26.—Despite the opposition and misrepresentations of the professional union-busters and employers' associations the American Federation of Labor has gained 100 per cent in the number of charters issued to new organizations since last October, as compared to the same period of the previous year, according to the report of Secretary Morrison submitted to the executive council new in session here.

The report shows that 203 charters had been issued to new labor unions in the last eight months, while only 111 charters were issued for the same period the year before. Of the new chartered organizations, 98 were local unions, 66 Federal labor unions, 57 city central bodies, 1 international union and 1 state federation.

Finances Sound.

From October 1, 1909, to June 1, 1910, the income of the A. F. of L. with the cash on hand amounted to \$288,644.43, and the expenditures were \$119,926.48, leaving a balance of \$168,717.95.

With the labor chiefs convened in the national capital and Congress about to adjourn without enacting any of the measures providing for the protection of American wage-earners and their organizations, there is much speculation here as to what plans the executive council will formulate to meet the crisis.

The application for a charter from the Western Federation of Miners is before the executive council, and a committee of the former organization and one from the United Mine Workers of America are here to help in the work of solidifying the ranks of the metal and coal miners.

At the opening of the second day's session of the executive council, a telegram was received from Barre, Vt., announcing the sudden death of P. F. McCarthy, international secretary of the Quarry Workers' Union. In behalf of the council President Gompers sent a telegram of condolence to the bereaved family.

Bernard Shaw on the King Fetish.

Kings are not born; they are made by artificial hallucination.

Vulgarity in a king flatters the majority of the nation.

The savage bows down to idols of wood and stone; the civilized man to idols of flesh and blood.

A limited monarchy is a device for combining the inertia of a wooden idol with the credibility of a kesh-and-blod one.

What Suburban Fight Means

There are plenty of Union Summer gardens in St. Louis. The Union man or woman who frequents a non-Union garden sacrifices not only the principles of Organized Labor, but also honor and self-respect.

By this time every member of a Trade Union in St. Louis is acquainted with the fact that the Suburban Garden management is fighting Organized Labor. Whoever sees fit to frequent this non-Union Summer garden simply shows his animosity toward Union Labor and deserves no sympathy or favorable consideration on the part of the labor unions of this city.

It is superfluous to state that



FOR

FINE

JOB WORK

GO TO

Co-Operative

Printery

966 Chouteau Avenue



DR. GEO. E. KRAPP

is now located at

2318 Lafayette Ave.

HOURS:—8-12 A. M., 6-8 P. M.

PHONES: (Bell, Grand 30; Kinloch, Victor 2815)

EVERY FAMILY USES

COAL

ORDER YOURS FROM

ST. LOUIS LABOR

THERE ARE REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD DO THIS.

ONE GOOD REASON is that, without a cent additional cost, you fare better and also help your paper by placing your order with

ST. LOUIS LABOR

than with some irresponsible solicitor—your order will receive the best care because the coal business handled by ST. LOUIS LABOR is, big and the mine operators try to keep and please big buyers. All coal delivered through ST. LOUIS LABOR is direct from the mines.

ORDER BY PHONE.

Kinloch, Central 1577, or post card to

ST. LOUIS LABOR

966 CHOUTEAU AVE.

Olive 2333—Central 6637

JOHN DEMPSEY

BAR

Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars

S. W. Cor. 11th & Chouteau Ave.

Milwaukee Socialists at Work.

Verily the Socialists are no respectors of persons. The street railway king of Milwaukee—the man who has always run this city according to his own notions and for the profit of his company—has been arrested by order of the Social-Democratic Mayor and the Social-Democratic City Attorney.

This is about as impressive a spectacle in Milwaukee as if Kaiser Wilhelm should be arrested in Berlin. This mighty street car magnate, John I. Beggs, besides running his cars when and how he pleased, and as crowded and as dirty as he pleased, has also completely defied the provision which requires every street car in Milwaukee to carry a license.

Accordingly the Socialist City Attorney has begun an action against him to recover the back dues for those licenses. As they have not been collected for over twelve years, the amount due the city is over \$70,000.

