

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., SEPTEMBER 3, 1910.

Phone: Kinloch, Central 1577.

No. 500.

## International Socialist Congress Opened

Copenhagen, Denmark, Aug. 28.—The International Socialist Congress opened here to-day with 900 delegates and 700 guests in attendance. Among the delegates and visitors are thirty Americans. This afternoon there was a great open-air meeting, at which Morris Hilquitt of New York was among the speakers. The American delegates will endeavor to have the next congress meet in the United States.

## Garment Workers On Labor Press

Membership Throughout the Land to Support Trade Union and Socialist Papers.

By practically unanimous vote, on motion of Delegate Otto Kaemmerer, the convention of the United Garment Workers of America, recently held in Detroit, Mich., passed the following

### Resolution:

"Whereas, During our recent struggles for the recognition of the United Garment Workers in St. Louis, Chicago, New York and other cities, we have again had occasion to appreciate the good and efficient work of the Trade Union and Socialist press in these respective localities; and

"Whereas, This great service of the Trade Union and Socialist press has helped considerably to strengthen the ranks of the United Garment Workers of America and the labor movement in general; therefore, be it

"Resolved, by this Convention of the United Garment Workers of America, to recommend to our membership throughout the country to do all in their power in the way of moral and financial support to the Trade Union and Socialist press everywhere."

## Fight for Every Inch of Ground

### WOMAN'S ONWARD MARCH.

It is only by contrasting the position of women forty years ago with that which they occupy today that an adequate idea can be obtained of the great advance they have made. They have had to fight, it is true, for every inch of the road they have won. Just as they are being opposed to-day in their demand for the vote by the prejudice and selfishness of men, so they have had to face hostility in their demand to be allowed to share in educational opportunities and to work in professions and occupations which men had monopolized. That work is not yet finished, but many of the bulwarks have been broken down. Medicine is a profession now open to women, but the doors of law are still barred against them. The latest masculine preserve to be thrown open to women is the delegacy to the Wesleyan Conference. The matter was considered by last year's conference, and it was referred to the district synods for their consideration. It is reported that twenty-four districts have voted in favor of women being admitted to the conference and ten against the change. The conference considered this decision last week, and ultimately decided by 179 votes to 153 to alter the constitution of the conference so as to admit women. That vote shows that a good proportion of the leading Wesleyan Methodists are still in the bondage of ancient ideas about women, but it is significant of the trend of modern thought that such a conservative body as the Wesleyans should have adopted the proposed change.—London Christian Commonwealth.

### Meeting in First Ward.

A meeting has been arranged by the First Ward Branch at 501 Gano avenue for September 6 at 8 p. m. Good speakers will be there, and every reader of Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung in the First Ward should come and bring a friend or two.

# Our Labor Day Sermon

## Fourth Article on "Twenty Years of Capitalist Politics".

In our last three articles we have pointed out what the capitalist political parties have done for the working class—i. e., nothing. Everything against labor; nothing for it.

We venture to say that twenty years ago the American working class had more political prestige and influence than to-day. During the years 1885 to 1890 there were more important labor laws enacted than within the last twenty years. To-day too many so-called labor leaders are practically swallowed up by the capitalist politicians and the capitalist parties, and become not only useless to Organized Labor, but they become stumbling blocks to a healthy movement of the proletariat.

We have an example right here in St. Louis. Where are all the ex-presidents of the Central Trades and Labor Union who were bought up by the capitalist parties by means of political jobs? They are gone—lost to the movement, politically dead, without any confidence or influence in the movement.

By their political bartering they have helped the capitalist class to deprive Labor Day of its former significance and importance. Labor Day parades had become regular public shows of voting cattle, and after every Labor Day parade some marshal or president would be provided with a political job.

The labor situation has become a very grave one in this country. The rights of Organized Labor are being curtailed from all di-

rections. All the political powers of Capitalism are being employed to crush the labor movement and force the working class into a state of feudal servitude. In one day, one week before Labor Day, two court decisions were handed down against Union Labor that are most drastic and will affect the very existence of the Trade Union movement. In New York Judge Goff ruled that the strike for the closed or union shop was a conspiracy, and could not be tolerated, while in Indiana another wise man on the bench decided that striking Union men shall not even have the right to meet and discuss their grievances. In one case the decision was directed against the striking Garment Workers of the New York East Side—against the poorest of the poor wage slaves—while in the Indiana case the decision was directed against the striking machinists of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad.

Union men, be honest with yourselves. What are you going to do about it? Will you forever go on in the same old way of following capitalist class politics to the detriment of the labor movement? Be men! Wake up and realize that the time has come when you must become politically independent. You must have your own political movement—a working class movement—and that means a Socialist movement with a working class platform.

To-day, on Labor Day, consider this most carefully. What else can you do? Do it now! Away with your prejudice! Join the Socialist Party!

## Strike for Union Shop Rule Declared Conspiracy

### Justice Goff Hands down Sweeping Injunction against Striking Garment Workers of New York.

#### Ruling of Court Most Vital to Union Labor Everywhere.

New York, Aug. 27.—Justice Goff, in special term of the Supreme Court, to-day handed down a decision holding that an order should issue continuing the ex parte injunction restraining the cloak strikers "from acts of violence, threats, abusive language calculated to provoke a breach of the peace, picketing and patrolling, but not circularizing or meetings in the aid of the strike; nor restraining the free expressions of opinion."

It is regarded by lawyers as one of the most important decisions ever handed down in a labor case, because it declares a strike for a closed shop is illegal. As in strikes there is an almost invariable demand for the exclusion of non-union workers, the application of the principle will work in the case of practically every form of industry.

A condensation of the decision sets forth that the court held: "That the suit was proper in form, although the complaint failed to allege that the members of plaintiff's association (manufacturers) other than by mutual promises regarding the conduct of the several businesses had adopted a common name and had a treasurer.

#### Strike Held Illegal.

"That the primary purpose of the strike being to drive non-union employees out of the trade in the borough except on condition of joining one of the defendant unions, the purpose was against public policy and illegal.

"That violence, disorder and threats on the part of members of the unions directed against members of plaintiff's association and their employees should be attributed to the unions, in the absence of specific denials of the disorders shown in the morning papers, which included police court records, and in the absence of any proof that such disorderly members of the unions had been disciplined."

The court also held: "That there was proof of a common law civil conspiracy."

The decision was made in the suit brought by Max M. Schwartz, as treasurer of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association against the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and others. Schwartz got from Justice Lehman a preliminary injunction restraining

acts of violence. Justice Lehman refused to make the injunction order as broad as the manufacturers demanded, but granted an order directing the defendants to appear before Justice Goff in special term of the Supreme Court and show, not only good cause why this injunction order should not be continued, but why the broader injunction should not be granted.

Julius Henry Cohen, counsel for the manufacturers, says he considered the decision of national importance in its clause restraining the unions from enforcing their demand for the closed shop in any industry as an illegal conspiracy.

#### Decision is Far-Reaching.

The court said in this connection: "The primary purpose of this strike is, not to better the condition of the workmen, but it is to deprive other men of the opportunity to work and to drive them from an industry in which by labor they may have acquired skill, and which they have a right to pursue to gain a livelihood without being subjected to the doing of things which may be disagreeable or repugnant."

It was said by one of the lawyers that the decision went further and broader than any of its kind ever issued in this country. Another lawyer said it was a pioneer decision on the closed shop proposition.

The decision is subject to review by the appellate division of the Supreme Court, and the lawyers seem to think it will be sustained, even if appealed. Unfortunately for those interested in the question, this is unlikely, as a settlement was reached yesterday in which the manufacturers refused to concede the closed shop, but compromised to the extent of agreeing to employing two union to one non-union man. Some of the strikers were holding out for a surrender on that point, and a couple of thousand of them paraded past the city hall to-day voicing that demand, but Justice Goff's decision will probably end opposition to the terms of yesterday's settlement.

#### Gompers Denounces Decision.

Washington, Aug. 27.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, was greatly stirred by the decision of Justice Goff, which, in effect, declared that efforts to enforce the "closed shop" were in

violation of law and in restraint of trade.

Said Mr. Gompers: "Justice Goff quotes an unjust decision in support of his own, and that is supposed to be good law. The unions of labor will live despite injunctions and decisions which invade constitutionally guaranteed rights and human liberty. Without the unions there is no possibility for protection to the workers against the tyranny or the absolute autocratic sway of concentrated capital and greed."

## In Behalf of Mexican Freedom

### Appeal of Mexican Patriots to Freedom-Loving American People.

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 24, 1910. To All Americans Who Cherish the Ideal of Liberty:

You who have helped us in the past, we beg of you that you may help us again, in order that we may rob the conspirators of the fruits of the persecutions they have visited upon us.

For three years we have endured the unspeakable humiliations of prison confinement in your country, not for any just or lawful cause, but by reason of an infamous plot entered into between the bloody tyrant who rules our nation and the Captains of Industry, who prey alike upon yours and ours.

To-day we are free. Doubtless this is partly because those who would afflict us fear the sentiment that your ment of the British working class agitation has aroused in our behalf. But there is no question that it is also partly because the conspirators believe that in our three years' confinement their ends have been accomplished. They know that our organization has been destroyed, our resources drained, and they feel that we will be unable again to imperil their domination of our unhappy people.

But, while our organization has been destroyed and our resources

drained, our spirits remain unbroken. Our country is still stained by the blood of dying slaves. Millions of our people are held in peonage. Thousands are at this moment enduring afflictions for no other reason than that they are opposed to these barbarous conditions.

To-day our country needs us more than ever before. As never before our people are aroused against the Dictator and are determined to end his rule.

As never before the conditions are ripe for fruitful labor in the interests of labor and of humanity in Mexico. We must work.

It is because of these things that we are coming to you, asking that you help us in taking up our work where we left it off three years ago. Those three years are gone; they are wasted; we can never get them back. The American people can never reimburse us for the sufferings to which we have been unjustly subjected in those three years.

But there is one thing that the American people can do—one thing that will, in part, efface the shame of having permitted the violation of your dearest American principle, the protection of political refugees. That is to put us financially in a position where we can go on at once with our campaign for the abolition of slavery peonage and every form of political oppression that exists in Mexico.

As a vehicle of our agitation, as a hub of the fighting organization that we propose to build, we need a newspaper. We wish to start with a circulation of at least 10,000 copies, and in order to secure the second-class privileges we must have 5,000 subscriptions at once. The newspaper will be printed in the Spanish language and will be issued weekly from Los Angeles. We need a small printing plant. With this much of a start, you can depend upon us to carry forward our work ourselves.

To begin our campaign properly we ought to have \$2,000 cash. At a magnificent demonstration in our honor, given by the Socialist party of this city, Sunday night, August 7, the sum of \$414.00 was collected for us. A few such meetings would strike terror to the hearts of those who would persecute us, and at the same time put us in a position to launch a most vigorous campaign. Of Socialist locals we ask that such meetings be held. Set aside one of your early meetings for a discussion of Mexico and take up a collection to add to our fund. Of individuals we ask contributions, sums large or small, whatever you can afford. This can be sent in the form of direct donations or as subscriptions to our paper.

The subscription rates will be as follows: For one year, \$2.00; for six months, \$1.10; for three months, 60 cents. Americans who wish to take up the study of Spanish will find our paper a weekly stimulus in this regard. All Americans friendly to our

## Socialists Gain Another Seat

### German Socialists Win Great Victory.

Berlin, Aug. 24.—The Socialists to-day added another striking triumph to their recent long list of successes.

In the election for member of the Reichstag from Zschopau, Saxony, the Socialists elected their candidate, he receiving 13,700 votes, against 4,350 cast for the Liberal and 4,090 for the Reform party candidate.

Rev. Goehre is the successful Socialist candidate.

## Sweeping Injunction Against Machinists

### DECREE OF INDIANA COURT.

Nonunion Men Must Not Be Molested and All Meetings are Forbidden.

Washington, Ind., Aug. 28.—At a late hour last night Judge Houghton of the Circuit Court sitting in chambers, issued a restraining order against the striking machinists recently in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern railroad. The order is said to be the most sweeping ever issued in the state, even inhibiting the strikers from maintaining a picket line or headquarters in which to congregate. It bars interference with the strike breakers for the purpose of seeking members for the union, forbids conversation with any members of a strike breaker's family and puts a ban on any sort of assembling.

In fact, it practically forbids the discussion of strike matters by the strikers. The document covers twelve pages of typewritten paper and deals with the story of the strike from its inception, recounting the many alleged acts of violence. The papers were placed in the hands of Sheriff Colbert last night, but owing to the lateness of the hour service on the thirty defendants was not had till this morning.

movement and residing in towns where Mexicans live will help our cause greatly by sending us a list of the Mexicans or getting them to subscribe for the paper.

Of newspaper editors, of labor papers, Socialist papers, or any other who sufficiently appreciate the world movement for democracy to take an interest in our cause, we ask that this appeal be printed.

Believing in our hearts that we shall be accorded a ready response to this letter, we are

Yours for the triumph of labor,  
RICARDO FLORES MAGOU,  
A. I. VILLAREAL,  
LIBRADO RIVERA.  
Address: 420 West Fourth street,  
Los Angeles, Cal.

