

OFFICE: 966 CHOUTEAU AVENUE.

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## 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-seek 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 atternoon at the House of Delegates' chamber. It was a mighty demonstration of protest against any attempt to force a new City Charter on St. Iouis 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 politi-Not one voice was heard in favor of the bill

The House of Delegates met Tuesday evening, but the Commit- Unionists accept, because the Central Trades and Labor Union has tee on Elections, consisting of Aldermen Eigel, Soy and Hamilton, been advocating these measures for years. 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.

- 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 Counwould have the least control over him. cil

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

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 ADDI-TION to .the representative form of government, NOT WITH-OUT IT.

Workingmen of St. Louis, show by your energetic and decisive action that no Civic or Business Men's League, no Jeptha 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:

												49,500	votes
	 	 										49,400	votes
	 											25,100	votes
	 	 ·	····	····	 	·····	 	·····	····	·····	·····	·····	

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		

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

We congratulate the Socialists, Trade Unionists and progressive Nothing less than this can the working class of St. Louis accept. citizens in general for their energetic protest against the attempt to Nothing less will the Socialists accept. Nothing less will the Trade make the people swallow the new Charter within the next thirty days.

## The Mockery of Christmas of the Poor General Membership Meeting

Socialist Party of St. Louis

OF

Yes, we are "so heartless as to harrow your souls with a view of the price of bread above the reach of multitudes? Is it "good will" that inworld's agony in the midst of Christmas cheer," and we swear that smug spires a system that always leaves the hardest working people poor? How self-satisfaction shall no more have rest until the Poor for whom Christ- can the poor have "good will" while they are hungry, homeless, hopeless lived and died shall come into possession of the earth and all the products in the midst of the national plenty which their toil has helped to create?

## Friday, December 30, 8 P. M. AT

## New Club Hall, ISth and AVE 3th and

## 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- electing the full ticket.

ville, Conn., in the municipal elec tion 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

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 counry 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 cat and wear; no comfortable, convenient, lovelit, 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 and more appropriate manner than in 1911 will be issued. An illustraseems 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 have ben the vctories, but greater sion of he old union card after they will" that impels "Christian" Patten to gamble in wheat and put the battles are yet to be fought in the quit employing union bartenders.

"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.



Should be Attended by All the Dele-

gates.

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. and since many a delegate might get joyment it might be quite in order to must be renewed at the end of each remind them that the delegates can- quarter. At the end of this month

and transaction of business.

movement been confronted by such

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, treasure, board of trustees, and the important committees.

Bartenders' Union No. 51. .The new Union Bar sign of the This will be Christmas Sunday, Bartenders' Union of St. Louis is now in use at all union bars. It is of so wrapped up in his Christmas en- original design, in two colors, and not celebrate Christmas in any better the Union sign for the first quarter by making the last central body tion of the card will be found in the meeting in the old year the most advertisement of the Bartenders' successful one, both as to attendance Union in this issue of ST, LOUIS

LABOR, and all union men and Never before has the Trades Union | friends should watch for it. If they don't se it displayed, they acn rest serious problems as at the present assured the bar is not a union bar. time. This every delegate must real- The new card was decided on as a protection against unscrupulous em-Great has been the success, many ployers, who retained illegal posses-

## Annual Meeting of American Association for Labor Legislation

Labor Legislation and Occupational Diseases.

On December 28-29 the American Association for Labor Legislation holds its fourth annual meeting at St. Louis in the Planters Hotel. Since its organization in 1906 as the American section of the International Association for Labor Legislation, its record has been one of unremitting and increasing activity. It has taken a leading part in educating and directing the demand for labor legislation.

The association regards the labor problem, in one of its most important phases, as being largely a health problem, and with this conception constantly before it, it lays emphasis upon the means by which occupational diseases may be eliminated. As a result of its activity a memorial was recently submitted to President Taft, embodying facts and figures relating to industrial diseases, showing that there are upwards of 13,000,-000 cases of sickness each year among those engaged in industrial occupations; and it has been conservatively estimated that this represents a national loss of fully three-quarters of a billion dollars annually.

Realizing these facts, the association has taken for its watchword the motto, "Conservation of Human Resources," and the forthcoming meeting at St. Louis will have for its main work the problem of determining the best means by which such conservation may be effected. The proceedings will be watched by every thoughtful citizen with interest, since the meeting will deal in a thoroughly scientific manner with the fundamental conditions of the nation's material and physical prosperity.

The opening session will be held jointly with the American Sociological Society and the American Statistical Association, Prof. Henry W. Farnam of Yale University opens with an address on "Practical Methods in Labor Legislation." Prof. Franklin H. Giddings of Columbia University follows with a paper on "The Relation of Social Theory to Public Policy;" and Frederick L. Hoffman of the Prudential Insurance Company closes the first session with a paper on "Fifty Years of Life Insurance Progress." Thus, in the opening session both theory and practice are presented, the high reputations of the lecturers standing as a guarantee that the association will have at its disposal the latest and most authoritative conclusions 'n these insparable fields.

The third session includes a series of most omportant discussions, fittingly opened with the subject of "Industrial Hygiene." Among the questions to be raised on this head are: 1. Should the national government investigate industrial diseases? 2. How far can occupational diseases be eliminated through national legislation? 3. Should medical practitioners be required to report industrial diseases to the state factory inspector? 4. Do we need medical inspection of factories?---an important topic on which there can be little disagreement, but much useful and interesting information. 5. Do we need a special clinic, such as Italy has established, for the study and prevention of industrial diseases? 6. Should employers and insurance companies be required to keep records and reports by causes and occupations all cases of industrial accidents? Among those who will lead the discussions are: Charles P. Neill of Washington, Charles R. Henderson of Chicago, David Edsall of Philadelphia, Sidne Schwab and Frederick N. Judson of St. Louis, William W. Walcott of Boston and Leonard W. Hatch of Albany.

## "13,000,000 Sick Yearly." — Labor Legislation and Occupational Diseases to be Discussed at St. Louis Meeting.

The consideration of Industrial Hygiene is followed by a closely allied subject, that of "The Limitation of the Working Hours of Women," a subject on which international legislation, embracing fourteen European countries, has already been secured. We are altogether behind the times on this subject, and the association will, therefore, discuss the most effective method of securing co-operation between organizations interested in effecting the limitation of the working hours of women. The association has already done most important work in this field, approaching the subject from the standpoint that permanent industrial progress cannot be built upon the physical exhaustion of women.'

Those acquainted in the most superficial degree with labor legislation know that the enforcement of the law is one of the most important as well as one of the most difficult problems confronting the nation. Discussion on this subject will, therefore, it is hoped, elicit definite information on "What can be done to secure more efficient systems of factory inspection and better enforcement of labor laws." To this end full information is the first requisite, and the question naturally arises "To what extent can the workers themselves co-operate in calling attention to the violations of labor laws?" Edgar T. Davies of Chicago, John R. Commons of Madison and William McEwen of St. Paul will lead the discussions.

At the closing session, Alice Hamilton, medical investigator of the Illinois Commission on Occupational Diseases, will submit a paper on "Lead Poisoning in Illinois." Frederick L. Hoffman contributes a paper from the statistical standpoint on "Industrial Diseases in America." Fred C. Schwedtman of the National Association of Manufactures, contributes a paper on "Voluntary Indemnity for Injured Workmen," and Daniel L. Cease of the National Commission of Employers' Liability follows with a paper from the opposite point of view, "Compulsory Compensation for Injured Workmen." Thomas I. Parkinson of the Legislative Drafting Association comtributes the last paper of the meeting on "Progress of Workmen's Compensation Legislation in the United States."

Few/organizations present more important questions for public discussion. Certainly no other organization is dealing more scientifically and effectively with those perplexing problems that are of immediate and vital importance to the health and efficiency of the workers of the nation. America is already the leading industrial country in the world. The American Association for Labor Legislation is working to make it the leading country with respect to health conditions of labor in order that we may not only lead the world industrially to-day, but may gnd ourselves still in the van in the ftuure.

#### CONVENTION PROGRAM.

Wednesday, December 28, 8 P. M.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESSES.

(Joint Session With American Sociological Society and American Statistical Association.)
 HENRY W. FARNAM, Yale University, President American Associa-tion for Labor Legislation, "Practical Methods in Labor Legis-lation."

FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS, Columbia University, President American Sociological Society, "The Relation of Social Theory to Public Policy.

FREDERICK L. HOFFMAN, Prudenial Insurance Company, Vice-President American Statistical Association, "Fifty Years of Life Insurance Progress." Thursday, December 29, 9 A. M.

MEETING OF GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL.

### Thursday, December 29, 10 A. M.

ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING.

(Followed by a Brief Meeting of the General Administrative Council.) Report of Work, 1910.....John B. Andrews, Secretary Financial Report .....V. Everit Macy, Treasurer. Election of Officers for the Year 1911.

Consideration of Proposed Constitutional Amendments, etc.

### Thursday, December 29, 2 P. M.

## DISCUSSION OF IMMEDIATE PROBLEMS.

The discussion of each topic will be opened by a leader fully conversant with its practical aspects. No one will be allowed to speak more than five minutes. Practical conclusions are desired. I. INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE.

