

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 10, 1910.

Phone: Kinloch, Central 1577.

No. 501.

## The Socialist Ticket

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

For Judge of the Supreme Court. John F. Williams.

For State Superintendent of Public Schools. John Lucky-Brown.

For Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner. Ulpsses S. Barnsley.

For Congress. 10th District—G. A. Hoehn. 11th District—Max Stopp. 12th District—Chris. Rocker.

For State Senate. 30th District—W. F. Crouch. 32nd District—H. Siroky. 34th District—H. J. Morrison.

For State Representative. 1st District—Wm. Ruesche, W. M. Holman, Wm. Brandt. 2nd District—S. Resh, P. Ehrhard, Hy. Struekhoff. 3rd District—J. Wunsch, A. Kean, Louis Krahl. 4th District—F. J. Heuer, M. Belly, Hy. Schwarz. 5th District—F. E. Nye, Edward B. Story. 6th District—F. X. Bick, Jos. Bar-ratt.

For Judges of the Circuit Court. Phil H. Mueller, B. Brockmeier, Mark Stanley, Max Sendig, John Miller.

For Clerk of the Circuit Court. Fred J. Kloth.

For Judge of the Probate Court. L. G. Pope.

For Clerk of the Court of Criminal Causes. Edw. Ottesky.

For Judge of the Court of Criminal Correction. Albert Strauss.

Four Judge of the Court of Criminal Correction, Division No. 2. W. F. Hunstock.

Four Clerk of the Court of Criminal Correction. Charles Goodman.

For Prosecuting Attorney. L. E. Hildebrand.

For License Collector. J. A. Weber.

For Recorder of Deeds. Otto Kaemmerer.

For Jusaiques of the Peace. 1st District—Jacob Luetzel. 2nd District—W. R. Bowden. 6th District—Fred Werner. 7th District—Jac. Devus. 8th District—Martin Brosin. 9th District—L. H. Schwarze.

For Constables. 1st District—Fred Stocker. 3rd District—J. G. Rosenberg. 6th District—Joseph Dialer. 7th District—John Wekerle. 8th District—Everett Ely. 9th District—Wm. Ettridge.

Good, Old Keir!

Good old Keir Hardie! Amidst the hysterical gush and slobber of a nation worshipping a dead king he has the courage to declare that "loyalty to a Throne is a great superstition, of advantage to the ruling class." That is so. Kings are the state gods in whom Capitalism consolidates its power. As long as this base religion lasts men will fall to realize that they only are kings who wear their crowns not on their heads, but inside, and wield their scepters only from thrones of thought.—Brisbane Worker.

Low Wages.

Low wages are the greatest menace to the peace of the world. A little earning is a dangerous thing, as Pope omitted to say.

## Notice To Voters

### ONLY ONE DAY FOR REGISTRATION

# THURSDAY, September 22, 1910.

## SEPTEMBER 22,

YOU MUST REGISTER IN YOUR PRECINCT

Between the Hours of 8 a. m. and 10 p. m.

There will be NO Registration at City Hall.

**For the November Elections!**

This is of Special Importance to Voters who have moved since last Election. Every Voter must see to it that his name is on all the books, both. — the Registration and Precinct books.

For any further Information apply to Headquarters,

966 CHOUTEAU AVE.

Telephone: Kinloch, Central 1577

## Labor Day in St. Louis Springfield Celebrates Labor Day.

### A Great Success in Spite of the Unfavorable Weather

#### Clarence S. Darrow makes Socialistic Speech.

"Socialist Speech Labor Day Feature. Darrow's Advice to Unions to Form Political Party Cheered at Picnic."

These are the first headlines over the Globe-Democrat's Labor Day report. And the St. Louis Republic captions its Labor Day Account like this:

"Labor Day Speaker Praises Socialism. C. S. Darrow, of Chicago, at Park, Urges Politics on Working Man."

The Post-Dispatch came out in a rather stinging little report, captioned: "Darrow Urges Labor Men to Form a Party of Their Own. Tells Them to Support Union Candidates With Socialist Platform."

The weather was most unfavorable, but, nevertheless, the Labor Day celebration in St. Louis was a success. About 9,000 people took part in the picnic at Forest Park Highlands and enjoyed themselves splendidly. The attendance could have been much better, to be sure, for there are about 50,000 Union men in St. Louis. From 75,000 to 100,000 people should have turned out, but

Fully 1,500 of the 9,000 members of trades unions and their families who attended the picnic at Forest Park Highland packed the theater when Clarence S. Darrow of Chicago, in a speech on trades unionism, attacked the capitalist laws, lawyers, preachers, physicians, railroads and corporations and declared that the world was heading steadily for Socialism.

Darrow defended Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners, in their trials in Idaho. When he stated that he world was going for Socialism, deafening applause and cheers that lasted several minutes followed.

The audience was thoroughly Socialistic, says a capitalist paper, which is a fine recommendation for the Socialists, for this shows that the Socialists were more interested in the Labor Day celebration than the Democrats and Republicans. Mr. Darrow's remarks on the doctors, lawyers and capitalists were greeted with like applause, and his plea at the conclusion of his speech for the labor men to form a political party with Union men as their candidates and Socialism as their platform was the hit of the two-hour address.

Referring to the Buck's Stove and Range Company closed shop agreement with the American Federation of Labor, Darrow stated he respected C. W. Post, inasmuch as he came right out and fought trades unionism, stating he believed Post was sincere in his belief. He said that any one who says he believes in

unions and declares that closed shops are not desirable is not sincere.

Although not specifically stating that he was against strikes, Mr. Darrow stated that the workingman was in the power of the capitalist.

He gave the trade unionist to understand that their organization, although suitable for the condition of to-day, was very weak, and that until the "rich be made poorer" there would be no amicable relationship between the classes. In this regard Mr. Darrow said: "Trade unionism is fairly good in its age, but it is poor, clumsy and ineffective. Cling to it until you can get something better. It is only a step towards a solution of the question. If it were the last, it would be better for all laboring

## Annual Fall Festival

## 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.

### Successful Parade.—Battle Creek Post Kicked Out of Parade.—

The Daily Leader Publisher G. A. Hoehn's Labor Day Address in Full.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., Sept. 6.—The Labor Day celebration, held under the auspices of the Central Trades and Labor Assembly, was a splendid success. During the morning hours the weather was fine, and the parade made a fine impression on the thousands of people on the streets all along the line of march.

The discovery of a wagon displaying goods manufactured in the plants of C. W. Post of Battle Creek, Mich., one of the bitterest opponents of the American Federation of Labor in the United States, in the Labor Day parade caused considerable excitement among the Union men.

The wagon was prepared by the Springfield agency of the Battle Creek Gripenot Food Post. The parade was ready to start, when Grand Marshal Baker saw the wagon, in which was displayed several brands of cereal foods "in packages." It was not long until every union in the line of march was aware that goods made by workmen not members of the American Federation of Labor were

to be advertised in their demonstration.

"We'll all strike," were the words passed along the line. There's a reason."

The grand marshal and his assistants refused to allow the procession to start unless the Post wagon was kept out. Chief of Police Hunter was informed by Marshal Baker that the parade would be disbanded on the spot if the Post wagon remained in line. The start of the parade was delayed fifteen minutes, during which time Chief Hunter and local labor leaders arranged for the disappearance of the objectionable display wagon.

Two Thousand in Line. With over 2,000 members of unions affiliated with the Central Trades and Labor Assembly in line, headed by city officials and carriages bearing a number of other citizens, the parade of Springfield labor unions began to move from the corner of South and Walnut streets at 10:30 o'clock.

The Frisco railroad shops, where

of the man he hired. A man is not paid for what he does, he said, but for what the strength of his union can secure for him.

Mr. Darrow was the only speaker. He was introduced by Patrick Morrin, President of the Building Trades Council. On the stage with Mr. Darrow were the members of the Arrangement and Reception Committees, as follows: Charles Goodman, G. B. Bowers, Conrad Schott, George Miller, Emil Ruhle, David Kreyling, James Prendergast and B. F. Lamb. Louis Phillip, President of the Central Trades and Labor Union, and Mrs. Daniel Kneffler, President of the Woman's Trade Union League, were unable to attend on account of absence from St. Louis.

The threatening skies of the early afternoon and the rain later did not keep back the crowds, and officers of the union stated that the picnic was one of the most successful they have ever had.

The "Get Acquainted" button, which was sold for ten cents, and which, if the buyer could find a man who had a duplicate number of the button he wore, would bring to both men \$5 in cash, was the feature of the afternoon. Many men and women had twenty or thirty buttons strung along their coats and waists, and in a mad search for a duplicate, grabbed every other man and woman in the place to get a peek at their buttons. Two hundred and eighty dollars was given in prizes for duplicates. The money was donated by merchants. The Woman's Trade Union League had charge of the selling of the buttons.

Mr. Darrow began his speech by stating that he was a member of the "oldest and most honorable union in the world, the lawyer's union." He said the reason he never worked was because he did not have to, and the reason why his working day was so short was because of the strength of his union. Later on in his speech he stated that the laws of the country were made only by lawyers and others who were hostile to the laboring classes, and until the workingman put plumbers and carpenters into power they would always suffer. His speech was pregnant with sarcasm regarding lawyers in general, and he denounced the existing laws as being void of justice in many cases and entirely unintelligible in many others.

He said lawyers, doctors and preachers were only for the rich, and in reference to doctors stated that a man by existing circumstances had to spend years of study before he could get a license to "kill another," and to preachers he stated that years of study were necessary before "a man can get a license to save another's soul." When he mentioned the plumbers as being in a "union of criminal conspiracy," there was no applause to this remark, but merely a muffled snicker.

Mr. Darrow denied the assertion of preachers that labor and capital were friends, and showed that a man who wants to make his product most remunerative to himself and hires labor for the least possible wages to effect this result could not be a friend

of the man he hired. A man is not paid for what he does, he said, but for what the strength of his union can secure for him.

Mr. Darrow was the only speaker. He was introduced by Patrick Morrin, President of the Building Trades Council. On the stage with Mr. Darrow were the members of the Arrangement and Reception Committees, as follows: Charles Goodman, G. B. Bowers, Conrad Schott, George Miller, Emil Ruhle, David Kreyling, James Prendergast and B. F. Lamb. Louis Phillip, President of the Central Trades and Labor Union, and Mrs. Daniel Kneffler, President of the Woman's Trade Union League, were unable to attend on account of absence from St. Louis.

many hundreds of union men are employed, were closed in order that the men might observe the day. Nearly all factories, manufacturing establishments and many business houses where union labor is employed suspended business.

As early as 8:30 o'clock the men began to assemble at the corner of South and Walnut streets, from where the parade was to start. At 9:30 o'clock practically every union in Springfield had a delegation in line, ready for the word to move. By 10 o'clock the streets were crowded by men, women and children who had assembled to see the parade start and to see relatives and friends in the different divisions.

Old Pioneer Juneman was the master of ceremonies. In fact, he was "boss of Springfield" on Labor Day.

The parade was divided into four divisions. As grand marshal, L. H. Baker was in charge of the parade, with an assistant marshal over each separate division. The first division, composed of Chief of Police Thomas Hunter and all the uniformed officers, Mayor R. E. Lee and members of the city council in carriages, the fire department, in charge of Chief McLaughlin, speakers, band and delegates from each affiliated body of the Trades Assembly, was headed by G. A. Bain, a member of Machinists' Union No. 293. It formed on the north side of East Walnut street.

The second division, in charge of J. E. Cuddeback of the Machinists' Union, was formed on the south side of East Walnut street.

