

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

ST. LOUIS LABOR

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

THE FEARLESS CHAMPION OF ORGANIZED LABOR

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

OFFICE: 966 CHOUTEAU AVENUE.

ST. LOUIS, MO., AUGUST 20, 1910.

Phone: Kinloch, Central 1577.

No. 498.

Infamous Work of Democratic Organ Against Socialist Press

"St. Louis Republic" Publishes the Lie that Labor Publishing Co. Secured the Building 966 Chouteau Avenue as Reward for Alleged Political Deal with Brewer Otto F. Stifel, the Republican Politician.

Central Body of Organized Labor of St. Louis in Defense of Bona Fide Labor Press.

The Democratic party machine organ, St. Louis Republic, of Saturday, August 13, 1910, published a sensationally fixed-up front-page article, captioned "St. Louis Socialists Read Out of Party," which contained the libelous assertion that the LABOR PUBLISHING COMPANY (the publishers of St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung) got into possession of their present headquarters by an underhanded political fusion deal with the Republican party, and that Mr. Otto Stifel, the brewer and Republican politician, had transferred the building, No. 966 Chouteau avenue, to said Labor Publishing Company as the compensation for the alleged political boodle deal of the St. Louis Socialists in the 1909 election campaign.

This latest piece of slimy work on the part of the Democratic machine organ of Dave Francis, Rolla Wells and tutti quanti against our press and our movement is in line with the many years' underground campaign carried on under the auspices of that sheet in co-operation with the Jefferson Club and the political free-lunchers in the local labor movement.

We take it for granted that this infamous, libelous work was concocted by the same people who have gained quite a reputation in the St. Louis labor movement by their mercenary political operations. Any honest, self-respecting man or woman acquainted with the "developments" in the St. Louis labor movement during the last five years can readily trace the crooked work to its source and point out the originators.

We hereby inform our comrades and brothers in the Socialist and Trade Union movement that steps have already been taken to give the Democratic machine organ a chance to publicly attest to its own malicious and libelous work. This servile corporation sheet may then call upon its political co-workers, the Knights of the Holy Protectors, to come to its rescue. The Jim Conroys and the Lindseys and Neins, with their friendship and identity of interests extending from Snake Kinneyism and the Inner Circle of the Democratic machine to the chameleon-colored gentlemen of Impossibilism and "Revolutionary Socialism," so-called, may then find a chance to repay their Democratic mouthpiece for the many favors received.

The Board of Directors of the Labor Publishing Company held a special meeting last Saturday to take up the libel-report of the Big Cinch organ. It was decided to address to the rank and file of Organized Labor of St. Louis, through the Central Trades and Labor Union, the following statement:

TO THE CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR UNION OF ST. LOUIS AND TO ORGANIZED LABOR

IN GENERAL.

GREETING:—

In the interest of the labor press and for the integrity of the labor movement of this city, I am in duty bound to address these lines to your honorable body.

The ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC of Saturday, August 13, published a front-page article in which the Labor Publishing Company is grossly misrepresented. The ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC is trying to create the impression that the LABOR PUBLISHING COMPANY, in buying its building, 966 Chouteau avenue, made a political deal with Mr. Otto Stifel, the brewer, who is prominent in Republican party politics.

In view of the fact that the Labor Publishing Company is a strictly Union Labor enterprise, organized by Socialists and Trade Unionists, and financed and morally supported by some of the leading labor organizations of St. Louis, we owe it to your honorable body to acquaint you with this latest attempt to injure the labor press and disrupt the labor movement.

Aside from about 500 individual stockholders, who are all Socialists and active Trade Unionists, the following Unions are stockholders: Carpenters' District Council, Brewers' and Maltsters' Union No. 6, Carpenters' Union 1596, Carpenters' Union No. 5, Beer Bottlers' Union 187, Bakers' Union No. 4, Cigar Makers' Union 44, Painters and Decorators No. 137, Brewery Firemen's Union, Brewery Freight Handlers' Union, Workingmen's Sick Benefit Society, Beer Drivers' 43, Typographia 3 and many other unions and labor societies.

The Board of Directors of the Labor Publishing Company consists of the following well-known Union men:

William M. Brandt, of Cigarmakers' Union 44; Louis Phillippi, of Beer Bottlers' Union 187, and President of Central Trades and Labor Union; John E. Bokel, of Beer Drivers' Union 43; Adolph Germer, Secretary-Treasurer of Sub-District No. 6 of United Mine Workers of Illinois; Gus Eckhoff, President of the Workingmen's Sick Benefit Society No. 73; Max Stopp, of Carpenters' Union 1596; William Kindorf, of Cigar Makers' Union No. 44; John Weber, of Brewery Freight Handlers' Union; Joseph Glader, of Brewers' and Maltsters' Union No. 6.

The undersigned begs leave to submit to your honorable body the certified copy of a letter sent this day by the Tombridge Agency to the editor of the ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC, which will convince any honest man or woman that the ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC has once more circulated falsehoods and willful misrepresentations against the labor press and against the men whose main aim and object has always been to serve the noble cause of the working class.

In the name of the Labor Publishing Company and the thousands of organized workingmen who are bravely supporting our labor press, I hereby request your organization to give this statement the widest circulation:

The following is a certified copy of the letter of THE TOMBRIDGE AGENCY to the ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC:

St. Louis, Mo., August 13, 1910.

To the Editor of the St. Louis Republic, City:

Dear Sir—In to-day's Republic you have published an article, entitled "St. Louis Socialists Read Out of Party," in which such gross misstatements of facts occur regarding a certain real estate transaction, and regarding our Mr. Martin G. Wolf, one of our trusted employes, that we cannot, in justice to ourselves and in justice to Mr. Wolf, as well as in justice to Mr. Otto Stifel, who is accused in that article of having transferred a certain piece of real estate, thereby making a political deal, help but protest against the publishing of such false statements in your paper, and we hereby demand an immediate retraction of this misrepresenting story, and ask you to state the true facts as they developed in that particular real estate transaction.

We refer you to your paper of April 7, 1910, in which you have published an article, entitled "History of a Lot Traced," which plainly states the truth that the heirs of Christopher A. Stifel had sold this lot to Mr. Martin G. Wolf for the "Labor Publishing Company," a corporation just forming at that time. If you have stated the truth at that time, why not to-day?

The deal was originally made in the name of Martin G. Wolf, for the reason that the "Labor Publishing Company" was at that time not yet incorporated, and consequently could not make a contract. Trusted employes of every real estate office in St. Louis or elsewhere are at all times compelled to make similar contracts to facilitate matters, and for no other purpose, such as your article insinuates, has Mr. Wolf made the purchasing contract.

The deed from the Stifel heirs to Mr. Wolf and the deed from Mr. Wolf to the Labor Publishing Company were recorded on the same day, April 6, 1910. The statement in your paper that the deed from Martin G. Wolf to the Labor Publishing Company was not recorded at the time, but held until August 6, 1910, and then recorded, is absolutely false and malicious, inasmuch as it insinuates that Mr. Wolf held the deed from recording until after the primary election, which was held August 2, and your paper makes it appear that the recording of this deed as late as August 6 forms the payment of a political debt made by Otto Stifel.

The editor of a prominent St. Louis newspaper should by all means be better informed about the traditions and history of old St. Louis families, especially when such family members occupy very prominent positions both in business as well as in the development of the City of St. Louis. Mr. Christopher A. Stifel was a prominent tobacco merchant in St. Louis, the brother of Charles A. Stifel, the brewer, who was the father of Otto Stifel. The real estate, No. 966 Chouteau avenue, sold to Mr. Wolf, was the lifelong residence of Mr. Christopher A. Stifel, while Mr. Charles A. Stifel, as you should have known, lived on St. Louis avenue, and Mr. Otto Stifel, the son of Charles A. Stifel, had nothing whatever to do with this transaction, and in all probability did not hear of it until he read the transfer of this real estate in the newspaper.

If you had desired to state the facts concerning this deal truthfully, you could have had the fullest possible information from the Recorder's office, where all books are open for inspection, but it seems there was no desire on your part to state the truth.

Please publish the facts of this case as stated here and correct the impression made that our office was connected with a crooked political deal, and oblige,

Very truly yours,

F. TOMBRIDGE INSURANCE AGENCY.

By Frank Tombridge, President.

In conclusion, I assure the Central Trades and Labor Union, as well as the organized wage workers of this city and elsewhere, that our papers, ST. LOUIS LABOR and ARBEITER ZEITUNG, will continue in their work of defending the interests of the wage workers and fighting the battles of Organized Labor. Fraternally yours,

WILLIAM M. BRANDT,

President Labor Publishing Co.,

966 Chouteau Avenue.

The Central Trades and Labor Union met last Sunday afternoon at 3535 Pine street. The communication of the Labor Publishing Company was read, and, on motion, it was decided to print it in full in the official minutes of the central body.

During the discussion it was interesting to hear the echo of the St. Louis Republic on the floor of the Central Trades and Labor Union. One delegate, who served his apprenticeship in the St. Louis Republic school of politics, made the speech of his life in defense of the work done by his party organ against the Labor Publishing Company. He completely exhausted his vocabulary of vile language against the "gang at 966 Chouteau avenue." He spoke the well-known language of the St. Louis Republic and availed himself of the phraseology of his "protesting friends."

The motion to spread the statement of the Labor Publishing Company on the official minutes of the central body was carried by a vote of 98 against 66, but quite a number of those that voted in the negative were not against the statement, as such, but only desired to have the contents noted.

Two gentlemen, in a rather demonstrative manner, called upon Secretary Kreyling to have their names recorded as having voted against the proposition. These gentlemen were—Jim Conroy and George Nein.

In view of the fact that some of the leading labor unions of St. Louis are shareholders in the Labor Publishing Company, the Board of Directors considered it their duty to let the rank and file of the working class know all about the crooked work done against our press and against our movement.

To Our Socialist Comrades Everywhere.

The Stupid Work of Charter Revocation through the Machinations of an Incompetent and Maliciously Inclined "Quorum" Cannot Prevent the St. Louis Socialists from Remaining True to the Socialist Party of the United States.

Comrades:

We may proudly say that St. Louis has always stood in the front ranks of the reliable, militant Socialist movement in this country. We have always honestly and faithfully endeavored to defend the banner of Organized Labor.

We have to-day in St. Louis a good, sound, Socialist Party movement, which entitles us to the best hopes. The good work we have accomplished in the last few months is well known to every comrade and friend of our movement in St. Louis and to all who are acquainted with local conditions.

For a number of years we have had to fight against a dangerous element of corruption in the local labor movement. The simple fact that the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union is to-day one of the most progressive local central bodies of Organized Labor is ample proof that the St. Louis Socialists have not neglected their duty in the labor movement.

The old capitalist party machines of St. Louis have done all in their power within the last few years to check the onward march of our Socialist Party movement. Some rather doubtful elements had succeeded in sneaking into the movement, where they attempted to accomplish that destructive work which they could not do from the outside. People operated under the cloak of Socialism, pretended to be the real, revolutionary stuff, and yet the same individuals were in closest political and social relations with some of the worst political crooks of Capitalism. We have had a number of striking examples in this city. But all of these carefully concocted schemes of the capitalist wirepullers failed.

We have to-day in the city of St. Louis a strong Socialist Party press in English and German, which, we admit, can still stand improvements, but of which we may justly feel proud, for it is a press built up by the rank and file of the working class, who put their

hard-earned pennies and nickels together to sustain and further strengthen this powerful weapon of ours.

Comrades: At this time the State of Missouri, i. e., the Socialist Party State organization, is the stage of a tragi-comedy farce which is certainly not much of a credit to the Socialist movement. It is a political dramatic production which can be traced back to the corrupt capitalist party work in St. Louis.

It is almost laughable to think that a so-called Local Quorum in Joplin, consisting of less than a half-dozen would-be Socialists, who don't seem to have any real conception of the aims and objects of the labor movement, manipulated all kinds of schemes to have the charter of Local St. Louis revoked.

This Joplin Quorum, consisting of incompetent and maliciously inclined people, got into relation with the same crowd of Impossibilists in St. Louis, among whom there are individuals whose political friendships and relations are of a rather suspicious nature, to say the

East. The same impossibilists had always been ready to fight the strictly working-class attitude of the St. Louis Socialist Party movement.