## Seidel Will Not Greet Roosevelt

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 29.—"In view of the unscrupulous and unfair position that Mr. Roosevelt has taken in the discussion of the movement for which I have spent all my spare time and energy, it is impossible for me to accept the intended honor."

This is a portion of a letter of Mayor Emil Seidel, Socialist, to Frank Cannon, chairman of the Milwaukee Press Club Reception Committee, in which the Mayor declines to serve on the Reception Committee on the occasion of the visit of Col. Roosevelt, who will be the guest of the Press Club next week.

The Mayor, however, states in his letter that the distinction extended by the committee is appreciated by him, and concludes his letter as follows:

"However, I wish to assure you that as chief executive of the city I extend to your guest the courtesy that every man is entitled to in a republic.

"Hoping that it will be possible for me to serve you and our city in other capacities in the future, I beg to remain, yours truly,

"EMIL SEIDEL, Mayor."

# The Tendencies of the Day

By Robert Hunter.

Certain tendencies of the day should make all thoughtful men pause and consider.

We all recognize the marvelous increase of wealth that has taken place in this country.

We all see the glowing power of the few and the widespread poverty of the many.

We all know that the natural resources for the country are becoming the possessions of the few.

We see immensely wealthy forests being cut down, incredibly valuable ores taken from the earth, enormous industries arising in all parts of the land.

We see men amassing fabulous fortunes, so that our multi-millionaires have already become the wonder of the world.

We see great universities and libraries and laboratories being founded with endowments that pass belief.

We see great funds being put aside to advance education, to pension the clergy and the learned, to reward heroes, to forward the work of research and to carry on a multitude of philanthropies.

We see one man, who, in his possession and power, surpasses Lorenzo the Magnificent.

We see a nation's food, a nation's building, a nation's transportation and a nation's industry owned and dominated by a handful of industrial grand dukes.

We see the political parties, the press and the government of ninety millions passing into the hands of the few.

Occasionally a foreign inquirer watches our development and warns us that we follow the paths of Rome.

French, Italian, English and German visitors return home convinced that we are in the rapids of a revolution that leads not to freedom, but to despotism.

They see the sons and daughters of our industrial grand dukes becoming idle and effeminate victims of luxury and vice, eagerly joining themselves to the decaying aristocracies of Europe.

And as the foreigners watch us with curious concern, so, too, more and more of our own people are wondering to what end we move.

August Belmont sees the coming of the man on horseback and

the rule of the country by Cossacks.

Leslie M. Shaw sees imminent a mighty civil war, class pitted against class, to end, perhaps, in chaos and ruin.

Henry Watterson fears the rule of a mob that will rob, rape and murder.

And thus we find the whole world troubles about the future in America.

And, curiously, enough, in the midst of these worries and dire predictions comes the message of SOCIALISM.

It alone seeks to discover the causes of our misery, of our economic warfare, of our social wrongs, and it alone pretends to offer a solution.

It offers almost the only note of hope; it alone holds out a great and beautiful ideal and it alone preaches an ethic that leads men to live and work for the common good.

It preaches the abolition of classes, the democratization of industry and the brotherhood of man.

It has something precious and ennobling to offer to a sick, weary and anxious world.

It fills the heart of men with social idealism and a passion for the common good to take the place of the selfishness of class, or of group or of individual.

And yet, marvels of marvels, it is perhaps the most hated doctrine preached in the world to-day.

Its very name rouses a passionate hatred. It is attacked venomously by the clergy, by the statesman, by the press.

They refuse even to try to understand it, and seek desperately to hoot it out of countenance, to damn it by lies and wicked insinuations.

And, what is most strange of all, they hear without resentment those that speak of the coming of American Czars and Cossacks, of approaching civil wars and even of an American Rome.

But let any one speak of the coming of SOCIALISM and the powerful have no ears to hear or eyes to see or brain to think. Then they cease almost to be human, and seem to have only stomachs and appetites and possessions and prejudice.

And, therefore, once more let it be said: that "the light shineth in darkness; and the darkness comprehendeth it not."

## The New York Cloak Makers' Strike.

Judging from the wail of anguish that arises from the ranks of the cloak manufacturers, the great strike of the cloak makers appears to be practically won.

Some of the big cloak manufacturers have made public announcement of the fact that this season's trade is virtually lost to them. One house that usually employs three thousand "hands" has now only two employees, and these have to be protected by four detectives. Another large house, with \$250,000 worth of orders on its books for the present season, is absolutely idle. The loss to the manufacturers is running into many millions of dollars.

This complete cessation of work could not, of course, have been brought about if the cloak makers had not been imbued with a very strong spirit of solidarity.

But the manufacturers cannot understand this. They ascribe their misfortune and the wonderful success of the strike to the orders issued by Acting Mayor Mitchell to the police to observe the spirit and letter of the law, to enforce peace and order, and to show no partiality to either side.

In their fatuous blindness some of the manufacturers are threatening to sue the acting mayor and the city for the losses sustained by them in this strike. Others among the leading manufacturers are trying to influence public opinion against the strikers by summing up the immense loss to the trade of the city resulting from this strike.

The desperate straits to which the employers have been reduced, as exhibited in their foolish talk and vain menaces, will only serve to lend new courage to the hosts of the strikers.

The day in which the cloak makers were helplessly exposed to the greed of the employers is past. Henceforth the industry may turn out a smaller number of upstart millionaires. But it will also turn out a smaller number of the prematurely aged and consumptive.—The Call.

## The Boy Scout Movement.

The "Boy Scout" movement on its surface would seem to be an excellent thing for the boys, but, like the "jokes" in the Aldrich tariff bill, there is a hidden purpose underlying that organization. We believe the kernel of the nut lies in Articles No. 2 and No. 7 on the "scout law," from which we quote the following:

No. 2. "A Scout is loyal to his country, his officers, his parents and his employers. He must stick to them through thick and thin against any one who is their enemy or who even talks badly of them."

No. 7. "A Scout obeys orders without question. Even if he gets an order he does not like, he must carry it out all the same, because it is his duty; and after he has done it he can come and state any reason against it, but he must carry out the order at once. That is discipline."

There is nothing finer than loyalty to a worthy person or a good cause, but we should teach the boys as a first principle "To thine own self be true." Be true to the highest and best that is in you, and you will never be disloyal to any person or cause worthy of your support.

Boys, take no oath of blind obedience!

Stop and think a little before you bind yourself to "stick" to your em-

ployers "through thick and thin;" to obey their orders blindly and "at once."

If the obligation to "stick through thick and thin" means anything, it means to stick to your employer whether he is in the right or wrong and "against any one who even talks badly" of him, even though he richly deserves criticism.

Surely any one who has taken the slightest interest in the labor troubles of the past few years will readily see the purport of that particular clause of the "scout law."

The "scouts" are to be trained in the use of firearms. Why? Trained in the use of firearms and sworn to implicit obedience—blind, unquestioning obedience to your employer, be he a good or bad man! Who is your employer? In these days of great trusts very few of you know even so much as the names of the men who are your employers. You may know some of the hirelings of the big corporation in whose plant you are employed but that is all. Are you going to swear allegiance to a hireling like yourself or to a soulless corporation?

What do you understand by the words "loyal to your country?" Do you think loyalty to your country consists in closing your eyes and refusing to see that the men who by

the grace of the people are occupying the high places are daily betraying the trust of those same people? The men in public office, from president down to policeman, are (supposed to be) the servants of the people.

Shall the people who elect these men and pay them big salaries to attend to their various duties stand in speechless awe of their servants?

What would you think of a woman who engaged a number of servants to take the burden of house-keeping off her shoulders, and then allowed them to dictate to her, to put her in the smallest and meanest room in the house and make her stay there—stare her and humiliate her in every way, while she looked up to them as made of finer clay than herself and immune from criticism?

That is what our public servants are doing to the men who hired them. They are "loyal" to the big corporations. Who are the "scouts" going to be loyal to? The people or the unfaithful servants of the people?

You are loyal to your country only when you have done your best to make it a land where all the people are free, not only in theory but in fact. When you have done your best to the end that every little child born on its soul shall have a chance to live and grow up in a pleasant healthful atmosphere, and develop into an intelligent, self-respecting citizen. You are loyal to your country only when you have done your best to destroy the monster of corporate greed that is draining the life-

blood of millions of your fellow creatures and reducing them to the lowest level of human degradation. That drives its victims to prefer death by their own hand rather than the horror of living. That puts a price on the innocence of young girls and profits by its destruction.

Be loyal to yourselves, to your friends, your city and your country by demanding that every public official, big or little, shall never be allowed to lose sight of the fact that he is a servant of the people, and whenever he fails to give satisfactory service he will be recalled. Be loyal, not by hiding corruption, but in uncovering and removing it.

Something has just occurred to us in connection with that oath of loyalty to "parents and employers." Suppose the father of a "scout" was out on strike against the employer of the "scout" and the order came to fire on the strikers. He (the scout) would be bound by oath to be "loyal" to both. There are many things in the "Boy Scout" movement that will appeal strongly to any normal boy. But the working class have good reason to be suspicious of any organized movement which requires an oath of loyalty and implicit obedience to employers (regardless of the character of the employer) and trains our boys in the use of deadly weapons.

Rather should they be taught the arts of peace. To offset such a movement we suggest that the Socialists of America start a fund to purchase a tract of woodland, where our boys may be taught to fell trees and build cabins, hunt and fish only sufficient

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to supply their needs. They could learn all the useful things, all the really good things in the "Boy Scout" movement, get just as much pleasure out of it, and be bound by no oath of allegiance any fiend in human form as some of the "captains of industry" have proven themselves to be.—Heritage.

St. Louis Socialists as Labor Day Speakers.

Comrade William M. Brandt of St. Louis will be the Labor Day speaker at Livingston, Ill., under the auspices of the Miners' Union.

As already reported last week, Comrade G. A. Hoehn will spend Labor Day in Springfield, Mo., where he will speak under the auspices of the Central Labor Union.

Comrade Adolf F. Germer of Belleville will deliver the Labor Day address in East St. Louis.

Brandt is president and Germer secretary of the Labor Publishing Company.

### Chas. Hirschenhofer

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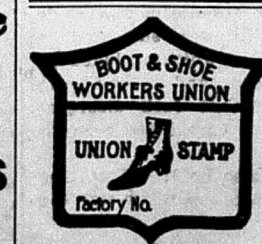
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Chas. L. I sine, Sec.-Treas.

# Milwaukee Socialists Open Congressional Campaign

## What our Comrades are Doing in Wisconsin.

The Milwaukee Socialists have begun their congressional campaign with a whooping success! They have triumphantly invaded Waukesha, that rock-ribbed Republican stronghold, which is united with a part of Milwaukee in one congressional district.

But for this handicap on Milwaukee, we should have sent a Socialist to Congress years ago. This is the district in which Comrade Victor L. Berger is now a candidate for Congress. Of course, the first necessary step for the Milwaukee Social-Democrats was in some way to break into Waukesha county.

Mayor Emil Seidel was assigned to this difficult task. And royally he performed it. He fired the first gun, or, in other words, delivered the first speech of the campaign, in Waukesha City Park. A great Republican rally had been advertised with big posters for the same evening. But as only eight persons came to the Republican "mass meeting," the Republican orators announced that it was "postponed."

Meanwhile the crowd had all gone to the park to hear Seidel. One thousand persons stood all through the speech and listened most attentively. Comrade Seidel was at his best, his voice in fine trim, his arguments faruk, simple and admirably adapted to his audience. He spoke on the fake issues of the "reform" Republicans and exposed them clearly, impressively and without the slightest bitterness. His evident sincerity made a deep impression on his hearers, and it is safe to say that very many of them have now voted the Republican ticket for the last time.

This initial victory has greatly encouraged the Waukesha comrades and correspondingly disheartened the enemy.

### Municipal Works Department.

One of the most interesting projects now being worked out by the Milwaukee Social-Democratic administration is the purchase of a municipal stone quarry. The city has a chance to buy a fine quarry of limestone on the shore of the lake. If this purchase is made, most of the stone used in the public works of the city can be taken from this quarry. This will be the nucleus, in fact, for a municipal works department.

As the Milwaukee charter, amid all its other prohibitions, does allow the city to buy and sell land, there is no legal obstacle in this purchase. It is, therefore, likely that stone quarrying will be the first real municipal industry inaugurated by the Socialist administration.

This quarry contains enough stone to furnish the city for generations. The stone can be crushed and delivered on board a boat at a cost of 30 cents per cubic yard. If transported in the city scow transportation will cost 5 cents per cubic yard, and the unloading will cost 5 cents more. As Milwaukee is now paying \$1.25 to \$1.40 per cubic yard for crushed stone, it will readily be seen what will be the saving to the city. If, moreover, the city should use its own tug and own machinery for unloading, there would be an additional saving of 6 cents per cubic yard.

As the Socialists are planning many and extensive public works, this saving in building material is a most important matter, apart from the splendid example it will afford of municipal industry and Socialist efficiency.