At the same time a criminal suit was brought against Mr. Beggs for failing to take out licenses for his cars. It was under this suit that a warrant was taken out and served yesterday on His Highness.

The value of this is twofold. It will destroy a little of the prestige of Milwaukee's king. And above all, this suit, is successful, will put a big sum in the city treasury, just at a time when it is most needed. The deficit left by the former administration—whether purposely, in order to cripple the Socialists, or simply through Democratic incompetence—is the greatest difficulty the Social-Democrats now have to face. Seventy thousand dollars would be a fine windfall at this time.

Mr. Beggs claims that the law of 1907 did away with this provision for street car licenses. But as this law has since been repealed, it would seem that his claim has not much to stand on. But of course the final decision of our courts is always uncertain, especially when big corporations are involved.

A still greater event of the Socialist administration has now taken place. The first step has been taken towards the Socialist Democratic plan for municipal homes for the working people.

Quietly, without any flare of trumpets, this first step was made. Any one seeing a few engineers going calmly about their work would not realize that here the revolution was actually starting—a revolution which we hope is destined to peacefully transform plutocratically owned and governed America into a country which shall really belong to the American people.

These engineers are employed by the County Board—a majority of which are Socialists—to plat 4,000 acres on the west side of the city. This work will take them about six months. A part of this tract will then be reserved for the city of Milwaukee and will be used for the big Social-Democratic plan which has already been outlined by your correspondent. This plan includes the system of parkways which will make this city the most beautiful in America, the conservation of the river front for use and in the sanitary interests of the public, as well as for aesthetic reasons, the introduction of the zone system in vogue in the best European cities, and above all the creation of municipally owned homes for the people. This will be the crowning glory of this vast and grand project. And therefore the engineers quietly at work on the west side of Milwaukee are a greater event in the history of America than the arrival of Teddy Roosevelt—although the press does say more about the smaller event.

Now if these great plans are to be successfully carried out, we must have the co-operation of the people. It is on the referendum, in the last instance, that our party must rest for its support.

It is therefore of the utmost importance that he people of Milwaukee shall be educated along these new lines in their civic duties and opportunities. The Social-Democrats have started to use the Common Council chamber as a center for this sort of public education. The chamber, which so long resounded only to the undignified squabbles of self-seeking aldermen, is now being used for lectures on various public questions. This week an expert lectured there on city platting, and what has been accomplished on these lines in the cities of Europe. Next week the Health Commissioner of the city will lecture on sanitation. The first thing to be done with the people is to make them want things—to get them discontented with the miserable conditions to which the meek and patient Americans have so long tamely submitted.

Among other matters under consideration by our Socialist City Attorney is the long work day of the bootblacks in Milwaukee. In the shoe-shining parlors of this city, which are mostly run by the Greeks, the hours extend from 7 in the morning to 10 or 11 o'clock in the evening, with almost no stop for meals. Often when the boys are downstairs at their lunch, the boss pounds on the floor to call them up to their work. An intelligent and humane employer, who would like to better these conditions in his shop if he could do so without incurring loss from the competition of his rivals, brought this matter to the attention of the Socialist officials at the City Hall.

The District Attorney is now ascertaining whether these hours can be shortened by a city ordinance. If not, a bill for this purpose will be presented in the next Legislature.

An almost unheard-of thing has happened in the Milwaukee County Board. The board has called for an audit of the books. An audit has not been had for years. The Social-Democrats are determined to dig everything out and explore every dark corner of every department of the government of Milwaukee.

ELIZABETH H. THOMAS,

Milwaukee, Wis., June 24, 1910. State Secretary.

ST. LOUIS CAMPAIGN FUND.

