

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

# ST. LOUIS LABOR

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

THE FEARLESS CHAMPION OF ORGANIZED LABOR

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

OFFICE: 966 CHOUTEAU AVENUE.

ST. LOUIS, MO., MAY, 28, 1910.

Phone: Kinloch, Central 1577.

No. 486.

## Wisconsin Wide Awake

The State to be thoroughly Organized Under the Direction of Comrade Gaylord.

### An Appeal to the Workers.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 22, 1910.  
Comrade Editor:—

Enclosed find a little notice of our Wisconsin organization work which I would like to have you print in your paper in hopes that it will reach some of our comrades in Wisconsin, and lead them to cooperate with us for the work in the fall campaign.

Thanking you in advance for your courtesy, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,  
WINFRIED R. GAYLORD  
State Organizer.

### ORGANIZE WISCONSIN.

The motto now in Wisconsin is, "Organize." The State Organization Department is now helping the comrades in the various districts with the preliminary work of getting the tickets in the field for the primary election, as the law has been changed again. Candidates are to be nominated on County, Assembly, State-Senate and Congressional tickets, which will require about 600 names to fill all the tickets, to say nothing of the state ticket.

Wisconsin readers of Socialist papers who wish to co-operate in this work are urged to send in their names to the "Organization Department, 344 Sixth Str., Milwaukee, Wis. Socialists living in places where there is no local party organization, are requested to send in 45 cents for three months' dues, so that they may be of help in getting locals started.

Socialism cannot be practiced by one man. And it is almost equally true that Socialism cannot be promoted by one man working alone.

Milwaukee's Success is the result of thorough and efficient organization. It is now proposed to do the same thing for Wisconsin that has accomplished so much for Milwaukee.

Now every Socialist in Wisconsin help this fall, and the Socialists of Wisconsin will go up to the legislature with a representation, and a general vote back of that representation, that will make the old parties steal more of our thunder than they ever dreamed of daring to handle.

Get ready now; find out what your part of the battle is; and then do your duty, all along the line.

Winfried R. Gaylord,  
State Organizer.

### AT THE BANQUET.

The Woman's Trades Union League

gave a banquet to the National Executive Board of the organization at the Forest Park Highlands cottage which was attended by twice as many people as the committee had expected. It was a pleasant and successful affair, and a very useful one, too, for much attention was paid to the cause of Trade Unionism.

Among the speakers on the program were: Messrs Paul U. Kellogg, John Andrews, Wil-

## FRED WARREN PLEADS OWN CASE IN COURT

After Discharging his Lawyers Who Insisted on Arguing the Case on Technicalities and Legal Flaws.

WARREN ADDRESS IN THE U. S. COURT OF APPEALS, ST. PAUL, MINN.

I appear before this court in my own defense because my attorneys are unwilling to say what I think should be said. I desire to waive all that counsel for the defense has said with reference to the government's inability to prove that this envelope was mailed from the office of the Appeal to Reason, of which I am editor. I wish to waive all the objections interposed by my attorneys and the arguments advanced by them why I should be given a new trial. I do not want a new trial. This case has cost the defense \$20,000. A new trial, before a jury of my political opponents, selected by the district attorney's office, from among government employes, or those who hope to get a federal job, before a judge prejudiced against my cause, could result only in another miscarriage of justice.

In waiving the arguments of my attorneys on these points—(and I wish to say here in justification of my course at this time, that the theory on which this case was conducted in the lower court was over my vigorous protest)—I do so to put the issue squarely before this court: Is the mailing of this envelope with its offer of a reward printed in red, for the capture and return to the Kentucky authorities of ex-Gov. William Taylor, under indictment at that time for murder, a violation of the federal statutes? Stripped of all legal verbiage and technicality, that is the issue here and no other.

My attorneys argue in the brief submitted that the indictment is defective. I do not pretend to know about this. I will say, however, that I have no desire to have my sentence set aside on a mere technical defect in the indictment, and I would regret to see the issue involved disposed of in this unsatisfactory manner. It would still leave the question in doubt as to whether the mailing of a reward, printed in red, for the capture of a fugitive Republican politician, is a violation of the federal statutes.

I call the attention of the court to the testimony introduced by the government, showing that I submitted a draft of the alleged defamatory envelope to the postmaster at Girard and asked his opinion as to its mailability. The postmaster, the representative of the government, informed me that in his judgment there was nothing in the postal laws that would prevent the mailing of this reward offer, as hundreds of similar cards and envelopes were mailed in the course of a year at the Girard postoffice. This certainly establishes my good faith. No man with criminal intent would voluntarily submit the evidence of his contemplated crime to the agent of the institution against which the crime was directed.

In this connection I wish to call the court's attention to the statement made from the bench by the trial judge, that when this matter was first submitted to him, he himself was in doubt as to whether the mailing of this envelope was a violation of the federal statutes. If the law is so indefinite that even the trial judge is unable to determine whether a crime has been committed, until after he "had consulted higher authority," how is the layman to determine what is lawful and what is not? In the lower court's decision on our demurrer, Judge Pollock stated that the language was not scurrilous and threatening, as charged in the indictment, but that it was defamatory, inasmuch as it was calculated to impress the reader thereof with the thought that ex-Gov. W. S. Taylor was wanted in Kentucky by the authorities of that state for some alleged crime. Under this decision every offer of a reward for a man charged with crime, mailed by a private individual or a civil officer, is a violation of the federal statute under which this indictment was returned against me. In order to prevent this construction and its far-reaching consequences, Judge Pollock, in his final summing up of the case, decided that it was not defamatory nor scurrilous, but threatening. It is hard for the average man to follow such judicial reasoning and I sincerely trust that this court's opinion will be written in such clear and unmistakable terms that there will be no question as to this law in the future.

liam Marion Reedy; Mmes. Raymond Robins, Frederic C. Howe, Frances Squire Potter; Misses Mary McDowell, Agnes Nestor and Rose Schneidermann.

### PAPER CARRIERS' PICNIC.

Paper Carriers B. and P. Association A. F. of L. 5783 will give its grand annual picnic Sunday, July 24, at Risch's Grove, in Luxemburg. A good time is assured to all who will participate.

## Socialist Picnic

SUNDAY, JUNE 12th.

It will be argued by counsel for the government that kidnaping is a crime and, therefore, an offer of a reward to kidnap ex-Gov. Taylor is a threat against that gentleman. I will ask the counsel for the government to cite the federal law constituting kidnaping a crime. He cannot do this. On the other hand, the United States Supreme Court, in an exhaustive opinion, handed down in the case of the three workingmen who had been kidnaped in Colorado and taken to Idaho, plainly states that it is no violation of the federal statutes to forcibly abduct a man and take him from one state to another. In its opinion the Supreme Court says:

"Looking first at what was alleged to have occurred in Colorado touching the arrest of the petitioner and his deportation from that state, we do not perceive hastily or inconsiderately done, can be adjudged to be in violation of the constitution or laws of the States. Even if it be true that the arrest and deportation of Pettibone, Moyer and Haywood from Colorado was by fraud and connivance, to which the governor of Colorado was a party, this does not make out a case of violation of the rights of the appellants under the constitution and laws of the United States."

What I did, in fact, was to offer a reward to any one who would capture, forcibly abduct, if you please, a man under indictment for murder and return him to the Kentucky authorities. To kidnap means not only forcible abduction, but hiding from friends and the proper authorities. Under this view how can it be maintained that it is unlawful to offer a reward for the capture of ex-Gov. William S. Taylor and his return to the authorities of Kentucky?

Let me state a hypothetical case: Suppose the Socialists capture the political powers of Kansas—as we shall. We find that Mr. Armour is violating the anti-trust laws of our state. He lives in Illinois. The governor of Illinois, being a Republican, refuses to grant a requisition. Suppose our Socialist state officials, who would be private citizens in Illinois, should quietly go at midnight, surround Mr. Armour's house in Chicago, capture him, carry him into Kansas, and there place him on trial before a Socialist judge and a Socialist jury. Would the men that kidnaped Armour violate any federal statute? Would they not be immune from prosecution under the Supreme Court's ruling?

The question involved in this case is whether there is one law for the workingman and another law for the rich employer. The Supreme Court's decision in the famous kidnaping conspiracy in Colorado and the action of high government and state officials in protecting a fugitive Republican politician, charged with murder, lends color to my contention that there is one interpretation of the law for the poor and another one for the rich. The action of the governor of New Jersey in refusing to issue requisition papers for Armour, the Chicago meat packer, who was charged by the New Jersey prosecutors with violating the anti-trust laws of that state is a convincing argument that there is one law for the poor and none for the rich. The methods adopted by the government's attorney in his prosecution of me and his refusal to take cognizance of similar acts on the part of bankers and others, strengthens our argument that there is two wholly different kinds of law in this country; and your decision will, if that decision upholds the action of the lower court, add to this belief in the public mind.

The government's attorney emphasizes the fact that this reward offer is printed in red. Out of curiosity, I asked a number of the leading ink manufacturers in the United States for what color of printing ink they had the greatest demand, and they replied, without a single exception, that they sold more red ink than all others combined, save one—black! Black is the emblem of piracy and has been since long before the days of Captain Kidd. Under its sable folds march the land thief, the predatory rich, the employer of little children, those who barter justice, the Wall street speculator, the

(Continued on Page 2)

## Miners Fail To Agree

STRIKE OF 60,000 MINERS WILL BE CONTINUED AFTER ILLINOIS JOINT CONFERENCE ADJOURNED.

Entire State Affected by Walk-out.

Peoria, Ill., May 20.—The coal strike is on.

The convention of operators and miners adjourned sine die at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

President Walker of the miners, himself made the motion which was seconded by A. J. Morehead, president of the operators. In making the motion, Walker announced that the miners stood back of their committee.

This strike affects the entire state of Illinois and will involve between 72,000 and 75,000 men. It is stated that in the miners' strike fund there is now about \$750,000, about \$10 a man.

The mines already have been suspended for fifty days without this fund being drawn on, but it appears insufficient for a prolonged struggle.

President Walker has issued a call to all the miner delegates to meet in private to-morrow and plan for future action.

He is as much at the loss as any other delegate as to what action further than calling a general and indefinite strike in Illinois will be taken at to-morrow's meeting.

"First, I think, we will call every man in the Miners' Union for further work until some sort of an agreement is made through the concessions of either one of the contending associations. This call will include pumpers, pit men and others, who have been working as stipulated in the temporary agreement. There is no telling how long this strike will last, but its aspect is serious. There are nearly 75,000 men out of work."

The operators issued a statement to-day declaring that to concede to the demands of the miners not only would disturb the differentials throughout the State, but would make it more difficult for the Illinois mines to meet the competition of the other coal-producing States.

## WOMEN UNIONISTS MEET IN ST. LOUIS

WOMEN DEMAND BALLOT.