The third division, in charge of a member of the Machinists' Union, was formed on West Walnut street.

The fourth division, in charge of J. L. O'Brien of Sheet Metal Workers' Union No. 201, formed on South street.

With a platoon of police, headed by Chief Hunter and composed of all uniformed officers on horseback, in the lead, the signal for the start was given by Grand Marshal Baker at 10:30 o'clock.

In the first carriage and immediately behind the platoon of police were Brother Juneman and G. A. Hoehn, the speaker of the day. The Marine Band was near the back of the first division.

There were about fifty unions in line.

Cigarmakers' Union No. 23 was headed by Misses Ono Russell and Teresa Ison, maids of honor, who carried the union's banner, said to be the oldest labor banner in the state.

When the end of the parade passed through the square the head was at Commercial street. From Boonville and Commercial street the line of march was east on Commercial to Washington and then back to Campbell, where the line of march ended.

Most of those who took part in the parade, as well as hundreds of others, went immediately to Doling Park, where the exercises were carried out.

The speaking was to be at the open music stand at Doling Park at 2:30 o'clock. But by that time a severe rain storm set in and drove the people to shelter. The committee then arranged with the manager of the park privileges to have the speaking in the theater hall at 4 o'clock.

At that hour the Marine Band played a selection, while the master of ceremonies, Brother Juneman, made ready for the opening address.

The band had just begun to play a second selection, when suddenly all the electric lights went out, leaving the big hall in darkness. At first it was claimed this was the result of an accident at the power station. But it soon became evident that it was a mean trick on the part of the park management, and perhaps some old party politicians, to prevent the meeting and the addresses. The theater was jammed with an immense crowd of people, eagerly awaiting the addresses. For at least ten minutes people sat quietly in the dark, waiting in vain for the lights to come back. But darkness continued, and then about half of the people left the hall in disgust.

Comrade Juneman opened the meeting in darkness; he could not see the audience, neither could the audience see him. After a few well-chosen remarks, he introduced G. A. Hoehn of St. Louis as the speaker.

Mr. Hoehn began his address by saying that the capitalist class had always been very anxious to keep the

working class in darkness, and then delivered an exhaustive oration on "Labor Day and Its Lessons." He spoke of the achievements of the trade union movement, commented very severely on the recent court decisions against organized labor, and insisted that the time had come for the working class to take independent political action on Socialist lines.

The "tricksters" who played the game on the Committee of Arrangements by turning out the electric lights had not accomplished their purpose. The Daily Leader, the afternoon paper, printed Hoehn's address almost in full, giving two full columns of space to it, and the other papers also published fairly good reports.

The happiest man in Springfield was Old Juneman. He was happy because Labor Day was once more a grand success.

### Springfield's Socialists Meet at City Hall.

WELL ATTENDED AND ENTHUSIASTIC PUBLIC MEETING.

Addresses on Labor, Trade Unionism and Socialism.

Springfield, Mo., Sept. 5.—The Socialist Party of Springfield held a successful meeting at the city hall Sunday afternoon. The spacious council chamber was well filled by an attentive audience.

Comrade J. A. Fox, candidate for Congress, acted as chairman of the meeting. After a few appropriate remarks, he introduced Comrade A. W. Sargent, Vice President of the Central Trades and Labor Assembly, as the first speaker. Comrade Sargent made a fine talk on the subject, "Why I Am a Socialist," and liberal applause rewarded him.

Comrade Hotham then read a very interesting paper on the problem, "Why the Boys Leave the Farm." The comrade made special efforts to point out the causes, i. e., to answer the question properly and intelligently.

Comrade G. A. Hoehn of St. Louis was then called upon to make a few remarks, and he spoke on "The Socialist Party, Its Work and Mission, and Its Relations to the Trade Union Movement." Judging from the hearty applause of the audience, the comrade's words were fully appreciated. Comrade O. A. Casar spoke briefly, whereupon Comrade H. Holierman, President of the Central Trades and Labor Assembly, concluded by making a well-balanced, heart-to-heart speech from the standpoint of a trade unionist Socialist.

The meeting was a decided success and a credit to the Socialist Party. There were many women comrades present.

### Blocking the Path of Progress.

Women and men mad enough to block the path of progress can always be found, and there's a fine crowd of them in England.

The Anti-Woman Suffrage League is appealing for £100,000 to fight suffragettes, and the appeal is signed by the two Chamberlains, father and son; Lord Cromer, Lord Curzon, Kipling, Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, Lord Rothschild, Marquis of Lansdowne, and others.

All people who ought to know better by birth and education, you will notice.

This is the saddest of all human woes—the opposition of humanity to humanity's progress.

### Tickets for Socialist Fall Festival.

\$1.00 per Family. Otto Pauls, 966 Chouteau Avenue.

2,000 IN RIOT, 12 ARRESTED.

Strike Causes Portland, Ore., Labor Parade to End in Battle.

Portland, Ore., Sept. 5.—A riot in which 2,000 men were involved and as a result of which twelve arrests were made occurred to-day at the conclusion of the Labor Day parade. The Teamsters' Union is on strike, and as the procession passed the office of a transfer company a few men ran out and tried to overturn a dray.

A score of bystanders joined them. Policemen were rushed to the scene and fought the crowd for three blocks to land their prisoners in jail. Charges of inciting a riot were placed against the ringleaders. Less than half of those arrested were union members.

## St. Louis Local Campaign Fund

H. T. . . . .	.25	Pauls, secretary, 966 Chouteau avenue.
Wm. Mueller . . . . .	.25	
Jno. Haelele . . . . .	.25	
B. Nibberich . . . . .	1.00	
3 B. B. . . . .	1.00	
Collection Garver meeting . . . . .	11.45	
Chas. Stuetzer . . . . .	.50	
E. Scheitlin . . . . .	.50	
Jos. Wallner . . . . .	.50	
Frank Weinreich . . . . .	.25	
L. J. . . . .	2.00	
<b>Hy. Schwarz, List No. 8:</b>		
Jim Sweeny . . . . .	.50	
F. L. . . . .	1.00	
John Jost . . . . .	.25	
J. H. Mueller . . . . .	2.00	
C. Schumacher . . . . .	.25	
Hy. Schwarz . . . . .	.30	
<b>O. Kaemmerer, List No. 57:</b>		
Garmentworker . . . . .	1.06	
<b>L. Hausermann, List No. 38:</b>		
Jos. Schulte . . . . .	.50	
D. Kramer . . . . .	.25	
A. Minder . . . . .	.50	
F. M. L. . . . .	1.50	
R. Muehleisen . . . . .	1.00	
Wm. Weinman . . . . .	.25	
O. Frederich . . . . .	.25	
Ad. Scheurer . . . . .	.50	
<b>Max Stopp, List No. 55:</b>		
Jac. Wagner . . . . .	.10	
Jos. Dambacher . . . . .	1.00	
Hy. Roewe . . . . .	.25	
Hy. Braun . . . . .	.25	
Al Wand . . . . .	.25	
R. Scheydula . . . . .	.25	
E. C. Freund . . . . .	.25	
<b>O. Pauls, List No. 80:</b>		
Aug. Redeker . . . . .	.25	
Jac. Kowatsch . . . . .	.25	
O. Pauls . . . . .	.25	
<b>Jos. Zadow, List No. 114:</b>		
J. Zadow . . . . .	1.00	
M. Brigadier . . . . .	.25	
A. Zadow . . . . .	.50	
J. Recluen . . . . .	.25	
M. Viniger . . . . .	.25	
S. Friedman . . . . .	.25	
J. Drosd . . . . .	.25	
J. Ramon . . . . .	.25	
M. Kraus . . . . .	.25	
N. Lasky . . . . .	.25	
C. Lasky . . . . .	.25	
Sam Young . . . . .	.25	
J. Misler . . . . .	.10	
J. Hendin . . . . .	.15	
Louis Rau . . . . .	1.00	
H. Rosen . . . . .	.25	
Jos. Schlimovich . . . . .	.50	
R. Coffman . . . . .	.50	
A. Rosenberg . . . . .	.25	
J. Lapin . . . . .	.25	
N. Back . . . . .	.25	
B. Platt . . . . .	.25	
L. Pasin . . . . .	.05	
M. Rosen . . . . .	.10	
J. Arcus . . . . .	.25	
M. Silverberg . . . . .	.25	
C. Erdman . . . . .	.15	
H. Fox . . . . .	.10	
M. Grossman . . . . .	.10	
J. Goffin . . . . .	.10	
S. Schecter . . . . .	.25	
D. Wolechstein . . . . .	.25	
Sam Krutansky . . . . .	.25	
Max Hiesel . . . . .	.25	
<b>Jos. Tomek, List No. 137:</b>		
Chas. Jacobs . . . . .	1.00	
Jos. Tomek . . . . .	1.00	
Max Steinbach . . . . .	1.00	
W. Velharticky . . . . .	1.00	
St. Komosny . . . . .	.25	
Jno. Doskocil . . . . .	.25	
Jaroslav Miskovsky . . . . .	.25	
Jno. Kettler . . . . .	.10	
<b>Anton Klaus, List No. 106:</b>		
Anton Schirado . . . . .	.52	
Stephen Weber . . . . .	.25	
R. Zeiner . . . . .	.15	
Jno. Potolsky . . . . .	.25	
Jac. Bauer . . . . .	.25	
L. Knollhoff . . . . .	.25	
Jno. Schmable . . . . .	.15	
Wm. Lans . . . . .	.25	
<b>G. A. Hoehn, List No. 90:</b>		
R. Walter . . . . .	1.00	
W. R. G. . . . .	.26	
Previously reported . . . . .	745.39	
<b>Total to September 6 . . . . .</b>	<b>\$794.00</b>	

### Socialist Party.

Garver Organized Local in Festus.

Comrade William Garver held a successful public meeting in Festus, Mo., and organized a local of the Socialist Party.

Labor Day in Herculeum, Mo.

Although there is practically no trade union or Socialist organization in Herculeum, a few isolated Socialist comrades succeeded in organizing a well-attended Labor Day meeting at the K. of P. hall. Comrade L. G. Pipe of St. Louis was the speaker, and his timely remarks were much appreciated by the audience.

Socialist Fall Festival.

The Picnic Committee has requested all friends and comrades to donate prizes for the County Fair without delay. All donations will be received in Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung. Send prizes and donations to Otto

### Garver in St. Louis

Addressed a Well Attended Meeting at Dodier Hall Garden.

Comrade Wm. Garver of Chilli-cothe spoke in St. Louis Wednesday of last week. The meeting took place at the Dodier Hall Garden, on 20th and Dodier Streets, and was well attended.

Comrade Hoehn, acting as chairman, opened the meeting with a few remarks and introduced Comrade Wm. M. Brandt as the first speaker, who gave a short history of recent labor troubles and the duty of the working class in politics. He appealed to the audience to support the entire Socialist Party ticket at the November elections and to work from now till then to do honor to the cause of Socialism and the working class.

Comrade Garver was then introduced and for an hour and a half he spoke on the aims of Socialism, the work of the Socialist Party and its relation to the Trade Union movement. Repeatedly the speaker was interrupted by rounds of applause. Garver showed by his Dodier Hall speech that he has a good, sound conception of the mission of the Socialist Party in the Proletarian class struggle.

A good collection was taken up and considerable Socialist literature was disposed of.

### The Brewery Workers.

List of Delegates Who Attend the Chicago Convention.

The national convention of the United Brewery Workers of America will be held in Chicago next week. From the St. Louis local unions the following delegates will attend the convention:

Local Union No. 6—Jos. Hauser, George Schuessler, Chas. Benz.

