

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., JULY 9, 1910.

Phone: Kinloch, Central 1577.

No. 492.

A Timely Appeal

To the Socialists and Workingmen of St. Louis.

COMRADES:—

One of the most important Congressional campaigns in the history of this country is on. The Socialist Party is the only political party that will and must make an energetic and systematic educational working class campaign. Hundreds of thousands of pieces of good Socialist literature must be circulated. Every wage worker in this city must be made thoroughly acquainted with the aims and objects of our great movement.

To do this work effectively it is most vital to secure the necessary funds. In this connection it is appropriate to remind every St. Louis comrade of the fact that our Milwaukee comrades, during the last fifteen years, have spent at least three dollars for literature for every \$1.00 spent by the movement in St. Louis. While in past years the St. Louis comrades have distributed considerable literature, they have only done about one third of the work of the Milwaukee movement.

And this in spite of the fact that Milwaukee has only half the population of our city. In the last municipal campaign which resulted in such a splendid victory, our Milwaukee Socialist comrades expended over \$5,000, mostly for literature and advertising.

Socialists of St. Louis, it is now up to you to show by your action that you are willing and able to do what your Milwaukee comrades have been doing for years. In no campaign of the last ten years has the Milwaukee movement collected less than from \$1,500.00 to \$2,500.00, and there is no reason why we St. Louis Socialists can not do the same. We must reach the people by means of a literature campaign during the months of September and October, and in order to do this funds are needed. We must have them and with your good will and determination we'll get them, too. Therefore let us start in the good work right now.

If our movement is ever to amount to anything it is worthy of some little sacrifice. Many a dollar, many a \$5.00 or \$10.00 bill is spent foolishly by many who pretend to have the welfare of our movement at heart. Why, then, can we not make a little extra-ordinary exertion and take special pride in creating a campaign fund that will enable us to do the work which we should do, and which we must and will do in order to make our Socialist movement a success.

Now is the time to do the work. Now or never!

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

CAMPAIGN FUND

Of the Socialist Party of St. Louis.

Wm. Siroky's list No. 41—	
F. Karas	25
R. Karlsberg	25
A. V. W.	25
A. Hajek	50
J. Lacy	25
Thos. Bell	25
J. Kucera	25
V. Dolejs	25
W. Siroky	50
F. Kolman	25
J. Six	25
T. Lauda	25
V. Krondl	25
F. Siroky	25
F. J. Krause	1.00
W. Hartwig	50
H. A. Grotzger	50
P. Pilot	25
A. Cartun	25
E. Kuechler	50
J. Wuest	50
R. Jine	25
Mat. Mueller's list No. 37—	
J. Merkle	50
H. Tryahe	25
L. Neudecker	25
F. Siedhoff	50
E. Gemert	25
L. Gemert	25
J. Ehrhardt	1.00
C. Schmitt	25
E. J. Coughlin	25
F. Scholz	25

Socialist Mass Meeting

Thursday, July 14, at 8 p. m.

at the

New Club Garden,

THIRTEENTH STREET AND CHOUTEAU AVE. (Entrance on Thirteenth Street)



Walter Thos. Mills

OF MILWAUKEE

will speak on

"Labor and Our Congressmen."

Admission free!—The New Club Garden will accommodate over 2000 people. In case of rain the meeting will be held in the Hall.

Don't fail to attend! Bring your friends along! Come and hear the important issue of the day.

SOCIALIST PARTY.

"Glorious Fourth of July."

The Double Lynching in Southeast Missouri.

Charleston, Mo., July 4.—Mississippi County has furnished your St. Louis capitalist dailies

F. Koers	50
J. Graf	50
A. Spellmeyer	1.00
Mrs. W. H. Yeldell list 42—	
E. Walsh	10
Ed. Meyer	25
D. W. H.	25
Mc. F.	25
Feager	25
C. Gnau	10
L. Krahl's list No. 82 —	
P. Laug	1.00
J. Moraski	50
W. Wawzeniak	10
Jos. Rorant	25
Little Gene	25
Jno. Schaerpf's list 84, collected in Bayern-Verein—	
J. Schaerpf	50
J. Stumhofer	25
C. Rauning	30
A. Keis	25
M. Mantler	25
J. Doenhofer	50
F. W. Veninga	25
Anton Maier	1.00
Jos. Ball	25
F. U. Schmitt	25
A. Fuchs	50
Hans Boeck	50
Wolfgang Babel	50
George Held	25
Louis Franz	25
Jos. Fell's list No. 83, collected in Bayern-Verein—	
J. Mutzbacher	25
A. Doering	25
J. Bergmann	25
O. Bergmann	25
J. Bishoff	25
J. Jrgang	25
F. Aichele	25
Fred Kress	20
J. Beutler	25
O. Heile	25
Theo. Schreiber	25
Hv. Weber	25
G. D. Sauter	50
A. Zuckermann	25
Jno. Eckl	50

Previously reported \$221.87

Total to July 5 \$248.92

the "stuff" for fine front-page Fourth of July write-ups

Down here, in our pious and law-abiding county, we celebrated the glorious Fourth one day ahead of time.

Our pious Democratic and Republican people, men and women alike, had the time of their life.

Two poor, ignorant negroes were lynched yesterday afternoon by a mob of nearly five thousand. Women, holding babies in their arms, practically all the school children of the county, boys and girls, politicians and preachers, ladies and gentlemen in carriages and automobiles, attended the celebration.

There are almost no Socialists in Mississippi County—only law-abiding Democrats and Republicans reside here, all of whom are members of the Catholic, Methodist, Baptist and other churches.

Yes, this double lynching was the work of law-abiding ladies and gentlemen!

In the presidential election of 1908 Debs had but 12 votes in Mississippi County, while Bryan polled 1589 and Taft 1320.

So the readers of St. Louis Labor will see that the lynch murderers of yesterday were good Bryan Democrats and Taft Republicans, and above all, they claim to be good Christians.

Glorious Fourth of July! George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and Abe Lincoln rise from your graves and look at your good Christian Democrats and Republicans who revel in lynch murder on the Glorious Fourth!

CHRISTIAN FEARGOD.

One of the Twelve Socialists of Mississippi County.

The July number of the Little Socialist Magazine ought to be placed into the hands of every boy and girl in the country to offset the patriotic gush drilled into the juvenile mind at this season. This handsomely illustrated juvenile organ is published by the Socialist Literature Co., 15 Spruce St., New York City.

How Mad are they?

Is there Method in the Madness of the Locomotive Firemen?

The delegates to the convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen are reported to have been angered by the reply which they received in response to their telegram to President Taft.

In that telegram they protested against the Sherman law being used to outlaw unions. Taft told them he would favor such an interpretation of the law.

They ought to be mad. They have been kicked in the face by the man they helped to elect. They have been told that the organization that has brought them about all they have in life that is worth having is a criminal conspiracy, and will be so considered.

They ought to be pretty mad. They ought to be mad enough to hit Taft a real, nice, little slap on the wrist by passing a resolution of censure.

Then they ought to go out and vote for Republican and Democratic congressmen this fall who will keep right on kicking them in the face.

That is, they ought to do these things if they are only a little mad. If they are real mad, and if there is any method and sense in their madness, they will stay mad until election day. Then they will express their anger at the ballot box with a Socialist party ticket.

Chicago Daily Socialist.

The Trust-Busting Business.

By Robert Hunter.

Another violent effort is being made to bust one trust. Congressman Humphrey the other day delivered himself of an oration in Washington that was a hummer.

It appears there is a world-wide trust that holds in the hollow of its hand the shipping trade of the world.

"Ninety per cent of our commerce is carried by this giant monopoly," explained Mr. Humphrey.

The foreign lines constitute a complete monopoly of the sea and each and all are pledged to stand together to destroy any competitive line. And all these foreign lines give special rates to the Standard Oil, the Steel and the Harvester Trust.

A German, Herr Bollin, sits in Berlin and absolutely fixes the price that the American merchant, manufacturer and farmer must pay on every pound of freight.

Now Brother Humphrey is very anxious to bust this dreadful trust and how do you think he intends to do it?

He wants to put a tariff of ten per cent on all goods carried in any foreign ship to this country.

He also wants to give a bonus to every American ship that will undertake to compete with the big trust.

In other words Humphrey wants the government to murder AT OUR EXPENSE one set of capitalists for the benefit of another set of capitalists.

Morgan and the other financiers of Wall Street cannot compete with the foreign steamship trust.

They run down to Washington therefore to get the government to use its gigantic power to ruin their competitor, and they want the American people to pay the bill!

They want to take away from the foreigners a big and profitable business; but they cannot do it by serving American shippers better and cheaper.

They can only do it by getting the American government to consent to become a tax-wielding thug and to beat brains and botom out of their foreign rival.

And therefore brother Humphrey rises in Congress to suggest

that the American people tax themselves for this very laudible purpose.

The thing in a nutshell is this. If the American people will give "rebates" to the Standard Oil, the Steel and the Harvester Trusts and heavily tax their rivals, Morgan and Rockefeller will build their own boats and carry their own freight.

Now isn't that great? Surely that ought to arouse the trust-busting appetite of the American people.

It isn't often that we get Wall Street and Wall Street Senators and Wall Street Congressmen to help us bust a trust.

Usually poor Bryan or some other outcast has that job on his hand. But here is a real opportunity to bust a trust!

And we can do it, if we will get only behind Morgan, Rockefeller, Aldrich, Guggenheim and Humphrey.

For once the trust busters have behind them the gigantic power of American finance controlling both houses of Congress, judges, lawyers and presidents.

But for some strange reason the people are luke-warm. They don't seem to snap at this bait with their accustomed vigor.

Even such a magnificent oration as that of brother Humphrey falls flat.

The dinners of the Chambers of Commerce on this subject awaken little enthusiasm.

The trust-busting papers, owned by Wall Street, cannot arouse enough of the mob-spirit to carry through this great trust-busting scheme and strangest of all even the labor people are without enthusiasm on the subject.

Andrew Furuseth finds in the ship-subsidy bill a provision requiring SAILORS TO JOIN THE NAVAL RESERVES IN ORDER TO GET WORK ON SUBSIDIZED VESSELS.

"THAT MEANS CONSCRIPTION!" says Furuseth.

And a former steel worker remarks: "It is the same old story. Why weren't we told that if Congress would grant the Steel Trust a high tariff, American labor would receive the benefit.

Well, go down and look it over in Pittsburg!"

Machinists did Not Use Dynamite.

B. & O.'s Conspiracy Shown After a Four Week's Trial.

The daily newspapers have made no mention of the complete collapse of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad's attempt to convict striking Machinists on the charge of dynamiting a bridge.

Neither has any mention been made of the dismissal of four of the strikers, and the expose of a plot involving the company and police officials to "scare the strikers."