League Members Say Men Are with Them in Suffrage Quest—Have No Fads, but Principles.

A new local, that of Cleveland, Ohio, was presented for admission at the meeting of the Executive Board of the Women's Trade Union League, which opened last Thursday afternoon at Aschenbroedel Club. Representatives were present from New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and Springfield, Mo., and a union being formed at Philadelphia.

The Executive Board was presided over by Mrs. Raymond Robins of Chicago, who, with Miss Agnes Nestor, also present, managed the strike of 10,000 girl shirt-waist makers. Mrs. Robins'

The St. Louis capitalists, under the leadership of the Business Men's League, are anxious to have the municipality of St. Louis appropriate about half a million dollars for two new armories and for the equipment of two additional regiments of the "National Guard of Missouri", better known as state militiamen. Last week's experience with the "concentration of the army" at the Ilasco Cement Works near Hannibal was a striking example what our capitalists want the militia for. If the Municipal Assembly of St. Louis should at any time comply with the military wishes of the Business Men's League they would surely hear from the masses of the people of this community.

### 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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NOW READY

—TO—

DO YOUR JOB WORK

Give us a Call!

Sister, Miss M. E. Dreier, president of the New York league, was at the meeting.

Miss Dreier was arrested during the strike because she was picketing and was supposed to be a striker. She was immediately released and her arrest caused much comment.

"Without an exception, our union-members are suffragists," said Miss Alice Henry of Chicago. "In our last convention, instead of saying we favored the suffrage movement, we went so far as to ask that the suffrage promoters come in with us in our work to raise the condition of employed women. The men of the labor unions, too, except a few who are young and inexperienced, are for equal suffrage."

In response to a popular request for an open session, the Executive Board had arranged for such a meeting at 2:30 Friday afternoon at the Aschenbroedel Club. Mrs. D. W. Knefler of St. Louis was enthusiastic over the results in St. Louis. Nearly 3000 women belong to the St. Louis trade unions, she says, more than half of these have been organized in the last eighteen months. An eight-hour day has been obtained for 750 girls and for 300 others a raise in wages of \$1.50 to \$2.00 a week.

The principles of the League are clear-cut and well-defined: The eight-hour day, a minimum wage scale, equal pay for equal work and full citizenship for women.

Among others in attendance were: Mrs. Mary K. O'Sullivan of Boston, vice president; Miss Susie Morgan; Miss Rose Schneidermann, who has done much in organizing garment trade workers in the East; Miss Melinda Scott of New York; Miss Mary E. McDowell, at the head of the University Settlement in Chicago; Miss Mary McErnerney of the Bindery Women's Union, Chicago, and Mrs. Geo. E. Lee and Miss McGarrity of Springfield, Mo. Mrs. Robins has consented to give an address early in June before the Springfield union.

The board held several important business meetings.

**BAKERS' MASS MEETING.**

Bakers' Union No. 4, through its secretary, Bro. Peter Beisel, has called a mass meeting of journeymen bakers for Saturday, June 25, at 8 p. m., at New Club Hall, 13th Str. and Chouteau Ave. Bakers should attend in great numbers. Good speakers will be present and explain to you, why you should belong to a Union. The Union assists you when out of work. The Union assists you when sick. The Union assists your family in case of death. The Union makes better conditions for you and your family. The Union increases your wages and give you shorter hours. Why not join the Union of your trade? You are welcome!

Bakers' Union No. 4.

interests of the workingman conflict with the interests of the employer, is ample proof of the class character of the federal judiciary. Dissenting from the opinion of this very court, in a case wherein a working girl was pitted against a great corporation. Judge Thayer said: "I dissent from these doctrines which seem to have been formulated with an eye mainly to the protection of the employers and with too little regard for the situation and rights of the employees."

As a militant member of the working class, I frankly confess that I expect nothing from this court. A court of justice, so-called, which turns away a mangled working child empty-handed, in defense of capitalist class property against working class life and limb, is not apt to look with favor upon one in revolt against such shocking inhumanity and the system responsible for it.

When the toilers of the mill, factory, mine and farm once understand the true situation, they will realize that there can be no relief from judicial despotism until they use the power latent in themselves to abolish the present iniquitous system, based upon the legalized robbery of the nation's toilers and producers in which the courts are mere creatures of capitalist class rule and instruments of working class subjection. These workingmen will one day learn to choose their own judges, and while these judges may know little of the intricacies of law and the chicanery of technicality, they have an inherent sense of justice and they may be depended upon to serve their brothers.

Personally, it is a matter of no consequence to me what this court may decide in this case. If this court concludes to sanction the scandalous methods employed to secure my conviction and the outrageous sentence imposed upon me for the commission of what Judge Pollock termed "a mere misdemeanor," I shall consider it the proudest day of my life when I enter the jail at Fort Scott, imprisoned because of my defense of the poor and oppressed. You will by that act increase my power a thousandfold and carry my message to the toiling millions from sea to sea. Gladly will I make this small sacrifice in a cause to which I would willingly give my life.

No real labor paper of this day can fail to stand for the overthrow of the wage-system and the industrial emancipation of the workers.

The labor movement is his monument, and though his name is not inscribed upon it, his soul is in it, and with it marches on forever.

It is a spectacle to excite both pity and contempt to see a paper calling itself a "labor paper," with an editor calling himself a "union man," doing the dirty work of first one set and then another set of capitalist politicians, for a consideration so paltry as to almost defy belief. The labor movement must shake of all such barnacles and give itself wholly and energetically to the task of building up a press based upon working class interests and edited and managed with strict fidelity to that class.

**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 productiveness of machinery.

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

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

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

(e) 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.)

**A LIST OF UNION BAKERIES**  
WHERE YOU CAN GET UNION  
**BREAD** EACH LOAF BEARING  
The  
UNION LABEL

**AND BAKERY GOODS MADE BY UNION BAKERS**

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Boeglin, Joseph	9800 S. Broadway	Manewal Bread Co	Lami and Broadway
Dalles, R.	1027 Allen av.	Marachall, L.	2908 S Broadway
Dittmar, Frank	4251 Schiller Pl.	Master Bakers,	938 S. Taylor av.
Eckert, Theo. F.	2869 Salena st.	Messerschmidt, P.	2225 Cherokee st.
Enz, Aug.	6700 S Broadway	Michalke, F. L.	1901 Utah st.
Flabb, Julius,	1301 Wyoming St.	Mueller, Fred	2012 Gravois av.
Fischer, Wm. F.	5600-Compton Ave.	Nichols, E. S.	4136 N Newstead a
Fgerster, Chas. J.	5228 Virginia av.	Nowack, Frank R.	616-18 Louisa Ave.
Fuchs, Frank	2301 Plover Ave.	Old Homestead Bky	1038 N Vandeventes
Geiger, H.	1901 Lami st.	Papendick B'k'y Co	3609-11 N 22d st.
Graf, Ferd	2201 S 2nd st.	Rahm, A.	3001 Rutger st.
Hahn Bakery Co.	2801-5 S. 7th st.	Redle, Geo.	2100 Lynch st.
Halleman, Jos.	2022 Cherokee st.	Reichelt, H.	3701 S Jefferson
Hartman, Ferd	1917 Madison st.	Rother, Paul	Lemay Ferry Rd.
Hoefel, Fred	3448 S Broadway	Rottler, M.	3500 Illinois av.
Hollenberg, C.	918 Manchester	Rube, W.	1301 Shenandoah st
Huber, Math.	1824 S 10th st.	Schmerber, Jos.	3679 S Broadway
Huellen, P.	4101 N 20th st.	Schneider & Son,	2716 N Taylor av.
Huts, Fr.	7728 S Broadway	Schueler, Fred	3402 S Jefferson a
Imhof, F.	1301 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.
Linka, John A.	2907 S 13th st.	Wolf, S.	3110 S 7th st.
Lorenz, H.	2700 Arsenal st.	Zwick, Mich.	7701-3 Virginia av.

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

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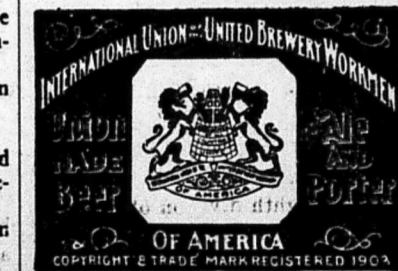
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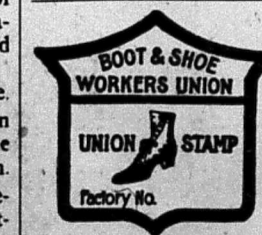
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You help better shoemaking conditions. You get better shoes for the money. You help your own Labor Position. You abolish Child Labor.

DO NOT BE MISLED By Retailers who say: "This shoe does not bear the stamp, but is made under UNION CONDITIONS." THIS IS FALSE. No shoe is union unless it bears the Union Stamp.

**Boot and Shoe Workers' Union**  
246 Summer St., Boston Mass.  
John F. Tobin, Pres. Chas. L. Baine, Sec.-Treas.

**Warren Argues Own Case.**

(Continued from Page 1)

petty gambler and grafter, and all those who plunder labor and oppress the poor. Black is the color of death. Red, on the other hand, is the color of life; it glows with vitality; it is the badge of universal kinship. It has been from the days of Spartacus, down through the ages, the emblem of revolt against tyranny. Under the crimson banner the revolutionary patriots of 1776 fought and won their battles against the English king. Longfellow's inspiring poem to Pulaski, the Polish patriot who gave his life for American independence, immortalizes the red banner:

Where, before the altar, hung  
The blood-red banner, that with prayer  
Had been consecrated there—

Take thy banner—and if e'er  
Thou shouldst press the soldier's bier,  
And the muffled drum should beat  
To the tread of mournful feet,  
Then this crimson flag shall be  
Martial cloak and shroud for thee.

The warrior took that banner proud,  
And it was his martial cloak and shroud!

The original flag of the American revolution was red. The stars and stripes were added later by our rebel forefathers to distinguish it from the national emblems of other countries. It is a significant historical fact that red predominates in the flags of all countries with one exception—Russia. It is not surprising, therefore, that the government's attorney who sails under the black flag, should seek to cast aspersions on the red banner.

If the liberties bought with the blood of our forefathers, who fought under the red flag are to be preserved it will be done by the men who today march under the crimson banner.

The theory of law that a man is presumed to be innocent until proven guilty was wholly overlooked in my trial at Fort Scott. I was not convicted and sentenced before I entered the court room. I was not prosecuted as a presumably innocent man charged with an alleged violation of the law. I was prosecuted by partisan politicians, before a partisan jury, three of whom it was proved later had declared they were prejudiced against me, and before a partisan judge and on perjured testimony. But this is not the first time in the history of the world that this same farce has been enacted. When the ruling class of any epoch is forced to use such means to bring about the imprisonment of a man advocating revolutionary doctrines, it has always foreshadowed the dawn of a new era.