Local Union No. 43—Wm. Frech, John Bokel, Joseph G. Haus.

Local Union No. 187—Louis Philippi, F. Frey, Ben Jansen.

Local Union No. 237—Julius Schwehr.

Local Union No. 262—John Rossfeldt.

The Joint Local Executive Board of Chicago has completed all arrangements for the convention, which will be held at the North Side Turner Hall, 822 North Clark street, commencing September 11, 1910.

Brothers Adam Huebner and Chas. Gaude have made arrangements to establish headquarters for the officers and delegates with the Hotel Alexandria, corner of Rush and Ohio streets. This is a well-situated place, allowing a splendid view of Lake Michigan, and the rates are reasonable.

Another stopping place arranged for the delegates is the Revere House, corner of Clark and Michigan streets. Those wishing to stop there will write either to Brother Adam Huebner or Chas. Gaude.

Those wishing to stop in private houses will find ample accommodation in the immediate vicinity of the convention hall.

Delegates will kindly notify Brother Frank Lelivet or Brother Wm. Vorsatz of the time of their arrival, so we can have a committee at the depots.

Should any one wish more particulars, please write us.

FRANK LELIVELT, WM. CZOSCHKE, WM. VORSATZ, CHAS. GAUDE, Chairman, The Arrangements Committee.

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

## Warning!

St. Louis, Mo., August 28, 1910.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Central Trades and Labor Union—Greeting:

The members of the Executive Board herein respectfully submit to you their findings on the complaints of the Cigar Makers' Union, No. 44, on behalf of several of their members, against Mr. W. M. McClain, organizer of the Industrial Consumers' Association of America, for misrepresenting matters in connection with this association to the members of organized labor of St. Louis.

The members of the Executive Board met at Aschenbroedel Club Hall on August 4, 1910. At this meeting four hours were consumed in the taking of testimony from the following-named persons: J. P. McDonough and L. A. Ragan, of Engineers' Union, No. 2; W. Kindorf, H. Schwarz and George Gross of Cigar Makers' Union, No. 44; Mrs. Sadie Spraggon, of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 338; Mr. M. Stopp, of Carpenters' Union, No. 1596, and Mr. Wm. M. McClain.

At 12:15 a. m. the meeting adjourned to meet again on August 18, 1910. At the meeting of August 18, 1910, the members of the Executive Board, after a most careful consideration of all evidence submitted, came to the following conclusions:

First—That the Industrial Consumers' Association of America is not now, and never has been, incorporated under the laws of the State of Oklahoma, as it was represented to be by Mr. McClain at a meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union held on April 24, 1910.

Second—That no contracts exist with the dealers and the I. C. A. of A. that will protect the members of organized labor in their dealings with these firms, as it was represented they would be by Mr. McClain. In the first place, it was found that the members were not guaranteed a bona fide rebate on their purchases, which is proven by the case of Mr. Gross, who placed an order with the A. Moll Grocery Company, as a member of the I. C. A. of A., and duplicated said order as an individual, and found that as an individual he did as well, if not better, than he did as a member of the I. C. A. of A. In the second place, we find, as a rule, that the dealers who Mr. McClain is doing business with are not employing strictly Union labor, and are handling a very small percentage of union-made goods, regardless of the representations made by Mr. McClain to the effect that all dealers who want to do business with the I. C. A. of A. would have to employ strictly Union labor and to handle all union-made products, if possible.

We, therefore, feel justified in advising and recommending to you and all members of organized labor not to allow yourselves to be misled into becoming members of the so-called I. C. A. of A., or any other such institution, unless it be directly attached to the bona fide labor movement of the country.

Fraternally submitted,  
D. KREYLING,  
Secretary.

A motion to receive the report of the Executive Board, concur in their recommendations, copy of report ordered forwarded to the office of the American Federation of Labor, with a request that same be published in the American Federationist with a request that all trade journals and labor papers also publish a copy, was offered, put and carried.

### SHOPMEN ARE OUT ON STRIKE.

More Than Thousand Men Stop Work on Southwestern Lines.

Houston, Texas, Sept. 5.—More than 1,000 men, including about 300 in Houston, and involving both the Texas and New Orleans and the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio, are on strike. These include all car repairers and builders, checkers and inspectors, all of whom are striking for union recognition.

Men have left the shops on all division lines from New Orleans to El Paso. Shops are located at Houston, Lafayette, Algiers, Beaumont, Galveston and El Paso.

The men have demanded a contract and recognition of their union, with seniority in employment.

### GENERAL STRIKE CALLED IN SPAIN.

(United Press Cable.)

Bilbao, Spain, Aug. 31.—By a vote of 11 to 10 the General Labor Federation to-day declared for a general strike in the Bilbao district, to force the mine owners to concede the demands of the striking miners. The Federation voted for the strike last week, but Monday rescinded this action. The mine owners did not show the expected conciliatory spirit and the strike has again been declared.

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

## Bartenders' Union Local 51

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

OFFICE: 918 PINE STREET : BOTH PHONES

Bird of Paradise. A chicken lived, a chicken died; its drumsticks and its wings were fried, Its feathers by a dealer dried, And very shortly after dyed.

Soul it had none; admitting that, How comes it? There upon her hat, Its plume—a mortal chicken's—rise, A glorious bird of paradise.

Comrade Lipman in Springfield. Comrade Lipman, well known to the Jewish comrades of St. Louis, who lives on a farm in the Ozarks, came over to Springfield last Monday to celebrate Labor Day. The editor of St. Louis Labor was much pleased to meet the able and reliable comrade. Lipman promised that after this he will visit the Springfield comrades oftener and attend some of their Sunday meetings.

Brandt is president and Germer secretary of the Labor Publishing Company.  
**Chas. Hirschenhofer**  
PAINTER, DECORATOR AND PAPERHANGER  
4214 AUBERT AVENUE.  
(Euclid Avenue and Penness Street)  
Estimates Given—All Work Guaranteed.  
Kinloch, Delmar 2577X.

## When You Buy Mercantile and "305"

# CIGARS

You get the BEST Tobacco handled and made into Cigars by EXPERT WORKMEN. We do not advertise on billboards and take the cost of the advertisement out of the quality of our goods.

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

GET YOUR HAMMER AND KNOCK THE BREAD TRUST. KEEP ON KNOCKING TILL THE SIDEWALK IS CLEARED OF ALL THE HEYDT-FREUND-MCKINNEY-CONDON-HAUCK-HOERR-WELLE-BOETTNER-HOME AND ST. LOUIS BAKERIES BREAD BOXES. ALL THESE FIRMS ARE OWNED BY THE BOYCOTTED BREAD TRUST WHICH REFUSES TO RECOGNIZE THE BAKERS' UNION.

Hughes-Schmitt LIVERY & UNDERTAKING CO. Strictly Union 1817-19 Sidney Street Undertakers and Embalmers Both Phones  
Guttering, Spouting and Furnaces Gas and Gasoline Stoves, Washing Machines and Wringers Repaired Small Pipe and Lath Work. Lawn Mowers and Scissors Sharpened. Phone, Bell South 705, or call ARTHUR M. LEISSE 4705 GRAVOIS AVE. Res. 4727 GRAVOIS AV.

## NEU AND LIND STRICTLY UNION.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS AND HATS.

More Union Label Goods

than any store in the city.

916 FRANKLIN AVENUE.

## STOVES, KITCHEN OUTFITS AND HARDWARE

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS

ECKHARDT FURNITURE AND HARDWARE CO.

Phone, Kinloch, Delmar 1488 R. 2805-07 N. GRAND AVENUE

Cigars { PEN MAR - 10c  
SUNRISE - 5c

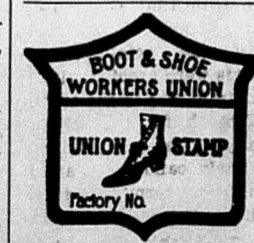
Brandt & Stahl 319 Walnut Street

## By Insisting Upon Purchasing UNION STAMP SHOES

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

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

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



# Danish Socialists at Work

By Robert Hunter.

The thing that strikes one most forcibly about the Socialist and Labor movement of Denmark is its quiet and intelligent power.

There is very little talk. It has no time for the endless discussion and bitter dissension which so often paralyzes the movement elsewhere.

It is an eminently practical movement. It sets itself to accomplish quick and efficiently the task immediately ahead.

It has done its work wisely, and from the beginning it has been spared the quarrels and schisms that have afflicted other movements.

It draws no insidious distinctions between the economic movement and the political movement. It knows that both must exist—that both must work independently and yet hand in hand.

The party allows the trade unions to pursue their own course. Yet the party's view is always considered by the unions.

The unions allow the party freedom of action, yet it listens intently to every demand made by the unions. The worker of Denmark knows that dreams will not bring a new world, and so Socialists and unionists set themselves TO WORK.

And they work not only to gain for themselves an advantageous position, they work for the benefit of all who toil, unorganized as well as organized.

Not long ago the native workers of Denmark realized that the condition of the immigrant workers was deplorable.

They were mostly Russian, German and Austrian laborers, living in a dire state of misery. They were sad, unorganized, exiles in a foreign country.

They were few in number and might easily have been overlooked by the great body of native Danish workers. But the workers of Denmark saw how these poor foreigners were exploited by the bosses, and they set to work to inquire into their condition.

They appointed a committee to investigate minutely their condition. It went into the agricultural districts—wherever these foreigners could be found and conducted a careful inquiry into their number, their wages, the condition of their dwellings, the physical condition of their children, the crowding of their homes.

They then published their report. Their housing was beyond description, often twenty persons living together in one room. Sometimes men and women were forced to sleep together in great number on the floors of their cabins. Their beds were often torn and filthy mattresses, showing a pitiable state of poverty.

After this investigation had been made by the trade unions, the General Council took the matter up and instructed the Socialists in parliament to introduce measures to improve the condition of these workers.

The Socialist Party, therefore, introduced into Parliament a series of measures intended for the benefit of these foreigners in distress.

This is but one example of the actual practical work of the Danish Socialist and labor movement.

Nothing human is alien to it. It strives not only for its own organized self, but also to better the condition of the unorganized.

It fights not only to improve the condition of its own native workmen, but of all the workers in the Danish country.

And so they build up a powerful united movement, wherein organized and unorganized, skilled and unskilled, industrial worker and rural worker, brain worker and hand worker join together for the common end.

And Socialists as well as Unionists serve their class. Not a portion of their class or the favored of their class, or the native of their class; they serve all their class.

In parliament, as well as in municipal councils, in union commit-

tees and union halls, in the co-operative stores, everywhere, the working-class movement is inspired by great ideals and thrust forward by practical, efficient effort.

And what a contrast this is to our own country, where we are divided into bitter factions, where some of us dream and others seek the flesh pots, where a Union man too often disdains the Socialist and the Socialist too often disdains the Union man.

And what a lesson it is to those of us who for any purpose whatever stand in the way of uniting in one great movement the working class of America.

## Labor Prime Minister And the Prize Fight

(Brisbane Worker.)

It must have been good to listen to Prime Minister Fisher talking to that deputation of pious humbugs down in Melbourne last week.

They wanted legislation carried to prevent the Johnson-Jeffries pictures from being shown in Australia. Such an exhibition, they said, would be demoralizing to the youth of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Fisher declined to do what was asked of him. These pictures, he said, were more likely to create abhorrence than turn the heads of the young men of Australia, and in that way they might do good.

He was right. He was right, also, in pointing out that many pastimes are more dangerous than boxing matches. Boxing is a comparatively tame amusement, into which commercialism has introduced debasing features.