By spreading all kinds of misinformation and lies among the comrades in the rural districts of the state concerning our St. Louis movement, they succeeded in deceiving quite a number of the outside comrades and created a spirit of opposition and even hostility against St. Louis. They spread the lie that the St. Louis comrades had sold out the Republican party, and last Saturday the Democratic machine organ, St. Louis Republic, owned and controlled by Democratic capitalists and corporation chiefs, repeated the lie and added another to it by asserting that the St. Louis Socialists had made a political boodle deal with Mr. Otto Stifel, the brewery proprietor and Republican politician, for which alleged political boodle service Stifel had transferred the present headquarters, 966 Chouteau avenue, to the Labor Publishing Company.

Without the shadow of a doubt these carefully invented lies of the leading Democratic organ and of the so-called protesters were also circulated in the state, outside of St. Louis. With the help of the Joplin Quorum whose sincerity has become very doubtful, the St. Louis impossibilists succeeded, with Democratic wirepullers, crooks and the silkstocking organ of the so-called Democratic Party, to get a motion before the membership in the state proposing the revocation of the charter of Local St. Louis. But to be on the safe side the same Joplin Quorum threw out the entire St. Louis vote and managed to get motions adopted, after an unlawfully appointed committee, which was never recognized by Local St. Louis, had been sent here to fix up a report suitable for the purpose of the enemies of the bona-fide St. Louis Socialist movement. In view of the fact that Local St. Louis refused to appear before said committee for the reasons already stated, that committee could make but a one-sided report, just as it was wanted by our enemies.

St. Louis with about one third of the entire membership of the state, had its vote thrown out whenever it suited the great spirits in Joplin, and whenever it suited them they would count the vote. Thus the hundreds of comrades in St. Louis were arbitrarily deprived of their right to vote on questions which pertained to the most vital affairs of their own party movement.

If there was still any doubt in the mind of any sincere friend of our movement as to the intimate relations between the Democratic wirepullers and the so-called protesters, that doubt was completely removed at last Sunday's meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union, where Jim Conroy and the headlight of the protesters, George Nein, so harmoniously pulled the same smeary rope that even non-Socialists could not help shaking their heads in astonishment.

Comrades everywhere:—Our charter has been revoked thanks to the dishonest machinations of an incompetent so-called Joplin Quorum. But what of it? Will a slip of paper given or taken by

three or four people of the Joplin tribe make or unmake class-conscious Socialists? It takes the personification of stupidity to imagine that the revocation of an old smoke-bedecked piece of paper would or could make the St. Louis Socialists to throw their principles and their movement over board.

We St. Louis Socialists are to-day what we were yesterday, and we shall remain to-morrow what we are to-day, namely Socialists who have the welfare of the Socialist and Trade Union movement at heart.

We shall continue to work and fight for the Socialist Party of the United States and for the International Socialist movement, more enthusiastically and more determined than ever before.

The conglomeration of questionable elements that have for years attempted to disrupt and destroy our movement, will remain what they were before, what they are to-day. The St. Louis Socialists will continue the merciless war against the Democratic and Republican party corruption and against the combined forces of the Manufacturers Association and Citizens Industrial Alliance.

The latest campaign of malicious work against us will not disturb in the least our good work for the movement. On the contrary, we shall be more active for the cause of the working class than ever before.

The St. Louis comrades feel confident that the deceived comrades in the state will soon see their errors and mistakes. The National Party organization will take a hand in this matter before we get through with it. But it will be done in a manner that we shall not lose much of our valuable time with it. We shall see to it that trusted and competent comrades will investigate the St. Louis Socialist movement, both for the sake of truth and justice, and for the good of our Socialist Party organization.

We repeat: the St. Louis Socialists will remain true to the Socialist Party of the United States and to the International Socialist Democracy.

Until the Charter question is definitely settled by the national organization the St. Louis comrades will uphold their own Socialist Party organization, issue their own membership stamps, and for the rest assist our national party organization morally and financially with all the power at our command, charter or no charter.

We appeal to the Socialists throughout the country:

Remain true to your Socialist Party! Be on guard against the underground work of the class of people who sneak into the Socialist Party for the purpose of doing their destructive work of the capitalists inside our organization which they could not do from the outside.

Sincere greetings to our Socialist Comrades everywhere! We assure you that in all struggles for the rights of the working class and for the great cause of Socialism you can always depend on your comrades in St. Louis.

The Socialist Party of St. Louis.

Anatole France says, "prohibits the rich and poor alike from sleeping under bridges, begging in the streets or stealing bread."

Legien Cannot Come.

Word has been received from Comrade Carl Legien, President of the German Federation of Labor, that he cannot come to this country for a speaking tour in October, as previously announced. Hopes are entertained, however, that he may be prevailed upon to come to America at a later date, if he cannot come in October.

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

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Dittmar, Frank	4251 Schiller Pl.
Eckert, Theo, F.	2869 Salena st.
Enz, Aug.	6700 S Broadway
Flabb, Julius,	1301 Wyoming St.
Fischer, Wm. F.	5600-Compton Ave.
Foerster, Chas. J.	5228 Virginia av.
Fuchs, Frank	2301 Plover Ave.
Gelger, H.	1901 Lami st.
Graf, Ferd	2201 S 2nd st.
Hahn Bakery Co.	2801-5 S. 7th st.
Halleman, Jos.	2022 Cherokee st.
Hartman, Ferd	1917 Madison st.
Hoefel, Fred	3448 S Broadway
Hollenberg, C.	918 Manchester
Kuber, Math.	1824 S 10th st.
Huellen, P.	4101 N 20th st.
Huss, Fr.	7728 S Broadway
Imhof, F.	1801 Lynch st.
Knebel, Adam	2577 Emerson Ave.
Kubik F. J.	1723 S 11th st.
Laubis, Herm.	1958 Withnell av.
Lay, Fred	8509 S Broadway
Leimbach, Rud.	1820 Arsenal st.
Linka, John A.	2907 S 13th st.
Lorenz, H.	2700 Arsenal st.
Machatechek, Jos.	1960 Arsenal st.
Manewal Bread Co	Lami and Broadway
Marschall, L.	2908 S Broadway
Master Bakers,	938 S Taylor av.
Messerschmidt, P.	2225 Cherokee st.
Michalke, F. L.	1901 Utah st.
Mueller, Fred	2012 Gravois av.
Nichols, E. S.	4136 N Newstead s
Nowack, Frank R.	616-18 Louisa Ave.
Old Homestead Bky	1038 N Vandeventer
Papendick B'k'y Co	3609-11 N 22d st.
Rahm, A.	3001 Rutger st.
Redle, Geo.	2100 Lynch st.
Reichelt, H.	3701 S Jefferson
Rother, Paul	Lemay Ferry Rd.
Rottler, M.	3500 Illinois av.
Rube, W.	1301 Shenadoah st
Schmerber, Jos.	3679 S Broadway
Schneider & Son,	2716 N Taylor av.
Schueler, Fred	3402 S Jefferson av
Seib Bros.	2522 S Broadway
Speck, Geo.	311 W Stein st.
Vidlack, Rudolf	2005 S. 11th St.
Vogler, Mrs. G.	3605 S Broadway
Weiner, M.	1625 Carr St.
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The Industrial Decline

Evidences of decline in the industrial activities of the country are increasing. Ellis Isard reports a decided decrease in the number of immigrants during the past month, and the flow of immigration and emigration has come to be regarded as an unfailing barometer of industrial activity.

The same story is told by the diminution of the staple exports of this country—breadstuffs, meats, cotton, and mineral oil. During July the decrease in the value of these exports amounted to over \$6,000,000, as compared with the same month last year, and during the seven months ended with July the decrease amounted to about \$56,000,000. The other day we noted the great decrease in the exports of copper. In general, it may be asserted that the decrease of exports is due mainly to the fact that the average level of prices is higher here than abroad. Thus last year, when the price of wheat was maintained here above the international level, Russia and Roumania and Argentina supplied the needs of the wheat importing countries that formerly used to depend mainly upon imports from the United States.

Another indication of the industrial depression is furnished by the published figures of unfilled tonnage on the books of the United States Steel Corporation on July 30 which amounted to 3,970,931, or 286,863 tons less than at the end of June. During the three months ended with June the decline in unfilled tonnage—that is to say, orders on the books—amounted to 1,144,720, giving an average of 381,570 tons a month. On the face of it, therefore, the decline in

unfilled orders would seem to have been arrested to some extent in the last month, and the conclusion might be drawn that an improvement has set in. But such a conclusion would be misleading, for the mere statement of unfilled orders on the books gives no information whatever as to the amount of new business booked during the month, nor as to the actual production of the month. In fact, according to the Iron Age, a leading trade authority, July showed a decrease both in new orders and in shipments as compared with June.

According to the Federal Immigration Commission, 75 per cent of the miners in the bituminous coal fields of Western Pennsylvania are foreign born, mostly from Southern and Eastern Europe. They live in company houses, none of which is any too good, while "in some cases they are barely fit for human habitation." The necessities of life are mostly purchased in company stores, the price being deducted from wages. The average yearly earnings of heads of families were found to be only \$431, or about \$8.30 a week. These meager wages have to be supplemented in some way. So lodgers are taken in, with resulting overcrowding. The excessive number of accidents in the mines is ascribed to the fact that most of these people had never been employed in mining before coming to this country, as well as to their ignorance of English. Of those who have been here ten years, only 22 per cent had taken steps to become citizens. Such is the cheerless picture of the lives of the slaves of the pick and shovel in the richest country on earth.—The Call.

Equality before the Law

By Robert Hunter.

We hear it said that in this country at least men are equal before the law.

It is said that you cannot make men equal in height or in brain or in moral stature, but that you can make them equal before the law.

On the Fourth of July the politicians talk much about this matter. They say our law applies to rich and poor alike.

And they go into perfect ecstasies over the freedom, justice and equality this land enjoys.

Well, let's take an ordinary individual with a family, whose leg has been confiscated by the United States Steel Trust.

The leg is gone, has been confiscated and the man's usefulness is over and his family is in distress.

He was at work because he needed the money. He is now out of work because a one-legged man is of no use in the steel business. And what is his remedy?

It was well stated recently by a writer in one of our magazines. "You have been injured," he said, "your remedy is simple."

"Go ahead and sue the United States Steel Corporation. The courts are open to you, just as they are open to the United States Steel Corporation.

"You are at perfect liberty to employ lawyers competent to meet the lawyers of the United States Steel Corporation.

"You are at perfect liberty to stay in the courts as long as the United States Steel Corporation stays in the courts.

"You may appeal from court to court till you reach the highest court, just as the United States Steel Corporation will so appeal.

"You are at liberty to try to starve out the United States Steel

Corporation, just as the United States Steel Corporation is at liberty to starve you out, before the two or three or four years elapse which must in all probability precede the final decision of the judges of the court of final resort.

"In every respect you are on terms of perfect legal equality with the United States Steel Corporation. Just go ahead and begin suit."

Now that is what the law offers in the way of equality and it is all the law offers. Therefore a man named Peter Myreen, who was injured in 1902 in Chicago, went up against the law.

Late in 1903 he got to the lowest court. Result, new trial. He reached another court two years later, 1905.

He was then sent by an appeal to another court, which gave another decision commanding a new trial.

In consequence of this second decision Peter Myreen got another decision in 1907. The jury disagreed and the result was a new trial.

In 1909, for the fourth time, the case of Peter Myreen reached still another court, and in that year again he pleaded his cause. But nothing doing, his case has still to go to the Appellate Court and the Supreme Court of the States.

During these long years Peter remained injured, unable to earn his livelihood and unable to properly support his family, and during these long years Peter was paying lawyers' fees and court fees to push his case.

The thing that Peter most needed was money, while those fighting his case had money, and so you see that is a case of equality before the law.

Let him who doubts remember that "The law in its majesty," as

Socialism in Scotland

By J. Bruce Glasier.

London, Aug. 5.—On the tops of Ben Lomond, Ben-y-Hone, Ben Cleugh, Demyat, Benachie, and half a dozen other peaks in Scotland proclamations of the social revolution were deposited in the cairns over twenty years ago. The documents are now doubtless crumbled and washed away.

