

UNITED WE STAND

DIVIDED WE FALL

ST. LOUIS LABOR

OFFICIAL ORGAN

of the

SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS

THE FEARLESS CHAMPION OF ORGANIZED LABOR

OFFICE: 212 SOUTH FOURTH STREET

ST. LOUIS, MO., APRIL 30, 1910.

Phone: Kinloch, Central 1577.

No. 482

Straight Talk to Straight Union Men

BY THE EDITOR

The American labor movement is confronted by a serious crisis. Every trade unionist should realize this fact and act accordingly. Powerful factors are at work to undermine and weaken the movement. Citizens' Industrial Alliance, Manufacturers' Associations, Business Men's Leagues, Anti-Boycott Associations, Building Industries' Associations, etc., are cunningly and incessantly scheming to check any every step of the organized workers toward a higher standard of living. Van Cleave's Buck's Stove boycott fight against the American Federation of Labor is still on. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are expended to enable corporation lawyers and the corporation judges to "fix the clock" of Organized Labor.

The question whether or not Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison shall go to jail is still undecided.

The right to boycott the products of the enemies of Organized Labor, is suspended, if not abolished. To-day the American Union labor is prohibited by law to publish a sentence like this:

"Boycott Buck's Stoves, because the Buck Stove and Range Co. is fighting Organized Labor!" or: "Boycott the Suburban Garden, because the management is fighting the Building Trades Council!"

Laws made by hiring politicians and construed by corporation lawyers in our sacred courts of justice, are employed as weapons against the Trade Union movement. The Western Miners' struggles in Colorado are followed by the Homestake lockout in South Dakota.

The United Mine Workers of America are on strike for the very existence of their organization. It is true, there are the "wage question" and several other less important issues involved, as we are told; but in reality the fight is against the organization.

In New York State the International Brotherhood of Pulp Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers' Union is involved in a desperate class war. Militia and police have been used against the striking men. Injunctions have been issued against the organization and against its officers and members. Officers and members have been arrested and thrown in jail.

Philadelphia gave the civilized world an object lesson in corporation anarchy, political corruption, State troops and police brutality.

In Bethlehem, Pa., the poorest of the poor wage workers are waging a war of defense against the Pressed Steel Car corporation under most unfavorable conditions.

The United States Steel corporation is using its millions and its political power to crush the Amalgamated Steel Workers' Association. In all these struggles the capitalists are bravely assisted by the city, State or national powers of government.

In St. Louis many labor organizations have court injunctions hanging over them: the Carpenters' Council, the Bricklayers and Stone Masons' International Union (in connectio with the New Cathedral scab contractors), the Garment Workers' District Council, etc.

The latest anti-labor injunction in St. Louis was reported last Monday. It hits the Iron Molders' Union, and the story is told by the daily press as follows:

COURT INJUNCTION FORBIDS PICKETING.

UNION MOLDERS ARE RESTRAINED FROM INTERFERING AT CAR WHEEL PLANT.

William Eskridge and J. C. McCormack and their agents, representatives and attorneys, were temporarily enjoined from interfering by means of threats or intimidation with the employees of the St. Louis Car Wheel Company, in an opinion handed down by Judge Muench, Monday.

The application for the injunction filed April 1, calls Eskridge and McCormack, business agent and assistant business agent, respectively of Local No. 59, of the International Molders' Union of St. Louis. The union and 11 other alleged members were named as defendants. Judge Muench says the testimony brought out at the hearing did not show that the defendants, other than Eskridge and McCormack, had interfered with employees of the car wheel plant. The opinion in part is as follows:

"All courts are agreed that any interference whereby one body of men seeks to compel or induce another to quit work or to avoid the employment of a master by means of violence, threats or fear of harm, is unlawful and should be halted by concurrent criminal or civil remedies."

This latest injunction was issued on the same day when Van Cleave's Citizens' Industrial Alliance leaders autographed Hon. Sherman (Vice-President of the United States) through the boulevards of St. Louis and applauded him at their Odeon anti-labor meeting.

While this anti-trade union work is going on all over the country, Millionaire Belmont's Civic Federation and Pierpont Morgan's daughter Annie, with her "New Trade Unionism" are pushing their campaign against Socialism and the Socialist movement.

What American Capitalism is most afraid of to-day is the possibility that the general labor movement would gradually be so permeated with Socialist ideas as to assure for the near future the harmonious co-operation between the Socialist political and the Trade Union economic wings of the great movement for Labor's emancipation.

We call attention to Mr. Bohnen's article in this week's issue of St. Louis LABOR. Mr. Bohnen knows what he is talking about.

One point should soon be clear to every Union man and woman, namely:

Independent political action of Labor cannot be Republican labor politics; neither can it be Democratic labor politics. We have had this kind of capitalist labor and "friends of labor" politics for decades. And what's the result? The serious crisis into which the Trade Union movement has been forced at the present time! This is the result.

The independent political working class movement must be a Socialist labor movement, free of any relations or alliances with any of the capitalist parties.

It is the Milwaukee kind of labor politics to save the American labor movement from demoralization and defeat.

IN NEW HOME WITHIN TWO WEEKS

By May 15 New Headquarters of Our Press Will be Opened for Business

Comrades Requested to Pay up the Balance of Amounts Subscribed

The prospects are that within two weeks, by May 15, we shall have the new headquarters of our press and job printing opened for business. All of the necessary alterations will be completed within a week or ten days.

Friday, May 13 will probably be fixed as the day when the newspaper and job offices will be moved into the new building, 966 Chouteau avenue, which would leave Saturday and Sunday (May 14 and 15) to arrange matters and make everything ready for opening business in the new building Monday, May 16.

As already reported in a previous issue of this paper, Mr. Philip Morlang, manager of the Co-operative Printing House, will remain with us for several weeks to assist in getting the business in the new building in good working order.

After May 15, all mail for St. Louis LABOR, ARBEITER-ZEITUNG and Co-Operative Printery should be addressed to 966 Chouteau avenue.

During the week ending Tuesday, April 26, the following contributions have been received:

George Aberle	on account	\$ 2.00
August Schultz	donation	1.00
Arbeiter Kranken Kasse, Br. 68, Brooklyn, N. Y.	"	5.00
Arbeiter Kranken Kasse, Br. 165, Brooklyn, N.Y.	"	2.00
"Kelmar Berne"	"	1.00
John Stipsitz	"	2.00
Kasper Bergmann	on account	4.00
John J. Leuenberger	"	5.00
Nicolaus Schmidt	"	4.00
William Budt	"	2.00
Meat Cutters' Union No. 88, St. Louis	donation	5.00
Arbeiter Kranken Kasse, Br. 67, Pittsburg, Pa.	"	1.00
Robert Ebrecht	on account	2.00
"E. F. K.," Washington, D. C.	"	5.00
H. P. Schmidt	"	2.00
John Maier	"	4.00
Joseph Vuenic	"	4.00
Valentin Heiser	"	3.00
Brewery Oilers' Union No. 279, St. Louis	4 (add'n'l)	20.00
W. R. Bowden	on account	1.00
Bread Wagon Drivers Union No. 50, St. Louis	1	5.00
Louis Schroeder on List No. 34:		
Robert Schieldener	donation	5.00
Louis Betschart	"	.50
William Jehle	"	1.00
William Schumacher	"	.50
"F. C. F."	"	.50
William Mareck	"	.50
Adolf Schaefer	"	.50
Joseph Rosel	"	.50
Charles Polepil	"	.50
Charles Fibison	"	.25
William Schroeder	"	.25
Casper Luchs	"	.25
T. A. Worthen	"	.50
A. F. Hudleston	"	.50
William Berblinger	on account	4.00
Michael Schmidt	"	4.00
"G. M."	"	5.00
Emily Kientz	"	1.00
Minnie Hoehn	"	3.00
Mrs. Mary Hoehn	"	3.00
A. Zukermann	donation	.25
Arbeiter Kranken Kasse, Br. 34, Luzerne, Pa.	"	2.00

Cash receipts for week ending April 26th.. 5 \$113.50
Previously reported..... 1522 \$7,525.10

Total shares sold and monies received.. 1527 shares \$7,638.60

UNION DESTROYERS AT WORK.

The International Paper Company, which has secured injunctions against its former employees who are on strike, restraining them from picketing the plants of the company and from intimidating its new employees, has brought suit against the strikers, individually and as members of the union, for \$100,000. In many respects the suit is

framed along the lines of the action recently won by Loewe against the United Hatters. Another attempt to destroy a labor union, but it, like all the others, will fail utterly. Union labor is here to stay—absolutely no doubt of it.

The Marx & Haas Lockout

The locked-out garment workers of the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. are to-day practically all employed elsewhere. This, however, does not mean that the fight brought about by the lock-out is over.

Garment Workers' District Council is as active and alert as ever to keep the organized wage workers and the retail clothing merchants throughout the country informed of every deceptive move and trick of the Washington avenue anti-union firm. We can readily understand that the traveling salesmen of Marx & Haas, under the firm's management, will do all they can to deceive and hoodwink the retail clothing merchants," said a representative of the Garment Workers' Council, "but we are on to their curves, and we are determined to follow them up in the future, irrespective of whether the fight will last another seven months or seven years."

"Marx & Haas are fighting the anti-Union battle of the Citizens' Alliance and Manufacturers' Association," the brother continued, "and we are fighting the battles of the American labor movement and the working class."

Operators Concede Victory

Chicago Coal Operator Says Miners Probably Get All of Their Demands

REPORTED THAT OHIO MINERS WILL RETURN TO WORK IN SHORT TIME.

Chicago.—Harry N. Taylor, of the Big Four Wilmington Coal Company and a member of the executive board of the Illinois Coal Operators' Association, with headquarters in Chicago, says that the coal strike will end within thirty days.

"I believe this because of the good feeling existing between the miners and the operators and because of the progress of the negotiations now pending," he said. "In Ohio, for instance, an agreement has been reached and the miners will return to work this week or the first of next week."

"The Illinois situation is practically the same. While we are not willing to concede the wishes of the strikers it looks as the demands will have to be granted."

"Operations will have to be opened in the East before long. The operators will have to spend the next few months in storing coal along the lake shore, because the shipping season will open soon. It is this fact alone that will bring great influence on the contending parties in seeing that the strike is brought to a close."

Mr. Taylor is interested in several Missouri mines. He stopped in Kansas City yesterday on his way to Chicago after looking over affairs.

Charles S. Keith, president of the Southwest District Mine Operators' Association, says that if the advance in the East is granted, the Southwestern operators will have to pay a corresponding scale.

DISFRANCHISING BLACK AND WHITE

Conferences are still in Progress, but No Strike Trouble is Feared

In Maryland, the Democratic party in conjunction with the Republican party has disfranchised the negro. The Fifteenth Amendment, which clothed the black man with the rights of citizenship, has been repudiated by the sages of the two old parties. The action of the legislative body of Maryland will in all probability be applauded by thousands of impoverished white men of the working class, in whose hearts yet burn the flame of race prejudice. But the disfranchisement of the negro in Maryland means that the so-called respectable element of society will in a short time clamor for the disfranchisement of white as well as black, through lack of educational qualifications or through lack of owning a certain amount of taxable property. The uncertainty of employment has already disfranchised nearly 2,000,000 of men who call themselves American citizens, and the signs of the times do not indicate that this number will grow less. Wrestling the ballot from the black man in Maryland will but lead to an effort to disfranchise the working class regardless of color. —*Miner's Magazine.*

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Have been reported by the following comrades and friends:
H. J. Morrison, 1; F. J. Kloth, 6; B. Brokmeier, 1; Julius Blumenthal, 3; J. Gewald, 1; Fred Stocker, 1; H. Halter, 1; Schweizer Club, 3; Robert Poenack, 4; M. C. Seegars, 1; Otto Pauls, 2; Louis Lincin, 1; Henry Schwarz, 2; W. F. Crouch, 2; Fred Werner, 2; Emily Kientz, 1; Joseph Glader, 1; Bayern Verein, per John Schaeerpf, 8; Fred. Werner, 1; C. L. Hood, 2; Robt. Turner, 1.
Outside renewals are as follows:
O. Hausgen, Pacific, Mo.; Carl Oehler, George Forster, Ludwig Flechsig, Staunton, Ill.; L. F. Rosenkranz, Troy, Ill.; G. Kinnemann, Davenport, Ia.; Julius Roth, Farmington, Mo.; C. A. Bassett, Hoxie, Ark.; Fred Witte, New York, N. Y.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS

LOCAL ORGANIZATION NEWS

by
OTTO PAULS, SECRETARY-TREASURER,
212 South Fourth St.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS will be made for the Eleventh and Twelfth Districts on May 2, at 212 South Fourth street, at 8 p. m. The General Committee has called mass meetings of all party members in these two districts for the purpose of selecting candidates for Congress. Every member should be present on May 2.

