

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.

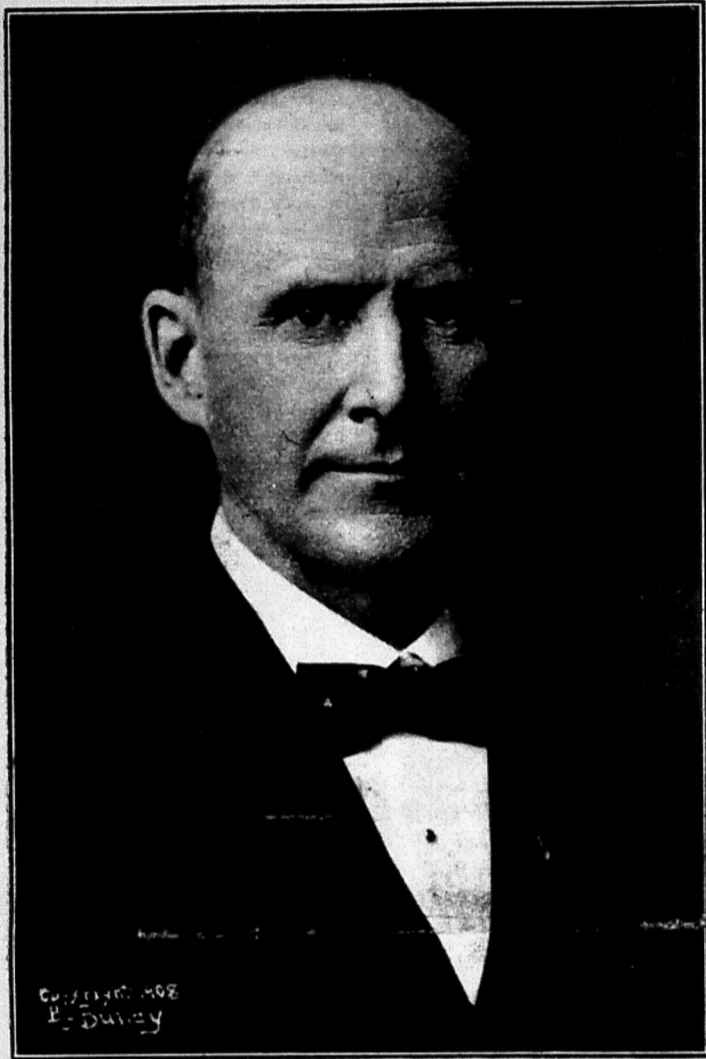
ST. LOUIS, MO., JULY 30, 1910.

Phone: Kinloch, Central 1577.

No. 495.

## Comrade E. V. Debs In Minnesota Hospital

After Serious Operation his Prospects for Recovery are Bright.



Rochester, Minn., July 27.—Eugene V. Debs, Socialist, was operated on for an obstruction of the intestines at St. Mory's Hospital here today. The operation was performed by Doctor Will Mayo. The operation was successful. Debs' condition last night was alarming.

Little can be told of his condition definitely before morning, however, according to the hospital surgeons, but it was admitted today that the operation was entirely successful. He came to Rochester several days ago suffering from abdominal trouble. He recovered from the anaesthetic satisfactorily.

### Post's Patent Postum Union.

C. W. Post has built up a fortune on sham coffee. He has acquired a habit of offering substitutes until he believes that there is always something "just as good" as the original.

Just now he is advertising a substitute for trade unionism. He has formed a sort of sawdust and straw substitute for the real thing. He is paying good money to poor papers to tell about this latest imitation.

Post's imitation union does not strike. It never boycotts. It only asks the boss real pleasant and gentle like to raise wages. If the boss refuses, the union accepts his statement that "There is a reason" and goes back to work.

Post offered Roosevelt a hundred thousand dollars a year to become president of this sawdust substitute for a real union. In this he showed good judgment. Roosevelt would have been "just as good" as a real president. He makes a noise like a real president. He looks like the real thing—if you do not get too close, and is about as good an imitation of a union official as Postum is of a real morning drink.

Postum is only possible because there is a real coffee for it to imitate. Post's sawdust union is called into existence because there is a real union movement to be imitated. Because the real union get real benefits, Post has organized an imitation union to keep the worker quiet with imitation benefits.

#### MINERS, ATTENTION.

#### Stay Away from Colorado.

No advance! No Union recognized! Strike is on! Efforts are being made to induce miners to go to Southern Colorado. When they arrive there they find a surplus of miners and are advised to go to Northern Colorado. Don't be deceived. Stay away from Colorado until notified of settlement!

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

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

## "Bucks Stove" A Lesson to Marx & Haas.

By the Editor of St. Louis Labor.

The latest developments in the Bucks Stove & Range Co. teach a valuable lesson to those employers of labor who imagine that they can prosper in business by fighting Organized Labor.

Never before in the history of the world-wide labor movement has there been a labor war in which the employers have had such powerful support as in the case of the Bucks Stove & Range Co.

Seldom, if ever, has there been such an energetic and able fighter at the head of a business establishment as the late James W. Van Cleave who conducted and directed the war against Organized Labor. Business interests representing hundreds of millions of dollars of capital, came to the support of Mr. Van Cleave and his company.

As an able organizer and leader of men Mr. Van Cleave succeeded in concentrating all the forces of the anti-Union employers, and he used this immense power and influence for the support of his own company in this fierce warfare against Organized Labor. His plan to have an "Educational Fund" of nearly two million dollars created met with the approval of his constituents of the Manufacturers Association.

An Anti-Boycott Association was assisting him. The highest courts of the land came to his support. But what is the result?

Anti-Boycott and Manufacturers' associations may raise millions for war funds; courts and judges may pronounce wise and learned verdicts. But neither the ones or the others can compel millions of workingmen and women to patronize a firm engaged in a fight against Organized Labor.

Ergo: the Bucks Stove & Range Company realized that it pays after all to live in peace with the labor movement.

The same reasoning may be applied to the Marx & Haas Clothing Company. We are informed that Marx & Haas are enjoying all the financial support from the anti-Union elements of the employ-

ing class that can reasonable be expected. It is also said that the firm is protected against losses by anti-boycott insurance.

Suppose this is all true; will it help the Marx & Haas Clothing Company to save their former successful and prosperous business? Not in the least. The solid foundation of the old Marx & Haas Clothing Co. was the solid and reliable patronage. Said patronage was based on the sound and cordial relations with their Union Employees, and indirectly with Organized Labor throughout the land.

The moment these relations were recklessly severed and war declared against Union labor, that very moment the decline of the firm's business was unavoidable.

In preparing the basis for a settlement of the controversy the representatives of the Bucks Stove & Range Co. declared:

"The position of the new management in reference to Organized Labor is that it is an institution which has come to stay for all time, and that it has to be treated with wisely and conservatively, and upon a friendly basis, and that the feeling and action of every one connected with the Bucks Stove and Range Company will henceforth be in that direction."

This is the language of common sense. It cost the firm many a thousand dollars to reach this common sense position.

The Marx & Haas Company has already paid an exorbitant price for their blunder of listening to the advice of the local Citizens Industrial Alliance leaders and of a narrowminded, lickspitting "manager" who managed the good old Marx & Haas business into trouble and disaster.

The labor movement has come to stay. May Marx & Haas soon recognize this fact as honestly and manfully as the Bucks Stove and Range Company had to recognize it after several years of hard and desperate fight.

## Thiel Detectives at Work Among Illinois Miners

Duncan McDonald Tells of the Struggle in the Illinois Coal Fields.

There is not much change in the Illinois coal strike situation. The operators, or those still in the association, are now appealing to the International Executive Board, hoping thereby to ride roughshod over the miners in Illinois and have the agreement made in Peoria modified or set aside.

It is said that they are also sending out letters to the members of their association who are on the verge of signing the scale, urging them to hold out a little longer, as it is a well-known fact that about twenty companies won't sign up and operate their mines.

Three large railroad interests are the ones standing in the way of a settlement, and they are profiting by the strike by reason of their increased freight business, while the independent operator is induced to remain firm and hold the sack.

The railroad interests are hauling coal from Kentucky and states east. Coal is being hauled from the Pittsburgh district of Pennsylvania over railroads that control the mines in Illinois that are fighting the Miners' Union, and are profiting at the expense of the smaller operator.

At a conference held in Chicago on July 5th and 6th, the president of the Illinois Coal Operators' Association denied that the association was employing detectives to stir up trouble when charged by the writer. Then, if not the operators, who is paying them? The writer charged that one of these detectives was spending money lavishly around Coal City, and pointed out their work elsewhere. The operators must have tired paying the bills, as the following letter will show:

"State Official Mine Workers, Springfield, Ill.:

"Gentlemen—You will please find enclosed a letter, which has been handed to between 15 and 25 men, representing the Thiel Detective Service of Chicago, Ill., and some are still in the various coal mining camps throughout the State of Illinois. They are and were there under different guises.

I was one of the Thiel representatives. Was sent to Coal City, Ill., and caused the circulation of petitions. I met Mr. Osborn at Coal City, Ill., and was informed that he was

one of the state officials. He, as well as the President of Local Union, No. 11, Coal City, Ill., can tell you what I was doing there.

"I am giving you this information for the sole reason that after devoting most of the days for the cause I was representing, on my return to Chicago the manager of the Thiel Detective Service cut my expense bill in two, and by so doing I am loser by it, and feel that by my giving you this information I am doing myself as well as you gentlemen justice.

"Trusting you will be able to do what has been accomplished by the Thiel Detective Service, and, if I can be of any further help to you, can assure you that the pleasure will be mine. I am respectfully yours,

(Signed) "A. S. PETERSON."

Below is a statement given Mr. Peterson by the manager of the Thiel Detective Service, Chicago, July 4th:

"Mr. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, has asked the Illinois Coal Operators' Association for a conference looking towards the settlement of the strike in Illinois. The association granted Mr. Lewis' request, and a meeting is set for Tuesday, July 5th. The State officials of the United Mine Workers, located at Springfield, Ill., have been invited by the operators to attend this meeting and reluctantly consented to do so, but made it plain in their acceptance of the invitation that they would make no concessions on their original demand and that they were prepared to carry on that strike indefinitely.

"The President of the United Mine Workers of America is anxious to have an amicable settlement made between the coal miners and the coal operators on the ground that the striking miners are the sufferers on account of the long period of idleness, but the State officials at Springfield, who are not realizing the pangs of hunger and want, are standing in the way of a settlement.

