

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., DECEMBER 24, 1910.

PHONES: Kinloch, Central 1577; Bell, Olive 4198.

No. 516

## Why the New City Charter Must Be Defeated

Workingmen of St. Louis:

For years the organized wage workers and progressive citizens have been active in behalf of Charter revision.

The powerful capitalist interests of St. Louis did everything in their power to prevent it. When they could no longer check the Charter revision movement they attempted to push their political hirelings to the front, and they succeeded.

These same capitalist interests fixed the slate for the Board of Freeholders. They were in close touch with men who were at all times in a position to know what the new City Charter was to contain.

### AN INSULT TO THE PEOPLE.

After almost two years of "charter making" behind closed doors, the Freeholders—these servants of the people—were so kind as to give the newspapers a synopsis of their world-revolutionizing work.

Even before the Charter draft is completed they ask the Municipal Assembly to hurry up, give up its Christmas vacation, and please the Board of Freeholders by passing a bill fixing the day of a special Charter election as January 31, 1911.

For nearly two years the Freeholders played hide-and-peek and refused to let the people of St. Louis know anything about their work. For nearly two years they assured us that St. Louis would get the best City Charter of any city in this country.

And now, even before their work is complete, they want the people of St. Louis to swallow it within thirty days, without any chance of reading, examining or studying it.

This is a gross insult to the people of St. Louis.

### A DEMONSTRATION OF PROTEST THE RESULT.

The House of Delegates met in special session on Friday evening, December 16, to receive the Freeholders' Charter Election bill. Had it not been for the vigilance of the people mostly interested in getting a progressive City Charter the bill might have been railroaded through. However, the House of Delegates was given a timely warning. A public hearing on the bill was demanded, and granted.

This public hearing took place last Tuesday afternoon at the House of Delegates' chamber. It was a mighty demonstration of protest against any attempt to force a new City Charter on St. Louis which might suit the capitalist corporations, but which, in fact, would mean nothing less than the graveyard of political democracy.

### UNANIMOUSLY CONDEMNED.

Fully two hundred people attended the hearing. The Central Trades and Labor Union was ably represented by its Legislative Committee, consisting of J. P. McDonough, Sadie Spraggon and Richard Goodenough. William M. Brandt, L. G. Pope and G. A. Hoehn represented the Socialist Party. Sheridan Webster spoke for the Federation of Civic Societies. Dr. W. W. Boyd, Prof. R. G. Usher of Washington University, S. L. Moser of the Missouri Direct Legislation League and others spoke in opposition to the bill.

### A SURPRISE TO THE POLITICIANS.

This powerful wave of opposition was a surprise to the politicians. Not one voice was heard in favor of the bill

The House of Delegates met Tuesday evening, but the Committee on Elections, consisting of Aldermen Eigel, Soy and Hamilton, failed to report. As the House decided to adjourn on Friday, it is taken for granted that the bill will die a natural death and that the scheme to have a Charter election January 31 will fail.

### NEW CHARTER IS PUBLIC DANGER.

While the full draft of the new Charter had not yet been reported last Tuesday, all the speakers at the public hearing agreed that the document was an outrage on democracy in municipal government.

There are three main points involved which affect the fundamental basis of our municipal government.

1. The new Charter does away with the House of Delegates and ward representation and establishes a single-chamber Council of fifteen members.
2. The new Charter abolishes the election of most of the important department chiefs and transfers to the Mayor the absolute power to appoint the chief department officers.
3. The new Charter makes no provision for direct legislation.

### AN ABSOLUTE MUNICIPAL MONARCHY.

The representative system of government would practically be abolished. The Mayor would be the absolute ruler and dictator to carry out the wishes of the capitalist interests. Not even the Council would have the least control over him.

Such are the blessings to be bestowed upon St. Louis by the Board of Freeholders!

### FREEHOLDERS NOT AT PUBLIC HEARING.

The Board of Freeholders did not see fit to be represented at the public hearing at the City Hall, but the committee of the House of Delegates "attended school" on Wednesday at the Freeholders' meeting. The idea that Jephtha Howe, John Lee, etc., should attend a public hearing and be asked questions by the common people!

### MUST BE VOTED DOWN.

The new Charter must be voted down. Whether the election takes place in January or in April, or at any other time, the people of St. Louis cannot afford to sanction, by their votes, the crucifixion of political democracy in our municipal affairs.

With the three fundamental questions decided against the people, we do not care—we cannot care—one iota for the other good or bad features the Charter may contain.

We simply have to continue operating under our present City Charter until such time as we shall succeed in getting one that is better, not worse.

### WHAT A NEW CHARTER MUST CONTAIN.

Before we can conscientiously vote for any new City Charter it must contain the following fundamental points:

1. Either the present two-chamber Municipal Assembly,
2. Or a single-chamber Council, to be elected on the basis of proportional representation.
3. Direct legislation (initiative, referendum and recall).
4. Abolition of the veto power of the Mayor.

Nothing less than this can the working class of St. Louis accept. Nothing less will the Socialists accept. Nothing less will the Trade

Unionists accept, because the Central Trades and Labor Union has been advocating these measures for years.

### WATCH THE POLITICAL SCHEMERS.

Possibly the capitalist schemers will now trim their sails by making some concessions in the form of some restricted measure of direct legislation or recall.

Be on your guard! Don't get caught in the net of capitalist class interests!

We demand direct legislation, but direct legislation IN ADDITION to the representative form of government, NOT WITHOUT IT.

Workingmen of St. Louis, show by your energetic and decisive action that no Civic or Business Men's League, no Jephtha Howe or John Lee, nor any clique of wire-pullers, can trap you in their capitalist conspiracy against our democratic form of government.

It is evident that some of the leading daily newspapers have already been "oiled," and others may be bought up in due time.