FIRST WARD BRANCH meets on the First and Third Tuesdays of each month, at 5312 N. Broadway.

THE CLARK MEETINGS were well attended and the collections met the expenses. Most of the faces were those of strangers and Clark held their attention to the last minute in his usual able fashion.

THE CAMPAIGN FUND has been started, now let us keep it going up and going fast. Get a subscription list from the office and see what you can do.

ST. LOUIS CAMPAIGN FUND.

Everett Ely List No. 21—	
Everett Ely	\$.50
F. Fronius	.25
W. Babl	.50
J. Brunsteiner	.25
F. Roessel	.25
Jos. Laminger	.25
Collection two Clark Meetings	23.16
Emily Kientz	.25
Miscellaneous	.75
Total to April 27	\$ 26.16
Previously reported	84.35
Total	\$110.51

LOCAL UNION No. 166, GARMENT WORKERS.

(Special Order) announces that its boycott on the Fox Tailoring Co. has been removed and that the firm conceded the demands of the Union on all points. The fight had lasted over a year before the present settlement was reached, which Secretary Powers of the Special Order Garment Workers, states includes the use of the union label. All difficulties were adjusted and agreements signed April 26th.

The union members can feel elated over this outcome as Mr. Fox is secretary of the Merchant Tailors' Association and his firm's action will probably serve as a good example to others.

What Unions Accomplish

NATIONAL UNION BENEFIT FOR ONE YEAR.

A sufficient reply to all the vilifications and abuse of the Posts and Parrys is to quote the following summary from the twenty-third annual report of the federal commissioners of labor, 1908. It shows the expenditures of the national union benefit funds for one year, as far as reported:

Temporary disability	\$ 832,760.60
Death of members	5,164,385.06
Death of members' wives	55,020.00
Death of widowed mothers	1,240.00
Permanent disability	684,775.00
Superannuation	198,618.65
Other benefits	892,321.63
Total for all benefits	\$7,829,121.63

This is the record for one year of those organizations making reports to the bureau. It does not include the hundreds of thousands donated by the same and other similar organizations to the relief of those made widows and orphans, as at Marianna, Monongah, Cherry and other like catastrophes.

Can the brow-beating, bulldozing, falsifying, mudslinging Manufacturers' Association show a single cent contributed by its strike-breaking organization to any one for charitable purposes? We defy them.

The labor movement uplifts, the Manufacturers' Association crushes out all hopes and aspirations that soar above the peon, the serf and the vassal.

We spend at least \$10,000,000 yearly for the relief of those in need. We—thugs, bums, jailbirds and assassins—raise the money that the Parrys and Posts would rob us of to prevent the good work, if they could. Not by stealing it, but by denying ourselves of some of the necessities of life to make preparation for a rainy day.

Contrast the noble, charitable work of the labor unions with the starvation of its employes under the open shop of the scab Manufacturers' Association, and then say, who is doing the work of God and man? Certainly not Kirby et al.—*United Mine Workers' Journal.*

French Election Results

In 231 out of the 597 Parliamentary Election Districts Second Ballot Must be Taken May 8

Paris, April 26.—The elections for the Chamber of Deputies took place last Sunday. Complete returns have been received from 588 districts. In 231 of the 597 districts a second ballot will be necessary to decide the final result, since an absolute majority is required to elect. The by-elections will be held on May 8.

The returns of the 588 districts reported show this result: 57 Republicans, 154 Radicals and Social Radicals, 38 Socialists, 43 Progressives, 12 Nationalists and 53 Conservatives.

The political agitation carried on under the direction of the Catholic clergy during this campaign had no visible effect on the result of the elections, as the returns indicate.

Millerand, Jaures, Brisson, Boni de Castellane and other political leaders must undergo a second ballot on May 8. Jules Guesde, the well-known Socialist leader and journalist, was elected. F. de Presence, former editor of *Le Temps*, and now a member of the United Socialists, was defeated.

Stanley J. Clark in St. Louis

Addressed Two Well Attended Meetings at Concordia and North St. Louis Turner Halls

COMRADES WELL PLEASED WITH RESULT

Comrade Stanley J. Clark, of Arkansas, addressed two successful meetings in St. Louis, under the auspices of the Socialist Party.

On Monday night he spoke at the Concordia Turner Hall to a good-sized audience as he explained the mission of the Socialist Party and the political duties of the Trade Unions. The speaker was rewarded with rounds of applause. Tuesday evening Clark addressed a well-attended meeting at the North St. Louis Turner Hall, on "Injunctions, Trade Unionism and Socialism in the Class Struggle," and treated his subject in an able and comprehensive manner.

The St. Louis comrades are well pleased with the good work of Comrade Clark and hope to see him back in St. Louis before the November elections.

Brewers' Wage Contracts Signed

After Several Week's Conferences an Agreement is Reached Between the Brewery Proprietors and the Brewery Workers' Unions

After several weeks of conferences and discussions between representatives of the St. Louis brewery proprietors and the Unions of the brewery employes, an amicable settlement concerning the new wage scale was reached and the new contracts were signed.

About five thousand people employed in the brewery industry of this city are directly interested in the settlement of this latest wage controversy, and the announcement of the favorable termination of the same will be received with much satisfaction by thousands of wage workers and their families.

MAY DAY CELEBRATION

The United Workingmen's Singing Societies of St. Louis will give a May Day celebration at the New Club Hall, Chouteau avenue and Thirteenth street, Saturday evening, April 30. There will be concert, address in German, chorus songs and dance.

Under the auspices of the Hungarian Socialist Branch, the International Labor holiday will be celebrated at Druid's Hall, Market and Ninth street, Sunday, May 1, at 2 o'clock p. m. There will be speeches in English, German and Hungarian.

Will Taft See the Clevelanders?

Central Trades and Labor Union Gives President a Chance to "Go on Record"

PRESIDENT GOMPERS COMING

President William H. Taft is scheduled to bring up against a union snag when he comes to St. Louis May 4. The announced intention of the president to lend his jovial presence to the Cleveland-Browns baseball game has called down upon him a warning from the central labor body of St. Louis. Delegate Wm. Michael, of Carpenters' Union offered the following resolution, which was adopted by the Central Trades and Labor Union:

Whereas, it has come to our notice that President William H. Taft of the United States is to visit our city in the near future, and is to be present at the ball game to be played between the Cleveland club and St. Louis, be it

Resolved, That the secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Union be instructed to communicate with the president and request him not to attend the proposed game, inasmuch as he is a member of the Steam Shovel and Dredgmen's Union in good standing, and is liable to a fine for violation of the rules of this district, because the Cleveland club is unfair to organized labor.

Reverting to the underlying cause for unionism's fiat, it is recalled that the Cleveland American League Club some time ago was listed as unfair by the American Federation of Labor. The management of the Cleveland team is said to have employed nonunion men in the construction of its new grand stand at Cleveland. Therefore a boycott was declared, effective throughout the American League. All members of organized labor were warned against patronizing the club in any city in which it plays.

Publication of President Taft's intention to visit both the Browns' and Cardinals' parks when he comes to St. Louis called forth the protest. The resolutions will be inscribed on embossed paper and will be presented to the president at the Union Station by David Kreyling, secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Union. The resolution was offered by Williams Michaels of the Carpenters' Union.

RESOLUTION IS APPLAUDED.

The introduction of the protest at the meeting of the Central Union at Aschenbroedel Hall, 3535 Pine street, was the signal for an unusual demonstration of loyalty to union principles. Unstinted applause greeted the reading of the resolution. Besides the union notification to President Taft, the Central Trades and Labor Union has delegated a committee to visit the park and distribute literature calling attention to the boycott against the Cleveland club. The membership of the committee was not made public.

WOMAN "DRY" DEFIES LABOR.

Miss Bertha Bowers of Iowa, who passed several years in St. Louis in the interest of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, addressed the Central Trades and Labor Union yesterday afternoon. She was introduced by President Louis P. Phillippi, and spoke on the relation between the prohibition movement and labor.

President Phillippi informed her the Central Trades and Labor Union had affiliated itself with the anti-Prohibition League, of which Owen Miller is president. Miss Bowers, a little abashed, turned to the president and said:

"I am thoroughly acquainted with that fact." She hesitated and added: "But we will win in spite of you."

It was reported that President Gompers of the A. F. of L. would be in St. Louis in May to attend the Farmers' Convention.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Have been reported by the following comrades and friends: Aug. Bressert, 1; Schweizer Club, 3; F. Morische, 1; Louis Linsin, 1; Wm. Budt, 2; Hy. Schwarz, 5; O. Pauls, 4; C. Holberg, 1; W. R. Bowden, 13; Otto Kern, 3; Rud. Friedrich, Lorain, O., 1; W. F. Crouch, 2; F. J. Kloth, 3; Emily Kientz, 1; A. Zimmermann, 1; Philip Bayer, 1.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

Editor ST. LOUIS LABOR:

Dear Comrade: In ST. LOUIS LABOR of the 16th, I noticed you state that Bro. Sommers, of the Pattern Makers Association is now on the road as organizer for the Pattern Makers' Union; this is not a fact, as Bro. Sommers is now and has been for a week, employed on then ight force at the Commonwealth Steel Co., at Granite City, Ill., although he does intend to go on the road, if he is appointed.

At the meeting of the Pattern Makers' Union on Friday, April 15, the Union instructed its Secretary to extend congratulations to the newly-elected Mayor of Milwaukee for his victory, as a Trades Unionist. Here you can see the necessity of educating the rank and file of the St. L. P. Makers in not endorsing their est of the Trades Unionists, and what work is before the Socialists to educate the members of Organized Labor.

I was re-elected as unanimous choice as delegate to the Central Trades and Labor Union, although I declined the position at a previous meeting. I am no longer an officer of the Union, having declined all offices tendered me.

I expect to pay up my dues as soon as I get back to work and hope to take an active part in the new Nineteenth Ward.

Fraternally yours,

FRANK HEUER.

Get Naturalized!

Any day and every day in the year is a fitting time for foreign-born comrades to make a start for citizenship. Every local should canvass its membership and see to it that all qualified persons get their naturalization papers. The National Office has for sale, at ten cents per copy, a booklet entitled "The Law of Naturalization Made Easy to Understand." Thirty-six hundred copies have been sold in less than two months. This booklet is printed in the following languages: English, Bohemian, German, Italian, Swedish, Norwegian, Hebrew, Hungarian, Polish, Slavonic, Lithuanian, Croatian and Finnish. Ten cents each copy. No reduction for quantities.

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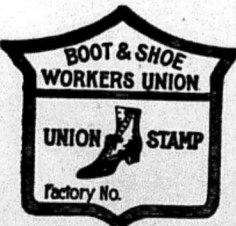
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Congressional Mass Meetings

To Make Nominations in Eleventh and Twelfth Congressional Districts

To Make Nominations in Eleventh and Twelfth Congressional Districts.

All party members in good standing are hereby notified that mass meetings for the nomination of Congressional candidates in the Eleventh and Twelfth Districts have been called for May 2, at 212 S. Fourth street, at 8 p. m.

Bring your membership card.
The Eleventh District consists of Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, of Ward 2; Wards 3, 4, 18, 19, 20; Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 of Ward 22; Ward 26, and Precincts 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 of Ward 27.

The Twelfth District consists of Wards 5, 6, 7, 16, 17; Precincts 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 of Ward 15, and Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 of Ward 23.

Every party member in these two districts should attend.
OTTO PAULS, Secretary.
By ORDER OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE.