"It is desired that we attempt to crystallize sentiment among the miners for a settlement. You will, therefore, inform all miners with whom you come in contact of the proposed meeting July 5th, and urge upon them the necessity of writing to their officials at Springfield asking them to lend their aid to a settlement of the miners' differences at the meeting in

Chicago next Tuesday.

"You will retrace your steps over the territory already covered by you, and state to the miners, in a casual manner, that the above information came to your hands through the miners themselves at Springfield; that the rank and file of the miners at Springfield are urging their officials at Springfield to settle, on account of the treasury's funds being exhausted, and for the further reason that their families are in destitute circumstances. No matter with whom you are talking, whether professional men or laborers, endeavor through the medium of your conversation to have the miners influenced to the point where they will communicate with the State officials and urge a settlement at the meeting Tuesday.

"You can further tell the miners that on account of the State organization and the National organization

of the miners being at cross purposes, the call of the State officials upon the working miners of the country for funds to carry on the strike will not be met with much return, for the reason that the appeal was sent out without first having secured the approval of the National organization."

This is not the only place these vultures are at work. We are confident there are a number at work in the Fifth and Ninth Districts, doing everything in their power to discredit the miners and cause the companies that have signed up all the worry and inconvenience possible by having the mines thrown idle on the smallest pretext, and I want to warn the miners in the vicinity of Gillespie, Bend and Collinsville to beware of these leeches, as they usually make the most noise and are the first to advocate strikes and foment trouble.

DUNCAN McDONALD.

## Where is the Capitalist Press?

"Always in the Fight!"

Under this caption the Chicago Daily Socialist publishes this editorial:

Two great strikes are on at the present time. The miners of Illinois and the garment makers of New York are each in a hard fight.

There are several thousand newspapers in the United States. Some support the Democratic party and some the Republican. Others are Prohibitionist. Not one of these papers—not one of all these thousands—tendered their columns to the strikers. Not one of them gave their assistance to the men and women who are fighting for a little larger share of the wealth their labor creates.

Many of these papers sold their columns to the employers. Nearly all printed the sort of stuff that would help the bosses and hurt the strikers.

There are only a few Socialist papers in this country. EVERY ONE OF THEM TOOK THE SIDE OF THE STRIKERS.

Those Socialist papers that were in a position to give direct assistance tendered their pages to the striking workers.

There are thousands of Republican and Democratic organizations in this country. Not one of them gave any expression of sympathy with the strikers.

The Socialist party, nationally and locally, threw all its energies into the fight.

Remember these things when you come to vote next fall. Every one will be the friend of the workers then. That will be a good time to look back and ask who was the friend of labor when labor needed friends and who was the friend of labor when the "friend" needed help.

# Chicago Federation of Labor.

## Pays High Compliment to Chicago Daily Socialist.

Without an opposing voice from one of the several hundred delegates attending the meeting, the Chicago Federation of Labor, Sunday, endorsed the Daily Socialist for the work it is doing in behalf of the labor movement of this country in the following resolutions:

"Whereas, The Chicago Daily Socialist has from the time of its establishment been a consistent and continuous defender of the interests of Union Labor: and

"Whereas, This paper has repeatedly been of great service to the organized workers of Chicago, especially in its exposure of the conditions in the Standard Oil Plant at Argo, where it succeeded in transforming a plant where the workers were in a state of peonage into a completely unionized shop, and in the recent fight of the Bakers, and the present strikes of the Chauffeurs and the United Mine Workers, and, indeed, in every struggle of Organized Labor since the establishment of the paper; and

"Whereas, The existence of such a daily paper in Chicago is of great value to Unionism at all times, assisting in educating the workers, in pushing the work of organization, in the publication of Union news and information of all kinds, such as is printed in no other paper; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we urge upon all Organized Labor, and especially the Unions affiliated with the Chicago Federation of Labor, the necessity of such support to the end that Labor in Chicago may have a powerful daily organ with which to carry on the campaign of education and organization; and, be it still further

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor be instructed to sent this resolution to all affiliated unions for their approval.

# Strike in Hawaii.

Early in the year 1909 the Japanese plantation laborers of Hawaii organized a strike against the unbearable conditions then prevailing. The plantation owners at once decided to exterminate the organization and, if necessary, to scour the world for contract laborers as assured docility. Agents were sent to Madeira, the Azores, to Spain, Portugal, Philippine Islands, to Russia proper and Siberia. From each place visited a few workers were secured, but each group in turn revolted at the conditions, deserted the country, or organized a new strike.

As in the beginning with the Japanese, the usual charge of conspiracy and inciting to riot and murder is being lodged against the present strike leaders; but, other charges failing, the convenient one of vagrancy is resorted to, as in the case of Vasiliiff now in jail; meanwhile the authorities are trying to deport him as an anarchist.

In aid and defense of these working-class victims, an organization has been formed in the State of New York, known as the Hawaiian Labor Defense Conference, composed of delegates from Russian and Jewish Labor organizations, the Central Committee of the Socialist Party and the Central Federated Union of New York.

For further information address Alexander Schlesinger, 444 Timpson Place, The Bronx, New York City.

# International Typographical Union.

## Some Interesting Facts and Figures from the Annual Report.

The report of Secretary-Treasurer Hays for the fiscal year ending May 31 will contain a number of interesting and important facts. We summarize them briefly, as follows:

An average paying membership of 47,848 for the twelve months ending May 31, 1910—an increase of 2,927 over the year 1909, and 4,108 over 1908. This is the largest average membership upon which per capita tax has ever been collected by the International Union.

In the last five months of the fiscal year per capita tax was collected as follows:

January, 50,281; February, 46,776; March, 53,553; April, 50,146; May, 52,212.

This is an average of 50,593 for the five months since the establishment of the register system of members.

At the close of business on May 31, 1910, register numbers were held by 52,165 members, of which 49,951 were affiliated with local unions, the remainder being in unorganized towns and in possession of traveling cards.

There were fifty-two unions chartered during the fiscal year. Twenty-one unions were suspended or surrendered their charters, leaving 684 unions holding charters on May 31, or thirty-one more than on the same date in 1909.

The members on the old age pension roll received \$106,740 during the fiscal year. There were 642 members on the pension roll on May 31.

Since the establishment of the burial benefit the International Union has paid 8,810 burial benefits, amounting to \$562,975.

Almost 52 per cent of the total receipts of the international Union for the fiscal year ending May 31 was returned to local unions in the shape of benefits or set aside for the support of the Union Printers Home.

Since 1891, when the International Union first began the payment of a regular strike benefit, there has been expended in strike benefits and special assistance to local unions a total of \$3,838,807.02.

## 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.

\$1,500.00 IS THE SUM needed

for this campaign in St. Louis. The Campaign Committee has set this as a minimum and expects every comrade to pitch in and help.

THE TENTH WARD Branch intends to send a letter to all readers of our papers and sympathizers in that ward, asking for contributions and pointing out the necessity of a strong organized movement. This is an idea that all branches should adopt as the results are good.

# Socialist Party of St. Louis

Headquarters: 966 Chouteau Avenue.

## Campaign List Holders, Attention!

HOLDERS OF CAMPAIGN LISTS should have their collections received at least every two weeks. The lists will be returned for further collections.

## Send out the Appeal.

WARD BRANCHES SHOULD make all preparations for sending out the Campaign Fund Appeal and the instructions on primaries. They are printed in, both, English and German, and are to be sent to all readers of our papers.

## Remember the Campaign Fund.

READ THE APPEAL FOR CAMPAIGN FUNDS in this column. It states the case briefly and indicates the road we must travel in order to achieve victory. Nothing less than \$1,500 will do in this campaign. How much will you help?

## Must Sign Blank Resignation.

EACH CANDIDATE on our ticket is to sign a blank resignation. Comrades who are candidates should bear this in mind when next coming to Headquarters.

## 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 make an energetic and educational working-class campaign.

Hundreds of thousands of pieces of Socialist literature must be circulated. Every wage worker in the 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 St. Louis' Socialists that our Milwaukee comrades have, during the last fifteen years, spent at least THREE DOLLARS FOR LITERATURE FOR EVERY DOLLAR SPENT BY THE MOVEMENT IN ST. LOUIS.

While in past years we have distributed considerable literature, the fact remains that we have done only about ONE THIRD AS MUCH WORK AS THE MILWAUKEE SOCIALISTS.

And this in spite of the fact that Milwaukee has only half the population of St. Louis.

In the last municipal campaign, which resulted in such a splendid victory, Milwaukee Socialists expended OVER \$5,000.00, 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 to \$2,500, and there is NO REASON WHY ST. LOUIS' SOCIALISTS CAN NOT DO AS WELL, OR BETTER.

We must reach the people by means of a literature campaign from now until November 1. TO DO THIS MONEY IS NEEDED! With YOUR GOOD WILL and DETERMINATION TO HELP we will get it. Let us start the good work RIGHT NOW.

If our movement is ever to amount to anything it will require some little sacrifice. Many a dollar, many a five and ten dollar bill is spent foolishly. In this campaign every earnest, sincere workingman should aid in building and strengthening the PARTY OF THE WORKING CLASS—THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

Let us take a special pride in creating a campaign fund that will do the work before us, and which must be done in order to make our Socialist movement a success.

Yours for a Successful Campaign,

Socialist Party of St. Louis,

Headquarters: 966 Chouteau Ave.

## Convention Call.

Every Union Requested to Send Delegates to Missouri Federation of Labor Annual Meeting.

To Central Bodies and All Affiliated Unions—Greeting:

The nineteenth annual convention of the Missouri State Federation of Labor convenes at Jefferson City, Mo., Monday, September 19, at 10 a. m. sharp. We trust that you appreciate the importance of having representation at this session of the federation, and that you will elect your delegates and send the duplicate credential to Secretary-Treasurer, Labor Temple, 1402 Woodland Ave., Kansas City, Mo., at once.

The locals in Jefferson City are putting forth great efforts to provide arrangements that will satisfy all, and have assured us that first-class hotel accommodations at reasonable rates will be provided for all who attend the convention.

Application has been made for reduced railroad rates. While the request has not yet been granted, it is very likely a rate of one and one-third fare on certificate plan will be made, and all delegates and visitors to the convention should ask ticket-agent for a certificate when purchasing their tickets.

The following law, governing the representation and qualification of delegates, is here given for information of central bodies and local unions:

Article IV—Representation.  
Section 1. Each trades council or central labor body shall be entitled to three (3) delegates, and each local union shall be entitled to one (1) delegate for each 100 members or a majority fraction thereof; no one shall be entitled to a seat as a delegate from a central body unless his local union is affiliated with the Missouri State Federation of Labor. No union shall be represented by proxy.