### Cut Out Contractors' Graft.

And speaking of Socialist efficiency, here is another example. The Milwaukee administration, not finding a Socialist at home who was an expert on street paving, imported one from New York City. The administration felt that for this important part of its work a Socialist was almost indispensable. Of course, quite a howl was raised by the non-Socialists

about "carpet baggers" and outsiders brought in to govern the city. But before this young Socialist had fairly taken off his coat and gotten to work he saved the city the amount of his salary for seven or eight years. He exposed a deal which was on foot to make about 200 per cent profit out of the city by a firm selling "bitulithic" pavement. This firm asked an exorbitant price for this pavement, and if the graft had not been discovered the city would have been out more than \$25,000. So much for having a Socialist on the job.

### Where the Difference Lies.

But it must always be remembered that the Socialist's motive in saving public money is diametrically opposite to the bourgeois idea of public economy. The bourgeois wants municipal graft stopped in order to reduce taxes. The Socialist administration is not worrying about taxes. It aims at economy in order to have the means for great and beneficent public enterprises. And, although the Milwaukee city treasury was left in an almost bankrupt condition by the former Democratic administration, it does appear that the Socialist administration will have the means for some of these enterprises in the near future.

### For the Worker's Home Life.

Even now the Socialist-Democratic members of the Council Committee on Plats and the Committee on Streets and the Park Commission are working out the plan for replating the city, for the purpose of establishing the zone system. This system will exclude from the residential districts the factories and railroads which now make most districts of working class homes unsanitary, unsafe and noisy. The plan is also to solve the housing question by building and renting model workingmen's homes.

While these projects take time for their proper working out and accomplishment, there are many improvements which the Social-Democrats are now making for the benefit of the working people. For instance, the alleys in the slum districts are being carefully cleared and rendered more sanitary than under any previous administration.

### Radical Reform Measure.

While the Social-Democrats deplore the fact that under capitalism jails and prisons are still necessary, they should at least be constructed on as humane lines as possible. The Milwaukee Social-Democrats are following this principle in the erection of the new Central police station. According to an expert in such matters—in fact the professor of sociology in the University of Chicago—this building, when finished, will be the best city prison in America, from the standpoint of sanitation and comfort, and as to light, and the size of the cells, the windows and the corridors. The committee to whom the plans were submitted insisted that the cells must receive direct sunlight, for the health and comfort of the inmates, and, in fact, they demanded all the improved, humane and up-to-date arrangements for prisoners.

These are some of the things which the Milwaukee Socialists are now doing and planning. For big things a good deal of time must first be spent in study, thought and earnest work to bring the details of each project into proper form. And this is what the Milwaukee Social-Democrats have been and are still doing. But already they are taking the initial steps towards many of these measures, and the near future will begin to show some fruits.

John I. Beggs, the Milwaukee street car czar and chief enemy of the Socialists, recently paid us a curious compliment. All former administrations of Milwaukee, said he, have planned for two years only. Each administration has not thought

beyond the term of its own existence. But the Social-Democrats, says Mr. Beggs, should be credited with at least one thing—with making plans for the future.

We were not prepared for any praise from this quarter. "Sweet," says Heine, "is praise from the enemy." But whether it is sweet or not (and, in fact, we Socialists have learned not to pay much attention to what is said about us), it certainly is true. The Socialist plans are laid for the future of the race.

E. H. THOMAS,  
State Secretary.  
Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 25, 1910.

## NATIONAL PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY. PROGRAM

As measures calculated to strengthen the working class in its fight for the realization of this ultimate aim, and to increase its power of resistance against capitalist oppression, we advocate and pledge ourselves and our elected officers to the following program:

### GENERAL DEMANDS

1—The immediate government relief for the unemployed workers by building schools, by reforesting of cut-over and waste lands, by reclamation of arid tracts, and the building of canals, and by extending all other useful public works. All persons employed on such work shall be employed directly by the government under an eight-hour work-day and at the prevailing union wages. The government shall also loan money to states and municipalities without interest for the purpose of carrying on public works. It shall contribute to the funds of labor organizations for the purpose of assisting their unemployed members, and shall take such other measures within its power as will lessen the widespread misery of the workers caused by the misrule of the capitalist class.

2—The collective ownership of railroads, telegraphs, telephones, steamboat lines and all other means of social transportation and communication.

3—The collective ownership of all industries which are organized on a national scale and in which competition has virtually ceased to exist.

4—The extension of the public domain to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power.

5—The scientific reforestation of timber lands, and the reclamation of swamp lands. The land so reforested or reclaimed to be permanently retained as a part of the public domain.

6—The absolute freedom of press, speech and assemblage.

### INDUSTRIAL DEMANDS

7—The improvement of the industrial condition of the workers.

(a) By shortening the workday in keeping with the increased productivity of machinery.

(b) By securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half in each week.

(c) By securing a more effective inspection of workshops and factories.

(d) By forbidding the employment of children under sixteen years of age.

(e) By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child labor, of convict labor and of all uninspected factories.

(f) By abolishing official charity and substituting in its place compulsory insurance against unemployment, illness, accidents, invalidism, old age and death.

### POLITICAL DEMANDS

8—The extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the amount of the bequests and to the nearness of kin.

9—A graduated income tax.

10—Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women, and we pledge ourselves to engage in an active campaign in that direction.

11—The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall.

12—The abolition of the senate.

13—The abolition of the power usurped by the supreme court of the United States to pass upon the constitutionality of legislation enacted by Congress. National laws to be repealed or abrogated only by act of Congress or by a referendum of the whole people.

14—That the constitution be made amendable by majority vote.

15—The enactment of further measures for general education and for the conservation of health. The bureau of education to be made a department. The creation of a department of health.

16—The separation of the present bureau of labor from the department of commerce and labor, and the establishment of a department of labor.

17—That all judges be elected by the people for short terms, and that the power to issue injunctions shall be curbed by immediate legislation.

18—The free administration of justice.

Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to size the whole powers of government in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry and thus come to their rightful inheritance.

### PRINCIPLES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

numbers of them into beggary, vagrancy and all forms of crime and vice.

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

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

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

The basis for such transformation is rapidly developing within present capitalist society. The factory system, with its complex machinery and minute division of labor, is Party strives to prevent land from

rapidly destroying all vestiges of individual production in manufacture. Modern production is already very largely a collective and social process. The great trusts and monopolies which have sprung up in recent years have organized the work and management of the principal industries on a national scale, and have fitted them for collective use and operation.

There can be no absolute private title to land. All private titles, whether called fee simple or otherwise, are and must be subordinate to the public title. The Socialist being used for the purpose of exploitation and speculation. It demands the collective possession, control or management of land to whatever extent may be necessary to attain that end. It is not opposed to the occupation and possession of land by those using it in a useful and bona fide manner without exploitation.

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

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

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

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## Supreme Court in Contempt

Theodore Roosevelt, in his Denver speech before the Colorado Legislature, hit the United States Supreme Court, saying:

"I am anxious that the nation and state shall each exercise its legitimate powers to the fullest degree. Where necessary they should work together; but above all they should not leave a neutral ground in which neither state nor nation can exercise authority and which would become a place of refuge for men who wish to act criminally and especially for the very rich men, who wish to act against the interests of the community as a whole.

"Let me illustrate what I mean by two concrete cases. The first is the Knight Sugar Trust case. In that the Supreme Court of the United States, under cover of what a man whose interest is chiefly in insane constructive stewardship can only call a highly technical legal subtlety, handed down a decision which rendered it exceedingly difficult for the nation effectively to control the use of masses of corporate capital in interstate business, as the nation obviously was the sole power that could exercise this control (for it was quite beyond the power of any one state).

"This was really a decision, rendering it exceedingly difficult for the people to devise any method of controlling and regulating the business use of great capital in interstate commerce.

## Cites Bakeshop Case.

"The second case is the so-called New York bakeshop case. In New York City, as in most large cities, the baking business is likely to be carried on under unhygienic conditions; conditions which tell on the welfare of the workers, and, therefore, against the welfare of the general public. The New York Legislature passed, and the New York Governor signed, a bill remedying these improper conditions. New York State was the only body that could deal with it then; the nation had no power whatever in the matter.

"Acting on information which to them seemed ample and sufficient; acting in the interest of the public and in accordance with the demand of the public, the only governmental authority having affirmative power in the matter, the Governor and the Legislature of New York, took the action which they deemed necessary after what inquiry and study was needed to satisfy them as to the conditions and as to the remedy. The Governor and the Legislature alone had the affirmative power to remedy the abuse.

"But the Supreme Court of the United States possessed and unfortunately exercised the negative power of not permitting the abuse to be remedied. By a 5-to-4 vote they declared the action in the state of New York unconstitutional, because, forsooth, men must not be deprived of their 'liberty' to work under unhygienic conditions.

"They were, of course, themselves powerless to make the remotest attempt to provide a remedy for the wrong which undoubtedly existed, and their refusal to permit action by the state did not confer any power upon the nation to act.

## Decision Against Popular Rights.

"In effect it reduced to impotence the only body which did have power, so that in this case the decision, although nominally against state rights, was really against popular rights, under the democratic principle of government by the people, under the forms of law.

"If such decisions as these two indicated the court's permanent attitude, there would be real and grave cause to give alarm, for such decisions, if consistently followed up, would upset our whole system of popular government. I am, however, convinced, both from the inconsistency of these decisions with the tenor of other decisions, and, furthermore, from the fact that they are in such flagrant and direct contradiction to the spirit and needs of the time, that sooner or later they will be explicitly or implicitly reversed."

Mr. Roosevelt cited two "concrete cases," in which the United States Supreme Court acted in accordance with the principle: The public be damned!

What is true of these two "concrete cases" is also true of every important decision which the United States Supreme Court has handed down in recent years. Roosevelt's criticism fits every Supreme Court decision in which the organized labor movement was involved.

Let us be plain about it. The United States Supreme Court, as at present constituted, is one of the great dangers to the interest and welfare of the American people, and especially to the working class.

The United States Supreme Court is the supreme political machine of the land. If another of the "superannuated" members retires, the president will have it in his power to appoint a majority of the members of the Supreme Court, and that majority of less than half dozen men have the supreme power to make or unmake

any law that any State Legislature or the United States Congress may put on the statute books.

This is a most dangerous situation in a so-called free country, which will, sooner or later, lead to serious complications and conflicts that may be the cause of a social revolution.

Will Theodore Roosevelt tell us how the arbitrary power of the United States Supreme Court may be checked or curtailed?

## The Kaiser's Troubles.

Kaiser Wilhelm has once more talked himself into trouble. He got the idea of making another speech in the old Prussian city of Koenigsberg, and in his enthusiasm his heart ran off with his head. He announced that he was the king of Prussia by divine right. To this assertion the German people object. The radical press protests, regrets, deplors, while the Socialist press pours ridicule over the crowned head.

Kaiser Wilhelm made his divine-right speech immediately after the announcement by the daily press that the Socialists had elected another member to the Reichstag.

Divine right is based on brute force, on bayonets, sword and shooting gun. Where militarism and absolutism end, there divine right disappears.

The Kaiser's remarks about divine right were simply another threat to crush all opposition by the force of militarism.

Next year there will be the regular Reichstag elections. The Socialists will not fail to answer the divine right Kaiser by sending about one hundred Socialist members to the national parliament.

Vox populi, vox dei! will be the answer in 1912. Exit all who have no other credentials to show but the old chestnut of divine right.

## Capitalist Press Work

In the report from the Brewery Workers in this issue of ST. LOUIS LABOR mention is made of the fact that there is considerable indignation among the membership of those local unions at the systematic misrepresentation of the Central Trades and Labor Union by the capitalist dailies.

Last Monday the St. Louis Republic and the Globe Democrat competed with each other in the attempt to make the public believe that the central body had a regular rowdy meeting. The Republic headed the C. T. and L. U. report:

"RESOLUTION CAUSES ROW. SOCIALIST DELEGATE OPPOSES EXONERATION OF UNION MEMBER."

And the Globe-Democrat appeared with the caption:

"UNION ROWS OVER CHARGES. SOCIALISTS AGAIN SCORE BY DEFEATING MOVE TO EXONERATE McCULLEN."

While there was some lively discussion on various subjects, there was absolutely nothing that resembled a row. But this is capitalist newspaperdom: The only capitalist paper which publishes decent reports of the Central Trades and Labor Union meetings is the Westliche Post, but all the other dailies—Globe-Democrat, Republic, P.-D., Star and Times—are grossly misrepresenting the central body of Organized Labor of St. Louis.

Whether these newspapers have the right to abuse the hospitality of the central body in the future as they have done in the past remains for the membership to say. The indignation of the brewery workers is quite in order, and it is for Organized Labor of St. Louis to decide whether the mischievous work of the capitalist press against Union labor shall be permitted to go on forever.

## When is a Preacher not a Preacher?

Socialist Strickland a Hard Case to Handle for Bloomington Police

(The Bloomington (Ill.) Pantagraph, Aug. 29, 1910.)

When is a preacher not a preacher?

Or, if he looks like a preacher and talks like a politician, how is a man to tell?

Or, if he begins a political speech and then takes a text and preaches a sermon, what's the use?

Or, how much Bible and how much Socialistic doctrine can a speaker mix and still call it a sermon?

Or how old is Ann?

These are some of the conundrums that the Bloomington police department was up against last night.

