

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., JUNE 25, 1910.

Phone: Kinloch, Central 1577.

No. 490.

## The Mo. Pacific Machinists' Strike

### A Plain Statement of Facts Concerning Progress of Strike Movement.

On May 23 our Business Agent called on the Mo. Pacific Railways officials with the object of terminating the strike. He was asked to submit a proposition to them, which he did. The following is taken from his letter to the R. R. officials:

"Should the company indicate to us that they are in a position to concede the straight nine-hour day for all day men, all men to start at the same time, night men to work straight through from 7 p. m. to 5 p. m., and shall be allowed not to exceed 20 minutes for midnight meal, for which service they shall receive ten hours, all men to start at the same time; we have every reason to believe that a satisfactory adjustment of the other questions at issue can be brought about."

After being in conference several days the company submitted a proposition whereby they would give us a straight nine (9) hour day for shop men and a nine (9) hour lap shift for roundhouse men, said lap to be within the hours of 7 a. m. and 6 p. m., for day men, and 7 p. m. and 6 a. m. for night men, roundhouse men to work on either lap on their respective shifts, at the pleasure of the company. This amounts to an unlimited lap shift. There were several men whom the company refused to take back, and several more that would not be taken back at the point where they came out on strike. The company also refused to reinstate foremen at the point where they came out; all foremen including gang bosses monthly or hourly rated, would be reinstated as machinists, except those who have resigned to take other positions.

This proposition was submitted to the membership affected, and the men refused to accept any such agreement. Our committee so informed the R. R. officials. Our International President was with the committee during the conference and only left after the company had shown that they would not agree to our demands for a straight 9 hour day and all men to go back at the point where they came out.

We notice that a St. Louis morning newspaper recently made a statement that our committee did not return on Monday, June 6, to give them our answer to their proposition.

This statement is not true and only shows the manner in which our trouble is misrepresented to the public. During our last conference we called the attention of the R. R. officials to the fact that their special officers had struck several of our men who were not on company property, and without any provocation at all. We were answered in these words: "That is their business," which shows that the company is certainly not using tactics which could be called honorable. Our men are out to win this strike; we intend to win it on its merits and shall not resort to anything dishonorable to accomplish this end. It is our desire to put our trouble before the public from time to time, so that they may know the true state of affairs.

A MO. PAC. STRIKER.

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.

## Welfare and Bumfare Work

By Robert Hunter.

Some people go to a vaudeville show when they want to laugh. When they are tired or nervous or troubled and want relief they look about to find some recreation—some recreation that will include at least one good hearty, rollicking laugh.

But when I want to laugh I don't go to a Bowery vaudeville.

I go to my study, cock my feet up on a chair and lay on my knee the reports of the banquets of the Civic Federation.

As soon as I start to read I begin to laugh for there is no joke in this world so huge as that aggregation of multi-millionaires and David Goldstein, J. W. Sullivan, Martha Moore Avery, F. G. R. Gordon and other "labor leaders."

Easley is a jester, a gorgeous, exquisite jester, and Belmont is a clown and David—why, he's a whole circus.

And the funny thing is—they are all as grave as owls. And nothing is so funny as the dry and serious jokes of him who never laughs.

The reason why we laugh, in spite of ourselves, at a drunkard is because he takes himself so seriously.

He makes a desperate effort to do one thing only to find himself doing another.

He attempts to step forward and instead he tumbles over backward and the more ludicrous he becomes the more grave and serious he looks.

And for much the same reason the Civic Federation, with its grave discussions on welfare work, sends me into gales of laughter.

Even the name welfare work amuses me. It is like calling the guillotine a champagne dinner.

There is much worth saying about welfare work, but the best thing of that kind I have seen is outlined by V. A. Olander, second vice president of the International Seaman's Union.

It is the welfare plan of the Lake Carriers' Association against which the seamen of the great lakes are now on strike.

"The following," says Olander, "are the ten rules of the welfare plan of the above gentlemen":

- 1st. Each seaman is required to secure a certificate of membership in the "welfare plan" controlled by the shipowners.
- 2nd. Payment of fees by seamen to shipowners.
- 3rd. Registration of name, personal description, etc., of every seaman.
- 4th. An industrial passport, called a "Discharge Book," by

which the seaman is to be thus identified.

5th. A system of character marks, such as the master of the vessel may choose to give, upon which future employment or non-employment is to depend.

6th. Authority in the hands of any ship's officer to arbitrarily deprive seamen of the passport, to thus apply the blacklist, regardless of the number of "good" character marks the sailor may have previously obtained.

7th. A rule requiring that seamen must, when employed, deposit the passport with the ship's captain in order that it may be readily and easily revoked.

8th. A system of so-called "assembly rooms" on shore where seamen must congregate when unemployed, preference in employment being given to those who frequent these places to the greatest extent, a watch being kept on their attendance while unemployed.

9th. An agreement by each individual seaman, in writing, to the effect that he will submit to all rules and regulations of the employers' "assembly rooms" when ashore, and to take no part in any organized effort to better conditions, or to prevent deterioration thereof, when employed on board ship.

10th. Pledge of obedience to such other rules and regulations as the Lake Carriers' Association may see fit to inaugurate from time to time.

Now read those rules over. In section eight you will discover that the Lake Carriers' Association have established assembly rooms.

The idea is, of course, to take care of poor unfortunate seamen, to give them a home with reading rooms, card rooms and loafing rooms.

It is a charity to care for these unfortunates in workmen's clubs, so they will not be driven into saloons and union halls.

You see how beautiful it all is. The bosses are thus enabled to improve the morals of the men and each employe has a nice little book which tells all about him and what a good boy he is and how thankfully he submits to the rules and regulations of the bosses, and how joyfully he goes to the assembly rooms when ashore and how much he despises the wicked, wicked labor agitators.

And that's welfare. The other fare comes in when the boy goes wrong and loses his book. And that's Bumfare for many a long mile.

## Diaz the Tool of American Capital

The testimony before the Congressional Committee that is debating the question of an investigation of American complicity in Mexican atrocities is proving anew the fact that Diaz is only the tool of American capital. It is the copper trust, the rubber trust, the Standard Oil and railroad trusts that is really ruling Mexico.

In the United States these industrial masters are somewhat restrained. They can do nothing worse than cripple a half million people a year (according to the best authorities on industrial accidents), drive a hundred thousand girls to worse than death, keep one-tenth of the population below a healthy animal existence, corrupt government, rob labor and waste a nation's resources.

Worse would be done here were it not for the germs of resistance offered by the workers.

There is no organized labor movement in Mexico. There is no restraint on exploitations save the possibility of a blind hunger revolt.

Capital is always as brutal as it dare be. In Mexico there is little restraint, and its brutality is almost inconceivable. We read of men and women whipped to death, shot down by the hundreds in the streets, cast into foul jails without trial, murdered by wholesale, in almost every possible manner. It is no different capital from that which rules in America. IT IS THE SAME IDENTICAL CAPITAL, OWNED BY THE SAME CAPITALISTS, THAT IS RULING IN CHICAGO, SPRINGFIELD AND WASHINGTON.

These brutalities are not simply condoned by the rulers of this country. THEY ARE MAINTAINED BY THOSE WHO RULE THIS COUNTRY.

IF IT WERE NOT FOR AMERICAN SUPPORT THESE ATROCITIES WOULD CEASE.

Capitalism is international. It has no patriotism. It holds itself above all countries. It leaves patriotism and legality to other classes of society.

In its support of Mexican slavery the powers of exploitation enslave Americans also. They suppress freedom of speech and of the press ON THIS SIDE OF THE RIO GRANDE THAT SLAVERY

Whenever the capitalist press pours its praise on "good men" in the labor movement we feel there is something wrong somewhere.

When the same press attacks an organization and its officers, as has been the case in its recent attacks on the Central Trades and Labor Union, we come to the conclusion that the organization and officers attacked must be on the right track.

If Every Union Man would learn this truth—"every industrial question is, in the last analysis, a political one"—all the forces now dividing labor would be unsuccessful in their future efforts to continue that division. Injunctions, the right of free speech, liability legislation, sanitation by law, in fact everything that has to do with

AND TORTURE AND MURDER MAY CONTINUE UNCHECKED ON THE OTHER SIDE.

When the American Magazine, with much show of bravery, started to expose the horrors of the Diaz regime, the power that had long throttled the daily press of America stretched forth its hand and the expose ceased, while all the yelping hounds that follow at the heels of capitalism bayed their hatred of even this momentary outburst of independence.

Yesterday the horrors of Mexican civilization were exposed as they are to be before a congressional committee. The forecast of the testimony before that committee was telegraphed to every daily in Chicago.

THIS WAS THE ONLY ONE THAT DARED TO PRINT THE STORY.

There could be no better proof of the saying that so long as one man on earth is enslaved no man can be wholly free. Because Mexican peons are bound with chains and whipped with canes in the Valle Nacional, THE PRESS OF CHICAGO IS CENSORED.

When you read of the horrors of the prison of San Juan de Ulua, of the massacre of Rio Blanco, of the tortures in Yucatan, REMEMBER THAT THESE THINGS ENDURE BECAUSE TAFT HAS PLEDGED HIS SUPPORT TO DIAZ, and, worst of all, because AMERICAN WORKINGMEN VOTED FOR TAFT.

You did not think of that when you voted a Republican or a Democratic ticket. You may have thought you were settling only your own affairs. You did not realize that you were not only riveting the chains of industrial slavery upon the wrists of American workers, but that you were adding to the burdens of the women who weep in the villages of Mexico because their husbands and brothers have fallen beneath the bullets of Diaz' soldiers.

This whole world is knit together. We cannot exist half slave and half free.

THE ONLY MOVEMENT THAT IS REACHING ACROSS ALL LINES TO WORK FOR UNIVERSAL FREEDOM IS THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

the welfare of the worker, when dissected, prove to have their origin or end in some law or other. Laws are made by men who owe their position to the suffrage of the worker, are constructed and enforced by more men who are the creatures of some political machine or other, and, finally, the man who clubs you when you exercise your rights that are supposedly guaranteed to you by the constitution owes his club to political power. Why not elect your own men to these positions? Surely, they have the brains requisite to deliver the goods.—Miners Magazine.

The "open shop" declares it is legal for an individual to do an act that it is illegal for a collection of individuals to attempt.

## Sheet Metal Workers Strike Pushed to Victorious Conclusion.

Building Industries Association Talking the Usual "Open Shoppery".

The strike of the Sheet Metal Workers of St. Louis is still on and the men are determined to stick to the bitter end. In this battle the strikers have the support of the Building Trades Council.

The Building Industries Ass'n is talking open shop, as usual, but in the newspapers only, because Secretary Frank G. Boyd knows as well as any one else he is talking sheet metal.

In the daily press Mr. Boyd tells the people of St. Louis how little ingratitude the St. Louis Sheet Metal Workers have. He claims that they are much better off than their colleagues in other cities and should well be satisfied with their present condition.

Mr. Boyd forgot to add that the Coolies in Shanghai and Tschiautou and Timbuctu live on rice and peanuts. Why not compare their condition with the "good fortune" of the St. Louis wage workers?

### WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE

Will Give Prize Euchre and Dance June 30.

Thursday evening, June 30, the Women's Trades Union League will give a grand Prize Euchre and Dance at the Aschenbroedel Hall, 3535 Pine Str. Tickets will be 25 cents. Game starts promptly at 8 p. m. A good crowd is expected and all guests are assured of a fine time.

### THE BEGGARS.

Did it ever occur to you how annoying it is, when escorting your fiancée to theatre, to have one of these beggars accost you for a bit of something—to get a bite to eat or for a night's lodging?

Ah! beg your pardon, I thought I said:—I meant fiancée, the same thing you know when the girl has the money.

As I was saying: On my way to theatre the other night a beastly fellow asked me a bit to get a bite to eat. No doubt my generosity prompted a fellow craftsman to stop me for a night's lodging.

The first beggar was very humble and profuse in his acknowledgements; not so the other. It was very annoying, you know, it must have been to my fiancée—I mean fiancée, so I determined to call an officer, should a recurrence take place. Imagine my astonishment, before my very eyes another of the craft barred our progress and petitioning me for aid.

Well, of course, I couldn't stand for that, you know. Yes, the officer took charge of the fellow. The Court learned that I had been greatly annoyed, so he consecrated him. Thirty days, I think he said. Yes, thanks, you INCARCERATED him. This begging must be stopped, it is so annoying, you know, when one attends the opera with ones fiancée.

### Woman's National Committee.

The leaflet issued by the Woman's National Committee entitled "Plan for Work in Socialist Localities", is ready for shipment. Price \$1.25 for 1,000; 70 cents for 500. Address orders: General Correspondent, National Headquarters.

### WALTER THOMAS MILLS

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



# Industrial Education and the Public School

By May Wood-Simons.

One of the questions that is facing the workers of the country is that of industrial education. There was a time when organized labor and the workers in general looked with disfavor on industrial education.

But industrial education continued to grow, first in private trade schools, then in the public schools, and the workers began to recog-



nize that here was something that had come apparently to stay and that they must deal with.

They saw also that a change had taken place in industry. That the old apprentice system that flourished in earlier times had gone to pieces under the new factory system, that today with the extreme subdivision of labor it is well nigh impossible for a youth to learn a trade in a factory. He will become only a machine tender. If the youth can no longer learn his trade in the factory or shop it becomes necessary that he should have an opportunity to gain that knowledge elsewhere.

For years American capitalists have been watching the industrial development of Germany and have come to believe that Germany's strength lies in her trained workmen. So these same capitalists made up their minds that it was necessary to train American workmen in such a manner that they would turn out more profits. They began this with privately run trade schools. Now it has become evident that the industrial education of our youth can not be left in the hands of those who are interested only in making our boys and girls into better human machines that can become human attachments to machines of iron and steel.

Industrial education must be kept in the public schools and the workers must make a greater and greater effort to gain control of the public schools and guide the education of their own youth.

Today even the public schools, while the capitalist class controls the government, are shaped and dominated by the minds of those who wish to keep the workers in subjection. They formulate the courses of study. They decide upon the equipment and the entire management of the school. As a result, they attempt to imbue the children with those ideas that will best maintain the present system.

So far much of the so-called education of our youth has been but a poor excuse. The schools, crippled for funds, have handled children after the factory method. The teachers have been over-worked and under prepared for the places they fill.

Now the desire to train the workers has come into prominence because of the developments in industry. The Socialists early made a demand for manual training in the schools, recognizing that the hand as well as the brain should be trained and that in fact the training of the hand aids in the training of the brain.

But there is a difference between the manual training education advocated by the commercial interests that hope through this industrial education to better exploit the workers. The first has as a prime object the training of the worker to be not only a better workman but a better citizen, a better thinker, a man or woman who can think and act independently, who has initiative, who is not a blind follower of orders.

The industrial education as at present advocated by employers of labor has as its principal object the training of skilled workmen.

One teacher in one of the trade schools said to me, "Our object is to, in three months, turn out a workman who can work rapidly and so be a profitable employee."

Another matter that is of great importance. The attitude of boys and girls toward the present system and their class and labor organizations can be largely determined by the attitude of the teacher. One teacher in one of the Chicago schools said recently to me in conversation: "The boys who go out from under my hands will never have any sympathy for trade unions if I can help it."

All these are questions that the workers must inform themselves about and must take an active part in the effort to themselves gain control of the school.

You cannot leave the training of the minds of your children in the hands of the ruling class. As an eminent psychologist has said that it is difficult to change the habits of a man after his twenty-fifth year. It is hard to change the mind of the man or woman who from childhood has been trained by the master class.

Our children are not receiving the best from the public schools. The working class movement has always and always will stand in support of the public school system, but that does not hinder us from seeing its defects, and neither does it blind us to the fact that today we do not control the public schools, that we do not in a large number of cases even have a chance to elect a school board—in Chicago it is appointed by the mayor—that we have nothing to say about what or how our children shall be taught.

If every working class father and mother would try to take the time to visit the schools his children attend, the bad ventilation, the overcrowding, the slight amount of time the teacher can give to each pupil, the absolute absence of any possibility of having the special powers of the child even discovered, let alone having them trained; then begin an active campaign to arouse the workers to the fact that to make a change in these conditions they must unite politically.

The principal of one of Chicago's technical schools said to me not long ago, a man thoroughly imbued with the commercial spirit: "If I had my way I would cut out every bit of history and civics and give these boys and girls only the bare hand training. That is all they need anyway."

No thought on the part of these men of training human beings capable of thinking and acting and appreciating the best in life only how to make these boys and girls good workmen.

We concede that a good workman is necessary, but he will not be less a good workman because he has not had every particle of initiative and individuality crushed out of him by the factory system in education.

The Commercial Club of Chicago is now taking in hand the formulating of the course of industrial education for our Chicago children. The workers have little to say.

Throughout the country similar conditions exist. The workers should at once begin to take notice. Mothers and fathers can not fail to be interested in the future of their children. Here is a place you can reach many a parent through his and her children.

Begin now.

MAY WOOD-SIMONS.

**Why is the capitalist press continuously knocking Louis Philippi, the president of the Central Trades and Labor Union?** Because he is a Socialist and the old parties cannot use him politically for their capitalist schemes. Philippi is doing well as presiding officer of the central body. The young man has made good.

**The corporation politicians of New Castle, Pa., are doing their utmost to kill the local labor press of that city.** Comrades, assist the Free Press in its struggle against the capitalist conspiracy!

**Rough Riders are assembling in New York to greet Rough Rider Roosevelt on his return from his kowtowing tour at the courts of Europe,** emperors, kings, queens, princes and other parasites by divine right.

**We are glad to report that Mother Jones is on the road to complete recovery from her latest illness.** She will soon be out agitating and organizing.

## Typographical Union No. 8

elected the following officers for the ensuing term: Charles Herstein, President; Henry G. Zumsteg, Vice President; Harry S. Sharpe, Secretary-Treasurer; James H. Mason, Sr., Harry A. Wellington, Wallace W. Cato, William Redfield, Executive Committee; Wm. Bradburn, Malcolm W. Campbell, George F. Pfeil, Board of Trustees; Joseph F. Aude, Edgar P. Dunn and Joseph Giles, Finance Committee; C. O. Bishop, David W. Davis and Richard Goodenough, Investigating Committee; C. J. Foster, Charles Grove and Charles M. Wilson, Relief Committee; Leslie W. Foster, Sergeant-at-Arms; Phil F. Coghlan, Sr., F. G. Copeland, William Gilchrist, Jr., and Richard H. Knight, chairman, delegates to the International Typographical Union Convention.

## Binery Women's Union No. 5

elected these officers: Miss May Shannon, President; Miss Teresa Michaels, Vice President; Miss Nelle A. Quick, Secretary-Treasurer. The union will be represented at the annual convention of the I. B. of B., to be held in Cedar Rapids, June 15, by Miss May Shannon and Miss Nelle A. Quick. No. 55 is preparing to give its first picnic at Normandy Grove on August 6th.

## LABOR HEADS MEET.

Washington, June 19.—A meeting of the Council of the American Federation of Labor will be held at the general headquarters

of the order in Washington this week. H. B. Perham of St. Louis, vice president, arrived this afternoon.

"I do not anticipate any business of great importance to the general public," he said to-night. "I think the matters considered will be purely routine."

Others who are present to attend the deliberations are: John B. Lennon, treasurer, Bloomington, Ill.; James Duncan, Quincy, Mass., and Wm. Huber, a vice president, of Indianapolis.

## UNION LABEL LEAGUE

**To Organize Another Branch.** A new branch of the St. Louis Union Label Department of the A. F. of L. will be organized in the First Ward at a meeting to be held on next Monday evening, June 27th, at Fennel's Hall, 5018 Florissant Ave.

Every Reader of St. Louis Labor residing in this ward should be sure to attend the meeting and bring his wife. Especial importance attaches to getting the ladies interested in the efforts of the league to promote union labels.

When the women once understand the effect of this movement for the improvement of the workers conditions the rest will be easy.

By a recent referendum vote W. H. Wilkins of Claremont, was elected a member of the National Committee for New Hampshire, and Charles W. Greene, 51 Dennett Str., Portsmouth, was re-elected State Secretary.

The union shop means human progress and a higher civilization.

The "open shop" bars the possibility of a solid front on the part of the workers.

The "open shop" stands for the unfettered employment of women and children.

The "open shop" means that the employer shall be the sole judge as to what your labor is worth.

The "open shop" gives the employer the privilege of being a member of an organization intended to prevent the payment of better wages, but denies the laborer the right to be a member of a labor organization.