- Should the national government investigate industrial diseases?
  To what extent may we hope to secure the elimination of occupational diseases through national legislation?
- Should medical practitioners be required to report industrial diseases to the State Factory Inspector?
  Do we need medical inspection of factories?
- Do we need a special clinic for the study and prevention of industrial diseases?
- Should employers and insurance companies be required to keep 6. careful records and report by causes and occupations all cases of industral injuries?
- II. LIMITATION OF THE WORKING HOURS OF WOMEN.
- What is the most effective method of co-operation between organi-zations interested in securing the limitation of the working nours of women?
- III. ENFORCEMENT OF LABOR LAWS.
- 1. What can be done to secure more efficient systems of factory in-To what extent can be used or more encient systems of factory in-spection and better enforcement of labor laws? To what extent can we rely upon the co-operation of the workers themselves in calling attention to violations of the labor laws? Is the establishment of unsalaried State Advisory Boards to co-operate with the Chief Inspector of industrial establishments de-sirable and practicable? 2.
- 3.
- sirable and practicable?

## Thursday, December 29, 8 P. M.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND INDUSTRIAL DISEASES. (Joint Session With American Economic Association.)

FERD, C. SCHWEDTMAN, Chairman Committee on Industrial Indem-nity Insurance, National Association of Manufacturers, "Volun-tary Indemnity for Injured Workmen."
 DANIEL L. CEASE, editor Railway Trainmen's Magazine, and mem-ber National Commssion on Employers' Liability, "Compulsory Compersation for Injured Workmen."
 THOMAS I. PARKINSON, counsel Legislation Drafting Association, "Progress of Workmen's Compensation Legislation in the United States."

States."

## **Buffalo's Starving School** Children — A National Disgrace

### (Journal of the Switchmen's Union.)

Health Commissioner, Fronczak of Buffalo is endeavoring to arrange a plan with the school board whereby the teeth of all school children in the public, parochial and private schools shall be examined by dentists furnished by the city for that purpose, such examinations to be given to every pupil once a month. Dr. Fronczak claims that many of the stomach troubles and other disorders prevalent among school children are attributable to the condition of their teeth. He, therefore, recommends monthl yexaminations by competent dentists to prove the correctness of his theory that good teeth are indispensable to good stomachs, which, in turn, is essential to a normal condition of childhood both physically and mentally-a condition that must exist in order to receive proper development in school life to best fit students for entering upon the larger cuties of life when school days are over. He also estimates from hs investigations that 40 per cent of Buffalo's school children are actually in sufferance for want of sufficient food, and as a result they are not in proper physical condition to study as they should and develop those Godgiven talents and intellects they possess and which are so important to society. He also states that even 60 per cent of the school children are victims of ailments due to the want of wholesome food. Here is a condition of affairs given out by a public health official in a great city situated in a land of peace and plenty that is not of a very rosy nature nor very creditable advertisement to those using so frequently the "Buffalo to the front" slogan. But they must be true, or surely the doctor dare not give out such data to the public. Yet gruesome and horrid as his statements may appear to us, he found the facts to substantiate them, and we are confronted with the conditions; do what we may about them.

Two reasons he gives that are the mans of dwarfing progress at a time in life when the poor victims are powerless to help themselves, and still at a time in their lives when so very much is at stake-their school

with which to get them placed in repair. Many of these children are the lius Ford of Hoboken, President of on the part of the employer the minoffspring of lowly foreign laborers who were induced to come to Buffalo the New Jersey State Federation; in times of strikes to prevent labor from receiving that which was due it -a decent living-which includes everything necessary for the comfort of the parent as well as the children. Unfortunately, what is of such grave concern to Dr. Fronczak is of but little concern to the employers of labor, or there would not be such disorders in the teeth and stomachs of the school children. A part of their business is to enlarge this lass of suffering children, which they are doing every year. Whenever the wails of distress from these children and their parents clash with in case of accident or death to an the interests of dividends they are ruthlessly pushed aside and more bad teeth and stomachs are added to this ever increasing army of unfortunates, and what is true in the doctor's diagnosis of Buffalo is equally true in most every large city in the country. Yet these workers in Buffalo, the arents of these diseased teeth and starving children, and other cities as well, have it in their power to overcome a great many of their troubles that will afford them the means of repairing many of these diseased teeth and other disorders when once they awaken to the importance of its use.

Then will hunger be banished from the land. How many thought of this on November 8th-and how many will become actively interested in regard to it between now and next April? Examinations of teeth and stomachs will not cure these ills, but food and proper care will, and these will not be furnished by the cities nor otherwise until such a time as these workers take charge of the reins of all cities-for large cities have millions of dollars for graft, for police and the militia to club and shoot the fathers of these unfortunate children while they are trying to secure better conditions for their little ones, but they have no dollars for these children, and so they must go to school suffering from the pangs of hunger. And it is right in the United States of America they live-the asylum of the oppressed, the land of equal rights and liberty.

ham Brennan, Joseph Oswell and graded according to the wages paid Leonard Stalk, President of the New Jersey Building Trades. It is provided in the bill that employers, their agents or servants are barred, employe through negligence of an employer, from setting up as a defense that the employe assumed the risk of such injury, or that such in- fifty-six trade journals, one paper for jury or death was caused through the Italian and one for the Polish lathe negligence of a fellow-employe. borers, and all get their news ser-The employer is also prevented from vice from the Socialdemokrat Press setting up as a defense any contract Bureau, Berlin. Labor secretaries are or rule that may be in force exempt- active in 112 cities, central labor ing him from liability in case of accident or death to an employe, or cialists have 'captured already the from setting up as a defense that the person who was negligent was a fel- few more talks of Billy and clubbing cow-servant of the injured employe. of the people by the police and the

schools, and that is not all of the sed part of it-they have not the means | cial committee, consisting of Corne- | event of death through negligence imum compensation is to be \$2,000 James Matthews, Samuel Maguire, and the maximum \$5000. For disa-Roswell Aims, John H. MceLan, Wil- bility the compensation is to be the injured person, a committee of three to arbitrate.

In fifty-five cities of Germany organized labor possesses labor temples; thirty-four of them own their own grounds. The trades union press consists of one central organ, councils in over 700 cities. The Sofifty-second seat in aPrliament. A It is further stated that in the matter will be settled.



days: poor teeth and poor food and insufficient in quantity at that. It requires no great hygienic culture to be cognizant of the fact that there can be no such thing as good teeth or good, healthy bodies unless plenty of wholesome food enters such bodies at proper intervals to impart the necessary life-building and life-sustaining powers therein. The doctor, perhaps laboring under the impression his statements might not receive proper credence from the higher critics and that there was likelihood of them being construed as the mere utterances of disgruntled unionists or Socialists, is careful to qualify his position upon this point, which he does by stating: "I am not a Socialist, but I am humane enough to take the stand that if school children can not get enough to eat, then the community should feed them"; and again, "we have found in the cases of a vast majority of the underfed school children the staple articles of food are tomato soup, molasses and weak coffee made of chicory." (There's a reason-Toasties, Posties, etc., ad-finem.) So here you have it from giltedge authority that Buffalo's chool children are starving-that's all that is the matter with them. Her grain elevators are bulged with life-sustaining cereals of the highest order, her packing plants full of choice meat cuts, commission houses well supplied with fruits and vegetables, and her stores and factories have their shelves filled with all garments and other vtilities-all of which should be accessible to the stomachs and bodies of these children in quantities sufficient to drive hunger from the mat all times, but it is not to be thus-so they are starving, improperly clad and sheltered.

Not long ago the chief executive of this ocuntry dined in the city of Buffalo. Around the long rows of tables of that \$10-per-plate spread not a murmur was heard in regard to defective teeth, nor suffering for want of proper food. Still later \$100,000 was raised by publichearted citizens of Buffalo to be expended in boosting the city and bringing it to the front, and still not a word was heard in their canvasses about 40 per cent of her children suffering from the want of food to properly sustain life in their bodies. The city authorities must know that there is much distress on every hand, and yet there have been no serious efforts made by them to exercise any special care to prevent this suffering. Her ministers wax fervid and eloquent in their appeals for divine blessings in behalf of the poor and wicked, but they make no serious efforts to denounce those who are responsible for all this suffering, and so the Lord doesn't bless them to the extent He would were there more efforts by these clergymen to have teeth and stomach ministered to as well as their souls. Buffalo's manufacturers and industries have excited the envy of men, are sacrificed that there may be many of her rivals, and yet the children of those whose labors have brought no lessening in the amount that goes great riches within her boundaries have neither proper teeth nor stom- onto that tree. Strong men are reachs to enable them to take a proper elementary course in her public duced to cripples, or, more fortun-

Christmas Cree perpetual Christmas tree may grow taller and its branches may spread wider.

robbery.

the bending branches.

ately, toppled into the grave, that

the gifts may not fail and that the

Those who profit by it have no

right to a single thing. They produce

nothing of all those things that cover

Yet those who toil and suffer and

The capitalist class does its shopping early. It is always at it. The gifts stacked on that tree. For each shopping begins right on January 1 and continues straight through to class have suffered. For all of them December 31, inclusive. Its purchases are rich and extensive, for the class have died. The jewels that orcapitalist possesses a perpetual Christmas tree.