McALLISTER IN EUGENE, MO.

Comrade W. W. McAllister spoke three nights in Eugene, April 18, 19 and 20, to good audiences of farmers and laborers. He not only removed that fear of Socialism being contrary to religion, but so impressed them with the opposite belief that many remarked that religion is impossible without Socialism.

He made good at Eugene and left many friends.
W. M. HAYNES.

SOCIALIST PARTY NOTES.

A motion by the National Executive Committee recommends that the Party Congress be held for four days. The Masonic Temple of Chicago, corner State and Randolph streets, has been leased for the purposes of the Congress for five days, May 15 to 19, inclusive.

The State Convention of the Socialist Party of New Hampshire will be held Thursday, April 28th, at Manchester. The convention will be called to order at 10 a. m. sharp.

NATIONAL OFFICE FINANCES.

Auditors' Report from September 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910.
Chicago, Ill., April 20, 1910.

RECEIPTS.	
Dues	\$16,824.93
Supplies	600.36
Literature	1,358.76
Buttons	460.80
Campaign fund	72.15
Russian and Mexican Refugee Fund	74.05
Minnesota Primary law	48.86
Subscriptions to Bulletin	12.00
Swedish Strikers' Fund	6,621.34
Spanish prisoners	316.55
Milwaukee Campaign Fund	551.78
Miscellaneous	88.46
	\$27,030.04

EXPENDITURES.	
Expressage	\$ 327.01
Postage	1,405.95
Telegrams and Phone	220.81
Wages	3,541.00
Speakers	5,308.84
Printing and supplies	1,406.70
Printing Bulletin	940.28
Literature	711.76
Rent	700.00
Buttons	180.60
Russian and Mexican Refugee Fund	74.05
Stationery and Mimeo. Supplies	272.02
Expenses to International Socialist Bureau	250.00
Philadelphia Strike, Edition N. Y. Call	250.00
Freeman Knowles, Attorney Fees	200.00
Swedish Strikers' Fund	6,621.34
Spanish Prisoners	316.55
Milwaukee Campaign Fund	551.78
N. E. C. Meeting	261.10
Miscellaneous	600.12
	\$24,139.91

SUMMARY.	
Balance on hand, September 1	\$ 1,357.47
Receipts	27,030.04
	28,387.51
Expenditures	24,139.91
Balance on hand, April 1st	\$ 4,247.60

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS.	
In bank	\$3,767.42
Checks and Money Orders	159.40
Undeposited Cash	6.05
Petty Cash	314.73
	\$ 4,247.60

Examined and verified and found correct to March 31st. Also verified bank account to April 15th.
(Signed) BERNARD BERLYN,
(Signed) LENA MORROW LEWIS,
Auditors.

SCOTT COUNTY (MO.) SOCIALISTS ACTIVE.

The Socialists of Scott County held a delegated meeting at Morley Saturday. The attendance was very good, there being about thirty-five present. C. M. Weaver of Commerce, was chosen chairman and addressed the gathering in a way that was appreciated. The referendum on whether or not an organizer should be kept in the field was announced to be unanimous. Alleged irregularities at the city election in Illmo were reported in writing by Secretary Jacobs, of Local Edna, and the County organization voted to back up Illmo Socialists in securing their legal rights, and employed A. Q. Miller to investigate the matter. At Illmo the Socialists were not permitted to vote their ticket and this ain't Russia, either. Secretary Jacobs resigned, owing to his absence this summer, and Alex. Thompson of Blodget was chosen County Secretary. The meeting adjourned to May 14th, when another delegated meeting will be held to select men to be placed on the primary ticket.—The Kicker.

HERRIN SOCIALISTS DEFEAT OLD PARTIES.

Herrin, Ill., April 19.—In the midst of the industrial struggle between the miners and the operators, the Socialists carried off a political victory, electing two high school directors. The Socialist vote for other township officers also showed a great gain for the party. The Socialist directors-elect are Groce Lawrence, who received 283 votes. D. S. Boles, the Democratic candidate, received 120. R. T. Cook and Carl Baker, two Republican candidates, polled 125 and 139 respectively. School matters have been in the control of ten men, who have worked in the interests of the capitalists. The election of two Socialists is a great triumph for labor. The success of the party was due to alertness. The workers caught the other parties resting on their oars, feeling confident that they could slip in their men as usual.

SOCIALISM AND THE MODERN DRAMA.

William Mailly, formerly national secretary of the Socialist party and until recently editor of the *New York Call*, has branched out into an entirely new field of effort. Besides writing short stories and sketches for leading magazines, he has arranged a series of lectures on the modern drama, tracing its development, its reflection on existing social conditions and treatment of progressive ideas. He reviews many of the recent plays and discusses their influence as a vehicle of education. Comrade Mailly has already won high praise for his excellent presentation of this new subject before numerous organizations in Eastern cities.

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OUR PRINCIPLES PLAINLY STATED Line of Arguments for Socialism.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Allied Printing Trades Council calls your attention to the above label. It is made in different sizes, and is furnished to the printing establishments employing union men. We request the cooperation of all union men, as well as the business men of the city, and ask that they insist upon it being in the office patronized by them, and that it appears on the printing.

SOCIALIST PARTY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

In 1900 for Debs and Harriman..... 96,931
In 1904 for Debs and Hanford..... 408,230
In 1908 for Debs and Hanford..... 423,898

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

1867 30,000
1877 494,000
1887 931,000
1893 2,585,000
1898 4,515,000
1903 6,825,000
1906 over 7,000,000

Union Labor and the Civic Federation

By Robert Hunter

A prominent official in the trade union world wrote me an interesting letter not long ago.

He urged me to take up again my writing for the Socialist and labor papers and advised: "Let your first utterance be on the Civic Federation." And as I read his lines this is what came to mind.

A few years ago Andrew Carnegie was visiting the English House of Commons.

Chatting with some members of Parliament in the lobby, he expressed a desire to meet the distinguished labor leader, John Burns.

Pretty soon John came strolling along.

A man standing by Carnegie went over to Burns and said that he wanted to introduce him to a well-known American.

Carnegie rushed forward and said, "Andrew Carnegie wants the honor of shaking the hand of John Burns."

Quick as a flash the answer came, "John Burns would feel himself dishonored if he were to touch the hand of Andrew Carnegie."

Burns turned on his heel and left, saying afterward to a friend, "I could not forget Homestead nor the poor devil I once saw lying on a pile of slag there dying from injuries received in Carnegie's steel works."

And the following incident also came to mind.

Many years ago when Carnegie first went to live in Scotland, Keir Hardie was running for Parliament.

William T. Stead and a few other spasmodic friends of Hardie told Carnegie about his campaign. They were enthusiastic about Hardie's ability and honesty and Carnegie suggested that he would send a contribution to Hardie's campaign.

A check for one hundred pounds was sent and Hardie was naturally astounded when he saw from whom it came.

He sat down then and wrote a letter to Carnegie saying that as this contribution was doubtless intended for the benefit of the workers he had sent it on to the union leaders at Homestead where, so far as he knew, the workers needed money as much as any other workers on earth.

Now these two stories are told merely to fulfill the wish of this prominent official in the American Federation of Labor.

John Burns is no longer of us. He has left all the Socialist groups and even the labor groups.

He is to-day a member of the Liberal cabinet; but even Burns could not shake the hand of Andrew nor forget the poor devil on the pile of slag at Homestead or the Pinkertons or the lockout or the murder of union men.

ROBERT HUNTER BACK IN HARNESS

Highland Farm, Norton Heights, Conn.

April 21, 1910.

To the Editor:

I am receiving so many letters from comrades all over the country urging me to take up again my writing for the Call that I cannot attempt to answer them. May I ask you, therefore, to print for the information of the comrades the following letter, which I have addressed to the Call Board of Directors.

Yours fraternally,

ROBERT HUNTER.

Dear Comrades:

I should like to express to the members of the Call Board my thanks for the kind resolutions which they have passed concerning my work on the Call and also for the request made that I should continue that work. I am receiving letters from comrades all over the country containing similar requests. Of course I have no intention of dropping my writing altogether, although I had hoped now to find leisure for certain other work which I have long neglected.

My chief reasons for giving up my daily writing was, as I stated, because I began to feel that my articles were not up to the mark. But I should not be entirely frank were I not to tell you that I wanted also

to stop the wrangling. As it is now the policy of the Call to print in its columns bitter personal attacks, the one course open to me, in trying to end at least so much of that sort of controversy, as I have been responsible for, was to step aside. Day after day my articles were being attacked and I was either forced to enter into an interminable controversy or to convey the impression that I considered myself above criticism. And as a matter of fact my work was coming to mean that I must not only write my daily articles, but that I must also day after day correct what seemed to be wilful misconstructions on the part of my own comrades of what I meant to say in my articles. I therefore decided in the interest of the cause and the Call to turn my energies into other lines of party work.

In speaking of this matter it may not perhaps be out of place to refer to the fact that the Socialist party of America has the rare distinction of having developed an extraordinary group of untiring sharpshooters. Singularly enough these sharpshooters employ a good part of their time and ammunition in picking off the men within our own ranks. Sharpshooter Slobodin on the eve of a great battle in Wisconsin endeavors to prove that the Socialists of Wisconsin have made an utter failure in their attempt to benefit the working class by legislation. Sharpshooter Oppenheimer gets out his little gun and blazes away at Berger a few days before election, although the editor of the Call was wise enough to arrest the bullet until the fight in Milwaukee was over. Sharpshooter Thomas J. Morgan, pursuing the very laudable work of exposing certain stock-jobbing evils in the party, cannot, however, suppress his personal animus and blackguards Simons, Wilshire and other comrades to his heart's content. Sharpshooters Bohn and Boudin endeavor to discredit a daily propaganda by showing that the propagandist is not competent to deal with his subject and ought to begin all over by attending some Socialist Sunday school. Now, I do not doubt at all that these sharpshooters may feel under some moral obligation to make these attacks in the belief that they are in the interest of the cause, but I also have no doubt that constant warfare on our own men rejoices the enemy and is decidedly harmful to Socialism.

Certainly no Socialist will object to criticism or to controversy or even to wrangling in their proper place. But the proper place for all such dispute is within the party councils or in an organ of the party which limits its circulation to party members. Personally I should like to see a party paper devoted wholly to questions of party tactics, to discussion concerning our programme and principles and to all other party questions about which there may be differences of opinion. But I have never thought that the Call was the place for such controversies, far less for controversies of such a personal character as now frequently occupy columns of the editorial page. I want to see the Call a big, powerful, genial paper for propaganda rather than merely a party organ supported at great expense for the purpose of allowing party members to express their views of each other. However, it has been the policy of the Call to print such matters, and as I seemed to be the chief irritant my only course, as I thought, was to step aside. I am not discouraged. I have not quit; nor have I handed in my red card; nor have I the slightest intention of doing less work for Socialism now than I have done in the past. In fact, I was never more enthusiastic about the cause than now.

I hope you will pardon this long letter in which I have tried to place before you as frankly as possible my views. I need not say that your resolutions were very gratifying to me, coming as they did at a time when I had begun seriously to doubt the value of the work I had been doing. I shall within a few days be back on the job again.

With every wish for the success of the Call, believe me,

Yours fraternally and cordially,

ROBERT HUNTER.

How to Make a Second Milwaukee

By E. H. Thomas, Secretary of Socialist Party of Wis.

After the Milwaukee victory, among the flood of warm congratulations with which we Milwaukee Socialists were deluged, there were many letters of inquiry.

How did we do it? What methods did we use? How can other cities win a Socialist victory? These were the things the comrades all over the country wanted to know.

These are just the things we want to tell. Any city with an average proportion of working people can be carried by the Socialist party. The minds of the people are ready. Victory, comrades, is within your reach.

But first of all you must decide whether you really want a victory. That is, whether you want it earnestly enough to make the heavy sacrifice of time and money with which victory is won. Victory means first—hard work.

Put out of your heads the thought that Milwaukee was a specially favorable field—that it was particularly adapted to Socialist propaganda. Milwaukee is a conservative city. It does not easily take up with new ideas. What the Social-Democrats did in Milwaukee was done by years of persistent and untiring effort.