It was a hard nut to crack, and not before for many years have the police officers been required to scratch their heads to figure out a fine distinction between a political propaganda and a theological dissertation. The officers on the job gave it up and the speaker went on to the end of his story.

## Socialist Speaks; Stopped.

It all came about on account of the scheduled speech by Fred G. Strickland, a Socialist orator, on the public streets at the court house square. The Socialists are a political party, much the same as the Republicans and Democrats are.

It is against the city ordinances to hold a political meeting on the streets of Bloomington on Sunday. The police officers on the beat tried to break up the meeting after Mr. Strickland had started to speak. Then the speaker quickly changed his role from political reformer to religious exhorter, showing his license as preacher to warrant him in so doing.

It was then that the policeman on the beat got puzzled. He did not know whether to let the "sermon" proceed or to stop it. He listened a while to try and figure out whether it sounded more like a bona fide sermon or more like a political speech. He was unable to decide in his own mind until the orator had reached the end of his discourse. Then it was too late for action.

## Begins as Socialist.

Mr. Strickland is one of the national lecturers of the Socialist Party of the United States. He was formerly one of the national organizers, and has for years been prominent in stumping tours in favor of the party. His home is at Anderson, Ind. He came here under the auspices of the local Socialist Party to deliver two lectures, one in Miller Park in the afternoon and the other uptown in the evening.

He started in last evening with a fair-sized audience to tell of the work and plans of the Socialist Party, particularly in its government of the city of Milwaukee. He had proceeded some twenty minutes or a half hour when the interruption came.

## Police Interfere.

Officer Hoffman called aside June Crandall, who was chairman of the meeting and had introduced Mr. Strickland, and told him that there must not be any political meetings held on the street on Sunday night. Mr. Strickland proceeded with his talk, while Mr. Crandall took a stroll down to the city hall to see Capt. Fagg. The latter told Crandall that the mayor's orders were not to permit any political meetings on the streets. Mr. Crandall called upon Mayor Carlock and asked if such were his orders, and was told by the mayor that no political meetings could be held on the streets on Sunday night. With this information, Mr. Crandall returned to the stand where was Mr. Strickland. Mr. Crandall did not concede the police right to stop the meeting, but meantime an unexpected turn took place in the situation.

## Changes to Preacher.

Taking his cue from the noise of the Salvation Army on an adjoining corner, Mr. Strickland took from his pocket his certificate as a licensed preacher of the gospel in an Indiana conference. He then took a text from the Bible and started in to preach a "sermon."

The sudden transformation in the

official character of the speaker before the eyes of the blue-coated officer of the law, while it served to prevent the laying of violent hands on the orator or the stopping of the meeting, did not in fact greatly change the character of the address itself. Mr. Strickland—"Rev." Mr. Strickland—quoted from the Encyclopedia Britannica to the fact that the doctrines of Christianity and the doctrines of Socialism were practically identical.

The speaker then gave an exposition of the doctrines of the Socialists from an ethical rather than a political standpoint. He went over much the same ground as would have been covered in the speech as he started in on it, but the treatment was somewhat different.

## Crowd Increases.

The brief interruption of the meeting by the policeman served to bring many curious people to see what the trouble was all about. Hence, the later part of his address—the ethical part—was listened to by a much larger number than had heard the earlier passages.

The policeman, puzzled by the sudden and curious turn of events, listened in puzzled attention to the speaker, and evidently could not tell whether it was a sermon or a political address he was hearing. At any rate, Mr. Strickland finished his address, and then to clinch his statement that it was a religious service took up a collection at the close.

## Meeting at the Park.

Mr. Strickland had addressed one meeting at Miller park during the afternoon. Here he had a good-sized audience. He told the story of Milwaukee, the only city in the country governed by men elected as Socialists. He recited facts to show that Milwaukee is the only city in which efficiency and economy are exemplified at their best in city government, and where graft has been eliminated and the people are getting the worth of their money.

## Australia's Latest Labor Victory

The Labor Party Sweeps South Australia in State Elections.

The Labor Party of Australia, which came into power recently, has just plucked another substantial victory.

South Australia, which is one of the most important states, has just elected the entire Labor Party ticket. This victory of the working people was won in spite of the union if the Conservatives and the Liberals, who threw all differences to the winds and jointly fought the Labor candidates.

The result of the election is greeted with enthusiasm by the workers of all cities, but more especially by the workers of Adelaide, the capital of South Australia.

The new state officials for South Australia are: J. Verran, miner, premier and commissioner of public works; F. W. Coneybeer, journalist, minister of education; C. Vaughan, shoemaker, treasurer and minister of mines; F. S. Wallis, printer, secretary of state; J. P. Wilson, saddler, minister of industry and farming, and W. Denning, lawyer, attorney general.

This victory of the Labor Party in South Australia is especially important since that state, though not very thickly populated, is thought a great deal by all sorts of trust owners and monopolists.

The Labor Party has already given notice to the avaricious landlords that it will drive them from the state if their exploitation does not cease. The trusts have likewise received the pleasant announcement that plans are on foot to nationalize them.

The workmen of Australia are now bending all their energies to capture the state of New South Wales. The old parties in that state are split up and practically expect defeat at the hands of the Labor Party.

## To Unite Ohio Trade Unionists

Toledo, Ohio, Aug. 28.—The Executive Board of the unchartered Ohio State Federation of Labor held a meeting in Columbus last Sunday to hear the report of the special committee appointed to work out some unification plan with the chartered body, and thus cement the organized workers in this state, who have been split because of the Electrical Workers' troubles.

The committee is George Savage of the Ohio Miners, "Bill" Groeninger of the Plumbers and Val Knause of the Machinists. The latter journeyed to Washington and interested the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., and the matter was turned over to President Gompers. Sunday the Columbus gathering submitted the following proposition to the chartered body:

"Admit all unions now in the old O. F. L. on payment of July, August and September per capita tax.

"All books, property, papers and moneys to be turned over to the Auditing Committee of the Hamilton convention.

"All locals not affiliated with either branch to be admitted on the payment of \$2 initiation fee and three months' per capita. The latter refers to those unions that withdrew from both state branches because of the differences."

The matter is now in the hands of the chartered body. If it accepts the proposed plan, Ohio will be again united.

The Executive Committee passed strong resolutions against the use of soldiers in the street car strike.

## Treachery to Unionism

Chas. W. Fear as the Official Whitewasher of the Strike-beaker-Governor.

Joplin, Mo., Aug. 28.—Some time ago the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union came out in no uncertain terms condemning Governor Hadley for ordering the State militia to Hannibal to break the Ilasco cement workers' strike. As every Union man will remember, there were about 2,200 men involved in that strike.

The men mostly interested in this controversy, were some skilled mechanics, especially members of the International Machinists' Association.

Business Agent Lamb of the Machinists' District Council No. 9 spent some time at the Ilasco Cement Works, and it was Brother Lamb who at the time declared that Governor Hadley had ordered the troops to Hannibal an hour before the strike began.

St. Louis Labor is, to my knowledge, the only labor organ in Missouri that has paid proper attention to the Ilasco strike movement. Governor Hadley has the heart of the average politician and felt much aggrieved at the attacks made on him by the St. Louis Labor Union and St. Louis Labor. His political friends have since made great efforts to give him a good whitewash, and they finally found a labor leader who was willing to do the job.

The Missouri Trade Unionist ("An Up-to-Date, Conservative Labor Paper") is edited and managed by Mr. Chas. W. Fear, the printer, for years connected with the Legislative Committee work of the Missouri Federation of Labor.

In last week's issue Mr. Fear's Missouri Trade Unionist comes out with Gov. Hadley's picture on the front page, together with the announcement:

"HADLEY COMING SEPTEMBER 5TH. HERBERT S. HADLEY, MISSOURI'S REPUBLICAN GOVERNOR, HAS PROMISED TO DELIVER AN ADDRESS AT ELECTRIC PARK ON LABOR DAY UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE LABOR DAY COMMITTEE."

As an old-time Union machinist, who was very much interested in the Ilasco Cement Works strike, I ask:

What do you think of a "labor leader" like Fear and of a local trade union movement like ours in Joplin that invites a strike-breaking militia Governor Hadley to deliver a Labor Day Oration?

Is this not an insult to the 2,200 poor wage-workers of the Ilasco works, to the Machinists' Unions and Central Trades of St. Louis and Organized Labor throughout the state?

And why is it done? Why was Hadley invited to Joplin? Because Chas. W. Fear, the manager and editor of the Missouri Trade Unionist, managed to secure, without opposition, the Republican party machine nomination for the State Legislature.

Mr. Fear may attempt to justify his treachery by means of the "political policy of the A. F. of L." But I like to challenge any one to show me where even the A. F. of L. advocates political deals between labor leaders and a Republican machine, the head of which ordered the state militia against striking workmen.

When Governor Hadley appears at Electric Park on Labor Day the banner of every Labor Union should be draped in black.

PIONER UNION MACHINIST.

## STEALING.

Stealing \$1,000,000 is genius.  
Stealing \$500,000, saacity.  
Stealing \$100,000, shrewdness.  
Stealing \$50,000, misfortune.  
Stealing \$25,000, irregularity.  
Stealing \$10,000 misappropriation.

Stealing \$5,000, speculation.  
Stealing \$2,500, embezzlement.  
Stealing \$1,250, swindling.  
Stealing \$100, larceny.  
Stealing \$10, theft.  
Stealing a ham, war on society.

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 &amp; 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  
and Labor UnionLabor Day Picnic at Forest Park  
Highlands.

Last Sunday's meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union was attended by about 200 delegates, President Philippi in the chair.

The Entertainment Committee reported that the arrangements for the Labor Day picnic at Forest Park Highlands, next Monday, are completed and that the affair promises to be a grand success.

Mr. Clarence Darrow, the well-known attorney, of the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone trial in Idaho, will be the speaker of the day, and no union man or woman should fail to hear the distinguished speaker.

## Prospects for a Settlement.

Secretary Kreyling submitted his report, in which he says that the prospects for an early settlement of the Suburban Garden boycott trouble is expected. A conference with Mr. Oppenheimer had been held and another conference would take place within a day or two.

## Warning to Organized Labor.

The Executive Board reported at length of the investigation of the "Industrial Consumers' League," organized some months ago by a certain Mr. McClain, who happened to strike St. Louis during the Farmers' Convention. The board stated that they had carefully listened to witnesses from both sides and examined documents submitted by a number of union men, and found that there were certain features connected with said Industrial Consumers' League that were not in accord with what Mr. McClain had represented them to the C. T. &amp; L. U. and members of Organized Labor. The Executive Board, therefore, recommended that Organized Labor do not place too much confidence in this or any other association of this kind that was not directly affiliated with the Labor movement.

## Charges Dropped.

The charges of the Engineers' Union against Delegate Conroy of the Firemen's Union, in connection with the killing of a certain bill in the legislature, with the co-operation of Secretary Troy of the Manufacturers' Association, were dropped, after considerable wrangle, and after a motion to refer the matter to the State Federation convention had been defeated.

## Harris, the Shoe Dealer.

Was brought up for discussion by the Building Trades Council. Mr. Harris was building a mansion with non-union labor, and the union men are requested to remember this fact and act accordingly when buying shoes.

## Push Bakers' Boycott.

Bakers' Union, No. 4, in a communication, notified the central body that the boycott against the Trust Bakeries and against the Freund and Hauk &amp; Hoerr bakeries was still on, and Organized Labor should insist on patronizing none but union-label bakeries.

## Firm Unionized.

Teamsters' Union 751 notified the delegates that the St. Louis House Furnishing Company was now unionized.

## The Metal Trades Council

Complained that a number of metal trades unions, like the Sheet Metal Workers, Engineers, etc., still refused to affiliate, in accordance with the trade department rules of the A. F. of L. Secretary Kreyling was instructed to look after these unions and urge them to send delegates to the Metal Trades Council.

## The McCullen-Troy Friendship.

Mrs. Kneifer of the Women's Trade Union League, by request of Mr. Ed J. McCullen, addressed a letter to the central body, stating in detail the telephone conversation she had with Mr. McCullen concerning Mr. Troy's candidacy for the legislature prior to the August primaries. Mr. McCullen, a personal friend of Mr. Troy, simply desired a conference to settle the differences, if possible. This letter,

together with a communication which Mr. McCullen had written to Mrs. Kneifer, were read and ordered printed in the minutes. Nobody felt like discussing the matter, and it would have ended then and there had not Delegate Lamb offered the following motion:

"Resolved, That E. J. McCullen, former President of this C. T. &amp; L. U., did right in acquainting the President of the Women's Trade Union League with the desire of Mr. E. J. Troy for a hearing."

Several speeches in support of the motion were made, when Delegate Stopp, of Carpenters' Union 1596, took the floor and said:

"This looks to me like a little whitewashing job. If you wish to do that, I'll furnish you brush and whitewash, but then you must do the job right. Let's see where we are at. We have not acted on dreams. At a meeting of this central body our Legislative Committee submitted a report in which it was stated that a former leading trade union man had attempted to interfere with the agitation of the Women's Trade Union League. At the last meeting I asked who that leading ex-union man was, and the chairman of the Legislative Committee replied:

"Ed McCullen, ex-president of the C. T. &amp; L. U."