Let the people of St. Louis know why the proposed new Charter must be buried good and deep whenever it is submitted to a referendum vote.

### PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION—WHAT IT IS.

Suppose there are 124,000 votes cast for a Council election. The Council consists of twenty-five members. The political parties poll votes as follows:

Republicans .....	49,500 votes
Democrats .....	49,400 votes
Socialists .....	25,100 votes

Total .....

Under our present system of representation the Republicans would have "carried the city"—in other words: the Republicans would have elected every one of the twenty-five Councilmen. Now, see the result:

49,500 voters elect twenty-five Councilmen.

74,000 voters elect not one.

Hence the 74,000 Democrats and Socialists are without representation in the Council, because the Republicans happened to poll 100 votes more than the Democrats.

This is the old—the present—system.

Under the Proportional Representation the result would be quite different. Every 5,000 votes, or major fraction thereof, entitle to one Councilman. Hence the Council would be composed as follows:

Republicans, 49,500 votes.....	10 Councilmen
Democrats, 49,400 votes.....	10 Councilmen
Socialists, 25,100 votes.....	5 Councilmen

Can any justice-loving citizen object to such a fair system of election as Proportional Representation?

We congratulate the Socialists, Trade Unionists and progressive citizens in general for their energetic protest against the attempt to make the people swallow the new Charter within the next thirty days.

## General Membership Meeting

OF

Socialist Party of St. Louis

Friday, December 30, 8 P. M.

AT

New Club Hall, 13th and CHOUTEAU AVE

### ORDER OF BUSINESS

Election of Committee on Platform and Resolutions.

Election of Local Officers for the ensuing year.

Report of Campaign Committee.

Report of Committee on Platform and Resolutions.

Report of Committee on Nominations and selection of City Ticket.

And such other business as may come before the meeting.

Bring your membership card. To take part in the proceedings members must be in good standing.

## Socialist Victories

Comrade Sumner W. Rose of Biloxi, Miss., was elected Alderman of the First Ward in the municipal election held the 3th inst., beating his Democratic competitor by a vote of 60 to 56.

Comrade George W. Andrews was elected Alderman of the city of Rock-

ville, Conn., in the municipal election held December 5.

Comrade William H. Cook was elected Mayor of the city of Edmonds, Wash., in the municipal election held December 5, and on the same date the Socialists of North Yakima polled an enormously increased vote and came very close to electing the full ticket.

## The Mockery of Christmas of the Poor

Yes, we are "so heartless as to harrow your souls with a view of the world's agony in the midst of Christmas cheer," and we swear that smug self-satisfaction shall no more have rest until the Poor for whom Christ lived and died shall come into possession of the earth and all the products of their labor as the Bible promises. What is your peace of mind during this wasteful, commercialized, hypocritical season while the Christmas promises are merciless mockeries to tens of millions and a burden too heavy to bear for tens of millions more?

We have sung beautiful sentimental songs of Jesus, we have placed Him upon a tinsel throne to decorate our cheap celebrations, we have professed to believe in Him, but after two thousand years of prating pious platitudes His poor are robbed at every market place and murdered at every mill for profit to enrich cunning criminals, and lazy loafers, both male and female, who claim to follow Him.

No wonder people are losing faith in Jesus and in the "God and Father" who sent Him, when those who pretend to worship Him are blinded by mammon and servants of brutish, unchristian competition which robs workers, murders children and ruins women by the millions "for revenue only."

In this prosperous country there are hundreds of thousands of people who only receive one real meal a year—and that is handed to them by "Charity," whereas they are entitled to a good meal from Justice every day—and millions more, too proud to beg and ignorant of society's debt to them, never get a real feast from year to year.

How sorrowful is Christmas to the poor! Not enough to eat and wear; no comfortable, convenient, lovely, music filled home; not enough money to furnish the children genuine Christmas joy; no money with which to remind friends of their affection; no chance to enjoy and celebrate the blessed season in the proper way—every beautiful garment and toy in the stores, every word that floats in the air, and even every beggar they see on the street, reminds them bitterly of their want and helplessness.

"Glory to God in the Highest." How can they glorify God when it seems to them that He has made such a horrible, hopeless bungle of human life?

"Peace on earth." Two thousand years of worldwide, ceaseless, unspeakable prong—justified by those who profess to worship God. Strikes, wars, robbery. No peace, rest, or plenty, for the very ones whose useful labor deserves the most.

"Good will to men." Is it "good will" that makes "Christian" Baer beat miners with policemen's clubs into submission to starvation wages that he may pile up millions through larger profits? Is it "good will" that makes "Christian" Morgan corner the money market, crush out thousands of competitors, and rob the common people endlessly? Is it "good will" that impels "Christian" Patten to gamble in wheat and put the

price of bread above the reach of multitudes? Is it "good will" that inspires a system that always leaves the hardest working people poor? How can the poor have "good will" while they are hungry, homeless, hopeless in the midst of the national plenty which their toil has helped to create?

"Good will" can never reign on earth while cunning and cruelty are allowed to crush industry, meekness and innocence in a one-sided battle for life.

Christmas will always be a mockery to the poor until Christ reigns in the production and distribution of wealth. Economic righteousness alone can support genuine religion.

## Central Trades & Labor Union

Should be Attended by All the Delegates.

### ANNUAL ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The last meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union in the year 1910 will take place to-morrow, Sunday, December 25, at 2 p. m.

This will be Christmas Sunday, and since many a delegate might get so wrapped up in his Christmas enjoyment it might be quite in order to remind them that the delegates cannot celebrate Christmas in any better and more appropriate manner than by making the last central body meeting in the old year the most successful one, both as to attendance and transaction of business.