If, then, you have decided to win in the fight for Socialism, no matter at what cost, the next thing is to select the methods which will tell in the long run. This is not a battle of a day. We want to enlist recruits who will stay with us till the finish. And for this purpose educational, not merely emotional, propaganda must be used.

The distribution of literature has been the keynote of all Milwaukee campaigns. Campaign speakers can reach only a limited number of persons, and usually just those who do not need convincing. The leaflet, the paper or the bulletin, distributed from house to house, reaches the non-Socialist in his own home. The literary campaign in Milwaukee has steadily increased with the growth of our campaigns, until in our last city election, 170,000 pieces of literature were distributed from house to house in one Sunday morning!

Thus the people of Milwaukee have been gradually educated. When the daily papers of Milwaukee published their fierce tirades against the Social-Democrats, when they charged us with standing for International Socialism—as if that were a crime—and declared that we wanted to pull down the stars and stripes and replace them with the "red flag of blood-lust," the people of Milwaukee were not at all alarmed. They turned a deaf ear to the screams of the daily press. Why? Because they had been educated.

This method of campaigning has also impressed the people by its unique character. That hundreds of men are willing to rise before sunrise, Sunday after Sunday, and tramp from house to house through all kinds of weather, without any pay, has greatly excited the interest of the public, just by its contrast with old party campaign methods.

But if this literature is to do its proper work, great wisdom must be used in its preparation and selection. It is pathetic in the extreme to see many earnest and self-sacrificing comrades all over the country wasting their time and money on literature that is of little or no use. We must remember that in the last ten years times have changed. The paper which contains nothing but criticism of the capitalist system had its day in the nineteenth century, but has now outlived its usefulness. The "muckraker" is beginning to take that work out of our hands and is doing it far more effectively in the big magazines. Socialists must keep ahead—must now take up the constructive propaganda. The high prices and trust exploitation have prepared men's minds. What they want to know is the remedy.

Literature for distribution should be not only constructive, but also local. It should deal with the questions that interest the people. The average man does not care to know just what sort of time checks will be used "under complete Socialism." He wants to know how his

lot and the lot of his wife and children may be eased a little at the present day.

The Milwaukee Social-Democrats have almost entirely given up street speaking as wasted effort in large cities. But they have used with good effect noon-day meetings at the factory gates. Here they get the ear of just the class we wish to reach.

Work in and through the unions has also been a most effective method in Milwaukee. During the city campaign just closed, a committee of fifteen was appointed by the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council to visit the unions at their regular meetings and urge their members to vote for the party of the working class. But this official recognition of the Social-Democratic party by the central body of organized labor in Milwaukee was obtained only after years of personal agitation on the part of individual trades unionists in their respective unions.

These are the principal campaign methods of the Milwaukee comrades. But it must not be forgotten that the activity of our elected officials has kept up a steady Socialist agitation all the year round for the last six years. The value of this work cannot be overestimated. Milwaukee would never have entrusted her city administration to the Social-Democrats if our Social-Democratic aldermen, supervisors and legislators had not already given a fair sample of what might be expected from a Socialist administration. That our men have "made good" has been worth more than whole floods of campaign oratory. The Social-Democrats in the City Council, the County Board and the legislature have been faithful over a few things. This is the reason that they are now entrusted with many things.

And this is also the reason that the Socialists must go "step by step," a method which so exasperates some of our hasty but irrational comrades. Surely it is not entirely unreasonable on the part of the American voter to want to know how Socialists conduct themselves in minor offices before they are put at the helm of the nation.

But it is for us to avail ourselves of all these smaller opportunities, to apply the principles of Socialism to all the details of public life. And to do this requires a far more thorough knowledge of Socialist principles than is needed to make a rhetorical speech or string off a few phrases about surplus value.

So thus we come back to the starting point. Education is what is needed—but practical education, and not merely the committing to memory of a few catch-words. Education is needed that will make the Socialist principles the guiding star of daily life, and not simply the holy word of a narrow sect.

The Milwaukee victory was no accident. It was the result of the application of these views and these methods. Any other city with these can be equally successful—in time.

For it must not be supposed that the application of these rules will bring about an immediate triumph. These are slow methods, but they are sure. We are in this fight for life. But it is a struggle well worth a life's devotion.

Now For Independent Political Action and Solidarity at the Ballot Box

Geo. J. Bohnen, in The Carpenter

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch brings news of an injunction granted by the United States District Court for the southern district of Missouri against the Bricklayers and Stonemasons' Union and individual members thereof, restraining them from interfering with non-union workmen who have taken their places in a building on strike.

This injunction prohibits them "from trying to induce the men who took their places to quit work, from congregating near the struck building, and from picketing the neighborhood. It forbids them to visit the non-union workmen at their homes for the purpose of inducing them to quit work."

That, and the injunction issued by the same court, forbidding the carpenters to strike as an organization against the Fox Bros.' Manufacturing Company, the decision of the Supreme Court that organized labor is a trust, given in the Hatters' case, the Bucks Stove and Range case denying the right of free speech and a free press, showing as they do the utter disregard of the constitutional rights of organized workmen by the federal judiciary, prove conclusively that the ultimate aim of the courts is the making of organization of labor futile by denying to organized labor those constitutional rights which the individual admittedly possesses.

There is now a determined and persistent effort being made by the Manufacturers' Association to have the sympathetic strike declared illegal by a federal court. The persistent encroachment on the rights

The Following Card is Distributed in Many Thousand Copies All Over the Country:

Union Men and Friends

DONT PATRONIZE

The Cleveland Base Ball Club

They are **UNFAIR** to Organized Labor

of labor by judicial usurpation of legislative functions in the shape of injunctions, the annulling and overruling by the federal judiciary of decisions rendered in favor of organized labor by the highest courts of the States, the constant declaring of labor legislation as unconstitutional, all have but the one aim and objective, the total enslavement of the laboring masses.

We are wont to boast of our progress as compared with European organized labor. The fact is there is not a country in Europe where organized labor does not enjoy more freedom and rights than it does in these United States. And the reason is not far to seek. In Germany, in France, in Great Britain, organized labor asserts its rights at the ballot-box. When the Taff-Vale decision, the forerunner of the Danbury Hatters' case, was delivered in England, the organized workers of Great Britain organized a labor party, sent their own representatives to Parliament, and at once demolished that notorious decision.

That blazed the way. Solidarity at the ballot-box. Independent political action. How long shall it be before our Gulliver of labor will awaken, politically, and tear asunder the threads with which the Lilliputians of capital are seeking to enslave him.

And to start in that direction had we not better strike out the words, "Nor for political purposes," from Section 214 of our general constitution at the coming convention?

Fraternally yours,

Geo. J. BOHNEN, L. U. 476 of Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners.

UNION SECRETARIES AND BUSINESS AGENTS
 ARE REQUESTED TO SEND IN FACTS CONCERNING THE ACTIVITIES OF THEIR RESPECTIVE ORGANIZATIONS, SUCH AS STRIKES, MEETINGS, TRADE CONDITIONS, GROWTH OF ORGANIZATIONS AND OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST TO THE WORKERS. ITEMS FOR PUBLICATION IN THE SAME WEEK'S ISSUE SHOULD REACH THIS OFFICE NOT LATER THAN TUESDAY EVENING. ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS:
ST. LOUIS LABOR, 212 South Fourth St.

FROM THE FIELD OF UNION LABOR

The Cleveland Base Ball Fight

Encouraging News from Ohio Concerning the Unfair Cleveland Base Ball Club

Unfair Club Plays in St. Louis April 30, May 1, 2, 3 and 4

Union Men and Union Friends Will Not See the Clevelands

Secretary James Prendergast of the St. Louis Building Trades Council is in receipt of a letter from an official of the Cleveland Building Trades Council showing the effective means being used to teach the baseball magnates of Cleveland that it is better to pay living wages to carpenters, painters, etc., as well as to baseball stars. But the Cleveland's Club management, at the behest of the Citizen's Alliance movement in that city seems to believe in squeezing out of the building mechanics additional profits by getting grand stands built at starvation wages. They believe in the open shop for the workmen, but conduct the tightest kind of "closed shop" in their baseball business. It is up to Organized Labor of St. Louis and its friends to assist the Cleveland building trades unions to carry on the fight against "open shop" baseball games in St. Louis.

Read the following letter on the progress of the fight in Cleveland: Cleveland, Ohio, April 23, 1910.

Mr. James Prendergast,
 Secretary Building Trades Council of St. Louis.
 Dear Sir and Brother:—The Building Trades Council of this city most certainly appreciate the assistance you are giving us in our fight against the Cleveland baseball magnates. We have them on the run already, even though they are getting the undivided support of the labor crushing corporations. At the opening game of the club here the open shoppers manufacturers shut down their plants at noon and gave their slaves free tickets for the game to swell the crowd. We calculate that there were thousands of deadheads at the game. The papers report that there was an attendance of 5,000 at yesterday's game, but we counted 3,000. Thus, you see how the papers are helping to pad the attendance. I understand the management and the "open shoppers" are passing out free tickets again to-day, but you know that won't last. I inaugurated a system whereby every resident in Cleveland and vicinity received a card notifying them of the fact that the Cleveland club and its ball park are unfair to the unions and had erected its new stands under unfair conditions. The board of business agents is out at the games early and notes the names of all business people, etc., who attend. As a rule we succeed in keeping them from the game.

We have a band wagon with musicians and banners going out this morning all over the city. We are doing what is possible to make the fight effective and with the assistance we are receiving from the various cities where the Clevelands play, I am satisfied that we will have them beat to a standstill shortly.

Fraternally yours,
 T. K. ROBERTS, Secy. B. T. C.

BILL TO SAFEGUARD THE LIVES OF MINERS PUT IN COLD STORAGE

United States Senators Oppose the Establishment of a Bureau of Mines for the Protection of those Who Work Underground

With the number of fatalities increasing every succeeding year in the mining industry of America, while foreign countries are reducing their death rates through competent mine inspection, the United States Senators, with their big round bellies encased in white waistcoats, have blocked the bill authorizing the establishment of a bureau of mines for the investigation of accidents and the improvement of mining conditions.

Senator Dick is chairman of the committee in charge of the bill, and for over a month, since the day of its report, this bill for the life-saving of miners has been placed on ice in the "national morgue"—the Senate of the United States.

Testifying before the House Committee, ex-Governor Fleming of West Virginia left no doubt as to the public's demand for this legislation.

"I am a director in the Fairmount Coal Company," testified the Governor, "the company which operated the two mines, Monogah 6 and 8, which blew up on the 6th of December, killing 356 people; the most deplorable accident, I believe, of which we have any record, except the one in France a year or two ago. I think it is appropriate here to say that those mines were the safest and the best mines, as we understand it, belonging to the Fairmount Coal Company.

"I will say further, gentlemen, that if these explosions are going to continue we will have to go out of business. We cannot stand it. They are awful things. No one can understand it without seeing it, and those of us who have been through it insist that something ought to be done; and certainly it is within the province of this government to do it!"

Witness after witness followed the Governor: John H. Walker, president of the miners' organization in Illinois; President W. D. Van Horn, of Indiana; President J. M. Craig, of West Virginia; President F. J. Drum, of Maryland, and President James Purcell, of Pennsylvania, all of the United Mine Workers of America, adding their unanswerable testimony in favor of the establishment of the bureau for the protection of the men who work in mines.

"I came up to the Capitol with a Senator the other morning," testified Representative Chancy, "and he said: 'I hope that we will not have to establish any more bureaus. There is no use for it.'"

"And what do the Senators fear?" he was asked. The answer came readily from one of the practical miners: "Inspection of the mines by the government."

Proof of this can be found in the amendment to the bill placed there by the corporation-protecting Senate.

Here is the amendment:
 Sec. 5. That nothing in this act shall be construed as in any way granting to any officer or employe of the Bureau of Mines any right or authority in connection with the inspection or supervision of mines or metallurgical plants in any state or territory."

The slow progress of the bill continues in spite of the activity of both Miner-Congressmen Nichols and Wilson and the committee of practical miners, who have been for over a month in Washington.

STOCKHOLDERS, ATTENTION!