"Now, if you adopt this motion of Delegate Lamb, it will look like your Legislative Committee had lied. I want to hear from the committee."

Delegate Chas. Goodman saw no good in the adoption of such a motion.

Delegate Conroy spoke in defense of McCullen and the resolution, criticizing the Legislative Committee.

Chairman McDonough of the Legislative Committee said he had simply reported what he had heard, and he considered it his duty to make such report. He admitted that it might have been a break of "etiquette" on his part to mention the name of McCullen, but since he had been thanked by the men who he could not very well refuse to give it.

Mr. Spraggon, of the Shoe Workers, who had also signed the Legislative Committee report, said:

"Mr. Chairman, I have nothing to cally exonerating McCullen should be committee did right in reporting the McCullen-Troy affair." The committee did not lie, and she could not see any reason why a resolution practically exonerating McCullen should be adopted.

A letter of Troy to McCullen was then read, whereupon Delegate Kindorf spoke very decidedly against any attempt to make it appear that Ex-President McCullen had absolutely no intention whatever to do anything for Mr. Troy.

"Let us all cry that Mr. Troy was defeated at the primaries!" exclaimed Delegate Stopp. "There is too much of this slick political work going on," he concluded.

Delegate Lamb was denied the floor when trying to speak a second time. Conroy appealed from the decision of the chair, but the chair was sustained.

The motion to exonerate McCullen was put and lost by a vote of 83 against 39.

## Notes and Comments From Central Body Meeting.

There were about 200 delegates present, yet one man cried: "Why, this is the poorest meeting I have attended for some time."

The Curran boycott resolution will be up for reconsideration at the next meeting, as a special order of business, at 3 o'clock.

Fine badges were ordered for the A. F. of L. Convention delegates.

Remember that Clarence Darrow will speak at Forest Park Highlands on Labor Day.

Famous Show and Pathe Tent Show are unfair; also Royal Odeon.

The Metal Polishers have grievances against the Koken Barber Supply Company and H. P. Siegel Plating Company.

Delegate Kreyling will represent the central body, at the City Hospital conference.

L. E. Hildebrand, former Secretary of the Federal Labor Union, sent a letter correcting an untrue statement made by Delegate Conroy at the previous meeting.

The Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L. calls upon union men to pay more attention to union label tobacco, cigarettes and cigars.

The State Federation Auditing

Committee reported, showing the receipts, with cash on hand, for the past year, ending July 1, 1910, to be \$3,092.99. Disbursements for the same time, \$1,344.49. Balance on hand July 1, 1910, \$1,748.50.

The Purrington Brick Company, in Galesburg, Ill., is boycotted.

The San Francisco Labor Council sent an appeal in behalf of Organized Labor of Los Angeles, involved in a desperate struggle against the Manufacturers' Association.

## Municipal Laundry.

Comrade Thomas Stephens Makes  
Some Splendid Suggestions.

Comrade Thomas Stephens some weeks ago submitted to us several pages of very interesting notes concerning the necessity of establishing a municipal of public laundry, for sanitary reasons. We had promised to use the notes for a lengthy article on the same subject, but have since been so overburdened with work that we did not find time to prepare the article promised.

In short, Comrade Stephens' proposition is this: Almost every day in the year there are cases of contagious diseases in private families. People die with such diseases. Especially in poorer families, the clothes of sick people, or the clothes of people who have died, will lay around for days before it is washed. Then the washing is in most cases not done according to proper sanitary rules and to protect the other members of the family or neighbors.

Poor women very often have neither the time nor the means to do the work properly.

Here is where the public laundry, under the supervision of the health department, would come in. All the clothes of people sick with contagious diseases, or who died from such diseases, should immediately be removed to this public laundry and there be washed and disinfected according to sanitary laws.

The suggestion of Comrade Stephens is a good one and should be taken up without delay.

In a later issue of ST. LOUIS LABOR we may have more to say on this subject.

Says Moses Was a Politician.

The pastor of the Congregational Church in Manchester, N. H., his congregation being the largest in the state, is a candidate for Congress, and at a meeting that was held recently to discuss his prospects of election more women than men were present. He says that Moses was the greatest politician and legislator ever known and also a minister.



FOR

FINE

JOB WORK

GO TO

CO-OPERATIVE

Printery

966 Chouteau Avenue.

Garment Workers'  
National Convention

The National Convention of the United Garment Workers of America was held in Detroit last week.

Anthony Kallek, chairman of the local committee, made the presentation speech, and in behalf of the local garment workers extended a welcome to the delegates.

William J. Emery, president of the Michigan Federation of Labor, who is also treasurer of the Detroit Federation, extended a welcome in the name of both the state and the local body.

Robert Glockling, President of the International Bookbinders' Union, also addressed the convention.

## Rickert's Report.

President Rickert offered his report, from which the following is taken:

"It is ten years ago this month since we held a convention in this city. Then we had 54 delegates present, representing less than 100 local unions. To-day we meet with a representation of 300 local unions. At that time we had 80 agreements with manufacturers, who used 7,744,000 labels during the year, while to-day we have agreements with 450 houses, who use nearly 50,000,000 labels annually.

"Our international organization is now one of the largest in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. Notwithstanding the depression in the clothing industry during the past twelve months, and the efforts of our enemies to destroy the utility of the organization and the number of strikes and lockouts, we have made strides in every department."

He referred to union manufacturers who made a specialty of buying and heavily advertising non-union goods, and recommended that they should co-operate with the unions to their mutual advantage.

On the ethics of the label, he mentioned a circular letter which has been sent out by General Secretary B. A. Larger, which reads in part:

"Naturally, it is to our interest to oppose prison-made and non-union-made goods. Now, these facts confront us: Some of our houses using the union label put it on their overalls, but purchase all or part of their work shirts, brownie overalls, etc., from non-union houses and from firms selling prison-made goods. The salesmen traveling for these union houses, say to their customer, 'Yes, our factory is union, but we do not put the label on our shirts. By not doing so we can sell the same to you at a lower price,' and similar arguments that are detrimental to both our interests.

"Therefore, realizing that you exact all union men to purchase only union goods, we expect you as a union concern to sell only union goods; so in the future this organization will not consent to permitting any firm the use of our label which buys and sells any non-union or prison-made shirts, brownies, etc. All firms using our label must either manufacture these articles or purchase same from union houses with our union label on same.

## Advocate Union Goods.

"This will mean that the salesmen traveling for union houses will in the future boost only union goods. Result—a larger sale of some; hence a decrease in the sale of prison-made and non-union-made shirts, etc.

"This notice is being sent to all of our union houses. It is our intention to enforce it everywhere, and from those who do not comply we will have to withdraw the use of the union label."

The question of prison contract labor was touched on, and he said that it was still one of the blots of civilization. "The Garment Workers of America has been one of the greatest sufferers from this curse, and has spent much money and time opposing the system at every turn." He said that the New York law against prison labor was the best piece of legislation of its kind that exists.

Wood Workers'  
Rousing MeetingAddresses by Kreyling, Philippi and  
Others—About Two Hundred  
Join Union.

Last Saturday evening a rousing public meeting of wood workers was held at Druids' Hall, under the auspices of the Carpenters' District Council. The big hall was packed to the doors with an audience listening eagerly to the speeches made. Secretary Dave Kreyling and President Louis Philippi of the Central Trades and Labor Union were the principal speakers, who in plain, but convincing, language appealed to the men to join the ranks of Union labor.

Bros. Stopp and Tuebel also spoke of the benefits and necessity of organization. About two hundred applications for membership were received, and everybody agreed that the meeting was a fine success.

Glass Workers Strike  
in Memphis.

From private letters to local union men we learn that there is a strike of glass workers' on in Memphis, Tenn. Certain bosses started what is known among glass workers as the "tab system," and, unfortunately, certain individuals who formerly boasted as the friends of unionism, and who were opposed to that system, are now with the employers in the fight against the Amalgamated Glass Workers' International Association. Glass workers everywhere are requested to stay away from Memphis until the strike trouble is settled.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH.  
By Rev. G. W. Woodby.

A fine little propaganda pamphlet, which we can recommend to our comrades everywhere!

"The Distribution of Wealth," by Comrade G. W. Woodby, price 10 cents, is written in very plain, but good language, and will appeal to

the mind of the average workingman and woman. If ordered in quantities of 100 or more copies the booklet can be had at a much cheaper rate. Send all orders to G. W. Woodby, 2780 N. street, San Diego, Cal.

## The St. Louis Garver Meeting.

A full report of the Dodier Hall meeting, at which Comrade William L. Garver, of Chillicothe, spoke last Wednesday evening, will appear in next week's ST. LOUIS LABOR. Since the last form of this paper must be made up late on Wednesday afternoon, it was impossible to get the report in this week's issue.

## Prospects in Germany

A Powerful Labor Press in the Land  
of the Kaiser.

In view of the elections to the Reichstag which are due next year, and of the great Socialist triumph which is now anticipated by friend and foe, every item of information throwing light on the actual strength of the German Social-Democracy is of particular interest. Recently we pointed out the immense growth of its membership, which rose from 530,000 in 1907 to 633,000 in 1909 and 723,000 in the present year. The German Socialist press consists now of seventy-three daily newspapers, one scientific weekly, one weekly devoted to municipal administration, one woman's paper, one juvenile and one comic paper, and two literary weeklies. To these should also be added sixty-one trade union papers, besides sixteen special and sporting papers published by Socialist organizations. The number of subscribers to the Socialist dailies in 1909 was 1,041, as against 838,000 in 1906. The party also publishes some papers in the Polish language.

## Proceedings of Socialist Congress.

The Proceedings of the Socialist Congress, held in Chicago, Ill., May 15-21, 1910, are now printed and ready for distribution in form of a neat book. It contains a complete verbatim report; the editing was con-

fined only to eliminating parliamentary nonconsequentials. Every Socialist and every member of a labor organization, who is in any way active in the political and economical labor movement, will find it valuable for reference purposes. The index is, indeed, a ready reference to every subject, and, altogether, it is a complete and desirable volume. The price is 50 cents per copy, and whoever of our members wishes to order one can do so by writing to the National Headquarters of the Socialist Party, 180 Washington street, Chicago, Illinois.

## Socialist Propaganda in the State.

Comrade A. Q. Miller, the Socialist nominee for Prosecuting Attorney, spoke at Oran and Bleda last Saturday. Earle Slinkard, the Socialist nominee for Recorder, piloted him over the route. Miller reports that the people are aroused and he was given good attention at both places. At Oran he spoke on the street to about 250 people and at Bleda in the school house to about thirty people. Book sales were good. A local with six members was organized at Bleda, with Alfred Pobst as secretary.

At Oran Mr. Miller was asked if his opponents had accepted his challenge to debate. They hadn't.

Mr. Miller spoke at Illmo on Friday, August 26, and at Edna Saturday, August 27. Both meetings were well attended and showed that Socialism is alive in Scott county.

## SEAMEN THREATEN TO STRIKE.

Owners Are Asked to Agree to Conciliation Board.

Copenhagen, Aug. 29.—Delegates from all the seamen's unions of America and Europe, at the International Congress of Sailors and Marine Firemen, in session here, with the exception of the French Association, agreed to-day to declare an international strike unless the ship owners of every country concerned agreed to the formation of a Board of Conciliation to deal with the grievances of the men.

The proposal for the strike has been the subject of heated discussions at the congress, the delegates of several of the continental countries having opposed the suggestion of the British union for a strike.

The date of the threatened strike will be known only to the leaders of the International Congress, who are pledged to secrecy.

## Unions Ready for Fight.

London, Aug. 29.—A definite alignment of the British working classes against the present governmental system, with anti-monarchism as its inevitable goal, is believed to be foreshadowed in the announcement by the labor conference that it will demand a change in the law that prohibits labor unions from assessing their members for the benefit of their parliamentary representatives.

Ramsay MacDonald, Socialist and one of the leaders of the Labor Party, declared to-day that "yesterday's resolutions mean more than they say. This will be a regular fight, and there won't be any gloves used, either. We are going to obtain our rights, or somebody is going to feel the weight of the united opposition of all English workmen."

## Says Women Ought to Vote.

Dr. Earl Barnes of Philadelphia, speaking at a teachers' institute the other day, said that there are 480,000 women school teachers in the United States and that they should all vote, casting their ballots for the truly good things. He says that he is astonished that women should treat themselves as negligible quantities by not "going after" the ballot. They could dictate the policy of the nation, he says.

## Pittsburg (Ill.) Miners Accept Offer.

Pittsburg, Ill., Aug. 27.—The Keystone Mining Company yesterday offered to resume operations at the Peoria scale, stipulating that if in the final settlement lower rates should prevail, these rates should govern thereafter. The offer was refused at first by the miners, but later accepted.

Four Rooms for Rent.  
1911 Penn Street.

# Labor Day in St. Louis

**Fifty Thousand People Expected at Forest Park Highlands.**

The joint entertainment Committee of the Central Trades and Labor Union and the Building Trades Council has practically completed the arrangements for the Labor Day celebration at Forest Park Highlands. There will be no room for complaint as to the general amusements and entertainment provided for by the

committee. Mr. Clarence Darrow, the renowned Chicago attorney, who had charge of the Moyer-Haywood trial, will be the principal speaker of the day, and it is expected that big crowds of people will come to Forest Park Highlands to listen to the able speaker.