The working class is it.

The Perpetual

From that Christmas tree the capitalist class takes 'ts mansions and its automobiles, its trips to Europe, its steam yachts, its aeroplanes, its stocks and bonds, its leisure, its jewdie do so in most cases without a els, its opera, its work of art, its country estates and its endless cash. All that is richest, most costly and most desired in present society comes from that tree.

It is a curious fact that the more the tree is plundered, the more its limbs are torn away, the more the tree is abused, the more it yields. When the branches seem stripped of everything, lo! they are laden again. For the tree is nourished by the blood of the working class, and to produce those countless gifts, youth, strength, life and all are sacrificed. The richer and more plentiful the

gifts the more certain it is that the sacrifice on the other side was enor mous.

The little children are starved maimed and murdered to load the Over 200 labor union delegates atbranches. Women, countless wotended a New Jersey State conference at Newark to take action on a tentative draft of an employers' liahility law.

The draft was prepared by a spe-

perpetual Christmas tree may grow Not one day, but every day, Sun-Always Insist that the days and all, night and day are the one many members of the working Union Label numberless members of the working nament the tree are stained with blood. The tree itself is a system of

> BIIY EVERY LOAF YOU

...is on...

CIGARS

When You Buy

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

at advertise on billboards and take the cost of the advertis ment out of the quality of our goods.

F. R. Rice Mercantile Cigar Co., St. Louis M.

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UNION MEN DRAFT A LIABILITY LAW

cialist republic.

of a single life or a single moan.

It is the aim of the Socialist Party

to lay the ax to the roots of that

tree, for the tree is capitalism. And

in its place there will be another un-

der which none suffer and where all

will have plenty, and that is the So-

murmur and believe all is right. It is a part of the curse that came upon Mercantile and "305" humanity, though through the plundering of that Christmas tree a portion of humanity escapes the curse. There is enough on it for all, and it need not be produced at the expense

ST. LOUIS LABOR.



United Mine Workers Will Convene in Columbus, Ohio, January 17, 1911.

ST. LOUIS FAILED TO PROVIDE CONVENTION HALL.

## Office United Mine Workers of America,

Indianapolis, Ind., December 5, 1910.

To the Local Unions of the United Mine Workers of America-Greeting: You are hereby notified that the Twenty-second Annual Convention of the United Mine Workers of America will be held in Columbus, Ohio, commencing at 10:00 a. m., Tuesday, January 17, 1911, in Memorial Hall.

A careful examination of the following extracts from Article V of the Constitution will show the basis of representation and the manner of election of delegates.

Section 2. Representatives to the International Convention shall be elected directly from Local Unions and shall have one vote for one hundred members or less, and an additional vote for each one hundred members or majority fraction thereof, btu no representative shall have, or be credited by the Credential Committee with more than five votes, nor shall said Credential Committee transfer votes to any delegate not duly authorized by the Local Union, and no person shall be eligible as representative who is not a miner or mine worker or employed by the organization, and is a bona fide member of a Local Union in the district which he is said to represent.

Note .- The term "Miner or Mine Worker" includes any one working in or around the mines and a members of a Local Union.

Sec. 3. No Local Union shall be entitled to representation in the International Convention that is in arrears for dues or assessments for two months preceding the one in which the International Convention is held and which has not in every particular complied with the Constitution of the district in which said Local Union may be located, or which has less than ten members, and any Union within the jurisdiction of the United Mine Workers, having once been organized for a period of three months and allowing itself to become lapsed, defunct, or refusing to pay dues or assessments to the organization, shall pay a sum equal to three months' dues and assessments on all members to the International or District Unions, before it can be reinstated or reorganized, and must be in good standing for four months previous to the month in which the International Convention is held before said Local Union shall be entitled to representation in the annual or special conventions.

Sec. 4. If it shall appear, upon investigation, that any Local Union has lapsed in order to evade the payment of tax or assessments, the International Executive Board shall insist upon the payment of all back dues and assessments.

Sec. 5. All newly organized locals must be organized at least three months and have two months' dues paid prior to the month in which the International Convention is held before they will be entitled to representation, unless said new locals are composed of members from old locals in good standing at the time of organization; the fact that a new local is composed of members of an old local must be attested by the District Secretary.

Sec.6. Representation shall be based upon the average membership of the Local Union for the last three months upon which payment has been made, previous to the month in which the International Convention is held.

Delegates to the International Convention shall be elected at any regular meetings after the call for the convention has been received, and a notice shall be posted at the mine at least three days prior to such meeting, stating that delegates are to be elected. Delegates to the International Convention shall receive a majority vote of the members spresent at meeting when such delegates are elected.

Sec. 7. Any member of the United Mine Workers of America accepting a position other than that of a miner or mine worker shall not be eligible to act as representative to any Sub-District, District or International Convention, or represent the United Mine Workers in a central body or State Federation of Labor Convention, while holding such position; but accepting a position with the United Mine Workers or any other affiliated organization shall not be construed as making a member ineligible to act as representative.

Sec. 8. The books of the Secretary-Treasurer shall be closed for the year on November 30, and no credentials shall be received after January 1, nor shall any delegate be entitled to a seat in the International Convention unless their Local Union was in good standing on December 1, preceding the date upon which the annual convention is held.

Sec. 9. Delegates to the International Convention shall be paid railroad fare to and from the convention on the following basis: Delegates shall represent five locals if said locals contain no more than 500 members. When there are 500 members in one local or a less number than five locals, such local or locals shall be entitled to send a delegate, and any Local Union situated one or more miles fro many other Local Union shall be entitled to send a representative, and should there be more than five votes in any one local or group of locals, they shall also be entitled to a representative for the additional members, as provided for in this constitution. The Executive Board shall have power to levy on the members to carry out the above provisions, provided said levy be necessary.

Sec. 10. Where railroad certificates cannot be obtained by delegates attending the International Convention they shall furnish receipts for the fare paid.

Delegates to the convention should be elected sufficiently early to enable the secretary of the Local Union to forward the duplicate creden-

be had at 50 cents a copy from John B. Andrews, Metropolitan Tower, was attended by representatives of almost every interest, public and private. It opens with a series of brief reports from state commissions, and follows with a thorough discussion, in which every point of view is represented.

The discussion embraces, among many other important topics, the questions of the constitutionality of Workmen's Compensation - some account of the German and English systems in force (the majority of the employers appearing to be in favor of the German system), compares various alternatives, such as Limited Compensation vs. Pension Plan; Double Liability; Contract vs. Absolute Liability; contributions by employes, costs, and so on; the relation to the whole subject of insurance corporations and interstate competition.

The question of interestate competition is one of great importance in this connection, for it is clear that should one state enact legislation on

the subject and throw a greater burden on its employers than the emrloyers of a neighboring state carry, the employers of the latter state would benefit at the expense of those of the former. At the same time, as Senator Wainwright of New York says, Workmen's Compensation is "a very great ethical question, and involves basic justice." To some there seems little doubt that this is one of those great legislative proposals that call for Federal instead of State legislation, and it is beyond question that a law of uniform and universal

application is in this case obviously the solution from every point of view.

The report is a splendid summary of up-to-date knowledge and opinion on a subject that practically every intelligent citizen in the Union will be called upon to consider this coming year.

Ten Commandments of Socialism.

- -Love your school-fellow, who will be your fellow-worker in life.
- 2 .--- Love learning, which is the food of the mind: be as grateful to your teacher as to your parents.
- -Make every day holy by good and useful deeds and kind actions. ers and small farmers. The ruling
- -Honor good men, be courteous to all men, bow down to none.
- -Do not hate or speak evil of any one, do not be revengeful, but stand up for your rights, and resist oppression.
- Do not be cowardly, be a friend to the weak and love justice. -Remember that all the good
- things of the earth are produced by labor; whoever enjoys them without working for them is stealing the bread of the workers.
- -Observe and think in order to discover the truth; do not believe what is contrary to reason.
- -Do not think that he who loves his own country must hate or despise other nations, or wish for war, which is a remnant of barbarism. -Look forward to the day when
- all men will be free citizens of one fatherland, and live together as brothers in peace and righteousness.

## NATIONAL PLATFORM

OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

PRINCIPLES

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

To-day the machinery and the land used for industrial purposes are owned by a rapidly decreasing minority. So long as machinery is simple and easy handled by one man, its owner cannot 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 eaches over wide circles of life. The owners of such machinery become the dominant class.

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

As the economic power of the ruling class grows it becomes less 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 power-the wage worker-or of the class who have but little land and little effective machinery outside of their labor power-the small trad-

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 cannot expect adequate relief

from any reform of the present order at the hand of the dominant class. The wage workers are therefore the most determined and irreconcilable antagonists of the ruling class. They suffer most from the curse of class rule. The fact that a few capitalists are permitted to .control all the country's industrial resources and social tools for their individual

profit, and to make the production of the necessaries of life the object of competitive private enterprise and speculation is at the bottom of all the social evils of our time.