Section 2. Delegates shall not be entitled to a seat in this federation unless the per capita tax, etc., of their organization is paid up in full to the 30th of June, prior to the convention.  
Hoping that each central body and

affiliated local will send their full quota of delegates, I am,  
Yours fraternally,  
JOHN T. SMITH,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

## Brewery Freight Handlers' Picnic.

The annual summer festival of Brewery Freight Handlers and Ice Plant Workers Union No. 237 will be given Sunday, August 28, at Longwood's Grove, 9400 South Broadway.

## Troops Against Miners

Militia called Out in Nova Scotia Strike Trouble.

Halifax, N. S., July 19.—A hurry call for troops was received in Halifax on account of an alleged outbreak of rioting at the Cumberland Coal and Railway Company's mines at Spring Hill, N. S., where more than 2000 men, all members of the United Mine Workers of America, have been on strike for more than a year. The police dispersed a meeting of strikers, but, as further trouble is feared, three companies of

## Co-operative...

## ...Printery

966 Chouteau Avenue

— IS —

NOW READY

— TO —

## DO YOUR JOB WORK

Give us a Call!

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

## 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.

## A LIST OF UNION BAKERIES WHERE YOU CAN GET UNION

# BREAD

EACH LOAF BEARING The UNION LABEL

## AND BAKERY GOODS MADE BY UNION BAKERS

Becker, Louis	2330 Menard st.	Machatschek, Jos.	1960 Arsenal st.
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 s
Foerster, Chas. J.	5228 Virginia av.	Nowack, Frank R.	616-18 Louisa Ave.
Fuchs, Frank	2301 Plover Ave.	Old Homestead Bky	1038 N Vandeventer
Geiger, H.	1991 Lami st.	Papendick B'ky Co	3605-11 N 22d st.
Graf, Ferd	2201 S 2nd st.	Rahm, A.	3001 Rutger st.
Hahn Bakery Co.	2801-5 S. 7th st.	Redle, Geo.	2100 Lynch st.
Halleman, Jos.	2022 Cherokee st.	Reichelt, H.	3701 S Jefferson
Hartman, Ferd	1917 Madison st.	Rother, Paul	Lemay Ferry Rd.
Hoefel, Fred	3448 S Broadway	Rottler, M.	3500 Illinois av.
Hollenberg, C.	918 Manchester	Rube, W.	1301 Shennadoah st
Huber, Math.	1824 S 10th st.	Schmerber, Jos.	3679 S Broadway
Huellen, P.	4101 N 20th st.	Schneider & Son,	2716 N Taylor av.
Huss, 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.	3110 S 7th st.
Lorenz, H.	2700 Arsenal st.	Zwick, Mich.	7701-3 Virginia av.

GET YOUR HAMMER AND KNOCK THE BREAD TRUST. KEEP ON KNOCKING TILL THE SIDEWALK IS CLEARED OF ALL THE HEYDT-FREUND-MCKINNEY-CONDON-HAUCK-HOERR-WELLE-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.

Hughes-Schmitt  
LIVERY & UNDERTAKING CO.  
Strictly Union  
1817-19 Sidney Street  
Undertakers and Embalmers  
Both Phones

Guttering, Spouting and Furnaces  
Gas and Gasoline Stoves, Washing Machines and  
Wringers Repaired  
Small Pipe and Lathe Work. Lawn Mowers and  
Scissors Sharpened.  
Phone, Bell South 765, or call  
ARTHUR M. LEISSE | 4705 GRAVOIS AVE.  
Res. 4727 GRAVOIS AVE.

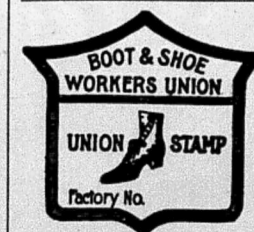
# NEU AND LIND STRICTLY UNION.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS AND HATS.  
More Union Label Goods  
than any store in the city.  
916 FRANKLIN AVENUE.

## WINDOW SHADES TO ORDER. Estimates Given. FURNITURE

STOVES, KITCHEN OUTFITS AND HARDWARE  
PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS  
ECKHARDT FURNITURE AND HARDWARE CO.  
Phone, Kinloch, Delmar 1480 R. 2805-07 N. GRAND AVENUE

Cigars { PEN MAR - 10c  
SUNRISE - 5c  
Brandt & Stahl 319 Walnut Street



## By Insisting Upon Purchasing UNION STAMP SHOES

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

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

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

# Roosevelt as Savior of Society.

By Victor L. Berger, Member Milwaukee City Council.

Theodore Roosevelt will start his western tour by coming to Milwaukee on September 7. Whether he does this as a compliment to the Socialists of Milwaukee or in answer to an invitation from the Milwaukee Press Club or in order to show his appreciation of the Hundsruecker society that sent him a congratulation on his fiftieth birthday—I do not know. And maybe Theodore Roosevelt doesn't.

However, he is coming to Milwaukee first.

And so much is sure then; that the colonel, having attacked Socialism and the Socialists bitterly in the past without any provocation, will have to say something about Socialism when he is in Milwaukee. The Socialists here are doing much better than any city administration of the past—and that is enough to provoke any "rough rider."

He seems to think so himself. Eastern papers tell us that Mr. Roosevelt is going to fight Socialism and the Socialists IN

GENERAL in his Milwaukee Speech. However, he says there is some good in Socialism, and he is going to ask the people to support the good part of it.

Of course, so far, I haven't heard, at least I have not read, what Col. Roosevelt considers to be good in Socialism.

But what he considers to be bad in Socialism I have read, and it is invariably something that isn't Socialism at all. But Col. Roosevelt thinks it is Socialism.

Now, I am not going to be in Milwaukee when Col. Roosevelt comes, on September 7. Otherwise, I should be pleased to devote an hour or two to the colonel and tell him a few things of the many I am sure he does not know about Socialism.

However, this is out of question—I am going to be on my way from Copenhagen—and so I am afraid Roosevelt may have to spend that hour with the Society of the Hundsrueckers.

It is sometimes difficult to take Theodore Roosevelt seriously—I am sure he doesn't always take himself seriously.

Yet Roosevelt is a very important person. Many see in him the savior of capitalism.

Roosevelt surely is the flower of capitalistic America—the embodiment of the "strenuous life." He was the youngest president the United States ever had.

He was born in 1853, in New York, of an old Dutch family that gave an alderman to the city of New York for six generations, and has made a career like few Americans. Teddy graduated at Harvard University at the age of 22; was elected to the assembly of the state of New York at the age of 23; was chairman of the New York delegation to the Republican national convention at the age of 25; and was a candidate for mayor of the city of New York at the age of 28; in 1886. Vote: Hewitt, 90,555; Henry George 68,110; Roosevelt, 60,435; he was United States civil service commissioner from 1889 to 1895; after that from 1895 to 1896, a police commissioner of New York city; 1897 to 1898, assistant secretary of the navy; 1898, colonel of the Rough Riders; 1898, governor of New York; November, 1900, elected vice president of the United States, and became president at the death of William McKinley in 1901.

And with all these activities, he found time to write books—about a dozen volumes or so, mainly very superficial stuff—but books that were read quite extensively.

Roosevelt is married and has a family of six children, which is quite contrary to the custom of the American aristocrats.

It may also be said, with the exception of Thomas Jefferson, he is the best educated man that has ever become president of the United States.

His career as president is well known. Teddy is a very noisy proposition, but a false alarm. As a reformer and trust-buster he threatened a great deal, but accomplished nothing.

He showed his big teeth ferociously, but these big teeth never bit any trust.

Theodore Roosevelt absolutely fails to understand the significance of the social problem. He has no idea of the meaning of the class struggle and of the mission of the modern proletariat.

His very surrounding and bringing up has prevented him from ever seeing the other side of the main question of today.

And while a reader of history to some extent, he has evidently only studied the history of wars and never the history of civilization.

His writings and showings do not show that he has in any way grasped the tremendous change that the means of production has undergone, the make-up of the producers, and the historical significance of all these changes.

Therefore, he is not even of any real help to the capitalist class.

Thus, while a very much stronger man than McKinley, he has done plutocracy a great deal of harm by continuously interfering in his strenuous way with the natural process of capitalist development. Even the plutocracy doesn't like Roosevelt.

And yet there can be no doubt that Roosevelt starts out on a western tour for the purpose of preparing himself for the new role of "a savior of society."

\*The Hundsrueckers are from the mountainous part of Germany and are to Germany what the mountaineers of Tennessee and Kentucky are to this country. The Milwaukee Hundsruecker society sent Roosevelt congratulations on his 50th birthday in 1903. Some of them now actually believe that Roosevelt is coming to Milwaukee primarily to visit with them.

He knows enough of the history of the second French republic of 1848 to know that a French bourgeois, big or small, was a good Republican until he thought that his PROPERTY was in danger.

But that the amount he believed his property to be in danger, he looked around for a "STRONG MAN" in order to make him monarch. That strong man in France happened to be Louis Napoleon, who became emperor under the name of Napoleon the Third.

Now, I am not willing to say that Teddy Roosevelt wants to become emporer of America.

That would be a dangerous and impossible thing under any cir-

cumstances as long as we keep up the traditions of our revolutionary war in our public schools.

But Roosevelt—who is a politician by instinct—does feel that the capitalist class of America might very soon also be on the lookout for a "strong man" in order to combat the labor movement and Socialism. Roosevelt also feels that he would naturally be the choice of the capitalist class.

And I believe that Roosevelt is the man for the job.

He is brutal enough and arrogant enough. He would stop at nothing to perpetuate the rule of capitalism, which to him means "civilization."

However, the world has progressed some since 1848, and I predict that if Teddy ever tries to become the Bismarck, or the Diaz, of the United States, Teddy will be a signal failure.

Of course, the poor, decrepit, and rotten Democratic party will not be able to do anything to resist any autocratic attempts, but the working people of America will resist vigorously.

And the Socialist party of America will fight. And it will fight infinitely more effectively than anybody will think it possible today.

The future belongs to Socialists and the working class.

Teddy will feel that in ever ybone after he has spent twenty-four hours in Socialist Milwaukee. Teddy is a good politician by instinct.

VICTOR L. BERGER.

## The Man On the Building Job.

Chicago, July 19.—The trade unions of Chicago are insisting that building mechanics should be eligible to the position of inspectors. The Chicago Tribune says that the council committee that framed the proposed ordinance "had the assistance of several of the best Chicago architects and builders" and that, therefore, "the code should be accepted intact upon this reasonable assurance."

There is someone else to be considered besides the architects and builders. The men on the job, who do the work, whose lives are endangered need representation. It is as important that their lives be safeguarded as that fire ordinances be observed and that property interests in general be protected.