The trial brought out the fact that "Bill" Dollinger, employed by the company as a police officer, was in close contact with the strikers. It was shown that Dollinger, while posing as a unionist, placed dynamite in the Cuaberland shops. Afterward he told the strike committee that the noise would scare the scabs, and cause the company to fire them under the belief that they perpetrated the outrage.

Dollinger also swore that from November 5 to December 31, last, he acted under order of the Baltimore captain of detectives, who instructed him to keep close to the men and remain in their confidence.

Dollinger proved that he was built on the Harry Orchard lines. The men were discharged excepting Vice President Ames, who is held on other charges under \$15,000 bail. The men declare this ending will be the same. Frank Mulholland acted as chief attorney for the Machinists.

Labor Bill Killed.

Taft and his Machine at Work.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in session in Washington, received with indignation the information that the house had yielded its amendment to the sundry civil bill against the use of the special appropriation for the prosecution of the organizations of labor under the Sherman anti-trust law.

"A betrayal of the rights and interests of the workers of the country," is the way the executive council characterizes the action of the house in rescinding its former instructions to its conferees to oppose the stand of the senate against the labor clause.

The reactionary part played by President Taft in forcing the regulars to line up against the house proviso which had been introduced by Representative Hughes, of New Jersey, is described in glowing terms by the administration organs of Washington. Here is the Washington Post's story, showing an animus of the President and the prejudice of the paper against labor unions:

"President Taft yesterday ordered the house Republicans into a finish fight on the troublesome little issue raised by the labor amendment to the sundry bill, and worked with might and main himself until he saw them win.

As the result of stiffening influence liberally applied at the White House, the representatives, by a vote of 139 to 130, receded from their action in declaring the labor unions immune from the operation of the fund authorized to prosecute infractions of the Sherman anti-trust law, and joined the senate in its view that punishment under this law should extend to full legal lengths and include, if necessary, conspiracies in the nature of boycotts to increase wages, shorten hours or better conditions of labor.

"The President took into his own hands the fight against what he termed class legislation of an improper sort. He swept aside every engagement, and made an all-day job of it, commencing with the delivery of a line of convincing argument to Representative Tawney at the White House breakfast table, talking with every doubtful representative who could be found, and ending with the dictation of a telegram to W. S. Carter, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, in session at St. Paul."

The executive council of the A. F. of L., in its official statement, calls attention to the fact that the Department of Justice was responsible for the indictment of seventy-five workmen in New Orleans a few years ago under the charge of violating the Sherman act when they gave their support to fellow workers on strike. The same law was recently used, says the statement, to convict a number of union farmers in Kentucky for combining to get decent prices for their products.

After referring to the Danbury hat case and to the damage suit which has just been started against a number of sympathizers of the recent New York shirtwaist strike, the statement concludes:

"The retention of the house proviso in the sundry civil appropriation bill would have not only have prevented the criminal prosecution of workmen engaged in the normal activities to protect and promote their rights and interests, but it would also be declaratory in character, tending toward a solution which now practically outlaws the associated effort of the workers in defense of their personal rights and interests."

Socialist Gains Alarm Government.

Tremendous Socialist Progress in Germany Causing Much Uneasiness Among Politicians.

Berlin, June 29.—As the result of recent by-elections to the reichstag, which have shown an enormous increase in the Socialist vote, leaders of the Socialist party today authorized the prediction that in the next general election, in 1911, fully 100 Socialist members of the reichstag will be elected, and that approximately 40 per cent of the entire electorate will vote the Socialist ticket.

Owing to the fact that the distribution of seats places the constituencies in the large cities at a disadvantage, compared with rural districts, inasmuch as the latter contain from 15,000 to 20,000 electors, while the town constituencies contain from 50,000 to 100,000, the Socialist party can never be as numerically strong as it would be if its strength were proportionate to the total number of votes it cast.

There are 397 members of the reichstag, so, if the Socialist prediction is realized, the party will have practically one-fourth of the chamber, and would be in a position to exercise a tremendous influence.

That the prediction is not a wild prophecy is shown by the fact that already the government is figuring on a big increase in the Socialists' representation, and leading politicians are discussing the trend of legislation under the threatened changed conditions.

In three of the recent by-elections the Socialists captured seats in constituencies that were not seriously affected by the Socialist propaganda. From 40 per cent of the electorate to a majority is only a short step at the rate the Socialists are gaining.

The prediction is heard on every hand that within ten years the Socialists will control the empire.

This report comes from the regular news sources. It is not customary for the German Socialists to make pre-election predictions.

The Cathedral Scab Work.

At the annual convention of the German Catholic Federation of

Missouri, held at St. Louis recently, the Socialists were branded as "red vermin" while the Federation gave its sanction to the "Social political program" of the American Federation. Such action on the part of the German Catholic Federation of Missouri will receive but little consideration, when it is known that the \$10,000,000 cathedral which is now being built in St. Louis is being constructed with non-union labor.—Miners' Magazine.

SOCIALISM THE ISSUE.

Taft and His Michigan Speech.

When President Taft told the students at Jackson, Mich., that Socialism was the issue, he only restated what the Socialists have contended for years; yet he tried to be original when he said that Socialism was a menace! Here again he shows the parrot quality of his thinking, for Roosevelt made the same statement in his Outlook articles over a year ago. We confess this is true, if it be construed to mean a menace to the right of individuals or corporate bodies to the continued exploitation of the workers, for Socialism comes to emancipate them from subjections to a system of exploitation! Can it be possible President Taft is so ignorant or presumes upon the supposed ignorance of the students he addressed last week? There must have been many among those who heard his statements who could have told Mr. Taft several things he appeared so ignorant about! How can anyone believe the Republican party can handle this case when it has taken a Milwaukee and thousands of dissatisfied Republicans becoming avowed Socialists before the machine of this old party discovered the people are Socialists at heart, and will have it through a new party, not in the control of organized capital.—Welch's Weekly.

HARRY WHITE THE SCAB PROCURER.

When Harry White was general secretary of the Garment Workers he was always a most vicious opponent of Socialism. He was forever preaching the unity of capital and labor.

He was one of the first union officials to join the Civic Federation. Here again he distinguished himself by his attacks upon Socialism.

Whenever Socialists replied to his criticism they were accused of fighting the unions.

Now he has thrown aside the mask and become one of the worst enemies of labor. He is today a professional procurer of scabs, trading upon the reputation gained in the days he held a position in the union.

He is not the only one that has traveled the same road. Nor is it probable that he will be the last. The man who makes terms with the enemy either at the banquet table or the ballot box cannot be depended upon in time of trouble.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

SALOON MEN QUIZZED BY MILWAUKEE OFFICIALS.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 3.—Milwaukee saloonkeepers are being given a more thorough overhauling than ever in their lives. In a little committee room in the city hall the license committee is in session hearing about 200 applicants against whom complaints have been filed by policemen detailed to investigate.

No saloonkeeper is permitted to bring an attorney. He must stand on his own feet. He may bring witnesses, but they, too, are compelled to tell their own stories. Formerly the influence of bright lawyers got many an applicant his license.

Last year about six applicants were refused licenses. This year about forty will fall by the wayside. Every place were lewd women or minors have been congregating gets no license. Every applicant must promise to stop all noise at midnight. The wide-open town is going to feel the check-rein. There have been no Sunday night saloon dances since the Social-Democrats were elected and there will be none while they hold office. Every applicant for a license is told plainly what sort of a conduct will be expected, and many a man comes out of the little room a lot wiser and with many a pointed moral sticking in him somewhere. The administration is determined to make conditions as favorable as possible, even though they may be not at all that is desired.

Bakeries in Chicago.

The Supreme Court decision that Chicago has power to regulate bakeries and fix the weight of a loaf of bread is satisfactory. Insanitary bakeries must go. Short-weight bakers can no longer swindle their poor patrons.

The victory is not only Chicago's. It is a victory for the nation. There is a good reason to believe that master bakers' associations all over the country are deeply concerned in the action and have united to carry it to the highest court in the land.

City Sealer Kjellander has promised to fight to the finish, and sealers all over the country look to him to win the battle in behalf of the people.

Chic. Journal.

SEIDEL TELLS HOW IT'S DONE.

"The building of a Socialist city" is the hope of the Milwaukee administration, according to Mayor Emil Seidel, the Socialist mayor of that city, who addressed 5,000 German-American singers at the "Volksfest" in Brand's Park, Chicago.

The occasion was the fifth annual picnic and open air meeting of the German singing societies of the Northwestern states of the United States.

"When we began to make reforms in the city hall," he said in part, "the republicans and the democrats of the city told us that we could never succeed with our plans. We said nothing, but simply went ahead and did our work."

"Many are wondering if we have introduced Socialism in Milwaukee. I am frank to confess that we have not, and it probably will be a long time before we shall be able to do so. We are building the groundwork for an ideal city for men and women to live in.

"We are planning to make it possible for workmen to have good homes. Streets in which workmen's homes are to be built should be models for the world, and we are going to make them look like boulevards. They will be lined with fine trees, grass plots, and flowers.

CITY HALL A SCHOOL.

This Is Plan of Administration. City Clerk Has Bouquet for Coppers.

"The Social Democrats are trying to make the city hall the center of an educational movement for the city," said City Clerk C. D. Thompson, speaking of the numerous lectures now being

given there. "Thursday night, B. B. Colbourne will speak on asphalt repair and maintenance. The law has two functions. One is a repressive function, telling the people what to do and punishing disobedience. The other is an educational function, teaching people what to do. We want to educate people and thus abolish the old idea that the law is only repressive factor in civic life."

Mr. Thompson said that here, more than in any other city he has visited, the police have the idea of helpfulness, rather than of punishment.

Milwaukee Journal.

ASSIST THE MINERS!

The Western Miners Magazine says:

"In the last issue of the Miners' Magazine, there appeared a circular letter from the United Mine Workers of Illinois appealing to organized labor of the United States and Canada for donations, in order that the thousands of miners and their families might be saved from the sufferings of want while the organization is battling for an increase of wages and better conditions in the coal mining industry. All the forces of capitalism are arrayed against the United Mine Workers in this fight for justice. The mine operators, backed by the railroads and supported by the Manufacturers' Association and Citizens' Alliance, are using all their power and influence to shatter and destroy an organization that has been a power in advancing the cause of the labor movement of this country. The United Mine Workers have shown generosity in furnishing the sinews of war in the past to every labor organization that has been involved in conflicts with organized wealth, and in this hour when the coal miners are engaged in a battle for the very life of the organization, it is only reasonable to presume that the labor movement of a continent will respond generously, until victory has perched on the banner of the United Mine Workers of Illinois."

Organizes Fake Labor Union.

Battle Creek, Mich.—C. W. Post, the breakfast food enemy of organized labor, has started a fake union. He calls it the National Trades and Workers' Association. This union, he says, will be like any union excepting that it won't strike, boycott or even have any trouble with the bosses. It's guaranteed to be harmless.

Jim Hill Sees More Trouble Ahead.