It is true I am in revolt against the present capitalistic regime of greed and power and I have dedicated my life to the abolition of tomorrow. Our cause will triumph in America just as it is winning in Germany, France and England. The Milwaukee Socialist victory is a prophecy of what will happen throughout the nation at no distant day.

By environment, training and economic interests, the judges who compose this court are opposed to me. You can no more impartially consider the questions involved in this case than could the judges appointed by the English king to consider impartially that monarch and his American subjects.

In all controversies that arose between the master and his slave prior to the revolution of 1860, the federal courts made their decisions conform to the interests of the masters. It was from the slave owners that they derived their powers and held their positions. No man openly antagonistic to the slave power could hold a position on the federal bench.

An examination of the decisions of this court—and your decisions are similar to those of all other federal courts—wherein the

ST. LOUIS GARMENT WORKERS.

Pushing the Marx & Haas Lockout Campaign Everywhere.

The daily papers of Omaha, Neb., publish reports about the successful "propaganda work" of our St. Louis Garment Workers' friends, Fannie Sellins and Kate Hurley, among the Trade Unions and retail clothing merchants of that city.

Inasmuch as the locked out Garment Workers of Marx & Haas are now employed elsewhere, it is much easier for District Council No. 4 of the St. Louis Garment Workers to "remember" the concern that threw nearly a thousand faithful union people on the street last September.

Meanwhile, remember that the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. is still on the "remember list."

SIMILAR CASES.

Milan, Mo., May 15, 1910.

St. Louis Labor:

Inclosed find \$1 to apply on my subscription. Will try to remember you again soon. Glad to see you with your own plant.

I had a talk with Comrade Clark a few days ago and he said that the movement in St. Louis was doing good work, which I was glad to hear.

This county, Sullivan, is having an interesting time listening to the ex-office holder's explanations of the graft charges brought against them through an investigation of the County Court.

The parties connected with this crooked work are friends of D. R. Francis, Folk and Warner. They are the cream of the political cheese factory—patriots for pay—who do not believe in "dividing up" and are not "agin religion."

Comrade Clark delivered two lectures at Newtown and organized a local of good working Socialists. The secretary of the local has been nominated for state representative and has filed his declaration papers.

Yours to the finish, R. D. MORRISON.

THE TEXTILE WORKERS' UNION LABEL.

Friends of the union label are glad to announce that knitted wear, socks, underwear in union suits and separate garments, etc., can again be had with the union label.

Industrial Consumers' Association.

St. Louis, Mo. May 24th, 1910.

The mass meeting held in the Central Trades Council Hall, under the auspices of the Industrial Consumers' Association, over 200 members of the Central Trades and Building Trades Council joined the above organization, after making an investigation into the workings of the above organizations and the twelve different stores under its contract in the city of St. Louis.

The following was elected on the Central Contract Committee. P. J. McDonough, Ed. Smith, P. J. Morrin, Mrs. Spraggon and P. J. Higgins. The aim and object is to wage a war against penitentiary and sweat shop made products, and in their stead everything that can be got with the Union label on will be put in the stores under the control of this association.

Large consignments of union made clothes and gents furnishings have already arrived direct from union factories.

The organization has saved for its members since organized in this district from 10 to 100 per cent on shoes, gents furnishings, clothes, etc. It is the only organization that has been successful in bringing down the high cost of living of its members, as the members of the above association have the privilege of buying groceries and provisions direct from the wholesale house at wholesale prices.

There will be a special mass meeting held in the Aschenbrodel Hall, 3535 Pine street in the Central Trades Council Hall on Sunday next, 29th, at 2:30 o'clock. Speaker W. M. MacClain, national organizer, will deliver an address on "Unionism and Co-operation. All union men are earnestly invited to be present, as a lively debate is anticipated in the above mass meeting. Be sure and make it a point to be present.

Signed by order of Central Committee.

L. C. C. A.

Begg's United Railways Co. asks for a new franchise extending the Fourth Street line to Vandeventer Ave. As the bill reads the company desires that the franchise asked for expire April 12, 1948. Why not amend the bill to have the franchise expire at the end of the world?

The Socialists of Germany are 3,500,000, vowed to the de-

struction of poverty", said Jane Addams in her Odeon address; "what part shall America take in this international crusade of the compassionate? Is this standing army of 'humanity's self-pity' suddenly mobilized for a new conquest?"

SOCIALISTS TAKE UP KEON CASE.

State Secretary of Illinois Places Case in Hands of Attorney—Prisoner Outrageously Treated.

Grafton, Ill., May 21. — The fight between two Socialists of this city, supported by the state Socialist organization, and the mayor over the imprisonment of J. J. Keon, is promising to develop into a statewide struggle, involving the constitutionality of the poll tax law of Illinois.

Keon's imprisonment, which has been compared to prison systems in the czar's domains, will, according to all appearances result seriously for the city and the mayor of Grafton. The state committee of the Socialist party, on the motion of J. O. Bentall, state secretary of the party, who has been battling personally for Keon's cause, and went to Grafton at the first call for help, passed a resolution to take up the Keon case at once and instructed the secretary to take legal steps immediately to secure the rights of Keon.

Attorney Carl Strover is investigating the case and is now in Jerseyville, the county seat, to secure a transcript of the proceedings by which Circuit Court Judge Creighton decided that Keon must go to jail for six months. An appropriation has already been made with which to begin the fight.

THE CASE OF JOSEPH KEON.

St. Louis, Mo., May 24, 1910 To the Editor of the St. Louis Labor:—

I cannot understand why Joseph Keon of Grafton, Ill., has not been provided with legal council to secure his release from prison. Even though his imprisonment were lawful the Constitution of the United States forbids cruel and unusual punishment. Is not solitary confinement such as he is subjected to, a cruel and unusual punishment, when the supposed offence is taken in consideration? Consider the so-called offence. A citizen is given the alternative of either paying a certain sum of money or working without compensation. If the citizen will not submit to the proposition of doing either, he is fined or imprisoned. Is not this in part an effort to force one into a state of peonage? Note the phrase if the citizen refuses to do either. The yellow wind jammers treat this matter as a joke. It is not a joke, it is a very serious matter.

M. DAY.

We are of the opinion that the state organization of Illinois should take up the Keon case. The mayor of Grafton is an ignorant brute whose proper place would be among the South Sea Islanders, not among civilized people. His avoirdupois of nearly three hundred pounds are the best indication that in his mental and moral makeup he has not reached a very high standard.

The imprisonment and treatment of Keon by the Grafton mayor is outrageous. We hope the Illinois comrades will come to the rescue of the brave young man. Keon is personally known to us as a good man, an honest Socialist, and a gentleman Editor St. Louis Labor.

BELLEVILLE CARPENTERS' STRIKE SETTLED.

Following a three years strike of the Belleville, Ill., carpenters,

harmony again prevails. This was brought about at a joint conference of a committee of the Trades and Labor Assembly and committees of the master builders and carpenters. The scale calls for an eight-hour day at 50 cents an hour. The scale continues in force until April 1, 1911. At the time of the strike the men were receiving 47½ cents an hour and their demand was for 52½ cents.

LECTURE ON WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

A lecture on "Woman Suffrage" by Mrs. Frances Squire Potter, formerly professor of English in the University of Minnesota, has been announced in circulars sent out by the St. Louis Equal Suffrage League. This lecture will be delivered at the Central Y. M. C. A., Grand and Franklin Aves., May 27. No admission will be charged and it will be open to men as well as women.

WOMEN UNIONISTS IN GRANITE CITY ILL.

The Women's Trade Union League held an organization meeting at Fleischman-McNary Hall, Granite City, Ill., last week. The speakers were Mrs. Raymond Robins, president of the national body; Miss Malinda Scott, second vice president, and Mrs. D. W. Knefer, secretary of the St. Louis organization. Many factory workers heard the speakers and the results of the meeting will be beneficial to the movement.

ENGLISH SOCIALIST SUFFRAGIST COMING.

Comrade Dora B. Montefiore, noted suffragist and Socialist speaker of England, who has been in attendance at the National Party Congress in Chicago during the past week, is available for dates in the Middle Western states during the next three weeks. Application should be made at once to the National Office.

ST. LOUIS SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN FUND.

- J. Blumenthal's List No. 19:— J. Blumenthal .25 Aug Grutzner .25 Louis Bohnsack .25 H. Schemmer .20 F. W. Peters .25 Jno Schwartzkopf .25 M. Leichtweiss .25 Alter Nante .50 F. Knie 1.00 E. Behrendt, Jr. .25 C. Ebert .25 J. Lin'in .50 A. Zimmermann's List No. 24:— F. Gutzmann .50 J. Bester .50 H. Hellwig .25 H. Albert .50 N. Besangstengel .25 C. Walter .25 M. Reisinger .50 N. Zimmermann .50 Aug. Noske 1.00

Total for week \$ 8.45 Previously reported 157.87

Total to May 24 \$166.32

Chas. Maddox of Oran, Mo., was a recent caller at headquarters. He looked over the plant and also patronized some of the advertisers in St. Louis Labor, a very effective way of helping the cause along.

Some of the sub hustlers did very nicely during the week, but we can use more subs all the time. Fact is, you just can't bring them in too fast. The subscription list of the local socialist press is the register of our movement. Our vote will grow in proportion to our subscription list.

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

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Have been secured by the following friends and comrades:

- Jacob Renner .1 Robert Prendergast .1 R. O. Biggs, East St. Louis .1 Dr. E. Simon .1 Math. Klinger, Staunton, Ill. .3 Nicolaus Just .1 F. J. Hart .1 Jul. Blumenthal .2 Robert Gruber, Bonanza, Ark. .4 Otto Pauls .2 W. A. Stieckley .4 Henry Schwarz .1 Albert Ulrich .1 J. C. S. .11 F. J. Kloth .8 E. Kientz .1

Total .43

ROBERT HUNTER COMING.

Word has reached us that Robert Hunter will pay a visit to St. Louis in June.

If at all possible to so arrange, he will be the speaker of the day on June 12, at Risch's Grove.

Chicago Daily Socialist for sale every day at S. W. cor.

Henry Krumm, Prop. OF THE NEW A. B. C. BAR FREE LUNCH ALL DAY. FINE MERCHANTS DINNER, 11 TO 2. 110 N. BROADWAY. Phones: Bell, Main 4150; Kin., Cent. 2267.

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Reiss Halle, Blair & Gallesburg St. Sänger und Freunde der modernen Arbeiterbewegung, schlichte und blessem Verein an. Ein (Schreiben 50c. Beiträge \$1.00 per 3 Wochen. Was in den Singstunden zu beifinden, ist Jeder mann willkommen.

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# ST. LOUIS LABOR

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## CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Subscribers changing their residence are requested to promptly notify this office of new address. Also state old address.

Co-operative  Printery

## The Local Labor Parliament

Our readers' attention is called to the report of the Central Trades and Labor Union meeting of last Sunday, which appears on another page in this week's St. Louis Labor.

