

ST. LOUIS LABOR

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

THE FEARLESS CHAMPION OF ORGANIZED LABOR

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

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

OFFICE: 966 CHOUTEAU AVENUE.

ST. LOUIS, MO., AUGUST 13, 1910.

Phone: Kinloch, Central 1577.

No. 497.

Rousing Reception

For Mexican Revolutionists on Release from American Prison

(Special Dispatch to St. Louis Labor.)

LOS ANGELES, CAL., Aug. 8.—A monster mass meeting was held at the Labor Temple last Sunday evening. An enthusiastic ovation



JOB HARRIMAN

Principal Speaker at the Mexicans' Reception in Los Angeles.

was given to the freed Mexican revolutionists Magon, Villareal and Rivera. Four hundred dollars were raised for the Mexican Independence movement. Magon and his comrades will start a Mexican paper at once.

The principal speakers of the evening were Job Harriman and A. R. Holston who reviewed the legal history; also John Kenneth Turner's indication of treachery of Mexican officials together with complicity of United States government.

Addresses in Spanish were made by Magon and Villareal, and interpreted by De Lara. This was the greatest labor meeting ever held in Los Angeles, and the enthusiasm of the audience knew no bounds.

Wholesale Arrests of Strikers for violating the Anti-Picketing ordinance have been made, but the men were released on their own recognizance. The conditions of labor are acute.

T. W. WILLIAMS.

COAL

Our Comrades and Friends will please take notice that the prices of coal will not get any lower this year. On the contrary: if the Illinois miners' strike continues several weeks longer the chances are that within a very short time coal prices will rise considerably.

Send your coal order in now. Do not wait another day, for delay means loss of money to you.

Send all orders direct to
ST. LOUIS LABOR
966 CHOUTEAU AVE.

On To Washington!

The Appeal of the National Office for a campaign fund to be used in districts where success is probable met with hearty endorsement by Local St. Louis. Each Branch is to collect an amount equal to 25 cents per member. The money so collected to be forwarded through the local secretary to Chicago. It was pointed out the Milwaukee comrades expect to elect Berger and Gaylord to Congress, and that money expended in these two districts would redound to the benefit of the movement everywhere. Contribute your quarter, comrade, and be able to say that you are directly responsible for the election of a Socialist Congressman.

More Arbitrary Police Rule.

COMRADES OF THE POLISH BRANCH are still having trouble with the police when attempting to hold street meetings. Whether the result of ignorance or something else, the police again interfered last Monday night and told the speaker

Twenty Years of Capitalist Politics.

The last twenty years of capitalist politics are the most interesting period in the history of our country.

When the great Eight Hour movement of 1885—86 was temporarily checked by the capitalist reaction there came a period of great activity among the employing class. The Eight Hour movement, followed by the Henry George campaign in New York, caused the employing class to fully realize that this new movement of the American proletariat meant more than a feverish, spasmodic excitement caused by a few agitators.

The capitalists organized for the greater battles to come.

The old party politicians, frightened by the independent political wave of Labor, made numerous concessions. Many labor laws were passed. Labor Day was declared a legal holiday. State bureaus of Labor Statistics were established.

“Brother Workingman” was recognized as a political factor. The 67,000 labor votes cast for Henry George in 1887 struck the politicians like lightning out of a clear sky.

The capitalists got busy. They did not like this growing influence of the working class. Efforts had to be made to check any further encroachments on their class privileges.

The years following the Haymarket tragedy were dark and gloomy. It required all the nerve and backbone of the pioneer Trade Unionists and Socialists to keep the organization from going to pieces.

After a period of four or five years there came a change for the better. New courage, new life, new hope were visible everywhere in the movement. The conditions of labor were pitiable. Organization was the only salvation of the wage workers. New Unions were organized. National and International bodies were formed. Demands were formulated and presented by Organized Labor.

The presidential campaign of 1892 came on. The Republican party again presented its “High Protective Tariff” program. Benjamin Harrison was the Republican Banner bearer.

Grover Cleveland was leading the Democratic party with the old Free Trade war cry.

Soon the organized labor slaves should have a chance of find-

ing out how much the Republican party helped them, and how little the Democratic party cared for them.

Under the Republican High Protective Tariff rule a tremendous concentration of wealth had been going on. Powerful corporations developed like mushrooms, the era of syndicates, pools and trusts began.

Harrison and the Republican party were defeated. Grover Cleveland was elected.

Andrew Carnegie, the steel king, had used the Republican party machine to build up a tremendous monopoly. He became strong enough to not only undertake to go into the open competitive fight in the world's steel market, but he also prepared for a war of annihilation against Organized Labor.

Homestead, Pa., was selected as the field of battle. And a desperate battle it was. The battle on the Monongahela River against the Pinkerton thugs fills one of the golden pages in the history of the American labor movement.

The Union of the Iron and Steel Workers was defeated. The Pinkertons dared not enter Homestead for fear that they might get the worst of the deal. But Pennsylvania had then, as it has today, a Republican state administration.

Within a few hours' notice ten thousand state militia soldiers were ordered to Homestead. For months the siege continued costing the state enormous sums of money, until the strike was broken and Organized Labor defeated.

Never since those memorable days of storm and stress have the Iron and Steel Workers of Homestead again been organized. The Republican party showed itself as the worst enemy of the working class. That was in 1893—94 in Pennsylvania, and conditions are worse today than they had been then.

The great strike in Homestead marked the beginning of a number of the most serious labor struggles in the history of the modern Proletarian movement.

The working class began reaping the benefits of Republican “protection”.

Benjamin Harrison left the White House. Grover Cleveland entered.

In our next article we shall point out what followed next.

that he could speak but fifteen minutes. The crowd was informed that another meeting would be held next Saturday night, August 13, at Elmt St. and O'Fallon. Polish and English speakers will be there to assist in maintaining the right of free speech. English speaking comrades should attend and help the Polish Branch establish its right to hold street meetings.

Socialist City Committee Organized.

The new Socialist City Central Committee, composed of the ward committeemen elected at the primaries on August 2, 1910, met and organized last Tuesday night, at Socialist Party headquarters, 966 Chouteau Ave.

The City Committeemen found to be elected are as follows:—Ward 1, G. A. Diers; 2, Martin Belly; 3, W. E. Kindorf; 4, L. Krahl; 5, None; 6, T. C. Stephens; 7, Chas. Schulz; 8, Sam Bernstein; 9, Alb. Strauss; 10, J. A. Weber; 11, F. J. Kloth; 12, W. M. Holman; 13, Wm. Ruecshe; 14, Emil Simon; 15, W. F. Crouch; 16, Sam Resh; 17, Mark Stanley; 18, P. H. Mueller; 19, F. Heuer; 21, F. E. Nye; 22, L. G. Pope; 23, H. Siroky; 24, F. Wedel; 25, J. J. Leuenberger; 26, F. X. Denk; 27, O. Kaemmerer; 28, Jos. Barratt.

The officers elected are as follows:—Chairman, W. F. Crouch; Secretary, Otto Pauls; Treasurer, O. Kaemmerer.

A number of vacancies on the ticket were filled and such as still remain vacant will be filled at the next meeting.

For the Socialist Ward Committeemen 555 votes were cast, or rather counted, at the primaries. The total number of Socialist ballots voted has not yet been announced by the Election Commissioners. In many precincts more than half of the comrades who voted either neglected to write the name of the ward delegate in, or left the space blank. Here is an example: In the polling place of Precinct 18 of Ward 11 there were seven Socialist ballots cast. Only three comrades knew the name of our candidate for ward delegate in the City Committee, Comrade Ferd Kloth. Three voted for Comrade Hoehn by mistake, and one had the name of a non-party member written on the ballot. This means that

Mass Meeting

“The Congressional Elections”

Will be the Subject of an Address by



Come
One
Come
All

W. L. GARVER

of Chillicothe, Mo.

Wednesday, August 31, at 8 P. M.

(Place of meeting will be announced later in next week's St. Louis Labor.)

Admission free!

Everybody Invited!

out of seven votes four were put down as scattered in the official count of the Election Commissioners.

Critical Condition in Mo. Pacific and Iron Mountain Railways.

Owing to the continued strike of the Union machinists on these two systems their engines are now in a most deplorable condition, unsafe to run, and in many instances engineers refusing to risk their liver on these scrap piles. Farmers who have no other road to ship over are suffering great financial loss, because they cannot get their grain to market. At only three points on one division of the Mo. Pac. there are 1500 cars of wheat awaiting shipment and only two dilapidated old pass engines available for the business. Wherever possible farmers are hauling their grain to other roads saying they wish to market their grain now, and not wait until next year. Live stock is often held many hours on account of no power to move same.

Of course, the traveling public when wise to the situation always go by some other route if they can reach their destination by so doing. They put forth every endeavor to make the best possible showing here in St. Louis except on the bulletin of late trains, but in the West and down South where they in most cases have a monopoly, the public “be damned”.

They are now getting some new engines a few of which will stay here to run out of St. Louis, but most of them are for the Western Pacific from Salt Lake to Frisco. They will start a passenger train out of here in great style with a new engine but as soon as it gets off this division and the scrap piles coupled on they begin to lose time and get into Pueblo and other points about half a day late. It is a common occurrence for engines to run with air brakes on the bum, and no head lights, though there are strict laws against both. This is an outrage and should be looked after by the Interstate Commerce

Commission, if they which to protect the traveling public.

Scabs are now at a premium and are drawing \$90 to \$200 per month right here in St. Louis and often more at western and southern points.

They recently advertised for apprentices and trade school boys to learn the trade, thus attempting to make scabs of boys before making anything else of them. The striking machinists killed this game by persuading boys who came from going to work and inserting an ad next to theirs warning every one of the strike conditions.

Here in Chouteau Ave. shops they have about eighty scabs doing about half the work that forty Union men used to do besides eight scab herders and a bunch of city police.

A delegation of business men came from Sedalia recently to induce General Manager Sullivan to arbitrate the question which he absolutely refused to do, saying he had once offered to do this and was refused by the men. In saying this he deliberately lied, for they—the machinists—offered to arbitrate the questions at issue as long ago as December and he flatly refused to consider it.

In the meantime the men are loyally standing pat, not a break in their ranks; not one of the 1100 who came out on strike May 2nd, have gone back, or even thought of doing so until the management concludes to give them fair conditions; they are now in the fourth month of the strike, but as determined as ever to win and think that when the enormous expenditures and their effect reach the stock holders some one will be looking for another job where he can exercise his bull head proclivities.

ONE OF THE STRIKERS.

Our Hired Rulers.

We are ruled in this country by lawyers, upper-class lawyers. They dominate our legislatures, our Congress and our courts. One of the most distinguished representatives of that profession sits to-day in the presidential chair at Washington.

In the present United States Senate there are fifty lawyers, three farmers, two manufacturers, five bankers, five public officials, one stock raiser, etc.

In the House of Representatives there are two hundred and twelve lawyers, sixty-four public officials, sixteen farmers, nineteen bankers, etc.

In both houses the large majority is made up of lawyers.

Now, lawyers are a peculiar breed of the serving class.

They may begin by handling the cases of the poor, but if they are bright and able they end by handling the cases of the rich.

And the ambition of every lawyer is to become the servant of a great railroad, a trust or some other wealthy corporation.

They belong as much to those they serve as those who follow the profession of a coachman or valet.

As a class, they serve with their brains those who pay well, and their chief work is to help the rich to evade the law which other lawyers have made.

Probably every lawyer in the Senate and in the House is at present in the employ of some rich and powerful corporation.

They are there because they have ably protected the interests of corporations in the courts, and are, therefore, doubly able to protect the interests of corporations by drafting laws.

The lawyers control absolutely our courts and they control no less absolutely the bodies that make the laws upon which the courts pass.