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Dittmar, Frank	4251 Schiller Pl.	Master Bakers,	938 S. Taylor av.
Eckert, Theo, F.	2869 Salena st.	Messerschmidt, P.	2225 Cherokee st.
Enz, Aug.	6706 S Broadway	Michalke, F. L.	1901 Utah st.
Flabb, Julius,	1301 Wyoming St.	Mueller, Fred	2012 Gravois av.
Fischer, Wm. F.	5600-Compton Ave.	Nichols, E. S.	4136 N Newstead a
Foerster, Chas. J.	5228 Virginia av.	Nowack, Frank R.	616-18 Louisa Ave.
Fuchs, Frank	2301 Plover Ave.	Old Homestead Bky	1038 N Vandeventer
Geiger, H.	1901 Lami st.	Papendick B'k'y Co	3609-11 N 22d st.
Graf, Ferd	2201 S 2nd st.	Rahm, A.	3001 Rutger st.
Hahn Bakery Co.	2801-5 S. 7th st.	Redle, Geo.	2100 Lynch st.
Halleman, Jos.	2022 Cherokee st.	Reichelt, H.	3701 S Jefferson
Hartman, Ferd	1917 Madison st.	Rother, Paul	Lemay Ferry Rd.
Hoefel, Fred	3448 S Broadway	Rottler, M.	3500 Illinois av.
Hollenberg, C.	918 Manchester	Rube, W.	1301 Shennadoah st
Huber, Math.	1824 S 10th st.	Schmerber, Jos.	3679 S Broadway
Huellen, P.	4101 N 20th st.	Schneider & Son,	2716 N Taylor av.
Hues, Fr.	7728 S Broadway	Schueler, Fred	3402 S Jefferson a
Imhof, F.	1801 Lynch st.	Seib Bros.	2522 S Broadway
Knebel, Adam	2577 Emerson Ave.	Speck, Geo.	311 W Stein st.
Kubik F. J.	1723 S 11th st.	Vidlack, Rudolf	2005 S. 11th St.
Laubis, Herm.	1958 Withnell av.	Vogler, Mrs. G.	3605 S Broadway
Lay Fred	8509 S Broadway	Weiner, M.	1625 Carr St.
Leimbach, Rud.	1820 Arsenal st.	Witt, F. A.	3558 Nebraska av.
Links, John A.	2907 S 13th st.	Wolf, S.	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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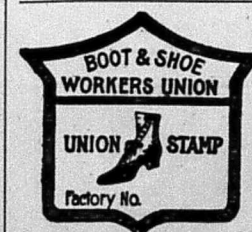
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By Retailers who say: "This shoe does not bear the stamp, but is made under UNION CONDITIONS."  
THIS IS FALSE. No shoe is union unless it bears the Union Stamp.

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246 Summer St., Boston Mass.

John F. Tobin, Pres.

Chas. L. I sine, Sec.-Treas.

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

**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 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.

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NOW READY  
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DO YOUR JOB WORK  
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# International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Once More the Internal Troubles of Controversy between the Factions Discussed.

Springfield, Ill., June 15, 1910.

Editor St. Louis Labor, St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir and Brother: Some time ago there appeared in your paper an article credited to Mr. Frank Duffy, one of the arbitrators of the Electrical Workers' difficulties, selected at the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Toronto. The letter was addressed to myself, and under date of March 22nd. I do not believe that Mr. Duffy asked to have the letter run in your paper, but that the request came from some one in St. Louis. I did receive such letter from Mr. Duffy, and it was published in full in the Cleveland Citizen.

I did not reply to the letter and do not intend to; I have no quarrel with Mr. Duffy, and refuse to have any controversy with him. When he resigned from the Arbitration Committee on March 11th, his resignation and reasons were immediately reported in the Cleveland Plain Dealer, as well as the fact made known through the same medium that the McNulty-Collins' faction would demand an immediate hearing on the lawsuit in that city. It was then evidently the duty of Mr. Duffy to get into print, and by letter and otherwise draw our fire and invite a typewriter debate, but it failed of its purpose.

The controversy is one within the organization of Electrical Workers. It was Mr. Duffy, at the Toronto convention of the A. F. of L. who asked for full and absolute power to settle the Electrical Workers' dispute; it was given him; later he exercised it—he resigned from the committee. Of course, Mr. Duffy is at liberty to have printed in whatever paper he chooses, anything he chooses. He has made a report to President Gompers, and it has been run in full in the publication of the McNulty faction and otherwise distributed by circular, but all trade unionists recognize that there were three members on the committee and that their names are not attached to Mr. Duffy's report, hence the report only further shows Mr. Duffy, exercising "absolute power" as asked for by him. The committee is still in existence. It is not "out of business."

Fraternally yours,

J. M. MURPHY,  
General Secretary.

In a recent publication, issued by P. W. Collins, appears an article credited to James P. Noonan, under the caption "Another Fiasco by the Disrupters" sent out in a hurry, its evident purpose being an attempted explanation to the local unions still remaining with McNulty-Collins as to why a convention is not necessary. A quotation from the article is as follows:

"If ever there was a time when a treacherous convention could be held, it's now. Without a decision any delegate or member could tie any such convention up by injunction to determine who had the right to call such convention, and under whose laws it was to be held."

Here we are again reminded of the \$500 legal option secured by P. W. Collins, with the Brotherhood's funds, to prevent a convention being held when one hundred and forty-five local unions petitioned for it. As well, we were told at that time that any member could pre-

vent the convention being held. Why? Because a lawyer said so, not the Constitution. Collins told the lawyer what he wanted him to say and the lawyer said it. Collins reported it through a circular mailed from Chelsea, Mass., where he had temporarily transferred the office.

Mr. Noonan advises the local unions to "Refer to their files." We join in any such request and ask that when the reference is made, dig up and note the "Legal Option"—the common prayer book of McNulty. Collins and Noonan, and Noonan's guide, in "writing" his "Another Fiasco by the Disrupters." He don't want a convention—neither does he want a settlement, but breaks the news as gently as he can, saying:

"Nothing could be farther from the truth, as a convention by OUR Brotherhood would only give locals in good standing a voice as delegates, and they knew it, and could accomplish nothing towards a settlement. It would simply be a waste of time and money for us, and a gain of time for them." (With emphasis on the "MONEY.")

Mr. Noonan is awfully afraid some local may petition for a convention, apprehensive of anything looking like a petition for one, and further explains WHY a convention to settle the controversy is not needed or necessary, as in closing he says:

"We appreciate the eagerness of the local unions to see the entire affair settled, but feel called upon to set the affairs before them in its proper light, and let them judge. So far, only three districts have petitioned, local unions petitioning will be published in the WORKER. . . . your judgment, but don't let your local union be made a tool to further delay the settlement that is about in sight at this time."

Mr. Noonan stated it correctly when he said "almost in sight." It will always be "almost in sight" with him. Noonan continues:

"So far only three districts have petitioned."

The fact is fourteen local unions have petitioned Collins for a convention, and these fourteen local unions had petitioned a considerable time before the Collins' publication was sent out. WHY did not Mr. Noonan have the local unions petitioning inserted for your information and let you judge? But no, he practices the old tactics and "tricks" of Collins. He won't say what local unions petitioned, or from what district, whether they are in good or bad standing. Should you inquire, he will ask that you put your demands in writing, he will then tell you "one local union was in arrears, perhaps two, or, perhaps the petitions were agitated by the REID-MURPHY FACTION."

But let's conclude, and refer to pages 8, 9 and 10 of this same publication, and we find the wage schedule and working agreement negotiated by the Pacific D. C. contained in full, but Peter does not show the approval of G. P. Reid or G. V. P. Sullivan attached thereto, though such is the fact, and on the next page (eleven) he tells you about "solid foundation, stability, and that its all founded on character." But let's conclude.

Who is Character?

J. W. MURPHY.

## Facts Wage-Workers Should Know

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Central Trades and Labor Union will meet Sunday Afternoon. Tomorrow, Sunday, June 26, at 2 o'clock p. m., the Central Trades and Labor Union will meet at the Aschenbroedel Club Hall, 3535 Pine Street. The main business of the meeting will be the semi-annual election of officers. All delegates should attend.

### Successful Picnic of Stove Molders.

Last Saturday afternoon and evening the members and friends of Stove Molders' Union No. 10 had a very pleasant time at their annual picnic at Bloemecke's Grove. There was a good attendance and everybody seemed to enjoy the outing.

### STRIKE SETTLEMENT IS NEAR.

Southwest Operators Appoint Oklahoman to Confer with Lewis.

Kansas City, Mo., June 20.—A long step toward settling the difference between the coal miners and operators of the Southwest was made here this afternoon when the operators appointed James Elliott of McAlester, Ok., to confer with President Lewis of the United Mine Workers and drew up a tentative agreement to be submitted later to the operators.

Lewis will come to Kansas City and begin the conference with Elliott.

### WIN TWENTY-YEAR STRUGGLE

Hebrew Bakers of New Jersey Granted Nine-Hour Day.

After a struggle lasting nearly twenty years the Jewish bakers of New Jersey have gained a nine-hour workday, with wages ranging from \$19 to \$22 a week. All of the Jewish bakeries in Jersey cities and towns are now unionized. Fourteen years ago the wages were \$9 a week and the men were compelled to work twelve hours a day.

### Bakers' Have Good Time At Their Annual Picnic

Big Crowd Gathered at Priester's Park.

Last Saturday afternoon and evening the Bakers' Unions of St. Louis, East St. Louis, Belleville, Granite City, etc., celebrated their annual joint picnic at Priester's Park, near Belleville. The attendance was a good one and the picnickers enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content. There were all kinds of amusements and many valuable prizes were distributed among the winners in the races. Fine concert and dance music kept the crowds in good humor and the successful affair is a credit to all the unions that participated, especially old No. 4 of St. Louis.

### The Little Socialist Magazine.

The question, How shall we teach our children to become socialists, is one which is of utmost concern to all parents socialistically inclined. The Little Socialist Magazine overcomes this difficulty with considerable cleverness. It does not reveal its tendencies with unpleasant obtrusiveness, nor preach Socialism in a manner likely to become obnoxious to children, but clothes its teachings skillfully in small stories, fables and historical sketches, so that the children imbibe the socialist spirit and conception almost unconsciously. —The Little Socialist Magazine, For Boys and Girls. 5 cents per copy. 50 cents per year. Socialist Literature Co., 15 Spruce St., New York.

### The Diary of the Shirt Waist Striker.

READ THE DIARY OF A SHIRT WAIST STRIKER by Theresa Malkiel, member of National Woman's Committee, Socialist Party, and Woman's Trades Union League, handsomely bound in flexible linen cover 50 cents; paper 25 cents. Send orders to Labor Book Department, 966 Chouteau Ave.

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## ST. LOUIS LABOR

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966 Chouteau Avenue.

## The Roosevelt Circus.

Roosevelt seems to have learned the truth of Barnum's renowned proverb: The people want to be fooled.

Roosevelt is a good stage manager, and it happened to be an Anarchist assassin who afforded him the opportunity for his political display work.

Had President McKinley not been assassinated by Czolgosz Theodore Roosevelt's name might have disappeared from the political stage by this time.

While president of the United States Roosevelt was "killing trusts" right and left, but every trust he "killed" is still doing business at the old stand, and more profitably than ever before.

Roosevelt left the White House in the midst of a most serious financial and industrial depression.

Lion-like he had started out on a Western tour to make long speeches and do great things. He came as far as St. Louis, where he thundered at the "unfair corporation" like a Cicero. Then came the financial crash in Wall Street. Roosevelt hurried back to the White House.

The rest is known to millions of American wage workers who suffered under the "flurry", as the financial pirates called the panic.

Taft came and Roosevelt went to the jungles of Africa. Perhaps this was the best service he ever did to his country. There he was spending his days with monkeys, rhinoceroses, and other inhabitants of the jungle.

But the days and months rolled by, and "the cat came back". Roosevelt returned over Europe. He visited many countries. He kowtowed with the King and Queen of Italy; he was not received by the Italian people.

He wined and dined with the Hapsburger at the Vienna Hofburg, with the same Hapsburgers who have represented European reaction for centuries.

Roosevelt appeared in Brussels, not to be received by the representatives of the Belgian people, but by the same royal family whose head, King Leopold, had coined millions out of the Congo Slaves of Africa.