Never before has the Trades Union movement been confronted by such serious problems as at the present time. This every delegate must realize.

Great has been the success, many have been the victories, but greater battles are yet to be fought in the

class war between Capitalism and Labor.

At this coming Sunday's meeting important business will come up. The Legislative Committee will submit an interesting report on the new city charter muddle.

There will also be the annual election of officers, including that of president, secretary, financial secretary, treasurer, board of trustees, and the important committees.

### Bartenders' Union No. 51.

The new Union Bar sign of the Bartenders' Union of St. Louis is now in use at all union bars. It is of original design, in two colors, and must be renewed at the end of each quarter. At the end of this month the Union sign for the first quarter in 1911 will be issued. An illustration of the card will be found in the advertisement of the Bartenders' Union in this issue of ST. LOUIS LABOR, and all union men and friends should watch for it. If they don't see it displayed, they can rest assured the bar is not a union bar. The new card was decided on as a protection against unscrupulous employers, who retained illegal possession of the old union card after they quit employing union bartenders.





# ST. LOUIS LABOR

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## National Executive Committee Of the Socialist Party

### IMPORTANT ACTION CONCERNING LOCAL ST. LOUIS

#### ST. LOUIS CHARTER REVOCATION BUSINESS TAKEN UP.

#### Joplin "Quorumists" Running State Headquarters to Verge of Bankruptcy.

#### DUE STAMPS ON CREDIT.

The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party met in Chicago December 10, 11 and 12.

The meeting of the National Executive Committee was called to order by National Secretary J. Mahlon Barnes at 10:30 o'clock. Comrades Berger, Cary, Goebel, Hillquit and Lewis present. Comrade Hillquit elected chairman, Comrade Hudson secretary.

Comrade Robert Hunter, in a letter, stated that he was still very weak as the result of the operation he had to undergo and he regretted not being able to attend the Executive Board meeting.

The official Minutes of the National Executive Committee have just been published, and we quote from the same as follows:

"Communication from the Secretary of former Local St. Louis, Mo., containing an appeal.

"Motion.—That a sub-committee, composed of Comrades Spargo and Hillquit be elected for the purpose of drafting a communication to the state organization of Missouri, setting forth the view taken of the controversy in Missouri, and offering the good offices of the committee in settling the controversy. Adopted."

In the session of Sunday, December 11th, the above-named committee submitted their report. We quote from the official minutes:

"Comrades Spargo and Hillquit, sub-committee, reported as follows:

"TO THE STATE COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF MISSOURI:

"Comrades—An appeal has been submitted to us, signed by Otto Pauls, in the name of Local St. Louis, against the action of your committee in reorganizing the Local and suspending several of its members.

"The undisputed facts in the case appear to be as follows: Local St. Louis was accused of resorting to fusion tactics in the election of 1909; in the early part of this year the local quorum of your committee submitted to the vote of the membership of your state a motion to investigate the charges against Local St. Louis. This motion was defeated, but the quorum arbitrarily excluded the vote of the members of Local St. Louis, although they had not then been tried or found guilty of any offense, and declared the motion carried. Your committee as a whole thereupon took the matter in hand, overruled the acts of its quorum and elected an investigation committee of its own, consisting of Comrades Behrens, Garver and O'Dam. This act of the State Committee was in turn overruled by its own quorum, and another investigating committee was appointed by the latter to supersede the one elected by the State Committee. This action was taken at a meeting of three members, one of whom voted against it, and it was on the recommendation of this committee that the charter of Local St. Louis was revoked.

"Two other referendums were had: one to concur in the recommendation of the investigating committee, and the other requesting the National Executive Committee to investigate the entire situation. On both referendums the vote of the members of Local St. Louis was excluded.

"Local St. Louis now bases its appeal upon the existence of two state investigating committees with conflicting claims to office. The request us to proceed to reorganize the state organization in Missouri under the provisions of Art. XII, Sec. 9, of the National Constitution, and the request is supported by the signatures of 530 members, more than the requisite one-third of the total membership of the state.

"The National Executive Committee, however, does not deem it advisable to resort to the extreme measure of reorganization before exhausting all efforts to bring about an amicable and peaceful adjustment of the situation.

"The St. Louis comrades, despite the fact that they were excluded from the party, displayed during the recent campaign, as at all times past, splendid enthusiasm and loyalty to the party. It is quite evident that in the interests of our movement as a whole the St. Louis comrades ought to be in the party. And it is equally evident that the Socialist movement of the State of Missouri will gain infinitely by harmonious work and co-operation of all good Socialists within the state.

"We, therefore, tender our good offices to your committee, and will be glad to delegate a special committee to your state for that purpose.

"We respectfully request that your committee act upon this

offer within thirty days. The National Executive Committee prefers to bring about these results in an amicable manner rather than to resort to its constitutional right of reorganization." Adopted.

The official proceedings of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party also contain the following significant paragraph:

"The subject of granting a loan of \$100.00 for dues stamps to Missouri was laid over until the next meeting."

In other words: The Joplin quorum has succeeded in practically bankrupting the state treasury:

This will be a surprise to our comrades throughout the state, especially to those who had been systematically deceived and fooled about the alleged fusion and "violation of the constitution" in St. Louis.

When, last January, Comrade Otto Pauls, after refusing the re-nomination for State Secretary, turned the state office affairs over to the present secretary, Ristine, in Joplin, our state headquarters were not only free of debts, but Comrade Pauls was in a position to even hand a few dollars' cash over to Ristine, in addition to a financially well-regulated state office.

If a militant state organization like Oklahoma or Wisconsin applies for a loan to the National Office there is a good reason for it, because in those states there was a lively campaign carried on.

But our Joplin "Quorumists" were so much interested in "cleaning the St. Louis movement" that they had no time to think about the state campaign.