That same commercialism is responsible for the embrutalizing of our whole social system, yet many of those who took part in this wower deputation have not a word to say in opposition to this commercial spirit, but, on the contrary, build up their churches upon, and give their highest church offices to its exponents, and denounce with bell, book and candle those who seek to sweep it away.

We have seen battle pictures thrown upon the screens—exhibitions of men murdering one another; and not one of the wower brigade has moved a hand to have them stopped.

That was in the interests of patriotism, of course—to fire the Jingo spirit which the parsons as a body have always fitted with a halo.

Nor did a single wower amongst them lift a finger to have the daily papers prohibited from publishing long reports of the fight, or from devoting their columns, as they were for months previously, to the doings and sayings of the pugilists, as if they were persons of the very highest distinction.

That was because the daily newspapers are useful to the wower interests.

Professional pugilism is only one of the minor evils resulting from the commercial system, and to attack it, for the simple reason that out of the ring it cannot hit back, and leave the bigger evils alone because they could stop the flow of revenue into the collection plate, is an exhibition as demoralizing in its way as that against which this deputation protested.

BAY ASH.

Missouri Federation of Labor Convention.

The annual meeting of the Missouri Federation of Labor will take place Sept. 19 in Jefferson City.

Chas. Goodman, Wm. Schillig and Mrs. Sadie Spraggon will represent the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union.

Cigar Makers' Union No. 44 will be represented by J. F. W. Altheide, James Morrow and Robert Poenack.

# Pres. Gompers in St. Louis

President Sam Gompers of the American Federation of Labor arrived in St. Louis last Tuesday to negotiate new labor conditions at the Buck's Stove and Range Company shops, and the filing in St. Louis of the written opinion of United States Circuit Judge Smith McPherson, refusing an injunction to C. W. Post, who sought to restrain negotiations with the labor unions were the developments in the Buck's Stove and Range Company sudden switch from mortal enmity to friendliness toward the labor unions.

Samuel Gompers came to St. Louis to meet with representatives of the Stove Founders' National Defense Association on the subject of labor conditions in the shops of the Buck's Stove and Range Company and to ratify the agreement to lift the boycott on the St. Louis concern's goods, an establish a closed shop. He said he believes the agreement would be carried out as planned. Asked if he looked for any new move on the part of C. W. Post to prevent the object of the meeting being consummated, he declared he did not know what Mr. Post might do, that he was liable to attempt anything.

"There is no telling what a man obsessed of a single idea will attempt; likewise no one can tell what Mr. Post will do," said the head of the American Federation. "I am not anticipating any trouble. I will wait for it to happen before hunting it. After all, I do not think anything will be done which can prevent the American Federation of Labor, which I represent, and the defense association from carrying out our programme."

**Judge McPherson's Opinion.**  
The opinion of Judge McPherson was filed in the United States Circuit Court at St. Louis Tuesday. Judge McPherson decided the case in chambers at his home in Red Oak, Ia.

The tentative agreement, the ratification of which Mr. Post opposed, the court says, was reached some six weeks ago. Judge McPherson continues:

"Complainant then knew of it. He has remained silent until the last few days, when he filed his bill of complaint asking for the injunction. He has given notice of this hearing to no defendant. Many of them are accessible and no doubt would have been present had they been notified."

"Restraining orders should not be issued except upon notice to the defendants, and then only when irreparable harm will follow if such restraining order is not issued."

Mr. Gompers came from Kansas City where he spoke on Labor Day.

**Bricklayers' and Masons' Picnic.**

The united local unions of the bricklayers and Stonemasons gave a successful Labor Day picnic at Grand Park, Grand avenue and Meramec street. There was a fine attendance and everybody had a good time

## 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 reforestation 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 climax 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 workmen 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 workmen 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 legislatures and corrupt the courts of justice. They own and censor the press. They dominate the educational institutions. They own the nation politically and intellectually just as they own it industrially.

The struggle between wage workers and capitalists grows ever fiercer, and has now become the only vital issue before the American people. The wage-working class, therefore, has the most direct interest in abolishing the capitalist system. But in abolishing the present system, the

workingmen will free not only their own class, but also all other classes of modern society: The small farmer, who is 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.

## Co-operative...

### ...Printery

966 Chouteau Avenue

— IS —  
NOW READY

— TO —

## DO YOUR JOB WORK

Give us a Call!

Bell, Main 645; Kinloch, Central 1997.

## L. G. POPE

...LAWYER...

614-17 NAVARRE BLDG.,  
S. W. Corner Sixth and Chestnut Sts.

Collections and Consultation a Specialty

## FINE SHOES

UNION MADE.

Frank Siedhoff  
3944 S. Broadway

FINE REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

Henry Krumm, Prop.  
OF THE NEW

A. B. C. BAR

FREE LUNCH ALL DAY.  
FINE MERCHANTS DINNER, 11 TO 2  
110 N. BROADWAY  
Phones: Bell, Main 6180; Kin., Cent. 2897.

## H. J. JOST, 1424 South Broadway

### Umbrellas Parasols and Canes

Large Variety at Lowest Prices

H. J. JOST  
1424 S. Broadway.  
REPAIRING AND RECOVERING

## NEW CLUB HALL

18th STREET AND CHOUTEAU AVE.

HEADQUARTERS OF BREWERY WORKERS HALLS TO LET

for all occasions. Societies, Lodges and Unions accommodated.

RATES REASONABLE.  
J. E. BOKEL, Manager

PHONES: Kinloch, Cen. 2189; Bell, Main 4528.

## COLUMBIA BOX COMPANY

10th and N. Market Sts.  
Boxes of All Kinds  
Union Label Boxes

## J. HAHN Bakery Company

(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL)

Union Label Bread  
Delivered to All Parts of City.  
2201-5 S. 7th St. Both Phones

## Sheridan Webster

Attorney-at-Law  
Phones: Victor 1316.  
1837 Kennett Place.

You Help the Cause of Labor by Buying Only

# Union Label Bread

Always Insist that the

# Union Label

...is on...

# EVERY LOAF YOU BUY

# ST. LOUIS LABOR Patriotism.

Published every Saturday by the  
LABOR PUBLISHING COMPANY.


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

Subscription: \$1.00 per year in advance.

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

## CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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

Co-operative  Printery  
966 Chouteau Avenue.

## Register.

In accordance with the Missouri election laws there will be but one chance to register for the November elections for voters who have moved since the 1909 elections.

This chance will be on Thursday, September 22, during the hours from 8 in the morning till 10 o'clock at night.

If you have changed your place of residence since the last election, you must register on September 22.

Remember that there will be no registration at the City Hall for the November elections.

It is advisable that every citizen visit his precinct registration place and make sure that his name is on the books. By mistake or intentionally his name may have been scratched off the books, and in such cases new registration will be necessary.

Remember the date: Thursday, September 22. Tell your fellow workers and friends about it!

## Dave Francis

Dave Francis, one of the leading spirits of the local HAUTE FINANCE, is stumping the state begging for the citizens' support in behalf of his candidacy for the American Multi-Millionaires' Club, known as the United States Senate.

Dave Francis, the great light of St. Louis' aristocracy, is now shaking hands with every poor farm laborer he can get a hold off. When it comes to securing votes for a U. S. Senator then equality reigns supreme, and the poor, ignorant Ozark mountaineer's vote counts as much as the vote of Dave's friend Jim Campbell or any other slick, smooth exploiter of the common people.

Yes, Dave is not only eating \$15.00 spring chickens out in the state, at other people's expense, but, if the occasion requires, he is ready to kiss any unwashed baby in order to get mamma's sympathy, and papa's vote.

Dave Francis is the man for the United States Senate. He is as pious and as cunning as Rockefeller, as slick and smooth as Chauncey Depew, and as clever and skillful in his methods of making millions of dollars at the American people's expense as any man sitting in the Senatorial Millionaires' Club to-day.

If the people are anxious to have another expert millionaire exploiter in the American House of Lords then they cannot find a better man than High Financier Dave Francis of Missouri.

## A Good Kick for Post

Springfield, Mo., had a Labor Day parade. It was a strictly Union affair.

The arch-enemy of Union Labor, C. W. Post of Battle Creek, Mich., had one of his Gripenut Show wagons in the parade. This scab wagon was discovered at the moment the grand marshal was ready to give the command "Forward! March!"

But the 2,000 Union men would not march unless Post's scab show was removed from the parade. Chief of Police Hunter wanted to know what the trouble was. "Why, we won't march, unless that Battle Creek scab show is put out!" was the reply.

And C. W. Post's wagon had to leave the parade. The crowds cheered and the Labor Day parade proceeded in an orderly fashion. This was a good lesson to the Battle Creek Gripenuteer!

## Sacrifice Unavoidable

(Machinists' Monthly Journal.)  
The whole history of the labor movement shows that without sacrifice and unselfish effort on the part of the few, the true martyrs and pioneers of real progress, its advance would have been impossible. If self had not been eliminated and all thought of personal gain been lost sight of, the splendid men and women who fought and struggled through the terrible past and made present day conditions possible, would have fought and struggled in vain, and failed in what they had attempted to accomplish. Sacrifice was the price demanded, has always been, and always will be, and in their unselfishness they paid it to the full. The only reward they thought worthy of consideration was the self-consciousness that they had done their best to aid their fellow-workers; the knowledge that their efforts would benefit their class eventually and in the fullness of time, even if the results they

sought and hoped for were not immediately apparent. Unselfishly they bore their burdens through the heat of the day, always bearing more than a fair share of the load, and in this way the long march was made over the rough and almost impassable road from the savagery and slavery of the past, through serfdom and struggle for hundreds of years, until they reached the semi-civilization of the present.

And the struggle and the sacrifice must go on. We must still strive against existing evils and wrestle with them until they are overcome; still struggle into the future as we have struggled out of the past. This must be done with the same unselfishness, with the same absence of mercenary incentive, with no sordid influence, but with the same altruistic zeal that has placed trade unionism at the head of all other reform movement.

By Clarence S. Darrow.

By Clarence S. Darrow.  
"There is no such thing as patriotic art or patriotic science. Both art and science belong, like all else that is great and good, to the whole world, and can only be promoted by a free and universal interchange of ideas among contemporaries with constant reference to that which we have inherited and learned from the past."  
—Goethe.

This sentiment of Goethe has been expressed over and over again by the wise of every age and land; still, after long years of so-called civilization, the shoddy sentiment of patriotism is almost as strong for mischief in the human heart as in the days of the savage who knew only the members of his own tribe, and knew no trade but war.

From time to time the primitive man, rulers and robbers have used the sentiment of patriotism as their chief asset in their selfish schemes. Whether the strong Nation wished to conquer and despoil a weaker land or plunder the people of their own, they have ever appealed to patriotism to blind the ignorant to the real motives behind their schemes.

With a primitive people knowing little and seeing little, there was some reason for the belief that their own tribe held all the greatness, intelligence and virtue of the world, but in modern life it is only the narrow and ignorant who can really think that their own land is better, wiser or more advanced than many others on the globe. Even as to governments, no one can tell which is best or which is worst, and, in fact, the real government of every land are much the same amongst people of a like grade of intelligence.

Forms of government, like forms of religion, are matters of growth, and development, and, all things considered, fit the particular time and place where they hold sway.

The history of the world shows the ruin and bloodshed and destruction that the spirit of patriotism has caused. Ambitious rulers have always appealed to this blind, senseless passion to move their dupes to give their lives and their fortunes to help the ignoble schemes of a few. In the great wars of the world, waged for no real cause, the rules, and they alone, have reaped fame and fortune, while the people have given their labor and their lives.