Roosevelt went to Berlin, not to meet the representatives of German democracy and republicanism, but to be admired, wined and dined by Kaiser Bill, and to advertise Prussian militarism as the best and finest the world had ever seen before.

Roosevelt returned to America last week, arriving in New York on Saturday. He was given a military reception the like his friend Kaiser Bill will seldom get.

The Roosevelt demonstration was made to order. The Republican party all over the country is in bad condition. So-called insurgency is rampant everywhere. A man on horseback is needed. And Theodore Roosevelt is the man of the hour.

It is either Roosevelt, or a Roosevelt puppet, who will head the next presidential ticket of the Republican party.

Roosevelt will be the general stage manager in either case, and the corporations and trusts will pay for the entire Roosevelt circus.

In this connection it may not be out of place to quote a paragraph from an article by Rabbi Stephens S. Wise on "The Return of Roosevelt", which appeared in the June number of the North American Review. Rabbi Wise says:

"Not very long ago it fell to the writer to discuss the inexhaustible theme of Rooseveltism with two men, one of whom had been in Roosevelt's Cabinet, the other being a Wall Street magnate. Each unwittingly indulged in prophesy. His former lieutenant unhesitatingly predicted the re-election of Roosevelt and a subsequent change in the constitution which would enable him to retain in office while he lived. Nor was this spoken in jest, for the speaker was in grim and almost piously earnest. 'But,' he added significantly, 'Roosevelt will do this, not in the interest of his own fortunes, but to save his country.'"

## What Next, Gentlemen?

Organized Labor of St. Louis will now be safe.

Safe forever!

The sharp edges of the class struggle will be ground off, everything will be harmony, we suppose.

Missouri is to have a branch of Belmont's Civic Federation.

The St. Louis daily papers of June 17 so reported. Governor Hadley, the Ilasco strikebreaker; David R. Francis, the smooth financier; Eugene Sarber, ex-machinist and \$10.00-a-day-and-expense man of the millionaire brewers; Owen Miller, president of the Mo. Federation of Labor; Jim Conroy, Ed. McCullen, Goodman King and other "labor men" and capitalists, attended the first meeting. Ralph M. Easley and John Mitchell also attended.

The Globe-Democrat of June 17 reported:

"At a meeting leaders in labor organizations rubbed elbows with lawyers, bankers and business men. O. L. Garrison, head of a great coal mining company, sat close to Eugene Sarber, business agent of the International Mashinists' Union.

A resolution for the organization of the Missouri Council of the National Federation, which was introduced by A. C. Stewart, counsel of the St. Louis Union Trust Company, was adopted, as follows:

Resolved, that we approve of the organization of a

## The Banner of Art

By Walter Crane.

## What Is Art.

It is the expression of the joy of life—the passion for beauty—the crown of all human handiwork. It may exist for the delight of a child, or it may perpetuate in immortal form the noblest ideals of a people.

Yet art, being a social product, is subject to the influence of all sorts of conditions, which constantly modify the character of its manifestations, and stamp them with the image and superscription of the age which gives them birth.

Thus, in our time there is much to hinder and distort that spontaneous expression which is of the true essence of art.

The same economic conditions which have enslaved and degraded labor have enslaved and degraded art. The artist is mostly dependent upon a leisure class who live upon surplus values, upon rent, profit and interest derived from the continuous labors of the community or from speculations all over the world. The work of the painter is regarded as a luxury, or as a subject for speculative investment and the chaffering of dealers. True, we have our national and public galleries, where the works of great masters of the past or present may be seen and enjoyed by all—all, that is to say, who have leisure to go to such places. The mass is too much involved in the continuous struggle for the very means of subsistence for the thought of such pleasures. Art is outside their lives altogether.

We cannot be said now to have an art of the people at all. Such art as we have is produced for them, or for some of them, not by them. Modern art is the result of artificial cultivation. Its forms are often highly eclectic and exotic, and to get back to perfect simplicity and what is called "good taste" in the environment of our lives—in our decoration and furniture, our houses and gardens—requires the most careful training, and thought, and long study; and even then is no of much use unless there is already a predisposition in the mind—a sort of instinct for beauty.

## The Instinct for Beauty.

It seems strange that this invaluable instinct should ever have been lost. We look back in admiration and wonder at the life of past ages and civilizations long passed away—to Greece, or to the middle ages, or even to China and Japan, before the invasion of Western modes and manners—and we find art intimate and inseparable from the every-day life of the people, as much a necessity as daily bread, and we do not see a single ugly thing.

To judge from the pictures of life in illuminated mediaeval MSS., England was once not only "merrie" but beautiful—her people well and picturesquely clad; her towns rich with lovely architecture—life a perpetual pageant. The fair green country and flower-starred meadows smiling through the gates and beyond the white walls of London. But centuries of industry and commerce, driven by the whips of competition—the scorpions rather—and the desire for riches regardless of by what means they are obtained, have done their work here as elsewhere. The giants, coal and iron, who ought to have been the servants, not the masters of the people, have laid waste the land and leave their blackened footsteps everywhere. In the grip of private ownership, and driven by the goad of profit, coal and iron, like other useful products of the earth, having become necessities, and, it being possible to exploit people through their necessities, they carry curses hopelessly mixed with their blessings wherever they go.

Amid the roar of looms and the throb of machinery, amid the steam and smoke of factories, how can the voice of art be heard? What influence can its ideals have upon the enormous output of goods made up for sale in the great world market? Modern commercial capitalistic commerce pours its torrent of machine-made goods into any opening in that market, until checked by what is called "over-production."

## Art In Fetters.

Well, the trade designer cudgels his brains, or looks up some past fashion, to make the goods attractive. Day in and day out the workers toil in the factory, each blindly doing his or her bit. Great trouble is taken by manufacturers to catch the eye—and certainly the penny—of the public, but in all manufactures where color and pattern play a part it is, after all, but guess work. The art, or rather craft, of it is speculative. It is produced just for a season's goods, on the principle that it may please—well, the average. It is produced not because it is useful or serviceable to mankind; but it is produced for profit. It is the great (unprincipled) principle of modern production.

The principle of artistic production apart from the commercial influence, is quite different. There is the impulse to produce, but to produce a thing that shall be useful or beautiful—that shall be both—the artist, a craftsman, gives of his best, something that gives pleasure in the making, though it may cost both time and trouble, and therefore is sure to give pleasure in the using. There is, too, the principle of working for a definite purpose and, it may be, a definite person or group, and the personal feeling and relationship always makes an important difference in producing a work.

In the old days of local production, home production and handicraft for home consumption, the goods made were excellent of their kind, though without that pretentiousness and "trade finish" our

people have been taught to look for. The curse of adulteration was unknown. No people would want to cheat themselves. It has been the sacrifice of every consideration to doing trade at as big a profit as possible and the pressure of fierce competition that have directly encouraged such anti-social practices.

Now, competition, strange to say, has driven us into the jaws of monopoly, which by means of its weapons, "rings" and "trusts," bids fair to lay its hands upon every necessity of life, including art, and becomes a more sinister power over humanity than ever was known.

## The Pursuit of the Shadow.

And this extraordinary commercial and economic evolution has been going on in the midst of the struggle for political freedom and the advance of democratic institutions!

Like the dog in the fable, the people have dropped their economic substance for the illusory shadow of political power seen in the turbid waters of party politics.

It is part of the "bunkum" of modern politicians to talk of "the free and independent elector," but how can a man afford to express free opinions when he and his are dependent upon someone else for their daily bread? But until the basis of life is fairly secure, until the housing, feeding and clothing question is settled, until every man and every woman has leisure and has attained a fair standard of comfort and refinement of the artistic sense? Yet human life in the higher sense can only be said to begin when those primitive and fundamental questions have been settled, either for the individual or the mass (for life under any circumstances is barbarous without art). They are frequently solved for the individual, no doubt; but for the mass, how can they be while 25 to 30 per cent. of our town populations are unable to find sufficient means for their physical sustenance under present conditions?

To talk of art while such things be seems almost like Nero "fiddling while Rome was burning." The fair flower of art cannot spring from a poor soil any more than any other flowers. Yet the struggling tree beneath the smoky skies and the grime of a back-yard in a modern town will still respond to the touch of Spring, and put forth buds and leaves.

## The Winter of Art.

The instinct for beauty, the love of color and form, of harmony, of sweet sounds, of the spirit of romance, of the drama of love and life lie deep down in the human heart; warped and obscured it may be, and clouded by circumstance, or palsied for want of air and exercise, but they only await the touch of Spring—the Spring of hope and the stimulus of new thought to be kindled into fresh life. That Spring and the stimulus will be found in Socialism. If every work of art perished in some great conflagration, the instinct for beauty would still remain, and art spring again in new forms from the soil of human life.

Everywhere may still be found the remains of a traditional art among the people, whether in the form of folk songs and tales and dances, or plays, or in the handicrafts, weaving and embroidery, wood carving, metal work, such as are still produced by the peasants of Sweden, or of Hungary, and which of old were produced among our own people, as our village churches still bear witness.

Well, we cannot recall the past, but we may read its lessons. We must face now conditions, new methods. Socialists would be the last to disregard any advantage which modern invention and science has given to us, and the splendid vision of what we might make of the world and of human life which takes shape before us when we contemplate the enormous resources at the command of man, and his increased power over Nature, and his productiveness in every direction should inspire us with the determination to realize the great Socialist ideal. What we protest against is the present waste of effort—the wastefulness of the capitalistic system and its artificial starvation amidst plenty. It is alike wasteful of the resources of Nature, of art and of human lives. We would substitute co-operation for competition, mutual aid for mutual injury. We would make machinery really "labor saving" by putting upon it the burden of all the heavy toil and monotonous drudgery which now absorb and degrade so many human lives, but we would not set it to turning out millions of futilities of the same pattern for the market, or suffer it to usurp the work only proper and pleasurable to individual brains and hands, or to destroy the beauty of Nature or the joy of art. These things should be the inheritance of all, and play an important part in the thought and life of any people worthy to be called civilized.

## TOWARDS THE DAWN.

Let us, then, uphold the banner of art, with all its splendid traditions. The inseparable companion and complement of human life. May it display to us the spiritual form and ideal of the Socialist state, and ever present the living symbols of our hope and faith, and, by keeping these continually before our eyes, unobscured by temporary differences, confirm us in that unity of purpose and singleness of aim which are so essential to the advancement and success of our cause.

"For," as William Morris says, "the hope of every creature is the banner that we bear."

Missouri Council of the National Civic Federation.

Resolved, That the Missouri members of the Committee of Organization of the National Civic Federation, viz., F. W. Lehmann, F. N. Judson, Selden P. Spencer, D. R. Francis, C. O. Raine, master of the Missouri State Grange, Owen Miller of the Musician's Union, Frank Faxon, Kansas City, constitute a Nominating Committee, with power to select the Missouri Committee on Organization, which shall constitute the Missouri Executive Committee for the first year, with the instructions that in the formation of such Committee on Organization all sections of the state and civic interests be, so far as possible, represented.