Lawyers have always been a much-hated class, chiefly because they supply the brains and do the dirty work of every tyrant.

There are, of course, good lawyers and bad lawyers, and as the

latter are worse than the first the poor employ them, while the rich employ the good lawyers.

If you will go to any of the capitals of the United States you will find the hotels filled with lawyers.

Lobbyists are there with the yellow-dog fund, and they are lawyers.

Public officials are there to be bribed by the yellow-dog fund, and they are lawyers.

Lawmakers are there yearning for fees, and they are lawyers. And in the quiet courts most distinguished men sit in judgment, and they are lawyers.

In proportion to population the lawyers are not very numerous. It is sometimes wondered, therefore, why they are so powerful, since they "represent" a class so small. But lawyers never represent themselves.

They represent those who can pay fees; they represent money and power.

They are selected by capital to represent it, because the lawyers are the ablest, best-trained minds that will serve for hire.

Thomas Carlyle many years ago explained the use of lawyers.

"Stump orators," supreme or otherwise, are not beautiful to me in these days," said Carlyle.

"But the immense power of lawyers among us is sufficiently intelligible.

"I perceive it proceeds from two causes; first, they preside over the management and security of 'Property,' which is our god at present.

"They are thus properly our Pontiffs, the highest priests we have.

"Then, furthermore, they possess the talent most valued—that of the Tongue."

ROBERT HUNTER.

Nationalize the Coal Mines

This is One of the First Points in the Australian Labor Program

Some more good news comes from Australia. Since the splendid victory of the Labor Party, which took control of governmental affairs this month, the state of Victoria has withdrawn its coal lands from exploiting capitalists and will operate them as a state institution, under eight hours and union conditions, to supply the government railways, as well as private concerns, with fuel.

A state election is about to take place in New South Wales. It is already estimated that the Labor Party will win 30 new seats in the Legislature, which will give that party control in New South Wales by a large majority.

It is also good to know that Deakin, the former premier in the National Parliament, now has a following of only nine members in the new Parliament, an insignificant percentage of the total of 111 members, which means that the Conservative and Liberal parties, which combined to keep the Labor party out of power and were ignominiously defeated, are in a dilapidated condition and cannot hope to defeat the triumphant Laborites or make the slightest impression on the new powers that be.

Another interesting fact is that the Australian workers, who now have two daily papers in operation, are gathering funds to establish a third daily, with \$500,000 behind it, with which to "mold public opinion" to their way of thinking.

During the past month the union workers of Queensland held their annual state convention and they left no doubt as to where they stood. In adopting their declaration on political lines, the first plank in the platform called for:

"The securing of the full results of their industry to all wealth producers by the collective ownership of the means of production, distribution and exchange, to be attained through the extension of the industrial and economic functions of the state and local governing bodies."

Previous to the adoption of this proposition President Bowman delivered a ringing address, in which he said:

"To-day we are in the vanguard. We are twitted by our opponents and by the press as being Socialists. As leader of the party in this state, and as president of this important convention, I have no hesitation whatever in declaring my firm belief in the principles of socialism, and I hope that every delegate here is imbued with the same belief. (Hear, hear.)

"I am glad to be able to recognize in the present prime minister of the commonwealth, Andrew Fisher, a man who is not ashamed to be classed as a Socialist and an advocate of the principles of socialism. (Cheers.)

"It should be remembered that we are not engaged in a war against individuals so much as against a system which created men who took every opportunity of enslaving their less fortunate fellows. It should be recognized also that the principles of the party are not peculiar to Queensland nor yet to Australia. I was pleased when visiting the Southern states during the recent campaign that the same socialist spirit permeated every Labor speaker that I heard, and the same is true of men and women in every part of the world who are struggling for the success of the same cause. What we have to fear to-day most is a want of knowledge on the part of many people—a failure to thoroughly understand the spirit which animates the movement. It is, therefore, the duty of parliamentary representatives and delegates to take every opportunity to remove this difficulty. We should, everyone of us, receive from this convention an inspiration to do even more in the way of propaganda than what has been done in the past. (Hear, hear.)

"To me this movement is a religion. It is the religion of Humanity. It is an endeavor to uplift and to elevate. (Cheers.) We want every man and woman to be freed from the system of wage slavery, and in my opinion the socialistic principles embodied in our platform are a step towards that end."

The labor movement in Australia is epoch-making and revolutionary. This is proven by the fact, if none other, that the politicians of the discredited old parties—the Conservatives and Liberals, who fused against the Labor party—are stampeding to get into the new movement. But the Brisbane Worker shows that the Laborites are on the qui vive, as that paper says:

"All sorts of people are anxious to join the Labor Party just now. Some of them are all right, but others—well, we doubt if they would stand the acid test."

The Class Struggle on the Pacific Coast.

As has been shown in the Citizen during the past weeks, an intensified struggle is raging on the Pacific coast between the metal trades and the combined open shoppers. If possible, the Western battle is more bitter than the long-pending contest between the tinplate workers and the season on the one side and the United States Steel Corporation on the other in this eastern section of the country.

The Western fight is being directed by General Organizer Stuart Reid, unquestionably the most capable, intelligent and broad-minded representative at present in the employ of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Reid is a student of economics and has been for years, knows his ground thoroughly and possesses the faculty of expressing himself in a manner that his views cannot be successfully assailed by reactionary or impossibilist.

For that reason the Citizen takes pleasure in quoting liberally from an address delivered by Mr. Reid in Los Angeles a few days ago, and we commend the thoughts contained therein to the most careful consideration of hair-splitting factionalists, whether they be Socialists or opponents. Mr. Reid said:

"It takes a man to be a trade unionist, willing to suffer and endure privation. It is a rough road to travel, marked all along the way with monuments to martyrs who have given their lives.

In the United States we are up against it in good shape. They jail, slug, boycott and blacklist us. Thousands to-day are suffering these things because of their convictions. And it is going to be worse in the future. We are up against the courts, the city authorities of all the powers of the damnably unjust capitalist system.

"He who is not with us is against us. I have been a Socialist since 1888, and I say to Socialists, unless you are a member of a labor organization, if you have an opportunity to be, you are lacking much.

"What has trade unionism done for socialism in Los Angeles in the past six weeks? It has brought more applications for membership than your own efforts would have gained in a year. Socialism in Los Angeles has grown militant.

"When I joined the S. L. P. in 1888 it was no fad. It was not at all nice to be a Socialist in those days. I have got into the lockup six times in one week and have been pinched three times in one night on the same corner for soap-boxing. It is quite the thing to be a Socialist now, respectable and interesting. You have become a power, but, lest you forget, the labor leaders have watered your movements with their life's blood.

"While the trade union movement seeks to make the best of the wages system and socialism seeks to get rid of it, the trade union is a feeder to the Socialist movement. The greatest difficulty we have is to instill into the minds of men the necessity for organization. It is a fallacy to think the more men are crushed down the more they will rebel. If we allow them to become slaves there is mighty little hope for revolution. Show me a strong trade union center and I will show you a strong Socialist center.

"When I came West and found no S. L. P. I became a social democrat, under the leadership of the incomparable Gene Debs. We have the same feelings and aims.

"We are up against a mighty conflict in Los Angeles. We are accused of violence, but the only violence committed has been by hired thugs of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association. I serve notice now that no injunction, no ordinance, is going to keep us from exercising the rights of American citizens. If they monkey with us they will have to enlarge the jail. We believe in law. Socialists believe in law. The other skunks don't. We believe in law made by the people. They believe in law made by one lump of mud—a judge.

"I once was a preacher, but the sight of women ground down to work Sundays and all days and for wages which destroyed their souls, as well as their bodies, caused me to see a new light, and this is the gospel of the living God. We want no quarrel in our ranks. Let us line up and fight for industrial liberty."—Cleveland Citizen.

Campaign List Holders, Attention!

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

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

The Injunction Fever has once more broken out among the mine operators in Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas. With the help of a capitalist court they hope to operate their mines on the "open shop" basis.

The "open shop" would place the solution of factory sanitation and unguarded machinery in the hands of the employer.

Are you still surprised of the anti-labor decisions of our courts? Do you think for a moment that an honest, conscientious man in such a sacred public office could save a million dollars and still serve the people's interests?

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

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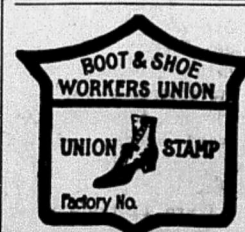
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246 Summer St., Boston Mass.

John F. Tobin, Pres.

Chas. L. Line, Sec.-Treas.

Milwaukee in Congressional Campaign.

Socialists Feel Confident of Electing Berger and Gaylord to Congress.

The difference in spirit between a capitalist administration and a Socialist administration was clearly marked in the recent hearing of the South Side track elevation case in Milwaukee. Formerly the capitalist administration have invited the big business men to these hearings and have consulted them only as to what should be done. The Social-Democratic administration last week made a strange innovation! To this hearing it called in the workmen and asked them what they thought of track elevation.

The workingmen and the business agents of the unions testified that the railroads running into the city on the South Side blocked long lines of cars containing workmen going to and from work at the rush hours. The business agents testified that complaints were constantly made in the unions by workmen who were docked in their wages because they came late to work in consequence of this delay.

Testimony was also given of the great danger to life and limb for those who are daily obliged to cross these unprotected railroad tracks.

The hearing consequently resulted in a decision for track elevation on the South Side of Milwaukee. For thirteen years the citizens on the South Side have fought for this. But the interests of the railroads and of certain big business firms who had side-tracks and spurs, and were, therefore, opposed to track elevation, outweighed the voice of the public. Now, less than four months of Socialist administration has achieved this victory for the public interests. Engineers are already engaged in planning the best method of making the change. The work of elevation will begin as soon as their plans are completed.

Although this may not be a great matter in itself, it is a splendid example of the new spirit of the Social-Democrats. For the first time in Milwaukee the voice of the working class is allowed utterance. The "interests" and the big manufacturers have been obliged to yield to the rights of the majority. It is another instance of the different view-point of our administration.

The most interesting problem in Milwaukee just at present is the street railway situation. Certain cross-town lines are badly needed in Milwaukee. Mr. John I. Beggs, the street car czar, thought he could coerce the public into giving away their streets for nothing in order to get these much-wanted lines. But the Social-Democrats were not such easy game! The days of franchise presents and gifts of the city streets are over in Milwaukee.

Meantime, while this fight is still pending, the Milwaukee City Council has appointed a committee to take steps towards securing a municipal terminal. If they can secure a site by condemnation proceedings and for a price which will not exceed the public debt limit, the city will establish its own street railway terminal, and thus take one more step towards independence of the street car kings.

Comrade Dietz, the City Comptroller, has put the union label on our city bonds. And how the big lithographing companies, who have been fighting the unions for years, are now howling about "favoritism" and the rights of the "peepul!"

An interesting case of graft has recently been exposed by Milwaukee Social-Democrats. A certain contractor under the former

administration was given the work of running a pipe line from the city water mains to the county institutions, including the hospital, poorhouse, home for dependent children, insane asylum and other charitable institutions. This man's contract required him to put the pipe six feet below ground. It was found that for long distances the pipe was placed only two or three feet below the surface. A man plowing his field struck the pipe with his plow. This pipe line, being laid so near the surface, was, of course, exposed to the action of frost, and there was grave danger that in some of our Milwaukee winters the unfortunate inmates of the public institutions might at any time be deprived of their water supply. The Social-Democrats held up the pay of this tricky contractor. He will not get it till he relays the pipe at the proper depth.