With our own plant and our own type setting machines we are now in a position to give more space to the local parliament of Organized Labor. Action on vital questions was taken at last Sunday's meeting. The class struggle is no mere Socialist dream, as the C. T. and L. U. proceedings indicate.

In Hannibal the striking cement workers are met by the state militia. A Democratic Sheriff and a Republican Governor cooperate to break the strike.

In St. Louis striking teamsters are treated like rowdies and criminals by the police.

At the unfair Suburban Garden University students scab on the Union musicians, etc.

The labor movement is growing more serious every day. Struggle everywhere! Every little advantage gained for the working people is secured by means of organization.

Every reader of this paper should follow the work of the local central body with keen interest and give all possible support to the movement.

## Miners' Strike and Misery.

The Illinois mine owners refused to grant the fair and reasonable demands of the 60,000 members of the United Mine Workers in that state. For two months the men have been idle. It is superfluous to say that much suffering exists among the men, women and children in the mining regions. Thousands of men are anxious to find some other remunerative employment. Many families are compelled to send their children to the nearest cities and towns to hunt for jobs, because at home poverty and misery reign supreme.

In the wealthiest states of the world we witness such deplorable conditions! The men remain true to their Union, but the mine barons insist on cheaper labor; the results are heart-rending. Indescribable poverty and suffering side by side with immense wealth and luxury!

Shall these capitalist conditions continue forever? Or will the people wake up some day and take possession of the mines that are today the "godgiven" property of several hundred labor exploiters and profit-grabbers?

Socialism is found to spread among the American miners. What other remedy can you offer? Socialism insists that the coal mines shall not be a private monopoly, but shall be owned, managed and operated for the sole benefit of the people.

Socialize the coal mines! Operate them for use, not for profit. Then strikes and lockouts will be things of the past.

## The National Convention.

The National Socialist convention met in Chicago and adjourned. If no convention had been held the party would have not lost anything by it. We voted against the holding of this convention, and we are more than ever convinced today that the convention was what we expected it would be, to wit: a failure.

It was a talkfest. Comrade Behrens of Sedalia said: "I have never heard so many soap-box speeches in so short a time as I did at this convention." Utopianism did not have the upper hand, but it got close to it. The best thing the convention could do was the prevention of mischief by the soapboxers, I. W. W., and the rest of the Utopians.

The Trade Union resolution reported by the majority of the committee, was adopted after considerable debate. This resolution simply reaffirms the position the party took at previous conventions. The adoption of the Trade Union resolution is about the only important action taken.

## Why So Liberal-Minded?

A St. Louis business man who is very strongly in sympathy with the Socialist and Trades Union movement, addressed these few lines to the editor of St. Louis Labor:

"You editors are very busy people and I take it for granted that sometimes you get tired reading newspapers. I don't know whether you have closely observed the latest Y. W. C. A. movement in this city in connection with raising nearly \$500,000 within several weeks. It is claimed that the erection of a half-million Y. W. C. A. temple is mainly for the benefit of the women and girls employed in the down-town department stores, offices, factories, etc. Perhaps it is. I'll not argue that point now. But I do desire to call your attention to the liberality of some wellknown business men toward the Y. W. C. A. at this time. I noticed the names of two gentlemen who donated \$500 and \$300 respectively, for the Y. W. C. A. building. I would not mind that, but these two gentlemen are today employing over 400 women and girls whose wages are from \$3.00 to \$7.00 a week. The average earning of these female wage workers is less than \$5.00 per week.

Now, Bro. Editor, I have an opinion. During the last year the Woman's Trade Union League of St. Louis has

been doing some good work in the way of organizing several thousand girls into Unions. Our cheap female labor capitalists are afraid of this Woman's Trade Union League, and in their opinion the best way to keep their poorly paid girls away from Trade Unionism is to lead them into the Y. W. C. A. If the W. T. U. L. would today ask those gentlemen to permit their employes to join the Union, the brave women would not be listened to."

Our correspondent is a very close observer, and we admit that his opinion is a good one. One daily paper announced that over 3000 wage working girls, mostly from the big stores down-town, had joined the Y. W. C. A. within the last few weeks.

We are convinced that the same two liberal-minded businessmen who subscribed \$800.00 for the Y. W. C. A. building, hate the Woman's Trade Union League movement. They are watching every move of the brave women who are organizing the working women into labor unions. It is more profitable to exploit the poor girls, kill their health, cripple their bodies, and than give "liberally" for the purpose of saving their souls.

## Editorial Observations

Too much credit cannot be given to the members of the St. Louis Woman's Trade Union League for their energetic work of propoganda and organizing in behalf of Organized Labor. So long as girls of 18 and 20 years of age, and even married women, are compelled to work for \$3.00 to \$5.00 a week in our factories, shops and stores, there is great need for the work of the Woman's Trade Union League.

Governor Hadley ordered his State Militia to Hannibal to assist the Atlas Portland Cement Co. in Ilasco to break the strike of the 1500 employes. There was absolutely nothing to do for the Sunday soldiers. The "foreigners" failed to dynamite the dynamite storage building; the "rioters" failed to throw rocks at the manager of the cement company; the strikers acted like men and by their excellent discipline morally compelled Governor Hadley to order his Sunday soldiers back home to mamma.

Mrs. Ella Flagg Young was re-elected Superintendent of the public schools of Chicago by a unanimous vote this week. She is elected only until next year, as a rule has been made electing the teachers in January instead of June. Mrs. Young has given great satisfaction, it seems, which is a matter for congratulation to women in general. Yet the bright superintendent of the Chicago public schools is politically disfranchised because she is a woman. Think of the irony: A disfranchised woman charged with the great task of protecting and developing the moral and intellectual welfare of about 200,000 school children—the future citizens of the greatest republic on earth! Will the anti-suffrage please solve this contradiction?

## Electrical Workers' Controversy

When Will the Brothers Join Hands for the Common Cause of Labor?

We have been requested to publish the following letter that appeared in the Cleveland Citizen in answer to a former communication by Brother Murphy, in the same paper, and which was also reprinted in St. Louis Labor:

Mr. J. W. Murphy, General Secretary, Reid Faction, Electrical Workers, Box 42, Springfield, Ill.

Dear Sir: In the Cleveland Citizen of March 19, 1910, I notice an article by you, or purporting to come from you; your name is attached to it, however, entitled, "Electrical Workers; Peace Negotiations Have Been Halted Again," which, for misrepresentations and imaginary conclusions, cannot be surpassed.

How you could write such an article for publication containing so many incorrect statements is more than I can understand. Let me remind you that:

1st: You, with Geib, Reid, Sullivan and others, have not lived up to the Denver and Toronto agreements of the American Federation of Labor in any shape, manner or form.

2nd: You did not even make an attempt of any character, at any time, to dissolve the Cleveland injunction suits and thereby liberate the funds tied up so that a convention could be held. You cannot hold a convention without funds, and you know it.

3rd: You did not comply with the orders of the Special Committee at any time. You were repeatedly requested to dismiss all lawsuits, but on the contrary you complicated matters by adding three more local unions as parties to the suits, and this on December 7, 1909, two days before the Special Committee held its first meeting in Springfield, Ill.

4th: The Special Committee did not decide that a convention would be held at an early date, but did decide that a convention would be held just as soon as the terms and conditions of the Denver and Toronto agreements were complied with, and no sooner.

5th: McNulty, Noonan and others never said, or even intimated in any manner to the committee in my presence, that they did not favor a convention or that they would not attend a convention, if called.

8th: From whence did you learn that the majority of the committee, Messrs. Frey and Urick, would report to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, and that the minority, in the person of Duffy, would not report to the same body? Is this one of your imaginary conclusions—another of your pipe dreams? Just remember this, that Duffy—the minority of the committee—will report in plain, straightforward language, without fear or favor of any one, his actions in this controversy to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, and will serve on said council copy of the communications he served on the Special Committee in Cleveland, Ohio, March 11, 1910.

7th: You say you will bravely insist on your rights, but evidently you will not give, grant or allow the other fellow any rights at all.

Brother Murphy, don't fool yourself and those you represent. Don't hide the true facts from your members under the subterfuge that you are right in the position you assume, and have assumed, and that the American Federation of Labor must sooner or later acknowledge that fact. Tell them plainly that you have ignored the Denver and Toronto agreements; that you have defied the American Federation of Labor; that you have done nothing to comply with the requests of the Special Committee; that you have not given the Special Committee any assistance at all; that you completely laid down on

their hands; that you have been jollyng them right along and that all you wanted was delay, delay, and more delay, with the hope that something might turn up to your advantage.

McNulty and his organization, with their representative, did not run away from the Special Committee and the arbitration plan in Cleveland last week. They reached the "parting of the ways." You, Reid and others failed to comply with the orders of the committee. You absolutely did nothing up to that time to comply with the Denver and Toronto agreements of the A. F. of L. There was nothing for the committee to do but adjourn, resign or go out of business altogether. I, as a member of the committee, had no other alternative than to do as I did. I have no apologies to make for my actions to any one, nor will I make any apologies.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed)

FRANK DUFFY,  
Member Special Committee.

### Editor's Remarks.

We sincerely hope that the Electrical Workers of both factions throughout the country will soon see their way clear and get together into one solid, unified and harmonious International Brotherhood. Unfortunately internal troubles of this kind are very seldom beneficial to the rank and file of the membership. As a rule the employers like these dissensions in the labor movement, because they profit by it nine times out of ten.

It is none of the business of a Socialist or general labor paper to meddle with the internal affairs of any trade union, neither locally tionally.

We have too often witnessed these internal fights. Practically every national or international labor organization has been more or less involved in similar differences as the Electrical Workers are at the present time. The fight went on for months, often for years. Much energy, time and money were expended. Naturally enough, both sides were right and there was no wrong on either side—until both sides had practically exhausted their strength, because powerless in the struggle against the common enemy, and then everybody agreed to no longer disagree, and to get together.

Recently we published an appeal from the Electrical Workers of Kansas City. That statement had the right spirit. The Kansas City brothers did not claim that their faction was absolutely right, nor that the other faction absolutely wrong. Neither did they attempt to drag political or religious questions into the controversy, as has been done, unfortunately, by some of the leaders in this factional fight. The Kansas City Electrical Workers are anxious to build up a powerful organization by getting the brothers together—the Murphyites, McNultyites, Sullivanites, Collinsites and all the others in the electrical workers' profession.

It may be true: mistakes were made, impolite language was used, denunciations were crossfired. But what of it? These things happened before, and they will happen again. Get together now, or the capitalists will drive you together later on!

Which will be the cheapest?

Guess!

EDITOR ST. LOUIS LABOR.