# A Word to the Workers

The Socialists represent the interests of the working class. They are against any alienation of public functions to private parties, and right here is the principal source of corruption.

The entire system of private ownership in the socially organized industries, through which society as a whole and the working class in particular is robbed, is the cause of all corruption.

It debauches those who profit by it. It degrades those who are compelled to slave under it. It feeds on child labor and degrades womanhood. It fosters ignorance and creates tramps.

The Socialist Party, in presenting its candidates, does not ask you to compare the personalities of the individual candidates, but the interests they represent. The Republicans and Democrats stand for jackpots and all that they imply.

The representatives of the Socialist party stand for the community interest against child labor, against any kind of slavery, against the adulteration of food, against sweatshops and against ignorance.

The issue is plain. The average citizen will have a chance to choose. —Barney Berlyn.

## Missouri Federation.

Jefferson City Trade Unionists Prepare to Care for Delegates.

Arrangements are practically completed for caring for the delegates in attendance at the nineteenth annual convention of the Missouri State Federation of Labor, which convenes in Jefferson City Monday, September 19, 1910.

The Madison House has been selected for headquarters. A rate of \$1 per day, European plan, and \$2.50 per day, American plan, has been made.

The Central Hotel has made a rate of from \$2 to \$3 per day, American plan.

The Monroe House rate will be from \$2 to \$2.50 per day, American plan.

In reference to rates the passenger association has issued the following:

"Jefferson City, Mo., September 19-22. Annual convention Missouri State Federation of Labor.

"Rate of fare and three-fifths on certificate plan from points in Missouri, except rate of fare and one-third to apply where the local rate is 3 cents per mile, on the condition of an attendance of 100 or more from points from which the local one-way fare to Jefferson City is 50 cents or more; certificates to be signed by Mr. John T. Smith, secretary-treasurer, 1402 Woodland avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

"Certificates will be honored which show the purchase of going tickets on September 15-21, inclusive, and for return tickets up to and including September 26, 1910.

"Mr. F. M. Curry, Agent, Missouri Pacific Railway, Jefferson City, Mo., Joint Agent."

Present indications are that this will be one of the largest conventions the State Federation has ever held.

Should you desire any further information in reference to hotel accommodations, etc., address Martin Loesch, Secretary of the Jefferson City Committee, 801 Jackson street, Jefferson City, Mo.

## Seceding Machinists Are Now in Trouble

Cleveland Brotherhood machinists are having the same kind of trouble as if they never seceded from the International Association of Machinists, because Jim O'Connell and every

Brotherhood men have been locked-out by a Cleveland concern, which is well named "the Long-Arm system." The union tried to have some "stay-away" notices printed in Cleveland papers, but they were given the same kind of treatment as if they belonged to the regular body.

This surprised the strikers, who remembered how the papers gave due publicity to their sweeping charges against O'Connell and the international association. They thought this meant said papers were their friends, but now they are waking up to find themselves outside the labor movement, with no support from their applauders who cheered their "hot stuff."—Toledo Union Leader.

## New Problems for British Unions

**Obligatory Contributions by Trade Unions for Political Purpose Declared Illegal.**

NEW PROBLEMS FOR BRITISH UNIONS

The latest news from England is to the effect that the House of Lords, as the highest court of Great Britain, has decided, in the Osborne case, that compulsory levies by trade unions for the payment of members of parliament are illegal; that hence a great "problem" confronts the workmen of England in the question as to how to provide for the payment of their representatives in parliament.

It is a disgrace that such a question should arise in this age, in a country as advanced as Great Britain. Popular government is for the public benefit. Its support, therefore, should come from the public treasury.

Nothing but class rule, the rule of the capitalist and landlord, is responsible for the absurd situation which compels the representatives of the people of Great Britain to either pay their expenses out of their own pockets, or to depend upon the contributions of certain interests who stand behind them.

The capitalist well knows that he is the beneficiary of this rule. He saves in taxes and, above all, he can readily afford to compensate members of parliament in one way or another for doing his bidding.

Let us hope that a mighty roar will go up, all over Great Britain, from working men and women who at last have become alive to the interests of their class—a roar indicative of a power and will to do and to dare. It will scarcely need more than that kind of a roar to bring about the payment of salaries to members of parliament, and thereby with the solution of this absurd "problem."

"YOU AND YOUR JOB."

By Charles Sandburg.

This is a 24-page pamphlet, published by the Socialist Party of Philadelphia. Price, 5 cents. Send all orders to Socialist Party Book Store, 1305 Arch street (Room 10), Philadelphia, Pa.

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

# Socialist Party of St. Louis

Headquarters: 966 Chouteau Avenue.

## ORGANIZATION NEWS.

### Doing Things in the Tenth Ward.

The Tenth Ward Branch is engaged in a precinct canvass for new members. A partial canvass of two precincts added eight new members to the roll, and the comrades expect a membership of 100 by November 1. This branch has a good war fund on hand and intends to make a thorough literature campaign. Many of the members have campaign lists in circulation and funds are coming in nicely. Go thou and do likewise.

### Picnic Committee Meeting.

The committees selected to look after the various features of our Fall Festival, on September 25, will have a general meeting on Saturday, September 3, at 8 p. m. All members of committees have been notified and should attend this meeting. Important details must be arranged, and each committee should be familiar with its duties.

### Are You Ready for the Fray?

September is here and with it comes two months of active, energetic campaign work. With the cooler weather a greater display of energy is called for and every comrade must fall in line and do his best. Show your colors; are you a real Socialist or merely a mouther of phrases—indulging in Utopian dreams? A real Socialist understands that we have a lot of hard work in front of us and must handle present-day problems in a practical manner. It is necessary to have a sound theory—but still more necessary to know how to work it out in practice.

### MILWAUKEE PLANS CONTROL.

City Ownership of Beggs Railway System, Except Cars, Proposed.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 29.—A plan is on foot to bring about a new relationship of the Beggs street railway system to the city and to reconstruct the public highways so as to afford better facilities to handle traffic of the city. Under this plan the city will own the rails and roadbed and the company will own simply the rolling stock.

The plan carries the idea of dividing the city into zones, to be known as the residence zone, the business zone and the factory zone. These various zones are to be connected by great thoroughfares. Mayor Seidel believes the city will be independent of the North American Company, and within five years President Beggs will be glad to surrender his franchise and ask for one under the new provisions.

"If the company is not willing for the tracks to become municipal property under an automatic plan which shall be proposed with a view to work no hardships, then the company need not expect to get anything more from us," says Mayor Seidel.

### Will Assess Miners to Aid Strikers.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 28.—The International Board of the United Mine Workers, in session at the headquarters in the State Life building, spent practically all day in framing a circular to be sent to the members of the organization, levying the assessment of \$1 a week on each working member to support the strikes now in progress in several of the districts. It was believed that as soon as this was completed the board would adjourn. This was the principal matter of business before the board.

The miners and operators of Montana and Wyoming will hold conferences this week in an effort to agree on a wage scale. E. S. McCulough, a former vice-president of the United Mine Workers and now an international organizer, has gone to Montana to assist in making the agreement. No representatives of the international organization will be sent to Wyoming.

## DR. L. H. DAVIS

Physician and Surgeon

Office: 2102 South Eleventh St.

Hours: 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.  
Phones: Kinloch, Central 8056; Bell, Sidney 268.  
Residence 1032 Morrison Avenue.  
Hours 7:30 to 8:30 a. m. and 12:30 to 1:30 p. m.

### 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.

From National Headquarters Socialist Party.

Chicago, Ill., August 27, 1910.

The Mexican political refugees, Ricardo Flores Magon, Antonio I. Villarreal, Librado Rivera, recently released from the Florence (Ariz.) Federal prison, together with L. Gutierrez de Lara and Praxedis G. Guerrero, are to start a paper to carry on the campaign for the freedom of the Mexican workers. All donations and subscriptions should be sent direct to "Regeneracion," 420 West Fourth street, Los Angeles, Cal.

A very successful State Convention of the Socialist Party of Delaware was held at the Labor Lyceum, Wilmington, Tuesday, August 23. A full ticket was nominated.

Comrade G. L. Cox, 2800 Tenth avenue, Birmingham, is acting State Secretary of Alabama, vice Thomas N. Freeman, resigned.

The following is from a report by National Organizer Max Wilk, in organizing a local at Fitzgerald, Ga.: "Some of the members are G. A. R. men, some Confederate soldiers, and it is a pleasure to hear them talk, forgetting their old differences and recognizing their common interest."

### National Organizers and Lecturers.

John W. Brown—September 4 to 10, Maine, under direction of the State Committee.

J. L. Pitts—September 9-10, Wyoming, under direction of the State Committee.

George H. Goebel—September 4, en route; 5, Paducah, Ky.; 6, Boaz;

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Everything Union Made.

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THERE ARE REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD DO THIS. ONE GOOD REASON is that, without a cent additional cost, you fare better and also help your paper by placing your order with **ST. LOUIS LABOR** than with some irresponsible solicitor—your order will receive the best care because the coal business handled by **ST. LOUIS LABOR** is big and the mine operators try to keep and please big buyers. All coal delivered through **ST. LOUIS LABOR** is direct from the mines.  
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7, Pottsville; 8, Mayfield; 9, Paducah; 10, Hampton.  
Anna A. Maley (Woman's National Organizer)—September 4, Medford, Ore.; 5, en route; 6 to 10, California, under direction of State Committee.  
J. E. Snyder—September 4 to 10, New Mexico and Arizona.  
Dan A. White—September 4, en route; 5, Herculaneum, Mo.; 6, Festus; 7 to 10, St. Francois county, Missouri.  
J. MAHLON BARNES,  
National Secretary.

## NEW BOOKS.

"War—What For?" By George R. Kirkpatrick.

"War—What For?" by George R. Kirkpatrick. Published by the Author, West Lafayette, Ohio. This book is a powerful indictment of war. It is an indictment of those who profit by war, who advocate war, or who foolishly give their lives for war. Comrade Kirkpatrick has done his best to destroy that dangerous spirit which sees murder and crime in the killing of one man and heroism and patriotism in the slaughtering of thousands of men. The book does not present an Utopian dream of eternal peace, but it is a presentation of hard facts. The author digs into the fundamental causes of war, pictures the crime of war, and tells his readers of the popular ignorance, stupidity and erroneous conception of patriotism that make war possible. "War—What For?" is a grave signal of warning against American militarism in its many forms as exhibited during the many years of labor struggles. Single copy, \$1.20. In clubs a discount will be given. Address your order to George R. Kirkpatrick, West La Fayette, Ohio, or to Labor Book Department, 966 Chouteau avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

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**COAL**  
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NOTARY AND STENOGRAPHER,  
Depositions a Specialty  
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Residence Telephone: LINDELL 2583  
Corridore Commercial Building  
214 NORTH SIXTH STREET

Bloomington, Ill., Aug. 29.—June Crandall, candidate for Congress on the Socialist ticket, received fatal injuries to-day in the cave-in at the municipal waterworks plant.

## 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 the 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.

## Remember, no CIGARS are Genuine Union-Made

Issued by Authority of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America.  
**Union-made Cigars.**  
This certifies that the Cigars contained herein have been made by First-Class Workmen a member of the CIGAR MAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION of America, an organization devoted to the advancement of the MORAL, MATERIAL and INTELLECTUAL WELFARE of the CRAFT. Therefore we recommend these Cigars to all smokers throughout the world. All imitations upon this Label will be punished according to law.  
G. W. Perkins, President, C.M.I.U. of America

## UNLESS THE BOX BEARS THE Blue Union Label

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JACOB F. LEIENDECKER, Vice-Pres't and Notary Public  
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Office No. 324 Chestnut Street. Both Phones.

# COAL

Our Comrades and Friends will please take notice that the prices of coal will not get any lower this year. On the contrary: if the Illinois miners' strike continues several weeks longer the chances are that within a very short time coal prices will rise considerably. Send your coal order in now. Do not wait another day, for delay means loss of money to you. Send all orders direct to **ST. LOUIS LABOR** 966 CHOUTEAU AVE.

# Robert Hunter's Letter of Acceptance.

Socialist Candidate for Governor of Connecticut Sounds Keynote for State Campaign of 1910

Accepting the nomination as candidate of the Socialist Party for Governor of Connecticut, Comrade Robert Hunter of Noroton has sent the following to the State Committee:

"Comrades: "In convention and by referendum vote of all Socialists in this state, as announced to-day, I have been nominated to lead the party in the present campaign.

"Such an honor may seem empty to those who know little of the meaning or of the power and influence of modern Socialism.

"Many men consider it an honor to be nominated for office by the Democratic or Republican party. Yet to be elected to office by either of the old parties means little more than an opportunity to give this state another corrupt administration.

"To men of conscience that opportunity should mean disgrace, not honor.

"The Socialist party offers no surety of victory in the coming election, but it does offer sincerity of aim and purpose.

"It offers an ideal, and to be the spokesman for that ideal, even though but three or four support it in this campaign, is honor enough for any man.