Max Brunhofer's List No. 62—

F. A. Buhl	50
Max Brunhofer	50
Max Hertel	56
W. Ahrens	25
A. Hirt	50
A. Leettig	50
C. Trauth	50
J. Bucher	25
H. Hertramp	50
D. Mauer	25
J. F.	50
J. S. Mueller	25
J. Sabatnik	25
B. Helm	25
G. K.	25
B. P.	25
F. U.	25
M. Blumer	50
C. Wack	25
Jno. Deubel	25
H. Schwab	25
C. Bachmann	56
L. E. Hildebrand	2.06
Otto Pauls List No. 80—	
Peter Kisker	25
Jno. Wagar	25
Otto Pauls	5.00
Total	\$15.50

Previously reported 206.37
Total to June 28 \$221.87

BOYCOTTED SUMMER GARDENS.

Organized Labor's Duty toward the Building Trades Council

The Suburban Garden is being "puffed" and advertised by the capitalist daily press as never before. No doubt, the main reason for this special press guardianship may be found in the fact that the Suburban Garden has been placed on the "Unfair List" by the Building Trades Council and the Central Trades and Labor Union.

"Paid in Full" was played at the Suburban. "Lord!" exclaimed an old Union carpenter, "how can any scab concern ever pay in full?"

"The Wolf" is the name of another Suburban performance. "The Wolf of Hunger," said the Union carpenter, "would have been a better name, for the Oppenheimer Bros. favor cheap non-union labor that drives workingmen's families right into the path of the wolf of hunger."

SOCIALIST NOTES.

Reported by National Secretary J. Mahlon Barnes.

The State Convention of the Socialist Party of Arkansas will be held at Little Rock July 4th.

The State Convention of the Socialist Party of South Carolina will be held at Charleston July 4th. All interested parties should address Comrade Wm. Eberhard, 257 King Street, Charleston.

Applications for dates for Comrade Karl Liebknecht for a tour beginning about the end of September, are coming in fast, the National Office having received thus far, thirty-five requests for dates.

Local Fort Worth, Texas, has recently been re-organized with 102 members. Among the number were sixteen car repairers, eleven carpenters, eight machinists, eighteen other skilled workers, seven clerks, seven railway employees, eight laborers, four merchants, five professional men.

Comrade C. W. McDade, of Bellingham, Minn., contributes twenty dollars to help elect congressmen next November. He adds: "Be sure to use this where there is the best chance to elect a strong man." This is an excellent start for a Congressional Campaign Fund. Who will be the next?

STRIKE BREAKER HADLEY AS LABOR DAY SPEAKER?

Just read what the Joplin labor paper published: "Herbert S. Hadley, governor of Missouri, hopes to be able to come to Joplin for the big Labor Day celebration. In a letter he acknowledges the invitation of the committee and states he will use his best efforts to arrange affairs so that he can come. Hadley would crowd Electric Park as no other man in the state."

Governor Hadley, the Ilasco State Militia commander and strike-breaker, would certainly be a great attraction.

What is the matter with the Joplin Trade Unionists? Have they been asleep during the last two months? Never heard of Hadley's heroic deed of ordering the Sunday soldiers to Hannibal to assist the Ilasco Cement Co. in crushing the strike of their employes?

Wake up, brothers, wake up!

ATTEND THE MILLS MEETING!

Every reader of the St. Louis Labor is cordially invited to attend the public mass meeting at the New Club Garden, 13th Str. and Chouteau Ave., Thursday, July 14, at 8 p. m. Tell your fellow workers and friends about it.

METAL POLISHERS HAVE FINE PICNIC.

Last Sunday Local Union No. 13 of the Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers gave their annual excursion and picnic at Center Grove Park, near Edwardsville, Ill. The outing was a decided success and all who participated were well pleased with the good time and pleasant hours the enjoyed.

GROWTH OF CARPENTERS.

Started 29 Years Ago, Now Has 190,000 Members.