The common people, the ones who toil, have done the fighting, have shed the blood, have borne the burden. And these common men have had no cause to fight and no land to serve.

The real work of the world to-day is not for destruction. True, the vainglorious, those who like applause or offices of honor, are as ready as ever to shed the blood of the innocent and helpless. It matters not who may suffer or die, if they may be made generals or colonels, or even majors. These schemers want notoriety; they must be talked about in newspapers; must hold offices; must acquire money. Neither life nor liberty can be permitted to stand in their way. Still it is true that the work of the world is along peaceful lines. The builders of to-day are subduing the wilderness; they are tunneling the earth; they are sailing the seas, not with men of war, but with ships laden with the food and clothing and comforts that conduce to modern life.

The real men are studying the laws of the universe and the laws that make for the happiness of man. One almost nameless biologist, working patiently and obscurely to coax from nature the secrets of life and learn the mystery of death is worth more to the world than all the generals of antiquity. The man who discovered and applied anesthetics is of more value than all the armies of Europe. And the man who can find a way to pull one tooth without giving pain is of more consequence than all the vain, strutting colonels who were anxious to assassinate Spaniards and Filipinos, so they might run for office when they came back from the "front."

Truly no country has any monopoly of the geniuses of the world. If you study the heavens, you can find no American or English astronomy. This learning reaches back to the nomadic tribes who tended flocks and herds on the lonely plains and looked up at the trembling stars at night to learn some of the infinite mysteries that the heavens hold.

Wise men and great, in all lands, have builded on these small foundations to perfect the marvelous science of astronomy we have to-day. So, too, not the patriot, but the student, has read the history of the world during the long silent ages before man was born; has read it in the rocks and soil and constructed a tangible theory of the earth and life.

Science, not patriotism, has ministered to the afflicted, has vanquished pain, lengthened life and destroyed diseases that once scourged the world. Science and Industry have utilized the blind forces of nature and made it possible for man to produce amply, to satisfy his needs and desires.

Art and Music and Literature owe not born in any one land, nor nurtured and narrow prejudice has wrecked and destroyed them with the new ambitions of almost every lunatic who strove to conquer the world and wished to make his own name so great that he might furnish the topic of conversation for all time to come.

Art and Literature and Music were no thorn in any one land, nor nurtured under one flag. They were born of the sky and sea and earth and of human souls that could be inspired and moved by feelings universal to the race. Their devotees and patrons have lived and worked through all time and have made all nations great. Their thoughts and feelings have been as universal as humanity itself. The great artist and poet have never known the narrow lines which bind the feelings of the patriot.

To him, injustice and oppression is no less sordid and mean when practiced in his native land. The claims of the poor, the weak and the oppressed appear no different to his heart, whether the victim live far or near.

The scientist, the student, the artist that knew nothing of the work or literature of any but his own land would be poor, indeed. In fact, this could not be, for the knowledge and achievements of all the world are so woven into a complex mass that no chemist could be clever enough to separate the particles that form the whole.

As the world grows older and more complex, the lines of states and nations become fainter. Commerce and Industry, like Science and Art, make all lands one intent, thought and feeling. The good that comes to one land is reflected to the rest and the calamities of one leave the whole world poorer for the suffering of a part.

Modern life and common interests must leave the feeling of patriotism to the politician, the vainglorious and the cunning. When a man waves the flag with his right hand, it is well to see what he is doing with his left.

In the aspiration and work for social justice there can be no state lines. The workers of the world have always had a common interest and should always have a common Cause. Under any ideal social system, every man who produces something in any land helps all the rest and every man who is idle in any land lays a burden on every worker of the world. The social cost of armies and navies and other paraphernalia of patriotism is a heavy burden on the poor and the social cost in the narrow, brutal sentiments of the race cannot be told!

former organization, insisted that it was entitled to cast the same number of votes as the rival Socialist body, which has fourteen delegates, but Morris Hillquit, of New York, the Socialist Party leader, gained the day, and the congress ruled that the Socialist Labor Party was entitled to but one vote.

The committee on disarmament and international arbitration recommended that an incessant agitation in behalf of the cause be kept up and urged action to this end by the parliaments of the world.

The committee appointed a sub-committee to take up the details of this subject.

Hillquit, representing America, introduced a resolution calling for the reduction of all military budgets and proposing that all disputes be arbitrated in order that war may be averted.

It is rumored that this resolution will be adopted by the full congress when it meets to-morrow.

At to-night's meeting there was a heated dispute between the Austrian and Bohemian delegates, caused by the Bohemian Socialists having started national trade union literature in their own language.

Victor Berger, of Milwaukee, opposed the Bohemians.

He approved local papers and literature in the various languages, but declared that the national unions must be united; otherwise there would be forty national unions in each industrial branch, which would be impossible in America.

A motion against the Bohemians was adopted, asserting that they must belong to the Austrian organization.

A sensational letter from M. Briand, the French prime minister, has been received by the convention, declaring that he is still a Socialist, despite the fact that he favored important military expenses.

The letter concluded with a request for sympathy from M. Briand's Socialist comrades of all countries participating in the congress.

Some members of the International Socialist Congress are inclined to consider the letter a fake.

The convention before it closes will pass a resolution, it is said, condemning the kaiser's "divine right" speech at Koenigsberg.

### Initiative and Referendum Passed.

Denver, Colo., Sept. 1.—The initiative and referendum bill to-day passed the upper house of the Colorado Legislature after previously having passed the lower house. Thirty votes were cast for it.

Four Rooms for Rent.  
1911 Penn Street.



FOR

FINE

JOB WORK



GOTO  
CO-OPERATIVE

Printery

966 Chouteau Avenue.



Eye Glasses & Spectacles  
Eure Augen werden wissenschaftlich kostenfrei untersucht.  
Augengläser von 50 Cents aufwärts.  
WM. JACQUES, Optiker,  
1554 Süd Broadway,  
in Brennan's Department Store.

## Carl Liebknecht.

By Robert Hunter.

Karl Liebknecht, son of William Liebknecht, is soon to arrive on American soil.

He is a member of the German parliament and a vigorous, powerful speaker, promising in many ways to fill the loss we suffered by the death of his great father.

He has had a superior education, and holds a degree from one of the best universities in Germany.

He is a lawyer of ability and promise, and his position in the legal fraternity is already a high one.

He is sometimes referred to in Germany as "Karl, the hope of the party."

Three years ago his old mother asked me to come to her house to bid Karl good-bye, as he expected to be sent to prison the next day.

I spent the evening with the family and we talked of everything but the sentence that hung over him.

His mother was deeply moved, no doubt wondering whether Karl and his family would have to undergo all the suffering that she and Wilhelm had endured.

She had been separated from her husband for years at a time when he was either forced into exile or into prison.

During such separations she had cared for Karl and her little family of children and suffered hunger again and again.

Yet we talked cheerily, discussed conditions in America and in other countries, the tendencies in the German movement and what would come when Bebel and the other old leaders were gone.

At a late hour Karl left his mother and went to walk home with me, but

we could not part, and we walked and talked for some hours longer.

The next morning he expected an officer to come to his house and to tell him that he must begin a prison sentence of eighteen months' duration.

When the officer came he asked Dr. Liebknecht if he was ready to go to prison, and Dr. Liebknecht said his affairs were not yet in order. The officer thereupon politely withdrew, saying he would wait until the doctor had his affairs in order.

And I believe that happened several times, so that Karl did not actually go to prison until several months later.

The cause of his offense was the publishing of a book on anti-militarism, and while the book itself was annoying to the ruling classes of Germany, there was not, Karl said, anything in it that could be held illegal.

Nevertheless the judges considered the book a violation of the German law and sentence was passed upon him.

At last he went to prison, and while there he was elected to parliament by an enormous vote.

It is fortunate for the movement in America to have this visit of young Liebknecht.

He is a powerful personality, a man of great force and ability, who will no doubt be received with tremendous enthusiasm by our German comrades.

He deserves all the courtesy and hospitality that we can give him, and it is hoped that none of the locals of the party who want to reach the Germans will fail to take advantage of the opportunity offered to engage Liebknecht on his propaganda tour.

## Remembers the Ilasco Strike

Who Pays the Ex-Walking Delegate for his Anti-Socialist Work?

(Special Correspondence.)  
Moberly, Mo., Sept. 4.—I congratulate ST. LOUIS LABOR for the logical and fearless stand in the Ilasco Cement strike controversy. Among the progressive Union men of Moberly Charles Fears' political wire pulling with the Gov. Hodley administration machine is generally condemned. It is disgraceful, to say the least, that a Union leader like Fears should do such mercenary political work, in view of Hadley's militia campaign against the Ilasco Cement workers' strike.

In local labor circles it is reported that Gov. Hadley will not speak in Joplin on Labor Day, and that Fears simply uses Hadley's name for political purposes in connection with the Labor Day advertising.

I am informed by members of the Hannibal Machinists' Union that some time ago an ex-walking delegate, by the name of Eugene Sarber, was visiting Hannibal on some kind of a political mission. Mr. Sarber appealed to leading Trade Unionists to make every effort to secure a strong representation at the Jefferson City convention of the Federation, because the Socialists would attempt to run everything their own way. I am also informed that said gentleman is

paid by some corporations to do certain political work in connection with the Prohibition, or, rather, anti-Prohibition movement, and I cannot see any reason why he should take so much interest in the Federation convention.

Some years ago the same ex-walking delegate pretended to be very strongly socialistically inclined.

Fraternally yours,  
R. N. S.

From International  
Socialist Congress.

SOCIALIST PARTY  
SCORES VICTORY.  
S. L. P. Delegates Allowed to Have  
One Vote at Congress—War  
Question Is Debated.

Copenhagen, Aug. 30.—The International Socialist Congress to-day turned down the Socialist Labor Party's claim to equal representation with the Socialist Party in America. This action was taken after a long and exciting debate. Daniel De Leon, of New York, who represented the

# The Story of an Eight Hour Struggle.

Told by President James M. Lynch of International Typographical Union.

The International Typographical Union was a great trade union prior to the inauguration of its struggle for the eight-hour day in book and job offices. But the successful issue that crowned that battle made of a formerly great trade union an immeasurably greater trade union, as the results accomplished fully testify.

When the eight-hour contest was forced upon us in 1905, we had 46,500 members. The struggle continued for three years and we lost approximately 3,500 members, coming out of the victorious campaign with a membership of 42,500. We now have a membership of 53,000.

The eight-hour campaign embraces the years of 1905, 1906 and 1907, and during that time hours were reduced 7,00,000 per year, or

The greatest recent progress has been made in the way of increasing of scales. With few exceptions these higher scales came without serious friction. The instances in which the wages of book and job men, hand compositors, proof-readers, floormen, admen and machine operators were increased from March 1, 1908, to March 1, 1910, are: Hand, 801; machine, 521. These increases in scales range from 25 cents to \$6.00 per week. Taken collectively, they show the average increase of approximately \$1.80 per week, or \$93.60 per year on the estimate that 40 per cent of the members are employed on morning and evening newspapers, while 60 per cent are at work on weekly newspapers and in the book and job rooms, and taking the total membership of the unions reporting increased scales as a

December, 1904: Referendum approved "The St. Louis plan" by a majority of 14,085.

August, 1905: International Typographical Union convention at Toronto reviewed all the steps taken by the Eight-Hour Committee, the officers and the Typothetae to date and arranged the methods for carrying out the St. Louis plan. It resolved: "That we again declare our entire willingness to negotiate with the United Typothetae of America for an agreement under which the eight-hour day will become operative." The president of the Typothetae declared before the convention that the employing printers would resist the eight-hour movement "to the last ditch."