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# FROM THE FIELD OF UNION LABOR

## Important Business Transacted

### Central Trades and Labor Union Takes Up Suburban Garden Affair in Systematic Manner.

### University Band Music Investigated.

### Strike at Ilasco Cement Works and the State Militia.

### TEAMSTERS MALTREATED BY POLICE.

Last Sunday's meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union, at 3535 Pine street, was not as numerously attended as usual, many of the delegates being late in reaching the hall.

There was considerable business transacted, however, and when the hour of adjournment came the delegates agreed that they had done a good Sunday's work. The Suburban Garden boycott and several other vital issues caused some lively debates, but finally plans of action were agreed upon and the points at issue were settled satisfactorily.

Secretary Kreyling submitted a very

Exhaustive and Detailed Report to the meeting, of which the following passages will be of general interest:

#### The Fremont Theater and the Palm Theater Grievances Investigated

In reference to the grievance of the Carpenters' District Council against the Autenrieth Bros. of Clayton, for having a new building erected by non-union labor, I will say that Mr. Autenrieth was seen, in company with Brother Proské, when he, Mr. Autenrieth, claimed that he had gone the limit with the contractor, but to no avail, as the contractor absolutely refuses to make good with the Carpenters' Union, and when it was suggested that he release said contractor and turn the job over to some contractor who employs union labor, Mr. Autenrieth refused, saying he was too honorable to be guilty of such a transaction. As all efforts put forth by the committee to induce Mr. Autenrieth to unionize the job proved failures, I recommend that this matter be referred back to the Carpenters' District Council for further action.

I would recommend that, if by chance the matter would not be adjusted by May 25, that the action of Local No. 143 in placing the Fremont Theater on the "unfair list," be endorsed by the C. T. and L. U., the endorsement to go into effect May 25, 1910. In reference to the grievance of the Building Trades Council against the Palm Theater, I will say that Secretary Pendergast furnished information to the effect that the former proprietor of the Palm Theater had sold out to the Wagner Film Company, and that said firm have agreed to employ union labor on all of their future work, therefore the B. T. C. has released their grievances.

#### Autenrieth Bros. in Clayton at Outs With Organized Labor.

On this subject the secretary reported:

In reference to the matter pertaining to the State University Band of Columbia, Mo., furnishing the music for the opening of the Suburban Garden on May 15, I will say that immediately after our last meeting I proceeded to take this matter up with Secretary Howell of the Musicians' Union No. 2, but for some reason or another we could get no definite information as to what band would furnish the music for the opening of the Suburban Garden, therefore we were at a loss to know with whom to file protest, and when it was found that the newspapers of last Sunday announced that the Missouri State University Band had been engaged for that purpose, it was decided that Brother Howell forward a letter of inquiry and protest to the president of the Missouri University at Columbia, to which the following reply was received:

The Missouri State University Band was advertised in the St. Louis daily papers as having furnished the

music for the opening of the Suburban Garden, which place is unfair to union labor. The secretary of the central body, in his report, refers to this non-union music proposition as follows:

University of Missouri, Columbia, May 20, 1910. Mr. D. K. Howell, Recording Secretary St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 19th inst. has been received. President A. Ross Hill left yesterday and will not return to Columbia until the 28th of this month. Your letter will be brought to his attention at that time.

I may state, however, that the newspaper advertisement which you enclosed regarding the daily concert by the Missouri State University Band at the Suburban Theater is clearly an erroneous statement, as the band of the University of Missouri, which is a part of the regiment of university cadets, is composed of students who are in regular attendance upon their classes here and could not be in St. Louis as indicated. This band practices here three times a week at the same time that the rest of the cadet regiment is engaged in drill.

Very truly yours,  
T. E. HICKOK, Sec'y.

This letter clearly indicates that the management of the Suburban Garden is not only insulting the state, but also deceiving the public by using the good name of the State University under false pretenses, and I recommend that some action be taken immediately to stop this fraudulent practice or have the guilty parties prosecuted.

#### Big Grocery Concern Fighting Union Labor.

The Scudder-Gale Grocery Company seems to have little love for union labor, as the report of Secretary Kreyling shows, in the following language:

In connection with the organizing of the Wholesale Grocery Employees' Union No. 155, I will say that since the formation of this union the Scudder-Gale Grocery Company has seen fit to discharge four or five of their long trusted employees for no other apparent cause than that they were active in the formation of this union. The firm was called upon by your secretary and a committee of the union, with a view of having these brothers reinstated. The firm absolutely refused to comply with the request of the union, when all members of the union and six or eight other employees of said firm who were not members as yet, walked out and notified the firm that they would stay out until the men unjustly discharged would be reinstated. The strike is still in progress, with the firm pretty well crippled, as they cannot secure competent help to take the places of the strikers.

#### A. F. of L. Convention will Meet at Northwest Liederkranz Hall.

According to the secretary's report, the Northwest Turn and Liederkranz Hall, on Easton avenue, has been secured for the annual convention of the Anti-Federation of Labor, in November. The Convention Committee concluded its report, which was adopted as follows:

Meeting of the Convention Committee was called to order by the secretary, in the absence of Chairman Miller, at 5:50 p. m. The following named members were noted present: Messrs. Hertenstein, Philippi, Ruble and Kreyling. Absent: Miller, on account of attending convention of A. F. of M. at Cincinnati. Brother Hertenstein was elected temporary chairman. Subcommittee on Hall reported that

the only suitable hall that could be found was the Northwest Turn and Liederkranz Hall, Vandeventer and Easton avenues, and that Secretary Morrison insisted on that said hall be engaged. Motion that the secretary be instructed to close the deal with the manager of the Northwest Turn and Liederkranz Hall, and to correspond with the Conventions Bureau with a view of having them pay the rental of said hall, was offered put and carried.

#### Law Committee Provides Safeguards for Central Body's Funds.

The Committee on Laws, consisting of Mulcahy, Hertenstein, McCoy and Lamb, presented a very carefully worded report, proposing the changing of sections 28, 29 and 30 to read:

Section 28. The financial secretary shall receive all moneys in the name of the C. T. and L. U. and pay the same over to the treasurer, taking his receipt therefor. He shall keep an accurate account with each organization. He shall submit a report in writing at the end of each quarter, showing the standing of each organization connected with the C. T. and L. U. He shall issue all warrants for bills presented properly itemized which have been allowed. He shall give bond in the sum of five hundred (\$500.00) dollars in some reputable surety company, the expenses of which shall be borne by the C. T. and L. U.

Section 29. The treasurer shall receive from the financial secretary all moneys belonging to this C. T. and L. U. and give his receipt therefor; he shall make no disbursements without an order from the president, attested by the recording secretary; he shall deposit all moneys immediately after each meeting in a bank designated by this body; he shall make quarterly reports of the condition of the treasury and submit his books and vouchers to the trustees whenever required; he shall give a bond in the sum of one thousand (\$1,000.00) dollars in some reputable surety company, the expenses for which shall be borne by this C. T. and L. U.

Section 30. Trustees: No money shall be drawn from the bank without the signatures of the treasurer and at least two members of the Board of Trustees. They shall investigate the books of financial secretary and treasurer and submit a quarterly report of their findings.

#### The Farmers' Union After Autenrieth's Scalp.

There were several important communication read, of which we mention:

From the County Farmers' Union: Notice that they have instructed their members to use their influence with the Autenrieth Bros., to the end that they be induced to have their new building erected by union labor. They also requested the county judges to use their influence with the Autenrieth Bros. on the same lines.

From Carpenters' District Council: Notice that their efforts to ad-

just their grievance with the Autenrieth Bros. have proven failures, therefore request the C. T. and L. U. to endorse their action in placing the Autenrieth Bros. on the "unfair list."

#### Resolution of Protest Against Use of Militia in Ilasco Strike.

Delegate Lamb of Machinists District Council No. 9 took the floor and spoke on the strike situation at the Portland Cement Works in Ilasco, near Hannibal, in support of the following resolution from his organization, which was adopted by unanimous vote:

Whereas, The state militia has again been used to crush the working people in their efforts to better their working conditions at the Atlas Portland Cement Company's plant at Ilasco, Mo.; and

Whereas, The call for the militia was made on Gov. Hadley by Sheriff J. O. Roland of Ralls County, Mo., over the telephone from New London, Mo., which is over seven miles away from the scene of the strike, and he could not have had knowledge of the actual conditions existing at the plant; and

Whereas, The militia had been called out before all of the strikers had even left the plant, during which time there was not a semblance of violence and not the least pretext for calling out the troops; therefore, be it

Resolved: That we, the members of Progressive Lodge No. 41, International Association of Machinists, St. Louis, Mo., hereby vigorously protest against the action of Sheriff Roland and Gov. Hadley in ordering out the state militia without a full investigation of the strike situation at Ilasco, Mo.; and be it further

Resolved, That we demand the removal from office of such an incompetent official as Sheriff J. O. Roland of Ralls County, Missouri.

#### Hannibal Machinists' Union Report in Detail on Ilasco Strike.

Of general interest is the letter issued by the Hannibal Machinists Union, which was also read at the last Sunday's central body's meeting. We present it in full:

To Organized Labor Everywhere.

Greeting: On March 28th, 1910, the local union of the International Association of Machinists, Mark Twain Lodge 537 of Hannibal, Mo., presented an agreement to the Atlas Portland Cement Company of Hannibal, asking for a nine-hour day and an increase in pay.

The committee and business agent of the I. A. of M. were repeatedly turned down in their attempts to secure a conference with the management. Therefore, it became necessary to call out all of our members in their employ.

Our strike was called on April 20, 1910. On Monday, May 16, the other employees of this company struck also, thus making it a general strike. Among the trades involved in this strike are the following: Blacksmiths, millwrights, steam fitters,

carpenters, millers, packers, quarrymen, miners and laborers.

The entire plant is shut down now at Hannibal; 2,100 men are involved.

In less than an hour after the walkout started, and before they had left the plant, the Governor of Missouri ordered troops to the scene; although there were no attempts at violence or serious disorder.

Owing to the thick dust and smoke, this work is very unhealthy, and wages paid are very low.

This company has other plants in Pennsylvania, New York and various parts of the country. They are manufacturers of Atlas Portland Cement.

You can aid us in our fight by writing a letter to H. J. Seaman, general manager of the Atlas Portland Cement Company, 30 Broad street, New York, requesting that a settlement be made at once.

Please request your delegates to notify their locals to make a minute of this case, and have their secretary write to Mr. Seaman requesting an immediate settlement of this strike.

Thanking you in advance, we are  
Yours fraternally,  
Journal Committee.

#### Cleveland Unions thank for Moral Support.

That Organized Labor of Cleveland, O., appreciate the moral support of the St. Louis union men and women can be judged by this letter addressed to Sec. Kreyling:

David Kreyling, Secretary.  
Dear Sir and Bro.: The Carpenters' District Council of Cleveland, O., directs me to extend to your body and the union men and women of your city our heartfelt thanks for the effective and efficient and successful manner in which you are handling the Cleveland baseball boycott.