The money was needed for fake investigations, freak referendums, and for the publishing of a state bulletin to fight St. Louis, and the unavoidable bankruptcy has finally come.

Although deprived of their charter, our St. Louis movement has, during the eleven months' reign of the Joplin "Quorumists," not only raised nearly \$12,000 of cash money for our own home and printing plant, but also over \$2,000.00 for the fall campaign. We have paid every cent of our campaign expenses, and have some funds on hand to open the New City Charter and Municipal Spring Campaigns.

We hope the comrades in the state will not get discouraged on learning the true state of affairs at state headquarters, for there will soon be a radical change for the better.

Two facts may be mentioned in connection with the above statement:

One of the Joplin Quorumists' representatives in St. Louis—the spiritual leader of the "protestors"—moved to the county last fall, where he was "selected" as congressional and county secretary. His name was McBride—the same individual who told the Twenty-fourth Ward comrades (including Comrade Gus Eckhoff) that the Socialist Party had no business to go into politics; that it should confine itself to propaganda work.

Yet he was officiating as congressional and county secretary, and when election day, November 8th, came, our comrades in St. Louis county wondered why there was no Socialist county ticket on the official ballot, although the county committee had named such a ticket.

But right about election time something else happened. The same "Socialist" county and congressional committee secretary went to the Republican chief of Maplewood and begged for a policeman's job.

He got the job, and at the next meeting of the Socialist Local Maplewood he appeared with the policeman's star on his "protester" breast" and resigned as a member of the Socialist Party, saying that he had to make a living in some way.

Another "gentleman," who had been sent to St. Louis by the Quorumists to investigate and bring in a report fixed up to deceive the comrades in the state, was recently expelled from Socialist Local Joplin. This expelled member was "Comrade Holbrook."

Meanwhile our St. Louis Socialist movement is moving in the right direction, doing the real, good Socialist work, in line with the

policy of our National Socialist Party, and strictly in accord with the "Milwaukee idea"—in other words, in line with the principles and policy of the International Social Democracy.

You may fool some of the Socialists of Missouri all the time. You may fool all of the Socialists of Missouri part of the time. But you cannot fool all of the Socialists of Missouri all the time. St. Louis welcomes the investigation of its movement by the National Executive Committee. This is all we asked for—all we desire.

We want the Socialists throughout the country to know what has been going on in St. Louis for a number of years.

## Striking Garment Workers Thank Socialist Mayor

By Abe Gordon, National Organizer of the United Garment Workers.

In all my experience during organization work dealing with officials in cities and states, I have found no one as sincere in the interest of the working class as Emil Seidel, Mayor of Milwaukee.

To prove my statement I have only to cite that Chief of Police Janssen of Milwaukee, avowed enemy of the working people and known as the "Napoleon of Milwaukee," tried to break the strike in every way possible, in spite of the order issued by Mayor Seidel instructing the police not to interfere with the strikers.

Mayor Seidel not only issued an order against police interference, but kept in touch with me from day to day.

Inside of three days we forced the manufacturers to realize that the administration was with us, and they asked for a conference.

The first conference was held in the Mayor's office, and there we convinced the clothing bosses that they were wrong, and arranged an agreement.

The clothing manufacturers refused the first and second agreements, not because they thought them wrong, but because they were influenced by the chief of police against them.

He did not want to see the Socialist Mayor ending a strike and thus gain favor among the workers.

Then it was that Mayor Seidel secured the aid of two prominent business men, A. Stone of the Boston Store and Mr. J. L. Bitker of the Bitker Department Store. We all met in the Mayor's office in another conference, and a third agreement was framed, which the bosses accepted.

The agreement was unanimously ratified by the strikers and the conflict of only a few days was at an end, with the strikers victorious.

After the agreement was accepted in Freie Gemeinde Hall, Mayor Seidel gave the strikers a talk.

He spoke to them like a father to his children, and urged them to remember that 40,000 men, women and girls were fighting a similar battle in Chicago, and that every cent donated by Milwaukee would be highly appreciated and gratefully received.

I want to thank Mayor Seidel and the business men who are his bosom friends for their praiseworthy action.

The Mayor has proven to me that he would do for other trades the same service he has rendered the United Garment Workers of America.

I want to thank the Mayor from the bottom of my heart, in the name of the United Garment Workers and the strikers at large.

I want to thank the citizens of Milwaukee on having so sincere a Mayor, and only regret that we have not more such MEN.

#### "Mazzini and Other Essays."

By HENRY DEMAREST LLOYD.

This work is published by G. P. Putnam Sons, New York. It is a collection of Mr. Lloyd's writings which appeared in some of the leading magazines at a time when the author was in the prime of his life. A second essay in this work is "A Day with William Morris." Lloyd's writings are popular and instructive and no student of social economy will fail to secure this latest collection of the author's best literary contributions on life subjects. The price of this volume is \$1.50 and may be ordered through the Labor Book Department, 966 Chouteau Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

## Who Killed Lincoln? ALEXANDER IRVINE'S STORY

There is documentary evidence that has never been exploited, but which is conclusive. You will find it on pages 39, 40 and 41 of "DIAZ THE DICTATOR," the life of Diaz of Mexico in story form. It comes in in telling how Diaz came to power just as Lincoln died. Every American ought to read it; and the whole story of Diaz is a romance of horror. A companion book, in which Taft also appears as a character, is "THE FRIAR'S DAUGHTER," a story of the American occupation of the Philippines.

These books are by CHARLES LINCOLN PHIFER, associate editor of the Appeal to Reason, and have attracted wide attention because of their unique treatment of historical facts. The two will be sent to any one address for 50 cents. Address: St. Louis Labor, 966 Chouteau Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

#### Washington Town Has Socialist Mayor.

Edmonds, Wash., Dec. 14.—Edmonds will have a Socialist Mayor. In the election here Mayor William Keeler, candidate for re-election on the Citizens' ticket, was decisively beaten by W. H. Cook, Socialist.