The graft that will make a profit out of the recipients of public charity is perhaps the most revolting kind of graft. But all graft at the public expense is a lowering of the efficiency of the public—a sort of drain on the vitality of the collectivity. This is especially true in the Social-Democratic administration of Milwaukee, which is handicapped for want of funds in so many of its plans for collective enterprise. This is one reason why the Socialist officials are so keenly on the watch for all the leaks, large and small. They have recently refused to pay for two steam rollers for use on the city streets, which were to weigh 16 tons, and were found to weigh only 12 tons.

Also, they have instructed the City Attorney to draw up an ordinance for appointing a purchasing agent for all departments of the city. This ordinance has been passed, and a Social-Democrat appointed as purchasing agent. He is now engaged in introducing an economic buying system in every department. These economies are not to be undervalued. They will greatly assist our administration in carrying out the many important measures which are made so hard for us by the almost bankrupt condition in which the capitalist politicians—those great "business" administrators!—left the city treasury.

Supervisor Heath has introduced an ordinance providing for an ambulance street car, in which the sick may be comfortably removed to the county hospital. At present they are miserably jolted thither in a slow wagon ambulance, with no one to attend them during the long drive except the driver.

It is not in Milwaukee alone that the Socialists are busy. All over the state of Wisconsin the comrades are in a state of ferment. Applications for charters are coming in as never before, and applications for membership at large are pouring in from new places. Social-Democratic tickets have been nominated in over three-fourths of the assembly districts of Wisconsin, and in all the state senatorial districts and congressional districts.

From the two congressional districts of Milwaukee, Comrades Victor L. Berger and Winfield R. Gaylord have been placed in nomination. There is every prospect of sending them both to Congress, provided the right sort of a campaign is waged. On to Washington! is now the slogan of the Milwaukee Socialists.

E. H. THOMAS, State Secretary.

Milwaukee, Wis., August 5, 1910.

The Unemployed in South Africa

The Johannesburg (South Africa) Worker says:

"In Johannesburg to-day the Labor market is overstocked; the reports to the contrary sent to Europe are callous falsehoods; in some callings there are ten applications for every vacancy, until wages are far below the standard which permits of honesty. Labor is taken for far less than its value as the proper thing to do; whilst if an employe should take value for Labor which his employer denies him, he is guilty of a crime. In spite of this, we have the wicked policy of introducing outside Labor whenever possible, mainly because the immediate cost is less, notwithstanding the ultimate cost is far more. This refers more especially to clerical work and the standard is lowered all round.

"Unemployment is so heavy a burden upon the industrious and thrifty, that any tendency or attempt to increase it should be regarded as a social and industrial crime. The statement that Labor cannot be obtained is untrue; labor can always be obtained for a satisfactory remuneration. We must, however, admit, unfortunately, there are large numbers who can only occupy the lower levels of life, and these will scarcely ever improve or rise; at the same time, for the sake of the higher standards, such conditions must not be intensified. The mistake is here, instead of placing the cost of labor as the first item in the cost of production, it is only considered after heavy interests, irrational rents, exorbitant allowances, and immense reserves have been provided for; wages are the crumbs left after all other guests have been surfeited. The real economy of high wages is a question few of our employers seem to have grasped."

American Capitalist Sweetness in Philippines.

St. Louis, Mo., August 4, 1910.

My Dear Editor Hoehn:

From an editorial in the "Vanguard of Manila," Philippine Islands, of June 6, 1910, I have found something to interest American labor.

A certain Mr. Poole, for the Sugar Trust, acquired 55,000 acres of the Friar lands from a complacent Governor of the Philippine Islands.

Now, the American Governor (Van Schaick) of Mindoro issued a proclamation, which occupies a full page of the various newspapers, both English and Spanish, "urging Filipinos to emigrate to that island of prospective sugar." Of course, the advertisement is sweetened by the fact that it is being paid for by the government. Here it is:

"Attention, Filipinos!! COME TO MINDORO! Become independent farmers, and earn enough to support your family. There are large areas of public land in Mindoro suitable for agriculture, which can be obtained by purchase, lease, or by right of homestead." The Sugar Trust gobbled up all of the good lands for \$6.00 per

acre, which cost the Filipino Government \$18.00 per acre, or leased them at 30 cents per acre, with privilege to purchase.

The Filipino has no money, but see how he is going to get rich quick! Here follows the important part of the proclamation ad.:

"IF YOU PREFER TO EARN ENOUGH FIRST TO ENABLE YOU TO BUILD A HOUSE AND BUY ANIMALS, you can OBTAIN EMPLOYMENT on the sugar estates at 35 cts., THIRTY-FIVE CENTS A DAY."

Hurrah for the Filipino! Our Government finds employment for them at THIRTY-FIVE cents a day and the SUGAR TRUST must pay this money. Let us pray!

JOHN P. HERRMANN.

P. S.—Mr. Queson, the representative of the Filipinos in Washington, calculated to prevent these exploiters getting labor, and his efforts were met, as you see, by the provincial governor with the PROCLAMATION. J. P. H.

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.

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- 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.

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966 Chouteau Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

FOR RENT.

Four Rooms, 1909 Penn Street.

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

Millionaires' Senate.

Guggenheim, of Colo.	\$50,000,000
Elkins, West Virginia	25,000,000
Stephenson, Wisconsin	20,000,000
Warren, Wyoming	15,000,000
Depew, New York	15,000,000
Oliver, Pennsylvania	15,000,000
Crane, Massachusetts	10,000,000
Aldrich, Rhode Island	10,000,000
Wetmore, Rhode Island	10,000,000
Du Pont, Delaware	8,000,000
Hughes, Colorado	5,000,000
Dean, New Jersey	5,000,000
Newlands, Nevada	5,000,000
Lodge, Massachusetts	5,000,000
Scott, West Virginia	5,000,000
Bourne, Oregon	5,000,000
Smoot, Utah	5,000,000
Hale, Maine	3,000,000
Root, New York	3,000,000
Brandegee, Connecticut	3,000,000

The above gentlemen are railroad kings, trust magnates, captains of industry, brigadier generals of finance, and their associates who own and control the natural resources, the industries and the transportation of America. They are the industrial grand dukes that rule not only the senate, but their paid attorneys in the house and their office boys that conduct the various state governments. The constitutional convention that created the senate intended it to be the ruling power, and to be a possession of the wealthy.

Brewery Freight Handlers' Picnic.

The annual summer festival of

Co-operative...

...Printery

966 Chouteau Avenue

—IS—

NOW READY

—TO—

DO YOUR JOB WORK

Give us a Call!

Bell, Main 645; Kinloch, Central 1997.

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.

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

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

STEINER ENGRAVING CO
11 NORTH EIGHTH ST.

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

CHAS. SPECHT

NOONDAY CIGAR CO.

..FINE CIGARS..
Wholesale and Retail
108 CHOUTEAU AVENUE

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PAINTER, DECORATOR AND PAPERHANGER
4214 AUBERT AVENUE.
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Estimates Given—All Work Guaranteed.
Kinloch, Delmar 2577X.

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Coleman and North Market Sts.
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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
Kinloch, Cen. 2189; Bell, Main 1822.

COLUMBIA BOX COMPANY

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Boxes of All Kinds
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J. HAHN Bakery Company

(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL)

Union Label Bread

Delivered to All Parts of City.
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notify this office of new address. Also state old address.Co-operative  Printery

966 Chouteau Avenue.

Republican and Cossack.

Under the caption "Republican and Cossack in Spain" the St. Louis Globe-Democrat editorializes as follows:

Almost anything can take place in Spain today without causing much surprise to the world. For the moment the center of the malcontents is San Sebastian, where the ultra-Catholic and Carlist demonstration was scheduled to take place today, which the government prohibited, and which its authors now say has been abandoned. Nevertheless this does not mean that disturbances will be averted there. The selection of San Sebastian for the inauguration of the movement against the government in its contest with the Vatican is significant. That city is the summer capital of the royal family, and has been for a century or more. It is in the Basque region, in which Carlism raised its banner in the rebellions of 1833 and 1873, and in the minor outbreaks between those two dates. In the Basque provinces the champions of the Vatican in its fight against the Canalejas ministry which wants to loosen the Vatican's grip on the schools of Spain and to ultimately cut the tie between church and state, are strongest.

San Sebastian is only one of the danger points upon Spain's political map. Barcelona, which is also in the Basque region, has more than once given a good deal of uneasiness to the occupants of the throne, especially in recent times. It is by far the largest seaport and greatest manufacturing and commercial city in Spain. In inhabitants it probably leads Madrid now, as it was but little behind the capital ten years ago, and is growing much faster. Though it is in the Basque country it is the most modern of all the cities of the Iberian Peninsula. It is the seat of the Republican propaganda, and Republicanism is much stronger in Spain than the outside world imagines. In Barcelona the Ferrer demonstration took place last year, in which that teacher and leader was executed. For a few weeks something like civil war appeared to be raging in Barcelona. It was in a state of siege for several days. Many lives were lost there and much property was destroyed. For permitting the execution of Ferrer, Alfonso was condemned by the liberal press of every country in Europe and by all the great journals of the United States. Alfonso laid the blame for the execution on the premier of the day, one of the predecessors of Canalejas. Under Canalejas Spain has made a step forward into the sunlight. The Republicans and the Carlists are at opposite political poles, and a clash between factions of these parties has just taken place in Barcelona.

From the beginning of Castelar's day's of activity, back in the reign of Isabella II., the grandmother of the present king, Republicanism has been talked in Spain by him and others. Shortly after Isabella was driven out in 1868, and after the short sway of Amadeus of Savoy, the Republicans went to the front, under a succession of executives—Figueras, Margall, Salmeron, Castelar and others—but they could not cope with the situation, which had a Carlist rebellion for one of its features, and Isabella's son, Alfonso XII., the father of the present monarch, was called in. That was in 1874, and ever since then the Alfonsists have held power. From the ancient town on the Bay of Biscay, as well as from the big modern city on the Mediterranean, Carlism or Republicans, or both, may make Spain today the world's most interesting news center.

In other words: The present struggle in Spain is between Roman Clericalism and the forces of progress and Republicanism. The Cossack side is represented by the Clericals, and the Carlist pretender, Don Jaime, is simply their political tool.

Under the rule of Clericalism Spain has been led into general bankruptcy and ruin. Under Clerical rule, with Senor Maura at the head of the cabinet, Spain was forced into the African Rif war, which resulted in the Catalonian insurrection against militarism.

It was under the Clerical Maura regime that Francisco Ferrer was murdered behind the walls of Montjuich fortress.

The Barcelona rebellion, the demonstrations of indignation and protest against the execution of Ferrer which took place throughout the civilized world, compelled the Spanish government

Annual Picnic

... OF ...

Local Longwood, Socialist Party

... AT ...

Longwood Grove, South Broadway
Sunday, August 14, 1910.Children's 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.)

How Strikers Fare Under Socialist Administration in Milwaukee.

BY CARL D. THOMPSON.

The garment workers are on strike in Milwaukee. Last week two of the strikers were arrested for calling some of the strike-breakers "scabs." Following the custom of the capitalistic police force, this was regarded as a very serious menace to "law and order." The strikers were arrested and taken to jail, but were afterwards released on bail.

The capitalistic forces seem to have forgotten for the moment that there is a working class administration in charge of the legal forces of Milwaukee. To the Socialist administration a struggle of this sort looks a good deal different from what it does to a capitalistic administration. To us the struggle of the garment workers against the inhuman conditions under which they labored is not only a right, but a necessary thing. Their struggle must be encouraged, their victory must be assured. Otherwise our civilization travels downward to the dust.

This is the way the matter looks to the Socialist working class administration in the city of Milwaukee. And it is the way it would look to any Socialist administration in any city or any country.

And the effort of the capitalistic class to break down the de-

fense of the garment workers by bringing in strike-breakers can be viewed by a Socialist administration only with stern disapproval.