"Our chief aim in this, as in all campaigns, is to arouse the people to the necessity of extending and realizing democracy in the conduct not only of politics, but also of industry.

"We set ourselves, therefore, the task of building up in this state a powerful organization of workers in shop and on farm determined to do away with political corruption, with class government, with special privilege, and with all the other forms of injustice that arise from our present political and industrial order.

"In the words of our state constitution, 'We declare that all men \* \* \* are equal in rights; and that no man or set of men are entitled to exclusive public emoluments or privileges from the community.'

"Yet who does not know that both the Democratic and Republican parties have been for years personal property of certain men and certain interests in this state?

"And who to-day does not realize that these men are convinced that the people exist to enrich them and that government was devised to give them all public emoluments and all privileges?

"The people are coming to resent this betrayal of their interests by the old parties and are growing weary of bearing burdens for the profit of the few.

"We seek, therefore, to draw to

our banner and to obtain political power for those industrious classes who to-day bear the burdens of this commonwealth. We seek no other support.

"Indeed, we shall consciously exclude from our ranks two classes—those who profit from vice and those who profit from plunder.

"We ask no support, either in votes or money, from those whose interest in politics, as it is in industry, is the profit and plunder which comes from special privileges, from unearned rents, profits and dividends.

"And we make no secret of our intention to wage war on all of those who to-day put burdens upon the weak and for the profit of the powerful.

"We seek only to represent the working class, and we intend to use every means at our command to bring to our support that immense body of citizens whose life is a daily routine of toil and who bear upon their shoulders the burden of producing all wealth.

"Nor is our aim to get a chance to divide spoils, to distribute jobs or to take bribes.

"Our aim is the greatest that men could hold—it is brotherhood.

"We seek, therefore, political power in order to do away with privilege, with industrial, political and financial injustice; for without political power it is impossible to establish a co-operative commonwealth in which men shall work to produce wealth for use instead of producing wealth for profit.

"We realize, however, that the bringing into the world of a new social order is no easy task.

"Socialism is, in our opinion, the next necessary step in the development of human society.

"But he are not ignorant of the fact that it took hundreds of years for feudalism to run its course and that it has taken over a hundred years for capitalism to ripen.

"But whether the forces in society leading toward the new era move slowly or quickly, our end is to aid as best we can in that evolution.

"The march toward the brotherhood of man is not a march of small detachments, but a universal procession participated in by the workers not only of towns and cities, but of countries, nations and races.

"We cannot, therefore, go far ahead of those elsewhere nor should we fall far behind. We are bound up with the conditions of our time and with the weal and woe of our brothers elsewhere, as we proceed laboriously toward our goal.

"We cannot, therefore, promise to remedy immediately all ills, to abolish all poverty or to do away with all privilege.

"Nor is it in our power to establish Socialism in Connecticut alone. Nevertheless, those of us who carry the banner of International Socialism can conscientiously pledge ourselves to certain definite acts in the councils and assemblies of this state wherever we are elected to power, and such pledges as we make we shall honestly fulfill to the extent of our power.

"We will give to Connecticut a clean, efficient government, and we shall do our best to do away with other foul conditions of city life.

"We shall clean streets, establish playgrounds, parks and recreation places.

"We shall shorten the hours of labor and limit as far as possible woman and child labor.

"We shall care kindly and properly for the veterans of toil, the sick, the crippled and for the needy.

"We shall see that no child goes hungry to school. We shall extend public education, lengthen the days of schooling, improve educational standards and make schools the social centers of a new civil life.

"We shall give to the people the right to rule their affairs by the initiative, referendum and recall.

"Furthermore, we pledge ourselves to pass a trades disputes act, similar to the one passed in Great Britain in 1905, giving organized labor the legal right to strike, picket and boycott.

"These rights, which are the sole means possessed by the organized workers to improve their condition, shall not, if it be in our power to prevent it, be denied them.

"We pledge ourselves also to pass a workmen's compensation act, along the lines of the British act, which will grant compensation to every workman injured or killed in industry.

"These pledges will be fulfilled in so far as the people of this state give us power to fulfill them.

"They are not distant aims, but immediate plans for action in the present time, and while these pledges are but a part of what the Socialists seek to do, they are in line with the purpose which will actuate every effort made by us, namely, to improve the body, the brain, the morals and

the condition of the workers in this state.

"But, comrades, in making these pledges for immediate action, let us neither blind ourselves nor deceive others as to our final aim.

"The present anarchy of production for profit, with its millions of exploited and impoverished workers, with its unemployment and over-employment, its low wages and high prices, its children as laborers, and its aged as beggars, can never be patched up.

"Socialism alone can solve our vast and intricate problems and for that let us live and, if need be, die.

"We ask in this campaign for the support of the workers of this state and we do so only because we aim to represent the working class.

"The Socialist Party is the party of labor, its aims are the aims of labor, its ideals are the ideals of labor, and its victory will mean the emancipation of labor.

"With full realization of the difficulties which beset us and the solemn pledges which we have given, I accept the nomination tendered me by the Socialists of Connecticut.

"Great victories are near at hand. Milwaukee has led the way. Let us, comrades and friends of Connecticut, rally to the fight. Yours fraternally,

"ROBERT HUNTER.  
"Noroton Heights, Conn."

## The Socialist Ticket

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

### CONGRESS

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

Miller in New Hamburg, Mo.

New Hamburg, Mo., Aug.—A. Q. Miller, the Socialist nominee for Prosecuting Attorney, will lecture here on Socialism on Saturday evening, September 3. Some of our neighbors who heard Mr. Miller at Oran last Saturday like his talk, and we hope he will be given a good hearing here. Let's all hear him—and, by the way, now is the time to fix up questions for him to answer. Go to some of the "wise ones" and urge them to prepare a "jawbreaker" for you to hand him. He delights in answering questions on the conditions of society and government—and the remedy.

THE KICKER.

# Socialist Activities in Milwaukee

By Carl D. Thompson.

We propose here to enumerate some of the more important activities of the Socialist government in the city of Milwaukee.

We do not claim that the Socialists are the only ones to whom credit is due. Some of these measures are, of course, a part of the general progress; but in every case the sturdy groups of Socialist officials have been the determining element, the deciding force.

The measures mentioned have either been already accomplished, or, at least, well started on their way.

A municipal electric lighting plant. Preliminary steps for a comprehensive municipally owned street car system.

Bonds issued and site being selected for a commodious interurban and urban municipal street car depot and civic center.

General policy of the depression of railroad tracks, already accomplished on the South Side and under way on the North Side.

Workingmen's homes being provided for thorough comprehensive scheme of city lighting and plating.

Plans begun for the diversion of the city sewage from the lake to septic tanks in outskirts of city, where it is to be reduced according to modern methods and afterwards disposed of as a fertilizer.

Elimination of the evils of the private contract system in public works—direct employment by the city being substituted.

Epidemic of typhoid fever promptly stopped by chlorination.

Union label ordered on every piece of city printing, city bonds included. General encouragement of organized labor, as shown among the brewery working girls, carpenters and city employes and others.

Needless "body guard" of the Mayor put on a regular policeman's beat.

Work begun on a scientific system of determining cost of all city purchases.

All public purchasing systemized and put in charge of a competent purchasing agent.

Shiftless and incompetent work in street construction stopped "instantly" by the dismissal of every inspector whose work was not up to grade; bridges not built to specification rejected.

City Treasurer begins policy of redeeming bonds before maturity, thus saving interest to the city.

City Attorney stops the practice of remitting "costs" in unwarranted suits brought against the city and lost. Also halted practice of "agreements" and friendly suits.

Courtesy made the rule in the city hall, where arrogance ruled under the old administration.

Street car company voluntarily raised wages of their employes from \$3.00 to \$3.00 per month, and allowed a \$10.00 increase to apprentices.

Lifting jacks placed on all street cars. Noticeable improvement in the cleaning of all street cars. The city now drafts street car franchises instead of allowing the corporation to do so.

One franchise drawn by the city, and terms accepted, providing for the public ownership of street car lines without a cent of cost to the city. The first of its kind in America.

Offices of city chemist and bacteriologist combined.

City purchasing agent saves the city \$95.00 on purchases during the first two weeks in office.

Health Department of the city charged with the duty of securing and maintaining healthful conditions for the working people in the factories.

A general cleaning-up of the slum districts.

Ice companies held up for short weight and the practice stopped.

A municipal asphalt repair plant established.

Steps taken for the establishment of a general repair and construction plant.

Preliminary steps taken for the establishment of a bureau of municipal research.

Committee at work redistricting the city wards. A matter required by law was delayed for years by the old administration.

Custom started of having experts on various municipal problems give lectures to the City Council, open to the public, at the City Hall. Several such lectures already held.

Raised wages of the bindery girls and employed of the public library and museum.

City Attorney begun action to recover \$72,000 from street car company for unpaid license fees accumulated during ten years.

Park Board investigates the food stuffs and drinks sold in parks.

Disreputable saloons put out of business by refusal of licenses. Over eighty-five thus eliminated.

Liquor business rigidly separated from connection with the social evil

by refusing of licenses in the red-light district.

From time to time we will discuss the features of these various measures and enumerate such others as may be brought forward.

### 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

## Annual Fall Festival

### OF THE

# St. Louis Socialists

Sunday September 25, 1910

AT Risch's Grove Grand County Fair!

Further Particulars later.

Fred. G. Strickland of Indiana Will be the Speaker of the Day.

## International Miners' Congress

Brussels, Aug. 27.—Among the questions discussed at the International Miners' Congress was that of the labor of women and children in mines. An English representative said the British delegation would abstain from voting on a proposal, put forward by the German delegates, that children under 14 should not be allowed to work below ground, inasmuch as the delegation had not received a mandate to vote on the subject. A German delegate expressed a desire that at the next congress the English delegates would possess a mandate. The congress decided that all work by children, alike inside and on the outside of mines, should be forbidden, and further pronounced in favor of the absolute prohibition of women's work in collieries.

The congress then dealt with the question of the length of the working day. On behalf of the Belgian miners, it was proposed the day should consist of eight hours, including the descent into and the ascent from the mines, with the obligation of allowing a period of rest of sixteen hours between each day, and that there should be a maximum of six days' work per week. The French delegates favored a day of eight hours, including descent and ascent, with a stipulation that the hours of labor should not exceed forty-eight per week. The German proposition was that there should be an eight-hour day for all, descent and ascent included, with the proviso that in humid mines, where the temperature is high, the maximum day should be two hours shorter.

The congress adopted a resolution in favor of the nationalization of coal mines.

The congress next discussed the quantitative regulation of the production of coal. The French and Belgian delegations in agreement demanded that in case of a general strike in a given country the Miners' Federation of the neighboring countries should limit their production

by determined abstention from work. Mr. Hoosemans, a German delegate, remarked that the miners' organizations are not stable enough and sufficiently well organized to enable such a resolution to be put in force. He demanded that the proposal should be referred for supplementary consideration to the International Committee, and this proposal, after some discussion, was adopted. The Belgian delegation proposed that the International Committee should allot an annual holiday of a fortnight for workers in mines in order to place a check on overproduction. This proposal was adopted unanimously.

Pensions for Workers Urged. The congress then considered the subject of pensions for workmen. Four propositions were submitted. The French delegation favored a pension of 2 francs per day after twenty-five years' service on attaining the age of 50, the pension in case of invalidity to be in proportion to the years of work. The Belgian representatives urged that a pension should be payable in case of early invalidity or at the age of 50, the minimum to be 600 francs. The English delegates proposed that there should be a retiring pension for aged persons incapable of work, while the German delegates demanded the passing of laws under which the widows and children of miners suffering from illness or accident would receive a sufficient income. After a long discussion, the four propositions were adopted.

The congress next dealt with the question of accidents occurring during work, and decided unanimously that the victims in such cases have a right to full compensation at the expense of the employer.

Afterward the congress, at the instance of the British delegates, pronounced in favor of universal peace. A proposal to the effect that the International Congress should meet henceforward only once in two years was rejected.

MOBERLY ICEMEN STRIKE. Plant Workers Organize and Quit When Wage Demand is Held Up.

Moberly, Mo., Aug. 27.—Employees of the Moberly Artificial Ice Company at noon to-day went out on strike for a new wage scale. A few weeks ago the employes organized Local No. 13657 and it was chartered by the American Federation of Labor.

The union formulated a scale and presented it to the company, which refused to recognize the demands for shorter hours and other conditions, although it would recognize the union. The men forwarded their grievances to Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor. President Gompers instructed the officers of the Trades and Labor Assembly to settle the matter, and last night the officers of this organization and a committee from the Ice Workers' Union held a conference with Manager Talbot of the company, which resulted in an agreement which was to be typewritten and signed to-day. When the agreement did not appear the ice workers declared the strike.

Manager Talbot said the plant would be in operation to-morrow.

OPERATORS' TERMS FAVORED. Southwestern Miners Meet at Kansas City to Draw Contract.

Pittsburg, Kan., Aug. 28.—By a vote of 13 to 5 the Conference Committee of the United Mine Workers of America for the Southwestern field decided to open negotiations with the operators to draft a contract upon the terms submitted by the later to-day. The miners' representatives will meet in Kansas City to-morrow morning, and later in the day will open negotiations with the operators.