Cook is the first Socialist to be elected Mayor of any city in the state.

#### WORKINGMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY "FORWARD"

Meets every second Thursday at Labor Hall, 966 Chouteau avenue. All friends of the co-operative idea are welcome to attend and join the organization. Every member will be pleased to give information regarding the aims and plans of the society. Payments on shares are accepted in any business meeting.

PETER KIEFER, Secretary,  
5116 Cologne Avenue.

How he climbed out  
of the ditch of poverty, ignorance,  
and superstition to a place of power in  
the World.

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# To Organized Labor and Friends.

## ATTENTION!

Again we come before you with our appeal. Bakers' Union No. 4 and Organized Labor are still fighting the American Bakery Company, the BREAD TRUST. The BREAD TRUST is boycotting Organized Labor! We ask you to return the compliment. They are paying starvation wages. In some of their shops they are working men 12 and 14 hours on week days, on Fridays 16 and 18 hours. Such conditions exist in the shops of the BREAD TRUST in St. Louis. One of the managers said to his foreman: "I take all out of my men that I possibly can." Even men who do not belong to an organization can't and won't stand for such treatment. And all that is done for the sake of the almighty dollar, for the watered stock of the Bread Trust, and to give them power to oppose a body of men who are helping to uplift the human race.

The Trust is trying to brutalize their bakery employees.

The Trust says they have a principle at stake, which is the reason they do not employ Union Labor. Well the Trust's principle is the moneybag and the Almighty Dollar.

The working people can show them that there is more principle in belonging to an organization of men who are doing their utmost to get better conditions for themselves and families.

We ask every bakery worker, who does not belong to the Organization, to join now and help to better their conditions by doing so.

We ask Organized Labor to give us their assistance by BUYING ONLY BREAD BEARING THE UNION LABEL.

Do not buy the product of the following firms:

By buying the product of the following firms you are injuring Union Labor:

WELLE-BOETTLER, HAUCK-HOERR, FREUND BROS., HOME BAKERY, ST. LOUIS BAKERY, CONDON BAKERY AND HEYDT BAKERY, ALSO THE McKINNEY BAKERY COMPANY.

They are unfair to Organized Labor and our friends. They are boycotting the Bakers' Union and Organized Labor, and we ask you, "Why not refuse to patronize the products of non-Union Bakeries?"

BAKERS' UNION NO. 4.

Headquarters: Thirteenth and Chouteau Ave.

P. S.—Please ask your Grocery for Bread bearing the Union Label. You can get it by asking for same.

The Trust is trying to brutalize their bakery employees.

We ask every bakery worker who does not belong to the Organization to join now and help Labor. Well, the Trust's principle is the moneybag and the Almighty Dollar.

### UNION LABEL COUNTERFEITED.

Samuel Gompers Makes Charges

Against New York Firms.

New York.—A number of manufacturers of this city have counterfeited the Union label, according to a statement made to District Attorney Whitman by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Gompers requested the matter be laid before the grand jury, and he supplied a list of accused firms.

"We and Mexico."

The capitalists of America have \$700,000,000 invested in Mexico. Such an amount will guarantee the protection of the United States government in maintaining the reign of a despot.

The Needful.

"Scientists have succeeded in compressing a square meal into a cake the size of a soda cracker."

"That's fine, but it is not exactly what the world is crying for."

"Then what is?"

"The world wants the price of a square meal compressed into a disc the size of a quarter."—Houston Post.

The Real Boss.

"Your clerks seem to be in a good humor," remarked the friend of the great merchant.

"Yes," replied the great merchant. "My wife has just been in and it tickles them to death to see somebody boss me around."—Philadelphia Record.

This from Harvard.

Butler—Is it your will to ride, m'lord?

M'lord—Nay, 'tis me wont.—Harvard Lampoon.

Kept Informed.

Green—I understand his wife has money?

Point—He understands it, also.

looks like an admission that wage-slaves are to be kept in order only by means of blows—as in the days of negro slavery!

An amusing incident of the past week has been the visit of President Eliot to Milwaukee and the discussion which he excited. This great light of learning has a whole lot to learn about Socialism. He admitted that the Socialist "Mayor and his advisers seem to have a noble conception of the public service," but protested that they could not be Socialists, because they did not believe in the "division of property!"

This naive assertion of the learned president set the papers all arguing about the real definition of Socialism. The leading Republican paper, the Sentinel, said:

"It is a pity when men of light and learning, who undertake to discuss or criticize Socialism in public, do not take the small trouble to inform themselves beforehand as to what Socialism really is. If Socialism is worth talking about at all, it is worth taking the trouble to understand. If Dr. Eliot's celebrated 'five-foot library' had contained that lucid and thoroughly honest little volume of exposition, the 'Quintessence of Socialism,' by Dr. Schaeffle, he certainly would not have made the preposterous statement that 'Socialists do not believe in private property.' If, instead of that, he had said, 'Socialists do not believe in private capitalism,' he would have hit the nail on the head; or gone to the real root of the matter. The floating notion that modern Socialism spells communism, or proposes something in the way of a periodical redistribution of property, is nonsense."

Now, the point we want to make is this—when even the pen-pushers of the Milwaukee capitalist papers know more about Socialism than the former head of America's most learned institution, we see here what the free distribution of Socialist literature has done for Milwaukee! Behold the educational value of the bundle brigade!