To us the term "scab," as applied by the striking garment workers to those who are helping the capitalists to break their strike, thereby force down their wages, demoralize their conditions of labor, and to that extent destroy their life, their liberty and their pursuit of happiness—to us such a charge appears not only absolutely true and natural, but a necessary phase of the effort to defend human life.

It is suffering humanity against the dollar; helpless and struggling womanhood and girlhood against the brutal greed of capitalism.

The Socialist administration is on the side of humanity of womanhood, of life.

Comrade Daniel Hoan, the Social-Democrat City Attorney, dismissed the case against the girls and set them free.

A new era has opened in this class struggle in America. The rights of the working class in their struggles with their capitalistic masters are to be recognized.

to act. Its own existence was at stake.

The secret of the power and influence of Clericalism may be found in the ignorance of the Spanish people. Over sixty per cent of the entire population are illiterates, yet the Church, as the wealthiest institution of the country, had in its hands for centuries the reins of absolute power in Spanish politics and public affairs.

Thus we see today Clerical cossackism and Republican progress face to face on the unfortunate peninsula. There will be serious struggles. Never in its history has Clericalism given up any of its privileges without desperate resistance and determined fight.

The question to be solved in Spain will be:

Cossackism or Republicanism?

Wonder, whether it ever occurred to the great Republican writer of the Globe-Democrat that this question has been solved in our own country in a manner most satisfactory to the capitalist class.

In Pennsylvania, the Republican banner state, the answer to the question: "Cossackism or Republicanism?" is plainly given in three words:

"Cossackism and Republicanism!"

The Republican party of Pennsylvania has made Cossackism a powerful institution in that state. The Republican State Cossacks, known as the "State Constabulary," are today employed in practically every labor strike in Pennsylvania, and it is wonderful, indeed, how harmoniously American Republicanism and Republican Cossackism co-operate whenever the capitalist class interests must be defended against striking wage workers.

Will Spain ever succeed in harmonizing Republicanism and Cossackism like our capitalist statesmen in America?

Will Taft Gall in Davenport?

By Max Hayes.

Here's a pretty kettle of fish. The Pan-American Press reports from Washington as follows:

"The spectacle of Daniel Davenport, the attorney of the American Anti-Boycott Association, appearing in the Supreme Court of the United States in the role of special assistant attorney-general to prosecute President Gompers, Vice-President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison of the Am. Fed. of Labor for alleged contempt of court and receiving for his services part of all of the \$200,000, which President Taft recently forced Congress to appropriate for the enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust law, may be witnessed by the workers of America in a few days after they have cast their ballots for the Sixty-second Congress.

"This is the view taken by prominent labor leaders in Washington after considering the strange developments resulting from the settlement of the trouble between the Buck Stove and Range Company and the American Federation of Labor."

Under the agreement entered into by the organizations interested and the Buck Stove and Range Company, which was printed in full in last week's Citizen, the Buck Company withdraws its attorneys from the contempt case, and under ordinary circumstances when a plaintiff throws up his hands and acknowledges defeat the case goes by default. It would seem that the American Anti-Boycott Association, which is composed of Daniel Davenport and a few labor-haters, would be morally bound to abide by the decision of the principals in this action.



Max Hayes.

But there are more ways than one to skin a cat. The foxy Dan'll has hit mitt out for a good slice of Taft's union-smashing fund. Asked whether he would be in Washington to prosecute the contempt case in November, the Hon. Dan said, enthusiastically: "Sure pop!" Can it be possible that he is already retained by Attorney-General Wickersham to prosecute the "labor trust?" If so, then the Taft administration is directly connected, urged and amalgamated with the open shop fanatics, whereas in the defat of the Hughes amendment to the sundry civil bill only an alliance was formed with the open shoppers.

This celebrated case has a mighty interesting local application. Congressmen Cassidy and Howland helped to vote down the Hughes amendment that no part of the \$200,000 should be used in prosecuting labor unions as trusts. These political contortionists, who are insurgents one day and stand-patters the next, will have a merry time explaining during the next couple of months. And there are others who are attached to the Taft band wagon and the \$200,000 union wrecking fund who will be called upon later to make a few explanations.—Cleveland Citizen.

Editorial Observations

From Now till November 8th St. Louis Labor will publish a series of campaign articles which should be given the widest circulation by our comrades and friends.

Even a Blind Man of Oklahoma can see the corruption and degeneration of our Washington government. Senator Gore thinks that things are rotten to the core, and he is not very far from telling the plain truth.

Where is the Secrecy of the Ballot when each and every voter is compelled by law to tell the judges and clerks what party ticket he desires to vote? For thousands of wage workers this means nothing less than to either abandon voting altogether or to expose themselves to blacklisting by the employing class and their political heelers.

Secretary Troy of the Manufacturers' Association was defeated at the primaries. The defeat was well deserved. But he will not suffer much in consequence. The capitalists will take good care of their obedient and valuable servants and provide them with the necessary means to continue their work against the working people in some way.

The Idea of Mixing Fat U. S. Vice-President Sherman up in the Indian Land swindle. How can a man with his corporation conscience do any crooked work? Sherman is as honest and God-fearing as John D. Rockefeller or Pierpont Morgan. Isn't that sufficient proof of his integrity and honesty? Great statesmen like him can do no wrong.

The U. S. Monitor Amphitrite of the St. Louis Naval Reserve is sticking in the mud somewhere down the river. Mudfish would be a better name for this latest plaything of the St. Louis "Marine." Our St. Louis capitalists are possessed of a dangerous mania for militarism. More state militia, more cannons, more barracks, more arsenals, and finally a "Reserve Marine"—all these beautiful feudal playthings they have on their program of defense against the labor movement.

Sedalia Central Body.

Protest against Special Police in Strike Controversy.

SEDALIA, MO., Aug. 7.—Is the mayor of Sedalia arming scabs?

This question is asked by Union labor of this city.

At the last regular meeting of the Sedalia Federation of Labor the following preamble and resolution was adopted:

Whereas, The mayor of Sedalia has seen fit to commission a number of persons as special police officers who are non-residents and whose very presence is odious to a large portion of the citizens of Sedalia, and,

Whereas, Past experience has proven that the arming of such irresponsible persons, and clothing them with the authority of police officers, can have no other effect but to lead to still further disorder and will inevitably precipitate a reign of lawlessness on the part of those thus armed and who have no interest in the community except to destroy its industrial peace and public tranquility, and

Whereas, We deem said action of the mayor not only a gross violation of every principle of public polity, but also further evidence of his readiness, as the political representative of the capitalist class, to serve the interest of his masters and to the injury of the workers, Therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Sedalia Federation of Labor, that we call upon the city council to take immediate steps to have the aforesaid commissions revoked, and that the legislative committee of the Federation be and is hereby instructed to bend every effort to prevent the arming of irresponsible citizens, and are empowered, if necessary, to institute

legal proceedings with this end in view.

C. M. WHITE,
DAVID ELLIOTT,

Committee.

Co-Operative Factory a Success.

I am pleased to advise you that our Co-Partnership Garment Factory is proving a great success. Last week we started a laundry along the same lines, having leased one of the local plants. As I am managing both, and with the Machinists' strike still on I have lately not had much time to give to party affairs.

Yours Fraternally,
E. T. BEHRENS.

Padrones System Revealed in Gary

GARY, IND., Aug. 8.—It was definitely learned today that a system of padronage as bad as any ever discovered in America has existed for months among the foreign workmen of the Indiana Steel Company, and that the men have been mulcted by their bosses to the extent of not less than \$100,000 a year. The Gary police, who have known of the affair for some time, have sought in vain until recently to arrest the leader of the secret society which has mulcted the men, but have been utterly unable to lay their hands on one of the smoothest men who has ever preyed upon his ignorant fellow-countrymen. Now they feel that his arrest is only a few hours distant.

The padronage organization is as extensive in its ramifications as the Mafia, and has agents in Chicago, Gary, in the steel plant and in New York City. So earnest has been the endeavor to secure the arrest of the leader that the officials of the steel company have promised the Gary detectives very large rewards, including a house and lot, to the man who would arrest the prime mover.

Miners Condemn Pres. Lewis' Action

Local Union No. 2619 United Mine Workers of America.

Beckemeyer, Ill., Aug. 4.—At a regular meeting of Local No. 2619 District 12, U. M. W. of A., the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas we believe that the action taken by the International President and the Executive Board of U. M. W. of A. has had the effect of prolonging the strike in District 12, and

Whereas the policy of the National Board would mean a reduction to the men now at work under the Peoria agreement.

Therefore be it resolved that we the members of Local Union No. 2619, U. M. W. of A. do condemn the action of said International Board and demand that all members of said Board that voted for said policies are hereby demanded to resign at once, and be it resolved that we stand by the officers of District 12 and the Peoria agreement.

Committee: Joseph Globig, President; Eugene Heckelbech; M. M. Tooley; F. Welcher; William Fulton, Rec. Sec.

Garment Workers Elect Delegates.

No. 238 One of the Banner Locals of the St. Louis Labor Movement.

Local 238 of the United Garment Workers of America, consisting of Overall and Jumper Makers, was organized June 1908, the membership numbering 150, and in two years has increased to 275 members.

We have the eight hour work day and have gained an increase in wages owing to the good work of our Business Agent, Mrs. A. Crane, who is a very active worker in the Labor movement. She was elected as a delegate to represent her Local at the Convention of the United Garment Workers of America, held in Milwaukee, Aug. 1908, and for the good work she has done the Local thought it advisable to elect her this year, with Sister Nellie McArdle, to represent us as Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. A. Crane was elected from District Council No. 4 of the Garment Workers, in Sept. 1909, to represent the Garment Workers of St. Louis at the Missouri State Federation of Labor where from that body she had the honor of being elected as fraternal delegate to the Kansas State Federation, for which she left St. Louis, Aug. 6th, to attend the opening in Wichita, Aug. 8th.

On her return from Wichita, she will go to Detroit, as General President T. A. Reinert of the United Garment Workers has appointed her on the Finance Committee, to audit the books of the General Office.

Committee of Garment Workers.



FOR

FINE

JOB WORK

GO TO

CO-OPERATIVE

Printery

966 Chouteau Avenue.

The Value of Unionism.

By Robert Hunter.

Let him who questions the value of Unionism pause to consider for a moment just one thing that Unionism has accomplished.

It is well known that in the early days of the present factory system the day's work extended usually to fourteen or sixteen hours.

This long day existed for all workers, the skilled and the unskilled, the children as well as the men and women.

The workers had not yet learned to organize, and as individuals they were utterly helpless to effect a change in the hours of their labor or in the scale of their wages.

There were, of course, no laws to protect them, and so they lived entirely at the mercy of their employers.

The normal conditions that existed little more than half a century ago in England and elsewhere throughout the world of the factory system are equalled to-day only in certain plague spots.

When one reads the stories of the misery and oppression, the long hours and low wages, of those days, one wonders how the workers managed to live at all.

How much the condition of the workers generally has been improved it is by no means easy to say, but we do know that the condition of the workers has vastly improved wherever they have learned to value unity.

In those trades where the men have known enough to fight for their rights and to stand together there has arisen what some scoffers like to call an "aristocracy of labor."

And if in certain trades there are, indeed, aristocrats of labor, it is simply because they have had intelligence enough to fight together, to pay dues to one organization and to battle always with unity and solidarity.

And what they have done all other workers can do.

The "aristocrats" hold no patent on their method of action, and by acting in the same manner all other toilers can win all the "aristocrats" have won.

Now, it is difficult to ascertain just how much union workers have benefited by higher wages.

In that matter there is always the question as to the increased cost of living, which makes difficult any comparison of wages here and abroad or of wages now with those of forty years ago.