According to reports, I believe that the gentlemen at the head of the ball club will come over, if we continue, and I hope that it will not be necessary to ask our friends much longer to assist us in this fight.

Thanking you for past, and in advance, for future favors, and guaranteeing you our undivided assistance in return, if occasion should arise, I remain

JNO. B. MELCHER, Sec'y.  
Cleveland, O., May 6, 1910.

#### Resolution Protesting Against Students Working as Strike-breakers.

Delegate Owen Miller, of Musicians Union No. 2, offered this resolution, which was passed unanimously:

Whereas, During the rebuilding of the Suburban Park Garden of this city, a controversy arose between the proprietors of that Garden and the Building Trades Council and Central Trades and Labor Union of this city, which finally resulted in said Garden being declared unfair to organized labor and all the crafts represented in these two bodies, agreeing not to allow any of their members to render service for this garden in any capacity whatever until the matter is adjusted; and

Whereas, The management of this Garden has announced through full-page notices in the local press, advertisements in the same, and glaring posters on bill boards all over the city and suburbs, that the "State University Band of Columbia, Mo.," had been engaged to furnish the music for this Garden; and

Whereas, The State University at Columbia, Mo., is the property of the State of Missouri, regulated by its laws and maintained by the taxes of the people of the state; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis, Mo., and vicinity, representing 60,000 citizens and taxpayers, that, if the statements spread broadcast by the managers of this Garden be true, we vigorously protest against the employment of students of the State University in the despicable role of strike breakers and demand that immediate steps be taken by the proper authorities to withdraw these student strike breakers who are disgracing the good name of the state by their disgraceful conduct, and if not true, then we demand that the legal authorities of the state take immediate action through the courts to compel the management to discontinue to abuse the name of the state as an advertisement for an unfair place of amusement and punish them for the use they have made of it to date.

#### Irish Priest for Popular Trades Schools.

Rev. P. J. O'Grady was at this time granted the floor, who announced that he was soliciting financial aid in behalf of the movement for non-sectarian trades schools in Ireland. The instructors of this school are to be selected from the best trades unionists of the world. All donations are to be sent to Rev.

P. J. O'Grady, 6028 Horton place, city.

A motion that the matter be referred to all affiliated locals with the recommendation that they donate as liberal as possible was offered, put and carried.

#### To Watch the Irresponsible Union Men Who Frequent Suburban Garden.

By unanimous vote the meeting passed this resolution:

The following motion was offered: "That all delegates be instructed to prevent the members of their respective unions from patronizing the Suburban Garden, and that all organizations directly involved, immediately appoint committees for the purpose of watching at the Suburban Garden and to see to it that no member of organized labor patronizes said Garden."

#### Mrs. Robbins Accorded a Hearty Reception.

Mrs. Robbins, in a short but very interesting address, pointed out the necessity of the woman wage earners being organized, and urged upon all members of organized labor to aid the International Woman's Trade Union League in their work of organizing the woman wage earners of our country. The remarks of Mrs. Robbins were received with prolonged applause by the delegates.

By motion of delegate Conroy a unanimous rising vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. Raymond Robbins in appreciation of her noble work in behalf of the woman wage earners of our country.

#### Police Brutality Denounced.

A motion that a committee of three be appointed with instructions to visit the Police Board and enter protest with them against the action of the police in beating up and arresting the members of the Teamsters' Union now engaged in a strike at the Loose-Will Cracker Company plant, was offered, put and carried. St. Clair, Conroy and Kreyling were appointed as said committee.

#### Legislative Committee on City Charter.

A motion that the matter of the new city charter be referred to the Legislative Committee for investigation, said committee to report at the next meeting, was offered, put and carried. Delegate Groening announced that a meeting of the International Consumers League would be held in this hall on Sunday, May 29, at 2 p. m.

After the transaction of some routine business the meeting adjourned.

#### Some well filled campaign lists

are coming in and others are being circulated. There are plenty more to be had at the office and those branches that are not supplied should get some at once. Lists are issued to individuals as well, and comrades should always have one ready for emergencies. Plenty of people will contribute if asked to do so.

#### Tickets and announcements for the June 12 picnic are now ready.

Every comrade get a supply and help swell the attendance. The grove has been improved and accommodations are much better. The bowling alley has been enlarged and will now provide for more spectators. The weather man assures us that all danger of frost and snow will then be over and nature will be decked out in her best clothes. Get all your friends to take an outing on June 12.

#### TWENTY COAL MINES OPEN ON EAST SIDE.

Agreements whereby 2000 coal miners in St. Clair County, Ill., will go to work this morning after having been out for nearly two months, were signed by the representatives of the United Mine Workers and the Independent operators at Belleville yesterday.

The miners get 3 cents a ton increase over their former wages, as the companies pay the shot-firers.

The companies signing the agreement are those which are not in any way connected with the Coal Operators' Association. They are sixteen in number and comprise practically all of the smaller operators in St. Clair County. The signing of the agreements will open about twenty shafts.

## Annual Summer Festival

AND

## Family Outing

OF THE

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# Socialist National Convention.

## CONCISE REPORT OF IMPORTANT PARTS OF PROCEEDINGS.

Socialist P N Convention

Chicago, May 18. — The national congress of the Socialist party devoted the greater part of two sessions today to the discussion of the immigration question.

Shortly after the delegates began to assemble in Masonic Temple this morning, Emil Seidel, Socialist mayor of Milwaukee, appeared in the hall and was roundly cheered by the delegates and visitors.

Seidel was nominated for chairman of today's sessions.

Seidel's speech in accepting the chair provoked hearty applause.

The debate on the immigration question lasted until 4 o'clock this afternoon, after which time Delegate Berger read his report as international secretary of the Socialist party.

Lee's amendment to the Hillquit substitute for the committee reports, in which he contended that the congress should recognize that the immigration of Asiatic workers is not voluntary, but almost entirely a mass import of cheap labor, the purpose of which is to weaken the labor movement in this country, and increase the profits of the bosses, was defeated, 6 votes being recorded in favor of it and 99 against.

Finally the Hillquit substitute was carried.

Chicago, May 19.—The discussion before the national congress of the Socialist party waxed warm this afternoon, several well known Socialists taking part.

A. M. Simons presented his report on the farmers and their relation to Socialism. A long debate followed. Carl D. Thompson, delegate from Wisconsin, took the floor and said the report was very unsatisfactory. He was followed by Oscar Ameringer from Oklahoma, who made an impressive speech on the farmers' program. Simons' report was accepted.

The first night's session was held last night and lasted until 11 o'clock. Delegate Hillquit, from New York, presented his report as international secretary. By a vote of 77 to 1 it was decided to present the present international secretaries of this country, Hillquit and Berger, to the international congress in Copenhagen in August. Both Hillquit's and Berger's reports were accepted.

The question of the use of the National Bulletin for personal wrangling was brought up and discussed. It was decided, however, that the Bulletin shall not be used for correspondence, but for organization and propaganda and the discussion of new methods of organization, etc.

It was resolved that the national secretary as well as members of the national executive committee could be temporarily removed from office by the national committee, but that a vote of the entire membership should be taken at once on the matter.

It was decided to strike out the paragraph which permits delegates to the national congress to have \$3 a day and railroad fare. It was decided that this expense be met by an assessment of 25 cents upon the membership.

The constitution committee recommended that instead of twenty locals being necessary in order to call for a general vote, that the signature of at least forty locals be necessary before a vote be taken, if the necessary signatures be in sixty days before the vote is taken.

Report was embodied as Section 15 of the constitution, stating that foreign language organizations which have at least 500 members who are paying 5 cents a month to the national office, shall have an interpreter who shall be paid out of the national fund.

These foreign speaking organizations will be entitled to one delegate each to the national congresses, but no vote. The right of voting between these organizations and the states to which they belong, it was decided, should be settled among themselves.

A separate resolution was adopted wherein the foreign language organizations are called upon to cooperate with the respective states to which they belong in the interest of the party.

It was decided to recommend to the state organizations to return 50 per cent of the dues to these foreign organizations to carry on agitation and organization among their fellow countrymen.

### TRADE UNION REPORT.

Delegate Algernon Lee read the report of the majority and Delegate E. L. Cannon of Oregon the report of the minority on this matter.

### "Report of the Majority"

"Resolved, That this national convention of 1910 reaffirms the attitude of the Socialist party toward the labor-union movement as declared by the national convention of 1908, in brief as follows:

"1. That the party has neither the right nor the desire to interfere in any controversies which may exist within the labor-union movement over questions of form of organization or methods of action in the industrial struggle, but trusts to the labor organizations themselves to solve these questions and to involve in the direction of ever closer solidarity and even more effective action on the industrial field.

"2. That it is the interest and the duty of the party to give moral and material support to the labor organizations in all their defensive or aggressive struggles against capitalist oppression and exploitation, for the protection and extension of the rights of the wage workers and the betterment of their material and social condition.

"3. The national executive committee is hereby instructed to cause the 'Address to Organized Labor,' as adopted by the conven-

tion of 1908, to be edited in so far as to bring up to date the references to specific events contained therein, and then to cause it to be reprinted as a leaflet and use all proper means to give it the widest circulation among the organized working people of the United States.

"ALGERNON LEE, New York, Chairman.

"JOSEPH E. COHEN, Pennsylvania.

"ADOLPH GERMER, Illinois.

"W. B. KILLINGBECK, New Jersey.

"JASPER M. LEVY, Connecticut.

"ELIZABETH H. THOMAS, Wisconsin.

"WM. G. WILLET, Ohio.

The convention adjourned on Saturday.

The union-men of today have little or no conception of what the pioneer unionist had to contend with when they first started forth on their mission of organization. The organizer of the present time has to face difficulties enough, it is true, but as a rule the road has at least been broken for his approaching footsteps; the union has already been organized and a committee meets him at the station to escort him to the hotel.

## 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 climax 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 workmen 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

### CO-OPERATIVE GARMENT FACTORY SUCCESS.

Sedalia, Mo., May 23.—The girls who struck in a local garment factory three months ago because of a change in the working hours that would result in a reduction of wages, and then established a co-operative factory on their own responsibility, have met with such success that they have been compelled to double their present capacity.

Twelve new sewing machines have been ordered and will be installed early next week.

### COMRADE C. M. LIEBKNECHT WILL LECTURE IN AMERICA.

Carl M. Liebknecht, of Germany, recently released from the military fortress after serving a term of eighteen months for publishing a book on Militarism, will visit the United States the latter part of June or in the early days of July for a six weeks tour. Applications for dates and inquiries as to terms should be addressed to the National Office—

once. Comrade Liebknecht's main speeches will be delivered in the German language. When required he will give a brief resume of the subject treated in English.

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**Socialists of St. Louis!**  
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# Socialism and the Suffrage Movement

By Meta L. Stern, New York.

I.