In those early days of the Socialist agitation, Scotland promised to outpace England in the advance of the movement. A glance at the files of the old "Commonweal" for the years 1886 to 1889 will show that at that time outside the London area more Socialist League meetings were being held north of the Tweed than south of it. Scotland has been, however, in later years, outstripped by the movement in England—especially in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Durham, and South Wales, where Trade Unionism is strong. Only two of the forty Labor members of parliament represent Scottish constituencies.

Nevertheless, "the land of Bruce and Wallace wight," and of Knox and Burns, is not left lagging far behind, despite the still stubborn predilections of Scotsmen for theology, peat-reek whisky, and deductive philosophy (vide Buckle), and above all their backwardness in Trade Unionism, which tells heavily against political organization on working class-conscious lines. The intellectual interest in the subject of Socialism is, perhaps, keener there than in any other part of the kingdom; the number of sympathizers and "almost persuaded" is legion; but the lack of habits of social cohesion outside of family groups and personal acquaintances (that which is termed "clannishness") renders difficult the growth of branch membership and the deliverance of an effective vote at the polls.

The energy with which Socialist propaganda has been carried on in Glasgow and the Clyde district for many years is widely known—the numerous parliamentary and municipal contests in that region have published the fact to the world. Less is heard about the Socialist agitation in the east and north of Scotland, though in Edinburgh the movement had the start of Glasgow by a few months, and possessed at the outset the splendid support of Andreas Scheu, the Rev. Dr. Glasse, Leo Melliet, and other distinguished comrades, and for a year or two far excelled Glasgow in its propaganda enterprise.

In Glasgow our first organization was a branch of the Social Democratic Federation, formed by James Mavor, now professor of political economy in Toronto; W. J. Nairne, myself and a few others. A few months later a split took place in the Federation in London. Morris, Bax, Eleanor Marx, Banner and other seceded from the Federation, and formed the Socialist League; Hyndman, Burrows, John Burns, Champion and others stuck to the S. D. F. Mavor, myself and half of the Glasgow branch seceded also from the S. D. F., and formed a Glasgow branch of the League. In Edinburgh the first Socialist organization bore the name of the Scottish Land and Labor League, and was affiliated to the S. D. F., but it transferred its affiliation to the League as soon as the split took place.

Soon afterwards branches of the Scottish Land and Labor League were widely spread in the east of Scotland, from Hawick to Dundee, and from Dumfries to Arbroath. The first branch in Aberdeen was formed in October, 1887, with James Leatham as its secretary, who for many years was the leading propagandist north of the Grampians.

These beginnings of the Socialist agitation in Scotland were recalled to my mind a week ago, when a flying visit to the east and north of Scotland afforded me an opportunity of scanning afresh some of the scenes of our earlier propaganda escapades. A few jottings of my impressions on the journey may, perhaps, prove interesting to some of the younger and older members of the I. L. P., if only by way of showing how great has been the increase in the public influence of the Socialist agitation, in comparison with the small increase in the membership of the Socialist bodies.

My tour comprised a week in Edinburgh and the neighboring mining districts and a week among the northern branches at Aberdeen, Fraserburg, Peterhead, and Inverness.

In Edinburgh, as elsewhere on my journey, I found the I. L. P. holding almost undisputed possession of the Socialist field. No other Socialist organizations appears to possess the least influence on the public mind or on the politics of Scotland. In saying this I do not wish to convey the impression that the I. L. P., either in Edinburgh or in Edinburgh or in other Scottish towns, is uniformly in a thriving condition, or that it displays the public energy which it might do. There is a tendency on the part of a fringe of members in certain branches to devote more ability to criticising the defects, real or imagined, of the Labor Party in parliament, and to the discussing of the theories of religion and morals, than to engaging in rousing Socialist propaganda at their own doors.

The Edinburgh Central Branch is now housed in first-rate quarters on George IV. Bridge. The above remarks are not without application to it, and I hope that the members concerned will "take a thocht and mend." The Northern branch has established a fine Sunday morning pitch in Inverleith Park. I had the honor of inaugurating the new folding platform of the branch, and was pleasantly surprised to see quite a large audience gather round us under the trees, notwithstanding the fact that in Scotland eleven o'clock on Sunday morning is regarded as an unearthly hour for respectable citizens to be abroad, unless when churchward bent. The evening meeting, under the auspices of the Central branch, was held on the Mound—an imposing forum beside the classic portico of the National Gallery, fronting Princess street, the most picturesque thoroughfare in the kingdom. The glow of the setting sun formed a great halo round the grey old Castle Rock, and just a spark of patriotic feeling fired my invocation to Socialism for the regeneration of Scotland.

Many long years have gone since I took part in the first Socialist meetings held on the Mound. Poor Hughie MacKenzie was with us then. He died a few years later. I remember his last grasp of my hand at our Mayday demonstration on the meadows, when he gasped from the remnant of his worn-out lungs: "I'll no live to see another May Day; but, man, I'm glad to have lived to see the first beams of Socialism begin to shine on auld Edinburgh town!" And brave Alex. Dickinson, who fell stricken with consumption also, was with us then, and old Mr. Beaumont, and many more who are gone.

Socialism was reckoned a "queer out of the way idea" in those days, and Socialists were mostly regarded as "long-haired, foreign-looking chaps, wi' a big bee in their bonnets." There was then no talk about the "Socialist Peril." The Trade Unions were implacably opposed, not only to Socialism, but to Labor representation, and there was not a single purely Labor, not to speak of Socialist, representative sitting in parliament or any other public body in the country. A change, a startling change, surely, has taken place since then. Could our comrades who are gone see what has been accomplished (and one would like to think they can!) they would not, feel sure, take sides with those who have no gratitude to express for the triumph that has been won, but only hacking criticism against those whose toil and battle have carried the day. It is so easy to discourse from drawing-room windows about Socialist policies to the men in the barricades. It is so easy to point with fountain pens the straight road to Socialism! It is so easy for the lookers-on to tell the players how to core goals!

It was in Edinburgh, in the house of the Rev. Dr. Glasse that I first met Keir Hardie. A distinguished French comrade, who was present, declared that nothing but a class war, fought with sword and fire—"nothing but a sea of blood between the rich and poor"—would secure the triumph of Socialism. Hardie protested sternly against this dictum. A few years later and our French comrade, a man of ability, became a Socialist Deputy in the National Assembly, but was expelled from the Socialist Party shortly afterwards for compromising with the Government Party, and is now retired from political agitation. Hardie has been ten times longer a parliamentary representative than was our French comrade, and he is still foremost in the fray. History is strewn with contrasting careers of this kind.

be necessary for a firm, or its foreman, to knock a man down and throw him out of a window, and then the reason might be construed insufficient of taken before this Solomon of Boston.

Who put this judicial contortionist in his seat? It is reasonable to suppose that he could not have been elected without the aid of labor's vote.

And who are these laborers who helped to put the ermine on such equity? Many of them will rail at this ruling and vow to vote no more for this man. But as their votes put him in his prominence they are themselves partly culpable for this travesty of justice.

Regretting errors of this kind, some workmen straightway go to the polls and vote for another man dominated by the same principles. And then sleep in the delusion that they are safe.

As long as workmen go to the polls and sow dragon teeth, they need not be surprised if there raise up a crop of dragons in the shape of iniquitous injunctions and warped constructions of law.

Some great labor minds say we will lay our political enemies on the shelf and vote "friends of labor" into legislative halls. Some of the "friends of labor" are friends on the surface only. Scratch them, and they will be found commercial Tartars.

To hope for just legislation, unbiased construction of law, and fair decision from those who oppose us, by now and then laying a pernicious politician on the shelf is as fruitless as killing a few mosquitoes when one lives in a swamp.

As long as labor helps to put representatives of its enemy in office it has no just cause of complaint if it reaps thistles.

A few "friends of labor" may now and then pass a law which

is a sop to the worker, and some other legislators will straightway see to it that judges are appointed who will nullify it. And on goes labor, blindly fighting along this hopeless line.

There are those who feel that Socialism is right, but they lack the moral courage to avow our principles, because we are ridiculed by those who fear us.

There are those who would rather see labor famished, bruised, bleeding and in prison, and the nation plunged into commercial debauchery, than to run the risk of losing their jobs. And so some who should lead actually restrain those they should encourage. Yet we plod on, knowing our cause is just.

D. J. BIGGS,

Business Agent of Journeymen's Tailors' Union, No. 11.

Garver at Dodier Hall Grounds.

Announcement cards and show cards are read for the Garver meeting, on August 31. Comrades in North St. Louis should make a special effort to advertise this meeting on the North Side. Call at headquarters and supply yourself with the advertising.

The grounds are large enough for a big meeting, and good work will make it as successful as the Mills meeting was.

Brewery Freight Handlers' Picnic.

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

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

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NOONDAY CIGAR CO.
..FINE CIGARS..
Wholesale and Retail
708 CHOUTEAU AVENUE

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NEW CLUB HALL
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BREWERY WORKERS
HALLS TO LET

for all occasions. Societies, Lodges and Unions accommodated.

RATES REASONABLE.

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PHONES:
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COLUMBIA BOX COMPANY
10th and N. Market Sts.
Boxes of All Kinds
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(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL)

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Delivered to All Parts of City.
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1837 Kennett Place.

Expensive Lesson to Labor.

The Right to Strike Prohibited by Court Injunction

"If You Sow Dragon Teeth You Will Reap Dragons."

Judge Hitchcock, in the equity session of the Superior Court at Boston, has granted an injunction against labor that makes a burlesque of equity.

He has enjoined the Photo-Engravers' Union from continuing a strike against Foisam & Sumergan and against the payment of strike benefits.

The learned judge in equity says it is not legal for men to strike for shorter hours or increase of price, and that union men have no right to use their own money to support each other during the time of price adjustment.

It would be only a step further to enjoin them from drawing individual deposits out of bank, if they had any, and to forbid them buying groceries on credit until they return to work. If some people could they, no doubt, would nail toolers to their jobs.

Under this decision labor will wonder what it can strike for. If for any reason men are restrained from quitting their jobs it is peonage. Honorable courts have so held.

If a number of men cannot lay down their tools, then a single man might be enjoined from quitting, according to the philosophy of this retrograding judge.

He says that for a strike to be legal the strikers must have a grievance. If a wage insufficient to support a family under the increased cost of living be not a good cause of complaint, we would like to have this judge, who gets a fine salary and works about six hours a day, explain what is a just cause to strike!

Under his construction of law a man working sixteen hours per day for a fifty-cent wage could not legally strike for a fifteen-hour day nor for a sixty-cent wage. Such decisions as this are sometimes handed down in Russia.

If workmen cannot strike for these things, perhaps it would

Bartenders' Union Local 51

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



OFFICE: 918 PINE STREET : BOTH PHONES

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.

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CLOTHING COLLARS CUFFS

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SHIRTS SHOES SOCKS
SUSPENDERS

Largest Stock Lowest Prices

See Schwarz

GLOBE—Seventh and Franklin Avenue.

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

TELEPHONE: Kinloch, Central 1577. ST. LOUIS, MO.

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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



Co-operative Trades Union Council Printery

966 Chouteau Avenue.

The Primary Elections

A dispatch from Jefferson City says that the Socialist Party of Missouri polled 2000 votes at the primaries on August 2. There was no contest in the Socialist Party, and all that was required was the insertion on the ballot of the ward or county committee man.

St. Louis polled about 1000 votes, i. e. half of the entire state vote.

In view of the fact that the Missouri primary law is a regular blacklist law, as far as its application to our party is concerned, we think the St. Louis comrades did fairly well. 1000 men went to the polls and openly asked for a Socialist ballot.

An Appreciation

At last Sunday's meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union a delegate, who knows more of, and cares more for the crooked political work of the Democratic party machine and the smeary anti-Socialist propaganda of the St. Louis Republic than for the interest of the general labor movement, made a venomous attack on the St. Louis Labor and on the "Socialist machine" at 966 Chouteau Avenue. St. Louis Labor, in his opinion, was no labor paper, but a miserable, dirty sheet, and the people connected with its publication were simply the scum of humanity. As this Democratic "labor leader" and ward-heeler was thus denouncing St. Louis Labor the "spiritual leader" of the so-called "protesters" clapped his impossibilist hands every time his Democratic bosom friend would sling another "shovel full" at our paper and our movement.

This vile attack on St. Louis Labor by such elements in an open meeting of the central body is the best appreciation of the good work that our Socialist press in this city is doing. Whenever St. Louis Labor should, editorially and otherwise, be conducted in a manner agreeable and suitable to capitalist political ward-heelers and their masters then it would be high time to put the paper out of commission without much ceremony.