The best one can do is to compare wages and hours to-day in one trade that is organized with the wages and hours in another trade that is unorganized.

This has been well done by the Department of Labor at Washington, and the figures gathered by that department show beyond dispute the enormous benefits that have come to labor as a result of organization.

Consider for one moment the following facts:

We all know that the workers in the iron and steel trade are poorly organized, and we find that the hours of labor in this trade are from sixty to seventy-two per week.

The hot blast men in all parts of the country work about eighty-four hours per week.

On the other hand, we all know that the stone and granite cutters are well organized.

When we look up the figures of their hours we find that they work about forty-eight hours per week.

The bricklayers, the carpenters, the hod carriers, the painters, the paperhangers and the plumbers are highly organized trades, and when we inquire into the hours worked by these men we find that they rarely average more than fifty hours per week.

These workers, then, are the aristocrats of labor simply because they are well united in their trade, are loyal to their organization, pay their dues and fight a common battle.

It would be difficult to find an argument in support of unionism so potent as this one.

To find one set of workers like the stone cutters working forty-eight hours per week and another set of workers in the iron and steel trade working eighty hours per week should alone be enough to convince every toiler in this wide land of the value of unionism.

But this is not all. The hot blast men, who work an average of eighty-four hours per week, obtain only about sixteen cents per hour for their labor.

The stone cutters, who work on an average of forty-eight hours per week, receive an average of forty cents per hour.

In other words, the stone cutters, working about half the time of the hot blast men, receive at the end of the week much larger wages.

To look at it in another way—a hot blast man during his life sells to his boss an amount of labor about equal to that sold by two stone cutters during their life.

THE HOT BLAST WORKER GIVES IN ONE LIFE WHAT ONE STONE CUTTER WOULD NEED TWO LIVES TO GIVE, AND HE GIVES THE LABOR OF TWO LIVES FOR LESS MONEY THAN A STONE CUTTER RECEIVES FOR THE LABOR OF HIS ONE LIFE.

Think of this, and then consider how tragic it is that one must actually persuade working men to believe in industrial unity.

It is almost impossible to believe that any class of the workers should be blind to the value of unionism or loth to suffer almost anything to achieve it.

And what astounding evidence of working class stupidity it would be if the workers of this country should without a fight allow their unions to be crushed and their right of organization taken away by the capitalist legislature and courts.

The value of unity is so clear, the gains for those who have united are so evident and the necessity of organization for all workers is so great that it would seem that men, if they have intelligence to fight for anything, would surely fight for this.

Bureau of Mines And Mining

Requires Radical Change to be of Value to Workers, Says President Moyer.

At the convention of the Western Federation of Miners, in Denver last week, President Charles Moyer declared, during the course of his address to the delegates, that the measure enacted by the recent Congress creating a bureau of mines and mining doesn't amount to much and would have to be radically amended before the workingmen could gain any benefit therefrom. The bill to create the bureau of mines and mining was the only important measure to run the gauntlet of the politicians in Washington, and probably that would not have got through if it had not been for the fact that several terrible mining disasters occurred about the time that the bill was being considered and the statesmen hardly dared to defy public opinion just at that juncture. As it is the bureau will be dominated by the capitalist controlled Department of Commerce and Labor and quite likely the mine operators will have most to say about how the bureau shall be conducted while labor can look on and protest, as usual. But all the bunco-steerers have left Washington and are now back among their constituents and telling the workingman how they love him in the hope of being given two more years in clover. Acting Director Smith, of the new bureau, denies that the mine-owners will be able to dominate that department.

breakers and escorted by special police; their former union drivers were discharged to make way for cheap labor under intolerable conditions.

Local Union No. 700 appeals to every friend of organized labor and especially to union men and women wherever Loose-Wiles' goods are handled to inform their friends and sympathizers to stop using these boycotted goods.

Fraternally Yours,

Truck Drivers Local Union No. 700
I. B. of T. of A.

The boycott is indorsed by the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis, Mo.

Injunction Asked for.

Coal Strike Situation in Southwest Taken Into Court.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Aug. 8.—The officers of the Southwestern Interstate Coal Operators' Association will go before the federal courts in the several districts embraced in the states of Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas, and ask for injunctions to prevent miners who are technically on strike from interfering with the operation of the mines.

This action on the part of the operators was brought about by the demonstration made by the miners Friday, when more than 400 union men marched to the three mines in operation near Hartford, Ark., and prevailed on a similar number of men who had been employed under open-shop rules to quit work.

Another Injunction Against Miners

Order Prevents "Interference" with Arkansas Property of St. Louis Company.

FORT SMITH, ARK., Aug. 8.—Late this afternoon, following the filing of a petition for an injunction, Judge J. H. Rogers of the Federal Circuit Court granted a temporary restraining order to the Central Coal and Coke Company of Kansas City and the Western Coal and Mining Company of St. Louis against Richard Hanson and others, preventing interference with the operation of the plaintiffs' mines in Sebastian and Washington counties. A hearing on the petition for a permanent injunction is set for August 18.

The bill asking for the injunction names Richard Hanson and about thirty others, as members of the United Mine Workers of America, defendants, and states that there are many others who the plaintiffs wish to include among the defendants as soon as they can ascertain the names. The bill states that the defendants were among those miners who marched to the Prairie Creek mine and caused its suspension recently.

Cost of Living Up 20 Per Cent.

The Massachusetts Cost of Living Committee has just published a report showing that the living of a family of normal size in the laboring class, with an income of from \$600 to \$700 a year has gone up 20.5 per cent in the last nine years. Each item of rent, fuel, lighting, clothing, food and sundries was found to have advanced from 10 to 50 per cent. But it was also found that the wages had almost kept step with this increase in such trades as shoes, carpets, clothing, leather and woolen goods. The report strongly condemns the great waste in marketing and urges buying in larger quantities.

Typos' Convention

Three Cities Spring Booms for 1911 Gathering First Day at Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, Minn., August 8.—At the end of the first day of the meeting of the International Typographical Union special interest seemed to center around the selection of the place for the next convention. San Francisco, Salt Lake City and Houston are the claimants.

To-morrow will be given over to entertainment by the St. Paul Union and a trip to the adjacent Minnesota lakes is the feature of the day.

To-morrow the convention will get down to business, and a number of important matters are expected to come up for consideration.

The morning session was devoted to listening to addresses of welcome by Ralph Wheelock, representing Gov. Eberhart; Alderman J. D. Williams, representing Mayor Hayes; President Henderson of the local union, and others, after which President James M. Lynch called the convention to order.

Teamsters' Convention

Next Convention Will Be Held There in October, 1912.

PEORIA, ILL., Aug. 6.—After selecting Indianapolis as the place and the first Monday in October, 1912, as the date of the next convention, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters adjourned this

afternoon. Today's business was principally devoted to the installation of the new officers, and reports of various officers.

The convention went on record as asking the Chicago and New York independent unions to return to the parent organization. They will be granted all the rights and the privileges to the brotherhood on the payment of one month's dues. This action went through with a rush, indicating the friendly feeling of the delegates.

President Tobin is well pleased with the work of the convention, which is pronounced one of the most successful and harmonious ever held.

New Cotton Scheme.

At the home of John Hays Hammond in Gloucester, Mass., he and Daniel J. Sully met a few days ago and gave out details of a new plan for keeping and marketing the entire American cotton crop through the agency of the General Cotton Securities Company, of which Hammond is president and Sully the vice-president and general manager. It is to establish in all parts of the cotton belt and in the manufacturing centers a string of warehouses so as to enable the company to market the entire crop of cotton just when wanted, with an estimated savings of \$50,000,000 a year. A fund of \$2,500,000 will be set aside to guarantee the existence of every bale of cotton. The producer is to receive a warehouse receipt to guarantee the existence of each bale, said receipt to be negotiable. Thus sales will not be forced. The company is to make an initial charge of 10 cents a bale for storage.

Unfair.

The Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co., 15th St. and Clark Ave., St. Louis, Mo., was declared unfair by Truck Drivers Local Union No. 700, of the Int. Brotherhood of Teamsters of America.

The Loose-Wiles concern has

CHAS. WERZ & CO.
Wood, Brass, Nuts,
Etc., Embroidering
on Glass, Etc.
SIGNALS
1505 CASS AVE., ST. LOUIS
Kinloch, Central 1431

gone into a trust and is trying to break up the Drivers Union by running their ten shipping wagons, each manned by two negro strike

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

The "open shop" declares there is no "living line"—no minimum—for the price of labor.

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



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

The Socialist Ticket

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

CONGRESS

10th District, G. A. Hoehn.
11th District, Max Stopp.
12th District, Chris. Rocker.

STATE SENATE

30th District, W. F. Crouch.
32nd District, H. Siroky.
34th District, H. J. Morrison.

STATE REPRESENTATIVE

1st District, W. M. Holman, Wm. Brandt.
2nd District, S. Resh, P. Ehrhard, Hy. Struckhoff.
3rd District, J. Wunsch, A. Kean.
4th District, F. J. Heuer, M. Belly, Hy. Schwarz.
5th District, F. E. Nye.
6th District, F. X. Bick, Jos. Barratt.

PROBATE COURT

L. G. Pope.

CLERK COURT CRIMINAL CAUSES

Edw. Ottesky.

CLERK COURT CRIMINAL CORRECTION

Chas. Goodman.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

L. E. Hildebrand.

LICENSE COLLECTOR

J. A. Weber.

RECORDER OF DEEDS

Otto Kaemmerer.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND CONSTABLE

1st District, Jacob Luetzel — Fred Stocker.

2nd District, W. R. Bowden — 3rd District, — J. G. Rosenberg.

6th District, Fred Werner — Jos. Dialer.

7th District, Jac. Devus — Jno. Wekerle.

8th District, Martin Brosin — Everett Ely.

9th District, L. H. Schwarze — Wm. Ettridge.

ARREST EDITOR; AIDED UNIONS.

Brighton, Who Fought White Slavery and Graft, is Jailed in Arizona.

Sentinel, Ariz., Aug. 2.—Frightened by the power of the workers, the officials of the state have suppressed a union labor paper, imprisoning Frank Harris Brighton, its editor. The action was taken because the workers had begun a progressive campaign for the conquest of the new state through the adoption of a liberal constitution.

The charges against the editor were trumped up. Albert Steinfeld, the ruling capitalist and merchant, was the chief instigator of the prosecution. The labor unions were going to parade the streets with red flags, but the editor prevailed upon them not to make any demonstrations.

A new press was subscribed for by the union workers, who have pledged themselves to publish a fearless paper in spite of all opposition.

Brighton's paper has been exposing white slave traffic and corruption in general and is fighting on behalf of the unions for a good constitution in Arizona. This touched the ruling powers at more than one point.

The workers here have not only been robbed politically, but have been paying exorbitant tribute to the merchants in the town on all necessities purchased in the stores. This month 250 families clubbed together and ordered provisions from San Francisco. This was one of the reasons the merchants wanted the union paper subjected to annoyances.

SCUDDER-GALE GROCERY CO.

of St. Louis, Mo.,

IS

UNFAIR

To Organized Labor!

All friends of fair play are urged to assist the Wholesale Grocery Employees Union in its efforts to improve the conditions of its members.

Ask your grocer to stop handling the goods of the Scudder-Gale Grocery Co. and don't buy any of their goods. Their special brands are: "BUFFALO," "OWL" and "ROBIN" brands.

Wholesale Grocery Employees

Union No. 155, A. F. of L.

Headquarters: No. 200 S. Broadway. Endorsed by the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis, Mo.

The Infallible Constitution.

By Morris Feigenbaum in The Progressive Journal of Education.