September 25, 1905: Typothetae convention at Niagara Falls refused "to consider any agreement leading toward the eight-hour day," the International Typographical Union officers, present to negotiate, having offered to "approach the question with the intention of adjusting it so as to eventually reach the eight-hour day."

Several local branches of the Typothetae having declared "open shop," the International Typographical Union officials directed all local unions, not bound by contract, to demand the eight-hour day to take effect January 1, 1906, and where refused, to cease work.

October, 1905: Referendum throughout International Typographical Union on a proposition for an assessment of 50 cents per week on each member to finance the eight-hour contest. Adopted; in favor, 25,949; against (6,333).

December, 1905: Referendum on a proposition to impose a 10 per cent eight-hour assessment on all earnings. Adopted; in favor, 25,046; against, 6,954; majority, 17,101.

Sweeping injunctions were obtained by the Typothetae against the Unions in Chicago, New York, Cleveland, Detroit, Omaha, Cincinnati, and other cities. Some were held good, others were dissolved.

June, 1906: President of the Typothetae issue a circular inviting its members to attend the annual convention in Buffalo in July, "not only to celebrate our victory, but to consider how best to secure its full advantage through the permanent establishment of the open shop."

July, 1906: "Resolved, by the United Typothetae of America, in convention assembled, That they have nothing on which to confer with representatives of the International Typographical Union."

October 27, 1905: Two hundred and fifty-seven unions officially reported as having secured the eight-hour day; December 26, 312 had gained their demands; strikes were in progress in 69 cities; January 27, 7906, 419 unions were on the eight-hour basis. Of 47,344 members, 37,741 were working eight hours, 5,946 on the strike roll, and the rest mostly in unions bound by nine-hour contracts.

October 1, 1906: Assessments were reduced from 10 per cent to 7; November 19, reduced to 5; February 3, 1907, reduced to 3; March 3, reduced to 2; November 4, reduced to 1 per cent; February 10, 1908, assessment abolished.

August, 1907: International Eight-Hour Committee discharged.

Summary of expenditures in the eight-hour contest for the three years 1906-'08 (from Secretary-Treasurer's report):

1906.	
Expenditures from International defense fund .....	\$815,291 80
Ten per cent assessment retained and expended by local unions.....	651,791 73
One-half of one per cent assessment retained and expended by local unions.....	96,645 57
	\$1,563,729 10
1907.	
Expenditures from International defense fund .....	\$1,468,841 52
Ten per cent assessment retained and expended by local unions .....	500,487 45
	\$1,969,329 01
1908.	
Expenditures from International defense fund.....	630,912 53
Grand total .....	\$4,163,970 64

This summary does not include local funds or moneys derived from local assessments that were expended in the eight-hour fight. It is estimated, however, that such expenditures aggregated \$350,000 during the three years.

This report takes no account of the number of days taken off by regularly employed members to give work to the unemployed.

The American Federation of Labor contributed by assessment to the International Typographical Union eight-hour movement, \$56,597.37.

JAMES M. LYNCH, President.

Indianapolis, Ind.

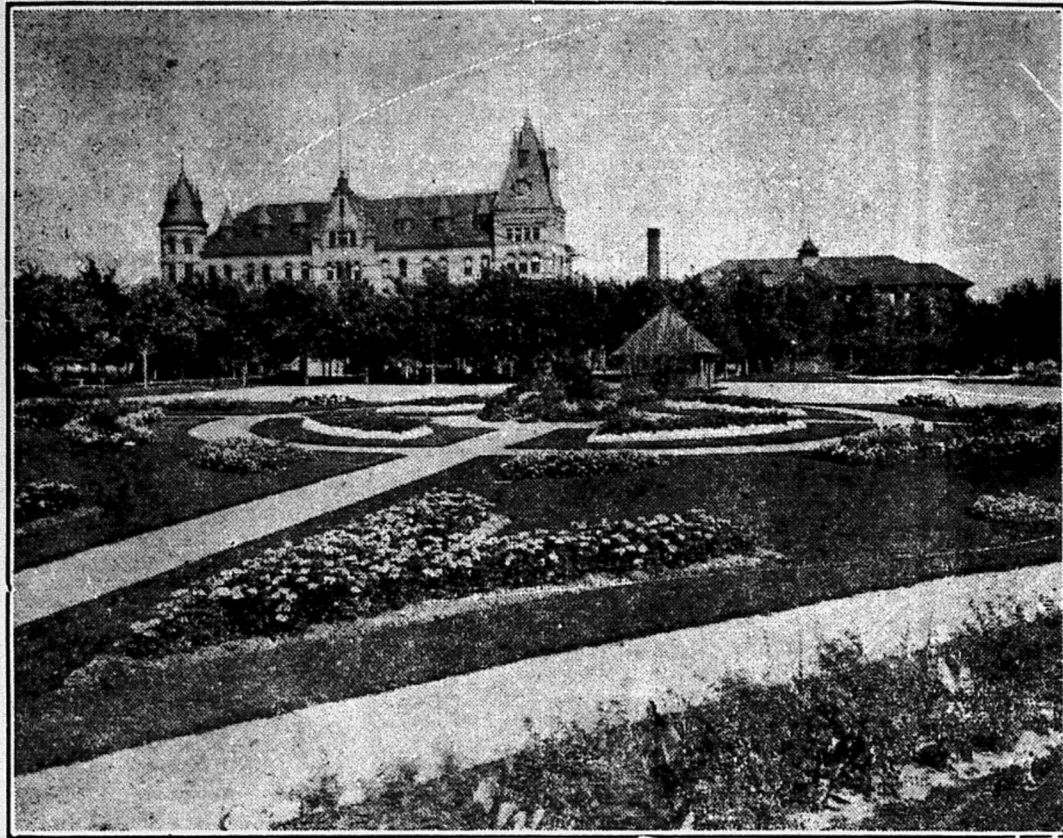
## In Memory of Professor Ferrer.

A worldwide movement to honor the memory of Prof. Francisco Ferrer, the founder of the modern school of Spain, who was court-martialed and shot by the Spanish government at Barcelona last year, has been begun and is assuming vast proportions. The date set for the formal opening of the campaign is October 13, the first anniversary of the killing of Ferrer. On that day meetings will be held in his honor, statues will be dedicated and parades given in every important country of the world and most of the smaller ones. Brussels and Buenos Aires, Paris and Paraguay, Rome and Rio de Janeiro, the Netherland and New York will join hands in a universal demonstration.

The American end of the movement is in the hands of the Francisco Ferrer Association, organized last June. Its officers are: Leonard Abbott, president; W. M. van der Weyde, secretary, and Dr. E. B. Foote, treasurer. The association's advisory board is composed among others, of Hutchins Hapgood, Charles Edward Russell, Jack London, Upton Sinclair and Alden Freeman.

Arrangements have already been made for a great meeting in the big hall of the Cooper Union on the evening of October 13. The association is preparing a brochure of about 100 pages, dealing with Ferrer's life.

The association has already been under great expense and with very limited funds at its disposal Contributions may be sent to the treasurer, Dr. E. B. Foote, 120 Lexington avenue, New York.



## Union Printers Home in Colorado Springs.

a total of 21,600,000 for the three years. During the same period wages increased \$2,000,000 per year, or a total of \$6,000,000 for the three years.

By assessment on the wages of our members who were employed, we gathered \$5,000,000 to finance the eight-hour battle, but during the same period wages were increased \$6,000,000, or, in other words, our members received in increased wages during the period of strife \$1,000,000 more than success in that strike cost us.

For the latter part of 1908 and for 1909 and 1910, we made special effort to close up the remnant of the eight-hour struggle and to regain offices that were lost during that battle. As a result of this subsidiary campaign, hours were reduced 551,070 per year, or a total for the two years of 1,102,140. During these two years wages were increased \$41,895 per week, or \$2,178,540 per year, or at total of \$4,357,080 for the two years.

For several years we have conducted a most aggressive health campaign—that is, an agitation for sanitary composing rooms. As a result, the composing rooms of the country have been much improved from a health standpoint and new composing rooms are almost invariably models of sanitation and comfortable surroundings.

For several years we have conducted a most aggressive health campaign—that is, an agitation for sanitary composing rooms. As a result, the composing rooms of the country have been much improved from a health standpoint and new composing rooms are almost invariably models of sanitation and comfortable surroundings.

We maintain a technical education commission, which conducts a correspondence course for the instruction in advanced principles of the trade of journeymen and apprentices. We have nearly 2,000 students, and the work of the commission has been entirely successful.

We pay a pension of \$4 per week to every member with an affiliation at Colorado Springs, Colo., the physical value of which is \$1,000,000, and the maintenance of which has thus far cost about \$1,000,000.

We pay a pension of \$4 per week to every member with an affiliation of twenty continuous years who has reached the age of 60 years and is unable, through infirmity or for any other reason, to secure sustaining employment.

And this is only a skeleton sketch of the work that we have accomplished during the past five years.

Let the rabid anti-unionist match it if he can.

The annual report of Secretary-Treasurer John W. Hays for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1910, shows an average paying membership of 47,848 for the twelve months ending May 31, 1910—an increase of 2,927 over the year 1909, and 4,108 over 1908—an average of 50,593 for the five months since the establishment of the regular system of members. May 31, 1910, register numbers were held by 52,165 members, of which 49,951 were affiliated with local unions, the remainder being in unorganized towns or in possession of travel-in-guards. Fifty-two unions were chartered during the year. Twenty-one unions were suspended or surrendered their charters, leaving 684, or thirty-one more than on the same date in 1909.

The members of the old age pension roll received \$106,740 during the fiscal year; 642 were on the pension roll on May 31; fund, \$275,000. Since the establishment of the burial benefit the International Union has paid 8,810 burial benefits, amounting to \$562,975. Almost 52 per cent of the total receipts of the International Union for the fiscal year were returned to local unions in benefits or set aside for the Union Printers' Home.

basis, the wages of the affected members were increased \$41,895 per week—\$2,178,540 per year. In the scale report for 1908 a yearly increase in wages of approximately \$2,000,000 was shown. These figures mean that the members of the International Typographical Union will earn at least \$4,000,000 more in 1901 than they did in 1906—four years ago. Besides, it is to be remembered that the eight-hour day is now firmly established in the entire union. In 1905 most of the members were working nine hours a day.

### Chronology of Chief Events in the Shorter Workday Movement of the International Typographical Union.

August, 1896: A resolution was adopted at the Colorado Springs convention and indorsed by referendum vote in December, 1906, calling for nine hours per day or fifty-four per week, instead of ten hours.

May 3, 1897: The Shorter Workday Committee reported: Number of typographical unions, 314; total membership, 26,000. Number of local unions having nine hours, 56, with a membership of 4,640—about 17 per cent of the whole.

December, 1897: New York Union, No. 6, received nine and one-half hours, with an agreement for nine hours whenever the latter day should be established in the competitive belt.

Summer of 1897: A majority of the unions imposed an assessment on their members in preparation for the struggle for the nine-hour day.

October, 1898: Date fixed at Syracuse, N. Y., by agreement with the United Typothetae of America (book and job employers), for the inauguration of the nine-hour day, subject to existing contracts, November 21, 1898.

November 21, 1899: Number of local unions, 317; total membership, 27,435; number of members achieving the nine-hour day, 24,967; number postponing, 2,468.

November 21, 1899: General enforcement of the nine-hour workday in the book and job trade.