Jim Hill, in address to members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers recently urged his hearers to hold on to some of their money. Jim can see the spectre of another financial crash, but why he should advise his slaves to hold on something they have not got, is not apparent.

The Taft Prosperity.

A report comes from the East that more than 50,000 employees of the cotton mills of the New England states, are working but half time and it is predicted that this number will be doubled in the next thirty days. Taft prosperity is certainly sweeping over a continent.

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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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.

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

A LIST OF UNION BAKERIES WHERE YOU CAN GET UNION

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Boeglin, Joseph	9800 S. Broadway	Manewal Bread Co	Lami and Broadwa
Dalles, R.	1027 Allen av.	Marschall, L.	2908 S Broadway
Dittmar, Frank	4251 Schiller Pl.	Master Bakers,	938 S Taylor av.
Eckert, Theo, F.	2869 Salena st.	Messerschmidt, P.	2225 Cherokee st.
Enz, Aug.	6700 S Broadway	Michalke, F. L.	1901 Utah st.
Flabb, Julius,	1301 Wyoming St.	Mueller, Fred	2012 Gravois av.
Fischer, Wm. F.	5600-Compton Ave.	Nichols, E. S.	4136 N Newstead a
Foerster, Chas. J.	5228 Virginia av.	Nowack, Frank R.	616-18 Louisa Ave.
Fuchs, Frank	2301 Plover Ave.	Old Homestead Bky	1038 N Vandeventer
Geiger, H.	1901 Lami st.	Papendick B'ky Co	3609-11 N 22d st.
Graf, Ferd	2201 S 2nd st.	Rahm, A.	3001 Rutger st.
Hahn Bakery Co.	2801-5 S. 7th st.	Redle, Geo.	2100 Lynch st.
Halleman, Jos.	2022 Cherokee st.	Reichelt, H.	3701 S Jefferson
Hartman, Ferd	1917 Madison st.	Rother, Paul	Lemay Ferry Rd.
Hoefel, Fred	3448 S Broadway	Rottler, M.	3500 Illinois av.
Hollenberg, C.	918 Manchester	Rube, W.	1301 Shenandoah st
Huber, Math.	1824 S 10th st.	Schmerber, Jos.	3679 S Broadway
Huellen, P.	4101 N 20th st.	Schneider & Son,	2716 N Taylor av.
Hus, Fr.	7728 S Broadway	Schueler, Fred	3402 S Jefferson av
Imhof, F.	1801 Lynch st.	Seib Bros.	2522 S Broadway
Knebel, Adam	2577 Emerson Ave.	Speck, Geo.	311 W Stein st.
Kubik F. J.	1723 S 11th st.	Vidlack, Rudolf	2005 S. 11th St.
Laubis, Herm.	1958 Withnell av.	Vogler, Mrs. G.	3605 S Broadway
Lay, Fred	8509 S Broadway	Weiner, M.	1625 Carr St.
Leimbach, Rud.	1820 Arsenal st.	Witt, F. A.	3558 Nebraska av.
Links, John A.	2907 S 13th st.	Wolf, S.	3120 S 7th st.
Lorenz, H.	2700 Arsenal st.	Zwick, Mich.	7701-3 Virginia av.

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-BOETTNER-HOME AND ST. LOUIS BAKERIES BREAD BOXES. ALL THESE FIRMS ARE OWNED BY THE BOYCOTTED BREAD TRUST WHICH REFUSES TO RECOGNIZE THE BAKERS' UNION.

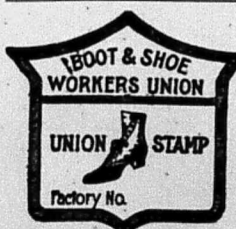
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THE COAL CAMP

By Grace D. Brewer.

Went out to a coal camp yesterday—out where they have houses instead of homes.

Out where they have shacks instead of houses.

Out where all shacks are built in long straight rows, all the same color, all having the same number of doors, windows and rooms, all built of the cheapest material and constructed in a shoddy fashion.

Out where you rarely see a tree, a flower or grass plot.

Out where the children play in dusty roads and where the tired faces of the mothers peer from the windows and doors of the shacks as you pass by.

Out where despair, homesickness and hopelessness is written on every female countenance and where almost every nationality is represented.

Out where at "quitting time" you see men coming from the mouth of the mine black as the coal the earth gives forth, and trudging wearily towards a particular shack, the only place they have to call home.

Out where the fathers of the ragged urchins and the husbands of the tired-faced wives reflect in their own countenances the misery and woe of the working class.

Out where the brain is too tired to even think of their own welfare.

Out where human lives are sacrificed every day for the sake of gain.

Out where literature and art are unknown.

Out where the whistle from the mine controls the actions of the entire camp.

Out where men work and die, having never lived.

Out where women suffer as only women in such surroundings can suffer.

Out where the children first open their eyes on the slack pile and many of them never see farther.

Out where the desire for the beautiful, the good and true, dies in every human heart, and they submit to their life with heart-breaking patience.

Out where so much wealth is dug from the ground yet the diggers grovel in poverty.

Out where any having a warm heart must sicken at the sights that greet their eyes.

Out where the company controls every dollar the miners receive.

Out where all else is forgotten but profit and where human flesh and blood is dross.

Out where the owners do not live.

Out where the brutality of our profit system reaches its highest mark.

Who is there that has not seen such a place?

Who is there that has not witnessed the procession of grimy men filing from the holes in the earth?

Who is it that has not gazed into their eyes and read volumes?

Who is it that has not seen injustice in every bent figure?

Who is it that having seen these things has not dreamed of a time when the men who dig the coal which warms the rest of the workers, as well as the shirkers, can have a home such as he could build if he received the full product of his toil.

Who is it that has not witnessed the children playing about the doors of the miner's home, with the father and mother near by, he tired from his day's work, she caring for little ones, that has not thought and thought and thought?

ferences with our employers in an attempt to reach a wage agreement, during which time we offered all that within reason could be expected of us, we failed to reach a settlement; negotiations were broken off and a strike formally declared May 21. We ask for an increase in the mining rate from 3 to 6 cents per ton, 5.55 per cent. advance on all other labor, and that the operators comply with the provisions of the State Mining Law in regard to the shot firers. Considering the increase in the cost of living since 1903—our wages being the same up to the 1st of April, 1910, as they were at that time—our demands are, to say the least, exceedingly modest.

"Since negotiations have been broken off, we have signed contracts for two years with a portion of the coal mine owners, and between twenty and twenty-five thousand of our members have returned to work, who are now paying a 10 per cent. assessment, but 45,000 of our men are still on strike and it seems to be settling down to a long, bitter struggle—a test of endurance.

The large railroad corporations, Manufacturers' Association and Citizens' Alliance have rallied to the assistance of the mine owners, and pledged them their moral and financial support and have guaranteed to stand behind them in the struggle to the last ditch. The operators have also invoked the aid of their allies—the courts—and innumerable blanket injunctions have been issued restraining use from striking, talking to strike breakers or inducing them in any way to join with us.

"We are determined to win this struggle, no matter how long it takes or what the cost, but we want to do it with the least possible suffering on the part of the women and children, and we are appealing to organized labor to render us what assistance they can at this time. We would like to have you make a liberal donation as you can, and assure you that every penny will be spent to the very best advantage."

UNFAIR PUBLICATION.

Here is a list of some of the fraternal organs that are printed under unfair conditions. Members of organized labor and friends who are members of those societies are requested to register vigorous protests against such of the latter that directly or indirectly assist in forcing long hours and low wages upon trade unionists. Look over the list and pass it around the lodges:

Knights of Pythias News, official organ of insurance department of the Knights of Pythias, Chicago, Ill.

The Mystic Worker, official organ of the Mystic Workers of the World.

The Columbian Herald, official organ of the Order of Columbus Knights.

The United Forester, official organ of the United Order of Foresters, Milwaukee, Wis.

The National Record, official organ of the National Protective Association, Williamsport, Pa.

The Columbus Messenger, official organ of the Daughters of Columbia.

The American Equity, official

organ of American Equity Association of Osawosso, Mich.

The Forester Gazette, Official organ of the Independent Order of Foresters of Foresters, Chicago, Ill.

B'nai B'rith News, official organ of Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, Chicago, Ill.

The American Patriot, official organ of American Patriots, Springfield, Ill.

The Yeoman, official organ of the Yeoman of America, Aurora, Ill.

The Sentinel, official organ of Order of the Red Cross, Baltimore, Md.

The F. B. I. Record, official organ of Fraternal Benefit League, New Haven, Conn.

Modern Woodman, official organ of Modern Woodmen of the World, Washington, D. C.

Elihu Root is paid \$50,000 for a single opinion, or piece of legal advice. No use for a hod-carrier to go to Elihu Root if he wants to know things. The hod-carriers' class produces all the wealth, but the other fellow gets it. Funny, isn't it? Yes, it's a real joke.

Epoch-Making Revolution In System of Transportation.

THE ZEPPELIN DIRIGIBLE IS CHEERED AS IT BEGINS COMMERCIAL CRUISE.

FIRST 100 MILES COVERED

Passengers Dine in "Salon" and Find All Arrangements Comfortable.

Dusseldorf, June 24.—The first aerial trip for purely commercial purposes in the history of aviation was made today when the Deutschland the giant Zeppelin dirigible, owned by the Hamburg-American Steamship Company and the German Airship Stock Company, sailed for a three-hour trip, carrying twenty passengers, who had paid \$30 each for their tickets.

The Deutschland completed the first stage of her trip, 100 miles out of Dusseldorf and back again, without mishap, despite the fact that she encountered bad weather at her landing place and was forced to make an open anchorage. The ship maintained an average speed of thirty-three miles an hour. The second stage of the journey was scheduled to begin this afternoon with twenty new passengers.

This, too, will be a 100 mile trip with a final and third trip of this length bringing the airship to Friedrichshafen. This will make sixty passengers carried during the sailing to Friedrichshafen and a revenue of \$3,000.

Booked for Next Twelve Trips.

All the places in the ship are

booked for the next twelve trips.

On the first commercial voyage of the Deutschland there were twelve German passengers, six Englishmen and two Hollanders. They occupied the "salon car" and enjoyed a buffet breakfast shortly after the cruise began. Entrance to the airship "depot" was through a turnstile, and every time it clicked meant \$50 for the owners of the vessel. There is a ticket office at every station, and within a fortnight it is expected that airship travel will become almost as prosaic as railway travel.

The trip was in a southeasterly direction, and was the first stage of the Deutschland's return voyage toward Friedrichshafen, from which city she made a wonderful cruise to Dusseldorf last Wednesday, covering the route of nearly 306 miles in less than ten hours.

Invited Guests Before.

While the Deutschland carried passengers on her first trip, they were invited guests, thereby reserving for today the first commercial venture of the big air craft.

Had the carrying capacity of the Deutschland been ten times as great, she still would have been unable to accommodate those who wished to sail on her to-day. Those who sailed to-day bought their tickets more than two weeks ago.