"Speeches were delivered by F. W. Lehmann, chairman of the Board of Freeholders; F. N. Judson, chairman of the Tax Reform Committee; C. O. Raine, grand master of the Missouri State Grange; Ralph M. Easley and John Mitchell."

The Lord bless this harmony! The counsel of the St. Louis Union Trust Co. offered the above resolution; Owen Miller, Sarber, D. R. Francis, etc. are the committee on organization. Now, be good. One of the leading directors of the St. Louis Union Trust

Co. is E. C. Simmons, of the Simmons Hardware Co., an arch-enemy of Organized Labor.

Governor Hadley, the same great Republican statesman who ordered the State militia to Hannibal to assist the Ilasco Cement Works Co. to kill the strike of the cement workers, has the audacity to speak in behalf of the workingmen's interests at the opening of the latest Civic Federation sport on Missouri territory.

Hadley, Conroy, Dave Francis, Ed. McCullen, Stewart, Simmons, etc. — indeed, this is the finest conglomeration for a Missouri branch of the Civic Federation.

Organized Labor throughout Missouri will keep a watchful eye on this latest "formation", and also on the "prominent labor men" whose prominence in rubbing elbows with the representatives of the great business and financial interests have become rather suspicious to the rank and file of Organized Labor.

The latest attacks of the capitalist daily press on the Central Trades and Labor Union and its officers, and the efforts of the "business interests" to have the central body freed from Socialism, is in line with this latest miscarriage of the Civic Federation.



# United We Stand

President Moyer will leave this week for Washington, D. C., to attend the meeting of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, which will be held in that city beginning Monday,



President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners.

June 20th. Vice President Mahoney and another member of the executive board of the W. F. M. will most likely accompany President Moyer on the trip. Application in writing for affiliation with the A. F. of L. has been made by the W. F. M. officials in accordance with instructions received by the referendum vote taken some months ago. There seems to be no doubt whatever but what the executive council of the A. F. of L. will grant the charter asked for by the W. F. M., which will place this militant organization in touch with every other trades union in the country and will at once place them in a position where they can be of immense benefit to their fellow workers.—Miners Magazine.

## Another Victory for Labor—Abroad

The other day a cable announced that the municipal authorities of Berlin are preparing a plan for insurance against unemployment. The idea is that every unemployed worker in Berlin shall be protected by insurance.

"The plan constitutes," says the cable, "one of the most comprehensive moves toward social legislation ever proposed."

"The intention of the authorities is to combat the widespread distress that always develops among the working class of the capitol during the winter months."

"The details have not been made public, but it is understood that both employers and workers will subscribe to the joint fund."

In almost every city of Europe plans are now being worked out to compensate men for enforced idleness.

Unemployment is a necessary evil under capitalism.

Industry cannot get along without having a reserve of workmen ready at hand. Sometimes many men are needed. At other times few men are needed.

And heretofore the workers alone have had to bear the burden of unemployment. When the shops were closed the men had to struggle along somehow until the shops were opened.

Except therefore for such poor relief as is given neither the state nor the capitalists bother much about the condition of the unemployed.

But within the last ten years nearly every European city has been drawing up plans to insure the workers against unemployment.

In Switzerland, in Germany, in France, in Belgium and in many cities of other countries schemes are already at work providing pensions for those who are unemployed.

In Belgium the cities co-operate with the trade unions to provide against unemployment.

The trade unions collect weekly certain sums from all their members.

The city then grants to the trade union funds a sum equal to that gathered by the union.

The Belgian system has two advantages from the point of view of the workers.

The community bears half the cost of unemployment and in order to get the benefit of the municipal grant men are induced to join the unions.

But thus far provision against unemployment has been made ONLY by municipalities and ONLY where the Socialists are powerful.

In almost all the cities of Europe the Socialists have today a vigorous fighting minority and quite naturally the Socialists are fighting day and night for legislation to benefit the working class.

The Socialists of Berlin, for instance, have a large and powerful representation in the municipal council.

And for that reason Berlin is taking first rank among the great cities of the world in advanced social legislation.

The fact is this new plan proposed in Berlin is but another victory won by the power of organized labor.

As the unions in the shop force better conditions from the bosses, lower hours and increased wages, so the unions at the polls force concessions from the community.

And the concessions won by political unity,—such as the shortening of the hours of labor by legislation, the compensation of workmen for accidents, sickness, unemployment, or old age,—benefit the entire working class.

You hear much about the defeats suffered by the workers of Europe. Such news always carries a big headline.

But the victories are rarely reported, especially those like the above, and then "the municipal authorities" are said to have planned them.

Do you ever ask yourselves why the municipal authorities of Europe "plan" such reforms while our municipal authorities "plan" graft?

ROBERT HUNTER.

### NEW BOOKS.

**THE EVOLUTION OF PROPERTY**, by PAUL LAFARGUE; translated from the French; Chicago, Chas. Kerr & Co. Cloth bound 50 cents.

**THE POVERTY OF PHILOSOPHY**, by KARL MARX; prefaced by Friedrich Engels; translated by H. Quelch; Chicago, Chas. Kerr & Co. Cloth bound \$1.00.

**FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF BOARD OF EDUCATION**, St. Louis, Mo., 1908-09; compliments of Ben Blewett, Superintendent of Instruction. A carefully prepared, splendidly printed and bound volume of valuable information concerning the public schools of St. Louis.

**CAESAR'S CHARACTER, or IN DEFENSE OF THE STANDARD OF MANKIND**, by WM. WADDELL; New York and Washington, The Neale Publishing Co.

**HISTORY OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES**, by MORRIS HILQUIT; New York, Funk & Wagnals Co.; new edition; revised and rewritten. Cloth bound \$1.50.

## Congress Defeats Union Labor

Senators Were Told by Wire to Defeat Amendment Protecting Unions From Sherman Act.

The Voice of Organized Labor Disregarded.

Washington, June 16.—That the telegraph wires fairly sizzled with messages from the leading manufacturers and employers' organizations to Senator Gallinger, of the committee on appropriations, immediately after the adoption by the house of an amendment to the sundry civil bill, introduced by Representative Hughes, of New Jersey, providing against the spending of the special funds to prosecute labor organizations under the Sherman anti-trust law, was learned today.

What direct influence these telegrams had on the members of the senate committee is not definitely known, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that the committee did exactly what the manufacturers wanted, and submitted an amendment to the bill for the appropriation of \$100,000 to enforce the Sherman act.

Demonstrating beyond doubt that the manufacturers have a secret office in Washington for the purpose of fighting labor legislation and to keep interested manufacturers posted, is this latest information that telegrams by the hundred poured into the national capitol, from different parts of the country as soon as the house, after a stiff fight, passed the Hughes amendment.

## Cleveland Base Ball Boycotters Victorious

Organized Labor of St. Louis will be pleased to read the following news from Cleveland, O.:

**GREAT DOUBLE HOME RUN HIT AGAINST OPEN SHOPISM.**

**President Ban Johnson Signs for Union Conditions in the Eight American League Cities and the Boycott is Officially Off.**

Cleveland, O., June 16.—One of the greatest victories in the history of union labor was won by the workers in this city this week.

Organized labor in Cleveland drove in a home run and sent all the organized workers in the seven cities of the American League across the plate at the same time.

The boycott game is finished. The score is: Union Labor, 8; Open Shopers, 0.

Since the beginning of the base ball season the labor-haters in Cleveland and other league cities made frantic efforts to secure large attendance at the ball games in order to prove to team owners that the labor boycott was discounted.

But in Cleveland and elsewhere the attendance at the games was kept at the minimum. The few moneyed people who ordinarily attend ball games because they can afford the amusement were visitors as usual, but

the public was conspicuous by its absence.

It is now fully a month since emissaries of the base ball magnates began to approach well-known union men in this city in the hope of securing a compromise settlement upon one basis or another. But they received no satisfaction.

Finally Ban Johnson, president of the league, was appealed to, and Mr. Johnson, accompanied by John Mitchell, arrived in Cleveland two weeks ago and learned the sentiment of the union people. They found an uncompromising, stonewall front as far as the unions were concerned. This week, Messrs. Johnson and Mitchell returned to Cleveland, accompanied by Secretary Spencer, of the Building Trades Department A. F. of L., and met the committees representing the local Building Trades Council and the Allied Printing Trades Council.

After many hours of discussion the joint conference signed the agreement. According to the terms of the compact signed by the interested parties

**THE OPEN SHOP IS REPUDED.**

All future building work in all the American League cities will be done by union men.

All printed matter to be issued by the eight clubs in the league will bear the union labels of the printing crafts.

All cigars sold on the grounds after present contracts expire will bear the union label.

Furthermore, a game will be played by the Cleveland club and visiting team for the benefit of the orphanages of this city.

Cleveland unionists have a right to feel proud of this victory, not only because the open shoppers strained every nerve to irrespective of internal differences that may have existed, they defeat organized labor in this contest, but for the reason that, were able to present a solid front when their interests were menaced, and for the further reason that a vast sympathetic public once again stood loyally at the back of the men and women who are struggling for better conditions and a nobler life for honest labor.

It may take some time before the boycott wears off. It is easier to begin a boycott than end it—it takes time to forget abuse, insult and injury. Officially, the battle is at an end and the rank and file of the workers can use their own judgment about sitting in the new stands of the Cleveland Base Ball Club.

MAX HAYES.

## Bartenders' Give Big Picnic

A Fine Crowd at their Annual Outing.

Last Sunday Bartenders' Local Union No. 51 gave a successful excursion and picnic at Center Grove Park, near Edwardsville, Ill. There was a good attendance and everybody enjoyed hours of pleasure. Races and other amusements had been arranged and caused much amusement. The committee consisted of Bros. Anton Mayer, Chas. G. May, John P. Stark, Jacob Schrempf, Wm. Farmer, Robert Lyons, Louis Daesch, and George Miller.

## Bethlehem Steel Company A Human Slaughter House

By Samuel Gompers in Am. Federationist.



Sam Gompers, President Am. Federation of Labor.

The report of the Federal Commissioner of Labor on the strike at the Bethlehem Steel Works is official confirmation, in carefully drawn up tables and text, of the words of Father Fretz, a pastor in South Bethlehem, when he said: "I have labored among my people in this community for nineteen years and I know that the Bethlehem Steel Company is a human slaughter house." The slaughtering is due, not so much to the accidents as to overwork, although the number of "accidents" (sure occurrences, rather) which caused injuries to workmen was in 1909 no less than 927, of which 21 were fatal, and the total time lost by the injured while recovering was 3,739 weeks. What state of health can laboring men be in who work in a blast furnace twelve hours a day during seven days a week? Of the total of 9,184 men employed by the company in January, 1910, 4,725, or 51 per cent., worked at occupations requiring twelve hours a day on the regular work days. The number working seven days a week twelve hours a day was 2,628, or 29 per cent. A large force of 79 men worked thirteen and one-half hours a day for seven days a week. For overtime no extra pay was given, whether for Sunday or otherwise; nearly 13 per cent. of the entire force worked an average for the month of forty-three and eight-tenth hours overtime.