The architects are too close to the contractors to be trusted implicitly with the complete control of building. They might be more competent on many points, but because of their close affiliation and dependence upon the employers they cannot be given exclusive possession of the work of inspection.

A few good union mechanics on the job would have a bracing effect on the backbone of the architect, even if the men who put up the buildings do not know so much about it as those who "draw the pictures."

## Pressmen's International Convention.

The convention of the International Pressmen's Union, just concluded at Columbus, O., after a ten days' session, was the largest in the history of the organization, two hundred and twelve delegates being present, forty-four of whom were Webb pressmen.

The following well-known labor officials addressed the convention. President Gocking, of the I. B. of B.; President Carey, of the Paper-makers' International Union; N. H. Kellogg, commissioner of the A. N. P. A.; James M. Lynch, president International Typographical Union; President Friel of I. S. and E. Union, and President Woll, of the Photo Engravers'. The speeches of Messrs. Lynch, Friel and Woll were devoted to the allied label, joint ownership, etc. Mr. Lynch stated that it was contrary to his custom, but that he had reduced his remarks to writing in order not to be misinterpreted. A rising vote of thanks was extended the speakers for their presence.

President Francis, of the Printers' League of America, spoke on cooperation, showing the advantageous results of such action between the Printers' League and the Pressmen's Union.

A minority report of the apprentice committee was adopted. It more clearly defines the apprentice and is a step towards solving one of the greatest problems that confront trade unions.

The convention adopted the report of the Tuberculosis Commission after a spirited debate. This action means the establishment of a home at Hale Springs, Tenn., for tubercular and superannuated members.

The establishment of a technical school was also assured by a vote of the convention. The location will be either Chicago or Hale Springs. The latter will be selected if arrangements can be perfected.

The assessment that has been running for three years was ordered withdrawn July 1, but this action was only taken after due deliberation and the assurance that the fight for the eight-hour day in the South was to be prosecuted as persistently as in the past.

Several jurisdictional disputes were thrashed out and properly adjusted. Many new laws were adopted and a number of old ones got the axe. It was decided to hold the next convention at Hale Springs, Denver, Colo., losing by two 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.

### NEW BOOKS.

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

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

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.

### 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 Daughters of Columbia.

The American Equity, official organ of American Equity Association of Ososso, 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.

Bell, Main 645; Kinloch, Central 1907.

**L. G. POPE**  
...LAWYER...

614-17 NAVARRE BLDG.,  
S. W. Corner Sixth and Chestnut Sts.  
Collections and Consultation a Specialty

**FINE SHOES**  
UNION MADE.

**Frank Siedhoff**  
3944 S. Broadway  
FINE REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

**Henry Krumm, Prop.**

OF THE NEW  
**A. B. C. BAR**  
FREE LUNCH ALL DAY.  
FINE MERCHANTS DINNER, 11 TO 2  
**110 N. BROADWAY**  
Phones: Bell, Main 4150; Kin., Cent. 2207.

When You Buy  
**Mercantile and "305"**

**CIGARS**

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

We do not advertise on billboards and take the cost of the advertisement out of the quality of our goods.

**F. R. Rice Mercantile Cigar Co., St. Louis, Mo.**

**UNION LABEL**

CLOTHING COLLARS CUFFS

NECKWEAR HATS NIGHTSHIRTS

SHIRTS SHOES SOCKS

SUSPENDERS

Largest Stock . . . . . Lowest Prices

**See Schwarz**

**GLOBE—Seventh and Franklin Avenue.**

**STEINER ENGRAVING CO.**  
BADGE  
11 NORTH EIGHTH ST.

Badges, Canners  
& Buttons.  
Buttons like illustration  
\$2.00 per 100

**CHAS. SPECHT**

**NOONDAY CIGAR CO.**  
..FINE CIGARS..

Wholesale and Retail  
708 CHOUTEAU AVENUE

**Chas. Hirschenhofer**  
PAINTER, DECORATOR  
AND PAPERHANGER

4214 AUBERT AVENUE.  
(Euclid Avenue and Penrose Street)  
Estimates Given—All Work Guaranteed.  
Kinloch, Delmar 2577X.

**MULLEN**  
**UNDERTAKING CO.**

Coleman and North Market Sts.  
and St. Louis Ave. and Sarah St.

**STRICTLY UNION**  
BOTH PHONES.

**H. J. JOST, 1424 South**  
**Broadway**

**Umbrellas**  
**Parasols**  
**and Canes**  
Large Variety at  
Lowest Prices  
**H. J. JOST**  
1424 S. Broadway.  
REPAIRING AND  
RECOVERING

**NEW CLUB HALL**  
13th STREET AND CHOUTEAU AVE.

HEADQUARTERS OF

**BREWERY WORKERS**  
**HALLS TO LET**

for all occasions. Societies, Lodges and  
Unions accommodated.

RATES REASONABLE.

**J. E. BOKEL, Manager**

PHONES:  
Kinloch, Cen. 2189; Bell, Main 1822.

**COLUMBIA BOX COMPANY**

10th and N. Market Sts.

Boxes of All Kinds

Union Label Boxes

**J. HAHN Bakery**

Company

(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL)

**Union Label Bread**

Delivered to All Parts of City.

2801-5 S. 7th St. Both Phones

**Sheridan Webster**

Attorney-at-Law

Phones: Victor 1316.

1837 Kennett Place.

# ST. LOUIS LABOR

Published Every Saturday by the  
SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS.

TELEPHONE: Kinloch, Centr. 1577.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Subscription: \$1.00 per year in advance.

Entered at the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.

## CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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

Co-operative  Printery

966 Chouteau Avenue.

## Political Cesspool.

Capitalist politics in St. Louis is rotten to the core. Even the capitalist papers must admit this fact. Read what the Post Dispatch says:

"The errors of the recent election are to be repaired in the next. The Council and House are to be plugged for the interests. It was necessary to size the Republican organization to make sure of the selection of dependable candidates. There is nothing to fear from the Democrats. The local Democratic organization has been syndicated by the agents of the interests. It is a pliable and reliable instrument."

The Post Dispatch might have added that the Republican Kreismann administration is as absolutely corporation-owned as the Wells administration was owned and controlled by the corporations.

The present Stifel-Howe-Kreismann fight in the Republican party is simply a fight for the right to distribute the spoils. A new factor has been introduced in this campaign—the prohibition question, which will be used to fool and chloroform the honest, but deceived voters. The Democratic party machine is as usually fishing for the labor vote. A horde of silkstocking politicians, mostly influential businessmen, fixed up the slate, and the result is general dissatisfaction among the ward workers who made and unmade statesmen in former years by means of political corruption and crime.

How any thinking workman can still line up with the capitalist political parties without losing his sense of honor and self-respect, is difficult to understand.

The place of the thinking Union man is in the Socialist movement, where he will find the political organization in defense of his own class interests. With the Trade Unions solidly organized and a Socialist Party to defend and protect their working class interests on the political field, the modern labor movement is bound to succeed in the great work for labors' improvement and emancipation.

## Social Warfare

There is considerable unrest at this time among the wage workers throughout the country. The great strike of the New York cloak-makers continues, several hundred bosses having signed up with the unions. The Illinois mine workers' union officials object to national president Lewis interference with the Illinois strike situation. In Southern California the Manufacturers' Association is still fighting the metal trades unions. The attempt to settle the Grand Trunk railroad strike by arbitration, has failed. The section hands of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad are on strike for better conditions and the State Cossacks are doing service against the strikers.

These industrial struggles have a natural tendency to force the organized wage workers more and more into the political class struggle, and sooner or later the working class will find their way to the classconscious Socialist movement.

## Editorial Observations

Law-made Anarchy is a good Name for the economic, political and social conditions created under the rule of the Democratic and Republican parties.

The Kansas City Socialist is the name of a new paper published in Kansas City, Mo. Its Motto is: "Make Kansas City a good place to live in"—"The Same as Milwaukee."

Tuesday, August 2, the primary elections take place in St. Louis. No Socialist should fail to vote, also write in the blank space on our ballot the name of his Socialist ward committee man.

Now we understand why the alleged Trade Union organ of Joplin was so anxious by pushing Strike breaker Governor Hadley for Labor Day speaker. The poor sucker of a labor editor succeeded in getting a legislative candidacy on the Republican ticket—without opposition, too. Buried alive!

The St. Louis Post Dispatch says: "If the party organizations are not restored to public service the only hope of relief will be in an independent ticket or a third party. The situation may be so desperate under the rule of two subsidized party machines that St. Louis may be compelled to follow the example of Milwaukee and take a dose of socialist medicine."

## Annual Picnic

OF

## Local Longwood, Socialist Party

AT

Longwood Grove, South Broadway

Sunday, August 14, 1910.

Childrens' games, Races. Prize-bowling and Prize-shooting. All kinds of Amusements.

Family Tickets including refreshments \$1 00; Ladies without escorts 25c. (Plenty shelter in case of rain.)

## Oppenheimer Brothers, be Men!

Why not Deal directly with the C. T. & L. U. and the B. T. Co. to bring about a Settlement of the Boycott Trouble?

At last Sunday's meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union a letter addressed to the Theatrical Brotherhood, from Oppenheimer Brothers of the Suburban Garden, was up for discussion.

After due consideration the three hundred delegates present came to the conclusion that the Suburban Garden controversy cannot be taken up and consistently acted upon so long as Messrs. Oppenheimer do not see fit to notify the Central Trades and Labor Union and the Building Trades Council.

While the boycott against the Suburban Garden is being pushed more vigorously than ever before the editor of St. Louis Labor ventures to say that the central body is always ready to bring about an honorable settlement.

Instead of continuing this fight and losing more money we should advise Oppenheimer Bros. to send a letter to the Central Trades and Labor Union and the Building Trades Council with a view of bringing about an honorable settlement of the boycott trouble.

St. Louis Labor will stand by Union labor in this fight. It will be a fight to the finish, if need be. But at the same time we should prefer to see an early settlement of the controversy, provided it can be done honorably and without sacrificing any principle of Organized Labor.

## The Closed Shop.

Charles W. Eliot, ex-president of Harvard, is the loyal friend of the open shop.

He is one of the distinguished officials of the Civic Federation and likes to tell the trade unionists what wicked, wicked men they are.

Eliot is the friend of the scab and he wants for the scab equality of opportunity.

He wants his hero to defy union leaders and to insist upon working when, where and how he pleases.

He is against the "labor trusts," which attempt to regulate conditions under which men shall labor and even try to put up the bars and exclude men from a trade.