The conditions for to-day's trip were ideal and a tremendous crowd gathered at the "station" and cheered the great balloon as she rose majestically.

APPEAL TO ORGANIZED LABOR.

Springfield, Ill., June 25.—"We are determined to win this struggle, no matter how long it takes or what the cost," declares John H. Walker, president of the Illinois Mine Workers, in a circular issued to-day "To all organized labor in the United States and Canada."

In an attempt to win the strike with the least possible suffering on the part of the women and children an appeal is being sent out asking for financial assistance, all donations to be sent to Duncan McDonald, secretary-treasurer, District No. 12, United Mine Workers of America, 505 Farmers' National Bank building, Springfield, Ill.

The circular is signed by the Illinois States Executive Board Committee, consisting of J. H. Walker, president; Groce Lawrence, vice-president; Duncan McDonald, secretary-treasurer; Robert Osborne, Arthur Shields, James Lord, Daniel Clark, Bernard Murphy, Peter J. Wilson and Paul J. Smith.

Partial Text of Plea.

The circular is, in part, as follows: "The coal miners of Illinois, numbering approximately 72,000, have been idle since April 1. After about four months of joint con-

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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 Extenso. 9. Further Vistas of the Field Fortunes.

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Pushing Toward Socialism.

When President Taft, in his recent Michigan speech, referred to Socialism as the great problem by which the nation was confronted, he knew what he was talking about.

His reference to Socialism was a warning to his own party adherents, an appeal for Republican unity, and a hind to the radical middle class Democrats to make common cause with the Republican elephant.

Neither the Democratic nor the Republican parties can prevent the coming of the political tornado that will upset the very foundation of the old party machines. Both old parties are so closely and naturally allied and tied up with the entire capitalist state of society that they cannot bring about any radical change for the better even if they were honestly trying to do so. To attack Capitalism is to attack the Democratic and Republican parties. To curtail the class interests and privileges of Capitalism is equivalent with curtailing the very life power of the capitalist political parties.

Let either of the old parties make a bona fide attempt to defend the working class interests against capitalist interests, and the result will be a general dissolution of the political machine. The old cohesive power based on deception and popular ignorance will vanish, the class interests within the party will clash, the class struggle will be a natural result, and the end will be a break-up of the capitalist political forces, followed by a re-alignment.

Every fight of this kind in the old parties will lead to strengthening the Socialist Party movement.

Never before in the history of our country has there been such general unrest and dissatisfaction among the great mass of wealth producers. Many of the recent strike movements were not inaugurated by the organized wage workers, but by the most poorly paid portion of the unorganized.

Several hundred thousand coal miners are still engaged in a battle for the life of their organization—the United Mine Workers of America. In Illinois the leading coal operators, under the guidance of the railroad corporations, are doing their level best to disrupt and break up the United Mine Workers. The Building Trades all over the country are engaged in serious struggles, and the Metal Trades in the leading industrial centers have their hands full to hold their own.

Congress adjourned and one of its last acts was to submit to the dictate of President Taft to uphold the anti-Union interpretation of the Sherman anti-Trust law.

The working class can not hope for any amelioration at the hand of our capitalist congress or state legislatures. Sooner or later they will be compelled by the force of circumstances to admit that Socialism will be their only salvation. They will have to come to the conclusion that the independent political action as advocated by the Socialist Party is the political struggle of the working class; that said struggle requires a strong and well organized political organization, and that such an organization must necessarily be socialistic.

Within the last year splendid progress has been made in the American labor movement, both in the industrial and political fields. The Milwaukee elections gave the Socialist political movement an extraordinary impetus and brought the question of Socialism and labor movement to the attention of millions of people who had heretofore not paid any attention to our cause.

Official reports recently published show conclusively that the American Federation of Labor has been gaining in membership in spite of the hard struggles in progress all over the country, and notwithstanding the fact that the Manufacturers' Association and Citizens Industrial Alliance have been in the field as actively as ever before.

The closer relations established between the United Mine Workers of America and the Western Federation of Miners, and the consequent re-affiliation of the militant Western organization with the American Federation of Labor will do much to strengthen and solidify the entire American labor movement.

Thus we see the great army of the organized American proletariat proceeding merrily toward better solidarity, harmony and unity of action. There are still serious differences of opinion, and we hope there always will be, but this is no reason why the forces of Labor should not make common cause on the economic field whenever confronted by the common enemy. And the time is near when the same Proletarian army will join hands politically, under the banner of Socialism, on a strictly working class program, much to the indignation of the master class and their political hirelings and mercenaries.

"The History of the Great American Fortunes."

HISTORY OF GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES. BY GUSTAVUS MYERS, Volume III. Chicago, Charles H. Kerr & Co. The author has contributed some valuable work to American Socialist literature. In Socialist propaganda work Gustavus Myers' latest literary products are almost indispensable. To know the history of the great American fortunes is to know the development of American capitalism. This volume is divided into fourteen chapters, as follows:

I. An Insert on the Sage Fortune. II. More Details of the Sage Fortunes. III. The Gould Fortune Resumed. IV. The Present Status of the Gould Fortune. V. The Blair and the Garrett For-

tunes. VI. The Pacific Quartett. VII. J. Pierpont Morgan's Genesis. VIII. The Flowering of the Morgan Fortune. IX. Morgan as a Banking and a Railroad Grandee. X. Morgan the "Peerless Captain of Industry." XI. Morgan at his Zenith. XII. Morgan as "The Savior of the Nation." XIII. The Elkins Fortune. XIV. The Hill Fortune.

"The History of the Great American Fortunes" can be ordered at the Labor Book Department, 966 Chouteau Avenue.

"Breaking Up the Family."

"Breaking up the family in Milwaukee!"

The Socialist administration in Milwaukee has put one hundred and four dives out of business. These holes were the feeders of the white slave traffic, the purveyors to graft to the police, they were worse than death traps for the daughters of the workers.

The Socialists did not wait for any "vice crusade" to force them to action. They are not doing any special blowing about this work. It is all a part of the regular job.

Wonder if Roosevelt will call attention to this when he goes up there to crush Socialism?

Will he compare it with his record and the record of the Republican party in Washington, as shown by the congressional investigation?—Chicago Daily Socialist.

Labor's Victory In Australia

Much to the amazement of newspapers which have followed the struggle, including the Melbourne Age, the general elections throughout Australia have resulted in a sweeping triumph for the Labor party. Prime Minister Alfred Deakin, leader of the fusion forces, has already placed his resignation in the hands of the Governor-General, who at once sent for the leader of the laborites, Mr. Andrew Fisher, whose rule, the London Post surmises, will enjoy a long lease of power. The campaign, long and fierce, was what the radical Sydney Bulletin describes as "a straight fight" between the fusion of the two old parties and the forces of labor upon a somewhat simple issue—that of "federated government against unification." The laborites favored centralization of power; the old parties favored decentralization. Put into Western terms, it was the idea of Home Rule by the six states of the Commonwealth, as opposed to unified or centralized control. The Melbourne Age contends that it is the policy of the laborites "to starve the states into absolute dependence upon the Federal Parliament and thus compel the surrender by the states of those functions of government reserved to them by the organic law." A long and bitterly contested coal strike, "which has for months seriously dislocated industrial conditions," aggravated the fury of the contest at the polls.

Woman suffrage played a prominent part, and the feminine ballot was heavy, probably deciding the day. It seems clear to the London dailies which comment upon the result that woman suffrage tends to make a nation radical, for otherwise the Deakin Ministry would not have been so ignominiously routed. Still another inference is that the federated form of government in Australia, if labor gets its way, will be abolished or radically changed. The six States will cease to exist as such and their powers will be transferred to the Federal authority. That has been the contention of the Melbourne Age. As regards the man who now assumes the post of Prime Minister, we find the London Post saying:

"Mr. Fisher is a cautious and level-headed Scot. He has had already one term of office as Prime Minister, during which he made national defense the key-note of his policy, laying the keel of the Australian Navy, and stipulating that it should, in time of war, be absolutely at the disposal of the British Admiralty. Almost as soon as he had assumed office the Broken Hill miner's strike commenced, and there was some wild talk on the part of some of the leaders. It fell to Mr. Fisher's duty—and he did not shirk the duty—to intimate firmly that the law would have to be maintained. Just twelve years before there had been another miner's strike at Broken Hill, and Mr. Andrew Fisher, then a working miner in a gold-mine at Gympie (Queensland) sent £15 as his donation to the strike fund. That coincidence shows the fluidity of social life in Australia—from working miner to Prime Minister within twelve years. It shows also the sober and responsible character of the Labor party there that its head can win to office, and that the mass of the electors now, after some experience of Mr. Fisher as Prime Minister, are willing to entrust him with the guidance of the destinies of the country for the term of a Parliament."

Every daily of importance in Australia concedes both the completeness of the labor triumph and its wholly unexpected character. The Sydney Herald anticipates that the laborites may hold power for no less than six years, and the Melbourne Age observes that no Prime Minister since the formation of the Federal Government had come into office with such absolute mastery of both Senate and House. The passage of a drastic land-tax designed to break up the immense holdings of some wealthy men is predicted by the Melbourne Age, which sees reason to infer from the personnel of the new Fisher Ministry that the extremists have not captured the labor forces as they had hoped to do. The complete control by the Federal power of all natural monopolies is insisted upon by the Sydney Bulletin, and this policy, it seems from the general tone of Australian press comment, will be attained under the Fisher Ministry, although how and when are details concerning which the Prime Minister himself is as yet reticent.

WALTER THOMAS MILLS IN KANSAS.

Wichita, Kans., June 25.—The Weekly had the pleasure of giving to the comrades of Wichita a treat last Sunday. Two open air meetings were of great benefit to those who attended. It is to be regretted that all did not attend them. When one keeps away from such mental treats there is some reason, for it cannot be they were jealous of the editor's luck in securing such talent and offering it free to the public. They who rejoice at our success are true Socialists and will show it by their actions. Our whole heart is set upon helping build up the movement. We have given the best years of our life, too, without any hope of reward. We hope to live to see Socialism established. This will be our reward for all the sacrifices we have made and we are broad enough to forget and forgive those who have been knocking at our every move. They cannot tell us we are a failure, because he who has tried to help others, even if he

does not come up to his highest ambitions, for having tried is far better than not to have tried, because of fear of a failure. We are here to stay!

The Proletariat

By Frederick Engels.

"Far more demoralizing than even poverty in its influence upon the workingman, is the insecurity of his position, the necessity of living upon wages from hand to mouth, that in short which makes a proletarian of him.

"The smaller peasants are usually poor and often suffer want, but they are less at the mercy of accident; they have at least something secure. The proletarian, who has nothing but his two hands, who consumes today what he earned yesterday, who is subject to every possible chance, has not the same guarantee for being able to earn the bare necessities of life, whom every crisis, every whim of his employer may deprive of bread, this proletarian is placed in the most revolting, inhuman position conceivable for a human being.