We see great movements going on in the civilized world about us today. One is the movement of the oppressed class, the working class, seeking to improve its condition and ultimately to remove entirely the bondage of wage slavery. The other is the movement of the oppressed sex, woman, seeking to remove all the numerous, unjust discriminations against her and ultimately to achieve entire sex equality.

The working class has been exploited since the dawn of history. In the ancient civilizations the workers were chattel slaves. The pyramids and tombs of ancient Egypt, all the colossal, imposing works of architecture that have come down to us through the ages, have been the work of men whose very flesh and blood was the property of a master class. During the medieval ages the workers were serfs. Agriculture, the main industry of the middle ages, was entirely in the hands of men who were socially despised and kept in a state of subjugation, and who had to serve, without remuneration, the landowning master class. Today the workers are wage slaves. They are no longer bodily owned by their masters, nor are they expected to serve without remuneration. But as the masters own the tools and the workers must sell their labor power and must even compete for the privilege of selling their labor power on the overcrowded labor market, they are still economically dependent upon the master class.

The history of woman is analogous to that of the working class. Woman, too, has been oppressed since the dawn of history. She, too, has always been and is today a worker and a producer, living in a state of oppression. She, too, was at one time, like the chattel slaves, the flesh and blood and sole property of man. She, too, like the serf, was expected to toil without remuneration; and she, too, was and is today, economically dependent upon the master sex.

The worker and the woman, then, were exploited and oppressed from the days of ancient Greece to the present day. But they were not commonly conscious of their oppression and not consciously rebellious. The world-wide class-conscious labor movement, and the world-wide, sex-conscious woman movement are a distinct product of the modern era. We Socialists know, and we never fail to point it out, that both these movements sprang primarily from economic causes, and that, in fact, the same economic causes are at the root of both. The modern capitalistic method of production, with its factory system and its man and woman and even child wage labor, is directly

responsible for the modern labor movement and the modern woman movement.

But right here the analogy between worker and woman ceases. Today the oppressed class in its fight for freedom has gone one important step further than the oppressed sex. It has won for itself in the great majority of civilized countries the right of self government. It has established the principle of political democracy—for men. While woman in the great majority of civilized countries remains excluded from this political democracy; and is denied the right of self-government. In most European countries a greater, or smaller portion of the male working class still remains disfranchised also. But in the United States the line of demarcation is clearly and undeniably a sex line. The working class as such is not debarred from political rights by any property, educational or other qualifications. All workmen that are American citizens by birth or naturalized citizens, may take part in every election, may choose their representatives in municipal, state and national government, and may themselves be elected to office. If they have wrongs to right, they are empowered to use the ballot as a mighty weapon for righting their wrongs. If the workmen of America have failed to right their wrongs on the political field, it is not because they lack an effective weapon, but because they have not yet learned to use that weapon to their own advantage. But the working women of America do not even have the weapons. Politically they are utterly helpless and powerless; they simply do not count at all. The Declaration of Independence affirms that all men are created equal; it does not take the women into consideration; and thought the Constitution of the United States declares that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States are citizens," a wise justice of a United States court has made the astounding discovery that women are not persons. This political disability the workingwomen of America have in common with all other women of America, irrespective of their wealth, social position, occupation, color, race and creed. The millionaire's wife on Fifth avenue and the girl in the sweatshop, the lady of leisure and the household drudge, the college-bred woman and the black mammy on the Southern plantation, the professional woman and the woman who is only a mother, the virtuous woman and the unfortunate woman of the street, they all are equally excluded from citizenship. They all are, politically speaking, classed with minors, lunatics and criminals. They all are considered equally unfit to have a voice in the government of their country. They constitute the sex that is ruled, while men constitute the ruling sex.

## FROM OUR READERS

Much Pleased With Woman's Trade Union League.

Editor St. Louis Labor.

Dear Comrade: Am sending you a clipping from Collier's of May 21, which may not have come to your notice, and which you might care to use. Last Friday evening I attended the supper of the Woman's Trade Union League, and when I listened to the speeches of those determined women, saw their fervor and noted the enthusiasm with which every radical remark was greeted, my hopes and my faith in the early dawn of the new era mounted to a point they had not reached before. It is difficult for us physicians who, on account of our occupation, cannot form a part of the organized Trade Union movement, to know and understand just what is going on in the hearts and minds of those who do the burden of the world's work. How can we fully sympathize when we do not fully know? I should like to see your page "From the Field of Organized Labor" enlarged. I should like to have every union local in St. Louis invited and urged to send, through its secretary, a fortnightly or monthly letter for publication in St. Louis Labor, giving us some account, however small, of what they are doing and what they hope to do. Let us get together. Our right hand doesn't know what our left hand is doing; how can we play in time and keep harmony? If the Socialist Party is the political expression of the working class movement, I as a Socialist want to know all I can about that movement; and if the working class movement is to find its ultimate final solution in Socialism (as I believe it must), the working class must know

all it can about Socialism. Let us get nearer together in and then the press.

Yours for the revolution,

M. E. DICK.

The clipping from Collier's referred to by our correspondant, reads:

Labels.

"The Socialist mayor of Milwaukee has called from Chicago a physician, not a Socialist, whom he believes peculiarly suited to manage the department of health, and to whom he is to pay twice his Chicago salary. This is not the only symptom of exceptional intelligence given by the new mayor, and if such standards are to be called Socialism, give us more of it,"—Collier's, May 21, 1910.

The foregoing lines need no comment; they are very encouraging to the Socialist.—Editor ST. LOUIS LABOR.

Slowly but surely the working class is building up a press of its own. The task is a stupendous one, but it is certain to be accomplished in the end.

Far different was it with the pioneer who left home without "serp in his purse," whose chief stock consisted in his ability to screw his courage to the "sticking point" and whom privation and hardship only consecrated more completely to his self-appointed martyrdom.

"Foreigners threaten Trouble in the Hannibal cement works!"

Every time poor wage workers go on strike the "foreigners" make their appearance, but so long as the "foreigners" submit quietly to starvation wages and long hours they are praised as the angels of mankind.

### SOCIALIST WARD CLUB PICNIC.

The annual picnic of the 9th and 10th Ward Clubs Socialist Party will be given Sunday, May 29, at Risch's Grove, Lemay Ferry Road and Bayles avenue. A good program will be prepared and all who will take part are assured of a good time.

Don't overlook the new subs; that is the most important part of the work. Our two weeks job of moving has interfered to some extent, but that is now over; every sub hustler must get back on the job with renewed energy. We are going to have a house warming soon and it would be a good idea for each visitor to bring in a new subscription as a contribution to the cause.

**THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW**  
A monthly magazine that applies Marx's historical method to the things that are happening now. Edited by Charles H. Kerr. Articles every month from the strongest socialist writers of America and Europe. \$1.00 a year; 10c a copy; agents wanted. Address CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY, 256 Elm Street, Chicago.

### 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
<b>SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.</b>	
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

### JOINT PICNIC AND OUTING

GIVEN BY THE  
**Bakery and Confectionery Workers J. U. of A.**  
LOCALS NO. 4, 5 and 69 of ST. LOUIS, EAST ST. LOUIS and BELLEVILLE

At **Priester's Park, Belleville, Ill.**

**Saturday Afternoon and Evening JUNE 18, 1910**

Family Tickets 25 Cents. Dancing free. Ball Games and Races. Take Bridge Cars at 3th and Washington Ave. Transfer to Belleville Cars.

### ANNUAL SUMMER FESTIVAL OF ST. LOUIS SOCIALISTS.

Sunday, June 12, the annual summer festival and picnic of the St. Louis Socialists will be given at Risch's Grove in Luxemburg. Particulars later.

### BUTH'S MOVING, COAL & EXPRESS

Umzüge werden unter Garantie ausgeführt.  
728 S. BROADWAY, St. Louis, Mo. Central 4725-2

### DR. GEO. E. KRAPP

is now located at  
2318 Lafayette Ave.  
HOURS:—8-12 A. M., 6-8 P. M.  
PHONES: { Bell, Grand 30; Kinloch, Victor 2815

### JOHN DEMPSEY BAR

Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars  
S. W. Cor. 11th & Couteau Ave.

FOR

FINE

JOB WORK

GO TO

Co-Operative

Printery

966 Chouteau Avenue

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 co-operation 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.

## Union Brauerei

**Lager-Bier.**

### UNION BREWING CO.

Gravois und Michigan Avenues. St. Louis, Mo.

Union Label der Brauerei - Arbeiter.



Dieses Label sollte auf jedem Fass und jeder Bog sein, welche Bier, Ale oder Porter enthalten, als Garantie, das es das Produkt von Unionsarbeit ist.

# IN FULL OPERATION

## First Two Weeks in Job Printing Department Keep Everybody Busy

### New Home Soon to be Known as a Labor Lyceum.

#### Meeting Hall and Offices For Rent.

Our job printing department is now in full operation and for the first two weeks we had more work than we could do.

This sounds good for a new business enterprise! Our Mergenthaler linotype machine has been running eight hours a day, every day during the last two weeks, and last Tuesday the work was piling up so that we had to arrange for an eight-hour night shift.

This kept the machine going sixteen hours per day! We have now six people employed in the job office, three in the business office and from two to three in editorial and linotype machine department, i. e. a dozen people are kept busy all day and some of them almost all night.

#### Meeting Halls for Rent.

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

#### For Offices or Small Meeting Purposes.

On the second floor we have two large rooms with a small office room and ante room for rent. These rooms would make excellent headquarters or offices for labor unions, or meeting places for smaller organizations, for singing societies, lodges, clubs, etc. Seven different car lines within five blocks!

For further particulars apply at our office, 966 Chouteau avenue. The following amounts of money have been received for shares or contributions:

	Shares.	Payments.
Max Brunhofer	on account	\$3.00
List of A. A. Haehn, Baltimore, Md.:		
Paul Buergermeister	donation	1.00
John Wensky	"	1.00
Carl Saalbach	"	1.00
Herman Koebnitz	"	1.00
M. J. Schmitt	"	1.00
A. A. Haehn	"	5.00
A. A. Haehn	"	5.00
Robert Albrecht	on account	4.00
Gustave A. Diers	"	5.00
W. R. Bowden	"	2.00
John Wondra	"	4.00
John Miller	"	3.00
Louis Meyer	"	4.00
Bakers' Union No. 2, Chicago, Ill.	donation	10.00
A. Hlavaty	on account	8.00
C. Fritz	"	4.00
William Worman	"	2.00
Henry Stock	donation	1.00
William Budt	on account	2.00
"W. E. E."	"	2.00
Arbeiter Krankenkasse, Br. 18, New York	donation	1.00
"C. Schwab"	"	20.00
Julius G. Schwarz	2	10.00
Mrs. Dr. A. Kean	on account	5.00
August Zein	"	4.00
J. H. Butterell	"	4.00
John Nikolas	"	15.00
Julius Blumenthal	"	2.00
M. Day	donation	1.00
William H. Priesmeyer	"	10.00
Franz Beutz	I	5.00
"G. M."	on account	5.00
Total since last report	3	\$145.25
Total receipts and shares sold till May	1556	\$7,897.60
24th, 1910	1559 shares	\$8,042.85

We may add that the renovation and repair work necessary to transform the building into a printing plant cost more money than had been figured on, although hundreds of dollars have been saved by the comrades who, for the last six or more Sundays, gave their work and time free of charge for the benefit of the cause and the movement.