The Labor Commissioner's report, after giving in tabulated form these and other facts showing the operation of the works in detail, says that the pertinence of the analysis "rests on the fact that the strike of February 4 was against overtime and Sunday work, particularly the latter, by men who claimed their normal speed-rate had been keyed up for a number of years by the application of a time bonus premium wage system."

"None of the employees," the report says, "were members of any labor organization, and were not therefore in a position readily to formulate expression of particular grievances." The only result of the presentation of a petition asking that Sunday work be eliminated "was the dismissal of five of those who had signed it." This "had repressed any further expression of dissatisfaction with Sunday or overtime work." The basis of payment, resulting in an employe ordinarily working up to the limit of his capacity, was another cause of the strike.

From the Commissioner's report the rate of wages seems not to have been among the grievances especially complained of by the men. Yet nearly 3,000 of them were working for 14 cents an hour or less, and more than 5,000 of them were working for 18 cents an hour or less. The Commissioner's report contains a public letter written by Charles M. Schwab, president of the company, in which he gives this as his position: "It must be under-

stood that under no circumstances will we deal with men on a strike or a body of men representing organized labor."

A committee of the workingmen of Bethlehem sent an appeal to the Governor of Pennsylvania, which the report contains, and in which the following passages occur:

"The borough of South Bethlehem has been terrorized, its citizens driven to despair, and, in fear of murder, arrest, and riot, people were compelled to arm themselves, not against a mob or an organized body of men who had made threats or had done illegal or unlawful acts, but to protect their lives, their homes, and their children against the State constabulary, which you caused to be brought here in a community where peace reigned and not a single overt act had been committed, and not a complaint received from any citizen during the three weeks in which a large number of men were idle, due to a cessation of work."

No overt act had been committed or the peace disturbed until the hired strike-breakers, known as the State constabulary, appeared on the scene, and immediately upon their arrival began a campaign of slugging, arrests, murder, assault and riot without cause, the viciousness and brutality of which beggars description, and that under the authority of this great commonwealth, done by your subordinates."

Seventeen men are held as prisoners upon what we believe to be trumped-up charges by the constabulary, for the purpose of covering up their disgraceful acts, their misconduct, their terrorism, which as herein stated resulted in murder, murderous assaults and false imprisonment.

Incarcerated upon the steel company's property, denied the right of counsel, finally tried under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. Schwab's agents, these men were finally held under excessive bail and removed to the county prison at Easton and all this in the year 1910, in the State of Pennsylvania.

That any considerable part of our working classes should exist in the conditions described in this official report, and that their employers should display the arrogance of a Schwab, is good reason for the citizens of this country to look into the matter in a spirit of sober reflection. There is not a factor lacking at Bethlehem necessary to fill out the conditions that precede an overturning of our statutes so that the workers, rather than the millionaires, may be favored by the government. And there is every reason for organized labor to work ceaselessly for the formation of trade unions at the works. What can the wage-workers do but fight, by all legitimate means, when confronted by the circumstances of earning a livelihood shown by the Commissioner's report?



# FORGET IT

Josephine Conger-Kaneko in Progressive Woman.

"Socialism for Students" is the title of a series of lessons that have been running in the International Socialist Review for several months. The title is an interesting one. It suggests a great deal of knowledge, or at least a good bit of browsing among scientific works relative to psychology and sociology, and some of the other things that are supposed to know something about. In the lessons we are told about the nature of man, and we are given a great deal of information: "The impulse below intellect is intuitive which is developed further in many animals than in man. Thus animals scent danger more quickly than man and are better weather prophets. And because woman is nearer to the lower forms than man intuition is more deeply seated in the female of the race, enabling her to peremptorily pass judgments that the male arrives at only after laborious thought. Intuition is often spoken of as a feminine attribute."

Dear me! (In the words of Hashimura Togo, "multiply this by 1000!") One hardly expected to find this in a "Teacher's Socialism for Students." It sounds like an appeal to the prejudices of the remote back waters of conservatism. It is the unabashed note of the androcentric—man-centered—culture of the ages. It is not the voice of the Socialist prophet crying in the wilderness of social oppression.

The true Socialist says to man and woman, You are equal in your humanity. You are both representatives of a species—the human family—and neither is more or less human than the other. There may be reversion to lower forms in the human family, but these reversions are found in both sexes, not in one alone.

However, even so noted an authority as Havelock Ellis says that if there is a reversion to the lower forms in either sex of the human, that it occurs in the adult male, who, as he reaches senility, presents many of the characters of the simian condition. He says: "It seems that up to birth, or shortly afterwards, in the higher mammals, such as the apes and man, there is a rapid and vigorous movement along the line of upward zoological evolution, but that a time comes when this foetal or infantile development ceases to be upward, but is so directed as to answer to the life wants of the particular species, so that henceforth and through life there is chiefly a development of the lower characters, a slow movement toward degeneration and senility, although a movement that is absolutely necessary to insure the preservation and stability of the individual and the species. . . . We see, therefore, that the infantile condition in both man and the ape is somewhat alike and approaches to the human condition; the adult condition of both also tends to be somewhat alike and approximates to the ape-like condition." And further, that the female of both man and apes stands midway between the infantile and the adult male condition—is not quite so human as the child, nor quite so bestial as the man. The fact of her intuition could not place woman nearer the "lower forms." Lester Ward says that intuition is the main branch of the intellectual faculty, and speaks of the instinct of some animals as being so great as to approach insipient intuition. He claims that the intuitive faculty adheres both in man and woman, though differently directed, because of the different lives of the two sexes. The male nature has always been aggressive, while the great end of female action has ever been protection. The power in woman of instantaneous and accurate judgment as to what to do when her safety or that of her offspring was threatened, in short of "scenting danger," was developed through ages of conflict with the males of her own kind, and the beats of the jungles. Man's wit, or intuition, was sharpened as an aggressor, an adventurer, a possible conqueror and ruler, and so it runs today. Both of these intuitions have risen above the instincts of the animals and are human.

But if we admit that woman is more intuitional than man, and if it is true that the intuition is the main branch of her intellect, all the other faculties being off-shoots from it, then we have only proven that woman ranks first in the purely intellectual realm, just as the female ranks first in the root stock of the species. It sometimes is expedient for the writer on sociological subjects to make comparisons between the sexes in their development throughout the ages, and their relative contributions to social progress. But just here, too, is where too often the mind takes a slip backward, and hangs up on the peg of outworn creeds. It is so very hard to get over the notion that woman was created for her sex and her motherhood and nothing more. Mr. H. B. Marriott-Watson in an article on "The American Woman in the IXth Century and After," a few years ago, strikes the high key in the idea of woman's "place" in the world when he says: "Her constitutional restlessness has caused her to abdicate those functions which alone excuse or explain her existence."

This is but the audacity of the androcentric idea that "women are just women and men are everything else."

But let Socialists be consistent. If they are following the new, let them adhere also to the new ideas of woman's humanity, and cease those statements which but serve to fix still deeper in the mind of the race the notion of her inferiority, her "sphere," here everlasting sex attributes. The fact is that the mother-creature existed before the inauguration of sex, while the male came in later purely and simply as a sex function, and had no other place in nature for aeons of time. So if there is a distinctly "sex" creature in the human race, it is the man. But we are willing to forget it, if the woman can be given a rest on the subject.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE, by KARL KAUTSKY; translated by Wm. E. Bohn; Chicago, Chas. Kerr & Co. Cloth bound 50 cents.

## We won't Go To the Suburban!

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

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

## ASSIST THE BAKERS!

DOES THE BREAD UNION



YOU EAT BEAR THIS LABEL?

### IF NOT, WHY NOT?

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

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

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

Therefore, we ask the public in general for their support; you can give us your support by asking for bread with the Union Label. Shun the product of the following firms—they are Trust bakeries: Heydt Bakery Co., Condon Bakery Co., Hauck-Hoerr Bakery, St. Louis Bakery Co., Welle-Boettler Bakery, Home Bakery Co., Freund Bros. Bread Co. Ltd., McKinney Bread Co.

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

The union shop means better conditions, higher wages, shorter hours.

The "open shop" means porterhouse steak for the employer and liver for the workman.

The "open shop" means individual bargaining so much desired by the opponents of organized labor.

## OUR PRINCIPLES PLAINLY STATED

### Line of Arguments for Socialism.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## A CORRECTION.

The report of receipts on shares of stock and donations for the Labor Publishing Co. in last week's issue contained a typographical error. While the total receipts to that date, as reported was correctly given (\$8743.35) the amount of "Previous receipts," should have been printed as \$8042.85 and not as \$8402.85. The printer made it read \$360.00 more than the report should have been.

## FOR RENT.

Four Rooms, 1909 Penn Street.

## THE INJUNCTION NUISANCE

Now Applied to the Illinois Coal Miners' Organization.

The courts are the lickspittles of the capitalist corporations whenever it comes to an important issue between capitalism and the labor organization.

The first injunction gun has been fired by the coal operators of Illinois in the strike war. They have enjoined the miners from calling out those members of their union who are still employed.

The injunction seems to go a step further than similar instruments have hitherto gone, although it is not safe to draw any conclusions in this line in these days when new records in the injunction line are made and broken almost daily.

If this injunction is made permanent, it will establish the principle that no strike can be called unless the union can beat the bosses in the race. If the bosses get to the judge before the union gets to its members the strike will become contempt of court.

Roumanian Socialists Meet.

The Roumanian Socialists will hold a convention in Cleveland, O., July 4th and 5th, at Jaites'

Hall, 6004 St. Clair Ave.

The Scandinavian Socialists will hold a national convention July 2nd, 3rd and 4th in Chicago, at Brotherhood Hall, 2733 Hirsch Street.

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

## HELP THE BARBERS

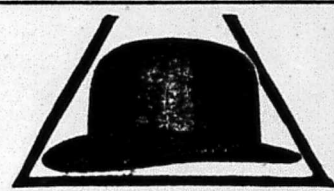
Who are struggling to maintain these conditions and build up their Organization.

The above is the only Emblem of our Craft

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Journeymen Barber's International Union of America,  
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## THE BEST \$2.00 AND \$3.00 HAT



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Hats and Furnishings

518 Pine St.

## Remember, no CIGARS are Genuine Union-Made



## UNLESS THE BOX BEARS THE Blue Union Label

## Bartenders' Union Local 51

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

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

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

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

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# International Labor Legislation.

At Berne in Switzerland is the office of the International Association for labor legislation.

The work of this body is to try to obtain in all countries practically the same kind of labor legislation.

International conferences are held for the purpose of discussing the labor legislation of the various countries.

Special meetings are called of official representatives of the various countries to discuss common international action for the protection of labor.

Four years ago I attended a conference held by the international body at Geneva.

There were delegates in attendance from almost all countries in the world who discussed for several days the possibility of obtaining a kind of international code of labor legislation.

The matter was of much importance to labor that many Socialists attended the gathering, some representing various national associations for labor legislation.

It is said that the international association is supported largely by German funds.

The Socialists of Germany have forced the German government to adopt the most advanced social and labor legislation in the world.