In spite of the organization of trusts, pools and combinations, the capitalists are powerless to regulate production for social ends. Indus-

tutions. 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 to-day 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 his 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 cannot 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 Party strives to prevent land from rapidly destroying all vestiges of individual production in manufacture. Modern production is already very largely a collective and socia) process. The great trusts and mo nopolies 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. There can be no absolute private title to land. All private titles, whether called fee simple or otherwise, are and must be subordinate bureau of education to be made a to the public title. The Socialist being used for the purpose of exploitation and speculation. It demands the collective possession, control or management of land to whatever extent may be necessary to attain that end. It is not opposed to the occupation and possession of land by those using it in a useful and bona fide manner without exploitation.

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

In the struggle for freedom the identical. The struggle is not only braces the world and will be carried to ultimate victory by the united heritance. 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 So cialist 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.

5-The scientific reforestation of timber lands, and the reclamation of swamp lands. The land so re-

forested or reclaimed to be permanently retained as a part of the public domain.

6-The absolute freedom of press speech and assemblage.

#### INDUSTRIAL DEMANDS

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

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

(c) By\_securing a more effective inspection of workshops and factories.

(d) By forbidding the employment of children under sixteen years of age.

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

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

#### POLITICAL DEMANDS

8-The extension of inheritance taxes, gratuated in proportion to the amount of the bequests and to the earness of kin.

9-A graduated income tax.

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

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

12-The abolition of the senate. 13-The abolition of the power usurped by the supreme court of the United States to pass upon the constitutionality of legislation enacted by Congress. National laws to be repealed or abrogated only by act of Congress or by a referendum of the whole people.

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

15-The enactment of further measures for general education and for the conservation of health. The department. The creation of a department of health.

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

17-That all judges be elected by the people for short terms, and that the power to issue injunctions shall be curbed by immediate legislation. 18-The free administration of

justice. Such measures of relief as we may

be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to interests of all modern workers are size the whole powers of government in order that they may thereby lay national but international. It em- hold of the whole sytem of industry and thus come to their rightful in-

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the Internetional Convetant's office not later than		tries are largely conducted in a plan-		
ials in time to reach the International Secretary's office not later than		less manner. Through periods of	PROGRAM	
anuary 10, 1911.	jecting Machine Operators' Pro-	feverich activity the strength and		966 Chouteau Avenue
Negotiations are now being made to secure special rates of transpor-	tective Union No. 143, I. A. T. S.	health of the workers are merciless-	As measures calculated to strength-	
ation. Instructions to delegates concerning the purchase of tickets will be		ly used up, and during periods of en-	en the working class in its fight for	
ublished in the United Mine Workers' Journal, together with the rates		forced idleness the workers are fre-	the realization of this ultimate aim,	-IS-
btained at various hotels.		quently reduced to starvation.	and to increase its power of resist-	
T. L. LEWIS, President.	St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 19, 1910.	The climaxes of this system of pro-	ance against capitalist oppression, we	ALWAYS READY
EDWARD PERRY, Secretary-Treasurer.	Editor ST. LOUIS LABOR:	duction are the regularly recurring	advocate and pledge ourselves and	ALWATS READT
	Dear Sir-In your last issue you	industrial depressions and crises	our elected officers to the following	- TO -
		which paralyze the nation every fif-	program:	
Workmon's Componention eral courts being taken up with			GENERAL DEMANDS	DO HOUD LOD WODK
Workmen's Compensation these suits. Workmen and employ-		teen or twenty years.		DO YOUR JOB WORK
ers agree that we must have a more		The capitalist class, in its mad		NA ANAK JAR MARK
effective method of adjusting com-	name was appended as recording sec-	race for profits, is bound to exploit		
America, in common with all other pensation for industrial accidents,	retary.		building schools, by reforesting of	
countries, finds herself to-day face to and the question to be solved is,	I beg leave to state that I am		cut-over and waste lands, by reclaim-	20
ace with the demand for labor legis- "What shall be the nature of the		sical, moral and mental welfare to	ation of arid tracts, and the building	Chus us a Call
ation. Our annual industrial casual- law to take its place?"	in any way.	its own insatiable greed. Capitalism	of canals, and by extending all other	Give us a Call!
y list shows a total of 30,000 killed That question is not yet definitely	On November 2, in accordance	keeps the masses of workingmen in	useful public works. All persons em-	
and 500,000 injured. The existing, answered; but state commissions,	with action taken by all but a few	poverty, destitution, physical ex-	ployed on such work shall be employ-	
and long discredited, Employers' Lia- employers' associations, trade	members of this Local, I, together	haustion and ignorance. It drags		Bell, Main 645; Kinloch, Central 1697.
bility Law fails to secure adequate unions, lawyers, insurance corpora-	wth them, joined Moving Picture Op-	their wives from their homes to the	an eight-hour work-day and at the	
compensation to the injured work- tions, and all intelligent citizens are	erators, Local 143, I. A. T. S. E.,	mill and factory. It snatches their		L. G. POPE
man, while it throws an unnecessa- busy investigating, and are arriving	which organization we maintain has		ment shall also loan money to states	
rily heavy charge upon the em- at their several conclsuions. The re-	jurisdiction over the operation of all	schools and grinds their slender		LAWYER
ployer; and, at the same time, the sult of all this labor is embodied in	moving picture machines in this city.	bodies and unformed minds into		
law creates unlimited litigation, the report of the recent Chicago	The use of my name at this time by		works. It shall contribute to the	\$14-17 NAVARRE BLDQ.,
from a half to a third of the time Conference on Workmen's Compen-	Sub-Local No. 1, I.B. of E. W., is,	and kills hundreds of thousands of		8. W. Corner Sixth and Chestnut Sta.
and expenditure of State and Fed- sation for Industrial Accidents (to			purpose of assisting their unemploy-	Collections and Consultation a Specialty.
and expenditure of State and Fed-Isation for industrial Accidents (to	Yours truly,	railroads and in factories. It drives		Constituine and Constitution & Openandy.
	W L JACKSON.	millions of workers into the ranks		
Drink Only UNION BEER	·			
Drinn Only HAILIN KEEK	A Real Artist.		will lessen the widespread misery of	COLUMBIA BOX COMPANY
(Fac-Simile of Our Label) UIIIUII DLLI			the workers caused by the misrule	10th and N. Market Sts.
(rac-silling of Our Caber)	Visitor-I envy you that light and	rancy and all forms of crime and		
	skillful hand of yours!	vice.	2-The collective ownership of	Boxes of All Kinds
INTERNATIONAL UNITED BREWERT WORKING On every barrel and	Young Sculptor (flattered-And so	To maintain their rule over their	railroads, telegraphs, telephones,	Union Label Boxes
CHIONAL CHION CALL AND WORK	wou cow my "Amagon"?	fellow men, the capitalists must	steamboat lines and all other means	
on every barrel and	Visitor-No, but I hear you shave	keep in their pay all organs of the	of social transportation and com-	
	I stanged The mondo Diasttan	public powers, public mind and pub-		Sheridan Webster
box as a guarantee		lic conscience. They control the do-	3-The collective ownership of all	Silenuali Webster
that the contents		minant parties and, through them,	industries which are organized on a	Attorney-at-Law
	ATGLAUT ADDUGPU.		I is all and in which competi	

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1837 KENNETT PLACE.

are the product of UNION LABOR He—I workhip the ground you walk on. She—That let's me out.—Brook-lyn Life.

)F AMERICA

the elected public officials. They national select the executives, bribe legisla- tion has virtually ceased to exist. tures and corrupt the courts of jus-4-The extension of the public tice. They own and censor the press. domain to include mines, quarries, They dominate the educational insti- oil wells, forests and water power.

	ST. LOUIS LABOR.	
ST. LOUIS LABOR Published every Saturday by the LABOR PUBLISHING COMPANY. TELEPHONE: Kinloch, Central 1577. ST. LOUIS, MO.	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 "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
Subscription: \$1.00 per year in advance.	Missouri was laid over until the next meeting."	National Executive Committee. This is all we asked for—all we desire. We want the Socialists throughout the country to know what
Entered at the Post Office at St. Louis. Mo., as second-class matter	In other words: The Joplin quorum has succeeded in practi- cally bankrupting the state treasury:	has been going on in St. Louis for a number of years.
CHANGE OF ADDRESS.	This will be a surprise to our comrades throughout the state, especially to those who had been systematically deceived and fooled	Striking Garment Workers
Subscribers changing their residence are requested to promptly notify this office of new address. Also state old address.	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	Thank Socialist Mayor By Abe Gordon, National Organizer of the United Garment Workers.
Co-operative TRADES UNION COUNCIL Printery	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 finan- cially well-regulated state office. If a militant state organization like Oklahoma or Wisconsin	In all my experience during organization work dealing with of- ficials in cities and states, I have found no one as sincere in the inter- est 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
966 Chouteau Avenue.	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.	known as the "Napoleon of Milwaukee,," tried to break the strike in every way possible, in spite of the order issued by Mayor Seidel
National Executive Committee	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.	instructing the police not to interfere with the strikers. Mayor Seidel not only issued an order against police interfer- ence, but kept in touch with me from day to day.
Of the Socialist Party	and the unavoidable bankruptcy has finally come.	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 ar-
IMPORTANT ACTION CONCERNING LOCAL ST. LOUIS	Although deprived of their charter, our St. Louis movement has, during the eleven months' reign of the Joplin "Quorumists,"	ranged an agreement.
ST. LOUIS CHARTER REVOCATION BUSINESS TAKEN UP.	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	The clothing manufacturers refused the first and second agree- ments, not because they thought them wrong, but because they were influenced by the chief of police against them.
Joplin "Quorumists" Running State Headquarters to Verge of Bankruptcy.	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	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
DUE STAMPS ON CREDIT.	learning the true state of affairs at state headquarters, for there will soon be a radical change for the better.	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
The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party met in Chicago December 10, 11 and 12.	Two facts may be mentioned in connection with the above state- ment:	another conference, and a third agreement was framed, which the bosses accepted.
The meeting of the National Executive Committee was called to order order by National Secretary J. Mahlon Barnes at 10:30 o'clock. Comrades Berger, Cary, Goebel, Hillquit and Lewis present. Com- rade 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 quete from the same as follows:	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.	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 simi- lar 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
"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 communica-	on the official ballot, although the county committee had named such a ticket.	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.
tion 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."	went to the Republican chief of Maplewood and begged for a police- man's job. He got the job, and at the next meeting of the Socialist Local	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.
In the session of Sunday, December 11th, the above-named com- mittee submitted their report. We quote from the official minutes:	Maplewood he appeared with the policeman's star on his "protester" breast" and resigned as a member of the Socialist Party, saying that	"Mazzini and Other Essays." By HENRY DEMAREST LLOYD.
"Comrades Spargo and Hillquit, sub-committee, reported as follows:	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 de-	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 sec-