"The slave is assured of a bare livelihood by the self-interest of his master, the serf has at least a scrap of land on which to live; each has, at worst, a guarantee for his life itself. But the proletarian must depend upon himself alone, and is yet prevented from so applying his abilities as to be able to rely upon them.

"Everything that the proletarian can do to improve his position is but a drop in the ocean compared with the floods of varying chances to which he is exposed, over which he has not the slightest control. He is the passive subject of all possible combinations of circumstances, and must count himself fortunate when he has saved his life even for a short time; and his character and way of living are naturally shaped by these conditions.

"Either he seeks to keep his head above water in this whirlpool, to rescue his manhood, and this he can do solely in rebellion against the class which plunders him and then abandons him to his fate, which strives to hold him in this position so demoralizing to a human being; or he gives up the struggle against his fate as hopeless, and strives to profit, so far as he can, by the most favorable moment.

"To save is unavailing, for at the utmost he cannot save more than suffices to sustain life for a short time, while if he falls out of work, it is for no brief period. To accumulate lasting property for himself is impossible; and, if it were not, he would only cease to be a working man, and another would take his place. What better thing can he do, then, when he gets high wages, than live well upon them?

"The bourgeoisie is violently scandalized at the extravagant living of the workers when the wages are high; yet it is not only very natural but very sensible of them to enjoy life when they can, instead of laying up treasures which are of no lasting use to them, and which in the end moth and rust (that is, the bourgeoisie) get possession of."—From "Condition of the Working Class in England in 1844," three years before Engels and Marx together wrote the "Communist Manifesto."

The Democratic Organ St. Louis Republic is still very much interested in Socialist Party affairs. This sheet has an excellent staff of "leading labor men" who furnish the "scoops". Snake Kinney's Pine Street saloon, the St. Louis Democratic Club, Jefferson Club, and several other "clubs" are the points of concentration for all the gentlemen who are paid by their political masters to fight the Socialist Party movement.

"As an Evidence of Prosperity a daily paper prints the statement that the actual sales of stocks and bonds for five months amounts to \$754,000,000, as against \$635,000,000 a year ago, and adds: "Why be carpingly critical about a showing like that, with a gain of \$119,000,000 over last year?" An invoice of debts that shows that we not only did not hold our own since last year, but are actually a hundred and twenty million dollars deeper in the hole, ought to make us all shout for joy! It reminds us of the Pueblo newspaper which a few years ago pointed to the large increase in the police court receipts as an evidence of the growing prosperity of the city. It might be well to take up and discuss for awhile the favorite subject among colored men's debating societies, "Which is the most difficult, to borrow money or to pay it back?"—Miners Magazine.

Suppressed a Report.

TRUTHFUL SIDE OF STRIKE AT BETHLEHEM KEPT FROM THE PUBLIC.

The Responsibility For the Suppression of This Most Sensational Exposure Is Shouldered From One Official to Another.

Orders have been issued to the Senate document room clerks to stop all public distribution of the report of the strike at the Bethlehem Steel Works, prepared under the direction of Charles P. Neill, Commissioner of Labor.

This report is known as Senate Document No. 521, and in the printing alone must have cost at least \$3,000. How many additional thousands it cost the government to collect the information contained in this most sensational exposure of the Charles M. Schwab methods is not known. Just how he did it, how the coining of gold from a fusion of government contracts and cheap labor finally resulted in a great strike, the shooting down of unarmed workmen by the constabulary, and the starving of men, women and children, until hunger forced them back to work, is outlined in this Senate document now forbidden to the public.

The responsibility for the suppression of this report is shouldered from one official to another, but it is known that as soon as Schwab received the advance sheets in his office in Bethlehem, he left on the first train for Washington, had a stormy interview with the President, went from there to Commissioner Neill's office and let loose a flood of invective, saw a Pennsylvania Senator who is elected by "the interests" for just such emergencies, and finally went home, assured that the report would be withdrawn from public view as fast as possible.

That Schwab's policy is to terrorize his employes is shown by the treatment of those who have gone back to work. Machinists that were earning \$3.20 for twelve hours' work, have been cut 5 cents an hour. The men are never put back in their old shops, but are changed around, so that they will not be in close association with their old mates.—Pan-American Press.

Henry White— The Strikebreaker

(Bulletin of the Garment Workers.)

Since the expulsion of Henry White from the United Garment Workers of America some five years ago for treachery and disloyalty to the organization he has from time to time shown his hand in efforts toward its disruption. But all of his attempts have been failures. From the time he allied himself with the manufacturers in the great contest which he aided in inciting he has been one of their assistants in endeavoring to defeat the garment workers in securing better conditions of labor. He has been at the service of the manufacturers in all of their efforts to crush labor. He has used his pen to misinform the public on labor questions and to incite prejudice against trade unionism and its leaders. In all respects he has shown himself the most contemptible traitor to the cause he once pretended to espouse that is to be found in the labor movement.

Henry White owes all the prominence he secured to the garment workers. He was taken from a clothing cutter's bench and educated in the trade union movement by the leaders of the organization which he disgraced and which he has tried to destroy by a baseness of ingratitude that finds a parallel only in such characters as Benedict Arnold.

White's latest move in his efforts to injure the garment workers has been in the capacity of supplying strike breakers to two firms in Buffalo, in which their employes have struck, and it is to be hoped that his services will prove to be as futile as all of his past efforts. White's hope of building up a reputation among men by his course is doomed to failure. His record as a dishonest labor official and his career in attempting to injure the cause of which he was once a representative must ever make him contemptible in the minds of right thinking people.

Unions Classed as Trusts by Taft.

In the closing hours of Congress, President Taft threw all the power of his position against the trade union movement, and by personal solicitation secured enough votes for the House of Representatives to recede from its position to exempt unions from trust classification, and except the senate's amended appropriation bill, with this provision missing.

The amendment provided that no part of the appropriation or the enforcement of the anti-trust laws "shall be spent in the prosecution of any organization or individual for entering into any combination or agreement having in view the shortening of hours, or bettering the condition of labor, or for any act done in furtherance thereof, not in itself unlawful."

Mr. Taft made no attempt to conceal his opposition to this act and press dispatches tell us that he spent an entire day calling in congressmen and demanding that they vote against the bill. His lobbying was effective, and the bill was defeated by a vote of 138 to 130. This is the first time that an American president has so boldly announced his opposition to workers, and who so far forgot his executive position that he assumed the position of lobbyist against workingmen, and made no attempt to conceal his gratification over his successful efforts.

He declared that if it cost him the support of every laboring man he would not approve the amendment, which he termed "class legislation," in a long telegram to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.

The action of congress will undoubtedly result in re-opening the entire controversy of classing labor unions as trusts, which, while sustained by our highest courts, must depend for its continuance on the "big stick" wielded for the first time by the Man of Golf and Smiles.

Toledo Union Leader.

When Elihu Root or any other corporation lawyer is paid \$50,000 or \$100,000 for a piece of legislative advice you can wager all you have that the fellow paying the fee gets his money's worth. Puzzle: Who pays the big fee—the workingman or the banker?

Injunctions:-Human Rights and Property Rights Confused.

By Samuel Gompers in American Federationist.

If any one could demonstrate the dense ignorance, confusion of thought or willful perversion of fact by many newspapers, it was clearly brought out in editorial comment on the injunction brought by the Federal Government restraining the railroads from enforcing their increased freight rate schedule on June 1. The wisdom of the administration's course in obtaining the injunction it is not our purpose now to discuss. But the attempt of those newspapers which, emphasizing one phase of the matter, would have it appear that the injunction was similar to the injunctions issued in labor disputes, ought not to go unchallenged. Just observe, for example, what the New York World had to say on the subject:

If there is any criticism of "government by injunction" just now it does not proceed from the leaders of organized labor. The writ served upon the railroads the other day is precisely the same as those against which workingmen complain.

Of course there is not necessarily any criticism directed against this injunction by labor leaders. Their criticism, solicited or volunteered, was not necessary. It is the veriest sophistry to say, however, as does the World editorial, that "the writ served upon the railroads the other day is precisely the same as those against which workingmen complain." The only similarity between the proceeding against the railroads and that against labor is in the term "injunction." In all other respects they differ.

In the injunction obtained by the Federal Government against the railroads, was any question involved other than property and property rights? Were any personal rights, human rights, involved? The railroad companies to an interstate commerce business in material things, business conducted by corporations, the life of which depends upon the charters granted to them by government.

In every respect in which the injunction is issued against the working people, it is based upon the assumption that there is some form of property right which the employer or business man has in the labor or the patronage of workingmen, so as to make the conduct of the business profitable. Upon no other premise is it possible that the injunctions about which labor complains are obtained. If there be any allegation of violation of law, either criminal or civil, there is an ample, adequate remedy provided, and which labor insists should be invoked.

The writ of injunction was intended to be exercised for the protection of property rights only. He who would seek its aids in equity must do equity and must come into court with clean hands. It must never be used to curtail personal rights. It must not be used ever in an effort to punish crime. There must be no other adequate remedy at law. **It must not be used as a means to set aside trial by jury.** Injunctions as issued against workmen are never used or issued against any other citizen of our country. It is an attempt to deprive citizens of our country, when these citizens are workmen, of the right of trial by jury. It is an effort to fasten an offense on them when they are innocent of any unlawful or illegal act. It is an indirect assertion of a property right in men when these men are workmen engaged in a lawful effort to protect or advance their natural rights and interests.

Injunctions as issued in labor disputes are to make outlaws of men when they are not even charged with doing things in violation of any law of State or nation. The injunctions which the courts issue against labor are supposed by them to be good enough law today, when there exists a dispute between workmen and their employers; but it is not good law—in fact, is not law at all—tomorrow or next day when no such labor dispute exists. The issuance of injunctions in labor disputes is not based upon law, but is a species of judicial legislation, judicial usurpation, in the interests of the money power against workmen innocent of any unlawful or

criminal act. The doing of the unlawful acts enjoined by the courts renders the workmen guilty of contempt of court, and punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both. In all things in which workmen are enjoined by the process of an injunction during labor disputes, if those acts are criminal or unlawful, there is now ample law and remedy covering them. From the logic of this there is no escape.

No act is legally a crime unless there is a law designating it and specifying it to be a crime. No act is unlawful unless there be a law on the statute books designating and specifying it to be unlawful. Hence, it follows that no act is criminal or unlawful unless there is a law prohibiting its commission. We assert that labor asks no immunity for any of its men who may be guilty of any criminal or unlawful act. It insists upon the workers being regarded and treated as equals before the law with every other citizen; that if any act be committed by any one of our number, rendering him amenable to the law, he shall be prosecuted by the ordinary forms of law and by the due process of law, and that an injunction does not lawfully and properly apply and ought not to be issued in such cases. The injunction process, as applied to men engaged in a dispute with employers, includes the allegation of criminal or unlawful acts, as a mere pretext, so that the lawful and innocent acts in themselves may also be incorporated and covered by the blanket injunction. And the performance of the lawful and innocent acts in themselves, despite the injunction, renders them at once guilty of contempt of the court's order, which is summarily punished by fine or imprisonment, or both.