August, 1902: Annual International Typographical Union convention at Cincinnati, Ohio: "Resolved, That local unions in forming new scales make an effort to secure the eight-hour day, and that all local unions be requested to report to the 1903 convention on the advisability of establishing an eight-hour day throughout the entire jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union." Local unions were enjoined not to make contracts extending beyond October, 1905.

1903: General Eight-Hour Committee supervising the movement; local union committees agitating the question. Typothetae established an office in New York City, with a permanent secretary.

June, 1904: Typothetae convention at St. Louis: "Whereas, Under existing conditions any attempt to reduce the hours of labor in the printing trade would be disastrous to the employer and employe alike; Resolved, That the United Typothetae of America will resist any attempt on the part of the International Typographical Union to reduce the present hours of labor."

August, 1904: International Typographical Union convention at St. Louis: "Resolved, That an assessment of one-half of one per cent on all moneys earned be levied upon the membership of the International Typographical Union for the purpose of a defense fund. . . . That on January 1, 1896, the eight-hour day shall become effective in all union establishments under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union where existing contracts do not prevent, and in each instance where the eight-hour day is refused work shall cease."

# Cigar Makers' International Union.

## A Stiring Call to Action From a Union With a Splendid Record.

In the last ten years the membership of the Cigarmakers' International Union has increased a little over 11,000 members. In the last two years the membership has increased a little over 4,000 members. The hours of labor have remained at eight per day since May 1, 1886. In the last ten years over 20,000 members have received an increase in wages and other improved conditions, such as better stock and improved shop conditions.

The total benefits paid by our International Union in 1908 was \$586,255.73. Of this sum, strike benefits took \$32,423.39; sick, \$184,755.69; death and total disability, \$220,979.71; out-of-work, \$101,483.50. The balance at close of fiscal year was \$795,960.75. The grand total of our benefits paid in twenty-nine years and two months was \$8,372,783.60.

In the writings and speech of some men of labor I have noticed a vein of pessimistic discouragement which it seems to me is not warranted by facts or conditions as they apply to organized labor to-day.

It is true that we have received many hard jolts from some courts, some judges, injunctions, judge-made laws, damage suits, etc., and a hostile Congress, within the last few years, but the membership has increased and is still increasing.

It is true that we have been assailed by the National Manufacturers' Association, with its "open shoppers," by a hostile and indifferent press, who have fed the public on half-truths and all of our faults and none of our virtues and splendid work, but what of it? The old-timer expects this and remains with undaunted courage, refusing to surrender. And why? He knows the past, he has seen and experienced greater opposition and persecution when he had to fight almost single-handed, and has seen the movement grow and prosper beneath it.

Thirty-five, forty and fifty years ago it was held to be a crime to even organize. Members of unions were arrested under alleged conspiracy laws, common laws, and any old law, tried, convicted, and sent to jail for even asking for an increase of wages. They did not wait for a strike in those days; they went after the workers right on the jump.

Formerly organized labor was ignored, humiliated, browbeaten, bulldozed, and its members looked upon as worse than outlaws. Manufacturers' associations existed. Courts, judges, public officials, police, Pinkertons and the militia were hostile and bitter in their opposition, and the general public looked on with indifference or with approval and satisfaction over the persecution.

Wages were low, hours long, conditions frightful, with no rights for the workers that anybody was bound to, or did, respect.

Despite all of this, the trade union movement has steadily grown in power, strength, usefulness, and numbers, and has the respect and confidence of a large portion of the general public.

The fierce attack we are now undergoing in which courts, judges, Congress, presidents and others have been drawn in and have taken a hand in, is a decided compliment to the stability, worth, effectiveness and usefulness of the present trade union movement. It justifies our faith in the soundness of the movement, our policies and leadership, and argues well for the future.

The record of the trade union movement which under the severest opposition and relentless persecution has overcome and mastered all obstacles from within and without proves that we will successfully combat and finally master all opposition, regardless of what it may be in the future. It justifies an optimistic outlook and means success. The methods, plans, work and policies of the past, changed only to meet changing conditions, such as experience and ripe judgment may justify, if adhered to in the future, will surely bring success and the final organization of all workers.

The only danger, and that of a temporary nature, that can overtake us is the impatience, discouragement, and lack of faith in the movement in the minds and hearts of some, caused by the present onslaught.

The same undaunted courage, persistence and determination that has characterized the men of action in the past is still with us and will carry forward the work despite all opposition just as surely in the future as it has in the past.

The trade union movement has raised wages, shortened the hours of labor, improved the sanitary condition of the shop, factory and mine, abolished the truck system, decreased diseases, increased the length of life of its members, stood the workers on their feet facing in the right direction and fighting for more, and has accomplished countless other benefits.

The record speaks for itself and proves that the trade union movement is on the right track and justifies optimistic hope and confidence. Faith, honesty, and a rugged determination will carry us on to final success.

G. W. PERKINS, President.

Chicago, Ill.

Hudson, temporary correspondent, resigned, assumed the duties of that office at National Headquarters on Monday, August 29th. All future communications for the Woman's National Committee should, therefore, be addressed to Caroline A. Lowe, 180 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

### Italian-American Socialists.

The Executive Committee of the Italian Socialist Section decided to take advantage of the provisions in the new Constitution, Article XVII,

## EVERY FAMILY USES COAL

ORDER YOURS FROM  
**St. Louis Labor**

THERE ARE REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD DO THIS.

ONE GOOD REASON is that without a cent additional cost, you fare better and also help your paper by placing your order with

**ST. LOUIS LABOR** than with some irresponsible solicitor—your order will receive the best care because the coal business handled by **ST. LOUIS LABOR** is big and the mine operators try to keep and please big buyers. All coal delivered through **ST. LOUIS LABOR** is direct from the mines.

ORDER BY PHONE.  
Kinloch, Central 1577, or post card to

## ST. LOUIS LABOR

relating to foreign-speaking organizations, and to purchase dues direct from the National Office.

### WILLS DEEDS

**SARAH M. HAWLEY,**  
NOTARY AND STENOGRAPHER,  
Depositions a Specialty  
Office Telephone: MAIN 4215  
Residence Telephone: LINDELL 2583  
Corridore Commercial Building  
214 NORTH SIXTH STREET

**STEINER ENGRAVING CO**  
11 NORTH EIGHTH ST.  
Badges, Banners & Buttons.  
Buttons like illustration  
\$2.00 per 100

**CHAS. WERZ & CO.**  
Wood, Brass, Muslin, Embossing on Glass, Etc.,  
**SIGNS**  
1505 CASS AVE., St. Louis  
Kinloch, Central 1451

**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.

## Socialist Party of St. Louis

Headquarters: 966 Chouteau Avenue.

### Ticket Completed.

The City Central Committee has filled all vacancies on the ticket, with the exception of several constables and justices of the peace office. These will be taken care of later on.

Almost \$800.00.

This week the Campaign Fund nearly touches the \$800.00 mark. That is pretty good, all things considered, but extra efforts must be made from now until the close of the campaign. Heavy expenditures by the local and all the branches must now be made. Special campaign editions every Sunday morning from door to door. The issues of the day will be dealt with from the workingman's point of view and the necessity of independent political action must be impressed upon the voters.

Other editions of campaign literature will follow in quick succession. Branches should determine now how many they will want of each edition and place their order in advance. This will enable the Campaign Committee to make better plans and do more effective work. The various editions will be more or less connected, and branches should be careful not to skip one. Get the voters in your ward to expecting a piece of Socialist literature under their front door every Sunday morning.

This will require a good deal more money than has been raised so far, and the campaign lists must be kept moving all the time. Some branches have a fairly good campaign fund on hand, but others are not so well fixed. Every party member can collect funds and assist in the campaign if he so wills. The shopmate who has given 25 cents in August will give another one in September or October. Keep your list around and go after them.

### Work in Milwaukee.

Comrade Emil Seidel, Mayor of Milwaukee, Wis., declined the honor to participate in a reception given by the Press Club of that city to Mr. Theo. (Col.) Roosevelt, and politely reminded him, his hosts, and incidentally, the nation, that Roosevelt, in an article in the Outlook magazine, had been unfair to Socialism as well as ignorant of its tenets.

The Milwaukee Socialists have covered the city with big eight-sheet posters, headed "Timber Thieves and the Interests Rule the Republican Party—Franchise Thieves and the Interests Rule the Democratic Party—The Trusts Rule Both the Old Parties." These posters, naturally, are attracting a great deal of attention.

### New Subscribers

Have been reported by the following comrades and friends:

- J. Leuenberger . . . . . 2
- W. F. Crouch . . . . . 4
- Louis Krahl . . . . . 1
- W. M. Brandt . . . . . 1
- Adam Feik . . . . . 1
- G. J. Weber . . . . . 1
- J. A. Weber . . . . . 4
- T. Prendergast . . . . . 1
- Anton Klaus . . . . . 1
- F. J. Kloth . . . . . 4
- Max Stopp . . . . . 1
- W. H. Kaufman . . . . . 1
- Hy. Schwarz . . . . . 1
- George Hack . . . . . 1
- O. N. Goodin . . . . . 1

## What is Socialism?

By H. M. Hyndman.

Socialism is a conscious endeavor to substitute organized co-operation for existence in place of the present anarchical competition for existence, or the system of social organization calculated to bring this about.

This definition, though it gives, perhaps, adequate expression to the active and practical side of Socialism, leaves out of account altogether its theoretical basis.

From this point of view, Socialism is an attempt to lay the foundation of a real science of sociology, which shall enable mankind, by thoroughly understanding their past and present, to comprehend, and thus, within limits, to control the movement and development of their own society in the near future.

Consequently Socialism in its wide sense is not, as is still commonly thought, a mere aspiration for a better state of society, still less only a series of proposals to mitigate the evils arising from the present social arrangements.

Modern scientific Socialism essays to give an intelligible explanation of the growth of human society, and to know that each step in the long course of development from the institution of private property, through chattel slavery, serfdom, and wage-dom, was inevitable, so the next step from capitalism to Socialism is also inevitable.

The object which Socialists have in view is that this, the final transformation, should be made consciously by an organized, educated, and intelligent people, instead of unconsciously, and therefore tempestuously, by groups of discontented, embittered and ignorant workers.

Agitation against the injustice of the present system of production,

therefore, is only valuable so far as it educates men and women to appreciate the tendency of the time, and leads them to organize for the attainment of the definite ends which the evolution of economic forms has made ready.

Whether the great change will be brought about peaceably or forcibly has no bearing upon Socialism in itself, but depends upon the stage of development which has been reached in each civilized country, and the attitude which the dominant class may adopt in relation to the demands which the economic situation impels the producing class to make. \* \* \*

With the establishment of national and eventually of international Socialism, mankind resumes the definite control over the means and instruments of production, and masters them henceforward for all time instead of being mastered by them.

By such co-operative industry, whose power over nature is increased by each fresh invention and discovery, a carapace of repression is lifted from the faculties of each individual, and wealth being made as plentiful as water by light, wholesome labor, all freely contribute to increase their own happiness as well as that of their fellows. Human nature assumes a new and higher character in a society in which the surroundings are such that life is not, as to-day, a constant struggle against the pressure of want and the temptations of misery.

Instead of the personal, limited, introspective, individual ethic is the social, altruistic, broad ethic in which the duty toward society necessarily involves the highest duty towards a man's self. Woman, relieved of economic and social subjugation, will assume her place as the social equal of man.

So far, therefore, from individual initiative and personal freedom in the highest sense being limited and stunted, human beings will have the opportunity for attaining to a level of physical, moral, and mental development such as the world has never seen. The golden age of society is, indeed, not in the past, but in the future.—M. M. Hyndman.