Now, I purpose to discuss the Constitution of this country, though I am thoroughly aware that it is a sacred instrument. I know that the simple fact that any law that happens to disagree with it is ample cause to damn it as no good; something like *Passepartout*, in Jules Verne's book, who, when he was told that the sun disagreed with his master's clock, unhesitatingly said, "Well, so much the worse for the sun!" I know that to discuss the Constitution is about the same as to talk about Caesar's wife. But, nevertheless, I am going to be sacrilegious. I insist that there is nothing in this world that is above open, free, and objective discussion. Therefore I am going to discuss the Constitution.

Gladstone said that the Constitution was the greatest instrument ever struck off at one time by the mind and purpose of man. But Gladstone was not as much at home in the discussion of the American Constitution as he was in the discussion of Irish Home Rule. The Constitution, as I shall point out in a later paper, was the result of the combination of the good features of all sorts of other documents and institutions. And that is why it is supposed to be so great by those few people who do look below the surface. The Constitution is really a growth, that was choked off in time to retard the progress of the country.

There is nothing that is lasting. The student of history, even the casual student, will note one great tremendous fact. Throughout all the ages, the one fact has been change.

Far-called, our navies melt away,

On dune and headland sinks the fire,

Lo! All the pomp of yesterday

Is one with Niniveh and Tyre.

That there are people in this (supposedly) enlightened day and generation who think that what is always has been and always will be, is astounding. The course of history has been a majestic march forward—and sometimes backward—but always a march. Even the "Changeless East" has been lumbering forward. The tragedies of history have always been the smug and contented folk who could never grasp that vast fact of progress. The fatuous Louis, with his "After us the Deluge," the self-centered Pharaohs, they have been the great tragedies of history.

I am a Socialist. I am not a Utopian. I believe in Socialism, and I know that it is coming. The forces of economic development are so shaping themselves that Socialism is inevitable. In a word, I believe in progress in the development of nations. The study of the past has told me that I am right in my hypothesis in regard to the ages. The study of the past tells me that we are right in our predictions and hopes for the future. Therefore, I know that the people who think that they can ossify the Past into a guide or our conduct for to-day, and to-morrow, and for all time, I know that they are wrong.

That is my quarrel with the Federal Constitution. It was made over a century ago by men who are dead. And not only dead, like the people who still swear by that instrument, but buried. And, therefore, I object to being held down by the people who could not know what the future would bring. The man who will bind down posterity will bind them down to tyranny, because he cannot know what that posterity will be like. He cannot know what development will take place. He thinks that the future will be like the present, as he thinks, in his dense ignorance, that the past was like the present.

I would like you to read any book that accurately describes the social and economic conditions of 1789. Then I would like you to contemplate the present time. The difference is vast, is it not? Wherein is that tremendous difference? In the new mechanical devices, in the railroads and in the factories. The industrial revolution has wrought a change in society that is absolutely unprecedented in the history of the human race. The application of steam to machinery, the application of power to textile contrivances, the application of steam to locomotion. And to-day we live in a world that is wholly unlike the world of the time of Hamilton and of Burke. If the difference were only in the methods of locomotion, and of production, and of distribution, then the change would not have been so profound. But along with these changes, there were changes in the social system, and in Art and in life. And all this as a direct result of these wonderful inventions.

And to-day, when a law is passed through an unwilling set of legislative chambers, a lot of old fogies will say that is may, or it may not be put into effect, if it happens to agree with, or disagree with the ideas of the great "Fathers." Even if it is concerned with railroads or factories, or airships. The thing that was in the mind of Hamilton or of Randolph or of Madison is the thing that will decide, over and against what the good and wise men of to-day think is for the best interests of the nation.

I care not how brainy a man Hamilton was. I care not how able a man Madison was. I care not how public-spirited a man Pickering was. They did not desire to legislate for you and me. And the person who would want the desires of those who lived in the days of fishing smacks and of domestic manufacture, to determine the methods of procedure of to-day, that person must be either blind or ignorant.

When Columbus started out to demonstrate that the world was round, he was proving what the scientific world already knew. But what was common knowledge with the savants was not common knowledge to the people at large. To them, what was apparent was the thing that was real. The world was flat because it looked flat, and that settled it. And so Columbus had a hard task in his peregrinations. And the same holds true to-day about most things. I believe nearly everything that is told to me that seems rational. Why should I doubt that the sun actually rises? Until a man who has put in all his time, and who is an accepted astronomer, tells me the contrary. About things that do not actually press themselves upon me I do not think, but accept common notions; and so do you.

Therefore, it seems to me, most people take the fact of present institutions as a matter of course. They do not go back of them. And if they do, they take the word of those whom they are taught to believe. That is why most people do not think at all about that Constitution that I am so much concerned about. Inasmuch as I think that it is such a defective instrument, I think that it is up to those who know more about it than others to spend time and effort in acquainting the people at large just what it is.

From the very beginning of things, the Constitution was open

to "interpretation." The acts of our first President were all guided by their "constitutionality." And those interpretations were all made by people who lived at that time, who helped make the instrument. So that, even at that remote day, there were doubts as to just what the words meant. The man whose advice was always taken was Alexander Hamilton, the paid attorney of the merchants, the dominating class of that day. Now, if a law regulating the rates on freight cars is passed, the learned lawyers nod their heads in unison, and try to think what Edmund Randolph, whose resolutions in the Convention of 1787 were molded into the Constitution, or James Madison, who wrote them, would have thought of railroad rates. Every time that the wise ones nodded their heads over the Dred Scot matter or the Income Tax matter or the Fred Warren matter, they were saying what they thought the "Fathers" meant.

In 1781, "The Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union" were adopted; in 1789, a government that was founded by a new Constitution was inaugurated. To me these facts are significant. What was "perpetual" in '81 was absolutely discarded in '89. To believe that there is anything that is changeless is stultifying. It will choke up orderly avenues of progress, and make necessary some things that I shudder to think of. So I lay down these platitudes: There is nothing that is infallible. What is the truth of one age is the falsehood of the next. What was the freedom, the "Laissez Faire," of one age is the tyranny and the oppression of the next. What the patriots of the elder achieved has gone its course. And, therefore, I say that it is tyranny to hold us down to the Constitution of 1787. I care not how good it was then, I care not how much it solved problems then. Those problems are no more. They have been solved. And the people in high office who inspire us with an overweening reverence for the Constitution know why they do it.

Every true citizen should learn that the Constitution is just exactly as sacred as a city charter. And no more so. Then you and I could talk it over just as freely as we would the Des Moines system, or the Commission system, or a new public bath in the city ward. And that is why I am saying all this. I want you to be prepared for the perfectly frank and plain talk that I am going to give you about the origin of each feature of the Constitution, and how it was adopted, and how it works out.

CARPENTERS SUSPENDED.

Washington Central Labor Union Demands That They Do Right.

Washington, D. C.—Both branches of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters have been suspended from membership in the Central Labor Union in Washington until they comply with the request of the executive council of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and the Central Labor Union. These decisions required that the Amalgamated Society withdraw from the struck jobs of the Brotherhood, some of whose members are on strike to secure the Saturday half-holiday. The action of the Central Labor Union was taken only after every reasonable effort had been made to adjust the controversy between the contending unions.

Huge Cotton Mill Combine.

At New York Thursday was announced the organization of the International Cotton Mills Corporation, capitalized at \$20,000,000. This corporate body is to acquire the direct ownership of stock control of no less than 220 mills, both North and South, employing 10,000 or more operatives and representing about 30,000 varieties of cotton fabrics. The largest acquisition will be that of the Consolidated Cotton Duck Company, which owns the Stark Mills in Manchester, N. H., and which had bought out several large concerns. Myron C. Taylor is president of the new combine, which will have offices in all the larger cities here and in England. It will own and cultivate 10,000 acres of cotton lands.

To Whom it May Concern

"ATTENTION!"

"Machinists on Strike!"

MISSOURI PACIFIC AND IRON MOUNTAIN RY. SYSTEMS.

"The following is a description of your midst by the officials of the Railway Company to take the places the class of men being imported in Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain of the striking machinists:

"Definition of a 'scab,' as given by Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, issue number 4, 79 and 84: 'A nickname for a workman who engages for lower wages than are fixed by a trade union; also for one who takes the place of a workman on a strike.'

"The American Educator describes the word 'scab': 'A mean, paltry, dirty fellow. A workman who continues to work during a strike of his fellows.'

"The Century Dictionary defines the word 'scab': 'A workman who is not, or refuses to become, a member of a Labor Union, or who refuses to join in a strike, or who takes the place of a striker.'

"The 'scab' is well named! Any worker who sides against his fellows

and helps break up a strike is indeed a 'scab' on humanity. His nature is a combination of hyena, hog and shark.

"Of 'scabs' there is but one kind. He seeks to make profit off his brother's suffering. He works, knowing that he is keeping women and children hungry. For immediate gain he opposes the permanent welfare of the class to which he belongs. He is unspeakably vile and repulsive, and his well-chosen name of 'scab' describes him."

TO KEEP WORKERS OUT OF UNIONS.

The International Harvester Company has long been bitterly opposed to having its employes organized or members of labor unions, and it is not improbable that its activity in adopting a system of industrial insurance for its employes is for the purpose of keeping them out of the labor organizations.

A Good Propaganda Booklet.

Comrade Henry E. Allen has compiled a unique book, entitled "To-Day's Problems," to the making of which 150 authors contributed. No article contains more than 200 words. Among the authors contributing are London, Russell, Hunter, Berger, Debs, Ghent, Kier Hardie, Hillquitt, Lewis, Patterson, Spargo, Simons, Sinclair, Untermyer, and others. The announcement is made that the book is "Not sold for profit." The price is ten cents. Address 180 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

R. MEDERACKE BUILDER

GENERAL CARPENTER WORK AND REPAIRING.

Plans and Estimates Furnished.

4430 ARSENAL STREET.

Kinloch Victor 693-R

ASSIST THE BAKERS!

DOES THE BREAD UNION



YOU EAT BEAR THE 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 bakery 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

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. 324 CHESTNUT Street. Both phones.

THE AMERICAN SOCIALIST MOVEMENT

Official Report to the International Socialist Congress in Copenhagen.

The Political Movement.

The three-year period following the date of the last International Socialist Congress has been for the Socialists of America a period of hard struggle against adverse political and social conditions. It has witnessed many setbacks and disappointments for the Socialist Party, but also some victories and triumphs; and on the whole it has marked a distinct step in the direction of progress.

The Political Campaign of 1908.

At the Stuttgart Congress we reported that at the congressional elections of 1906 the vote of the Socialist Party had fallen from 408,230 (cast for the Party's presidential candidate in 1904) to 330,158.

The local elections of the fall of 1907 showed no material increase over that figure.

This slight setback, however, did not discourage the Socialists of America. The presidential elections of 1908 found them prepared to enter into the campaign with greater vigor than ever. In that year the Socialist Party held its third national convention, which met in Chicago on May 10th. The representation was based on the enrolled dues-paying membership, each 200 members being represented by one delegate. On this basis the number of delegates in attendance was 219. The convention, which lasted eight days, again nominated Eugene V. Debs for the office of President and Benjamin Hanford for that of Vice-President of the United States, and made elaborate preparations for the conduct of the ensuing electoral contest.

The political situation was most inauspicious for the Socialist Party. The presidential election of 1904 had been conducted along general lines of conservatism and the Socialist Party was practically the only exponent of radicalism. As a consequence, it not only brought out its entire legitimate strength, but also received many votes from disgruntled radicals in the camps of the old parties. In the election of 1908, on the contrary, all political parties vied with each other in professions of radicalism. The Republicans were pledged to continue the "radical policies" of President Roosevelt, which included the program of "punishing rich malefactors," regulating the trusts and large corporations, extending the liability of employers within the jurisdiction of the federal government and several other popular reform measures. The Democratic party, still smarting under the effects of the heavy defeat of its conservative ticket and platform in the preceding election, revived all the slogans of its old-time middle-class radicalism and reinstated the prophet of that brand of radicalism, William J. Bryan, in the leadership of the party.