In itself the writ of injunction is of a highly important and beneficent character. Its aims and purposes are for the protection of property rights. It never was intended, and never should be invoked, for the purpose of depriving free men of their personal rights, the right of man's ownership of himself; the right of free locomotion, free assemblage, free association, free speech, free press; the freedom to do those things promotive of life, liberty and happiness, and which are not in contravention of the law of our land. We reassert that we ask no immunity for ourselves or for any other man who may be guilty of any unlawful or criminal act; but we have a right to insist, and we do insist, that when a workman is charged with a crime or any unlawful conduct he shall be accorded every right, be apprehended, charged, and tried by the same process of law and before a jury of his peers, equally with any other citizen of our country. It is agreed by all, friends and opponents alike, that the injunction process, beneficent in its inception and general practice, never should apply and legally can not be applied where there is another ample remedy at law.

Labor protests against the issuance of injunctions in disputes between workmen and employers where no such injunctions would be issued in the absence of such disputes. Such injunctions have no warrant in law and are the result of judicial usurpation and judicial legislation rather than of congressional legislation. Labor protests against the discrimination of the courts against the laboring men of our country which deprives them of their constitutional guaranty of equality before the law. The injunctions against which we protest are flagrantly and without warrant of law issued almost daily in some section of our country and are violative of the fundamental rights of man. When better understood they will shock the conscience of our people, the spirit and genius of our republic. We shall exercise our every right, and in the meantime concentrate our efforts to secure the relief and the redress to which we are so justly entitled. Not only in our own interest, but in the interest of all the people of our country, for the preservation of real liberty, for the elimination of bitterness and class hatred, for the perpetuation of all that is best and truest, we can never rest until the last vestige of this injustice has been removed from our public life.

has been accomplished by trade union effort, as well as cheer the heart of every union man who has been giving his means, his years and his prospects to the cause, and convince him that what he has done has not been done in vain."

Comrade Rudolf Hahn Dead.

Comrade Rudolf Hahn, a member of Carpenters' Union No. 1596 and of Tenth Ward Socialist Club, died Friday, July 1. The funeral took place last Sunday, to the Missouri Crematory. The Socialist Singing Society "Forward" honored the dead comrade by singing several appropriate songs. Comrade Hahn was 55 years old.

UNFAIR CONDITIONS IN LOS ANGELES.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 4.—To All Sister Central Bodies, Greeting—This communication is to inform you of the fact that all products of the manufacturers of the city of Los Angeles and vicinity employing members of the crafts composing the Metal Trades council, viz: Molders, machinists, machinists' helpers, sheet metal workers, pattern makers, brass workers, blacksmiths and helpers, boiler makers, of the above named city, are UNFAIR, and all members of the above named crafts are now out on strike.

All union men are hereby requested NOT to handle any machinery, engines or building material manufactured or fabricated in Los Angeles.

Please notify all affiliated local organizations and instruct all members to stay away from Los Angeles until this trouble is settled.

Thanking you in advance for any favor you may see fit to render us, and with best wishes, we are,
CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL

L. W. Butler, Sec'y-Treas.

Strikes Result Of High Prices

What the Former National Secretary of
Garment Workers Performs.

"Wages Have Not Advanced As
Have Prices Since 1907,"
Says Senate Committee.

Washington June 25—Although Republicans and Democrats do not agree as to the cause, the majority report of the special Senate committee admits "wages have not advanced as have prices since 1907, and practically all labor difficulties which have been the subject of meditation in the United States during the last two or three years have had as their basis the advanced cost of living."

The majority of the committee found that of the many causes contributing to the advance in prices the following were most marked:

Increased cost of production of farm products by reason of higher land values and higher wages.

Answers Coal Operators.

President Walker of Mine Workers Assails Railroads.

Springfield, Ill., July 1.—President Walker of the United Mine Workers of Illinois today issued a general reply to articles appearing in publications of the coal operators. Walker vigorously assails the operators' association, saying:

"The coal operators of Illinois, as they see their members one by one drawing from their organization and signing the contract for two years with the Miners' Union on the basis of their just demands and the miners' victorious, are becoming discouraged, disgruntled and hopeless.

"Their organization, at its best, weak, vacillating and unable to correct the wrongs within itself, had imposed upon the decent element in their own ranks until they could stand it no longer and were forced to withdraw from the association.

"Like a malignant cankerous cancer, the large railroad corporations are eating up the independent operators, preying upon the weak ones and using their own—the operators' association—to give themselves unfair advantages, which has forced the independent operators into idleness or bankruptcy, or to sell out to the railroads at their own price.

"Their real disposition is coming to the surface, and they are stopping at nothing to blacken and ruin the men standing in the way of their encompassing the defeat of the miners' organization. They realized that if they could defeat and disrupt the miners' union they could more easily dispose of the independent operators, and then, having absolute control of the coal industry, from a labor and selling price standpoint, could solve the problem of getting all that is possible to squeeze out of the public at their convenience, and as it pleased them best. However, as the success of the miners becomes more apparent every day, they see the power to accomplish this fading from their grasp."

Increased demand for farm products and food.

Shifting of population from food-producing to food-consuming occupations and localities.

Immigration to food-consuming localities.

Reduced fertility of land, resulting in lower average production or in increased expenditure for fertilization.

Increased banking facilities in agricultural localities, which enabled farmers to hold their crops and marked them to the best advantage.

It was found that this not only steadied prices, but had a tendency to increase them.

Reduced supply convenient to transportation facilities of such commodities as timber.

Cold storage plants, which result in preventing extreme fluctuations of prices of certain commodities with the seasons, but by enabling the wholesalers to buy and sell it to the best possible advantage, tend to advance prices.

Increased cost of distribution.

Industrial combination.

Organization of producers or retailers.

Advertising.

Increased money supply.

Overcapitalization.

Higher standard of living.

The foregoing findings were gathered by measuring the prices of 237 commodities, included in the price index number of the Bureau of Labor. These commodities were grouped and the advances noted for the different groups during the period from 1900 to 1909, inclusive.

Giant Merger of Biggest Plants Now Going On.

Hamilton, Ont. — Negotiations which have been pending for several months resulted in the formation recently of the Canada Steel Company, capitalized at \$25,000,000. It is said to be the first move in a merger which will eventually control every steel manufacturing plant in the Dominion. Promoters of the consideration say that it will be a short time before a merger capitalized for at least \$100,000,000 will be a reality.

The Canada Steel Company now embraces several of Canada's largest plants, including the Hamilton Steel and Iron Works, Canada Screw Company, Montreal Rolling Mills, and Canada Nut and Bolt Factories, scattered over the country. Hamilton is to be the headquarters of the company

See, The Conquering Hero Comes

By A. M. SIMONS.

SEE, THE CONQUERING HERO COMES.

With honors such as has never been given to any private citizen, Theodore Roosevelt was welcomed back to New York on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo.

This triumphant entry has been most carefully staged. There has been the retirement to the wilderness, with the telegraph wire and the press services always within reach, to say nothing of the dollar-a-word contribution. Then came the spectacular rush about Europe, every step of which was marked by the saying of some platitude in the most sensational manner.

The royalty of Europe, recognizing his autocratic attitude, extended to him such a welcome as no man without official position has ever received. That they were not mistaken in their welcome is seen in his toadying to titles and his insulting attitude toward those without the gaudy decorations of power on every occasion.

His attack upon something he called Socialism in Paris, his praise of French and German militarism and his disgusting exhibi-

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.

tion of ignorance and arrogance on the Egyptian question was supplemented by his insulting refusal to visit the Swiss republic.

By all these things he endeared himself to the shrewder, keener, more unscrupulous and most powerful inner ring of industrial and social rulers. There are some who lack the cunning that is essential to rulership in a society based upon lying. These are genuinely opposed to Roosevelt. They fear that he may mean ever so little of his demagogic braying. The wiser ones know better. They have tried him in time of need and found him faithful to the hand that fed him.

They love him much the more because through these prating phrases and screaming of commonplaces he has caught the ears of those who are hypnotized by loud noises, even as children follow the circus band.

He is a bourgeois of the bourgeoisie. He loves the little virtues and big vices of the bourgeois world. He hurls his loudest thunders at those who would filch a penny but whispers in secret to "my dear Harriman," who robs the workers of millions. He struts like a drum major, while he megaphones his message on race suicide, but scolds like a disturbed setting hen when confronted with a proposal to remove the economic slavery that is causing the race to commit suicide.

He flatters and besmirks himself before labor, but fears and distrusts its every expression and fights with brutal malignity every effort of labor to assert its own power. In proof of which witness his history from the time when he used the militia to help law-breakers violate the law against strikers on the Croton dam to the writing of his "undesirable citizen" letter in the case of the imprisoned miners of the west.

Yet all this noise is not for nothing. It is still but a fantastic dream, sneaking, hissing whisper, but it has been dreamt by many and whispered widely that Roosevelt is to be the "man on horseback" to ride out the storm of the Social revolution.

He is groomed and paraded as the champion who is to overthrow Socialism. He has spoken much but, as usual, said nothing, on the subject of Socialism.

He is now welcomed with triumphant honors as the opening step in a campaign that has the White House, with a breaking of the third-term tradition, as its goal, and the dim vision of a dictator that shall grasp and hold power for the plundering pirates of society against the day when the workers shall awake and will rule themselves.

We have no fear of that vision. It is but a joke save as it may lead to confusion, delay and violence. Society will move on, and is moving to-day in response to forces beyond the control of individuals.

Roosevelt the progressive, Roosevelt the moralist, Roosevelt the boasting, boosting, fog-horn and brass-band and megaphone announced, is a great joke. Roosevelt the dictator would be a howling farce.

SCHOOLS FOR SCABS

By Robert Hunter.

Some days ago the bosses of the printing trades met in their annual session.

They objected to class consciousness, of course, and then fell to discussing various plans for warfare on the unions.

They have tried out certain methods, apparently with no great success, but at last a new plan has been devised.

They are going to establish school for scabs.

Donnelly of Chicago aroused immense enthusiasm among the delegates by telling them that his company maintains an industrial school.

He turns out of that school thirty journeymen yearly who, he says, are not only perfect workmen, but absolutely free from the evil influences of the trade union.

"We get the boys at the age of 14," said Donnelly, "and this means they come straight from school to be put under our influence."

"Let me warn you," he shouted, "don't join any movement for public industrial schools."

"My experience has taught me that it is best for us to have the employers in absolute control of trade schools."

Now, that statement ought to make the unions sit up and take notice.

Millions upon millions ought to make the unions sit up and take notice.