Now, Eliot has more nerve than most men, even in the Civic Federation.

He fights a closed shop for the workers and advocates in his trade a closed shop that surpasses anything that I know of in the trade union world.

Speaking some time ago on the future of Harvard University, he declared:

First—That Harvard should be made the most difficult of all colleges to get into. Second—That we do not propose to have any institution in the country harder to stay in.

Now, the giving of ALL boys and girls a chance to acquire knowledge hurts no one.

If every man, woman and child in Massachusetts could have the chance to hear lectures in Harvard University it could hurt no one.

If all the bars were let down and an open shop declared at Harvard no man, woman or child would suffer.

Yet Eliot wants Harvard to be a closed shop. And to-day its initiation fees amount to over one hundred dollars for each student, and every student must pass a difficult examination before he can drink at that fountain of wisdom.

No matter how thirsty any poor lad may be for knowledge, that lovely and refreshing spring is closed to him.

A poor lad working at night in Cambridge and wanting to attend a few courses in the late afternoon at Harvard would be confronted by the walls of a closed shop.

The great laboratories, libraries, class rooms and gifted instructors are not for him.

Yet I don't hear the slightest cry against the closed shop in Cambridge.

The American hero, the scab, who would like to enter there has no friends to fight his battle for equality of opportunity.

The ignorant, poverty-stricken American with an ambition for learning has no manufacturers' association back of him to bust that closed shop.

The boy who wants to enter there and is debarred by lack of money or a certain quantity of Latin has no defender. Not one. Not even Eliot. But the man who refuses to join the union and wants to reduce wages has a wonderful lot of powerful friends.

A great intellect like Eliot is his friend, and all the great capitalists are his friends.

The politicians are his friends—the police, the militia and the president are his friends.

Not when he is a bum out of work, but when he is a scab.

Yet the only thing the closed shop deprives him of is the chance to disrupt the union and to reduce his own and every other workman's pay, but the closed shop of Harvard, with its exams and its initiation fees, keeps thousands of poor lads from a chance to acquire knowledge.

It keeps down those who want to learn, who want to know the best that is said and done in the world, to acquire culture, to improve their minds and to develop their souls.

And where is the friend of the poor man who wants to break into the closed shop at Harvard, not to hurt his fellow men or to reduce their wages, but to improve himself?

He has none; not one. Not even Eliot. But the scab that wants to reduce the price of labor—oh, what tears are shed over him by our leading crocodiles! God bless 'em!

ROBERT HUNTER.

The "open shop" declares that some can better conditions, while others can enjoy the benefits without cost.

The "open shop" shop means that the employer will be the master and you will be the slave.

## Injunction Against Machinists.

Strikers Forbidden to Picket by Judge Complying With Plea of Democratic Congressman.

Boston, July 26.—Trade Unions are called a "trust inimical" to that freedom which the laws of the state guarantee to every citizen," by Judge Richardson of this city, in an injunction just granted to the Mead-Morrison Company of Cambridge, of which Congressman Eugene N. Foss, Democrat, is president, against officers and members of Lodge 264 of the International Association of Machinists.

Foss is being touted in the newspapers as gubernatorial, vice-presidential and even presidential candidate for the Democratic party. The plan appears to be to sidetrack Vahey, who headed the Democratic state ticket last year, and then to push Foss, "friend of labor," he of the petition to Governor Draper against the eight-hour day on state, municipal and town contracts and injunction fame.

The injunction just issued restrains the union from maintaining pickets or patrols in front of the shops and from interfering by threats of any kind with the scabs in the employ of the firm.

When issuing the injunction, Judge Richardson said:

"Ever man is entitled to work for any number of hours and for any wage that is satisfactory to him without interference or fear of violence. Combinations of capital into what is known as trusts have aroused much criticism throughout the country, but it seems to me that the labor organizations have formed a trust inimical to that freedom which the laws of the state guarantee to every citizen."

The chances are, apparently, that Draper will head the Republican ticket and Foss the Democratic the coming election. If labor performs the silly act of indorsing a capitalist candidate this fall, as it did last year, labor will have some trouble making a selection between these two worthies.

The city of Boston is having a boat built for the infirmary department by contract at the Lawley shipyard in South Boston and there is a strike on at the yard, the machinists claiming that Article 5 of the contract is being violated.

A committee from the Central Labor Union, composed of President Murphy, Vice-President O'Brien and Brother Jennings of the Machinists, waited on Mr. Gallagher at the city hall, and he promised to make the Lawley concern live up to the letter of its contract with the city.

Machinists expect to sign a contract with one of the biggest concerns in the city. Negotiations are now under way.

## Wisconsin Labor Federation Meets

### Organizer Frank J. Weber Submits Strong Report.

Watertown, Wis., July 27.—The Wisconsin Federation of Labor met in this city in annual convention during the last week. Brother Frank J. Weber, state organizer, submitted his annual report, in which he opposes the organization of "boy scouts" in the schools, criticises the use of the injunction in labor disputes and takes a pessimistic view of things in general.

"The labor movement of our state represents not only those who have by membership declared their comradeship with us, but also the thousands of our fellow workers of the state who by force of circumstances are not yet organized, but who hope and pray that our legislation may be wise and fruitful and will lighten the burdens of those who produce the wealth of the state and nation.

### Would Meet in Schools.

"As there is a constantly growing demand among themembers of organized labor to hold their meetings in halls located on premises where there is no sale of intoxicants, and as there is in nearly all localities in this state a dearth of sufficient halls suitable for meeting rooms other than those with saloon attachments, therefore, in the interest of sobriety and morality, it is the duty of the central bodies of the state to inaugurate a movement in their localities which shall permit the use of our public schoolrooms for evening meetings of the labor unions.

### Opposes Boys' Courts.

"A whole series of articles have been published by the capitalist press advocating the formation of troops of boy scouts in the public schools.

"It is claimed by the legalized robbers that the syllabus of our public schools hereafter should contain a course of education as to the best modus operandi to commit murder.

"First—The boys of our public schools are to be trained in the most approved method of wholesale murder.

"Second—They are to be taught unreasoning obedience to those whose trade is the killing of men.

Third—They are to be taught to worship flags and symbols, even when those flags and symbols are sheltering the thieves that rob the workers of all they produce.

"Against this proposal of the capitalist class to make murder a branch of instruction in the public schools this convention should raise its voice and protest in emphatic language against the teaching of killing as a part of our public education.

"The labor injunction, as applied in the United States, was invented by Alex. Smith, attorney for the Ann Arbor railway, in the strike of 1894. It was applied by Federal Judge Taft, now president, who committed Frank Phelan to jail for six months for the violation of a judge-made law.

"To be brief, the labor injunctions are judge-made laws, thanks to President Taft and the Republican and Democratic Federal judges, and, therefore, not entitled to the respect of a liberty-loving people.

### Calls Capital Mad.

"Capitalism has become mad in its greed for profit, and justice has been forced to vanish before the robbing competitive system, a system that has made tyrants of the few who own and control wealth.

"To speak plainly, the earth is becoming a living hell, where millions of homeless and penniless human beings are suffering all the tortures that have been painted of the inferno, and this we call a Christian civilization."

In his annual report Secretary Fred Brockhausen of the State Federation complimented the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association for the way they co-operated with the Federation's Executive Board when the two bodies met to confer on the industrial insurance bills submitted to them by the state legislative committee.

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



# Independent Labor Party of Great Britain

## Interesting Quotations from Annual Report of National Council.

London, July 10, 1910.—The Independent Labour Party (known briefly as the I. L. P.) is, in respect of the number of its branches and members, and of its elected representatives in parliament, and on municipal bodies, the largest, most influential and rapidly growing Socialist organization in Great Britain.

### Membership, Elected Representatives and Finance.

Since our Report to the last International Congress, the I. L. P. has increased its branches from 600 to 900, and its aggregate branch membership from 35,000 to \$60,000. It has six of its own nominees sitting in parliament, as part of the 49 members who constitute the United Labor Party (the Party of Socialists and Trade Unionists, who sit in opposition to the Capitalist Tory and Liberal Parties). In addition to those six members, there are 20 members of the I. L. P. in the Labor Party in parliament, who sit as nominees of Trade Unions.

The total Head Office receipts of the I. L. P. (exclusive of literature account and funds used by branches for local purposes) increased from £3,051 in 1906 to £10,242 in 1909, and the total outlay during the same period increased from £3,568 to £8,906. The receipts for the latter year include membership fees £1,525, special donations £2,055, and parliamentary fund £5,935.

At the general election, 1906, seven direct nominees of the I. L. P. were elected to parliament, forming part of the United Labor group, consisting in all at that period of 30 members. At the last general election the I. L. P. lost one of its seven seats, but the United Labor group was increased to 40 members, chiefly by the inclusion of Miners' representatives, several of whom are members of the I. L. P. The average and total votes obtained by purely I. L. P. candidates at the three last general elections were as follows:

I. L. P. Candidates.	Average Vote.	Total Vote.
1900..... 10	3,720	37,207
1906..... 10	7,649	76,494
1910..... 15	6,138	92,981

The average vote in ten constituencies fought at the last election was 8,316, an average increase of 667. In the five constituencies that were newly contested by the I. L. P. the average was only 1,740. In one case, a purely rural constituency, where the candidature was promoted for propaganda purposes, the vote obtained was only 233. In such of these new constituencies as may be fought again at the next election, we anticipate that there will be a substantial increase as a result of our continued propaganda.

### Political Agitation.

The chief work of the I. L. P. members in parliament has been to present the Socialist view on all public questions, and, in co-operation with the other Labor members, to urge forward measures on constructive Socialist lines or the emancipation of the working class, and to sustain the cause of international friendship and peace. Among the chief acts of legislation which our parliamentary representatives, in conjunction with their colleagues in the Labor Party, have been the means of accomplishing are:

Immunity of Trade Union funds from legal action for damages by employers in case of strikes.

Universal compensation to workmen or their families in case of injury or death, resulting from accident when at work

Powers to allow municipalities to provide free meals and medical inspection and treatment of necessitous school children.

Old age pensions of 5s. per week for men and women over 70 years of age, on a non-contributory basis.

The creation of wage boards to regulate wages in sweated industries.

In addition to the foregoing measures, our parliamentary representatives have taken a prominent part in pressing upon the government the necessity of dealing on a large scale with unemployment, and for that purpose brought forward the "Right to Work" bill, which was rejected. They have brought forward proposals for the Nationalization of Railways, Mines and other monopolies.