The Socialists realized the difficulties confronting them at this juncture, and endeavored to overcome them by redoubled zeal. From May 17, the date of the adjournment of the convention, until the day of the election, November 8, the Socialist campaign was in full blast. From thousands of meeting halls and street corners in almost all cities and towns of the Union, the voters were addressed by indefatigable Socialist propagandists, and Socialist literature was circulated in enormous quantities. The national office of the Socialist Party alone printed over 3,000,000 campaign leaflets, and the different state and local organizations of the party distributed at least four times that number.

The "Red Special" Train.

A special feature of the campaign was the extraordinary speaking tour of Eugene V. Debs. In order to enable the eloquent candidate of the Socialist Party to speak in every part of the country, Mr. J. Mahlon Barnes, the party's secretary, conceived the idea of chartering a special "campaign train." The train was to stop every evening at some important place on the route, where a large meeting could be arranged in advance, and to continue the journey in the night, so as to reach the next point of destination early on the following morning.

The officers of the party, relying on the never-failing Socialist enthusiasm and devotion, chartered a train, naming it the "Red Special," and called upon members for voluntary contributions to defray the expense. The call was issued on July 18, and during the three months following the national office was busy receipting contributions. A little less than \$35,000 was required for the enterprise, but more than \$40,000 was collected. This money was contributed by individual Socialists and by Socialist and radical labor organizations. It came in amounts ranging from a few cents to a few dollars. The number of individual contributions was probably no less than 15,000. From the point of view of Socialist propaganda, the "Red Special" was a signal success. Between August 30, the date of its starting, and November 2, when the tour was ended, Eugene V. Debs and his companions spoke in more than 300 towns and cities and in thirty-three states. They were received by eager and cheering crowds all along the line. "The Red Special," reported Debs in the early part of his tour, "has demonstrated beyond peradventure its great power as a propaganda machine." Mr. Stephen M. Reynolds, who accompanied Debs all through the tour, estimates that the number of persons addressed by the Socialist candidate and

other speakers on the train exceeded 800,000.

The vigor and enthusiasm of the campaign were such that the Socialists confidently expected a large increase of their vote, and even the non-Socialist press of the country freely predicted about a million votes for Eugene V. Debs. But the vote actually cast for him in that election was only 421,520, a slight increase over that of 1904, the Party's former high record.

Political Strength of American Socialism.

The Socialist Party has no representation in the United States Congress, but it has elected a number of its members to state and local offices in some parts of the country. Its political stronghold is in the state of Wisconsin, and more particularly the principal city of that state, Milwaukee, in which it has been growing steadily and rapidly until it has reached a strength superior to that of the two old parties. In the city election of 1909, the Milwaukee Socialists carried the city by electing the head of the municipal ticket, an alderman-at-large. The last municipal election of Milwaukee, held in the spring of this year, witnessed the supreme test of strength between the Socialist Party and its capitalist rivals. The campaign was heated in the extreme on both sides, and when the vote was counted, it was found that the Socialist candidate for Mayor, Comrade Emil Seidel, had been elected by 27,622 votes, a plurality of about 6,000 over his nearest opponent. The Socialists also elected a majority of the board of aldermen and of the board of supervisors, and are thus in full control of the twelfth largest city in the United States. This is the first great political victory of American Socialism, and is bound to have a very stimulating effect on the general political struggles of the Socialist Party in this country. The number of elected officials in the State of Wisconsin is about 150, among them one State Senator and three members of the Assembly. The town of Manitowoc has a Socialist Mayor. The Socialist Party has also at various times within the last few years elected candidates to state or local offices in the States of Massachusetts, Montana, Ohio, Illinois, Colorado, and Pennsylvania.

S. P. Organizations.

But, as already indicated, the progress of the Socialist movement in the United States can by no means be measured by its political strength and achievements alone. On January 1, 1907, the Socialist Party had regular state organizations in thirty-nine states of the Union, and these comprised about 1,900 local organizations, with a total membership of 26,784. At the present time the Party is fully organized in forty-two states; the number of its local organizations has increased to 3,200, and its average dues-paying membership in the first part of 1910 was 53,375.

The Socialist Press.

Another indication of the increasing strength of the movement in the United States is the growth of the Socialist press. In 1907 the Socialist Party was supported by about fifty publications in different languages. There were no daily newspapers in the English language. Within the last years the number of strictly Socialist publications has increased to almost seventy. Of these over one-half are periodicals in the English language, three are daily newspapers, twelve are monthly magazines and the rest are weeklies. Twenty-nine Socialist periodicals are printed in foreign languages, as follows: Seven in German (of this number three are daily newspapers, three each in Finnish, Slavonic and Jewish; two each in Polish, Bohemian and Lettish, and one each in the following languages: French, Italian, Danish, Hungarian, Russian, Swedish and Norwegian). The first important daily newspaper of the Socialist Party was launched in Chicago in the fall of 1906, under the name of "Chicago Daily Socialist," and it was followed by the establishment of the "New York Daily Call" in New York in May, 1908. In both cases the big enterprises were undertaken with ludicrously inadequate means, and the papers during the first period of their existence were engaged in a pathetic and seemingly hopeless struggle for life from day to day. The pluck and devotion of the men entrusted with the publication of the papers and the customary Socialist enthusiasm expressed in liberal gifts of money and gratuitous work have so far managed to overcome the almost insuperable difficulties.

Socialism and Organized Labor.

The Socialist movement in the United States has also of late made substantial progress among the organized workers of the country. While discussions on Socialism in the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor have largely been abandoned by the Socialist delegates as inexpedient and fruitless, the individual organizations within the Federation have developed a livelier interest in the subject than ever, and have on numerous occasions declared themselves unreservedly as favoring the Socialist program, or at least its most substantial points and planks. In 1907 sixteen national organizations of workmen, representing a total membership of 330,800, had thus endorsed the Socialist program, and in 1909 the United Mine Workers of America, one of the strongest organizations within the American Federation of Labor, at its national convention declared itself in favor of the cardinal aim of Socialism, the socialization of all material instruments of production.

In the beginning of 1908 the Socialist Party attempted to take a census of its enrolled members with the view of ascertaining their social positions, nationalities, trade-union affiliations, etc. From the returns obtained it appears that 66 per cent of the party membership, or about 33,000, were workmen, skilled and unskilled. Of these, 62 per cent, or about 21,000, were members of different trade unions. The ratio of enrolled Socialist Party members to Socialist voters in this country is about one to ten, and we may thus conclude that over 200,000 trade-union members vote the Socialist ticket.

The movement has made deep inroads among American farmers. In the National Socialist Convention of 1904, the farmers made the first appearance with five delegates, and in the convention of 1908 a very substantial proportion of the delegates consisted of active any typical farmers. In the Socialist Party census, mentioned above, 17 per cent of all members gave their occupation as "farming," and in the last presidential election several purely agricultural states polled heavier Socialist votes than some of the states noted for factory industries.

The Socialist Party has within the last few years paid great attention to the movement for the enfranchisement of women and to the propaganda of Socialism among women. The convention of the party in 1908 by its platform made the specific pledge that the Socialists of America would engage in an active campaign for unre-

stricted and equal suffrage for men and women, and the same convention created a National Woman's Committee to conduct a systematic propaganda of Socialism among women. The party has also set aside one Sunday in the year as a day for demonstrations in behalf of woman suffrage, and the institution is rapidly gaining popularity and strength within the movement.

Education of Youth.

Within the last few years also the Socialist Party of America has begun to turn its attention to the important task of educating the youth to an understanding of the Socialist philosophy. A large number of "Socialist Sunday Schools" for children and Socialist Study Clubs for young people have been organized in many parts of the country. The movement is still young, but very promising.

Recent Party Convention.

In the month of May of this year the Socialist Party of the United States held a convention which marks a decided departure from its former methods. It was a national conference for the discussion of the theoretical and practical problems of the party on the model of the European Socialist conventions or conferences. Among the subjects discussed the one of greatest interest was the problem of immigration of foreign laborers. For the workers of the United States, the subject is generally one of vital importance in view of the vast numbers of foreign workers annually arriving at the shores of the country. But the more acute phase of the problem is presented by the immigration of Asiatic labor on the Western coast. Organized labor in America is overwhelmingly of the conviction that such immigration is a menace to the American workers, and has taken a stand against the admission of Asiatic workers into this country, and the American Socialists thus find themselves in the difficult position of having to choose between the apparent immediate interests of the working class of their country and the principle of international Socialist solidarity.

Resolution on Immigration.

The convention, after a very thorough discussion on the subject, adopted the following resolution:

"The Socialist Party of the United States favors all legislative measures tending to prevent the immigration of strike-breakers and contract laborers and the mass importation of workers from foreign countries, brought about by the employing classes for the purpose of weakening the organizations of American labor and of lowering the standard of life of the American workers.

"The party is opposed to the exclusion of any immigrants on account of their race or nationality, and demands that the United States be at all times maintained as a free asylum for all men and women persecuted by the governments of their countries on account of their politics, religion or race."

International Relations.

The relation between our party and the International Socialist Bureau and all its affiliated branches have been most pleasant, fraternal and cordial. All our publications of every kind and nature are regularly forwarded to the bureau. Obedient to its initiative necessary information has been transmitted to every country as required, and such financial aid as was possible was extended upon call.

The Trade-Union Movement.

The most important economic organization of labor in the United States is the American Federation of Labor. In our report of 1907 we estimated the number of workers affiliated with that organization at about 1,500,000. There has been but little change in its membership during the last year. The acute industrial depression of the last year has, as usual, had a somewhat deteriorating effect on the trade-union movement, but on the whole the organization of the Federation suffered but little from it.

The report of the last annual convention of the body, held in November, 1909, gives the following numbers of affiliated labor unions: International unions (extending over the United States and Canada), 177; state federations, 39; central labor bodies, 590; local trade and federal labor unions, 551.

The Federation in Politics.

In our last report we described the first effort of the American Federation of Labor in the field of politics in the congressional elections of 1906. It was the most inadequate and ludicrous campaign ever conducted by a large national body of organized workers. The Federation did not enter into it with a platform and candidates of its own, nor did it support the Socialist Party. It merely called upon the workers to choose among the candidates of the two dominant parties of the capitalist class in accordance with their supposed friendship for labor.

New Subscribers.

Comrades:—

The best propaganda work consists in securing new subscribers for our press. So long as the wage workers do not read a Socialist paper regularly they cannot be depended on for permanent Socialist support.

During the last week the following comrades and friends secured new subscribers:

F. Wjtt	1
Everett Ely	14
? ?	6
Hy. Schwarz	4
G. J. Boehlein	1
W. A. Ward	1
J. A. Weber	3
Aug. Bressert	1
Mrs. Geo. Knowles	1
F. E. Nye	1
Max Steinbach	1
Wm. Lindner	1
Otto Pauls	8
W. E. E.	1
O. Kaemmerer	1
W. F. Crouch	3
Emily Kientz	1
F. J. Kloth	4
Total	53

Outside Renewals.

A. Baumgartner, Beckemeyer, Ill.
F. Weber, Louisville, Ky.
Adolph Szesny, Belleville, Ill.
Gust. Leber, Plainfield, Conn.
H. Buettner, Dayton, O.
F. Schroedel, Rochester, N. Y.