According to members of the conference the miners are ready to accept the proposition made them by the operators. It is probable the miners and operators will draft a contract and submit it to each side for a referendum vote.

CHAS. SPECHT

NOONDAY CIGAR CO. FINE CIGARS.

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BAR

Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars

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

## Brewery Workers Meet in Chicago.

National Convention Will Open in Chicago September 15.

The national convention of the International Union of Brewery Workers will be opened in Chicago on September 15. This will be one of the most important gatherings ever held by the organization. Every St. Louis local union of the international will be represented.

Brother Louis Philippi, of Beer Bottlers' Union, No. 287, will be out of the city until September 27. He has been elected as International Auditor, and left St. Louis last Tuesday evening for Cincinnati to audit the books of the International office.

Helping the Miners.

The St. Louis local unions of the United Brewery Workers are paying a monthly assessment of 25 cents for the striking coal miners of Illinois, and will continue to do so as long as the strike lasts. The assessment for July and August has already been paid. This shows that the St. Louis brewery workers are ever ready to not only talk the solidarity of labor, but to practice it, too.

There is much indignation among the local brewery workers about the disgraceful misrepresentation of the Central Trades and Labor Union by the capitalist daily press. As one of the members put it: "We believe in the freedom of the press, but the misrepresentations, as practiced by the capitalist dailies, should not be tolerated. If the St. Louis Republic, Globe-Democrat and other papers are not willing to publish the truth about the business of the C. T. & L. U., their representatives should not be permitted in the central body's meeting hall."

Wurstmarkt of the Vorwaerts.

The workingmen's singing society, "Vorwaerts," will have its annual "Wurstmarkt" on Monday, September 5, at Wagner's Garden, Cherokee street and Texas avenue. There will be a good program for entertainment and amusements.

# St. Louis Local Campaign Fund

<b>W. F. Crouch, List No. 48:</b>		<b>Adam Stals</b> . . . . . 25	
A. Meier	.50	N. Rabong	.25
A. Binz	.50	<b>H. J. Morrison, List No. 50:</b>	
M. Lux	.25	Paul Ettinger	.50
S. Schiesle	1.00	Jas. Casey	1.00
Jos. Schwarz	1.00	Wm. Cull	.50
H. O. Stange	.50	F. H. Jacobs	1.00
<b>Jacob Dorner, List No. 104:</b>		L. Heininger	.50
Jacob Dorner	1.00	C. Hofel	.50
H. Stark	2.00	F. B. Reynolds	.25
Paul Kaelin	1.50	Thos. Callahan	.50
<b>John Netval, List No. 103:</b>		C. F. Ackers	.25
Frank Kubik	.50	E. Kalthaler	.50
Raffes	.25	M. Walsh	.50
Sam Luban	.25	J. F. McGinn	.50
Cash	.10	Geo. Reed	.25
Jos. Rathaus	.25	W. H. Kaufman	.25
W. Svejovsky	.25	J. F. Arlitz	.50
F. Babka	.10	Anton Hlavaty	1.00
Jos. Praha	.10	G. W.	.75
Zelenka	.10	R. Muggli	1.00
Zavadil	.10	John Limmer	.50
D. W. Krejci	.25	C. Eissler	.50
K. Hanak	.20	Peter Limmer	.50
P. Pavlicek	.15	Jos. Jaeger	.50
A. Tobias	.25	Geo. Bluemel	.25
J. Jemicek	.25	H. Mohn	1.00
P. Pelkovich	.10	Jos. Wiesemeyer	.50
J. Hollec	.10	A. B. B.	.35
<b>Jos. Barratt, List No. 132:</b>		Jerry Hawkins	1.00
E. Handley	.50	Emil Johne	3.50
B. Waxman	.50	<b>Mat Mueller, List No. 68:</b>	
A. C. Schumacker	.10	Mat Mueller	1.00
<b>Jno. Haeefe, Beer Bottler, List No. 121:</b>		H. A. Heisel	.50
Jno. Haeefe	.25	T. F. Knittel	.50
V. Freihaut	.25	A. Enderling	.25
E. Veninga	.50	G. Eckert	.25
Jos. Roell	.50	Geo. Moller	.50
Geo. Scheben	.25	C. E. Hamilton	.25
J. H. Holschen	.25	R. B. Hayes	.25
J. Kreutziger	.25	One	.25
F. Von der Ahe	.25	<b>Louis Krahll, List No. 82:</b>	
Tony Christianich	.25	Jas. Doyle	.05
J. P.	.25	Jos. Buberl	.25
Jno. Lakas	.25	Jno. Samson	.25
J. Buhmann	.25	Peter Bauer	.25
P. H. Hoppinger	.25	Jacob Grimm	.50
J. Okel	.25	J. C. Dornhofer	.25
Jno. Schroeder	.25	Chris Fritz	.25
E. G. Hanstein	.25	Previously reported	701.84
J. Stoll	.25	Total to August 30	\$745.39
F. Neunlist	.25	Note—The list of Theo. Ott, published August 6, was incorrect, there being one item of 50 cents too much, as printed in Labor, and two items (Friend, 50c; Anton Pirkl, 50c) were missing in the Arbeiter-Zeitung.	
Geo. Bender	.25		
M. Schmatzler	.25		
P. Reinert	.25		
B. Greisinger	.25		

or his personal effort—his productions by his efforts at his trade, perhaps? Did he by his living in our community add to the general welfare, or did he bestow "personal services to the younger generation"? Did not his wealth, rather, control its possessor "in a life-long servitude which grows harder to the last?"

"He died a poor man," indeed, notwithstanding his \$3,000.00 living annuity and \$25,000.00 dead memorial when he failed in realizing his obligations to himself and society by becoming a slave to his holdings.

He is misguided, indeed, who believes that he is building a monument for himself by permitting nature to rob him of his worldly possession. People are becoming so inquisitive nowadays. Some will ask, "How did he make it?" What's the answer? Must we look for it hidden under our present system of taxation which enables the natural increment to enure only to the few, while the many pay tribute?

Do rich men who foist their death-bed foibles, in the name of philanthropy, upon poor communities ever give a thought to the judgment of future generations, for a community must surely be poor that requires donated trade schools, even "if the boy who can't raise a small tuition fee is a boy whom it is not worth while to help."

Trade schools, if necessary, should be in the curriculum of our public school system by taxation. The Saturday and Sunday hospital begging should be relegated and of city hospitals enlarged, if necessary, by taxation. Our youth should not be educated to rely on charity and philanthropy, but rather to equations of effort making impossible fortunes by natural increment or steel libraries by high protective tariffs for the benefit of trusts.

J. P. HERRMANN.

### Scabs and Crooks Honored by Citizens' Alliance.

At the late convention of the Western Federation of Miners, the delegates discussed the impropriety of continuing to publish the names of members of the organization in the Miners' Magazine, who had been fined, declared unfair or expelled from the local unions. After considerable discussion, it was deemed judicious to discontinue the publication of the names of members who have been declared unfair, fined or expelled. Statements of delegates were to the effect that men in the organization who had been declared unfair were recipients of letters of congratulation from the secretaries of mine owners' organizations and citizens' alliances, and it was shown conclusively that such men were shown special favors by the combinations that are opposed to the labor movement. Hereafter all secretaries of local unions will be expected to forward the names of those fined, expelled or declared unfair to the General Secretary-Treasurer, and at stated times the Secretary of every local union will be furnished a complete list of the names and description of the members who have proven themselves recreant to their obligation.—Miners' Magazine.

### WARNING TO PARTY MEMBERS.

The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, at its recent session in New York, adopted the following:

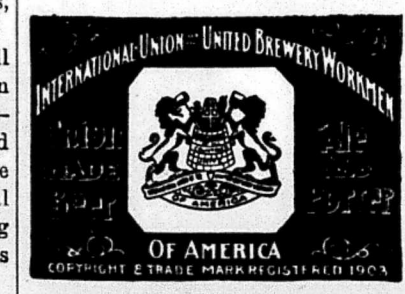
"The National Executive Committee deems it to be its duty to call the attention of the party members to the fact that the organized enemies of the movement desire, above everything else, the promulgation of dissension and suspicion in our ranks, and those who within our ranks systematically attack the character and impugn the motives of trusted party workers and officials, going to the extent of publishing regular periodical sheets for that sole purpose, are consciously or unconsciously playing the enemy's game in the most effective manner. The authors of the charges against Comrade Barnes having repeatedly refused to appear before this committee and substantiate their charges, we consider the incident closed so far as this committee is concerned."

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

### Get Naturalized!

Any day and every day in the year is a fitting time for foreign-born comrades to make a start for citizenship. Every local should canvass its membership and see to it that all qualified persons get their naturalization papers. The National Office has for sale, at ten cents per copy, a booklet entitled "The Law of Naturalization Made Easy to Understand." Thirty-six hundred copies have been sold in less than two months. This booklet is printed in the following languages: English, Bohemian, German, Italian, Swedish, Norwegian, Hebrew, Hungarian, Polish, Slavonic, Lithuanian, Croatian and Finnish. Ten cents each copy. No reduction for quantities.

## Drink Only UNION BEER



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

## 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 8:30 p. m. SATURDAY from 12 to 1:30 p. m.  
Suite 508 Merchants LaCade 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.

## Our County Fair

At the Annual Fall Festival of the St. Louis Socialists.

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.

## 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 REDEEM THEM FOR

# UNION LABEL

Clothing, Collars, Cuffs, Neckwear, Hats, Nightshirts, Shirts, Shoes, Sox, Overalls, Suspenders, Pumpers, Underwear.

Largest Stock . . . . . Lowest Prices

See **SCHWARZ.**

# GLOBE

Seventh and Franklin Ave

## ARCADE TAILORING CO.

Merchant Tailors

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

1326-1328 FRANKLIN AVE. Kinloch, Central 5443

Established 12 Years at this stand.

## UNION MEN, ATTENTION

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

We solicit your patronage and will always accord you good treatment

## SCHEER BROS.

D. E. Corner 19th St. and Sullivan Avenue

The Best \$2.00 and \$3.00 Hat Made

Wm H. Roetter Hat Co., 518 PINE STREET.

## HARDWARE

GLASS, PAINTS AND OILS, STOVES AND RANGES

Chas. Blasberg, 4302 LINTON AVENUE

## DRUIDS' HALL

NINTH AND MARKET STREETS. Workingmen's Headquarters

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

## Julius Friton

Jeweler Optician AND Watchmaker

121 No. Seventh St.

## BUCKS

at SCAB STOVES

Because they Are UNFAIR

## SINDELAR SHOE CO.

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

## The Ranken Glory

II. St. Louis, August 20, 1910.

My Dear Editor: Some time since I had occasion to write a number of outside daily papers engaged in praises for the "self-sacrificing, noble deeds of David Ranken, Jr., in establishing a trade school for the poor."

As I have received no copy from any of these papers, probably you can discern a reason why my matter, which follows, was not acceptable.

"St. Louis, June 21, 1910.

"Dear Sir—St. Louis is always proud to be noticed by the outside world. Every one here is proud that David Ranken, Jr., IS. Also that the mechanical trade school IS. Now, here's the rub. We all want our children or grandchildren to learn a trade that will enable an honest boy to earn \$3,000,000.00 in a life time. Every one is asking, What trade was that that enabled Ranken, Jr., to earn \$3,000,000.00 during his life time? That is the one I desire my boy should be taught.

"Do you know this trade in which \$3,000,000.00 is made? If so, tell us. Don't be afraid. We want to learn it, and earn it to leave it again, so that our boys may become three-million-dollar men. Yours truly,

"J. P. HERRMANN.

Last Friday an editorial in one of our local papers was fulsome in eulogizing the late departed DAVID RANKEN, Jr., saying: "He worked hard all his life and made his millions by honest methods" \* \* \* "the purpose of his trade school—is to train poor boys to the best doing of HONEST work." Whatever that means, we may infer.

To quote further: "He died a poor man—yet how rich is all worth having"! He was dying three years ago. He could not in all his greed take with him what was accumulated for him—through the natural increment which our present system of land tenure makes possible. He only wanted a \$25,000 monument; "the erection of such a memorial was stipulated by Ranken in his original provision for the school," and as a rainy-day asset he, after deeding "his entire fortune to the school, reserved only an annuity of less than \$3,000.00 for his living expenses."

The least that can be said of David Ranken, Jr. (dead) is that he was honest, he was misguided, that he only wanted \$3,000.00 per year for living expenses and a \$25,000.00 monument for dead expenses.

In last Sunday's paper we find another editorial, saying, "Before the civil war the object of hard work was to accumulate a competence, then to retire, after middle age, and live like a gentleman." That is, not to use the money "in making more money after middle age, but to enjoy life." Such men would then take "part in general life, with freedom to do so earned by the possession of what was then called an independence. They entered life in retiring from business—lived like gentlemen by free, personal serving to the younger generation."

Poor Ranken, "he died a poor man." He said, "If I stop work (accumulating), I will die." Did he accumulate an independent fortune, did he work, or was this fortune thrust upon him by the thousands daily working to increase the values of his holdings, which he purchased for a paltry sum? Was it the natural increment