It is not for purchasable labor politicians to pass on the value of a bona-fide labor paper which is fearlessly fighting the hard battles of the working class.

An individual who without authority, in the name of Organized Labor, sneaks to headquarters of the Business Men's League to beg \$150.00 for the purpose of making a junketing trip to the Denver convention of the A. F. of L., is certainly not the man to give a verdict on the Socialist labor press.

The endorsement of our press by such elements has never been solicited.

When a plain working woman, Delegate Fannie Sellins of the United Garment Workers, took the floor to tell in a few words what valuable work St. Louis Labor had done for Organized Labor during the long drawn out Marx & Haas fight, all was said that could be said in behalf of our local Socialist press. The remarks of Fannie Sellins were the best reply to the expressions of despair by a ward-heeler who has about run his course in the labor movement of St. Louis.

St. Louis Labor will continue its great work in behalf of the working class — work which is readily appreciated by every labor organization involved in serious struggles against the employing class.

In view of the fact that E. T. Troy, the defeated Republican office-seeker, quit his office as secretary of the Manufacturers' Association we should advise the gentleman to apply for the job. He has all the abilities and capabilities required of an obedient servant of the Citizens Alliance outfit.

And the St. Louis Republic, being a Battle Creek Post organ, would certainly give him its moral support.

Journeyman Barbers' International Union of America

Local No. 102

810 OLIVE STREET

St. Louis, Aug. 16, 1910.

Mr. G. A. Hoehn,

Editor St. Louis Labor,

966 Chouteau Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir and Brother:—

At the regular meeting of Barbers' Local No. 102 held at 13th and Chouteau Ave. Monday evening, August 15th, a unanimous vote of confidence in your honesty as a trades unionist was passed by our Organization.

We fully appreciate the work which you have done and are doing for the labor movement and the advancement of our cause.

We sincerely wish you and your paper every success.

Fraternally yours,

F. A. HELLER, Secretary.

The Longwood Socialist Picnic

given at Longwood Grove last Sunday was a decided success in every respect. Comrade Wm. M. Brandt was the principal speaker. There were many visitors there from all over the city and county.

Mass Meeting

Wednesday, August 31, at 8 P. M.

Dodier Hall Garden, 20th AND Dodier Sts.

"Who Represents Labor in this Campaign?"

Will be the Subject of an Address by



Come

One

Come

All

W. L. GARVER
of Chillicothe, Mo.

Admission free!

Everybody Invited!

Twenty Years of Capitalist Politics.

In his first annual report, published in 1886, Mr. Carroll D. Wright, United States Labor Commissioner, stated that there were ONE MILLION of unemployed wage workers in this country. This number showed no tendency of decreasing in the following years. On the contrary, things got from bad to worse when the Democratic president, Grover Cleveland, entered the White House.

The comparatively young Trade Union Movement was savagely attacked by the ruling powers of Capitalism. Everything possible was done to prevent a second movement similar to the great Eight-Hour movement in 1885-86.

The Homestead strike, of which we spoke in detail in our last week's article, was the beginning of a general campaign against the labor movement. State and Federal governments co-operated to crush the labor movement by means of brute police force and military rule.

In the far West, in the Coeur d'Alenes mining district, and in Montana and Colorado desperate wars were waged against the mine workers. Police, Pinkertons, State militia and Federal troops were ordered out against the striking wage workers. Desperate battles were fought, with wounded and killed victims as the result. Thousands of families were driven to the verge of starvation.

In the Eastern States the struggle between capital and labor became more serious from week to week. In Buffalo, where the switchmen had gone out on strike, ten thousand militiamen were stationed to protect "law and order." In Brooklyn, N. Y., six thousand street car strikers demanded better conditions, and the answer of the capitalist class was, as usual, State militia and brute force.

In Tonawanda, near Buffalo, and in Cleveland, Ohio, the police departments and troops were used to kill the strikes of the wage slaves. We might mention more labor troubles of those memorable days of so-called prosperity, but the few examples mentioned may suffice.

The most important struggle which took place against the American working class during Grover Cleveland's Democratic administration was the hunger revolt known as the great Pullman strike, which marked a new epoch in the history of the American labor movement. In the town of Pullman, near Chicago, the Democratic-Republican prosperity made itself felt more bitterly and intensively among the thousands of Millionaire Pullman's wage slaves than anywhere in the country. The conditions of employment there were hopeless and the situation of the wage working people miserable beyond expression, while the Pullman corporation was piling up millions upon millions under the protection of Democratic and Republican administrations.

The working class of Pullman rebelled, and this hunger insurrection was promptly supported by the American Railway Union, which had just won a splendid victory in the Northwest over Railroad Magnate Hill. The leading spirit of the American Railway Union was Eugene V. Debs, who, a few years later, became one of the most remarkable characters in the American Socialist movement.

At its convention in Chicago the American Railway Union decided to inaugurate the sympathetic strike in behalf of the Pullman wage workers, and this strike soon developed into the greatest and fiercest struggles of railway employees known in any country.

President Lewis Rebuked

Duncan McDonald Calls Him Life-Saver of Miners Operators.

INDIANAPOLIS, IUD., Aug. 16.—President Thomas L. Lewis' charge that a former employe of the international offices was responsible for the leaking of administrative affairs, brought Miss Hasket Reed, who, until eighteen months ago, was Lewis' private secretary and now connected with the offices of the Illinois Bureau of Mining Investigation, to the floor of the special convention with a denial that she was responsible.

She was loudly applauded, when she declared Lewis had given no reason for her discharge and that he had imported non-union labor to take her place.

Duncan McDonald, secretary of the Illinois miners, late to-day accused Lewis of sending into the district "gum-shoe men" to influence the miners to accept the compromise.

He referred to Lewis as the "life saver of the Illinois operators" and charged that the operators had a hand in the calling of the special convention.

Lewis announced that he would make a reply in the morning.

Following Secretary Edwin Perry's denial that information had been leaking through the secretary's office, Lewis read a number of letters, received from and written to President Walker of Illinois.

To-morrow the convention will continue the discussion of the Illinois strike proposition.

News from National Headquarters Socialist Party.

By J. Mahlon Barnes.

National Executive Session.

Chicago, Ill., August 13.—The National Executive Committee met in session at the Rand School, 112 East Nineteenth, street, New York City, at 2:40 p. m., Sunday, August 7. All members were present, except Comrade Berger. After holding three sessions, the committee adjourned at 4:30 p. m., Monday, the 8th. The printed minutes are being mailed through the usual party channels of information.

State Convention of Georgia.

The State Convention of the Socialist Party of Georgia was held at Savannah, July 31. An unusually large number of delegates were present and the meeting was very successful. Comrade C. O. Brown of Atlanta was nominated for Governor.

New Propaganda Leaflets.

Two new and timely leaflets have just come off the press and are ready for shipment. One is a four-page leaflet, entitled "Address to Organized Labor," and is just the thing for distribution in the unions. Price, \$1.00 per thousand. The second is entitled "Breaking Up the Family," a two page leaflet, dealing with the subject in a concise and logical manner. Price, 50 cents per thousand. Both these leaflets should be extensively circulated.

For weeks the railroad system centering in Chicago was completely paralyzed. Some extraordinary efforts had to be made by the capitalist class to break the backbone of the strike.

Governor John P. Altgeld of Illinois refused to comply with the request of the railroad corporation to have the State militia ordered to Chicago. The railroad magnates were furious. They remembered that Grover Cleveland, the Democratic president, was an obedient political servant of Capitalism, and to him they appealed.

A number of old box cars in the Chicago railroad yards were set on fire by some agents in the employ of the powers who called for the troops, and the rest was attended to by the capitalist press all over the country. In spite of the protest of Governor Altgeld, Grover Cleveland ordered the Federal troops to Chicago.

The strikers' headquarters were forcibly entered by the soldiery, the records of the American Railway Union were confiscated, the strike leaders arrested. Purchasable judges issued injunctions against Debs and the other members of the A. R. U. Executive Board, and, when disregarded, Eugene V. Debs and his colleagues were unceremoniously sentenced to jail for six and three months, respectively, and this was done without trial by jury.

Thus the great strike was broken by brute force, with the help of the Democratic party machine under the leadership of Grover Cleveland.

Soon after this Pullman insurrection another bloody labor conflict occurred in Republican Pennsylvania. In Hazleton about twenty striking coal miners, while peaceably marching on the public highway, were shot down and killed in cold blood by a Republican sheriff, Martin.

This happened in Republican Pennsylvania in the year of our Lord 1897! Every workingman whom these lines may reach will have an opportunity of figuring out for himself how much the Democratic and Republican parties have done for the working class within the last two decades.

Another article on this same subject will appear in next week's issue of St. Louis Labor.

National Finnish Organization.

The new constitution of the National Finnish Socialist Organization has been adopted by referendum vote and went into effect July 1. Under the new constitution the Finnish organization is divided into three districts, known as the Eastern, Middle and Western Districts. Each district has its own executive committee and secretary. The committees are to take charge of all agitation in their respective districts and hold their own conventions, etc. The Middle District Convention will be held in Hancock, Mich., August 20, at the same time the annual meeting of the Tyomies Publishing Company takes place. The delegates are being elected by district referendum. This convention will elect a district executive committee and secretary and decide upon the seat of the executive committee and all plans for agitation and propaganda in the district. The National Executive Committee and the translator's office will remain the same as before. The duties of the National Executive Committee will be to supervise the work of the whole organization and send out special organizers.

EVERY WORKINGMAN'S FAMILY IN ST. LOUIS AND VICINITY IS WELCOME

A T

MON. LABOR DAY PICNIC at FOREST PARK HIGHLANDS SEP. 5th

Under the Auspices
of the ST. LOUIS

CENTRAL TRADES & LABOR UNION and BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL. : Speaker: CLARENCE DARROW of Chicago

Excellent Programme! Amusement for Everybody! 50,000 Union Men! Come and Enjoy Yourselves!

Central Trades has
Lively MeetingArrangements for Successful Labor Day Celebration Almost
Completed. The Labor Press.

Last Sunday's meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union was well attended and was at times very lively.

Secretary Kreyling submitted an exhaustive report of his work during the last two weeks.

The Suburban Garden controversy is still unsettled and until Oppenheimer Bros. will see fit to come to an amicable agreement with Organized Labor, the boycott will not be declared off. Messrs. Oppenheimer were informed by the trades mainly interested in the Suburban Garden controversy that any offer for peace on his part should be addressed to Building Trades Council.

A. F. of L. Convention.

The convention committee submitted its report according to which it is finally settled that the A. F. of L. convention be held at the Northwest Liederkrantz Hall on Easton Avenue, and that the Convention headquarters be at the Planters' Hotel.

Labor Day.

Delegate Chas. Goodman reported for Labor Day Committee. Arrangements are almost completed and the Forest Park Highlands Labor Day picnic promises to be a tremendous success.

Troy's Defeat.

The Legislative Committee, through Chairman McDonough, reported on E. J. Troy's well deserved defeat at the primaries on August 2. His hopes for legislative honors were snowed under by 3338 votes. The report was also signed by Mrs. Sadie Spraggon.

Stopp Wants Information.

A vote of thanks was voted to the Woman's Trade Union League. A grievance of Machinists District Council No. 9 against Lemp Brewing Co. was referred to Secretary for further action.

The Labor Press.

A letter from the Labor Publishing Company was read (see letter on page 1) which caused a lively and lengthy discussion. A motion by Delegate Stopp to have the letter spread on the minutes brought Delegate Conroy to his feet to make an "undigestible" speech against St. Louis Labor and the 'Gang at 966 Chouteau Avenue.'

Delegate Owen Miller also spoke

against Stopp's motion claiming that St. Louis Labor attacked everybody who would not accept Socialism, that the paper had attacked him and helped to defeat him in the recent election for the C. T. and L. U. presidency.

Delegates Friedman, Shanessy, Fannie Sellins, Seegers, Kaemmerer and others defended St. Louis Labor.

Secretary Kreyling spoke in defense of the labor press, but as the letter of the Labor Publishing Company was rather lengthy to be inserted in full in the minutes, he moved an amendment to have contents noted. The amendment was voted down by a vote of 98 against 66, and the original motion was adopted.