Millions upon millions are being donated by our rich men to establish private industrial schools.

Carnegie, Armour, and many other millionaires say long ago the need of corrupting the mind while training the hand of their wage-earners.

They don't want public industrial schools like those of Germany.

They want private industrial schools for training scabs.

As I read the newspaper account of this meeting of the bosses of the printing trade the journal of the Society of Amalgamated Tool Makers came to my desk.

It is an English journal, ably

edited and always full of valuable matter.

In that journal is a letter from a tool maker in Detroit.

He also tells how the bosses in that trade are scheming to cut wages and to break the unions.

He tells of an industrial school started in Detroit for the purpose of training tool makers.

Upon inquiry he found that the object was to get the boys to work in that "school" fourteen hours a day at about one-third the wages paid to skilled men.

The boys are engaged for three years to learn a trade.

They work day and night at miserable wages and are turned out at the end of their term union-hating scabs.

The principal of an industrial school in Chicago recently told a writer for one of the Socialist papers, "Our object is to train the boys to become perfect workmen and to plant in their minds hatred for labor leaders and labor organizations."

The bosses are right, of course, in not wanting public industrial schools.

The school teachers over the country are more and more coming into line with the organized labor movement.

More and more they are coming to share the aspirations of the labor movement, and in some cities they are even to-day affiliated with the labor movement.

In any case the public school teachers of this country are not yet sufficiently dominated by capitalism to preach hatred of trade unionism.

And so Donnelly's warning is justified: "It is best for us to have the employers in absolute control of trade schools."

And that statement should be noted by labor so that labor can answer: "If there are to be industrial schools they must be public industrial schools, free from the philanthropy that teaches hatred of labor organizations, free from the influence of bosses who seek to degrade labor and free from that class of selfishness which desires to see that every industrial school is also a school for scabs."

ST. LOUIS CAMPAIGN FUND.

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.

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

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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.

UNION MEN AND FRIENDS.



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

HELP THE BARBERS

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

The above is the only Emblem of our Craft recognized by the A. F. of L.

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

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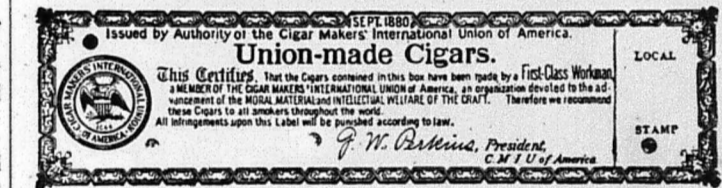
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Wm. H. Roetter Hat Co.

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

OFFICE: 918 PINE STREET : BOTH PHONES

F. RANK TOMBRIDGE, President.

JACOB F. LEIENDECKER, Vice-President and Notary Public.

TOMBRIDGE AGENCY

ESTABLISHED MARCH 13, 1885.

A General Real Estate and Insurance Agency.

FIRE AND TORNADO INSURANCE.

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.

First Real Estate Mortgages for sale, secured by double their face value. Tell us how much money you have and we will tell you what we have on hand.

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

Office No. 324 CHESTNUT Street. Both phones.

THE BELLY

By Robert Hunter.

James Oppenheim has a remarkable article in a recent number of the American Magazine upon "The Hired City."

It is about Pittsburg, a city whose people are hired hands.

It is a very striking article by a singularly able young writer.

Oppenheim is a poet with gifts; but I am glad necessity forces him to write at times short stories and other articles.

In this particular article, "The Hired City" Oppenheim speaks of the terrible conditions suffered by the workers of the steel trust, and worst of all is the twelve-hour day.

"Twelve hours every day or every night these men work," says Oppenheim, "and the twelve-hour day means on the average something like this:

Hours for labor	12
Hours for sleep	8
Hours for meals	1½
Hour to go to and from meals	1

Hours routine

22½
"This leaves a margin of one and a half hours; and of what use is that margin to an exhausted man?"

"Will he go to the Carnegie library? Will he enjoy his friends? Will he go into politics? Will he make his home life beautiful?"

An hour and a half of life for twenty-two and one-half hours of routine.

A fag end, a tatter, a ragged fringe of life,—one hour and a half out of a long day that means all work or preparation for work.

The men of the steel works are slaves. For such food, clothing and shelter as they receive they give all their power, energy and brain.

For mere MATERIAL existence these men barter away twenty-two and a half hours each day of life.

Ah, brothers of the marble churches, ask yourselves, does man live for the belly in this life of ours?

Ask the steel workers, the two hundred and more thousand of them.

Don't worry about materialism in Marx or in the millenium.

Ask the steel workers. To-day, here and now, under Morgan the plate passer—at your nose-end. Ask them.

They have one hour and a half to look at the skies, to study the stars and to tramp the fields.

One hour and a half for a full breath, for thought, for politics, for books, for art, music.

The rest is for the belly, and for Morgan, and for slag and steel ingots before Hell's fires.

The rest is for Carnegie libraries, and hero funds and preacher's pensions, and research.

All else is, men of the cloth, for the belly—Morgan's belly and your belly and the steel workers' belly.

Ah, but that precious fag end, that tatter and fringe—that's for the soul. That blessed one hour and thirty minutes in Pittsburg!

Or perhaps it's for drink?

Well, then, it's for drink and blessed oblivion, in Pittsburg!

"It is not because of his toils," says Carlyle, "that I lament for the poor; we must all toil, or steal (howsoever we name our stealing), which is worse; no faithful workman finds his task a pastime.

"The poor is hungry and athirst; but for him also there is food and drink; he is heavy-laden and weary; but for him also the Heavens send sleep, and of the deepest; in his smoky cribs, a clear, dewy heaven of rest envelops him, and fitful glitterings of cloud-skirted dreams.

"But what I do mourn over is, that the lamp of his soul should go out; that no ray of heavenly, or even of earthly knowledge, should visit him; but only in the haggard darkness, like two spectres, Fear and Indignation bear him company.

"Alas, while the body stands so broad and brawny, must the soul lie blinded, dwarfed, stupefied, almost annihilated!"

"Alas, was this too a breath of God; bestowed in Heaven, but on earth never to be unfolded!

"That there should one man die ignorant who had capacity for knowledge, this I call a tragedy, were it to happen more than twenty times in the minute, as by some computation it does."

The Workmen's Sick Benefit Society

Important Notes from National Convention.

The initiation fee was agreed upon as follows:

	Age.	Amt.
First Class	18-30	\$4.00
First Class	30-40	5.00
First Class	40-45	7.00
Second Class	18-30	3.00
Second Class	30-40	4.00
Second Class	40-45	6.00
Third Class	18-30	1.00
Third Class	30-40	2.00
Third Class	40-45	3.00

The basis of representation for the yearly conventions is to be one for 2,000 members instead of 1,000, as heretofore.

The society consists of 250 branches in 22 states and one territory, and the organization of branches in Woburn, Mass., and San Antonio, Tex., is well under way.

The increase of new members in all three classes since the convention of 1905 was 11,088, or 25 per cent., of which 9,474 are to be credited to the first class, and 1,726 to the third class, while the second class is on the decline, showing a loss of 112. The total membership on March 31, 1910, was 43,719—36,395 male and 7,324 female members. The continued decline of the membership of the second class finds its explanation in the small number of applications for this class and the comparatively numerous transfers from the second to the first class.

During the last few years the statistical records kept in the office of the National Executive Board have been extended to a record of trades and nationalities of newly admitted members. Our nationality records show that among the 2,921 members admitted during 1908, sixteen different nations are represented. Germany with 25 per cent. is heading the list, the English speaking countries—America, England, Scotland and Ireland—with 14 per cent. following second. In 1909 the percentage of candidates born in Germany was 40, while the English speaking countries supplied 30 per cent. of the newly admitted members.

Regarding the trades which, according to the application-blanks, were represented among those admitted to membership during the last three years, our records show that from 1907 to 1909, inclusively, 1,944 or 18 per cent. metalworkers, 1,427 or 13 per cent. laborers, 852 or 8 per cent. breweryworkers, 747 or 7½ per cent. woodworkers, 502 or a fraction less than 5 per cent. miners were admitted out of a total of 10,601; of the remaining 5,129 there are 441 drivers, 401 clerks and salesmen, 346 weavers, 363 bakers and various other trades too numerous to mention.

The largest increase since 1905 took place in 1907, in which year

4,227 new members were admitted.

In 1908 the increase on new members diminished greatly and amounted to only 2,921, while in 1909 the rising tide set in again, resulting in an increase of 3,453. The prevailing industrial conditions were undoubtedly the largest factor bearing upon the rise and fall in the increase of the membership. It is gratifying to note that the increased influx of new members which set in during 1909 continued with undiminished force up to the present time; 1908 candidates were admitted during the three months ending with March 31, 1910, an increase which has never been equalled since the first quarter 1907.

FINANCES.

The total assets of the organization are:

a. In hands of the branches according to quarterly reports ending March 31, 1910	\$65,464.74
b. In hands of N. E. B.	319,111.59
c. Assessments due and unpaid	43,805.74
	\$428,382.07

LIABILITIES.

a. Death benefit due..	\$17,333.26
b. Sick benefit due....	1,120.50

Total assets over liabilities, \$409,928.31.

Total assets April, 1910	\$409,928.31
Total assets April, 1905	193,525.53

Increase within the last five years... \$216,402.78

The assets on hand of the National Executive Board are invested as follows:

Loaned on first mortgage	\$267,450.00
Deposited in Savings banks	30,186.71
Deposited in Business banks	21,354.49
Cash in office.....	120.39
	\$319,111.59

Since savings bank deposits are considered the safest investment, I will not dwell on this item any further. Business banks are considered less safe, but it is utterly impossible to carry on without them so large a business as is ours at present where the yearly income in cash in our office reaches the amount of \$140,000,000.

These figures are taken from the official reports of the national officers, which were submitted to the last national convention held in Brooklyn, N. Y.

To Organize Telephone Girls

Mrs. Raymond Robins Glad Telephone Operators Are to Be Organized.

Chicago, June 25.—Every possible aid is to be given the Commercial Telegraphers of America in their effort to organize the 100,000 girl telephone operators of the country by the National Women's Trade Union League. The officials of the league are enthusiastic over the matter.

Glad of It.

"I am glad that the telegraphers are planning to organize the telephone girls," said Mrs. Raymond Robins, president of the National as well as the Chicago Women's Trade Union League.

"We will co-operate with them in any way that we can."

President S. J. Konenkamp of the telegraphers is in Washington, D. C., to-day conferring with the officials of the American Federation of Labor to secure a charter for the new organization.

The organizing committee of the Women's Trade Union League has a meeting on June 30, when it is expected that they will take up the matter Agnes Nestor, who was in the fight of the Philadelphia shirtwaist makers, is chair man of this committee.

Organized in Seven Cities.