The principles of raising national revenue by placing a graduated tax on unearned incomes, and of recovering for the nation the socially-created increment of land values—principles which our Party has long agitated for—were embodied by the government in an elementary form in the famous Budget introduced by Mr. Lloyd George, the rejection of which by the House of Lords led to the general election of January last.

The government appealed to the country on two main issues, namely: (1) the Budget, and (2) the Limitation of the Right of the Lords to veto measures passed by the House of Commons. As a result of the general election, the Government Party obtained a majority of only three over the Conservative opposition, but with the votes of the Labor Party and the Irish Party, the government was able to again send the Budget up to the Lords, and that measure has now been accepted by the Lords without amendment, and has finally passed into law.

The question of limiting the Lords' veto is at the time of writing this report still in dispute between the Commons and the Lords. On that question our representatives and the whole Labor Party stands for the complete abolition of the House of Lords.

The I. L. P. has alike in parliament and in the country strongly advocated the parliamentary enfranchisement of women, and the adoption of complete adult suffrage.

The party has also strenuously supported free trade, and resisted the agitation for imposing a scheme of tariff duties on foreign imports, both on the ground of the economic welfare of the workers and of the international community of interests of all nations.

### Militarism and International Peace.

In connection with the Anglo-German war scare, the I. L. P. has stood with unbroken ranks on the side of peace and internationalism. Alike, officially, through the columns of its national organ, the Labor Leader, and through its parliamentary representatives—notably, J. Kier Hardie and J. Ramsay MacDonald—it has repudiated emphatically the militarist alarms of Robert Blatchford in the Clarion and the Daily Mail. It has dissociated absolutely the cause of British Labor and Socialism from all schemes of increased armaments and all schemes of aggressive imperialism. We hope our Socialist brethren in all lands will take note of that fact—a fact so important to the cause of International Socialism. The I. L. P. has aroused strong agitations against King Edward's visit to Russia, the Czar's visit to England, and the execution of Senor Ferrer, and has unceasingly championed the claims of India and Egypt to self-government.

### Municipal Activities.

In connection with municipal activity, the I. L. P., which has now about 1,000 members on local government bodies, advocates the fullest powers for the development of Municipal Socialism, opposes resolutely all capitalist attempts to exploit municipal enterprise and agitates for exemplary conditions of work and wages for municipal employes.

### Press, Publications, Etc.

In addition to the national organ of the Party, the Labour Leader, which has a weekly circulation of about 50,000 copies, and the monthly organ, the Socialist Review, many of the branches issue weekly, monthly or occasional propaganda papers. Moreover, the pamphlets and books issued by the Party—I. L. P. Pamphlets and Socialist Library—also have a wide circulation.

The Party has also established during the past year the National Labor Press, the chief printing and publication agency of the Party, which is doing a thriving business, the turnover for the first six months being £7,369.

### Halls, Concerts, Etc.

Numerous branches of the party have built and own fine clubs and lecturing halls, and in all parts of the country the branches run concerts and social entertainments.

### Propaganda Meetings.

Each branch of the I. L. P. holds, every week at least, one public propaganda meeting, and many branches hold from two to half a dozen such meetings.

The Party conducts children's Socialist Sunday schools, and has many special educational meetings for speakers and for women members.

During the summer season the number of propaganda meetings—chiefly in the open air—carried on by the Party reaches the high total of from 2,000 to 2,500 each week—a total which exceeds the number of meetings held by all the other political parties together.

### Relation to Other Socialist Parties.

The I. L. P., while claiming resolutely the autonomous right, which its formation and success has justified, to teach Socialism in its own spirit and advocate its own policy, has nevertheless always been most eager to make common cause with other Socialist bodies. No friction whatsoever exists between the I. L. P. and the Fabian Society or any other Socialist organization which accepts the principles of collective political action on anti-capitalist lines with Trade Unions. There is, we are convinced, absolutely no hope for political Socialist action in Great Britain except by friendly co-operation with the Trade Unions—the only purely working class organizations which recognize the "class war." The international bureau has, by an overwhelming vote, approved this alliance, and we regret that any Socialist organization, by remaining outside, should make it impossible to have working-class solidarity and complete Socialist and Labor unity in Great Britain.

Greeting to our comrades of all lands, and success to the cause of International Socialism and Labor.

For the International Council of the I. L. P.,

W. C. ANDERSON, Chairman.

FRANCIS JOHNSON, Secretary.

## Woman's Suffrage Situation in England.

English papers now at hand show that Mr. Asquith refused the request of the suffragists and the Women's Liberal Federation to let the suffrage bill come up for third reading and final vote. He consented to give time for a debate upon the second reading, but declared that he would not allow the bill to go any further. As one member of the deputation said, whilst the Liberals were protesting against the House of Lords having a veto on the action of the House of Commons, the Liberal Cabinet was itself imposing a veto on the House of Commons in refusing to let it pass a measure which the great majority of its members favored, and had favored for years.

But Mr. Asquith has several times announced that he would not do things, and then has yielded to pressure. The friends of the bill believed that if enough pressure could be brought to bear, and if the majority was very large, Mr. Asquith might recede from his position of obstruction.

He had meant to have the second reading of the bill put off until so

late that, no matter how large the vote in its favor might be, he could resist all pressure to allow the third reading, on the ground that there was not time before the end of the session.

Mr. Philip Snowden asked in the House whether he would let the second reading take place at an early date. Mr. Asquith answered emphatically, "No." Both Lord Lytton, chairman of the Conciliation Committee, and Mr. J. Kier Hardie, addressing large public meetings of suffragists, said that everything depended upon this. If the debate and second reading could take place in the first half of July, there would still be time to put the bill through its remaining stages, if Mr. Asquith could be induced to remove his veto. A petition was presented to Mr. Asquith, signed by 189 members of Parliament, asking him to grant an early day. He finally appointed July 11 and 12 for the debate on the second reading; and before this issue of the Journal reaches our readers, the outcome will probably be known.—Woman's Journal.

## Woman and the Public Welfare.

In Scotland, only about 6 per 100,000 of the population die of typhoid fever, to 46 per 100,000 in the United States. Typhoid is preventable. An experienced physician has said that whenever any one dies of it somebody ought to be punished for homicide. Our death rate from it is about eight times as high as that of Germany, four times as high as that of England and Wales, and much higher even than that of careless, happy-go-lucky Italy. Dr. L. L. Lamsden, late assistant surgeon of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, says in a recent article that the lower death rate abroad is due to the better enforcement of protective measures. He urges that health officers should be appointed for merit, not for political reasons; that they should have adequate appropriations with which to work; and that the public health should be much more carefully guarded than it is now. He adds: "For every case of typhoid originat-

ing in a municipality, the municipality is to a large extent responsible." There is a point in which woman suffrage would be reasonably sure to promote the public welfare. Jane Addams says, in answer to the argument that women cannot fight: "The enemies which modern cities must face are unsanitary housing, poisonous sewage, contaminated water, infant mortality, the spread of contagion, adulterated food, impure milk, smoke-laden air, ill-ventilated factories, dangerous occupations, juvenile crime, unwholesome crowding, prostitution and drunkenness. Logically their electorate should be made up of those who can bear a valiant part of this arduous contest; those who in the past have at least attempted to care for children, to clean houses, to prepare foods, to isolate the family from moral dangers. A city is in many respects a great business corporation, but in other respects it is enlarged housekeeping.

May we not say that city housekeeping has failed partly because women, the traditional housekeepers, have not been consulted as to its multifarious activities? The men of the city have been carelessly indifferent to much of its civic housekeeping, as they have always been indifferent to the details of the household. They have totally disregarded a candidate's capacity to keep the streets clean, preferring to consider him in relation to the national tariff or to the necessity for increasing the national navy."

In France the birthrate has fallen so low that Professor Lannelongue has introduced in the Senate a drastic bill to promote the increase of population. It provides that all men in state employ must marry by the time they are 25, or become ineligible to hold their positions, and that after any one of them has three children, he shall have \$40 per year added to his salary for each additional child. Apparently this extra pay is all to go to the father and none of it to the mother. Bachelors will have to perform longer military service, from which married men will be exempt; and the law is to be abolished which now requires a man's property on his death to be divided equally among all his children. As there are 900,000

public functionaries in France, to make matrimony compulsory for all of them might be expected to add considerably to the birth rate. But just suppose that in any of the equal suffrage states the birth rate had fallen so low as to call for such extraordinary and tyrannical legislation! As it happens, all the women suffrage states abound in children, while France, the country most given to race suicide, does not allow women even the municipality vote. This ought to shatter the delusion that race suicide and equal suffrage have any connection.—Woman's Journal.

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

**R. MEDERACKE**  
**BUILDER**  
GENERAL CARPENTER WORK  
AND REPAIRING.  
Plans and Estimates Furnished.  
4430 ARSENAL STREET.  
Kinloch Victor 693-R

### FOR RENT.

Four Rooms, 1909 Penn Street.

### ASSIST THE BAKERS!

DOES THE BREAD UNION



YOU EAT BREAD? 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.

## 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

FRANK 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. 924 CHESTNUT Street. Both phones.

# Pablo Iglesias, the Spanish Socialist Leader.

By Robert Hunter.

The other day the news came that Pablo Iglesias had been elected to parliament in Spain. It would be difficult to imagine news that would convey more joy to the leaders of the international movement.

Few men are so much loved as Iglesias; few are so kindly, genial and gifted. Few have fought so persistently amid such adverse circumstances, and few could have survived the bitter disappointments he has endured.

Pablo Iglesias was a foundling, and no one knows when or where he was born. Pablo means Paul, and Iglesias means the church, which is usually the name given by the Church to foundlings. And little Paul grew up with thousands of other waifs without education, family or money.

He must have been born about 1850, for he was old enough in 1872 to take part in the conference in Madrid which led to the organization of the Spanish Labor Congress. He began there his lifelong devotion to the Labor and Socialist movement. In 1886, with a single comrade, Jose Caparo, he undertook a propaganda tour through southern Spain.

When they began Socialism was but little known. When they finished there were enough branches in Spain to form a Socialist and Labor Party.

In order to forward the cause, Pablo established a paper called The Socialist. He was a printer by trade, and he set the type, did the press work, and even distributed the papers in the streets. He sacrificed everything for the cause of the paper, and had he not been a printer The Socialist would have perished long since, and so, also, might have perished the party organization itself.

The first congress of the Socialist Party was held at Barcelona in August, 1888, with delegates from twenty branches. This congress established the national committee of the Socialist Party, with Pablo

Iglesias as president, and since that time he has been the most prominent and active leader of the Spanish Socialists.

In Spain the Labor and Socialist movements are one, and Pablo Iglesias is the leader. Indeed, for thirty years Iglesias has been the heart and soul of the Spanish movement.