The German nation, therefore, faces a serious situation. Her legislation is so advanced that she has begun to fear that it will effect her ability to compete with other countries in the world market.

She is not sure that she can go on protecting her workers, and at the same time compete with those other countries that refuse to protect their workers. That is one thing.

The other thing is this, that if she does not respond to the demand of the German workers for FURTHER protection, she will face at home something like revolution.

As a result the German nation is endeavoring to bring other countries up to her standard of labor legislation.

She is really today sending out missionaries to other countries for the purpose of urging them to improve their social and labor legislation.

She is endeavoring to get international agreements in order to prevent other countries from horribly exploiting their wage workers and in this manner taking away from Germany her international trade.

Nor is Germany alone in this desire to obtain an international code.

Nearly all European countries are being driven by the Socialists to adopt radical reform measures.

Governmental insurance, old age pensions, workmen's compensation, housing reform and other such measures are being forced upon the governments of Europe.

A few years ago the continental governments feared England, knowing that if she did not adopt more advanced social legislation she might undersell the continental countries.

That feeling has largely disappeared since the British Labor party has forced upon the British government laws protecting the working class.

The European governments now fear America only.

When the various governments of Europe decided in 1906 to prohibit the use of white phosphorous in the match making industry, America made no pledge.

When international conventions are held for the purpose of discussing an international code, America takes no official part in those conferences; and America not only refuses to take part in international agreements, it has thus far made no step toward radical social or labor legislation.

There is no adequate workmen's compensation act in America; the labor laws are not enforced.

Old age pensions are not discussed, and governmental insurance against sickness, old age, invalidity and death does not exist, while insurance against unemployment is not even dreamed of.

And so this question presents itself to the capitalists of Europe. Will the workers of America continue to allow themselves to be robbed and exploited in order to allow the capitalists of America to underbid the capitalists of Europe?

In other words, America is today pretty much like a scab shop knocking the stuffing out of another shop where the boss has been forced to grant union conditions.

## What Suburban Fight Means

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

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

It is superfluous to state that the Citizens Industrial Alliance patriots are giving the non-Union Suburban Garden management all possible encouragement to fight for the open shop i. e. for the scab shop principle. The

Building Industries Association would double the salary of its secretary and secure for him free rides on the scenic railway and merry-go-round at the non-Union Suburban Garden, if Oppenheimer Bros. could have broken the backbone of the Building Trades Council and the affiliated Unions.

**JOPLIN MINERS JOIN UNION.**  
Organizers Form Seven Orders in Lead and Zinc District.

Joplin, Mo.—With the Western Federation of Miners affiliating with the American Federation of Labor, and with both these organizations working in harmony in the Joplin district, the efforts to unionize the miners of the zinc and lead region are said to be meeting with unprecedented success. Seven unions already have been formed and others are planned. The unionizing of the miners has nothing to do with the recent strikes of workmen in the Webb City camp.

W. D. Mahoney of Denver, Colo., first vice president of the Western Federation of Miners, has established headquarters in Joplin, while his fellow workers, J. W. Jinkerson of Southeast Missouri, general organizer for the Western Federation of Miners, has established headquarters in Webb City.

## The Socialist Ticket

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

The St. Louis Socialists Ready for Lively Campaign.

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

**CONGRESS**  
10th District, G. A. Hoehn.  
11th District, Max Stopp.  
12th District, Chris. Rucker.  
**STATE SENATE**  
30th District, W. F. Crouch.  
32nd District, H. Siroky.  
34th District, H. J. Morrison.  
**STATE REPRESENTATIVE**  
1st District, A. Zimmermann,  
W. M. Holman, Wm. Brandt.  
2nd District, S. Resh, P. Ehrhard, Hy. Struckhoff.  
3rd District, J. Wunsch, A. Kean.  
4th District, F. J. Heuer, M. Belly, Hy. Schwarz.  
5th District, F. E. Nye.  
6th District, F. X. Bick, Jos. Barratt.

**PROBATE COURT**  
L. G. Pope.  
**CLERK COURT CRIMINAL CAUSES.**

Edw. Ottesky.  
**CLERK COURT CRIMINAL CORRECTION**

Chas. Goodman.  
**PROSECUTING ATTORNEY**

L. E. Hildebrand.

**LICENSE COLLECTOR**

J. A. Weber.

**RECORDER OF DEEDS**

Otto Kaemmerer.

**JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND CONSTABLE**

1st District, Jacob Luetzel — Fred Stocker.

2nd District, W. R. Bowden —

3rd District, — J. G. Rosenberg.

6th District, Fred Werner —

Jos. Dialer.

7th District, Jac. Devus —

Jno. Wekerle.

8th District, Martin Brosin —

Everett Ely.

9th District, L. H. Schwarze —

Wm. Ettridge.

Union people, friends and sympathizers, be true to yourself and stand by the Building Trades Council and the Central Trades and Labor Union in this fight. Will you patronize a summer garden built by scab labor under scab conditions? Will you assist the capitalist Union haters in their nefarious work?  
No, a thousand times no!

**Socialist Picnic Notes.**

A small locket was found during the picnic at Risch's Grove last Sunday. The owner can have same by applying to Jul. Meyeranowitz, 314 W. Stein St., St. Louis.

**THE PICNIC COMMITTEE** desires to acknowledge the receipt of two boxes of cigars from Brandt and Stahl and one box from Jos. Albenesius.

**THE BOWLING MACHINE** did a land office business. Comrade W. A. Clifford donated two ornamental glass boxes that drew customers like honey draws flies. Just to demonstrate the superior ability of women, Mrs. J. G. Rosenberg captured first prize with a score that no man succeeded in equaling. The ladies are coming—get off the track!

**SPEAKING OF WOMEN** reminds us that the ice cream stand broke all records in point of receipts and made a clean sweep of everything on hand. The ladies

in charge complained of having to turn away many little toddlers that asked for more "ice kweam".

**EVERYTHING THAT LOOKED** or smelt like a cigar was disposed of and the Lunch Committee worked so hard during the afternoon that nothing was left at 8 o'clock.

**Found at Risch's Grove**

at the Ninth and Tenth Ward picnic the following articles: a chip basket, a child's straw hat, a lady's umbrella, knives, forks and plates. Call at 2875 South Seventh Street.

**Washington State Convention.**

The State Convention of the Socialist Party of Washington will be held at Tacoma July 2nd.

**"No Suburban Garden for us**

while this trouble continues!"

This must be your pledge! It must be the pledge of your families and friends.

**South Slavic Socialist Convention.**

The members of the South Slavic (Croatian, Slavonian, Servian and Bulgarian) Socialist organizations throughout the United States have decided by referendum vote to hold their first national congress on July 3rd and 4th at National Hall, 1802 So. Centre Ave., Chicago, Ill. The main purpose of the Congress is to bring the above named organizations—which have about 40 branches with 800 members—into one body which will be called South Slavic Socialist Association of America.

If the law says that boycotting is illegal; or if some wise judge or penny-wise lawyer figures out that it is against the law to declare a non-Union place "Unfair," do not bother or waste much time about that. There is no law on God's green earth which can compel you to visit Suburban Garden under the present non-Union conditions.

Be men! Be women! Be real Trade Unionists!

Practice what you preach!

**State Conventions.**

The State Convention of the Socialists of Pennsylvania will be held in New Castle June 18, 19 and 20.

The Colorado State Convention will be held in Denver, beginning Monday, July 4th, at 10 a. m.

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.

**"Should Socialism be Crushed?"**

A comrade writes: "Comrade Barnes:— I have received the booklet entitled 'Should Socialism be Crushed?' and have read it from cover to cover. It is just splendid and it should get into the hands of every Trade Unionist in this United States. I am passing it around among my neighbors. Our National Executive Committee did a fine stroke of work ordering that booklet issued."

**EVERY FAMILY USES**

**COAL**

ORDER YOURS FROM

**ST. LOUIS LABOR**

THERE ARE REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD DO THIS. ONE GOOD REASON is that, without a cent additional cost, you fare better and also help your paper by placing your order with ST. LOUIS LABOR

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

ORDER BY PHONE. Kinloch, Central 1577, or post card to

**ST. LOUIS LABOR**

966 CHOUTEAU AVE.

File Your Liebknecht Dates. Applications for dates for Comrade Karl M. Liebknecht of Germany should be filed with the National Office at once. The first assignment will be in the neighborhood of New York about the first of July.

**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 }

Olive 2338—Central 6637

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**BAR**

Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars

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

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**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 cooperation of all union men, as well as the business men of the city, and ask that they insist upon it being in the office patronized by them, and that it appears on the printing.

**Union Brauerei**  
**Lager-Bier.**  
**UNION BREWING CO.,**  
Otto F. Sidel, President. Jacob Bengner, Secretary and Cashier.  
Gravois and Michigan Avenues. St. Louis, Mo.

**Union Label der Brauerei - Arbeiter.**

Dieses Label sollte auf jedem Fass und jeder Bog fein, welche

**Bier, Ale oder Porter**

enthalten, als Garantie, dass es das Produkt von Unionarbeit ist.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF BROTHERHOODS OF AMERICA  
COPYRIGHT TRADE MARK REGISTERED 1903



# Freeman Knowles

## A Victim of Corporation Persecution.

The Miners' Magazine writes: In the death of Freeman Knowles of Deadwood, S. D., labor loses one of its foremost champions in the West. Mr. Knowles was a well known editor.

Freeman Knowles was a well known editor of the Daily Register of Lead. Mr. Knowles has been in failing health for some years, and this was aggravated by a senseless jail sentence imposed on him for the publication of alleged obscene matter in his paper. Lately he had been at the Hot Springs, and had so far recovered his health as to be able to return to his home in Deadwood. His dying request was that John M. O'Neill, editor of the Miners' Magazine, should deliver the funeral oration at his grave. Mr. O'Neill's speaking dates in Utah were such as to make it impossible for him to proceed to the Black Hills and attend the funeral. President Moyer sent the following telegram to the bereaved widow:

Mrs. Freeman Knowles, Deadwood, S. D.

We extend our heartfelt sympathy. You have lost a noble husband and father, and the working class one of their most fearless supporters. He was ever found fighting the battle for justice, and died as he had lived, true to his convictions. We will all miss Freeman Knowles.

Chas. H. Moyer, President M. F. of M.

## The Boycott Tarantula

### The Marx & Haas Clothing Co. Seemingly Bitten.

At the last regular meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union delegate Seegers of the United Garment Workers spoke of an anonymous letter, which, so it seems, was written by a disappointed Marx & Haas drummer on the road. The letter was written and mailed on a railroad train and reads as follows:

Otto Kaemmerer  
St. Louis, Mo.

Sir:— I wish to say I have been handling Marx & Haas Clothing for quite a number of years and my dealings with them have always been satisfactory. I have always found them to be perfect gentlemen, honest upright in every respect something I cannot say about YOU AND YOURS for I consider you a dirty puppy of the first water your name indicates that I doubt in my mind very much if you are not an ANARCHIC I would not dare meet you in an alley if I had as much as 15 cents in my pocket for I believe you and the majority of your gang would kill a man for that amount.