The Neacy libel suit against the officers and editors of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company has come to its first hearing. They were ordered to produce in court the subscription list of the papers and list of the stockholders of the company. Comrades Berger, Heath and Bistorius say they will go to jail before they will commit such a breach of confidence, which would result in blacklisting or loss of employment to many of our subscribers. Comrades Bistorius, Heath and Berger, accordingly, refused to answer all questions. The case has been referred to the Circuit Court.

Our Socialist City Comptroller has been doing some figuring. He shows that nearly \$300,000 would be saved to the city every year if the city would do its own street paving, instead of letting out the work to profit-sucking contractors. In 1909, under the private contract system, 129,587 yards of bituminous pavement cost the city \$293,221.77. Comrade Dietz figures that the city would have saved \$123,148.95 if it had owned its own quarry, sand and gravel pits and had done this work for itself.

He also shows that while the city would thus make an enormous gain by doing its own paving, it would still be able to pay labor higher wages than it gets from private contractors.

E. H. THOMAS, State Secretary.

Milwaukee, Wis., December 15, 1910.

Machinists' Strike in Denver.

The Local Union No. 47 of the International Association of Machinists of Denver, Colo., has been on strike for nearly a year against the Denver Rock Drill and Machinery Company. This company manufactures the Waugh rock drill, and since the company came under the control of Eastern capital the machinists have been unable to establish satisfactory conditions.

A number of the mines throughout the West are using these drills, and the membership of the Western Federation of Miners can do much in forcing the company to make honorable concessions to the machinists.

Unity of action on the part of the Western Federation of Miners will teach the Eastern capitalists who now control the manufacture of the

Waugh drill that unionism means something in the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Slope.

A Dark Path.

Skybough—Why have you put that vacuum cleaner in front of your airship?

Kloundleigh—To clear a path. I have an engagement to sail over Pittsburg.—Chicago News.

21ST WARD SOCIALIST CLUB.

Twenty-first Ward Socialist Club meets every second and fourth Thursday at 4444 Penrose street. Every Socialist working man and woman is invited.

CHAS. BUTLER, Sec'y,

3933A Sherman Place.

## Spargo Condemns the Boy Scout Movement as Jingoism

John Spargo, the well-known Socialist writer and lecturer, member of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, author of many books, including "The Bitter Cry of the Children," "Socialism," "Karl Marx—His Life and Work," etc., was invited to join the National Council of the Boy Scouts. Colonel Roosevelt and Jacob Riis are on the council and President Taft is its president. Spargo declined in the following letter, which points out the dangers of the organization:

Chicago, Ill., December 12, 1910.

"Lee F. Hammer, Esq., 124 East 28th Street, New York City, N. Y.:

"My Dear Sir—Your letter of December 6, 1910, inviting me to become a member of the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America, of which council the President of the United States is the honorary president, reaches me here.

Among the members of your National Council are several of my personal friends, men whose work for the welfare of our youth deserves the highest praise.

"I regret, therefore, that I must decline the honor implied by your invitation, for the reasons which follow.

"During my stay in England recently I availed myself of the opportunity to study the Boy Scouts' movement, which my visit afforded.

"That the movement has done and is doing a wonderful amount of good to the boys, through healthful exercises and pastimes, cannot be doubted by any one who has observed the great superiority of the boy scouts over other boys in their physical appearance, habits and general deportment.

"Now, as most of the boy scouts I saw in England belong to the working class, I could not do other than rejoice in the benefits they were enjoying. As a Socialist, I am fully persuaded that the workers in all lands will be the better able to work effectively for a better state of society as a result of every physical, mental and moral advantage they enjoy.

"But, observing the English scout movement, I was painfully impressed by the fact that it undoubtedly makes for the development of a dangerous military spirit. Wherever I went in England I found blatant, aggressive jingoism rampant. A men-

acing war spirit, directed against Germany in particular, seemed to be so widespread as to be a menace to the peace of the two great nations, and the world.

"That the boy scout movement has the effect of adding to this menacing militarist spirit is beyond serious question. You cannot have hundreds of boys and girls (for they have girl scouts in England) organized in military fashion, wearing uniforms of military pattern, using military terms and practicing military drills and duties, thus making military forms and habits the dominant force in their lives, without fostering a spirit of militarism in the people.

"This objection to your organization, and all similar organizations, seems to me to far outweigh their advantages. The best friends of the boys of America will, it seems to me, use their influence to prevent the development of the scout movement, and try to substitute for it a movement having all the admitted advantages of the scouts, but shorn of its pernicious militarist spirit and character.

"In the summary of the 'Scout Law' which you send me I find the following:

"A scout is loyal to his country, his officers, his parents, and his employers. He must stick to them through thick and thin against anyone who is their enemy or who even talks badly of them."

"With much of this law I agree. I believe, however, that it is poor service to the boys of the working class in this country to emphasize loyalty to their employers rather than to their own class.

"We cannot ignore the class conflict which characterizes the life of the nation to-day.

"It is my profound belief that the best interests of the nation will be served by the success of the working class in that struggle. And to emphasize loyalty to their employers, where that involves disloyalty to their own class, is to impose upon the boys an ethical code that is essentially false and dishonorable, disastrous to themselves and to the nation."

## The Lesson of the Garment Workers' Strike

By E. H. Thomas.