He doesn't look like a Spaniard. He has blue eyes, and a fair complexion, and is open, frank and friendly. Sometimes it is thought that he is the child of English, German, or possibly even American parents, thrown by some freak of fortune into Spain.

He has been a valiant fighter, who has fought without a truce the church, the bull fight, and the monarchy, the three most cherished institutions of the Spanish people.

He could hardly choose a more powerful set of opponents. If he had even consented to tolerate the bull fight he might have hoped for some support, but his native humanitarianism set him in violent opposition to priestcraft, brutality, ignorance and oppression.

Not content, however, with opposing these institutions, he bitterly attacked the most cherished Spanish political institution, rotation in office. That is an agreement among politicians to share the spoils of office, and it promises every one an opportunity of plundering the people.

There is bigotry in Spain, and this often expresses itself in the most extraordinary devotion to the customs and habits of that land. But Pablo flew in the face of bigotry and fought almost every Spanish institution, yet, despite that, he has gradually won to his side the mass of workingmen.

A few years ago Iglesias was elected member of the city council of Madrid, and in that body he served with honor to himself and the party. Now, at last, after all his defeats, sacrifices and years of devotion, he goes to fight for the workers in parliament.

We have many extraordinary men in our movement, but our comrade, Paul of the Church, is a miracle.

25,000 Attend Milwaukee Picnic.

The Wisconsin Socialist State Picnic held at Milwaukee was attended by 25,000 people, according to the reports of the daily papers. About 2,000 people from Chicago attended.

**FRED. GEITZ & CO.,**  
UP-TO-DATE  
**Furnishers and Hatters**

For Union Men  
3755 S. Jefferson Ave.

**DR. L. H. DAVIS**  
Physician and Surgeon

Office: 2102 South Eleventh Street

Hours: 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.

Phones: Kinloch, Central 1492; Bob Sidney 268.

Residence 1032 Morrison ave. Hours 7:30 to 8:30 a. m. and 12:30 to 1:30 p. m.

**CHAS. WERZ & CO.**

Wood, Brass, Metal, Engraving, etc.

**SIGNS**

1505 CASS AVE., ST. LOUIS

Kinloch, Central 1451

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**

Central 1577

Central 1577

**JOHN DEMPSEY**

**BAR**

Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars

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

# Roosevelt and Beverage

By Theodore Debs in Terre Haute Post.

Editor, Terre Haute Post:

Dear Sir—The enclosed article was written for a Terre Haute morning paper, but was refused publication by that paper. Will you give it space? Enclosed please find postage for the return of the MSS. if it is not available. I have seen a number of contributed articles in the Post, which, taken in connection with its vigorous editorials on live issues, have led me to believe that the Post is a paper of the people, that it believes in fair play and that its columns are open to the discussion of the vital questions of the day.

Very truly yours,

THEODORE DEBS.

## Roosevelt and Beverage.

You have an editorial in this morning's issue under the above head, commenting on Colonel Roosevelt's proposed campaign in Indiana to secure the re-election as United States senator of Mr. Beveridge, in which you say: "Whenever organized privilege stood on one side and the public welfare on the other both these men have instinctively and inevitably been for popular rights. The interests that covet the humiliation of Mr. Beveridge are those that Theodore Roosevelt has always fought."

If this be true, then explain to your readers that he has also agreed to enter the campaign of Massachusetts and plead for the election of Henry Cabot Lodge, the political twin brother of Aldrich, Payne and Cannon, and the tool of Morgan, Guggenheim and other princes of privilege who are exploiting the nation?

So notorious has Senator Lodge become as the special agent of the trusts in the United States senate that the honest Republicans, led by Butler Ames, have risen in revolt against him, and are at this very hour exposing his plutocratic record and appealing to the people of the old Bay state to overthrow him and destroy his machine, and yet Colonel Roosevelt, his close personal and political friend, is to enter the lists in his defense and plead for his re-election.

How do you account for it?

And do you really think that Colonel Roosevelt is opposed to organized privilege? If so, you certainly do not judge him by his record, for, as a matter of fact, he has been steadfastly on the side of property, privilege and power throughout all his public career, in proof of which I jot down the following well-known and undisputed facts:

Colonel Roosevelt was the pupil and protege of the late "Boss" Platt of the United States senate and United States Express Company. Details unnecessary. See Platt's own book.

Colonel Roosevelt was pronounced by Chaney M. Depew, (accent on the last syllable), before leaving for Europe the other day, as "the greatest living American." This is in itself enough said.

Cornelius Vanderbilt was the chairman of the committee on reception which raised the funds, subscribed mainly by plutocrats, for the spectacular popular (?) ovation given to the Colonel on his return from Europe.

Colonel Roosevelt wrote to E. H. Harriman, the wizard of high finance, who sold railroads that were never built: "My Dear Harriman, you and I are practical men. \* \* \* come around to the White House when I am writing my message to congress," etc., etc.

Colonel Roosevelt as governor of New York signed the bill lobbied through the New York legislature by Harriman which enabled Harriman to loot the Chicago & Alton R. R. Company of \$68,000,000, as per the official report of the interstate commerce commission.

Colonel Roosevelt as governor of New York sent the soldiers to Croton Dam to shoot down workingmen who were on strike to enforce the eight hour day, legally established by the state on public work, and to protect the criminal contractors who were violating that law.

Colonel Roosevelt, this very day, according to your press dispatches, has the notorious "Tim" Woodruff, Republican state chairman of New York, whom Hughes, Root and others have been trying so hard to oust because he is the tool of special privilege, at his home on Sagamore Hill for consultation.

Colonel Roosevelt, while president, read to the members of the supreme court, who were his guests at the White House, a letter

written by him condemning Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, the noble western labor leaders, who were fighting Guggenheim and his ravenous mine, mill and smelter trust, whose lives were at stake on the issue.

These are but a few of the facts in Colonel Roosevelt's career that I could easily multiply several times if space allowed. As a matter of fact, Colonel Roosevelt is himself the incarnation of special privilege, and is being groomed for the presidency by the predatory interests of the nation. He is cracked up as the great trust buster by no one more than by the trusts themselves. It is a very shrewd political jobbery, but a Socialist at least can see through it all.

The simple Truth about Col. Roosevelt is—and I would knowingly do him no injustice—that he is for Roosevelt first, last and all the time. He proved this conclusively when his railroad rate bill was before congress and he utterly emasculated it so that only the empty shell remained, and it had the unqualified approval of the railroads.

When Colonel Roosevelt was governor of New York the most scandalous graft, including the gigantic insurance steals, flourished all about him, and while the stenches reached high heaven Gov. Roosevelt was in blissful ignorance of it all, and the exposures were only made after he retired from the state house.

Colonel Roosevelt has never in all his life spoken out fearlessly upon a vital issue without carefully considering the effect upon his own political fortunes. When he left here for Europe he denounced Socialism in the Outlook with an almost savage fury. Socialism is in its infancy here, and every parasite who fattens on special privilege applauded him. When he spoke in Germany, where Socialism is powerful, he said: "We can go with the Socialists to a certain extent," and he spoke of Socialism in the most respectful terms.

When Colonel Roosevelt spoke in Cairo and when he made his Guild Hall speech in London, he upheld the tyrannical power of Great Britain and denounced in bitter terms the patriots and progressivists who are struggling to establish constitutional government in Egypt.

Had Colonel Roosevelt visited St. Petersburg the Czar would have given him a royal reception, but this would have been too much of a good thing, and Roosevelt was shrewd enough to know it and stay away from there.

Colonel Roosevelt was president and had all the power for seven years to deal with the trusts, and yet he never touched one of them nor put a trust magnate in prison. At the close of his administration the trusts were far more powerful and more securely entrenched than when he went into office. And they all want him back in the presidential chair.

Colonel Roosevelt is sometimes compared to Washington and Lincoln. This is too much. Think of Washington being the special guest of kings and emperors. And think of Lincoln placing floral wreaths on the tombs of dead tyrants.

Colonel Roosevelt is great (?) only because the people are small; because Americans are mainly idolators and hero worshippers.

Lincoln was great, truly great. The immortal aril splitter would have snuffed out the swaggering "trust-buster" with a joke.

THEODORE DEBS.

Terre Haute, Ind.

The United Mine Workers of America are engaged in a fierce war against the powerful combination of mine operators and railroad corporations. It is the duty of every labor organization to render liberal financial aid to their brothers in the battle field.

Every Reader of St. Louis Labor is hereby requested to contribute his share to the Socialist Campaign Fund. Every cent contributed will be receipted in the columns of St. Louis Labor. Send all donations to Otto Pauls, City Secretary, 966 Chouteau Avenue.

THE POVERTY OF PHILOSOPHY, by KARL MARX; prefaced by Friedrich Engels; translated by H. Quelch; Chicago, Chas. Kerr & Co. Cloth bound \$100.

FOR  
FINE

JOB WORK

GO TO

Co-Operative

Printery

966 Chouteau Avenue

# Comrades of St. Louis! Don't Fail to Vote at the Primaries!

## TUESDAY, AUGUST 2. Polls open from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.

**Next Tuesday, August 2,** the Primary Elections will take place in St. Louis.

**Every Socialist** should consider it his duty to go to the poll in his precinct and vote the Socialist ticket.

**A good primary vote** will encourage every comrade and prepare him for greater work in the Campaign.

**The Primary elections** will take place in the same precinct voting places as on general elections.

**The polling places** in every precinct will be open from 6 a. m. till 7 p. m.

**Vote in the morning** before going to work. Induce your fellow worker to do the same.

**There is no scratching** or change necessary on the Socialist ballot, because there is but 1 candidate's name for each office on the ballot.

**All you must do** is to write the name of the Socialist Ward Committeeman in the blank space provided for at the bottom of the ballot. Don't fail to write this name in!

**When entering the polling place** you give your name and address and ask for a Socialist ballot.

**Then you retire to the booth,** write the name of your Socialist Ward Committeeman on the blank line at the bottom of the ballot, then fold the ballot and return same to election judges. See list of Socialist ward committee candidates below.

**Comrades of St. Louis,** be not afraid to openly announce yourselves Socialists next Tuesday!

**Be proud** of asking the Election Judges and Clerks for a Socialist Party ballot!

**The time has come** when the Socialists must show their colors. Let no employer or capitalist political boss intimidate you!

**Tuesday, August 2,** will be a day of honor for every true and fearless Socialist.

**For any further information** call at, or telephone to Socialist Party headquarters, 966 Chouteau Avenue. Kinloch Phone: Central 1577.