Now I also believe that you have some honest people that belong to your organization, but they are misled by such things as you are and you dictate to them what they shall do and at the same time draw your salary from these unfortunate persons. If you and yours would go to work and try as hard to make an honest dollar as you try to keep other people from making money you would get along much better.

Now as for Marx & Haas selling Sears-Roebuck I hope they do for there is one thing certain they could never make goods cheap enough to sell them as long as they let you and your gang dictate to them how they should run their business.

Now you DIRTY PUPPY I am going to sign my name the same as the name you signed to one of your letters published in your DIRTY SHEET some time ago.

X. Y. Z.  
N. B. Now READ this the next time your organization meet.

Messrs. Marx & Haas might do well to give their drummers in distress a little friendly hint. The United Garment Workers will call the Post office authorities' attention to the pasquillants' work and some day the fellow may be trapped and taught an expensive lesson.

The boycott tarantula seems to have bitten somebody some where, and a hopeless, disappointed drummer or salesagent opened his safety-valve of indig-

nation against the St. Louis District Council of Garment Workers and its representatives.

## Socialist Press Support Miners

### National Socialist Committee decides to Assist Striking Coal Miners in Illinois.

By vote of the National Executive Committee it has been decided to hold the next meeting June 25th, beginning at 1 p. m.

In consideration of the fact that seventy-odd thousand miners in the State of Illinois are engaged in a battle for the life of their organization with the coal operators, backed by the Illinois Manufacturers Association, the National Executive Committee has unanimously adopted a motion offering all possible assistance to the strikers and their organization.

In the motion the suggestion is made to the management of the various party papers located in Illinois to give the maximum of space to the subject and, if necessary and possible, to issue special editions. The papers referred to are published in the following languages: Dailies—English, Bohemian, Polish and German; Weeklies—German, Slovak, Slavonic, Danish, Italian, Jewish and Swedish. Total number of publications eleven.

The question of a conference between the officials of the United Mine Workers and representatives of the respective papers, to be held at the time of the meeting of the National Executive Committee, is being considered by the interested parties.

## Injunction Against Striking Machinists

### Sixty Five More Injunctions Demanded by Employers.

Los Angeles, Cal., June 20.— Judge Bordwell of the Superior Court issued a temporary writ of injunction to-night restraining 600 members of the Machinists' Union from picketing the Baker Iron Works during the iron workers' strike and from holding noonday meetings to influence nonunion workers.

The writ was the first of sixty-five injunctions sought by so many firms affected by the machinists' strike which began here some time ago.

the labor movement was the necessity of organization more strikingly demonstrated than at present. Every effort is made to disrupt the movement and the delegates of the central body must become conscious of this fact.

### BOYCOTTED SUMMER GARDENS.

#### Organized Labor's Duty toward the Building Trades Council

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

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

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

### Carpenters' Strike in St. Louis Breweries Settled.

The strike of the Carpenters (inside and fixture men) in the St. Louis breweries has been settled, except with the Prudential Fixture Co., which is said to be controlled by the Syndicate breweries.

In the other brewery shops the men are back to work under the

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

### POPULAR PRICES

# BERGER & CASEY, Tailors

Skilled Union Tailors Only Employed

705 PINE STREET

UNION TAILORS

### ST. LOUIS CAMPAIGN FUND.

Jacob Langendorf	.....\$ .50
B. Bieneck	..... 1.00
H. Siroky's list No. 40—	
H. Siroky	..... 1.00
J. Kren	..... .25
J. Rothberg	..... .25
F. Drapalik	..... .25
A. Cohen	..... .25
J. Janda	..... .25
H. Schneider	..... .25
Phil. Hofman	..... .25
Louis Rosen	..... .25
S. Coppersmith	..... .25
W. Kubik	..... .20
Jos. Kofron	..... .25
Jos. Betlach	..... .25
F. Provaznik	..... .25
Chris. Krueger	..... .25
F. Blasejovsky	..... .25
Wm. Simon	..... .25
J. F. Herdman	..... .25
D. G. Biggs	..... .25
W. Rosen	..... .25
I. Levin	..... .25
P. Greitzer	..... .25
I. Steinberg	..... .25
A. Goldman	..... .15
H. Wintermann	..... .10
J. Meyer	..... .10
O. J. Tockstein	..... .10
Jos. Truka	..... .10
Iac. Presseisen	..... .25
W. R. Bowden	..... 1.00
Nic. Berlingen	..... .25
J. E. Marlin's list No. 44—	
J. E. Marlin	..... 1.00
Paul Reys	..... .50
V. Murphy	..... .50
G. McNulty	..... .50
M. Barr	..... 1.00
W. Bombart	..... 1.00
Edw. Schanz	..... .05
G. E. Walker	..... .15
Thomas Wood	..... .25
F. G. Curren	..... .25
B. Francis	..... .10
H. Stolle	..... .25
R. A. Leahy	..... .50
Otto Kaemmerer	..... 5.00
Total	.....\$ 21.05
Previously reported	..... 185.32
Total to June 21	.....\$206.37

### THE LOCAL MOVEMENT.

YOUR BRANCH GETS HALF of the money collected on campaign lists. Have you a list, and do you keep it working? Each member should secure a campaign list from the secretary of the branch and see that it works at least one shift every day. The literature that we want to distribute this campaign will cost a great deal of money and your branch must pay its proportion. If every comrade will keep a campaign subscription list in circulation we can put up a campaign this year that will set a new record for our cause in St. Louis. Will you help?

WALTER THOMAS MILLS will speak in the garden of New Club Hall on July 14. The accommodations are splendid and we have room for 2000 people. Mr. Bokel, the manager, has kindly given us the use of the garden free. In case of rain Comrade Mills will speak in the hall, otherwise, the meeting will take place out in the garden where all can keep cool and comfortable. Announcement cards are ready for distribution, also, large show cards.

BALLOTS FOR NATIONAL REFERENDUM "B" have been sent to all branches. This referendum will close at this office on July 19, and all ballots must be in by that time. Branches needing more ballots can secure them at headquarters. Referendum "B" should receive careful attention from all comrades when voting as it contains some important changes in our national constitution.

OUR ANNUAL FALL PICNIC will take place at Risch's Grove on September 25. A first class speaker will be secured.

HAVE YOU MOVED since last election? If so, you must have your name transferred on the primary books at the City Hall before you can vote at the primaries in August. Go to the Election Commissioner's office in the West corridor on the first floor of the City Hall and state that you wish to be transferred. The hours are from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., except Saturday, when the

office closes at noon. If you have moved it is your duty as a socialist to be transferred so that you can vote.

DR. KARL M. LIEBKNECHT of Berlin, Germany, will speak in St. Louis in October. The Campaign Committee has asked the National office for two dates. The expense will be high but the committee thinks it will pay to have him.

### SEDITIONOUS LIBEL JURY DISAGREES

#### After 26 Hours Jurors Fail to Reach Verdict in New Castle Cases.

New Castle, Pa., June 19.— Unable to reach a verdict after being out twenty-six hours, the jury which has been trying Chas. McKeever, Chas. McCarty, F. M. Hartman, and William J. White, editors of the Free Press, the local Socialist weekly, on the charge of seditious libel, reported to Judge Porter at 6:30 this evening that there was no possible chance of their reaching an agreement. Judge Porter discharged them, and announced that the retrial would come up before the September term of court.

In view of the time consumed by the jury the verdict was not unexpected. Local Socialists and labor men hoped for an acquittal for the defendants, but hope of this was given up when the jury remained out more than ten hours.

Arrangements will be made by the defense to strengthen the presentation of the case when it comes up for retrial.

### Electrical Workers' Picnic.

Electrical Workers' Local Union No. 1 will give its annual picnic at Roth's Grove, 6900 Olive Street, Sunday, July 17. A fine program of amusements will be prepared for the occasion.

### GOULD MACHINISTS STRIKE

#### Management Denies Statement Sent Out From Little Rock.

A dispatch from Little Rock announced that 1100 machinists on the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain Railroad system have refused the proposition of the company for settlement of the strike which has been in progress since May 2. Local committeemen at Little Rock stated last evening that all further negotiations for a settlement have been declared off.

### THE COST OF ARMAMENTS; HUGE GERMAN DEFICIT.

The rumors that the German finance reform of 1909 has proved a failure and that new taxation is to be expected are gradually gathering shape. The Berliner Tageblatt learns that there is a shortage of not less than £12,500,000.

The finance "reform" of last year brought down Prince Buelow from the chancellorship and imposed a new taxation to the amount of £25,000,000 on the German people. Two-thirds of the new taxes were indirect, and the whole constituted a grievous addition to the already heavy fiscal burden.

After a great effort of the past twelve months the position is now apparently worse than ever. The chief item responsible for these difficulties is, of course, the cost of armaments.

### ONE DAY OFF FOR MILWAU-KEE POLICE.

The Milwaukee chief of police became much disturbed when the Social-Democrats in the common council passed a resolution granting the policemen a day off every two weeks, and set in motion all sorts of underground wires to try to force the council to rescind its action. A curious phase of this campaign of the chief's is the fact that many of the city newspapers have come out editorially against the "offs," in editorials that must

have been procured by the chief and showing the long arm such an official has who is, after all, the police chief of the capitalistic interest. Among newspaper men another explanation is given. The chief's methods are notoriously those of blackmail. It is over the

heads of certain newspaper managing editors certain bits of their personal history and that the editorials referred to above were written under the crack of his blackmail whip.— Social-Democratic Herald.

HOLDERS OF CAMPAIGN LISTS should keep them in mind. A bashful Socialist gives the impression that he is not quite certain of his cause is worthy of support, so don't be bashful. There are lots of people ready and willing to contribute if only asked to do so.

The Suburban Garden boycott is no joke. It is no joke if the 50,000 St. Louis union men and women take Trade Unionism seriously, as they should. The daily press is certainly doing its level best to boost the unfair Oppenheimer Bros. concern. This is no reason why union labor should forget the fact that the Suburban Garden building work was done by cheap non-union labor.

### 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.

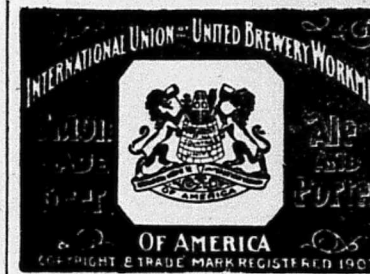
### For Offices or Small Meeting Purposes.

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.

## Drink Only UNION BEER

(Fac-Simile of Our Label)



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

## ARCADE TAILORING CO. Merchant Tailors

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

1326-1328 FRANKLIN AVE.  
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Established 12 Years at this stand.

## UNION MEN, ATTENTION

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

We solicit your patronage and will always accord you good treatment

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

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GLASS, PAINTS AND OILS, STOVES AND RANGES

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NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.

### Workingmen's Headquarters

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

### HALLS FOR RENT

AT LOW RATES.

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

A Union Man

## BUCKS

SCAB

## STOVES

because they are

## UNFAIR