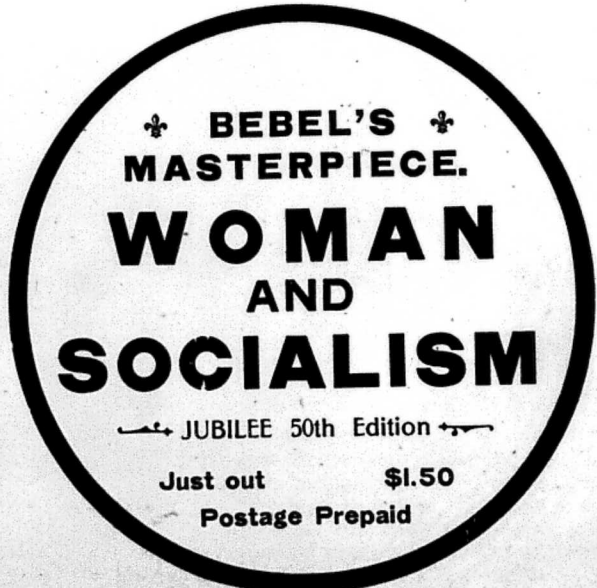
Again the working people had had an object lesson of the tremendous advantage of a Socialist administration. The garment workers' strike, which threatened to result disastrously to the strikers, has been successfully settled by the intervention of Mayor Seidel.

The garment workers were granted practically all their demands—fifty-four hours per week, double pay for overtime, and the right to present grievances. They only lost out on their demand for arbitration—and this they won in fact, if not in name, since they actually obtained the arbitration of the Mayor.

Considering the fact that the Milwaukee garment workers are very poorly organized, this victory was somewhat of a surprise to their friends. The strikers would not have won, in all probability, if they had not been living under a Socialist administration. The administration strictly warned the police against the usual brutal methods employed towards strikers, which so often lead to reprisals and violence and make any peaceful settle of the trouble an impossibility. At the same time, the administration also warned the more inexperienced and excitable garment workers against any breach of the law on their part. A trifling disturbance, which took place before the settlement of the strike and after the issuing of the Mayor's famous letter, was magnified into a serious riot by the capitalist press. But, in spite of all these difficulties, the Mayor finally succeeded in arbitrating the case. Thus a strike which might have dragged on through a hard winter and in all likelihood would have ended in defeat and disaster for the weakly-organized strikers, ended most satisfactorily for these workers and for all who are interested in better conditions in the garment trades.

Nevertheless, the capitalist papers keep up their abuse of Mayor Seidel. They cannot forgive him for protecting the strikers' heads from the policemen's clubs. They are terribly afraid that it will damage Milwaukee's industries to have it go abroad that here a workingman cannot be beaten up or insulted when he "is not violating the law," for this was all that was demanded in Mayor Seidel's famous letter to the Milwaukee chief of police. The Kansas City Journal even asserts that "no sane man would invest a dollar in" Milwaukee "under such circumstances." This


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**Brandt & Stahl, 319 Walnut Street**

**Bartenders' Union Local 51**

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





# Victory of Mo. Pacific Strikers

**AFTER A BRAVE AND HEROIC FIGHT OF NEARLY EIGHT LONG MONTHS**

**The Machinists, Boiler Makers, Blacksmiths and Sheet Metal Workers Make Railroad Company Sign the Contract.**

One of the most important labor wars of the year is ended. Ended with a victory for Organized Labor!  
The great Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Machinists' strike was settled last Monday, the company signing the contract with all the unions involved.  
An increase of wages of 3 cents per hour, recognition of the Union, reinstatement of all the strikers in their former positions, etc., are some of the demands granted.  
The main points of agreement are contained in the following document:

**Memorandum of Agreement for the Settlement of the Strike of the Machinists, Boilermakers, Blacksmiths, Coppersmiths and Tanners of the Missouri Pacific Railway System.**

- First. Boilermakers, blacksmiths, coppersmiths and tanners, with their apprentices and helpers, who went on strike October 21st, 1910, or who have since left the service for cause directly due to the strike, shall, upon application, be reinstated to their former positions within one week from date of settlement.
- Second. The agreements of the Boilermakers, Blacksmiths, Coppersmiths and Tanners in effect October 21st, 1910, to be in effect immediately upon adjustment of the strike.
- Third. The seniority of all such former employes reinstated to be continuous, dating from time last employed prior to the strike of October 21st.
- Fourth. Machinists, apprentices and helpers who went on strike May 2nd, 1910, shall, upon application, be reinstated from date of settlement as follows:
  - 400 first week.
  - 200 second week.
  - 100 third week.
  - Balance within thirty days.
- Fifth. Machinist foremen, upon application, to be reinstated as machinists at point where formerly employed.
- Sixth. The seniority of machinists, apprentices and helpers reinstated to be continuous, dating from time last employed prior to the strike of May 2nd, 1910.
- Seventh. Former employes on the ground shall be the first men to return to work; this applies to all crafts.
- Eighth. If any points are left unprotected the men youngest in service who are competent may be transferred to fill such vacancies.
- Ninth. Men who have destroyed or damaged the property of the company will not be reinstated or re-employed. Consideration of these cases to be taken up by the parties to this agreement at the end of thirty days.
- Tenth. The standard working day to be:
  - 9 hours in back shops.
  - 10 hours in engine houses.
- Eleventh. A new agreement, based upon the Rules of the Chicago Conference of March, 1910, to be made effective from the date of this settlement.
- Twelfth. This settlement shall become effective Wednesday, December 21st, 1910.

**JAMES O'CONNELL,**  
President International Association of Machinists.  
**J. A. FRANKLIN,**  
President Int. Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Helpers.  
**J. W. KLINE,**  
President Int. Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.  
**JOHN E. BRAY,**  
Secretary-Treasurer Int. Association of Sheet Metal Workers.  
**GEO. W. SMITH,**  
Superintendent Machinery, Mo. Pac. Railway System.  
**A. W. SULLIVAN,**  
General Manager Missouri Pacific Railway System.

Seldom, if ever before, have we witnessed a strike movement where the men made such heroic efforts and remained so loyal to their Unions as in this long-drawn-out fight. At first the International Machinists' Association fought the battle single-handed, but in October last the other Unions took a hand in the fight, and by their strike practically demoralized the service of the company all along the system.