" '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 in in telling how Diaz came to power tried or found guilty of any offense, and declared the motion carried. just as Lincoln died. Every Ameri-Your committee as a whole thereupon took the matter in hand, over- can ought to read it; and the whole ruled 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 Committe was in turn overruled by its own quorum, and another investigating committe was appointed by the latter to story of the American occupation of 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.

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

ceive the comrades in the state, was recently expelled from Socialist

Local Joplin. This expelled member was "Comrade Holbrook."

How he climbed out of the ditch of proverty, ignorance

Meanwhile our St. Louis Socialist movement is moving in the life subjects. The price of this volume is \$1.50, and may be ordered

right direction, doing the real, good Socialist work, in line with the through the Labor Book Department, 966 Chouteau Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

"'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 In the election here Mayor William 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 ex cluded 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 wil 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

story of Diaz is a romance of hor ror. A companion book, in which Taft also appears as a character, is "THE FRIAR'S DAUGHTER," a 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. 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.

and superstition to a place of power in the World. FROM THE BOTTOM UP **By ALEXANDER IRVINE** Thousands of workingmen who listen to the burning words of Alexander Irvine of the Appeal to the Reason Lecture Bureau

will want to read this thrilling record of his life. It was written at the request of the publishers as a contrast to the life of John D. K. ckefe e

Illustrated Postpaid, \$1.65

For Sale By -

ond 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

## DEPARTMENT, LABOR BOOK 966 CHOUTEAU AVENUE

ST. LOUIS, MO.

# 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 MCKIN-

## NEY BAKERY COMPANY.

They are unfair to Organized Labor and our friends. They are boycottong 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 employes.

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

## 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 weifare 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 working class, I could not do other than rejoice in

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."

UNION LABEL COUNTERFEITED. 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! Samuel Gompers Makes Charges An amusing incident of the past week has been the visit of President

educational value of the bundle brigade!

the Sentinel. said:

Circuit Court.

itself.

they did not believe in the "division of property!"

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

ing about the real definition of Socialism. The leading Republican paper,

cuss or criticise Socialism in public, do not take the small trouble to in-

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 Social-

Now, the point we want to make is this-when even the pen-pushers

The Neacy libel suit against the officers and editors of the Milwau-

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

profit-sucking contractors. In 1909, under the private contract system,

129,587 yeards of bituminous pavement cost the city \$293,221.77. Comade 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

by doing its own paving, it would still be able to pay labor higher wages

He also shows that while the city would thus make an enormous gain

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

kee Social-Democratic Publishing Company has come to its first hearing.

They were ordered to produce in court the subscription list of the papers

This naive assertion of the learned president set the papers all argu-

"It is a pity when men of light and learning, who undertake to dis-

Against New York Firms.

New York,-A number of manufactures of this city have counterfeited the Union label, acording 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 form themselves beforehand as to what Socialism really is. If Socialism supplied a list of accused firms.

"We and Mexico."

ism,' by Dr. Schaeffle, he certainly would not have made the preposterous The capitalists of America have statement that 'Socialists do not believe in private property.' If, instead of that, he had said, 'Socialists do not believe in private capitalism,' he \$700,000,000 invested in Mexico. Such an amount will guarantee the would have hit the nail on the head; or gone to the real root of the matprotection of the United States govter. The floating notion that modern Socialism spells communism, or proernment in maintaining the reign of poses something in the way of a periodical redistribution of property, is a despot. nonsense.

The Needful.

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

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

and list of the stockholders of the company. Comrades Berger, Heath and "The world wants the price of a Bistorius say they will go to jail before they will commit such a breach of square meal compressed into a disc confidence, which would result in blacklisting or loss of employment to the size of a quarter."-Houston many of our subscribers. Comrades Bistorius, Heath and Berger, acord-Post. ingly, refused to answer all questions. The case has been referred to the

The Real Boss.

"Your clerks seem to be in a good humor," remarked the friend of the city would do its own street paving, instead of letting out the work to 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.



Kept Informed.

Point-He understands it, also.

Green-I understand his wife has

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 mamachinists have been unable to es-

than its gets from private contractors.

Machinists' Strike in Denver.

Milwaukee, Wis., December 15, 1910.

tablish 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

Pittsburg .--- Chicago News. 21ST WARD SOCIALIST CLUB.

E. H. THOMAS, State Secretary.

and the Pacific Slope.

airship?

Waugh drill that unionism means

something in the Rocky Mountains

A Dark Path.

Skybough-Why have you put

Kloudleigh-To clear a path. I

have an engagement to sail over

that vacuum cleaner in front of your

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,

**Union Tailors** 

3933A Sherman Place.



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-

Present.

An Appropriate Holiday

BEBEL'S \* MASTERPIECE. WOMAN AND SOCIALISM JUBILEE 50th Edition \$1.50 Just out **Postage Prepaid** 

Order of Labor Book Dep't, 966 Chouteau Ave., St. Louis, Mo. This book will hasten Woman's Emancipation.

## The Lesson of the **Garment Workers' Strike**



## ST. LOUIS 705 PINE ST.

Suits and Overcoats \$20 to \$35

**SATISFACTION** and **FIT** Guaranteed

## 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 triffing 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 difficultties, 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





and where e Bartenders weer the Blue Button

## Western Miners and Am. Fed. of Labor

In making their report to their organization, therepresentatives of the ganization, the representatives of the Western Federation of Miners at the recent A. F. of L. convention concluded as follows:

"We have had no repor from the Executive Council since retiring from its meeting November 26th: therefore we are not in a position to know what conclusions they may have arrived at. We do know and say to our membership unhesitatingly that the sentiment of the large majority representing the American Federation of Labor in convention desires to see the Western Federation of Miners a part of the general movement, and we believe that they voice the sentiment of the majority of the rank and file. There are few in the American labor movement today but what realize that the hard and fast rule of craft unionism is a thing of the past and that the very conditions themselves are forcing industrial organization.

"While we believe that it is not the duty of your delegates to make recommendations, yet we feel that from our observations that the Western Federation of Miners can best serve the interests of the working class by becoming a part of the American Federation of Labor, but we are not unmindful of the fact that the membership of the Western Federation of Miners have waited patiently for the American Federation of Labor to determine as to whether or not they were sincere in their continuous invitation to our organization for the past fifteen years to affiliate, and from the sentiment of the delegates in the in the convention and the grounds on which the ply.

protests were based, we have no hesitancy in saying to our membership that we can see no reason why the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor should not pass on our application at an early date. In conclusion, we desire to suggest to our Executive Board that if the council has failed to act on or before the date of the convening of the convention of the United Mine Workers of America that our application be withdrawn and the Western Federation of Miners' delegates elected to attend the Mine Workers' convention, in conjunction with the Executive Board, take such steps as will

bring about a closer alliance with the United Mine Workers of America and correlative industries. Having endeavored to place this entire mat ter as concisely as possible before our membership, we sincerely trust that it will meet with their approval. Wishing you a Merry Christmas, we are, yours, for the Western Federa tion of Miners,

"M. H. PAGE, "C. E. MAHONEY, "C. H. MOYER. "Provisional Delegates to the Amer-Federation of Labor Convention."



Judge Scores Vengeful Employers.

IMPORTANT CASE DECIDED.

Were Guided by Motiv

ceived by Judge James R. Richardson of the Superior Court, theratening the judge's life in case he punished the four members of the photo-engravers union for alleged contempt of court. The employers made capital of this letter and were prompt in ascribing it to the strikers, while the strikers intimated that the letter could just as well have been written by some one on the employers' side, with a view of making their case against the union leaders stronger.

All of these charges and machinations of the employers were thrown to the winds by the decision of Judge Pierce in favor of the strikers. The judge held that the injunction was not technically violated, since the decree was not understood to mean that the defendants were to take active steps to call off the strike, but merely to do nothing to further it. The members of the union. he continued, had the right to quit work, and there is no evidence of strike benefits being paid while the interlocutory decree was in force.