A. Wanner, Webster Groves, Mo.
Wm. Ulrich, Hamburg, Mo.
A. M. Kinney, Seneca, Kans.
Robt. Lorenz, Fremont, O.

Central Trades and Labor Union

will hold its regular semi-monthly meeting Sunday afternoon at Aschenbroedel Hall, 3535 Pine str.

Olive 2333—Central 1637

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Phones: Kinloch, Central 1402; Big, Sidney 268.
Residence 1032 Morrison ave. Hours: 7:30 to 8:30 a. m. and 12:30 to 1:30 p. m.

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ST. LOUIS LABOR

One of the striking miners in the Greensburg an Irwin coal fields of Pennsylvania was shot to death and others were wounded in a pitched battle with the state troops and deputies guarding the mine works at Greensburg, July 30, and one of the troopers was shot in the leg. The officers had been drawn from their positions by the firing of an empty building near the mine mouth during the night, and as they came into the fire glare a fusillade of bullets was fired among them by the strikers concealed in the darkness. The officers and soldiers returned the fire and then fell back. Within the preceding three or four days more than fifty persons had been imprisoned in the effort of the authorities to prevent what they regarded as "incitement to riot," but which the miners say is merely a persistent effort to bring this district into the miners' union.

Free Speech Problem Aably Discussed.

By Anna F. Maley.

The people of any community, regardless of their attitude toward Socialism, cannot too vigorously defend the right of free speech. Even thoughtful people sometimes overlook the fact that upon the rights of free speech, free assembly and free publication depend all other rights. The first amendment to the United States Constitution was enacted to protect from violation those fundamental rights of the people. The importance of these rights in the minds of those who sought to establish conditions of freedom is well expressed in Judge Story's statement of the purpose of the first ten amendments to the Constitution: "They were adopted to guard more efficiently certain rights already provided for in the Constitution, or to prohibit certain exercises of authority supposed to be dangerous to the public interests"

The first amendment is explicit: "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble . . ."

An amendment to the Constitution must be taken as a far more decided expression of the people's will than any of the original provisions. The original document was formulated by a limited convention, and a study of the minutes of that convention proves conclusively that its leaders were bent upon thwarting rather than fulfilling the will of the people; whereas, two-thirds of both houses of Congress or the legislatures of two-thirds of the states must propose an amendment before it is even submitted for consideration, and a majority vote of the legislatures of three-fourths of the states, or ratification by conventions in three-fourths of the states is necessary for the adoption of the amendment. Indeed, only sixteen out of twenty-two hundred amendments proposed have been adopted, and these may be said to have been adopted forced through by the stress of national upheaval amounting to revolution. So inflexible is our Constitution that a prime minister of monarchial England has expressed the wish that England had a fundamental law like that of America . . . for the better protection of her upper classes. Any attack upon rights guaranteed by amendments to our Constitution must, in the light of the above facts, be viewed as flagrant disregard of the will of the majority—the overriding of popular rights by minorities whose power resides in the special privileges which they have plundered from the people.

We are now engaged in a political campaign. The three recognized parties of the country are presenting to the people their proposals for correction of the abuses from which the people admittedly suffer. The Republican and Democratic parties propose relief by "busting" the monopolies or regulating the monopolies. The most effectual bit of "busting" on record was perpetrated by Mr. Roosevelt on the Northern Securities Company. Mr. J. J. Hill is authority for the statement that while Mr. Roosevelt's campaign put his company to the inconvenience of calling in their red certificates and issuing blue ones, the plundering power of said company was left quite unimpaired. In view of the futility of the busting and regulating methods of the Republicans and Democrats, the Socialists' proposal for the establishment of free industrial institutions, people's ownership and control of industry, is striking to-day a responsive chord in the people's intelligence.

The long and strong issue between the Republicans and the Democrats is the control of office and the spoils of office—the control of corruption funds that must be wrung from unpaid labor and unprotected consumers. Somewhat naturally, the wayfaring man does not listen eagerly to their promises of crusts to him on condition that he will deliver over to them the champagnes and salads. Somewhat naturally, therefore, the old parties are less interested in the protection of the right of street speaking in political campaigns than is the Socialist party, the party of the common people. The spoilsmen, political and industrial, of our cities, do not hesitate to fatten on graft drawn from poisonous social cesspools, gambling hells and houses of prostitution. These institutions pay their "hush money" and flourish unmolested; but a people's meeting, discussing lawful ways and means of abolishing graft and grafters, must be dispersed by these same spoilsmen as inimical to "law and order."

We notice that the order of the city authorities against street speaking does not include the Salvation Army—presumably because the army is working in the interests of the worthy poor. Permit us to suggest that the worthy poor are a product of the predatory rich who ride on their backs; and while we defend the right of the Salvation Army to work for its poor, we must with equal determination defend the right of other organizations to work for the destruction of the political tyranny out of which grow the crime and poverty of the people.

Socialist Party of St. Louis

Headquarters: 966 Chouteau Avenue.

Let us hear from You!

MANY READERS THAT received the Campaign Appeal have not responded up to date. These comrades should bear in mind that a little from all hurts no one and makes the work easier all around. Hunt up that little blank that was attached to the bottom of the Appeal and send it and the coin card back with your contribution. Coin or bills folded in the coin card will carry safely through the mail in a sealed envelope. Let us hear from you with a contribution to the cause of the workers. Send all remittances to Otto Pauls, Secretary, 966 Chouteau Ave.

ST. LOUIS CAMPAIGN FUND.

- O. Kaemmerer, list 57:
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 - W. Voegel 1.00
 - T. Prendergast 2.00
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 - Annie Milewski 15
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 - J. Bachmann 1.00
 - J. Seil 50
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 - F. Sch. 50
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 - C. Mileic 25
 - R. Rahn 25
 - A. Oster 25
 - F. Wold 25
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 - P. Siegel 1.00
 - J. Rohrich 25
 - H. Stocker 25
 - J. Bittmann 25
 - J. Nussbaum 25
 - F. Mesch 25
 - F. Schell 25
 - M. Strasser 25
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 - Anton Klaus 1.00
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 - Previously reported \$530.92

total to Tuesday, Aug. 9 \$612.99

Note: Through error the name

Our Book Department.

Author.	Title.	Cloth.
AVELING	The Student's Marx	\$1 00
BAX	The Religion of Socialism	1 00
BEBEL	Woman and Socialism	1 00
BELLAMY	Looking Backward, a novel, paper, 50c	1 00
BELLAMY	Equality, a novel, paper, 50c	1 25
BEALS	The Rebel at Large	50
BENHAM	The Paris Commune, paper, 25c	75
BLATCHFORD	God and My Neighbor	1 00
BLATCHFORD	Britain for the British	50
BLATCHFORD	Merric England, paper, 10c	50
BOELSCHE	The Evolution of Man	50
BOELSCHE	Triumph of Life	50
BOUDIN	The Theoretical System of Karl Marx	1 00
BROOKS	The Social Unrest, paper 25c	1 50
BRENHOLZ	The Recording Angel, a novel	1 00
BUCHNER	Force and Matter	1 00
BUCHNER	Man in the Past, Present and Future	1 00
CARPENTER	Love's Coming of Age	1 00
CARPENTER	Civilization; Its Cause and Cure	1 00
COMAN	Industrial History of the United States	1 25
CONVENTION REPORT	1904, paper, 50c	1 00
DARWIN	Descent of Man	75
DARWIN	Origin of Species	75
DARROW	Crime and Criminals, paper, 10c	50
DIETZGEN	The Positive Outcome of Philosophy	1 00
DIETZGEN	Philosophical Essays	1 00
ENGELS	The Origin of the Family	50
ENGELS	Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, paper, 10c	50
ENGELS	Feuerbach	50
ENGELS	Landmarks of Scientific Socialism	1 00
FERRI	The Positive School of Criminology	50
FITCH	The Physical Basis of Mind and Morals	1 00
FRANCE	Germes of Mind in Plants	50
GHEENT	Mass and Class, paper, 25c	1 00
HAECKEL	The Riddle of the Universe	1 50
HAECKEL	Last Words on Evolution	1 00
HAECKEL	The Evolution of Man	1 00
HILQUIT	History of Socialism in the United States	1 50
HUME	The Abolitionists	1 25
HUNTER	Poverty, paper, 25c	1 00
INGERSOLL	Shakespeare, a Lecture, paper, 25c	50
INGERSOLL	Voltaire, a Lecture, paper, 25c	50
JAURES	Studies in Socialism	1 00
KAUTSKY	Ethics and History	50
KAUTSKY	The Social Revolution	50
LABRIOLA	Materialistic Conception of History	1 00
LAFARGUE	The Sale of an Appetite	50
LAFARGUE	The Right to Be Lazy	50
LAFARGUE	Evolution of Property	1 00
LAMONTE	Socialism, Positive and Negative	50
LEWIS	The Rise of the American Proletariat	1 00
LIEBKNECHT	Biographical Memoirs of Marx	50
LIEBKNECHT	No Compromise, No Political Trading, paper, 10c	50
LLOYD	Wealth Against Commonwealth	1 00
LORIA	The Economic Foundation of Society	1 25
LONDON	War of the Classes, paper, 25c	1 00
MAYNARD	Walt Whitman, Poet	1 00
MARX	Capital, Vol. I, Vol. II, each vol.	2 00
MARX AND ENGELS	Communist Manifesto, paper, 10c	50
MCGRADY	Beyond the Black Ocean, paper, 50c	1 00
MESLIER	Superstition in All Ages, paper, 50c	1 00
MEYER	The Making of the World	50
MEYER	The End of the World	50
MILLS	The Struggle for Existence	2 50
MORGAN	Ancient Society	1 50
MOREHOUSE	Wilderness of Worlds	1 00
MOORE	Better-World Philosophy	1 00
MOORE	The Universal Kinship	1 00
PAINE	Age of Reason, paper, 25c	50
PAINE	Rights of Man, paper, 25c	50
PAINE	Crisis, paper, 25c	50
PLATO	The Republic, 5 books, ea. ch. 15c	1 25
PLUMMER	Gracia, a Social Tragedy	1 50
PHILLIPS	Speeches, Lectures and Letters	1 00
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SUE	The Silver Cross, paper, 25c	50
TALLEYRAND	Letter to the Pope, paper, 25c	50
TRAUBEL	Chants Communal	1 00
TEICHMANN	Life and Death	50
UNTERMAN	Science and Revolutions	50
UNTERMAN	The World's Revolutions	50
VAIL	Modern Socialism, paper, 25c	75
VAIL	Principles of Scientific Socialism, paper, 35c	1 00
VANDERVELDE	Collectivism and Industrial Evolution	50
VOLNEY	Ruins of Empires, paper 50c	75
VOLTAIRE	The Man of Forty Crowns, paper, 25c	50
VON SUTTNER	Lay Down Your Arms	75
WARD	Ancient Lowly; Vol. I, II; each vol.	2 00
WHITMAN	Leaves of Grass	75
WORK	What's So and What Isn't, paper, 10c	50

Socialist Picnic

Local Longwood Invites the Comrades to Annual Summer Outing.


The comrades in county and city are cordially invited to attend the annual picnic of Socialist Party Local Longwood, which will be given to-morrow, Sunday, August 14, at Longwood Grove, 9401 South Broadway. Bring your families along and have a good time.

PUSH YOUR CAMPAIGN LISTS! Such is the injunction of the General Committee. Various plans for raising money will be put in operation, but the principal method is the use of campaign lists. Every party member should have one.

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.

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MARTIN C. SEEGERS, 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 498 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.

HARDWARE

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

Julius Friton

Jeweler Optician AND Watchmaker
121 No. Seventh St.

SINDELAR SHOE CO.

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

DRUIDS' HALL

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

HALLS FOR RENT

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

A Union Man
BUCKS
SCAB
STOVES
UNFAIR