The Missouri Pacific strike is settled; the victory is won. Now let Organized Labor of St. Louis come to the united support of the poor Glass Workers, who are making a noble fight for the cause of Unionism.

## Musicians' Union No. 2 Elects Officers for 1911

Many of the Old Men Re-Elected.  
The Aschenbroedel Club, a corporation owning and operating the property at 3535 Pine street, held its annual election of the Governing Board on Friday, December 16, at 3535 Pine street, with the following results: Otto Ostendorf, H. J. Falkenhaimer, Thos. Sims, Fred P. Beck, Owen Miller, John Bohachek, Arnold Waechtler, Emil Vollrath, F. C. Schmidt, John H. Foelsing, Harry Sycamore, Joseph Bergman, D. K. Howell, W. F. Roebke, Andrew Goodrich, Al. J. Stoehsel, Walter A. Rau, Louis Schick, Jr., Fred Schillinger.  
The Musicians' Mutual Protective Association, Local No. 2, American Federation of Musicians, held its annual election on Friday, December 16, at 3535 Pine street, which resulted as follows:  
President, Owen Miller; vice-president, Clarence Beatty, recording secretary, D. K. Howell; financial secretary, Thomas H. Sims; treasurer, Joseph Bergman; trustees—Louis Albers, chairman, August Genthert and Andrew Goodrich; executive committee—Louis Leppe, chair-

man, George Eckhardt, Sr., Louis Stocker, August Knetzer, F. A. Kuehn; sergeant-at-arms, Wm. P. Bollen; delegates to the American Federation of Musicians' convention—Owen Miller, Otto Ostendorf, Thos. H. Sims; delegate to the Missouri State Federation of Labor, Owen Miller; delegates to the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union—Thos. H. Sims, Owen Miller, Fred C. Schmidt; alternates—G. M. Daily, Otto Ostendorf, Fred Schillinger, August Genthert; delegate to the East St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union, F. A. Kuehn; delegate to the Tri-City Central Trades Council, F. A. Kuehn.

**New Subscribers**

Have been secured by the following comrades and friends:

Carl Schirmer	4
Otto Pauls	1
Thos. Russell	1
Tony Hamyner	1
Wm. Frech	1
Fred Berkel	2
Rudolph Beyer	1
John Bergert	1
W. F. Crouch	8
Henry Schwarz	2
F. J. Kloth	2
W. M. Brandt	1

## SOCIALIST PARTY MEMBERS, ATTENTION!

Do not fail to attend the general membership meeting and nominating conference of the Socialist Party of St. Louis, Friday, December 30, at 8 p. m., at New Club Hall, Thirteenth street and Chouteau avenue. See display announcement, with order of business.

**FEDORENKO RELEASED FROM CUSTODY AND WELCOMED BY FRIENDS HE MUST STILL WAIT.**

Requisition Papers Expected to Arrive from Russia Next Week. Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 20.—Sava Fedorenko, the Russian revolutionist, who on August 30 was thrown in jail at the behest of the Russian government, and while being discharged on this charge December 17 was re-arrested on another charge, was yesterday discharged from custody on the point that there were no requisition papers from Russia.

His defenders have been given to understand that such a requisition will arrive about the 23rd inst. Meanwhile Fedorenko is being taken care of by his friends here, who are rejoicing that he is yet spared from the clutches of the czar. Barbers' Union, Local No. 2, Elects Officers. Local No. 2 of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union met in

## Notice to Tax Payers

The month of December will be the last month in which Taxes for the current year, 1910, can be paid without penalties. Would advise those who have not paid, but desire to do so, and be promptly waited on, not to wait until the last few days, when the office is crowded. Statements will be furnished is requests are made on or before December 27, 1910, and accompanied by postage. **EDMOND KOELN,** Collector of the Revenue.

## 25th Anniversary 25th

Celebrated by the **B. and C. W. Int. Union and Bakers' Local No. 4 of St. Louis** Saturday, January 14, 1911, New Club Hall, 13th and Chouteau Avenue. Entertainment, Concert and Dance. Tickets, 25 cents a Person

## Bartenders' Union Local 51

Patronize only Saloons displaying Union Bar Card and where the Bartenders Wear the Blue Bottom



HEADQUARTERS: 3206 LUCAS AVENUE  
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**Neu & Lind's, 916 Franklin Avenue.** The Only Exclusive Gents' Furnishers in the City. We can give you the best UNION-MADE Stiff Hat, latest shape, in black, for \$1.50.

**St. Louis Workingmen's Protective Union.** 504 Market Street. MEETING:—2nd and 4th Wednesday. **MARTIN C. SEEGERS,** Clerk. **C. J. ANDERSON,** Attorney. Office Hours from 5 to 6:30 p. m. SATURDAY from 12 to 1:30 p. m. Suite 508 Merchants Laclede Building 408 OLIVE STREET PHONES: Kinloch, Central 5076; Bell, Olive 2123 The purpose of this Union is for the protection of organized and worthy wage-workers and Unions against the injustice of employers, money lenders, time payment merchants, etc. It shall furnish an attorney, without additional cost to an affiliated Union, also to the members of said Union or their immediate family. PER CAPITA TAX OF AFFILIATED UNIONS IS 5 CENTS PER MEMBER PER QUARTER.

annual session Monday night at Thirteenth street and Chouteau avenue and elected officers for the ensuing year, as follows: Otto W. Schuster, president; J. P. Wiegand, vice-president; F. A. Heller, secretary; Eugene Boreburg, recording secretary, and W. H. Perschbacher, treasurer. The delegates selected to the Central Trades and Labor Union were: H. H. Stapon, William Fritchie, J. C. Shanessy, F. A. Heller, J. L. Hanks, George Doty and O. W. Schuster.

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