Strike or out-of-work benefits, he said, where paid after the final decree was issued, but he found that the injunction was not in force at the time, since at a meeting of the union held before the injunction went into effect the strike was called off, so that thereafter it was the men as individuals and not as members of the union who refused to return to work.

Even if the evidence were sufficient to establish the contempt, he said, he was of the opinion that a court of equity should not punish contemners when to do so would be to give to the petitioners an undeserved victory. This principle, however, he found it necessary to ap-

"If the decree," he said, "was intended to mean that these defendants should at once take such steps as they were able to compel the employes to return to work, the decree nowhere states it. I am of the opinion that it was not intended or understood that the decree called for active measures to cause a return of the men to their work.

"It apparently was understood by all parties that, while nothing should be done to further the strike, as the paymentof strike benefits, the parties and the conditions remained unchanged and in state of truce.

"There was no evidence of the payment of strike benefits or out-ofwork benefits while the interiocutory decree was in force.

"In September, 1910, the Internaional Photo-Engravers' Union made a call for an assessment. After the final decree money raised under this call was sent from time to time to Boston, to Maguire, one of the defendants, for distributions among the striking unemployed; and he, as he has received it, has distributed it. "No evidence was offered that Lewis or Kohlmetz did or did not as-

sist or take part in such distributions. "Was the injunction in force when these funds were paid? If it was,

these defendants are guilty of contempt. "No evidence was offered to show Contempt Proceedings Fizzle and that the union existed, 'as such,' or

or was other than an aggregation of individual members. The members of this union, who were employes of the several plaintiffs, could as a matter of right terminate their several

non-contractural relations. What each

Soon after the proceedings were rendered by Judge Hitchcock in the started an anonymous letter was reequity session of the Superior Court in the matter of the bill brought by Fred J. Thompson, a shoe manufac turer of Haverhill, against Desire H. Houle et al., officers and members of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, seeking an order to restrain the defendants from ordering a strike at the complainants' factory.

The judge found that on the evidence the acts complained of by the plaintiff do not amount to a sufficient basis for his apprehension of trouble, and therefore dismissed the

## The Election in Progressive Oregon.

The Most Progressive Labor Law Passed by Referendum Vote.

The people of Oregon, in the November elections, passed the most just and clear-cut employers' liability law by a majority of over 22,-000. This in face of opposition from the leading papers in the state, and by the active support of but one or two of general circulation. The country press was afraid to speak in its favor; and even the Grange organ straddled. Organized Labor was not sufficiently provided with funds to even send out speakers, and had to rely on the good sense and honesty of the people of Oregon. The forces opposed to it "pussy-footed' EVERY FAMILY USES against it all over the state, scaring the farmers, or trying to. Toward the last of the campaign, when the resources of the workers were alexhausted, a tremendous most amount of paid and unpaid for "rot" appeared in the papers, all warning the people of Oregon of the awful fate that would overtake the state if the industries were compelled to pay for own crippled and murdered instead of the community at large being cursed and burdened. The labor unons, beset with the "open shop" fight of the manufacturers all along the line, could only send out a brief argument in behalf of the law in the State Pamphlet. In the last struggles the pitiful contributions of a few almost hopeles and despairing unions enabled circulars and postal cards to be sent out. But three members of the State Bar endorsed their amendment. These men went out in and around Portland and spoke without mone and without price in support of the measure. The day came. Secretary J. F. Cassidy of the State Federation of

Labor and Will Daly, its president, were worn out with their labors. They were fearful of the result. The last cent of money and personal credit was gone. The organ of the plunderbund charged \$108 to secure an answer in Monday's paper of the day before election to a vicious attack on the proposed law, and the Central Labor Council was relied upon to pay it.

Very early the returns came assuring the passage of "330," as it was called from its number on the ballot .. It carried in nearly every county in the state, and once more had the farmer "made good."

Later came the assurance that one of the People's Power measures had passed. The lawyers of the state had had solemnly warned the people against this particular one. It carried by 5.238, and it is a dreadful blow to the men who live from long-

## Enternal Vigilance In Berkeley, Cal.

Berkeley has again shown her appreciation of her new charter by invoking the referendum against an ordinance that is at least questionable.

Some weeks ago the council passed a measure ostensibly with the object of providing a method for invoking the initiative and referendum clauses of the new charter. The ordinance went through without public discussion, owing to the all-absorbing interest in the gubernatorial campaign then in progress.

However, after its passage, some one discovered a very questionable section under which the commissioners could appoint deputies to secure the withdrawal of names from petitions prepared for operating the direct legislation provisions of the charter. At once a howl went up, and, led by the Gazette, a vigorous movement was launched to stop what was taken to be an insidious attack on the most important features of the local government.

The result was that in a few days time 700 signatures were secured to petitions demanding the withdrawal of the enactment of the ordinance in submission to the people. Under the charter this action suspends the operation of the ordinance until it is passed upon by the voters at either

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without a cent additional cost.

you fare better and also help

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mine operators try to keep and

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BOR is direct from the mines.

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MULLEN

**UNDERTAKING CO.** 

order with

a special or general election. Of course, there are two sides to the question as to the advisability of the nactment of the ordinance in question; it may or may not be improper. The fact remains, however,

that a large percentage of the voters of Berkeley believe its effect would be pernicious and that it would effectually curtail their powers and have the effect of amending the charter by a surreptitious method. Acting upon this belief, they have held up the ordinance pending fuller explanation and investigation.

And thus do the people rule in Berkeley .- San Francisco Star.

### TEN MEN KILLED IN

Deadly Gas Also Fatal for Those Who Seek to Rescue.

Norton, Va .--- Twenty-nine miners are believed to have been killed by the explosion of gas in the Greeni coal mine, two miles from Tacoma, Va., on the Norfolk and Western railway.

Ten bodies have been removed, and one man has been rescued, but it is not believed he can live.

In a heroic attempt to rescue the twenty-six men entombed Mine Superintendent James Barrowman and three bosses descended the shaft soon after the explosion, and nothing has been heard of them since.

There was a great rush of people to the mouth of the pit when the whistle told the countryside of the disaster.

The mine is owned by Bond & Bruce and employs about thirty-five men.



up so early in the morning?" "I take his book away from him

and make him go to bed just at the point where Nick Carter is slinking stealthily into the haunt of the Black Hand.'

NE JOB PRINTING CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY FINE 966 Chouteau Ave.



LABEL?

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

to 1:30 p. m.

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.

ASSIST THE BAKERS!

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

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

Therefore, we ask the public in general for their support; you can give us your support by asking for bread with the Union Label.

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

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



### Old Faithful.

Dashawa-You have splendidlooking clothes, old man. Who is our tailor?

Cleverton-He's the first man you ee as you go out.-Life.

A Fancy Dish.

New Boarder-Havent' you got any fancy dishes here? Rural Landlord-Sure thing!

Mame, bring the gentleman that nustache cup your grandfather, used to use!-Puck.

An Able Infant.

The Old Guy-Hugh! Driving an automobile, eh? Young man, when started in life I had to walk. MINE EXPLOSION. The Young Chap-You were marter than most, sir. When I first





DR. L. H. DAVIS

Physician and Surgeon

Office: 2102 South Eleventh St.

Hours: 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m.

and 7 to 8 p. m. Phones: Kinloch, Central 8056;

Bell, Sidney 268. Residence 1032 Morrison Avenue. Hours 7:30 to 8:30 a. m. and 12:30

YOU EAT BEAR THE

of Reyenge, Says Court.

Boston, Mass .- The striking photo-engravers won a signal victory munity of interest they act colecthere when the contempt proceedings ively. brought against them by the master photo-engravers ended in a decision by Judge Pierce in the Equity tion, because at a meeting called on Court declaring that the defendants

had not violated the injunction and the contempt action against them is therefore unwarranted.

In handing down his decision finding that the strike leaders had done nothing which can be construed as contempt of court, Judge Pierce scored the employers who started the proceedings. He declared that the proceedings started by the master photo-engravers seeking to punish four of the strike leaders were not started "for the good of the commonwealth," but out of revenge and with the object of getting satisfaction.

The contempt proceedings were other employers against G. F. Lewis and John Maguire, officers of the Woll and Louis Kohlmetz of the In-The case grew out of a sweeping injunction which the master photo-en- isfaction. gravers secured against the strikers the leaders to call off the strike. The action of the leaders did not please the employers and they started prothe leaders were violating the injunction.

man may do for himself does not become a wrong, illegal, or a conspiracy, because by reason of com-

"In this case neither the union nor its officers have violated the injunc-October 24, 1910, before the injunction went into effect, the strike was declared off by an almost unanimous vote. It was argued that this vote was fake, and there is ground for

this argument, but it is founded on suspicion and not proof.

"It was admitted that 136 men stood ready and present to testify that the strike was called off in good faith, and that he men as employes, and not as members of the union, refused to return to work until by collective bargaining they could obtain at least some part of the circular demands."