All comrades who wish to pay up the remainder of the stock subscribed, may do so and receive the certificates at the office of this paper,

No Place For Union People!

Read This! Tell Others About! Don't Forget!

Now is the Time to Remember that the

Suburban Garden Management

had Non-Union Carpenters, Non-Union Painters and other Non-Union building trades men working at this place of amusement for months, under Non-Union conditions.

Now is the Time to Remember that the

Suburban Garden Management

has been fighting Organized Labor during all these many months; that the fight is still on, and the management is opposing Union Labor.

Now is the Time to Remember that the

Suburban Garden Management

is one of the Enemies of Union Labor, in open warfare against the Carpenters' and Painters' District Councils, the Building Trades Council and the Central Trades and Labor Union.

Now is the Time to Tell Every Friend of Union Labor that The Suburban Garden is Unfair to Organized Labor!

Every Reader of ST. LOUIS LABOR will stand by Organized Labor, and as true Union Man or Woman, or Friend of Organized Labor, will repeat this pledge:

"I AM A UNION MAN!"
 "I AM A UNION WOMAN!"
 "I AM A UNION FRIEND!"

My Principle, My Policy, My Honor, My Interest, My Conscience, My Love For My Fellow Working Men and Women, make it Obligatory Upon Myself and My Family to

STAY AWAY From SUBURBAN GARDEN!

Every Reader of ST. LOUIS LABOR will make it his or her duty to tell Every Other Union Man and Woman, and Sympathizers within their reach not to forget to tell Everybody Else of the Fact that the

Suburban Garden is Unfair!

To patronize unfair summer gardens is in violation of Union principles. Now is the time to remember this!

212 South Fourth street. The office will be open till 9 o'clock every evening until further notice.
 SECRETARY-TREASURER FOR STOCK AND DONATIONS, OF LABOR PUBLISHING COMPANY.

One of the astonishing features of the last two months' campaign for our printing plant is the fact that of all the money subscribed, over eighty per cent have been paid in.

Sample of Blacklist== How it is Worked

Muncie, Ind., April 28.
 A few years ago Muncie was one of the best organized towns in the country. Every factory was organized and all locals were flourishing and in good condition. How different is the tale told now, through the indifference of the men and with the help of the bosses, no organizations exist and wages are at the lowest ebb.

The manufacturers are doing their uttermost to keep the men disorganized. One of their methods has lately come to light. Some time ago an employment agency was opened in Room 423, Johnson Block; men out of work were invited to come to this agency and apply for work. Those who went were asked to give their names and addresses, married or single, if married how many children, ever belong to a Labor Union; do you belong to one at the present time, or have you union tendencies. Anyone who answered these last questions in the affirmative got no job. Those who didn't belong to a Labor Union and didn't believe in them got a job at \$1.50 per day with the prospect of getting \$1.75 if he worked long enough for the one firm. If he got a chance to improve his condition by quitting one factory and going to another he could never understand why he was discharged for no apparent cause after working one or two days at his new job. If he had been wise he would have tumbled to the fact that Room 423 Johnson Block wasn't an employment agency, but the headquarters of the Manufacturers' Association run as a blind to get a line on the Union men. When he quit his first job had he gone to Room 423 Johnson Block, he would have seen a man looking at a slip like the following:

Register No. _____ Shop No. _____
 Name _____ Address _____

 Has this day left our employ. _____
 Discharged, quit or laid off? _____
 Cause _____
 Occupation _____ Specialty _____
 Skill _____ Production _____
 Conduct _____ Services _____ Rate paid _____
 Firm Name _____
 Date _____

NOTICE
 When a workman LEAVES YOUR EMPLOY Be sure to fill out space on reverse side of this card carefully, giving cause and all details possible. Mail at once to 423 Johnson Block.

Next he would have seen this man go to a telephone, call up the different factories, find out where he was working and have him stopped. This is no dream, it is the truth and a few of the workmen of Muncie having gone through this same thing are beginning to realize that something must be done to overcome this most damnable blacklist. Organization is being talked about as it has never been talked about before, and we expect to see Muncie in the same place it used to be, a leader in the Union Labor field.—*Amalgamated Steel Workers' Journal.*

When Seidel Took Office

By Abraham Cahan, Editor Jewish Daily Forward

Milwaukee, April 19.—The administration of the city passed into the hands of the Socialists at three o'clock to-day with the installation of Emil Seidel as Mayor, Charles B. Whitnall as treasurer, Carl P. Dietz as comptroller, Daniel W. Hoan as city attorney and twenty-one other Socialists as aldermen or aldermen-at-large.

It was an impressive moment, the climax of a day crowded with impressive events, when Comrade Seidel, escorted by an aldermanic committee of three made his way to the president's desk, many a heart throbbled with a sense of witnessing the inauguration not merely of a new mayor, but of a new chapter in the history of the country. The crowd which had come to witness the scene was the largest the council chamber ever saw and it was overwhelmingly social democratic.

Every bit of available space was occupied, hundreds of men and women having stopped from work to attend the memorable proceedings.

There were many comrades from Chicago and other places in the multitude. The outgoing council met at 2:10 with C. Corcoran, its president, in the chair.

"Councilmen will please come to order," he said, bringing down his gavel and opening the last session of the dying body. He is a tall, smooth-shaven, middle-aged man, and he conducts the chair with a pleasing facility. There was a note of exaggerated gravity in his sonorous voice, however, and altogether he made the impression of a man out of sorts with himself and anxious to get through as quickly as possible with something akin to an ordeal. Mrs. Corcoran was occupying the chair nearby, a pretty woman with an enormous bouquet of sweet peas in her corsage, and she was even less successful in concealing her low spirits than was her husband.

A long string of committee reports was railroaded through. Reports on gas lamps, on licenses, alleys and what not. Boyd, the little committee clerk of the old regime, kept rattling off the names of the committees and the contents of their reports, while the president, in his distinct droning voice, was grinding out his declarations. In the majority of instances putting reports on file. "Placed on file, placed on file, placed on file," came in rapid succession.

Then a resolution was offered complimenting Mr. Corcoran upon his services in the chair.

At this point Mrs. Seidel, the wife of the new mayor, came in and was applauded by friends; her thirteen-year-old daughter, who was by her side, was gazing restlessly in every direction, flushed with the consciousness that her father was the central figure of the imposing scene.

The word Socialist was mentioned for the first time in a speech by a man who supported the Corcoran resolution. He hoped Social Democrats, Republicans and Democrats would join in recognizing the merits of the outgoing president. In Milwaukee they have become accustomed to hear that word in the council chamber, but to us outsiders the sound of the word amid these surroundings seemed to have something peculiarly novel in it. It seemed to be pregnant with an indefinite significance. Somebody moved that the Corcoran resolution be passed by a rising vote and the twenty-one Socialists courteously acquiesced.

Corcoran thereupon made a brief and hurried speech, which was meagerly applauded. There being no further business he wound up: "I declare this council adjourned." Whereupon he laid down his gavel and stepped down from the platform. Mrs. Corcoran joining him behind the mass of flowers which were piled up on his desk. This meant that the old regime was dead. The odor of flowers blended with the odor of the cigars. The outgoing aldermen stood with their overcoats on their arms. Jokes were cracked, but, upon the whole, the majority of the crowd did not seem to be in a joking mood.

Subtler feelings than those associated with mirth shone out of hundreds of faces. There were so many flowers one of the re-elected Democrats jested: "It smells like a funeral."

"Whose funeral?" one of the Socialists asked with the faintest possible smile. "This time it is ours," the Democrat conceded. "At the other end of the chamber Berger was at this minute busy distributing his bouquet of red carnations among the Socialist ladies."

At the press table there was excitement about a report which had just been brought by one of the newspaper men from the mayor's office to the effect that Seidel would appoint as his health commissioner a Milwaukee man temporarily with a view to giving the position permanently to some competent man from another town who would devote to the office all his time. It was explained that the new mayor had no confidence in health officers whose residences are in Milwaukee, since they are tempted to attend to their private business and to their public duties simultaneously.

The news was seized upon by the reporters thirstily because the question concerning this particular appointment had been the source of considerable gossip and mud-slinging during the last few days, the capitalistic papers trying to make a martyr of Dr. Bading, the old health commissioner, whom Seidel originally expected to reappoint but who was subsequently found incompetent.

A minute or two later there was another stir, this time near the doorway. A large, beautiful flower design made its appearance. It was in the form of a red flag of carnations of a flaming hue, with the letters "S. D. P." in the center. Need I add that it was greeted by a tremendous outburst of applause in every part of the chamber as well as in the galleries.

Three o'clock. The new aldermen are in their seats, the old city clerk calls the new council to order. He calls the roll. The next thing in order is the nomination of a president to take the place just vacated by Corcoran, who is now forlornly seated behind his flowers, having been re-elected alderman.

Grass, one of the Socialist majority nominates Comrade Edmund T. Melms. The name is received with applause. A Democrat nominates Corcoran and a Republican places in nomination Mockind. The temporary city clerk calls the roll, each alderman naming his choice. As there were twenty-one Socialists and a much smaller number of Democrats and Republicans combined, Melms' name sounded in rapid succession, the other two names asserting themselves at large intervals.

Melms, Melms, Melms, Melms, it went from desk to desk, as the city clerk proceeded to call the roll. This meant for the first time in the history of Milwaukee and indeed, the United States, that a city council had a Socialistic majority. The fact came home to us with singular force as though we had never fully realized it before.

Melms was elected and escorted to the chair. He is exceedingly well built, self-controlled, grave and dignified. The Comrades had fixed upon him as president of the chamber because of his unerring judgment and tact as well as devotion to the cause. Their original plan was to have Victor Berger in the place, but upon second thought it was decided that Berger's services would be of greater value in the capacity of floor leader. "We are here to give Milwaukee the best illustration it has ever had," the new president said in the course of a short speech, and the utterance called forth hearty applause. When Thompson was elected city clerk the grip of the Socialists upon the chamber was then complete, an overwhelming majority of the body, the president and the city clerk being of their number. Comrade

Thompson took hold of his duties with the ease and dexterity of an old-timer.

Many eyes were fixed on the door through which the new mayor was to make his appearance. Silence fell over the impatient crowd. Mrs. Seidel, who occupied a seat in the vicinity of the chair, was apparently growing nervous. Viola, her thirteen-year-old daughter, stood beamingly awaiting the advent of her father in a conspicuous spot by the president's desk.

At last there was a stir. It was succeeded by deafening applause. Seidel, with a pink carnation in his lapel, simple, unaffected and winning as ever, came forward accompanied by his escorts. As he approached to the desk and the applause swelled into a thunderous outburst, he somewhat flushed with excitement.

A thrill passed through the Socialists present. It was one of those moments which are a landmark in one's life. There were tears in some eyes, tears of the highest joy known to man. That which had been cherished as a dream was beginning to look like reality. It almost seemed too good to be true, as Comrade Simons subsequently put it, "Is this the United States," one felt like asking. "I have the honor to present to you your mayor, Emil Seidel," said Comrade Koch, as he pushed to one side some of the beauty roses which had been sent to Seidel by Comrades.

At this juncture a photographer's flash light burst upon the crowded chamber with a noise and an odor which somebody greeted with the facetious outcry, "A bomb, a bomb after all!" Seidel proceeded to read his inaugural address, which the reader will find elsewhere in this issue. He was somewhat ill at ease at first, but he soon recovered his complete self-possession and then the reading went on without a hitch and his delivery was excellent. He reads with an effect of speaking from absolute conviction, as though the thought conveyed had just occurred to him while reasoning it all out aloud.

Now that the address has been released and published in the local afternoon papers, it is the general talk of the town that it has made an excellent impression on all classes. If there are people who have every reason to be disturbed by it they would be the last to admit. As to the Socialists, they are all delighted with Seidel's official pronouncement. They are proud as much of the fact and the good taste it evinces as of the firm, fearless stand it takes in behalf of the working class as far as the occasion will permit.

Many of the planks called forth expressions of warm approbation while they were being read. This was the case with the plank, for example, referring to the way Seidel expects to help strikers, indirectly, by keeping Pinkertons and all sorts of suspicious characters, such as strikebreakers, for instance, out of harm's way.