Report on Your Boycott!

Secretary Kreyling called attention to the rules that Unions having boycotts must report at least once every three months. Failure to do so will mean that the firm's names will be taken off the list.

The Steamfitters' Grievance

against the Independent breweries and the St. Louis Brewing Association were taken up by the Secretary, but no satisfactory settlement could be made. On motion the matter was referred to the Allied Brewery Trades Council for further action.

The Arlington Airdome

controversy is still unsettled. It seems that the Theatrical Brotherhood practically put the concern out of business by its energetic agitation.

The Trunk Makers

of the city have reorganized according to Secretary Kreyling's report made at the meeting.

A Complaint of the Engineers' Union

against Delegate Conroy led to a somewhat acrimonious discussion, and was finally referred to the Executive Board for investigation.

Delegate Stopp

desired to know who the prominent ex-delegate was that had asked the President of the Woman's Trades Union League to discontinue the fight against E. J. Troy in the last primary election. Chairman of the Legislative Committee McDonough answered that it was Edward J. McCullen, former president of the central body, who had made this request over the telephone of Mrs. Kneffler, the leader of the anti-Troy campaign.

Sheet Metal Workers reported Grievance against Western Refrigerator and Manufacturers Co. Referred to Secretary for investigation.

German-American Alliance extended invitation to Lemp's Park picnic Aug. 20, 21, and 22.

Delegates Conroy and Nein requested to be recorded as voting in the negative on the Labor Publishing Company statement.

Horse Shoers after Police Board.

Delegate Rudd asked that a committee see the Police Board with a view of inducing them to pay the Union Scale to the Horse Shoers in the employ of the Police Department. Referred to Legislative Committee.

Pushing the Boycott.

The Wholesale Grocer House Employees are still pushing the boycott against the Scudder-Gale Grocer Co. movement a success.

The Eleventh Ward Branch

Held a well-attended meeting at 3914 Virginia avenue last Friday evening. The special order of business of the evening was the selection of Precinct Committees for the twelve precincts of the ward. All the committeemen were selected except for Precincts 2, 3 and 4, which will be filled at the next meeting.

The next meeting will probably be held at the residence of Mrs. August

Zimmermann, 3724 Virginia avenue, who requested that the branch return to the old meeting place, where her deceased husband had always been glad to welcome the comrades when he was financial secretary of the branch.

The National Campaign Assessment was paid out of the branch's treasury.

Fourteenth Ward Socialists, Attention!

In the Seventh Precinct of the Fourteenth Ward, where I live, seven Socialist ballots were cast at the primaries on August 2. This proves that, besides myself, there are six Socialists in this precinct that are not afraid to openly call for a Socialist ballot and publicly vote the ticket. But these six comrades are not members of the party. This is entirely wrong. We need a strong membership and the sinews of war in order to win. I, therefore, ask these comrades to call at my residence, 2623 Lemp avenue, and join the party and our club. Comrades living in other precincts of this ward are equally welcome.

EMIL SIMON, M. D.,
Secretary 14th Ward Branch.

Right of Free Speech

No longer a Myth

St. Louis Polish Socialists Hold Successful Meeting on Eight and O'Fallon Streets.

Policemen Suddenly Disappear from the "Battlefield" After Short Lecture on Law and Constitutional Rights.

Last Saturday evening at 8 o'clock a telephone message reached the Socialist Party headquarters, 966 Chouteau avenue, that the police again interfered with a meeting at O'Fallon and Eighth streets. The police would not even permit the Polish Socialist comrades to open their street meeting and threatened to arrest the first one who dared speak to the crowd.

Comrade G. A. Hoehn, who happened to be at headquarters at the time, hurried to North St. Louis to assist the Polish comrades in their endeavor to defend the right of free speech and free assemblage. On arriving at Eighth and O'Fallon streets he saw a big crowd of more or less excited people, all gathered in groups and discussing. Several big policemen were on hand to keep the crowd moving, while one of them, leaning against a telegraph pole, was arguing very "authoritatively" with several men as to the right to meet at that corner.

"You have no right to stand on this sidewalk; neither can you stand around there in the street," he commanded. "Move on!"

Comrade Hoehn stood on the curbstone on the northwest side of O'Fallon street, and several comrades soon came over to him to tell their story of woes. Hoehn and three or four Polish comrades were standing right next to the big policemen when, in a conversational tone the following dialogue began:

HOEHN: Now, what's the matter?
COMRADES: The police will not permit us to meet here.

H.: Did you try to hold your meeting?

C.: Yes, but the police threatened to arrest our speakers and drove the people off.

H.: By what right?

C.: We don't know.

H.: Didn't the police tell you why you cannot have your meeting on this corner?

C.: No.

H.: Didn't you ask the police officers by what right they prohibited your meeting?

C.: No; but right here is one of the policemen, who may answer.

H.: Never mind that police officer; I ask you, not the policeman. Did you not ask the police whether they are acquainted with the laws?

C.: No.

H.: Did you ask the police officers whether they know that the right of free speech and free assemblage is guaranteed by the Missouri State Constitution?

C.: No.

H.: Did you not call the policemen's attention to the fact that the Constitution of the United States does not even permit Congress to pass laws against the right of free

speech and free assemblage?

C.: No.

The policemen listened attentively to this Socialist conversation, consisting of questions and answers. Comrade Hoehn, raising the tone of his voice gradually, continued:

"Now, you people, listen carefully!" and attentively. There is a city ordinance which says that you must not obstruct the sidewalk; keep part of the sidewalk clear, so the people may pass. You must also keep the middle of the street clear, so the cars and wagons may pass. Now, I want you to gather over here between the curbstone and the car tracks, and then I'll continue to tell you a little more about the right of free speech and about our rights and duties as citizens and workingmen." As the crowd gathered around him, Comrade Hoehn continued:

"I take it for granted that all of you are law-abiding men and women, because I can read it from your faces that you are hard-working people. The real lawbreakers are higher up—the people with the big money bags, who buy up our city councils, legislatures and congress.

"Consequently you are meeting here as law-abiding citizens to discuss the rights and duties of the working class. And in saying this I wish to add, for the benefit of the police officers present, that while you and I are meeting here in this orderly and lawful manner it is the duty of those policemen to see to it that no one shall interfere with or disturb our meeting. We have the law and the State and National Constitutions on our side, and it is, therefore, the duty of the police officers present not only to let our meeting alone, but to remain and protect this meeting of law-abiding citizens against any outside interference or disturbance."

General applause followed, and by this time the street meeting was in "full operation." Several hundred people were present and followed with intense attention and interest the remarks of Comrade Hoehn on the aims and object of the Socialist Party and the modern labor movement. He spoke for about forty minutes, uninterrupted by any "guardian of the law."

Ten minutes after Hoehn had begun his speech by a series of questions every police officer had "thinned out" and none of them showed his face again while the meeting was in progress, i. e., for nearly two hours.

Comrades C. S. Gazicki and Stanislaw Bialous spoke in Polish and aroused their fellow countrymen to general enthusiasm. An old lady, whose hands and face bore the imprint of at least fifty years of slavish toil, would throw up her hands with joy and make enthusiastic exclamations whenever Comrade Bialous made some good point. Gazicki spoke of the labor record of the Democratic and Republican parties, of Roosevelt and Taft administrations, of the Moyer-Haywood case, and Gov. Hadley's strike-breaking by means of the State militia during the recent strike at the Inasco Cement Works, near Hannibal.

The last speaker was an old American gentleman, a wageworker, about 50 years of age, a man with a good education, but without arms! Both of his arms were cut off close to the shoulder. "Brothers, this is all the capitalist corporation has left of me—a helpless body without arms. I cannot even go out and beg for alms, because I have no hands to receive them. I worked hard in my life, and here I am! A helpless cripple. The capitalists who have enriched themselves by my hands' work will not give me one penny to-day. What happened to me yesterday may happen to you or your children to-morrow. I think it is high time that the workingmen follow the advice of the previous speakers."

The Polish comrades rejoice very much over the success of this meeting and the great moral victory won in this battle for free speech and free assemblage. They intend to secure Comrade Chris Rocker and other English speakers for some of their future meetings.

It is of vital importance that the General Committee provide at least one English speaker for every street meeting held under the auspices of the foreign branches, in order to avoid the unlawful interference of the official "guardians of the law." If they do not know the law, it is high time for us to give them an occasional little lecture on Law and the Constitutional Rights of Citizenship.

Marx & Haas
Fight Still On

Delegates to Detroit Convention Elected.

The United Garment Workers of St. Louis are pushing the fight against the Marx & Haas Company more determined than ever before. There will be no truce and the battle will be continued to the bitter end. All the former employes of the unfair firm have found employment elsewhere, and the District Council is in a position to concentrate its batteries on the concern from all directions. Will the Marx & Haas Clothing Company ever again reach the high degree of prosperity as in former days, when friendly relations existed with organized labor? This is very doubtful, unless an honorable peace is achieved with Union labor to "heal" the wound the concern has suffered during this struggle.

Local Union No. 26 at its August meeting elected Brother Otto Kaemmerer as delegate to represent them at the Detroit Convention of the United Garment Workers.

On Thursday, August 12, Sister Fannie Sellins was elected as convention delegate to Garment Workers' District Council No. 4.

On Monday, August 15, Local Union No. 67 elected Sister Katherine Hurley as delegate to the national convention. The other locals reported their delegates last week.

As to Marx & Haas Clothing Company, the United Garment Workers pany, the United Garment Workers will not let up until there will be a just settlement.

O. W. GOODIN, Secretary.

Typographical
Convention

Union Printers Select Coast City for 1911 Convention.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 14.—San Francisco was selected as the next meeting place, in 1911, of the International Typographical Union. The count of the vote showed that San Francisco got 171 votes and Salt Lake City 70.

A radical change in the method of assessing dues to members of the International Typographical Union, which derives most of its revenue through an assessment on the earning capacity of each member, has been made. A flat rate of \$1 per month per member will prevail hereafter, if the action of the convention now in session is upheld by the referendum vote of the entire membership.

A graduated mortuary fund was passed as follows: To members of one year or less in good standing, \$50; to two years, \$100; to three years, \$150; to five years, \$200; over five years, \$250.

Indications are said to be favorable to this plan winning out heavily by the referendum vote. The old age pension substitute was carried. Under its provision any member totally disabled and refused the privileges of the Printers' Home, after applying, shall now be entitled to receive the regular pension.

The salaries of the international president and the secretary-treasurer was increased from \$2,000 to \$3,000. The proposition to erect a permanent headquarters building at Indianapolis at a cost of \$100,000 was laid on the table.

The convention, by a unanimous vote, instructed the executive council to make a generous donation to the American Tuberculosis Society to assist in the fight to stamp out the white plague.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays, in his annual report, showed that the average paying membership of the organization for the year ending May 31, 1910, was 47,848, an increase of 2,927 over the year 1909, and 4,108 over 1908. This is the largest average membership upon which per capita tax has ever been collected by the international union.

The members of the old age pension roll of the organization received

\$106,740 during the fiscal year. Since the establishment of the burial benefit the international has paid \$,810 burial benefits, amounting to \$562,975, and since 1891, when the international began the payment of strike benefits, there has been expended in this direction and in special assistance to local unions a total of \$3,838,807.02.

Montreal Bricklayers
Out on Strike

layers have been locked out in that Several hundred Montreal brick-city by the bosses' organization, after Vice President Izzard of Toronto, Canada, failed to induce employes to cease opposition to this union.

The question is the old story of "open shop," and the bosses' walking delegate has announced in the Montreal public press that:

"We are in this struggle against foreign interference and dictation, and we object to having our workmen governed by the Labor Octopus in the United States."

It's the threadbare game of attempting to divide "OUR" workers on racial and national lines, and the official newspaper of the Bricklayers, published in Indianapolis opens up a broadside on Walking Delegate Laur, and declares he is known as "the professional secretary of the Montreal Builders' exchange and the Canadian employers' disturber, whose princely salary is earned by the sweat of the very men you despise."

The editor closes with this stirring declaration:

"Canada for Canadians may appeal to some bigoted, narrow-minded workmen with a soul as mean and little as your own. To the mass of intelligent workmen of your country, into whose minds you attempt to inject racial and national prejudices, we say that your words will fall on barren soil. Capital says, 'The world for ours.' So say we, 'The world for Labor.'"