The judge stated that it "would be a waste of time to analyze the tesbrought by William B. Wright and timony," since "it might have deceived the court, and in consequence a wrong might have been done." Phot-Engravers' Union, and Matthew The petitioners, the court said, sought punishment for the defendternational Photo-Engravers' Union. ants not for the sake of the commonwealth, but out of revenge and sat-

"Upon the evidence," the judge on July 29, which practically ordered concluded, "I find the strike was called off before the issuing of the final decree, and that neither of the defendants nor the union as such ceedings against hem, stating that has since acted in violation of its commands."

A decision favorable to labor was Harper's Bazar.

drawn-out trials and technicalities. It provides for a three-fourths verdict in civil cases, direct jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in all cases, abolition of all technicalities in procedure, the Supreme Court to confirm the verdict of the lower court if in its opinion substantial justice has been done. It almost destroys the flourishing industry of jury-fixing in damage cases against corporations.

Oh, it is dreadful! and the Oregonian began throwing conniption fits as soon as it was indicated that the people had "gone and done it again."

#### A Matter of Opinion.

### "Mary!"

Father's voice rolled down the stairs and into the dim and silent parlor.

"Yes, papa, dear?"

"Ask that young man if he has the time."

A moment of silence.

"Yes, George has his watch with him."

"Then ask him what is the time." "He says it is 11:48, papa."

"Then ask him if he doesnt' think t about bedtime."

Another moment of silence.

'He says, papa," the silvery voice announced, impersonally-"he says that he rarely goes to bed before 1, but it seems to him that it is a matter of personal preference merely, and that if he were in your place he would go now if he felt sleepy!"-

## Happened in Tampa

#### Cigar Makers Official Journal.

Something doing 'n Tampa. About | and the city government from the the middle of October things com- mayor down.

menced to happen in Tampa, Fla., the city of cigars, which is ruled by a self-appointed so-called citizens' Telegrams to Tampa have to be sent committee, and lawlessness run riot, by mail from Jacksonville, and not but not by the striking cigarmakers. cne of the numerous telegrams I have On October 21st a circular was sent to all local unions as follows:

Fellow Workmen: The situation in Tampa is extremely critical. All is confusion there. Wires are down between

Jacksonville and Tampa. I, however, received the following telegrams: (1) "Oct. 18, 1910-Johnston ar-

rested with part of J. A. B: Union Great outrage." (Signed) closed. Edw. Stanley, Jr.

(2) "Oct. 18, 1910 .- Bradford, Bartlum, Russel arrested, \$3,000 bonds each and a warrant issued for. Johnston and others." (Signed) F. ·Crittenden.

(3) "Oct. 18, 1910.-Bradford and eight others in jail held without bail: wire instructions." (Signed) J. C. Johnston.

(4) "Oct. 19, 1910 .- For God's sake send attorney. Very urgent. Answer." (Signed) Edw. Stanley, Jr.

To which I replied as follows, by wire:

(1) "Oct. 18, 1910 .- Edw. Stanley, Jr.-I have instructed Johnston to secure counsel for Bradford and others. Do you know whether this has been done? Wire me and write fully the exact condition of affairs.'

(2) "Oct. 18, 1910 .- F. Crittenden .--- I have instructed Johnston to others. Do you know whether this their regular weekly benefits. has been done? Wire me and then write fully."

(3) "Oct. 18, 1910 .- J. C. Johnston. - Absolutely necessary that Bradford and others be furnished with proper counsel. If counsel cannot be had at Tampa we must get one somewhere. Care must be used in selecting counsel and some understanding reference charges. Write and wire me fully." All signed G. W. Perkins.

(4) "Oct. 19, 1910 .- Edw. Stanley, Jr .--- Will send attorney as soon as possible. Have you a local attorney? Write me fully.

I have not received a single written line since the 16th. Mr. Johnston | took the place of the reigning confugot away and is now in telegraphic sion. In the meantime J. C. Johncommunication with me. I expect to ston was instructed to return to get his written report this morning. Tampa and did so. I have already written him authorizing him to secure an attorney at Jacksonville, if he can, who will properly protect our interests.

This morning I received a telegram from Edward Stanley, who is secretary of the J. A. B., which is dated Jacksonville, in which he says: 'Secretaries of the unions and members of the J. A. B. in jail, others hiding. Citizens' Committe closed hall unions there), seized books when we firm, send attorney and give me instructions necessary by wire."

This telegram indicates that Stanley is in Jacksonville. I received a telegram from R.Torres, secretary of Union 462, West Tampa, as follows: "Oct. 20.-I am here, full par-

To add to our troubles, the wires are all down south of Jacksonville. sent to Tampa have been answered by a single man to whom I sent them, hence I do not know whether they have been delivered or not.

I do not say that you should not send money to the present officers. However, the dispatches and information I have indicate that the officers are all in jail or have left the city. I again say that the moment I can get information as to what officers are there, or can succeed in establishing a base somewhere else,

you will be immediately notified. I have instructed Mr. J. C. Johnston, our representative, to secure lawyers in Jacksonville, and to have him proceed to Tampa to proect our interests at ethe earliest possible moment. Counsel for the International Union has gone to Tampa and everything possible to protect our interests is being done. Yours fraternally,

G. W. PERKINS,

International President.

The foregoing conditions were caused by the determination of the manufacturers to open their shops and the determination of the citizens' committee to force the strikers back to work whether they wanted to or not.

The officers of the union there were locked up on trumped-up charges and the halls closed for the sole purpose of intimidating and preventing secure counsel for Bradford and the officers from paying the strikers

However, the manufacturers and the citizens' committee probably did not take into consideration the International Union and its ability to care for and protect its members.

The International President imme diaely sent Eugene Clifford, counsel for the International Union, to Tampa with full written and verbal instructions. Lawyer Jennings of Jacksonville was also sent to Tampa

to assist in the defense of our members who had been illegally sent to jail and to otherwise protect the interest of the International Union and all members hereof.

Order was quickly restored and

The men under arrest were given a preliminary hearing and all discharged on the first count or charges. They, however, had been arrested on warrants charging them with being accessory before the fact to the murder of J. S. Esterling, some time previous

On these charges all except three were discharged, and they were again charged with other offenses, and at (which is headquarters of the local last accounts were still in jail. These members were members of the J. A. were paying the members, 14 break B., and we believe held no office in strike (which I interpret to mean any of the local unions. However, that 14 returned to work). Men their interests are being cared for. In the meantime the financial officers of the unions were permitted to go from the jail to the offices under guard to pay off the strikers, so that part of the scheme failed.

Those who have not had a hearing or been discharged will or should

from the Joint Advisory Board, a part of which is as follows: "G. W. Perkins, International President: "I must say that you have taken rapid action in protecting us and wish to congratulate you. The men are praising the International Union more than ever and understand at last the value of our or ganization."

SOMETHING WORTH WHILE.

Striking Miners Remembered in a

Tangible Manner-Check for \$25,000 from A. F. of L.

Greensburg, Pa .- The United Mine Workers' officials of the Greensburg-Irwin field last week received from headquarters of the American Federation of Labor a check for \$25,000. to be used for the erection of houses for the striking miners now living in tents.

Work on the erection began Monday at Salemville and Penn shafts. Jamison No. 1, Ligonier, and other points.

The officials have rented houses all over the field for the striking miners. and by doubling up-putting two or more families in one house-they will be able within a fortnight to have all their people housed, and proper provision made also for schooling the children.

As this fight is now being waged by the American Federation of Labor, and as that body as the Greens burg convention pledged its unqualified support, the officials' first move was to secure houses for the men and their families.

Within a very short ime-as soon as the subject goes through the several locals, a matter of a few days or a week-increased financial assistance will be given.

Miss Emmaline Pitt, descendant of Lord Pitt, the English statesman during the revolutionary period, and the Rev. Mr. Schultz of Pittsburg have been securing great quantities of provisions, clothing, etc., and hundreds of women and children are now wearing shoes procured through their labors.

There are yet, it is said, some in need of shoes and warmer clothing, but it is believed all will soon be cared for.

About 40 per cent of the union miners of the Greensburg-Irwin district are at work, mostly employed in the Pittsburg district, while nearly 60 per cent are idle, President Joseph Littlewood reports.

A number of agents of Western operators are in the local field to secure miners, but few men have accepted their offers. The officials are prepared to carry on the fight until victorious, if it takes all the winter, or five years, one of them states.

Vice-President Van Bittner declares that the strikers will be cared for during the winter. Union relief stations are in operation here. United Mine Workers' Journal.

### **Steel Trust Pensions.**

The Steel Trust has decided to plan for the payment of pensions to superannuated employes. It sounds charitable, but the Steel Trust will sufficient applications to make up a probably see to it as do the railroads that very few employes "superannuate." They are weeded out and younger men put in their places has ever held, if the determination before the time limit is reached. The pension idea, which weakens the an audience, for he is keenly alive character of man individually and, to the injustice done our Comrade finally, colectively, is tacit confession of inadequate compensation and justice during the years of his activity and labor. Pay a man what he is straigt to the point. Any other lo- appear to be in very good humor. worth, give him the chances for a decent living that you ask for yourself, and let him provide for his own future. Don't reduce him to the level of a serf or a mendicant. To be sure, such a course would damage the halo on the brow of "philanthropy" which would be an argument for the better way. That men are willing and anxious to become pensioners, where once they treated the idea with scorn (in this country), shows what decadence of character and spirit the idea breeds .--- San Francisco Star.