The reading over, the president moves its acceptance by the chamber, whereupon he barely escapes referring to the mayor as Comrade Seidel, from force of habit. "Com—" he began, breaking off in the middle of the word.

Berger moved the abolition of the board of public works and its conversion into a one-man commission. To carry this measure two-thirds of all the votes were necessary, which means two more than the Socialists command. The motion was carried unanimously, however.

After Seidel submitted a long list of appointments, most of which were placed on file, the meeting adjourned till Monday next.

Giordano Bruno

Burned in Rome Feb. 17, 1600

Many of the bravest and best men that were ever born to the world, men who found out great truths and natural facts and laws and taught them have been rewarded for their labor and the good they did with the crown of martyrdom. When the truths they taught were different from the errors that were taught as truth by contemporaneous power they suffered and died; but the truths they taught lived on and mankind has advanced because of their teaching. One of the bravest and most fearless of these pioneers of progress was Bruno of Nola, the scholar, philosopher and astronomer, who gave up his life for liberty of thought in the first year of the seventeenth century. His was a fearless soul, intolerant of error and ever ready to proclaim the truth and teach its principles so that the world might advance from the darkness of ignorance and come into the full sunlight of knowledge. He was a passionate lover of liberty to whom the earth itself was too small a cage to confine him in, so his mind went out into limitless space and became part of the universal cosmos. It was for this he lived, it was for this he was tried and for this he died. But before the sacrifice was made this liberty-loving child of freedom underwent seven years of living death in the foul darkness of a medieval prison. Here in idleness, isolation and torturing thought, shut out from his fellows and all the intellectual activities and warfare which to him had been the very breath of life, he waited the doom which came to him with fagot and stake in the Place of Flowers.

He was a Dominican friar, this martyr for truth, and a writer of books in which he taught that the earth was a sphere and that it traveled around the sun. That there were other worlds greater and innumerable in the eternal immensity of space, revolving around innumerable suns in the limitless vastness of the universe, was the burden of his message.

Bruno was a metaphysician, an idealist. His was not the nature to proceed slowly and carefully along the path of the inductive method. He leaped to his conclusions as the lightning leaps from the cloud to the forest monarch. He said that philosophy was search after unity. He sought the unity of the universe, the harmony of earth with all other worlds, of man and God, of spirit and matter. He did not believe in creation, but in constant emanation. He was a hater of intolerance and advocated toleration in all things, but particularly for the thought of others. He brought his logic to plead for it and his reason for its support. To him God and nature, spirit and matter, were co-eternal. "God," to him, simply meant the unity of existence. The cosmos is the expression of God, not God himself. Here he stood apart from the Pantheist, who says that God and the universe are one. To Bruno God is the cause and the universe the effect, and yet there is unity, there is but one. Take God away and the universe will cease to be. As he said: "The Supreme Being is the substance of the universe, the pure essence of life and reality, the source of all being, the force of all forces, the virtue of all virtues. If nature is the outward originating cause of all existence, divinity is its deeper foundation and the more profound basis both of nature and of each individual. God being the cause of all causes, the ruling principle of all existence, may become everything; being also perfect, He is everything." Despite all this, Bruno was naturally a skeptic. He said that "he who wishes to philosophize must begin by doubting all things."

He held for the widest liberty of thought, and political freedom was a corollary of this basic principle. This position logically resulted from its perception of the fallaciousness of the dogma of the freedom of the human will. He says: "Our opinions do not depend upon ourselves; evidence, the force of circumstances, the reason, impose them on us. If no man, therefore, thinks what he wishes nor as he wishes, no one has the right of compelling another to think as he does. Every man ought to tolerate with patience, nay, with indulgence, the beliefs of his neighbor. Toleration, that natural faith engraven upon all well-born hearts, the fruit of the enlightened reason, is an indispensable requirement of logic, as well as a precept of morality."

His life's story is brief and easily told. His name was Giordano Bruno, and he was born at Nola, near Naples, in 1548 or 1550. Some biographers assert that he was of noble lineage, others that his parents were of the poor class. His father's name was Giovanni and he was a soldier. His mother's name was Fraulissa Savolina, and he was baptized Filippo, which he changed to Giordano when he assumed the religious habit. His excitable disposition, fervid imagination, untiring restlessness, may well be called volcanic," says Owen, thus resembling

the atmosphere, soil and water of the Naples district in which he passed his youth. "His works, poured forth under the influence of intense feeling, and carrying destruction to much of the assumed learning and settled convictions of the time, may be likened to so many streams of lava."

Being strong of intellect and clear of perception he saw many flaws and fallacies in the dogmas of his time and, being bold of spirit, he gave expression to his unbelief and as a consequence got into trouble with his superior before he had completed his novitiate. The unity of nature and all that that implies was being accepted and taught by a few advanced thinkers who had gathered at Naples at this time, and Bruno, identifying himself with them, was charged with heresy and fled to Genoa. He put aside the habit of his order and donned the clothes of a plain citizen and taught school for a living. He also taught celestial geography or the science of the spheres, as it was then called, to a class of adults and accepted and taught the Copernican theory of the universe. He taught and lectured in Genoa for a year or two, but his restless spirit became unsatisfied and he sought a wider field. For a period of fifteen years he traveled and lectured and taught and wrote books, which were published from time to time, and from which at a later day was found the evidence that convicted him and for which he suffered death. During this period he lectured in Padua, Brescia, Milan, Turin, Chambery, Geneva, London, Oxford and in the Sorbonne at Paris, and for a period of two or three years occupied the chair of philosophy in the famous university of that city.

He disputed continuously with the learned men of his time and defended the Copernican system against Ptolemaic theory and proclaimed himself the unyielding foe of Peripateticism.

His attacks upon the Peripatetics excited attention and some animosity. The civil discords in France induced him to leave Paris early in 1586, although this move was also in harmony with his pre-determination to visit other universities. He went to Wittenberg and lectured in the university there for two years, the first year being devoted to metaphysics and the second to the Aristotelean "Organon." He next visited Prague and published several books, in one of which he claimed full liberty of judgment in the liberal sciences, affirming that in these matters he does "not allow the authority of parents, of masters, of traditions, or of customs." (Owen).

Frankfort was his next stopping place and as that city was the center of culture at that time, he found it very congenial in many ways and he became acquainted with many illustrious men. Among these were two Venetian publishers, who took some of his books back with them to Venice and republished them in that city. One of these books attracted the attention of one Mocenigo, a man of weak intellect, who dabbled in Occultism, and being a man of means, was in a position to indulge in his fancies. He conceived the idea that Bruno could instruct him in some form of mystic art and induced the publishers to write to Bruno and ask him to come to Venice for that purpose. He also wrote to Bruno, offering him inducements and protection if he would once more come to Italy. Bruno was tired of wandering and his heart hungered for his native land, and forgetful of the process that had been issued against him years before, he accepted the invitation of Mocenigo and came to Venice.

Bruno reached Venice in 1592. In mentality, disposition and education the master and pupil were at the antipodes. Mocenigo was "a gloomy, superstitious, mistrustful fanatic." But Bruno imparted to him what he wished to learn, the Lullian Cabbala, and his method of artificial memory. The Freethinker was induced to take up his abode in Mocenigo's house. In addition to his teaching of his host, he was superintending the publication of new books, frequenting the bookshops, and holding discussions with their other habitués. The spirit of the Renaissance had stimulated in Venice, as in other Italian cities, the formation of private debating clubs, where interesting and momentous questions were debated. There were two of these clubs in Venice, one at the house of the merchant, Sechini, where scientific discoveries were the chief topics, and the other, at that of Morosini, a man of culture, who was the chief historiographer of Venice. Bruno was early introduced here by Ciotto. The subjects discussed were of a literary and philosophical character, having no connection with religion, as Morosini himself testified before the Venetian inquisitors. This was in harmony with that separation of philosophy and religion for which the Freethinkers of the Renaissance contended.

The stupid Mocenigo, being wholly incapable of grasping the high ideals taught by Bruno, began to doubt his orthodoxy and imparted these doubts to some of his friends, who were unimaginative as he was himself. Between them a letter was written accusing Bruno of heresy, which was sent to the officers of the Inquisition. His arrest quickly followed and after a lengthy trial, in which Bruno defended himself and his teachings, and the report of which is preserved in the archives of the court and from which is learned all that is known of Bruno's philosophy, he was condemned to death. The award of the court was accompanied by the usual injunction that his death be accomplished without the shedding of blood, which meant that he was to be burnt. Between his trial and his death a period of seven years intervened, which, as already stated, was passed in prison, which he did not leave until the morning of February 17, 1600, when his troubles ended in the flames that consumed his body, chained to the stake erected in the Campo di Fiore (Place of Flowers). Such, in brief, is the story of Giordano Bruno.

Bruno is dead! Bruno lives! Ignorance and intolerance burnt the man, the unit, and they burnt his books, but they could not burn out of man the race, the inextinguishable love of liberty which was the life-light and the hope of Giordano Bruno and which remains and ever will remain the inspiration of men and women and the peril of every tyrant, ecclesiastical or secular. The Rome of 1600 burnt Bruno, but his monuments stands in the Rome of the Seven Hills to-day; the Government of Italy publishes his works, and his name rings through the world as the rallying cry of all soldiers of humanity, of all whose swords beat hard against the shield and reach hungrily for the throat of despotism.

META L. STERN

(The Progressive Woman)

In the front ranks of the many brilliant Socialist women of New York stands Meta L. Stern, or "Hebe," as she is known to readers of working class magazines and newspapers.

Mrs. Stern was a college girl, studying diligently her Latin and Greek verbs for some years. Years which she now regards as wasted, for, as she says: "I believe that the old style classical education which fills the young mind with ossified knowledge of two thousand years ago and leaves it more or less ignorant of all the living wonders of the modern sciences is a crime against life itself." Fortunately she was born of Socialist parents, was bred on Socialist diet, and this, together with her own sense of injustice, brought her, while yet in early womanhood, actively, into the Socialist movement in spite of her early classical training.

Comrade Stern recalls with pleasure the childhood of her life when her father, as a member of the old international, brought frequently to his home staunch revolutionists who conversed together with all the vigor of men with a great purpose, facing great obstacles in their work. The founder and editor of the *New Yorker Volkszeitung*, Alexander Jonas, has been a life-long friend, and they are now co-workers, as Mrs. Stern edits a department for women in the *Volkszeitung*, under the nom de plume of "Hebe." She is also very much in demand as a speaker, both for the Socialist and the suffragists, and never misses an opportunity to point the only true way to economic freedom to the latter. She will be one of the speakers at the National Suffrage Convention to be held in Washington, D. C., this month.

In speaking of women and Socialism, Mrs. Stern says: "Ever since I have been an active worker in the Socialist movement, and writer and lecturer for the cause. Socialism, to me, has become

something more than an economic science or a political theory; it has become a religion, a philosophy of life. My hope for the near future is that we may experience in the United States a strong movement of Socialist women, such as exists in Germany, Austria, Finland, Australia, and other countries. As a Socialist I am, of course, a firm believer in the political emancipation of women. But I believe that the working woman, not the woman of leisure, must accomplish this emancipation. Therefore, I welcome the coming into existence of The Progressive Woman as a hopeful sign. May it grow and prosper! May it bear the joyous message of Socialism into innumerable homes."