Prepare for the grand opening! The Board of Directors plans an elaborate program for that Sunday. Particulars later.

#### Ninth and Tenth Ward Socialist Picnic at Risch's Grove.

Tomorrow, Sunday, May 29, the Ninth and Tenth Ward Socialist clubs will have their annual picnic and family outing at Risch's Grove, in Luxemburg, St. Louis County. Careful arrangements have been made to assure a good time for all who participate in this family spring festival. Family tickets are \$1.00. Take Bellefontaine car to the Southern terminals; from there the park can be reached within ten minutes walk.

#### St. Louis Trades Label Section

gave a successful lecture and entertainment at Social Turner Hall on May 18, which demonstrated the good work done by the label section within the last year. Miss Mary McDowell of Chicago was the principal speaker of the evening and the audience appreciated the well chosen remarks of the able exponent of Trade Unionism.

This is an age of ideas and therefore an age of literature and the workers cannot hope to successfully wage their warfare for economic freedom without educating their class along right lines, and at the same time enlightening the public in general as to the true meaning and mission of the labor movement.

### POPULAR PRICES

# BERGER & CASEY, Tailors

Skilled Union Tailors Only Employed

### UNION TAILORS

705 PINE STREET

## GIRLS WANTED

Girls, 16 years and over can secure employment in the Bottle Labeling Departments of the St. Louis Breweries by making application, any day from 9 till 10 a. m., or 3 till 4 p. m., to the Secretary of the girls' Union, Miss Sarah Aldrich, at 2225 Menard Street (Beer Bottlers' Union Office).

The girls employed in the bottling departments were organized under the jurisdiction of the Beer Bottlers' Union last April, and all help for the breweries must be secured through the union. Readers of "St. Louis Labor" are kindly requested to spread this information.

The writer has met and known some of these untitled agitators of the early days, whose hearts were set on organizing their class, or at least, their branch of it, and who had the courage to undertake the task and accept all the bitter consequence it imposed.

## Our Book Department

Books On  
**Socialism, Labor, Science and Nature**

Author.	Title.	Cloth.
AVELING	The Student's Marx	\$1 00
BAX	The Religion of Socialism	1 00
BEBEL	Woman and Socialism	1 00
BELLAMY	Looking Backward, a novel, paper, 50c.	1 00
BELJAMY	Equality, a novel, paper, 50c.	1 25
DEALS	The Rebel at Large	50
BENHAM	The Paris Commune, paper, 25c.	75
BLATCHFORD	God and My Neighbor	1 00
BLATCHFORD	Britain for the British	50
BLATCHFORD	Merric England, paper, 10c.	50
BOELSCHKE	The Evolution of Man	50
BOELSCHKE	Triumph of Life	50
BOUDIN	The Theoretical System of Karl Marx	1 00
BROOKS	The Social Unrest, paper, 25c.	1 50
BRENHOLZ	The Recording Angel, a novel	1 00
BUCHNER	Force and Matter	1 00
BUCHNER	Man in the Past, Present and Future	1 00
CARPENTER	Love's Coming of Age	1 00
CARPENTER	Civilization; Its Cause and Cure	1 00
COMAN	Industrial History of the United States	1 25
CONVENTION REPORT	1904, paper, 50c.	1 00
DARWIN	Descent of Man	75
DARWIN	Origin of Species	75
DARROW	Crime and Criminals, paper, 10c.	1 00
DIETZGEN	The Positive Outcome of Philosophy	1 00
DIETZGEN	Philosophical Essays	1 00
ENGELS	The Origin of the Family	50
ENGELS	Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, paper, 10c.	50
ENGELS	Feuerbach	50
ENGELS	Landmarks of Scientific Socialism	1 00
FERRI	The Positive School of Criminology	50
FITCH	The Physical Basis of Mind and Morals	1 00
FRANCE	Germes of Mind in Plants	50
GHEENT	Mass and Class, paper, 25c.	1 00
HAECKEL	The Riddle of the Universe	1 50
HAECKEL	Last Words on Evolution	1 00
HAECKEL	The Evolution of Man	1 00
HILQUIT	History of Socialism in the United States	1 50
HUME	The Abolitionists	1 25
HUNTER	Poverty, paper, 25c.	1 00
INGERSOLL	Shakespeare, a Lecture, paper, 25c.	1 00
INGERSOLL	Voltaire, a Lecture, paper, 25c.	1 00
JAURES	Studies in Socialism	1 00
KAUTSKY	Ethics and History	50
KAUTSKY	The Social Revolution	50
LABRIOLA	Materialistic Conception of History	1 00
LAFARGUE	The Sale of an Appetite	50
LAFARGUE	The Right to Be Lazy	50
LAFARGUE	Evolution of Property	1 00
LAMONTE	Socialism, Positive and Negative	50
LEWIS	The Rise of the American Proletariat	1 00
LIEBKNECHT	Biographical Memoirs of Marx	50
LIEBKNECHT	No Compromise, No Political Trading, paper, 10c.	1 00
LLOYD	Wealth Against Commonwealth	1 00
LORIA	The Economic Foundation of Society	1 25
LONDON	War of the Classes, paper, 25c.	1 00
MAYNARD	Walt Whitman, Poet.	1 00
MARX	Capital, Vol. I, Vol. II, each vol.	2 00
MARX AND ENGELS	Communist Manifesto, paper, 10c.	50
MCGRADY	Beyond the Black Ocean, paper, 50c.	1 00
MESLIER	Superstition in All Ages, paper, 50c.	1 00
MEYER	The Making of the World	50
MEYER	The End of the World	50
MILLS	The Struggle for Existence	2 50
MORGAN	Ancient Society	1 50
MOREHOUSE	Wilderness of Worlds	1 00
MOORE	Better-World Philosophy	1 00
MOORE	The Universal Kinship	1 00
PAINE	Age of Reason, paper, 25c.	50
PAINE	Rights of Man, paper, 25c.	50
PAINE	Crisis, paper, 25c.	50
PLATO	The Republic, 5 books, ea ch, 15c.	1 25
PLUMMER	Gracia, a Social Tragedy	1 50
PHILLIPS	Speeches, Lectures and Letters	1 00
RAPPAPORT	Looking Forward	1 00
RAYMOND	Rebels of the New South, a novel	1 00
RENAN	Life of Jesus, paper, 50c.	1 00
ROGERS	Work and Wages	1 00
SIMONS	Class Struggles in America, paper, 10c.	50
SIMONS	The American Farmer	50
SCHAEFFLE	Quintessence of Socialism	1 00
SINCLAIR	The Jungle	1 00
SPARGO	The Bitter Cry of the Children	1 50
SPARGO	Socialism	1 25
SPARGO	Capitalist and Laborer	50
SPARGO	The Socialists	50
SUE	The Silver Cross, paper, 25c.	50
TALLEYRAND	Letter to the Pope, paper, 25c.	50
TRAUBEL	Chants Communal	1 00
TEICHMANN	Life and Death	50
UNTERMAN	Science and Revolutions	50
UNTERMAN	The World's Revolutions	50
VAIL	Modern Socialism, paper, 25c.	75
VAIL	Principles of Scientific Socialism, paper, 25c.	1 00
VANDERVELDE	Collectivism and Industrial Evolution	50
VOLNEY	Ruins of Empires, paper, 50c.	75
VOLTAIRE	The Man of Forty Crowns, paper, 25c.	75
VON SUTTNER	Lay Down Your Arms	75
WARD	Ancient Lowly; Vol. I, II; each vol.	2 00
WHITMAN	Leaves of Grass	75
WORK	What's So and What Isn't, paper, 10c.	50

The above is only a partial list of books kept in stock. A complete list of pamphlets and leaflets always on hand, also Socialist Party buttons. Books sent postpaid on receipt of above prices. Office open from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m., daily.

## ANNUAL PICNIC

9th and 10th Ward Clubs Socialist Party

RISCH'S GROVE, Lemay Ferry Road and Bayles Avenue

Sunday (All Day) May 29, 1910.

Family Tickets, Including Refreshments, \$1.00

Take Bellefontaine Car to End of Line

## ARCADE TAILORING CO. Merchant Tailors

Suits Made to Order . . \$15.00 and up

Trousers Made to Order . . 3.50 and up

All Our Garments are UNION MADE.

1326-1328 FRANKLIN AVE.

Kinloch, Central 5443

Established 12 Years at this stand.

## UNION MEN, ATTENTION

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

We solicit your patronage and will always accord you good treatment

## SCHEER BROS. D. E. Corner 19th St. and Sullivan Avenue

## HARDWARE

GLASS, PAINTS AND OILS, STOVES AND RANGES

Chas. Blasberg, 4302 LINTON AVENUE

## SINDELAR SHOE CO.

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

---FOR---

## UNION MADE SHOES

## DRUIDS' HALL

NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.

Workingmen's Headquarters

Meeting Place of Unions of the

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

## HALLS FOR RENT

AT LOW RATES.

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

## BUCKS

## SCAB

## STOVES

because they are

## UNFAIR

## Julius Friton

Jeweler

Optician

AND

Watchmaker

121 No. Seventh St.

### ONE-SIDED FAIRNESS.

The Business Men's League of St. Louis has joined with the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce in a recommendation that Congress increase the second-class mail rate "to cover the cost of carriage on weekly and monthly periodicals, provided that the cost of carrying newspapers be not increased."

Why is the solicitude of our business men for postal deficits limited to weekly and monthly publications? Is it purely business policy to make the magazines pay their way and let newspapers create a postal deficit? We call to mind that it is the weekly and monthly periodicals who are exposing the business corruption and infamous methods on the "get-rich-quick" highways of commerce and can easily understand why some of our captains of finance should want the Government to drive them out of business with a prohibitive postal rate, but as the Business Men's League is supposed to represent the legitimate business interests of the city, we cannot understand their desire to place a destructive burden upon publications of large circulation.

We protest against the increase of either magazine or newspaper rate of postage because we regard them as the greatest popular educational medium extant. The low second-class mail rate gives the people instructive and interesting reading at small cost and makes it possible for all the people to keep informed as to the extent that plutocracy is encroaching upon their liberties and rights.

The people can better afford a postal deficit than ship subsidies, Printing Trades Magazine.

Read Up on Socialism and the Labor Problem. For Socialist books and pamphlets call at Labor Book Department