## A Competitive Hell

A COMPETITIVE HELL.

An employer inserted a note in the "Post," That he neded some workmen-a couple at most And found himself soon in the midst of a host.

"'My friends,' you must know in hiring a man, Of course, I must get him as cheap as I can-For that's the approved competitive plan."

Said one, "I've a wife and children three; My aged mother is living with me; I need twelve dollars a week." said he.

"I've a wife and child," the next one said, . . . . . . . "My mother, thank God, is long ago dead; Ten dollars a week will buy our bread."

"I've only a wife," said the third, "and hence, Our living involves a smaller expense, I'll take nine dollars as my recompense."

"My wife each week earns a dollar or two," Said the next, "If I were to work for you, About eight dollars a week would do."

"I have no wife," said the next, "I stay With my parents, who board me without pay; So I will work for a dollar a day."

Said the next with a voice and mien subdued, "For twenty-four hours I've tasted no food; I'll take four dollars with gratitude."

The next one said, "I'm a heathen Chinee; I learned to live cheaply far over the sea; Three dollars a week is sufficient for me."

Thereupon to . the crowd the employer spake, "The lower the wages you are willing to take, The larger, of course, are the profits I make."

"Two workmen are all I at present require; The two that spoke last are the men I will hire, So the rest of the crowd may as well retire."

The unhired men began to entreat, "We've nothing to do and nothing to eat; Must we and our families die in the street?"

"Ave, some of you must, if the rest would thrive, Too many of you are at present alive, And only the fittest can survive.

"And he is the fittest beyond dispute, The present competitive system to suit, Whose life comes nearest to that of a brute.

"You ought toremember you only exist For the purpose of grinding some other man's grist, And swelling the gains of the capitalist.

"The coarstest of food to nourish you while Your master is daily increasing his pile That he may revel in royal style-

"Some wretched hovel in which to dwell-If you can get these you are doing well For a worker in this competitive hell!"

Comrade Debs' Tour in Texas.

(Apeal to Reason.) Beginning January 18th, Comrade Debs will open up his work in Oklahoma and Texas. After this tour is completed, we will arrange one through the Central and Eastern States, and locals desiring to hold such a meeting should notify us as soon as possible. We already have good tour, but are glad to consider others. These meetings will be more and fire of the speaker can enthuse and fire of the sepaker can enthuse Warren, and the comrades of Texas and Oklahoma may rest assured that

## My Hobble.

7

I love my new hobble, ' It clines to my form; And if I am careful 'Twill do me no harm.

It hangs in my closet, Stretched over a broom; For one thing I'm thankful, It takes up no room.

I brush it, and press it, And tend it with love: And if I grown stouter 'Twill fit like a glove.

I love my new hobble, Its cling is so warm; And if I don't wear it, 'Twill do me no harm! -Chicago Tribune.

MISSISSIPPI SOCIALIST ELECTED

Comrade S. W. Rose Breaks Into the Biloxi City Council.

Biloxi, Miss .--- Something new under the sun! The first Socialist elected in Mississippi, S. W. Rose, was elected to the City Council over a Democratic nominee.

Comrade S. W. Rose is one of the oldest subscribers to ST. LOUIS LABOR. For a number of years he published the Grander Age, the first Socialist paper ever published in Mississippi.

YOU SHOULD JOIN THE SOCIALIST PARTY FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY AT FOR 966 CHOUTEAU AVENUE

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Cor

-Ozona Kicker. Frank J. Hayes, vice-president of the United Mine oWrkers of America,

will be here soon to take charge of the strike. Attorneys representing Frank Smith, president of District 15, United Mine Workers of America, have made a motion to dissolve the injunction, but it is not expected that it will be successful.

Same But Different.

Mrs. A .- D'dn't her constant sing ng in the flat annoy you? Mrs. B .- Not so much as the con stant flat in her singing.

ticulars by mail." (Signed) R. Tor- have their trial the 18th inst. res. This telegram indicates that Toram expecting them every minute.

dered to Tampa from various unions meeting as usual. will apparently be tied up, as the officers, except of Unions 440 and 493, jail or have left the city. I am now trying to establish a base of supplies prevent further interference with our funds.

Under these circumstances, money reach them. Just as soon as I can succeed in establishing a base or find out to whom money can be sent, I will immediately let you know, and then the money can be forwarded according to instructions you will then receive.

The citizens of Tampa are united against the continuance of the strike. Tampa is a one-industry town, and the trouble had reached that point where the commercial interests and the business men are affected. A large number of citizens and business men have been sworn in as special policemen. About 100 automobiles have been pressed into the service, and business men and citizens, said to be fully armed, are patrolling the town on foot and in these automobiles. They have sworn to protect those who desire to return to work. The citizens are backed by the police

The high-handed, illegal, outrares has left Tampa. I ought to re- geous action of the citizens' commitcelve written communications from tee in refusing the members or Johnston and others in Tampa and unions the right to meet in their own building and halls was finally About \$25,000 which has been or- overcome and the unions are now

Despite the high-handed, outrageous action of the perpetrators of to whom the money was sent as far the crimes committed against our as my information goes, are either in members and the unions, whose dearest rights were trampled under foot with an audacity that would make a and make such arrangements as will Russian Cossack turn green with envy, our members remained firm and the plot against them failed. At

last accounts less than 100 people sent to the present officers, except have returned to work. The lesson 440 and 493, probably would not taught the manufacturers and our own members there of the power strength and resourcefulness of the International Union and the determination to use it when occasion requires will never be lost, regardless of how the strike may terminate. There has never been a strike in

the whole history of the International Union where we had to fight against greater odds and in which we had greater obstacles to vercome than the one at Tampa.

The members there have shown splendid fighting qualities and a determination to stick that challenges admiration.

They have been taught as they could be taught under no other circumstances that the International Union is their friend, and we feel

sure that they appreciate this fact now, if they never did before. We received a communication down."

## The Happy Small Boy.

As the ruddy glow increased beyond the brow of the hill the small boy clapped his hands vigorously.

"Ah, hy lad," said the stranger, who was somewhat near-sighted, "it does me good to see you appreciate yon beautiful red sky.'

"Yes, sir," responded the lad, with his eyes glued on the distant glow, "I've been watching it for fifteen minutes."

"Well, well! It isn't often one has the opportunity of witnessing such

a grand spectacle.' "Couldn't be grander to me, sir.' "A real poet, without a doubt.

And do you watch sunsets often, my little man?"

"Sunsets? Why, that isn't a sunset!"

"Not a sunset? Then what is it?" "Why that's the school burning

he will deal in plain language and go cals along the line of this tour desiring a date should write at once. The dates are as follows:

January 18-Muskogee, Okla., at 7:30 p. m., Convention Hall. January 21-Ft. Worth, Tex., at 8

p. m., City Hall. January 22-San Antonio, Tex., 8

p. m., Beethoven aHll.

January 24-Houston, Tex., 8 p. m., New Auditorium.

January 25-Beaumont, Tex. 7:30 p. m., Market House.

January 27 .- Corpus Chrisi, Tex. 7:30 p. m., Olympic Theater by the Sea.

January 29-Waco, Tex., 2:30 p. m., Auditorium.

January 30-Austin, Tex., 8 p. m. Opera House.

JUDGE ENJOINS MINE STRIKERS.

**Railroad's Friend Gives Coal Bosses** Writ Against Union.

Longmont, Colo .--- The striking coal miners have been enjoined from picketing and from speaking to the non-union miners to induce them to quit work.

This writ was granted by Judge Greeley Whiteford, who last year declared that the State Railway Commission had exceeded its power in fixing railroad rates.

The judge granted the injunction as soon as he was asked to do so by the coal operators. The strikers are now facing winter, but will not give in. Gov. Shafroth is not giving them

any aid.

The Friend-Your wife doesn't Husband-No; she thinks I've invited you to dinner .- Jean Qui Rit.

How Ridiculous.

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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.

## Musician's Union No. 2 Elects Officers for 1911

Many of the Old Men Re-Elected. The Aschenbroedel Club, a corporation owning and operating the 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 Knetzger, F. A. Kuehn; sergeant-at-arms, Wm. P. Bolin; delegates to the American Federation of Musicians' convention -Owen Miller, Otto Ostendorf, Thos. H. Sims; delegate to the Missouri

State Federation of Labor, Owen Milproperty at 3535 Pine street, held its |ler; delegates to the St. Louis Central Trodes 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 ..... Otto Pauls ..... 1 Thos. Russell ..... 1 Tony Hamyner .... 1 Wm. Frech ..... 1 Fred Berkel ..... 2 Rudolph Beyer .... 1 John Bergert ..... 1 W. F. Crouch ...... Henry Schwarz .... F. J. Kloth ..... 2 W. M. Brandt ..... 1

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St.

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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.

## Workingmen's Protective Union. LOUIS 504 Market Street.

## MEETING:-2nd and 4th Wednesday.

C. J. ANDERSON, Attorney. MARTIN C. SEEGERS, Clerk. SATURDAY from 12 to 1:30 p. m. Office Hours from 5 to 6:30 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.

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