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Enz, Aug.	6700 S Broadway	Michalke, F. L.	1901 Utah st.
Flabb, Julius,	1301 Wyoming St.	Mueller, Fred	2012 Gravois av.
Fischer, Wm. F.	5600 Compton Ave.	Nichols, E. S.	4136 N Newstead s
Foerster, Chas. J.	5228 Virginia av.	Nowack, Frank R.	616-18 Louisa Ave.
Fuchs, Frank	2301 Plover Ave.	Old Homestead Bky	1038 N Vandeventer
Geiger, H.	1901 Lami st.	Papendick B'ky Co	3609-11 N 22d st.
Graf, Ferd	2201 S 2nd st.	Rahm, A.	3001 Rutger st.
Hahn Bakery Co.	2801-5 S. 7th st.	Redle, Geo.	2100 Lynch st.
Halleman, Jos.	2022 Cherokee st.	Reichelt, H.	3701 S Jefferson
Hartman, Ferd	1917 Madison st.	Rother, Paul	Lemay Ferry Rd.
Hoefel, Fred	3448 S Broadway	Rottler, M.	3500 Illinois av.
Hollenberg, C.	918 Manchester	Rube, W.	1301 Shenandoah st
Huber, Math.	1824 S 10th st.	Schmerber, Jos.	3679 S Broadway
Huellen, P.	4101 N 20th st.	Schneider & Son,	2716 N Taylor av.
Huss, Fr.	7728 S Broadway	Schueler, Fred	3402 S Jefferson at
Imhof, F.	1801 Lynch st.	Seib Bros.	2522 S Broadway
Knebel, Adam	2577 Emerson Ave.	Speck, Geo.	311 W Stein st.
Kubik F. J.	1723 S 11th st.	Vidlack, Rudolf	2005 S. 11th St.
Laubis, Herm.	1958 Withnell av.	Vogler, Mrs. G.	3605 S Broadway
Lay, Fred	8509 S Broadway	Weiner, M.	1625 Carr St.
Leimbach, Rud.	1820 Arsenal st.	Witt, F. A.	3558 Nebraska av.
Links, John A.	2907 S 13th st.	Wolf, S.	3120 S 7th st.
Lorenz, H.	2700 Arsenal st.	Zwick, Mich.	7701-3 Virginia av.

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The Woman Suffrage Movement and the Socialist Party

By Charles E. Curtiss

Secretary, Cook County, Socialist Party.

All Socialist women and many others want the ballot, but there is a difference of opinion even among Socialists as to the best method to be followed in working for it, and this difference springs from a confusion as to which is the more fundamental social division—one along sex lines or one along class lines.

While the divisions into sexes is biologically the more fundamental, it must be remembered that this does not produce opposing interests, but, on the contrary, a common interest, and one that is the most fundamental of all, because it is founded upon the basic principle of social life—the perpetuation of the race.

On the other hand, the division into classes represents a struggle of opposing interests—the exploiters and exploited.

The antagonism to universal suffrage does not come from a difference in sex, but from a difference in economic interest. Members of both sexes will be on either side of the fight. Any alliance between the women across class lines built on sentimental, idealistic grounds will be essentially weak, and to a class conscious woman it will be intolerable, as was shown in the attempted alliance to help the shirtwaist makers in New York.

If the exploiting class come to see that universal suffrage threatens their economic interest, they will fight it, and all members of that class, women as well as men, will be equally interested.

The ballot is an economic weapon, useful only as a means of relief from economic oppression, and it will be just as hard to win that from the ruling class as to win any other point of advantage, and it follows that the direct method of fighting for it will in the long run give the best results.

If, on the other hand, universal suffrage is not an advantage in the class struggle, it is folly for a Socialist to waste any energy in its attainment.

The real obstacle against which the suffragists struggle is not active opposition, but apathy. Simply because its economic bearing is not clear to the great majority, no interest is aroused. It is very similar to male suffrage.

Men do not realize the immense advantage which they have in a ballot, rightly used, so they continually throw their votes away by voting the tickets put up in the interest of their masters. Let them once begin to realize their power and they will begin to use it and develop it. At that time they will feel the need of more power and will enfranchise women to get it. Until that time comes it is almost worthless, it seems to me, for a Socialist to make a special issue of it.

The Story of Adelheid Popp

Editor of the Arbeiterinnen-Zeitung, Vienna, Austria

A couple of months ago a little book, "The Story of a Working Girl," created a great sensation in the Socialist movements of Europe. The book was published first anonymously, but its thousands of readers, though guessing the identity of the authoress, wanted to know definitely the name, which, therefore, was soon made public. Adelheid Popp, the first Austrian Socialist woman with her restless activity has succeeded, within a few years, in building a strong political and unional organization amongst the German-speaking women of Austria. The political Socialist branches of the Austrian women have to-day about 10,000 members, while the Socialist unions embrace more than 50,000 working women. Adelheid Popp's "Working Women's Review" is an excellent paper that carries articles on all the vital issues concerning the life, work, health, household and organization of the working women; beside this it runs regularly a well-edited Children's Page that teaches the Socialist principles of education and living. This paper is growing by leaps and bounds and has now a circulation of 20,000 copies.

Bebel in his preface to Adelheid Popp's book says: " * * * the authoress pictures the lowest strata upon which our society rests and in which she was born and lived half of her life. She shows us such a world of misery, of suffering, of moral and spiritual degradation that one desperately asks oneself, how is this possible in our society that prides itself on its Christianity and civilization? But we see also, how, in spite of the pitiful conditions of her environment, she was able to free herself and work herself up to the leadership of her sex, recognized by all who know and esteem her.

"Rarely did a book touch me as deeply as that of our comrade! With burning words she tells us of the needs of life, of the privations and the moral insults to which she, as a poor proletarian child, was exposed and which she as a proletarian woman felt doubly strong, and of which she drank the very dregs.

"Her childhood is spent in a room which cannot be called human. Her father is a drunkard who has no heart for his family; her mother, though good and thrifty, toiling and moiling all day to keep the family above water, is, from the burdens of existence and lack of education, not merely indifferent to all spiritual interests, but she opposes also, and has no understandings for the strivings of her daughter to free herself from the inhuman circumstances into which fate threw her.

"But finally she frees herself, by her own efforts, through iron assiduity and untiring self-education. She fills the voids in her education in a surprising way. She breaks the bonds of the church into which she was put during her childhood and becomes a free thinker; the girl full of reverence for the Monarchy becomes a republican and the privations and the experiences of her life made of her an enthusiastic Socialist and a leader in the struggle of the whole proletariat for its deliverance.

"Thus her life becomes also an example to others. She justly says at the end of her book that courage and self-trusting are above all necessary for making something of oneself. Many women could accomplish similar things if they were imbued with zeal and enthusiasm for Socialism.

"I wish that this book may circulate in thousands of copies."

The keynote of this book is that Socialism or the Socialist movement are the most successful teachers. For Socialism gave a content to the life of our comrade; Socialism made her forget her past and helped her to overcome its dreadful effects; Socialism drew her into the whirl of productive activity. As soon as she came in contact with the class struggle of the proletariat and felt its revolutionary aspirations and realized its ideals, she felt herself changing, her forces multiplied, her talents found free vent in the propaganda work for Socialism, her discouragement vanished, and aided by the solidarity of her comrades she is able to realize her greatest wish; to become an effective fighter for the cause. And now she is one of the foremost Socialist women leaders of Europe.

This book, so full of life and inspiration, so wonderful in demonstrating the formative power of the Socialist movement upon the soul of man, should be read by all American Socialist women, who hardly have begun yet to organize an effective movement. The book has been already translated into several languages; now it is your turn, American comrades.—*Wilshires.*

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For the Protection of the Children

THERE SHOULD BE FIRE DRILLS IN THE ST. LOUIS PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

I am not anxious to enter into controversy or rush into print, but I must express my surprise at discovering that many of our teachers think the fire drill consists of sending children out of the building in line at the regular time for dismissal.

I have even been told with considerable emphasis: "We have two fire drills every day."

And I say unto you, I have been both pupil and teacher in St. Louis, and have also taught in other places besides this renowned but rank old city of my birth, and do solemnly declare, the fire drill, as practiced elsewhere, is not an exercise in the St. Louis public schools.

Moreover, I do not hesitate to say that my reputation for truth and veracity is good.

Mr. John Schroers, while a member of the Board of Education, assured the public through the columns of the *Times* that there were three or four fire drills in the schools every day; an assertion never proved, but calculated to allay apprehension on the part of parents and the general public.

I did not think it incumbent upon me to enlighten the public at that time, but, in view of later developments, do not hesitate to do so in the hope of averting calamity. The signal for passing out of the building should occasionally be given on different days of the week at unexpected times, so the children would become accustomed to hearing it and not become frightened—think it only the signal for "drill."

In this way they could be sent out without being aware of danger, and there would be no excitement, no panic (as much to be dreaded as fire), unless they met fire and smoke before reaching the first floor.

After the Collinwood fire the papers said one of the teachers, a woman, went out on the fire escape and saved the lives of 32 children. I thrill with admiration; my eyes are suffused with tears; I could kneel and kiss the hem of her garment, when I picture that noble, heroic woman as she received those children from the teacher on the inside of the room, and passed them on to safety, and to the arms of loving friends.

Therefore, I say, the fire escape (especially as planned by Mr. Smith), is not to be despised; but the fire escape without the fire drill will not prevent panic. Many of the children who perished in the Collinwood fire might have been saved if they had not become panic-stricken, and therefore uncontrollable by their teachers.

In this connection I wish to call the attention of the public, as well as the Board of Education, to the importance of frequent and careful inspection of the boilers.

Mr. Allison, two years ago, after the fire at Collinwood, inspected

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

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

- General Demands.**
1. The immediate government relief for the unemployed workers by building schools, by reforesting of cut-over and waste lands, by reclamation of arid tracts, and the building of canals, and by extending all other useful public works. All persons employed on such works shall be employed directly by the government under an eight-hour workday and at the prevailing rate of union wages. The government shall also loan money to states and municipalities without interest for the purpose of carrying on public works. It shall contribute to the funds of labor organizations for the purpose of assisting their unemployed members, and shall take such other measures within its power as will lessen the widespread misery of the workers caused by the misrule of the capitalist class.
 2. The collective ownership of railroads, telegraph, telephones, steamboat lines and all other means of social transportation and communication, and all land.
 3. The collective ownership of all industries which are organized on a national scale and in which competition has virtually ceased to exist.
 4. The extension of the public domain to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power.
 5. The scientific reforestation of timber lands, and the reclamation of swamp lands. The land so reforested or reclaimed to be permanently retained as a part of the public domain.
 6. The absolute freedom of press, speech and assemblage.
- Industrial Demands.**
7. The improvement of the industrial condition of the workers.
 - (a) By shortening the workday in keeping with the increased
 - (b) By securing a more effective inspection of workshops and factories.
 - (c) By securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half in each week.
 - (d) By forbidding the employment of children under sixteen years of age.
 - (e) By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child labor, of convict labor and of all uninspected factories.
 - (f) By abolishing official charity and substituting in its place compulsory insurance against unemployment, illness, accidents, invalidism, old age and death.
 8. The extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the amount of the bequests and to the nearness of kin.
 9. A graduated income tax.
 10. Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women, and we pledge ourselves to engage in an active campaign in that direction.
 11. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall.
 12. The abolition of the Senate.
- The abolition of the power usurped by the Supreme Court of the United States to pass upon the constitutionality of the 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 of general education and for the conservation of health. The bureau of education to be made a department. The creation of a department of public health.
 16. The separation of the present bureau of labor from the department of commerce and labor, and the establishment of a department of labor.
 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 seize the whole power of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry and thus come to their rightful inheritance.—(National Platform Adopted at the 1908 Convention.)

the boilers in school buildings and reported them "in fairly good condition, but liable to blow up at any time." He also said that heating school buildings by boilers was not a suitable way. They should be heated by hot water, the only safe way. I now recall his report. It was not commented on freely at the time, because I do not think it possible to be too careful where so many children and teachers, the latter principally women, assemble every day. The inside boiler then, it seems, is the greatest menace to the lives of children and teachers, and I ask you of what avail are fire drills and fire escapes in school buildings, where the menacing boiler is "liable to blow up at any time."

I do not believe in half-way measures, and would be more than pleased to see the boilers all torn out and replaced with heaters that are safe. Take proper precautions now. Do not wait until some terrible calamity befalls us, by reason of carelessness, and too firm a reliance on the efficacy of the fire drill, which is not a drill, but only the passing out at the regular time for dismissal.

Since writing the above, I have learned that the fire drill which I have advocated is practiced in the county schools, and is required by law.

The signal is given at unexpected times and the pupils rise, and without waiting to obtain wraps, pass out of the building in an orderly manner.