The Police Mutiny

Much Consternation Over Refusal of Officers to Attack Strikers.

Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 5.—Chief of Police Carter announced to-day that the thirty-two policemen who refused to obey Mayor Marshall's order to guard street cars manned by strike-breakers, would be suspended immediately and their places filled from the civil service commission lists. The revolt of the police is the sole subject of conversation in the capital to-day.

When the mayor's order reached headquarters yesterday evening there was a strong undercurrent of opposition, and when the mayor and Safety Director McCune appeared at central station several policemen told Mayor Marshall that they would quit if ordered to ride the cars.

In the squadroom Mayor Marshall urged the policemen to comply with their orders, and 100 men stepped out of line ready for duty. These were assigned to the car barns. Thirty-six patrolmen remained at headquarters, but four later reported for duty.

At midnight sixty additional policemen returned to police headquarters and declared they would not go on the cars.

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.

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International Unions

There is Identity of Interests between the Workers of all Countries.

In a recent issue of the Free Lance of Westville, N. S., there is a headline "Narrow Provincialism" over an article criticizing the British Columbia Companies Act which would be an excellent caption for some of the deprecatory remarks found in its columns relative to the foreign organization of U. M. W. A.

The employers do not recognize any individual worker primarily on account of his nationality, but because of the amount and value to them of his labor power. When there is a revolt, whether with the miners the G. T. P., the management do not of Nova Scotia or the railroad men of to replace the rebellious ones. The Dominion Coal Company succeeded in their efforts to inveigle some Belgians and Germans as substitutes for the striking coal miner. To blame them would be the height of folly as they are only looking after their material interests, but with these examples before them workers who permit the wool to be pulled over their eyes and their ranks divided by such foolish twaddle of All-Canadian Union are fit subjects for pity. There is no identity of interest between master and man, corporation and wage slave, but there is between the different members of the working class regardless of creed, color or nationality, and the sooner they recognize this the quicker will they ascertain the road to their emancipation.—The District Ledger, Fernie, B. C.

Stealing Union Funds Is Embezzlement

The Court of Appeals, District of Columbia, has decided that a treasurer of a trade union who appropriates money for his own use is guilty of embezzlement, and can be held for this criminal offense. The question came up in the case of Wm. Rhodes, treasurer of Local No. 77, Steam Engineers, who claimed he was robbed of his pocketbook, containing \$220 of the union's money.

Rhodes' lawyers attacked the embezzlement charge, and insisted that the indictment was defective, for if he was guilty the charge should read "larceny."

The Court of Appeals held that larceny consists of unlawfully taking from the possession of another, and that the taker must commit a trespass. Embezzlement is a breach of trust, and, while the union was not incorporated, it is recognized by law, the same as other mutual associations, and that Rhodes was in possession of the funds only by right of his office, which he had abused by taking the money, and was, therefore, guilty of embezzlement.

Militia Men Aid Strikers

But Strikers make Curt Acknowledgment.

In a fulsome, gushing letter the Sixth Regiment and Company "A," Signal Corps, both of this city, donated \$500 to Columbus street car men, and urged the unionists to issue a public manifesto calling on their friends "to refrain from violence." The committee accepted the money, intended for the strikers' families, and in a curt, business-like note acknowledged its receipt without commenting on the plea to issue public calls for unionists to obey the law.

All troops have been withdrawn, and the city is again in the hands of Manager Stewart of the street car company, who has refused the union's offer to arbitrate. He insists that the men go back to work and trust to his good judgment and sense

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.

of right—or words to that effect. This the men refuse to do, and the battle looks to be long-drawn-out, with business paralyzed because of the company's arrogant attitude.—Toledo Union Leader.

Shipbuilding Lockout in Germany

Employers Declare War on Union Men—35,000 Locked Out.

Hamburg, Aug. 15.—The shipbuilding industry of Germany came to a practical standstill to-day with the addition of thousands of workers to the strike that was started last week in this city. With the exception of the workmen in the shipyards at Danzig and Elbing, where the ship firms have met the demands of their employes, nearly all of the ship workyards at Stettin, Lubeck, Flensburg, the Rostock, Bremen, Kiel and Bremerhaven are tied up. There are approximately 35,000 men now on strike.

The strikers demand an increase in wages of approximately 15 per cent which the shipbuilders say they cannot meet.

The shipbuilders have secured a pledge from the Rhenish-Westphalian mine owners not to employ any of the strikers. They are also endeavoring to have all iron industries closed to the strikers, hoping in this way to force the strikers to resume their positions.

The strike is being strongly supported by the Socialists and there is a probability that the government will do its best to end the strike through fear that a long and disastrous continuance of the difficulty will result in tremendous additions to the Socialist vote.

The Boycott in Germany.

In the monarchy of Germany one of the courts has handed down a decision which legalizes the boycott, and yet here in this country of the free and home of the brave our money influence is so great that courts have been handing down anti-boycott decisions right and left. It is about time the trade unionists were making their influence felt in the law-making bodies of this republic of ours by sending men to the national and state legislatures who will make and shape laws for the many and not for the few.—United Mine Workers' Journal.

Reward for Strikebreakers

Stranded in Chicago and Sleeping in the Parks.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 11.—Charging the Grand Trunk Western Railway with having broken faith with men it imported into Indiana to break the recent strike and with having dumped them, penniless, into Chicago, the authorities to-day, through Assistant Corporation Counsel Howard W. Hayes, made formal demand, in a spirited letter, upon General Superintendent Ehrke of the Grand Trunk that his road immediately provide these men with transportation to their homes. Since they were abandoned here the men have been sleeping in the parks and depending upon charity for their sustenance. Some are from St. Pau. and Minneapolis and others from Omaha.

John Ehrke, general superintendent of the Grand Trunk, is said to be responsible for the order not to issue transportation for the return of these men. They are chiefly mechanics and shop workmen. They are a drain upon the resources of the municipal lodging houses, and the attorneys for the Grand Trunk admit the company is obligated to send them home.

Death Roll Increases.

Official Report of Accidents on the U. S. Lines for Three Months.

Washington, August 15.—A considerable increase in the number of persons killed and injured on the railways of the United States during the months of January, February and March, 1910, is shown over the corresponding period of last year, according to government statistics. The total number killed during the quarter was 1100, and 21,232 were injured. This was an increase of 466 killed and 6110 injured, as compared with the corresponding period last year. These figures deal only with employes on duty and passengers.

The Coat Tailors' Strike.

The strike of the 20,000 members of the coat tailors' branch, which began several days ago, is nearly over, as a majority of the contractors have settled. The strike of this branch

was expected to affect 40,000, but when the 20,000 went on strike the contractors began to settle up in a hurry, as the action of the locals threatened to tie up the entire industry in Greater New York.

The Situation in Detroit

Labor Commissioner Assisting the Union Smashers.

While the Detroit unions are sending out appeals to workers in other cities to keep away from the former place, which the open shoppers are trying to flood with unemployed men in order to beat down wages, Deputy Labor Commissioner Johnson is evidently trying to help out the union smashers, as an interview with him telling about the wonderful prosperity of Detroit is being extensively quoted throughout the country. Johnson says so many automobiles are being built that the manufacturers are robbing the street railway combine of its men, and that wages are actually being increased in those industries as a consequence. That's awful!

More Militarism For Missouri.

The Labor Movement is the Night mare of Plutocracy.

Local daily papers publish the following news item:

TO INCREASE MISSOURI GUARD.
An addition to the Missouri National Guard of three companies of infantry for the southeastern section of the state, on company for the central section, a troop of cavalry for Kansas City and a company of engineers for St. Louis, is promised by Adj. Gen. Frank M. Rumbold, who left for Washington last night to arrange for the equipment of the troops at the expense of the Federal government. Gen. Rumbold said the success of his trip had already been assured. He will utilize his visit also to verify by the government records at Washington a list of war veterans entitled to pensions.

Factory Inspection in Belgium.

Belgium has very strict factory inspection laws. Every employer is supposed to know what is required of him. If, when an inspector visits the shop, he finds what he may regard as a willful failure to provide proper safety about all places where danger lurks, the employer is immediately ordered to appear in court. There is no temporizing, no court jugglery, as in the United States.

Cincinnati Scale is Signed.

McAlester, Ok., Aug. 16.—A telegram was received by Fred Holt, secretary of the United Mine Workers of America, at the McAlester headquarters to the effect the Bache Denman Coal Company of Fort Smith, Ark., had signed a contract with the miners on the Cincinnati agreement scale, and that the six mines owned by that company would all open tomorrow, giving employment to 1400 men. Mr. Holt said this was the first of the companies composing the Southwest Coal Mine Operators' Association to sign a contract.

Gompers' Contempt Case Will be Heard Nov. 11

During A. F. of L. Convention in St. Louis.

The contempt case of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison will be heard by the United States Supreme Court on November 11, about the time the annual convention of the A. F. of L. is in session in St. Louis. It will be just about three years since this celebrated case began. On December 18, 1907, the late J. W. Van Cleave obtained an injunction from Justice Gould in Washington to restrain the defendants and others from boycotting the Buck stoves and ranges. On March 26, 1908, the injunction was made permanent by Judge Clabaugh. While an appeal was being taken Justice Wright, on December 23, 1908, sentenced Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison to one year, six months and three months, respectively, for contempt of court in ignoring the injunction. In November, last year, the Court of Appeals, while slightly modifying the injunction, refused to reverse the Wright decision, whereupon the case was taken to the Supreme Court.

The 'Mess of Pottage.'

Governor Hadley of Missouri has been invited to deliver the Labor Day address at Joplin, Missouri. When the fact is taken into consideration that Hadley used the state militia to break a strike, the question naturally arose as how it happened that a strike-breaker governor was able to command an invitation to address members of organized labor on an anniversary that has been dedicated to the men and women who toil. It now appears that the editor of the Trade Unionist of Joplin has been nominated as a candidate for the legislature on the Republican ticket, and this nomination uncovers "the nigger in the wood pile."

If the editor of the Trade Unionist is elected a lawmaker, he will be a Republican, and all his prating about the labor movement will be submerged to receive the approbation of the political party that handed him a "mess of pottage" for the use of his so-called labor journal during a political campaign. The labor editor who belongs to the same political party as "Injunction Bill," should be buried so deep in political oblivion, that a million

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

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.

blasts from the resurrection trumpet should not be able to drag him from his obscurity.—Miners Magazine.

The Call of the Heart.

Oh, my heart is on the moorland,
On the old land, on the poor land,
Where it hears the heather calling
And the borse shake with the bee!
With the clouds above me flying,
With the clouds above me dying,
And blue beyond the blackthorn tops
A peep of purple sea.

Oh, my heart is on the moorland,
And the old land, on the poor land,
Where the gypsy bands of dreams
With camp,
The dark-eyed Romany!
Oh, it's there I would be dreaming,
With the sunset o'er me streaming,
With her beside my camp-fire there
Whose voice still calls to me.

With her, the light-foot maiden,
With her eyes so vision-laden,
That little sister to the flowers,
And cousin to the bee.
Oh, I would that we were going
Against the moorwinds blowing
To meet the playmates that she knew,
That child of Faery.

Oh, would that we were sitting
Beneath the wild fowl's fitting,
Her dark eyes looking into mine
As stars look in the sea.
While dim as autumn weather,
And sweet as cents of heather,
Our camp-fire trails its smoke of dream
Like mists along the lea.

Oh, heart there on the moorland,
The old land, the poor land,
You're breaking for the gypsy love
You nevermore will see;
The little light-foot maiden,
Departed with her people
And the dreams that used to be.
The girl all blossoms laden,
—Madison Cawein in Scribner's Magazine.

When Gambling is Not Gambling.

The clerical gentlemen who derive their comfortable living from the generosity of the faithful who spend their summers and their money in and about Newport, R. I., have publicly expressed their disapproval of the raid made upon the fashionable gambling house bearing the name of the Narragansett Club. One of these clerical gentlemen has given a new definition of gambling. According to him gambling is gambling when you chance other people's money, but it is not gambling when you chance your own money. That is to say, the bank president may gamble, but not the bank cashier. Thus are the teachings of the church adapted to the convenience and the pleasure of the wealthy patrons of the church.—The Call.