Twelve cities of the United States and Canada sent representatives to Chicago on August 21, 1881, to form the Brotherhood of Carpenters. At the Detroit convention in September, 1888, the United Order of New York City joined the Brotherhood in a body. From that date to this the organization has been known as the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Starting with twelve local unions and a membership of 2,042, the United Brotherhood of Car-

penters and Joiners has gone on and organized every town and city in the United States and Canada. It was the organization to take the initiative in the reduction of hours and the increase in wages in the building trades on the North American continent. The Brotherhood was the organization singled out by the American Federation of Labor to start the eight-hour workday in the building trades, and how well it has succeeded is now a matter of record. Through the reduction of hours from ten to eight thousand men have been taken off the street and put to work and thousands of dollars have been put in the pockets and homes of the journeymen carpenters.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has now over 1,900 local unions, with a membership of over 190,000 in good standing, entitled to all rights and benefits of the order, and over 235,000 inside of the six-month limit, making it the largest organization of skilled mechanics in the civilized world. It has over \$500,000 in the reserve fund and \$100,000 in real estate in Indianapolis, Ind., where the beautiful home office is situated. According to the report of the general secretary, there is over \$5,000,000 in the treasuries of the local unions.

The United Brotherhood pays a membership funeral benefit of \$200 on one year's membership, \$100 on six months' membership, \$50 wife funeral benefit and a disability benefit of \$400. Local unions pay a local sick benefit. During the last year the International organization paid out \$245,350.81 in death and disability benefits and \$35,932 in trade movements.

Meeting Halls for Rent.

Our new home will soon become known as a "Labor Lyceum." We have a fine hall for rent on the third floor. This hall seats about 150 people and has, in addition, a nice office room and an ante room. It will make a splendid meeting hall for organizations with a membership not over 200 or 250. Unions, societies, lodges, etc., will please take notice. There are still four free nights per week. The hall has big windows on four sides.

Railroad Excursion

given by the

Beer Bottlers Union No. 187 and Br. 1.

on the

— Illinois Central Railroad —

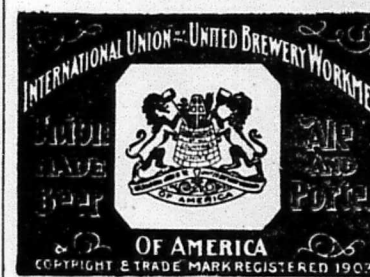
To Marine, Ill., 30 Miles from St. Louis
Sunday, July 10, 1910.

Round trip 50 cents; children under 12 at 25 cents. Train leaves Union Station at 8:40 a. m.

Athletic games and amusements of all kinds.

Drink Only UNION BEER

(Fac-Simile of Our Label)



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

ARCADE TAILORING CO. Merchant Tailors

Suits Made to Order . . \$15.00 and up
Trousers Made to Order . . 3.50 and up
All Our Garments are UNION MADE.

1326-1328 FRANKLIN AVE.

Kinloch, Central 5443

Established 12 Years at this stand.

UNION MEN, ATTENTION

We carry a complete line of Men's Furnishings bearing the UNION LABEL

We solicit your patronage and will always accord you good treatment

SCHEER BROS. N. E. Corner 19th St. and Sullivan Avenue

HARDWARE

GLASS, PAINTS AND OILS, STOVES AND RANGES

Chas. Blasberg,
4302 LINTON AVENUE

DRUIDS' HALL

NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.

Workingmen's Headquarters

Meeting Place of Unions of the

Webb Pressmen, Tailors, Stone Masons, Sprinkler Fitters, Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, Railway Trainmen, and many other organizations.

HALLS FOR RENT

AT LOW RATES.

Large hall for balls, entertainments and lectures. Elevator service. Apply at saloon, or to janitor, or the

A Union Man

BUCKS

at

SCAB

STOVES

because they are

UNFAIR

Julius Friton



Jeweler
Optician
AND
Watchmaker
121 No. Seventh St.

SINDELAR SHOE CO.

2612-14-16-18 North 14th St.

---FOR---
UNION MADE
SHOES

Socialist Mass Meeting

Thursday, July 14, at 8 p. m.

at the

New Club Garden,

THIRTEENTH STREET AND CHOUTEAU AVE. (Entrance on Thirteenth Street)



Walter Thos. Mills

OF MILWAUKEE

will speak on

"Labor and Our Congressmen."

Admission free!—The New Club Garden will accommodate over 2000 people. In case of rain the meeting will be held in the Hall.

Don't fail to attend! Bring your friends along! Come and hear the important issue of the day.

SOCIALIST PARTY.