The poet says, "Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise." I think ignorance on such an important matter as the fire drill should be enlightened; therefore I would respectfully suggest that Superintendent Blewett and teachers who do not seem to know how a fire drill is conducted, might gain useful information by visiting the county schools. There is an old saying: "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country." I hope it will not be necessary for me to have this communication published in an Eastern magazine in order to arouse the authorities to vigorous action and convince the press that they have a duty to perform to the public.

In conclusion, if by this effort I am instrumental in saving one human life, I shall feel amply rewarded for bringing the matter to the notice of the public of this great city.

OCTAVIA WETMORE.

4061 Cook avenue.

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OF THE

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at the

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FROM OUR READERS

Some days ago in the "Woman's Column" of the *Globe-Democrat* the announcement was made that Helen Gould has spent \$10,000,000 in doing good. Mrs. T. Ryan \$2,000,000; Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, \$1,000,000. Anybody can spend money, but the question to be asked is, "Where did they get it?" While Miss Gould and the others are spending, the victims of the system, under which the spenders' profit, are going blind keeping books in "Western Union," and other offices. Some are wearing out their lives as typewriters, and in various other ways. And everybody knows that tens of thousands of men are keeping railroad tracks in shape, and one and all fail to get a decent living. Oh, yes, it is easy to spend the "blood sweat" of others. But why don't they change places occasionally, and let those who earn the money spend it?

Not long since, Rev. Dr. Bitting, of the St. Louis Second Baptist church, told some students he did not want to go to heaven. Well, that is not to be wondered at; he is well clad, well fed and housed. Moreover, he has played golf with John D. Rockefeller, and as a man is known by the company he keeps, no one can think he is a candidate for favors in heaven. But, just for a moment, imagine Rev. Dr. Bitting working on the Philadelphia, or any other street railway cars for 22 cents per hour! You bet your life, he would want to start for heaven so quick 'twould make your head swim to see him in motion, and doubtless he would imagine a dose of carbolic acid to be a "chariot of fire" set to carry him thence or perhaps he would imagine the crack of a revolver to be signal for angel bands to welcome him before Jehovah's throne! Circumstances alter cases.

Recently, Sunday school teachers, and others, were greeted by the International president in St. Louis. Also the Ministerial Alliance heard him, and they learned that if they needed authority for attacking the trusts, they need only go to the prophet Amos, for scathing language, uttered in the name of God. This may be something new, for preachers, but you may gamble on it, John D. Rockefeller, Carnegie, Gould, Armour, J. J. Hill, and Patten, the Chicago cotton and grain gambler, and all the hosts of commercial rattlesnakes have heard and know how God spoke through his servant Amos, in olden times. But it don't bother them; all they are afraid of is that they may hear the voice of God, through the agitation of the Socialists, successfully appealing to the voters to rally at the ballot box and take over the trusts in keeping for the people. This fear has led them to bribe those who are supposed to be standing in the shoes of the prophet Amos, and to get them to bid the people beware of the wicked Socialists as free-lovers and home defilers. How willingly some preachers have surrendered is well known, but still Socialists grow in power—to wit, recall Milwaukee.

Last Sunday, at Temple Israel, the congregation heard a discourse on the "Battle of Life," by Rabbi Henry W. Ettleson, of Fort Wayne, Ind. It was a hot one and made the ears of many tingle. His picture of sweatshop workers, and of other toilers, who reap but little reward for their incessant labor, was strong. His recital of the indications of general unrest, and of the outlook of the growth of sentiment in favor of co-operation, instead of competition, which is doomed, and of the dawning of the day of brotherhood, was startling, and caused many of his hearers to wear the look of dismay which cowards are said to have as they walk through a graveyard, at the dead hour of midnight. He urged his hearers to read up on the sociological questions, as treated by the authorities in their latest works. The address all through was a stunner. At the close a group of Socialists congratulated him. He confessed acquaintanceship with Socialistic theories but could not say he was at yet ready to adopt all of them.

Early in 1903, I heard Franklin Wentworth, in Milwaukee. The crowds were not large, but I saw in them the seeds of the earnest, cohesive solidarity, and class conscious devotion which has resulted in the recent victory, by the enemies of capitalism. It is only by such previous and incessant work, victory can come anywhere. Dreaming never rouses to activity. I welcome the evidence of awakening in St. Louis.

ART NOTES

At the Noonan & Kocian Art Galleries, 617 Locust street, an exhibition is being held by the St. Louis Society of Artists, an organization whose constitution reads like a Socialist document. It is founded on the principle of the Initiative and Referendum and means a fair chance for all. The display of work is easily the best ever held in St. Louis by any St. Louis Art Society, and is made up of work by the strongest painters in the city, including number "one" union men, and a number of union men—Messrs. Morgan, Meyer, Crowder and their president, Vigar Bissell, formerly a member of a St. Louis local. A glance through the catalogue reveals the names of Birninghaus, the Indian painter; Humphrey Woolych, Fred'k Okes Sylvester, painter of the Mississippi; Fred Gray, Arthur Zeller, Berdinur, Forkum, Wedman, Mitchell and Misses Hoke, Maurey Rathbun and Mrs. Summa, and others who surely would belong to the union, if there were a lady painters' union to belong to.

Mr. Woolych has a charming little girl picking apples, beautiful in color. Mr. Sylvester has seven numbers, all of the river, in his usual happy

style. Mr. W. F. Matthews has a number of snow scenes, which, while cold, are not chilling.

Mr. Bissell has a couple of clever river views, and two strong portraits, one of himself and one of Wm. R. Donaldson, both masterpieces of painting. You want to see them.

Albert Meyer has two well-painted bits of Mississippi, and an interesting South Hampton Road. Mr. Meyer is a comer, and so also are Messrs. Morgan and Crowder, who have each a couple of clever landscapes, all pleasing. Mr. Arthur Mitchell's Autumn and Winter landscapes show strong teaching and a sympathetic appreciation of the subjects he interprets so well.

And the ladies are all well represented, not by "roses or peonies," but by well-drawn, cleverly-painted figures. Miss Hoke has "On the Stairway," Miss Rathbun, a portical interior, a lady knitting, probably some young mother knitting baby's socks, for the figure is too dainty to be doing anything more serious than baby socks. Miss Murray's "My Mother" is at once a portrait and a picture. Miss Summa's landscapes are charming, especially "The Pines."

The exhibition is a fine one and will well repay a visit to the Kocian's Gallery.

It is said that the coming "All American exhibition" "some" St. Louis artists are to be or have been invited to send pictures. Does this mean that some are welcome and some are not?

The Union indorsed the tax to keep up the Museum, and we hope that the Art Museum will show that it is truly a municipal institution by opening its doors to all St. Louis artists, regardless of the personal dislikes of the present director. A city Art Museum is surely intended to foster our local art, instead of hampering it or killing it off entirely by either neglect or discrimination or both combined? We trust the rumor is untrue. Remember, we also pay to support it, and are a faction to be reckoned with.

Our Milwaukee Letter

The formal inauguration of the Social-Democratic administration of Milwaukee took place on April 19. The inaugural ceremony was simple but impressive. Mayor Emil Seidel read his inaugural message, which was confined to local matters. The twenty-one Socialist aldermen took their seats and proceeded to elect a Socialist-Democratic City Clerk. The appointments of the Mayor were submitted to the City Council and confirmed. Thus the city was handed over to a Socialist administration very quietly and without any flourish of trumpets or signs of exultation or triumph over the defeated parties and the outgoing administration. Only the joyful faces and the rapturous applause of the large crowd which literally jammed the Council Chamber, gave a clew to the significance of the brief and unpretentious ceremonial.

The Social-Democrats of Milwaukee will now begin their work of making over conditions and introducing Socialist measures as fast as the Milwaukee charter will permit. Milwaukee does not enjoy home rule, and our progress will therefore be considerably hampered by our antiquated charter. The city has no power to change the charter without the permission of the Legislature. And the Legislature is controlled by the Republican party. So our comrades must not misunderstand us if we do not proceed as fast as they or we could wish.

The first act of the new administration was very significant and very characteristic of a 'workman's party. The health commissioner under the old administration had received a great deal of praise from the capitalist newspapers and various civic and benevolent societies. They extolled his work to the skies and insisted that the Social-Democrats ought to continue him in office. If they dismissed him, said the press and the civic societies, then woe to the Social-Democracy! It would never get the support of Milwaukee voters again—this was the threat repeated in every possible form. But all this neither frightened nor hoodwinked the Social-Democrats. They quietly investigated the record of the health commissioner. They found that he had in fact grossly neglected his duties. While making a great show of activity in some directions, he had done almost nothing for the working people. He had not given any attention to sanitary conditions in the factories and workshops. He had allowed frightful conditions to continue in the slums. These facts were enough for the Social-Democrats. In the interests of the working people Mayor Seidel let go this negligent health commissioner in less than half an hour after his inauguration.

One thing which has greatly impressed the public is the way in which the Socialist administration got right down to work at the start. All the city employees, many of whom up till now have been taking things easy, are now required to work eight hours a day. And the Socialist heads of departments set them an example by being themselves steadily "on the job." This is a new thing in the history of Milwaukee. The efficiency, ability and conscientiousness with which the Social-Democrats assumed the reins of government have already won the respect of the people.

E. H. THOMAS, State Secretary.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 22, 1910.

For a Municipal Slaughter House

(From the Milwaukee Socialist Platform).

Whereas, The high price of meat in this country has become a chronic condition, and we are told by those who control the market that the price not only will not decrease, but in the near future will reach a still more extortionate figure; and,

Whereas, This famine price is due to no natural cause, but merely to the artificial famine criminally induced by the meat trust; and,

Whereas, This state of things is a direct menace to public health, since many citizens are thus deprived of a sufficient supply of nourishing food or forced to use cheap and unwholesome meat; and,

Whereas, The city of Milwaukee, situated as it is in an agricultural State, has a fine opportunity to obtain its meat supply directly from the producers, without paying any toll to this robber trust; therefore be it

Resolved, That we demand the establishment of a municipal slaughter house which shall furnish clean and wholesome meat to the citizens of Milwaukee at cost price; and be it further

Resolved, That we demand that the Wisconsin legislature at its next session shall pass laws enabling the city of Milwaukee to establish, own and operate such a plant, and if a special session of the legislature is called, we demand that such legislation shall be included in the call as part of the work which the special session must immediately take up as an emergency measure for the preservation of the public health.

UNION CARPENTERS SUCCESSFUL IN EAST ST. LOUIS PLANING MILLS.

East St. Louis, Ill.—We have won the battle and have a two years' agreement signed by all the planing mills of this city, conceding us

the closed shop and union conditions throughout with the use of the label.

Lawton, Okla.—We carried our this year's demand for a raise from 40 cents to 45 cents per hour, and the new scale having gone into effect March 1st, our battle is over as far as wages and hours are concerned. We have been successful in holding every fair contractor in line and have added a few more to our list. The few contractors that still remain obdurate are now being given special attention.

MAY DAY CELEBRATION

St. Louis Socialist Singing Societies will give Festival at New Club Hall

The United Workingmen's Singing Societies of St. Louis will celebrate the May Day festival on the evening of Saturday, April 30, at the New Club Hall, Chouteau avenue and Thirteenth street. There will be a fine program for the evening, with English and German speeches, male chorus, songs, musical selections and dance.

Further particulars will be published in these columns in due time. THE COMMITTEE.

Union Men, Attention

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

We solicit your patronage and will always accord you good treatment

SCHEER BROS. N. E. CORNER 19TH ST. AND SULLIVAN AVENUE

UNION MEN and FRIENDS



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

HELP THE BARBERS

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

THE ABOVE IS THE ONLY EMBLEM OF OUR CRAFT RECOGNIZED BY THE A. F. OF L.

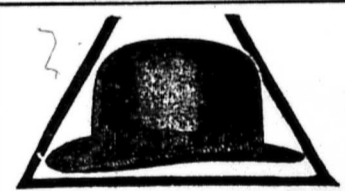
Journeymen Barber's International Union of America, Local Union, No. 102

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NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.
Workingmen's Headquarters

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

HALLS FOR RENT

AT LOW RATES.
Large hall for balls, entertainments and lectures. Elevator service. Apply at saloon, or to janitor, or the secretary, H. Thiele, 1401 St. Louis Ave.

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