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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 bakeshop they have no use, if they belong to their respective unions. Therefore, union men and women and citizens, show that you are opposed to slavery and that you are further opposed to a concern which tries to monopolize the bread market of St. Louis. Therefore, we ask the public in general for their support; you can give us your support by asking for bread with the Union Label. Shun the product of the following firms—they are Trust bakeries: Heydt Bakery Co., Condon Bakery Co., Hauck-Hoerr Bakery, St. Louis Bakery Co., Welle-Boettler Bakery, Home Bakery Co., Freund Bros. Bread Co. Ltd., McKinney Bread Co. They want the men to fall at their feet and ask them for a job, so they can pay the employes small wages and work them the hours they feel like.

UNION MEN AND FRIENDS.
Kindly insist that Your Barber displays this Shop Card in his Barber Shop, it stands for short hours, sanitary conditions and a fair day's pay.
HELP THE BARBERS
Who are struggling to maintain these conditions and build up their Organization.
The above is the only Emblem of our Craft recognized by the A. F. of L.
Journeyman Barber's International Union of America, Local Union No. 102.

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UNLESS THE BOX BEARS THE Blue Union Label

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Reformism Versus Marxism

By Robert Hunter.

Many friends fail to understand what the Socialist means when he speaks or Reformism as opposed to Marxism.

Even those opponents who recognize the difference between revolution and insurrection rarely understand the Socialist's attitude toward reform.

In the discussion, then, of Socialist tactics there often exists a certain amount of confusion in the use of these terms.

Perhaps the easiest way to illustrate the difference between Reformism and Marxism, as the Socialist understands them, is by the following diagram:

Capitalist Class v. Working Class Socialist Movement.	
Reformism,	Marxism,
Fabianism,	Class Action,
Ministerialism,	Independence,
Begging,	Demands,
Alms.	Concessions.

The Socialist sees through the modern industrial world the working class engaged in a struggle with the capitalist class.

That struggle takes a thousand different forms. One sees evidence of that struggle on every page of one's daily paper, in almost every act of a legislature and, indeed, in almost everything done anywhere.

The capitalist class recognizes the struggle one day and denies it the next. It is confused. Its mind has no clarity. Yet, whether recognizing it or denying it, the capitalist class WILL NOT strive to abolish it.

The working class is equally confused. It participates in the struggle almost every hour, and yet it, too, frequently denies its existence. Yet, whether recognizing it or denying it, the working class IS striving to abolish it.

The Socialist sees in this struggle the most significant fact in modern society. He, therefore, seeks to make men see and recognize that struggle, in order that they may search out the cause of it and strive to abolish it.

The Socialist stands, therefore, distinct, MENTALLY, from the confusion of the capitalists as well as from the confusion of the workers.

The class struggle provides him with a plan of action, and he sets out to draw together those who recognize that struggle, and STRIVE to abolish it.

He believes that struggle arises from the private ownership of the means of production and that it can be abolished only when the community socializes the means of production. The socialization of industry, then, becomes a programme.

Many men recognize the wisdom of that programme without seeing at all the struggle that gives rise to it.

Even among capitalists there are those who believe in extending governmental control and ownership.

The Socialist, then, has presented to him two lines of action. He can ally himself with those who sentimentally support some FORM of collective action. Or he can ally himself with those who are forced consciously to struggle against the oppression of capitalism.

The capitalist class may be led to reform the present regime without doing away with the class struggle. It is willing, when necessary, to carry out certain reforms to help the working class, but it is not willing to emancipate the working class.

For the sake of reforms men who call themselves Socialists pursue various tactics. Some co-operate with the parties in power. Some enter into all kinds of electoral alliances with the more advanced parties. Some have accepted positions in the cabinets of capitalist governments.

The "Socialists" proceed on the lines of those who work with the Civic Federation or the great railroads or the trusts, in the hope of obtaining some betterment of the conditions of the working class.

That is Opportunism, Reformism, Fabianism, Ministerialism. It

seeks to join together capitalist and worker in an unnatural hypocritical union.

But the mass of Socialists hew close to the line of class struggle. While declining to move toward the capitalist class, they never hesitate to work toward the working class.

To obtain a united working class, struggling politically and industrially for power, the Socialists have made many sacrifices.

They have sacrificed programme, principles even. They have put aside troublesome leaders. They have associated themselves with workers who opposed their doctrines.

They have joined, as, for instance, in the first International Working Men's Association, with Anarchists, Mutualists, Blanquists and Republicans.

Those Socialists have used all their power to end the age-long interfraternal war among the workers.

Where the labor movement was reformist they deplored that fact, but worked with labor. Where it was dominated by Anarchism they deplored that fact, but they worked with Labor.

Where the Labor movement refused to take political action they deplored that fact, but they stood by labor until in the course of evolution it was forced to take political action.

This has been called "compromise," yet in taking that step Socialists were moving toward the working class and away from the capitalist class.

They were hewing true to the line of the world struggle and striving to build up a united, revolutionary, hostile, political group seeking to achieve the emancipation of labor.

There are two kinds of action which Socialists can take, therefore. One can compromise with the enemy for the sake of reform. One can bring Labor and Capital together in a hypocritical and corrupting alliance.

One can smear over the class struggle, collaborate the classes and put back for a time independent and hostile working class political action. One can pursue the course of those labor leaders who become the employees of the bosses.

Or one can labor unceasingly to achieve working class unity and to clarify and define the class struggle. One can unite the workers, break up their alliances with capitalist parties and induce them to launch their own independent class movement.

And that will bring reforms just as a strike brings reform. Great industrial and political battles improve the condition of the workers. But in the united class action that is powerful enough to-day to bring reform the Socialist sees the germ of the movement that will to-morrow bring the revolution.

The leader who goes into a capitalist cabinet or works with the Civic Federation may help the workers, but he weakens them more than he helps them.

He is giving them alms, aiding them to get what they haven't earned, helping them to win by begging what they might have won by their own manhood.

Such a one ceases to be a Socialist and becomes an amiable philanthropist that pauperizes and degrades the working class.

But the reforms won by the workers themselves are concessions, not alms. The increase in wages won by united action, or even an insignificant political victory won by solidarity—these things are the fruit of the revolutionary spirit.

They give heart to the working class. They show it a glimmer of its power. They awaken its appetite. They spur it on to increased activity and to more far-reaching victories.

And so when we speak of Reformism, Fabianism and Ministerialism we speak of that action which abandons the class struggle to unite the oppressors and oppressed for the sake of alms.

When we speak of Marxism we speak of that which leads to the unified class action of the producers of the world. It leads to their independence as a class, to self-reliance, to a determination to win by their own power, brain and energy the emancipation of their class.

Socialist Woman's Agitation.

The Woman's National Committee is now voting upon the question of having the Progressive Woman, published at Girard, Kansas, issue a special suffrage edition for the month of September. To assist in carrying out the purposes of the committee, State secretaries are requested to send a list of the names of women candidates for public offices to the Progressive Woman, Girard, Kansas.

Socialist locals and comrades can secure the anti-labor records of their Congressmen and Senators, for propaganda purposes in the coming congressional campaign, by addressing Louis Kopelin, of the Pan-American Press, 814 New Jersey avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Comrade Wright, State Secretary of Nebraska, writing of the recent State meeting, says: "Convention finer than silk. Nebraska surely organized for real work. Absolute unity and the campaign promising."

By a recent referendum in Wyoming, Comrade Charles H. Powell, 201 Second street, Rock Springs, was elected a member of the National Committee.

The Michigan State Convention will be held at Grand Rapids, October 8th, beginning at 8 a. m., at S. P. Hall, 74 North Market street.

Comrade Ringler, State Secretary of Pennsylvania, reports that Locan Lancaster has expelled John E. Lehman for misappropriating funds of the organization.

Comrade Giovanni Vaccaro, Secretary of Local of Your City, Fla., reports that the Manufacturers' Association is supporting the cigar bosses in their efforts to disrupt the union, that all the old organized workers have been discharged and the newly organized are summarily dismissed, and that contract labor is being imported to replace the discharged.

Italian comrades desiring to correspond with the National Office or any State Secretary of the Socialist Party may for the present write in their own language to Translator Catullo Pelligrini, 2440 South Oakley avenue, Chicago, Ill., and all replies will be written in Italian.

Liebknecht's Tour.

The tour of this country by Karl M. Liebknecht will begin in New York City October 10th. Dates are now being assigned in the Eastern States. All who have applied for dates will be given notice of assignments as early as possible.

Expelled for Seeking Republican Office.

Comrade Storek, State Secretary of Ohio, reports that Local Portsmouth has expelled Frank Lindeman for being a candidate for committeeman on the Republican ticket at a primary election held May 17.

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.

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 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 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.
GERMER TO SPEAK IN CHICAGO.

Adolf Germer, Secretary-Treasurer of Sub-District No. 6 of the United Miners of Illinois, will be one of the speakers at the Chicago Socialist's picnic, at Elliott Park, August 21. Carl D. Thompson of Milwaukee will also speak. Comrade Germer is also Secretary of the St. Louis Labor Publishing Company.

Thoughts Caught on the Road.

Early in the year 1910 the local daily papers were flooded with a list of names of rich tax dodgers in St. Louis.

Prominent among these names was that of D. R. Francis, otherwise known as "Our Dave." This same D. R. Francis is now engaged in dodging over the state telling the farmers, whose babies he kisses, that he wants to represent them in Washington City as a member of the Millionaires' Club, and he wants the millions of farmers to believe that a man who has made millions out of them as a stock gambler is just the man to legislate against the Trusts, of which he himself is a member.

Dave carries a reporter with him to report to Dave's paper, the Republic, how popular Dave is.

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 rebound 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.

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For Union Men
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Physician and Surgeon

Office: 2102 South Eleventh Street
Hours: 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.
Phones: Kinloch, Central 8466; Bell, Sidney 268.
Residence 1032 Morrison ave. Hours: 7:30 to 8:30 a. m. and 12:30 to 1:30 p. m.

The Power of Wealth.

The wealth of the United States amounts to about \$125,000,000,000. This is nearly twice as much as the wealth of Great Britain and Ireland, two and a half times as much as that of France or Germany, more than three times as great as the wealth of Russia and about six times as much as that of Austro-Hungary. The wealth, per capita, in the United States is approximately \$1,400. As a matter of fact, however, this great wealth is very unevenly distributed.

It is difficult to secure accurate figures, but it is said by financial experts that 1 per cent of the families in the United States hold more wealth than the remaining 99 per cent, while seven-eighths of the families hold but one-eighth of the national wealth. It is said that while not the absolute owners, there is within the control of a score of men an estimated sum amounting to over \$20,000,000,000. This is an amount greater than the wealth of Austro-Hungary, the combined wealth of Italy and Belgium and one-quarter greater than the combined wealth of Spain, Portugal, Switzerland and the Netherlands. It is impossible, of course, to estimate the actual wealth of the richest man in the United States, but his real influence in the United States is very much in excess of the amount of money that he absolutely owns.

The stocks of the railroad companies of the United States are held by about 1,000,000 persons, but a mere handful of men control the property owned by these million stockholders. The great railroad systems of the United States have been reduced to a few groups by means of consolidation and reconsolidation. Ten of these groups comprise three-fourths of all the railroad lines of the country, with a mileage of 200,000, and with a combined capitalization of approximately \$9,000,000,000. It is not inconceivable that, through a process of reconsolidation the railroads of the United States will be merged into a single monster corporation, even though laws may be framed seeking to prevent such consolidation, for it is a well-known fact that some of the cleverest brains in the country are at work to circumvent such laws.

The Standard Oil Company controls 117 subsidiary companies, with a combined capitalization of \$328,301,409. Were the real market value of this combined capitalization given, it would exceed three-quarters of a billion dollars. It is well known that in addition to the above, mining, railway, franchise, land, banking, transmission and manufacturing corporations are owned or controlled

either by the Standard Oil Company of its chief stockholders. These equal many times the value of the Standard Oil Company itself.

When one thinks of the vast army of men employed by the Standard Oil Company, by the United States Steel Corporation, by the great mining and railroad companies, there must come a realization of the tremendous power of these corporations over the lives and destinies of men, women and children. It is true that the corporation does not systematically set itself out to destroy the liberty of the individual workingman nor to take away his chances of making a living, but frequently, by the manipulation of the markets on the part of the unscrupulous stockholders, these things actually happen.

This concentration of power must lead to the close organization of workers, for only as the workingmen themselves organize will they be in a position to present a united front against the unjust conditions which may be imposed upon them.

REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

SOCIALIST NEWS REPORTED BY NATIONAL SECRETARY J. MAHLON BARNES.

Our National Constitution.

The National Constitution, just adopted by referendum, will be printed in all languages, as warranted by requests filed on or before September 1, 1910. The price is \$5.00 per thousand, or at that rate in any quantity. It is a useless waste of money to put it in stock for which there may be no demand. Foreign-speaking comrades will kindly send a postal to the National Office stating number of copies they can use and the language in which they desire the Constitution. The printing order will be based upon these requests.

By a recent referendum in Ohio, Comrade George A. Storek, 287 East Town street, Columbus, was elected State Secretary.

At the State Convention of the Socialist Party of Utah, held in Salt Lake City, July 24th, Comrade James A. Smith, Box 337, Salt Lake City, was re-elected State Secretary, and Comrade F. J. Mallet, of Tooele, was elected a member of the National Committee.

Socialist Party of St. Louis MILWAUKEE SOCIALIST ADMINISTRATION.

Headquarters: 966 Chouteau Avenue.

ST. LOUIS CAMPAIGN FUND

Union Tailor Shop Collection	5.00
H. Siroky	1.00
Joseph Pokorny	1.00
Freud Zing	1.00
Edw. Brueggemann	1.00
B. F. L.	1.00
Wm. Jacques	.50
W. Steinmetz	.50
Alvina Rosenkranz	.50
C. Schweler	.50
J. Rakonick	.50
R. Stecher	.50
F. Schobitz	.50
George Kotzbeck	.50
Chas. Ludwig	5.00
J. C. S.	.50
F. J. Mittendorf, List No. 85:	
F. J. Mittendorf	.50
Chas. Klotz	.50
Fred Werner, List No. 87:	
F. Werner	1.00
W. Klein	.10
C. Hirschenhofer, List No. 59:	
J. W. Thiele	1.00
P. Strickner	1.00
C. Hirschenhofer	.50
W. M. Brandt, List No. 75:	
W. M. Brandt	2.00
R. F. Huddleston	.50
J. Jansen	.25
Ed Hellman	.50
W. Bryant	1.00
Sam Stahl	.50
J. R. Teel, List No. 78:	
J. R. Teel	.50
Alb. Jenson	.50
D. Withrow	.25
Lee Harner	.50
B. F. Cunningham	.10
B. D. Jones	.50
Marius Faur	.10
G. A. Diers, List No. 22:	
T. Elder	.25
A. J. W.	.25
Friend	.50
L. Randolt	.25
E. Link	.25
H. Powers	1.00
H. Schmidt	.50
Jim Sweeney	.50
G. A. Diers	1.00
S. Lechner	.50
J. A. Weber, List No. 124:	
F. B.	.25
Anton Finch	.25
A. Storg	.25
H. Wagenhofer	.25
Jos. Rohry	.25
J. M. Leopold	.25
Hy. Teitz	.25
John Fischer	.25
A. Zertan	.25
H. J. Jost	1.00
Anton Klaus, List No. 106:	
George Knorr	.25
F. Borstell	.25
F. Hahn	.25
E. Westphal	.25
F. Muehlbauer	.25
M. Lehmann	.25
Joseph Dietrich	.25
F. Duckstein	.25
W.W. Lamely	.25
Joseph Till	.25
Gus Sanquist	.25
Frank Wolf	.25
Aylward	.25
J. Albers	.25
S. Lucois	.25
Anton Klaus	.25
Frank Six, List No. 93:	
Ben Busch	.25
George Well	.25
Chas. Lindner	.25
J. Miller	.25
Casper Meyer	.25
George Schalek	.25
Simon Scauetz	.25
Wm. Klaves	.50
John Weipert	.25
F. Kolley	.25
George Sturm	.25
Charles Ott	.25
Frank Six	.50
John Schnellman	.25
Fred Berkel, List No. 7:	
Charles Wanzner	.50
William Wippler	.50
Jacob Mueller	.25
Rosine Zimmermann	.50
Marie Finster	.50
Thos. Horwath	.25
Paul Stani	.50
F. Fleischhacker	.50
John Kafol	.50
Peter Mager	.25
L. Hermann	.50
John Taschner	.50
H. Braun	.50
H. Zinzer	.50
H. Mueller, List No. 37:	
William Sturm	.50
George Aurin	.50
M. Mueller	3.00
Previously reported	612.99
Total to August 16	\$670.59

Will you please tell the readers of our paper what day is set for registration there are others who are not on the voting lists and would be glad to do their duty as citizens. With best wishes, I am,
Sincerely yours,
CHAS. LUDWIG.

NOTE—September 22 is the day of registration in every precinct in the city. Polls are open from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.
OTTO PAULS, Secretary.

New Subscribers

Have been secured by the following comrades and friends:

Frank Busche	1
W. P. Hill	1
J. Heck	1
George Beitler	1
Peter Weisz	1
Jul. Blumenthal	2
John Wekerle	1
F. Schimmer	1
W. Budt	2
H. A. Spradling	1
Joseph Siegl	1
F. A. Schloer	1
M. Hummel	1
Peter Fuchs	1
Henry Huebner	1
Otto Pauls	4
Henry Schwarz	2
J. C. S.	7
W. F. Crouch	3
Emily Kientz	1
F. J. Kloth	5
Peter Knebel	1
George Egner	2
Total	42

Where All Can Help.

This week we get close to the \$700 mark with the campaign fund. Some of the branches are busy collecting the 25 cents per member that goes to the National Campaign Fund for use in districts where the election of Socialists is probable. This will interfere to some extent with our local Campaign Fund, but with proper effort this can be overcome. Keep the lists on the move among all non-members you chance to meet. Give every one in the shop where you work a chance to contribute. If you go out on Sunday take your Campaign List along and let it work for the cause. In this way our local Campaign Fund will keep moving upward and a goodly sum will be also sent to the National Office in Chicago. That \$1,000 mark is right ahead of us. Let us see how quick we can get started on the second thousand.

Boost the County Fair.

As usual, we will have a "county fair" at our Annual Fall Picnic at Risch's Grove, September 25. Comrades are requested to donate prizes for this attraction. Last year the county fair was cleaned out in about one hour. This time we need more prizes than ever. Any attractive prize, from a china cup to an automobile, is welcome. Send all prizes to Socialist Party Headquarters, 966 Chouteau Avenue.

Owing to the pressure of other matters, the Entertainment Committee has delayed making arrangements for the "County Fair," that always proves one of the most attractive features of our annual fall picnic. As already announced, the picnic will be held at Risch's Grove on September 25. The Entertainment Committee is ready to receive any and all donations, prizes, etc., from friends of the Socialist press and cause. If you cannot think of an acceptable prize, or have not the time to get it, then send in the cash, and the committee will do the balance. A few friends and comrades have already made donations, as the list below will show:

Moritz Poenack, Sr.—One beer stein.
Mrs. C. Basel—Twelve cups and saucers.
Mrs. E. Jester—One glass fruit bowl, 1 flower stand, 1 table cover.
Ed. J.—Cash, 50 cents.
Wellwisher—One pair baby shoes, 1 pair stockings.
Henry Struckhoff—One hundred cigars.
Comrade—Twelve baseballs.
Miss R. Lanving—Three table scarfs, 2 bath towels.
Socialist—Cash, 75 cents.
Mrs. J. Calban—Twelve girls' necklaces, 1 fan.

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE,
966 Chouteau Avenue.

The "On to Washington" Fund.
The Eleventh Ward has paid in \$6 and the Thirteenth Ward \$2 on the National Campaign Fund. Who will be next? Remember, each branch is to collect and turn in a sum equal to 25 cents per member.

One night last week a tired, homeless man was sleeping in one of the parks. A police officer, following the usual brutal custom of the capitalistic officials, beat him sharply with his club on the bottom of his feet. Stung by the sudden awakening, the man naturally resented the interference with what, under the Milwaukee ordinances, was his absolute right. In our city people are allowed to sleep in the parks, especially if they have nowhere else to lay their heads.

A skirmish ensued, and the officer arrested the man for assaulting the police.

The officer was somewhat surprised, however, when the case came before the city attorney, to discover that there was a new spirit back of the law department under a Socialistic administration. The right of the man to sleep in the park was admitted, the officer rebuked for unnecessary violence, and the case dismissed.

The members of the police force in Milwaukee are joining the Socialist Party. It has been known for some time that a large majority of the police in this city have been in sympathy with the Socialists. But now they are openly joining the party.

As these officials are under the civil service provisions, this, of course, is not contrary to the provisions of the party constitution. And, besides, the official head of the police department is the Mayor of the city, Comrade Emil Seidel.

This is a little glimpse of what it will mean for the working class to capture the powers of government. Needless to say, the Socialists have no trouble with the police in this city in regard to street meetings, such as our comrades encounter in other parts of the country.

Of course, not all of the policemen are Socialists. And there remains here and there a man who has the capitalistic spirit. These, of course, have to be gradually taught the more humane spirit of the Socialist administration.

Howling at Gompers

Washington, August 14.—Branding Samuel Gompers' explanation of the settlement of the famous Buck's Stove and Range Company's war with union labor as a "despicable lie," and making a vigorous attack upon Frederick W. Gardner, the new mana-



ger of the company, a pamphlet issued by American Industries, a magazine published in the interest of the National Manufacturers' Association, was sent broadcast over the country to-day.

The attack was taken by labor leaders here to mean that the combined manufacturers will make every possible effort to gain a verdict from the Supreme Court of the United States, affirming the jail sentences pronounced against Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, the American Federation officials charged with contempt of court in connection with the publication of the name of the Buck company in the "unfair list."

The pamphlet quotes the decision of Justice Wright in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, setting forth his findings against the labor leaders.

Gompers Not Ruffled.

"This attack is villainous and the result of malicious venom," declared Gompers this afternoon. "Such unmerited abuse will not ruffle our tempers, or in any way interfere with our work for a square deal for the working man. It is obvious why they should attack us, but why they should insult the new manager of the Buck Stove and Range Company is more than I can understand. He is only guilty of being humane to his employees."

The American Industries' statement deplores the death of James W. Van Cleave, former head of the Buck company and re-

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St. Louis Workingmen's Protective Union.

504 Market Street.
MEETING:—2nd and 4th Wednesday.
MARTIN C. SEEGER, Clerk. C. J. ANDERSON, Attorney.
Office Hours from 5 to 6:30 p. m. SATURDAY from 12 to 1:30 p. m.
Suite 508 Merchants Laclede Building 408 OLIVE STREET
PHONES: Kinloch, Central 5076; Bell, Olive 2123

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

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

lentless enemy of labor unions, as the cause of the change in front of that company. In this connection it says:

"Samuel Gompers relied upon our forgetfulness when he perpetrated this despicable lie; he also built upon the fact that the man who dragged him and his associates in crime before the courts of justice is dead, and he thought that none was left to tell the truth."

MASS MEETING.

Saturday, August 27th, 1910, at 8 o'clock p. m., at Druids' Hall, Millmen, cabinet makers, bench hands and general woodworkers of St. Louis, come and let us uplift our trade. Come one! Come all!

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

Grand Annual Summer Festival

Given by the
Brewery Freight Handlers & Ice Plant Workers Union 237
At Longwood Grove, 9401 S. Broadway
Sunday, August 28, 1910.

Children Races, Prizes Bowling and Prize Shooting. All kinds of Amusements. Family Tickets including Refreshments \$1.00; extra Ladies 25 Cents. Plenty shelter in case of rain.
Park open 12 o'clock noon.

SAVE GOLD TRADING STAMPS
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Clothing, Collars, Cuffs, Neckwear,
Hats, Nightshirts, Shirts, Shoes,
Socks, Overalls, Suspenders,
Pumpers, Underwear.

Largest Stock Lowest Prices

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ARCADÉ 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. Established 12 Years at this stand.
Kinloch, Central 5443

UNION MEN, ATTENTION

We carry a complete line of Men's Furnishings bearing the UNION LABEL
We solicit your patronage and will always accord you good treatment

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

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\$2.00 and \$3.00
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Wm H. Roetter Hat Co.,
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GLASS, PAINTS AND OILS, STOVES AND RANGES
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NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.
Workingmen's Headquarters
Meeting Place of Unions of the

HALLS FOR RENT

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

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