The Women's Trade Union League now has organizations in seven of the big cities of the country, Chicago and Springfield, in Illinois; St. Louis, Mo.; Boston, Mass.; New York, Philadelphia and Cleveland, Ohio. In addition to this the league has members in nearly all of the other large cities of the nation.

"We will be glad to help all we can in organizing the telephone girls," said Miss Emma Stehagen, secretary of the Chicago Women's Trade Union League, who is just as enthusiastic as Mrs. Robins.

Women Burgesses in Norway.

The Norwegian Storting has now granted the municipal suffrage to all adult women by seventy votes to ten, despite the opposition of the conservative government. The new act adds 250,000 women voters to the 400,000 who previously had the municipal franchise, and the excess of female over male electors will be 14,000. This change gives the working classes decisive power in municipal elections. The new electors will vote for the first time this autumn.

The Socialist Ticket

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

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. Rocker.

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. Biek, 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.

REORDER 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.


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.

It is superfluous to state that the Citizens Industrial Alliance



FOR



FINE



JOB WORK



GO TO

Co-Operative

Printery

966 Chouteau Avenue



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.

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!

Olive 2323—Central 6637
JOHN DEMPSKY
BAR
Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars
S. W. Cor. 11th & Chouteau Ave.

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

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.

From Local Headquarters.

Everything is now in full operation in our job printing establishment and all the men employed there have been kept busy since the first day of its existence in our new home.

However, we are ready to do considerable additional work, for we are provided with all the facilities which permit unlimited expansion. With our splendid linotype machine, our job presses, and an experienced force of compositors we can handle any amount of additional business. Comrades and friends belonging to organizations and societies should keep this in mind, also business men in sympathy with the cause of Labor and Socialism.

One important work which must never be overlooked or neglected is the securing of new subscribers to our papers. Our press represents the backbone of our movement, the weapon of Organized Labor in their battles for social improvement and economic emancipation. Does any sensible wage worker really believe for one moment that the capitalist press will ever represent the working class interests in any struggle between the capitalist class and the forces of Labor?

Are there any more shares to be had in the Labor Publishing Company? asked a socialistically inclined business man the other day. We should say there are. Over 1200 shares are yet for sale, at five dollars a share. In this connection we might give the comrades a hint that the next addition to our improvements at headquarters, which will soon become a necessity, will be a big newspaper printing press. This may sound big, but it isn't, when you learn that the prospects of making such a press pay with the work we must already have done on outside presses.

It is our aim to equip our printing plant with as good a system of machinery as the first class capitalist concern. And there is no reason why we should not be able to do it. Good will and perseverance will lead us to success.

The following amounts for shares and donations have been received since June 7th:

	Shares	Pay't
Wend. Himmelsbach	on account	\$ 4.00
Arbeiter-Krankenkasse Br. 168, Woodhaven, N. Y.	donation	2.00
W. R. Bowden	on account	1.00
Wm. Leopold	on account	8.00
M. Kunz	on account	4.00
H. P. Schmidt	on account	2.00
John Schaerpf	2	10.00
Martin Howard	on account	4.00
William Weibusch	on account	3.50
Alw. Schicktan	on account	2.00
August Schoenleben	on account	1.75
Ernst Irmer	on account	6.00
Georg Popp	on account	4.00
Joseph M. Fell	1	2.50
Mrs. Mary Fell	1	2.50
Julius Meyeranowitz	1	5.00
W. P. Mason	on account	3.00
Leo Caplan, M. D.	on account	3.00
"G. M."	on account	5.00
Local St. Louis, Socialist Party	25	125.00
George Ehrhardt	on account	4.00
Peter Birkner	on account	4.00
George Gauruder	on account	4.00
John Kurz	on account	4.00
"W. E. E."	on account	2.00
Joseph Reichlein	on account	4.00
"C. Schwab"	donation	20.00
A. Zuckermann	donation	.50
Brewery Firemen No. 95	on account	25.00
J. A. Bachmann	1	5.00
"Adolf P."	3	15.00
L. H. Schwarze	on account	5.00
Joseph Lowitz	on account	8.00
John Zach	on account	4.00
Peter Herzog	on account	4.00
L. Cosby	1	1.00
Fred Lindecke's List:—		
G. Jacobson	donation	1.00
F. Daniel	1	2.00
Fred Lindecke	on account	1.50
Herman Kloepper	1	5.00
Henry Stocke	on account	2.00
John Kraemer	on account	8.00
Mathias Schegula	on account	4.00
John Ollinger	on account	4.00
Krankenkasse Br. 17, Brooklyn, N. Y.	donation	2.00
"X."	10	50.00
Joseph Pisch, Albany, Texas	donation	.50
Local St. Louis, Socialist Party	10	50.00
Local St. Louis, Socialist Party, a donation from the German Workingmen's Self Culture Club of funds left in its treasury upon dissolution	6	30.00
August Schoenleben	on account	2.25
George Bayer	on account	4.00
Adam Bauer	on account	3.00
Martin Hausladen	1	5.00
August Fuchs	1	5.00
Received since last report	67	\$ 483.00
Previously reported	1691	shares sold 8743.35
Total receipts and shares sold	1758	\$9226.35

The German Workingmen's Self Culture Club (Arbeiter Fortbildungsverein) named among the above donors has not been active for nearly six years, and the remaining members, including Comrades Mederacke, Minder and Weisz, agreed to the winding up of its affairs and donating the funds on hand to the Socialist party for the purchase of six shares of stock of the Labor Publishing Co.

Socialists Nominate Ticket.

Little Rock, Ark., July 5.—The Socialists of Arkansas met in convention today and nominated Dan Hogan of Huntington for Governor, and Doctor Wells Lafevre also of Huntington for Secretary of State. Hogan was the Socialist candidate for Governor in 1906 and received 2,185 votes.

SUBSCRIPTION PREMIUMS

Bring in
One New Yearly Subscriber, paid in advance,
for either
St. Louis Labor or Arbeiter-Zeitung
and take your choice of
1—A PICTURE OF KARL MARX 14x18
2—A PICTURE OF AUGUST BEBEL 11x15
3—ANY 25c BOOK IN OUR BOOK DEPARTMENT.
When framed these pictures are an ornament to any home. Ask to see them when in the office.
Send all subscriptions to
St. Louis Labor
966 Chouteau Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Rail Road Excursion of Beer Bottlers' Union No. 187 and Branch No. 1.

The annual Picnic of the Beer Bottlers of St. Louis this year will be held at Marine, Ill., 30 miles distant from St. Louis, on the Illinois Central. The event takes place Sunday, July 10th, and the train leaves Union Station at 8:40 a. m. Tickets 50c round trip; children under 12 years 25c.

An interesting program has been arranged for the occasion including all kinds of athletic games. Valuable prizes will be awarded to successful contestants.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

have been reported by the following comrades and friends:

- J. A. Weber 1
- Chris Adolph 1
- Otto Pauls 1
- Hy. Schwarz 13
- Emily Kientz 2
- P. J. Coughlin 1
- W. Tucker, Holland, Mo. 1
- F. J. Kloth 3
- W. R. Bowden 1
- Jos. Hahn 1
- Jul Blumenthal 1
- Frank J. Heuer 1
- W. F. Crouch 2
- Aug. Zimmermann 1
- W. Kaufmann 2
- Ed. Schoppe 1
- Jno. Ollinger 1
- Wm. Frizzell 1
- Corbin Riesmueller 1
- Gus. Buntentbach 1
- Julius Schwehr 1
- F. J. Heuer 1
- Wm. Burger 1
- R. A. Levitt 1
- Hy Schwarz 5
- Edw. Fiedeler 1
- Otto Pauls 1

MILLS IN KANSAS.

With Mill's in 8th Distict.

The editor of the Weekly had a very enjoyable time with Comrade Mills out over the district. Good crowds were out to hear him and the comrades everywhere were encouraged to get busy and build up a good working force. Comrade Mills paid the editor a compliment by suggesting that we do team work when he returned from New Zealand.—Welch's Weekly, Wichita, Kan.

Local Party Notes.

HAVE YOU some Mill's announcement cards for distribution?

THE COUNTY FAIR at our Fall Picnic on September 25 will be larger than ever this year and

HAVE YOU a supply of Mills announcement cards. We also have some fine show cards to be put in windows, shops, etc. Make this meeting a record breaker. The opportunity is here.

THE GENERAL COMMITTEE is laying plans for the campaign and the intention is to distribute more literature than ever before. This means that money is needed. Each Branch should secure as much money for the purchase of literature as possible. Give every one in your ward a chance to contribute to a literature fund.

DO YOU WANT A FINE PICTURE OF MARX? Then bring in one new yearly subscriber, paid in advance, and you are entitled to a picture of Karl Marx that is an ornament to any ones home. Observe the premium offer in this issue of Labor. You can have your choice, a picture of either Marx or Bebel, both fine works of art. This does not apply to renewals, only to new subs paid a year in advance.

St. Louis Workingmen's Protective Union. 504 Market Street.

MEETING:—2nd and 4th Wednesday.

MARTIN C. SEEGER, Clerk. C. J. ANDERSON, Attorney.
Office Hours from 5 to 6:30 p. m. SATURDAY from 12 to 1:30 p. m.
Suite 508 Merchants Laclede Building 408 OLIVE STREET

PHONES: Kinloch, Central 5076; Bell, Olive 2123

The purpose of this Union is for the protection of organized and worthy wage-workers and Unions against the injustice of employers, money lenders, time payment merchants, etc. It shall furnish an attorney, without additional cost to an affiliated Union, also to the members of said Union or their immediate family.

PER CAPITA TAX OF AFFILIATED UNIONS IS 5 CENTS PER MEMBER PER QUARTER.

In Zurich, Switzerland, the Socialists captured two additional members in the city council, against an old party combine.

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.

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."

Meeting Halls for Rent.

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 some nights free. The hall has big windows on four sides.

Railroad Excursion

given by the

Beer Bottlers Union No. 187 and Br. 1.

on the

— Illinois Central Railroad —

To Marine, Ill., 30 Miles from St. Louis
Sunday, July 10, 1910.

Round trip 50 cents; children under 12 at 25 cents. Train leaves Union Station at 8:40 a. m.

Athletic games and amusements of all kinds.

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.
Kinloch, Central 5443

Established 12 Years at this stand.

UNION MEN, ATTENTION

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

We solicit your patronage and will always accord you good treatment

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

HARDWARE

GLASS, PAINTS AND OILS, STOVES AND RANGES
Chas. Blasberg,
4302 LINTON AVENUE

DRUIDS' HALL

NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.

Workingmen's Headquarters

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

HALLS FOR RENT AT LOW RATES.

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

A Union Man

BUCKS

SCAB STOVES

Because they Are

UNFAIR

Julius Friton



Jeweler
Optician
AND
Watchmaker
121 No. Seventh St.

SINDELAR SHOE CO.

2612-14-16-18 North 14th St.
—FOR—
UNION MADE
SHOES