**Socialist Party Candidates for Ward Committeemen.**

Ward 1—G. A. Diers.
Ward 2—Martin Belly.
Ward 3—W. E. Kindorf.
Ward 4—Louis Krahl.
Ward 5—Ayman Keau.
Ward 6—Thos. C. Stephens.
Ward 7—Charles Schulz.
Ward 8—S. Bernstein.
Ward 9—Albert Struss.
Ward 10—John A. Weber.
Ward 11—Fred J. Kloth.
Ward 12—W. M. Holman.
Ward 13—Wm. Ruesche.
Ward 14—Emil Simon.
Ward 15—W. F. Crouch.
Ward 16—Samuel Resh.
Ward 18—Phil H. Mueller.
Ward 19—Frank J. Heuer.
Ward 20—L. E. Hildebrand.
Ward 21—Fred E. Nye.
Ward 22—L. G. Pope.
Ward 23—Hynek Siroki.
Ward 24—Fred Wedel.
Ward 25—J. J. Leuenberger.
Ward 26—F. X. Denk.
Ward 27—Otto Kaemmerer.
Ward 28—Joseph Barratt.

A. Garbs	25
Mrs. Scharochi, List No. 94.	
L. Scharoschi	1.00
Susanna Scharoschi	50
F. Szabolovisz	50
George Lupp	1.00
K. Kuehlenberg	1.00
Peter Weisz	1.00
Marie Tengler	50
L. Wiederhold	1.00
Mr. Erhardt	1.00
Mrs. Erhardt	1.00
J. Paulus	50
Kath. Burger	50
Phil Bauer	50
George Braun	50
John Bayerle	50
Anton Balota	25
John Lenhardt	1.00
M. Backes	50
Jos. Hahn	1.00
J. B.	1.00
Unknown	1.00
Hy. Stueckemann	50
Mrs. E. Boettger	1.00
H. S.	1.00
Jos. Eder	50
Wm. Etridige	1.00
W. E. E.	2.00
Emil Simon	1.00
S. Schmoll	50
J. G. Schwarz	5.00
Max Blatzer	20
H. Nagelschmidt	50

V. Kavcic	25
C. H. Kilwinski	50
J. Jechlinger	15
E. Berger	15
H. Zettelmann	25
H. Otte	15
W. Lehmann	25
L. Schuster	25
F. W. Kalkhorst	10
G. Garruder	25
F. Grimm	10
C. Specht	1.00
M. Plisilits	15
V. Gustin	25
O. Pauls	05
Previously reported	253.17
Total to July 26	\$361.97

Note.—The list of J. A. Weber, No. 79, will be published next week, as some corrections were not at hand for this issue.

**ST. LOUIS CAMPAIGN FUND.**

Frank Six's List, No. 93.

Wm. Budd	\$ 25
J. L. Ropers	25
J. Holzinger	25
J. C. Hatt	25
Jos Spitz	25
L. L. Wolz	25
W. Miller	25
Iben Sproul	52
G. Bullmann	25
Paul Fritzmeyer	25
H. Stamm	25
Frank Six	1.00
John Giemer	25

Ed Neusche, List No. 81.

J. A. Schepers	25
George Engel	25
J. F. Bergherm	25
F. Bittner, Jr.	25
Ed Neusche	25

Otto Pauls, List No. 80.

Chris Rocker	50
A. U.	1.00

H. J. Morrison, List No. 60.

H. J. Morrison	5.00
P. J. Coughlin	2.00
E. Phillips	50
Jos. Epstein	1.00
E. V. Higgins	50

G. A. Hoehn, List No. 91.

Louis Walter	1.00
Louisa Hoehn	50
W. P. Hill	20.00

L. Hausermann, List No. 38.

G. Kuebler	50
X. X.	1.00
P. Teichmann	1.00
J. A. Battfeld	1.00
J. Gulon	25
Henry Denger	1.00
A. Blaettler	1.00
Fritz Mayer	25

Jul Blumenthal, List No. 19.

H. Birkemann	25
F. Wendt	25
C. Miller	25
J. Ziegler	25
Jos. Neft	50
And. Coester	25
O. Wahlin	25
Dr. E. Brezany	1.00
L. Mattern	50
Fred Schnelle	50
W. Holtmann	25
John Steinik	25

M. Michel, List No. 64.

M. Michel	50
G. Lochmann	50
Carl Wick, Sr.	50
Arnold Dueppl	25
F. K.	25
F. K.	25
G. Riedweg	25
John Luder	50
John Buxton	25
Carl Wick, Jr.	50
Ant. Fraepel	50
Martin Trapp	50
F. Eichenlaub	25
H. Berberich	25
Gus Scheer	25

A. Michler, List No. 47.

A. Michler	1.00
Bertha Michler	10
F. Spann	25
E. J. G.	50
L. Grosser	25
John De Lain	25

A. E. C. Wieger, List No. 20.

A. E. C. Wieger	1.00
E. E. Mueller	2.00
C. Klem	25
F. J. Maas	50

Victor Dittrich, List No. 92.

V. Dittrich	25
C. Jacobsen	10
M. Melnick	25
G. J. Bohlen	25
George Schuessler	25
Friend	25
Bunte	25
H. Schumann	25
A. Rittmann	10
L. Molk	50
J. Galle	10
A. Schober	1.00
F. Waldeck	25
J. W. Oswald	25
G. Ebner	25
O. Bertram	25
E. Irmer	25
J. Andre	25
George	25
F. Wirth	25
C. Pamer	25
G. Rapp	25
M. Kern	25
C. Bachmann	25
E. Etzer	25
F. Scheydt	25
J. Lehmann	25
G. Kruger	25
A. Felck	50
Charles Nill	25
R. Harmel	15
Aug. Koenig	25
K. Jung	25
P. Hahn	25
P. Theobald	25
A. Kick	25
Hy. H.	25
A. Kehr	25
J. Kohmann	25
A. Goetz	25
F. Schmidt	25
J. Hager	25
A. Grawic	25
A. Bauer	25
C. Schauer	25
T. Mueller	25
W. J. Bies	25
E. J. Biser	25
Jos. Taye	50
W. Blakely	25
Gust Rastak	25
W. F. Benrens	25
Ed Roth	50
E. Oestereich	25
W. Kaufmann	25
F. Pettmann	50
F. L. Kalert	50

**The St. Louis Campaign Fund.**

The report this week looks very encouraging and indicates that the campaign will soon be in full swing, with everybody digging for results. The plans now under way will help to swell the campaign fund to a figure that means the proper kind of an agitation in St. Louis. Meanwhile you can help the good work along. Have you a campaign list and is it working? This is a Socialist year. Are you helping push? The old saying, "Many hands make light work," is nowhere so true as in the Socialist movement. Look over that fine list of contributions published this week and then resolve to yourself, "I can do some of that work and I WILL." No one has a monopoly of the opportunities for working for Socialism. There is room for you and every one to exercise their energy for a campaign list, and see what you can do.

**What the Branches are Doing.**

The Eleventh Ward Branch met at 3914 Virginia avenue last Friday and transacted considerable business. The final arrangements for the primaries on August 2 were made. A committee, consisting of Fred Kloth, Mrs. Wildberger, Clara Zueffe, Otto Zueffe, Ed Ottesky, Martha Ottesky, and Minnie Hoehn, were elected to address and mail the campaign fund and primary literature. Comrade Fred Kloth is the candidate for Ward

Committeeman in the Eleventh Ward. This branch has just sustained a severe loss through the death of A. Zimmermann.

**Vote at the Primaries.**

Every registered Socialist should go to the regular polling place in his precinct next Tuesday morning and vote a Socialist ballot at the primaries. No marking of any kind is required, except to write in the name of the candidate for Ward Committeeman in the place on the bottom of the ballot. The balance of the ticket is printed complete on the ballot. Polls open from 6 a. m. to 7 p. m.

**Comrades in the Thirteenth Ward**

Have sent out a special card announcing a meeting at 3314 Meramec street, on July 29, at 8 p. m., to complete the organization in that ward. L. G. Pope, candidate for Probate Judge, G. A. Hoehn, candidate for Congress in the Tenth District, and W. M. Brandt, candidate for the State Legislature, will be the speakers. The Thirteenth Ward Branch comrades have a ward that is about four miles long to exercise in, and they are of the opinion that exercise is good. They want every Socialist in the ward to join hands with them and push the good work along.

**Brewers' Union, No. 6, Starts the Ball Rolling.**

Brewers' Union, No. 6, donated \$50.00 to the Socialist Party Campaign Fund last Sunday morning. This Union can always be depended upon to lead the way to progress and emancipation and to set a good example for other organizations.

**Illinois National Committeemen.**

By a recent referendum in the State of Illinois, James H. Brower, 326 Campbell street, Joliet, and Adolph Germer, 815 Centerville avenue, Belleville, were elected members of the National Committee, and May Wood-Simons, 180 Washington street, Chicago, was re-elected to the same position. J. O. Bentall, 180 Washington street, Chicago, was re-elected State Secretary.

Comrade Karl Legien. . . . .

Carl Legien, Socialist member of the German Parliament and President of the German Federation of Labor, will reach America about the 1st of October. He will speak mainly before German labor and progressive organizations. Applications for assignments should be filed with the National Office at once.

**Stone Masons Give Picnic.**

Stone Masons' Union, No. 22, of the B. & M. I. U., will give its annual picnic this (Saturday) evening, July 30, at Wagner's Garden, Cherokee street and Texas avenue. Family tickets, 25 cents. At the door, 25 cents a person. All kinds of games for children have been arranged for.

**A "Scientific" Scab**

National Committeeman Lewis of Oregon reports that W. W. Owens, a party member, formerly of Chicago, is scabbing on the striking teamsters of Portland.

**Socialism in Alabama.**

Comrade Freeman, State Secretary of Alabama, reports seven new locals organized during the month of June.

**For Sale: 3015 Lulu Ave.**

Elegant one and one-half story cottage, 5 rooms and bath, hot and cold water; fruit and shade trees, two-story barn. Price \$2,000. Owner within. Will sell on easy terms.

**The Best**  
\$2.00 and \$3.00  
**Hat Made**  
Wm. H. Roetter Hat Co.,  
518 PINE STREET.




**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.

**Julius Friton**  
Jeweler, Optician AND Watchmaker  
121 No. Seventh St.




**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**

**SINDELAR SHOE CO.**  
2612-14-16-18 North 14th St.  
---FOR---  
**SHOES**

**BUCKS**  
SCAB STOVES  
because they are UNFAIR

**Drink Only UNION BEER**  
(Fac-Simile of Our Label)



**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.**