### From Virginia.

The comrades of Virginia are now voting upon a referendum, submitted by the National Office, containing a state constitution and platform; also for the election of a state secretary and national committeeman. The subject of the referendum was decided upon at a state convention held at Richmond August 7th, being preparatory to the establishment of a state organization.

### Arizona and New Mexico.

The draft of the Socialist Party program for State Constitutions for Arizona and New Mexico, as drawn by the National Executive Committee, has been widely circulated in New Mexico. Arizona comrades, re-

gardless of the existence of a Labor Party, have also sent for a considerable quantity. The elections in these territories for delegates to the constitutional convention will be held as follows: New Mexico, September 6; Arizona, September 12. Copies of the program have also been sent to the Socialist and Labor press.

### New Leaflet.

The National Committee is now voting upon the recommendations of the Committee on Congressional Program for a leaflet, as provided for by a resolution of the recent party congress. Vote will close on September 19, 1910.

### Dan White is Sick.

National Organizer Dan A. White, while filling dates across country to Missouri, was taken rather seriously sick at Buffalo and was obliged to return to his home. Comrade John M. Collins, of Chicago, will fill his Missouri dates, beginning September 6th at Festus.

### "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.

### General Correspondent.

Comrade Caroline A. Lowe, recently elected by the Woman's National Committee as General Correspondent, vice Comrade Mabel H.

**CHAS. WERZ & CO.**  
Wood, Brass, Muslin, Embossing on Glass, Etc.,  
**SIGNS**  
1505 CASS AVE., ST. LOUIS  
Kinloch, Central 1451

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

**LADIES AND GENTS**  
**Furnishings**  
WITH  
**UNION LABEL**  
**M. J. COHEN**  
1233 Chouteau Ave. (Opposite New Club Hall)  
Everything Union Made.

## 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.

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

## Remember, no CIGARS are Genuine Union-Made



## UNLESS THE BOX BEARS THE Blue Union Label

**FRANK TOMBRIDGE,** President.  
**JACOB F. LEIENDECKER,** Vice-Pres't and Notary Public

## TOMBRIDGE AGENCY

ESTABLISHED MARCH 13, 1885.

A General Real Estate and Insurance Agency.  
Fire and Tornado Insurance.

We represent good and responsible Insurance Companies. We loan money on Real Estate and our charges are reasonable; you will make no mistake in dealing with us. Have your legal papers, such as last wills, deeds and conveyances drawn at our office; they will be drawn correct.

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

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

Office No. 324 Chestnut Street. Both Phones.

# From National Socialist Headquarters

News Reported by National Secretary J. Mahlon Barnes

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 7, 1910.

New Paper.

State Secretary Nash of Minnesota reports: "It affords me great pleasure to announce that the Fergus Falls Globe has been purchased by Comrade Arness, recently auditor for the Right Relationship League. This paper will hereafter be run as a genuine Socialist paper. Comrade J. H. Grant, Secretary of Local Bemidji, has also just published the initial number of Gray Matter, also to be run as a full-fledged Socialist paper. Terms for either are \$1.00 per year. Send subscriptions to Fergus Falls Globe, Fergus Falls, Minn., or to J. H. Grant, Bemidji, Minn., and help sustain our state papers."

A Jimmy Higgins of Hemet, Cal.

"As I have been working off and on in different countries distributing Socialist literature, I know from experience that this part of the propaganda is about the most effective way of reaching the people.

"When I started in Northern Bohemia (Austria), we did not even have the ballot, but a member of the Reichsrath was elected by the Socialists at the first election they could vote, District Aussig, Bohemia, 1897. We carried Hamburg, Germany, in 1878 for Socialism after a long campaign of systematic distribution of tons of literature.

"Now, at present I have to live in a farming district on account of impaired health. But my legs are still good to walk with. As the houses are far apart, I cannot reach more than about 250 in one day. Now, if I could get 1,000 leaflets or tracts each month, I could cover the whole valley, containing about 1,000 houses, in four days—one day each week.

"Hitherto, for about four years, I have distributed bundles of Socialist papers, but as the subscribers to these papers are becoming quite numerous, and I am never quite sure that I may put a copy of a paper where they have subscribed for one already, I mean to change off to tracts published by your office, as you can furnish them the cheapest. Being a teetotaler, a vegetarian and unmarried, I do not have to work every day, so I can give a day or two every week to giving out papers and hustle subscribers if I can get the material at a reasonable price.

"Our Comrade Morris Hillquit makes some very appropriate remarks in regard to the printing of books and tracts by your office in his Report on Propaganda.

"In spite of a fool primary law, we expect to poll a large vote in our county this fall, and, in fact, the prospects are pretty good for the whole state."

From Copenhagen.

A report from the International Congress at Copenhagen is to the effect that of the fourteen votes accorded to the American section the International Socialist Bureau decided to apportion one vote to the S. L. P.

Correction of Typographical Errors.

On page 247 of the Congress Proceedings the word "adapted" appears relating to the report of the Committee on Constitution on Article II, Section 7. The word "defeated" should be substituted.

On page 311 in the "Resolution on Work for All" the following words were admitted: "FURTHERMORE, WE DECLARE THAT IF..." The paragraph as completed reads as follows: "And, furthermore, we declare that if given ample power, the Socialist Party will secure for such willing workers opportunities to earn an honest living."

National Organizers and Lecturers.

John W. Brown—September 16, Lawrence, Mass.; 17, New Haven, Conn.

Wm. T. Bradford—September 11 to 17, North Carolina at large.

J. L. Pitts—September 11 to 17, Wyoming, under direction of the State Committee.

George H. Goebel—September 11, en route; 12, Caseyville, Ky.; 13, DeKoven; 14, Baskett; 15, Henderson; 16, Madisonville; 17, Hartford.

Anna A. Maley (woman's national organizer)—September 11 to 17, California, under direction of the State Committee.

J. E. Snyder—September 11 to 17, Arizona, under direction of the State Committee.

The above are the only speakers working under the direction of the National Office and the only ones en-

titled to the name of National Organizer.

J. MAHLON BARNES,  
National Secretary.

Are You Registered?

Don't forget that September 22 is the day of registration!

## The Young Rose Tree

"In another day," said the young Rose Tree, "I shall have climbed above the roof, and I shall see the Dawn."

Every since it had been planted in the ground by the cottage door, a delicate, sensitive slip, it had longed for the great day when it should have grown tall enough to see over the tiles, as its mother that climbed around the cottage window did, and bathe in the glory of the rising sun.

Week by week, higher and higher, it had reached out its clinging shoots, every faculty of its being concentrated on attaining the summit that would reveal to it the splendors of the East.

"This rose is growing beautifully," said the daughter of the house, blooming herself like a rose that has seen the Dawn.

And with strips of soft leather passed about its stems and nailed to the wall she helped it on its upward way.

The cottage door was in the shadow in the early morning, but the young Rose Tree, looking up at the sky, could see the clouds turn golden with delight, and on its mother's topmost branches the flowers became so radiant in the streaming sun-rays that they were quite dazzling to behold.

And to-morrow it, too, would gaze on the Dawn!—would have that glowing prospect spread out before it, the lovely scene which its mother, looking over the cottage roof, had so often described for it—the tranquil river, the road along which the farmers drove their wagons, and people with bundles on their shoulders walked—all making for the happy place where the sun comes up.

"Only one day more!" said the young Rose tree, and the sap gushed through its veins with joy.

Almost at that moment the daughter of the house came out and looked at the young Rose Tree critically.

"It is growing too high," she said to her father. "I want it to bend round the door."

"That's easily done," said the father, and pulling down the aspiring shoot of the young Rose Tree, he fastened it to the wall, so that it could not climb above the roof, but must creep along below the overhanging tiles.

From that cruel hour the young Rose Tree lost its vitality. It grew but little. Its leaves always had a drooping, melancholy appearance, and the buds that were born to it did not open their petals to the light, but faded on their stalks in infancy.

The daughter of the house paid it great attention, and watered it, and pruned it, and said nice little coaxing things to it. But it was all in vain.

The young Rose Tree had been deprived of the one thing in life it had lived for. It would never now be able to look over the roof at the magnificence of the morning.

It did not care to bloom to ornament a cottage door. So it continued to droop and be sickly, until one afternoon, in a fit of impatience, the father dug it up by the root and flung it aside.

Poor young Rose Tree!  
It died, as many have died—pining for the Dawn.

Newspaper.com.

Ibsen always declared that the most interesting matter in a newspaper is the advertisements. The only part worth reading, he might have said. If you want to be really ignorant of the truth of things, read what the newspapers pay to put in. If you wish to know what's going on in the world, read what the newspapers are paid to put in. You'd be the wisest man on earth if you could read what the newspapers are paid to leave out.—Brisbane Worker.

The Controlling Interests.

Four of the most influential London papers are said to be absolutely controlled by the Cocoa Interest, namely, the Daily News, the Morning Leader, the Star and the Nation. With a summer drowned in rain, and the breweries paying big dividends, what a liquid asset the Londoner must be just now—water in his boots,

beer in his belly, and cocoa on his brain!—Ex.

## What if the People Speak?

By A. J. Waterhouse.

But what if the People speak, my lords, what if the People speak, Suppose that they weary of cuffs and blows and turning the other cheek!

What if the Atlas who bears your world refuses to carry the load, Tiring at last of penury's grip and the sting of its ceaseless goad? Oh, steadily upward prices go, and yours is the lion's share, While the paupers build, with a sigh of woe, the multifold millionaire,

And the skies are brass, and our God is deaf or haply His rest doth seek—

But what if the People speak, my lords, ay, what if the People speak?

Time was in Britain when your kind laughed at the cries of the "mob" accursed,

But a Cromwell rose, and the price was paid, the head of a Charles the First;

Time was in France when the nobles danced while the peasants writhed in pain,

But the People spoke, and we pray our God that never and ne'er again

Shall the streets run red with a crimson flood while fiends their orgies hold;

Yet out of that chaos a New Earth swung, displacing the shameful Old.

Oh, the tale of life is the tale of strife 'twixt Greed and the poor and weak,

But they sometimes rise in their black despair—and what if the People speak?

From out of the gulf of the voiceless depths there soundeth a muffled sigh,

The fleeting ghost of a woman's sob or wraith of a childish cry.

Palace and hovel, not far apart they stand in the murky gloam,

And one of the home of your pride, my lord, and one is your brother's home

Your factory wheels go round and round, grinding your golden grist,

While Death draws near to the toiling babes to enter them on his list,

And the wealth to add to a wealth unused forever in greed you seek—

But what if the People speak, my lords, ay, what if the People speak?

—California Weekly.

## Eleven Hours For 25 Cents

Girls Worked Eleven Hours a Day for Twenty-Five Cents.

Cleveland, Ohio.—The following news item is taken from the Evening News of Cleveland, Ohio:

Twenty-five cents for an 11-hour day in a close and musty clothing shop was the condition under which two 14-year-old Italian girls were found to work in a Cleveland establishment by State District Inspector of Shops and Factories William B. Unlac.

Katy Oddo, 2410 Ontario, and Phillipina Ingagiola, 2400 Ontario, as soon as school stopped began to look for work, so as to be able to help support their families.

Finally they obtained work in a shop sewing pockets in trousers. They were worked from early in the morning until evening, putting in eleven hours as a regular day's work. They had not been working very long when Inspector Unlac visited the shop and discovered that the employer was violating the labor law by allowing the girls to work more than eight hours a day.

He notified the employer to not exceed the eight-hour limit, and the employer promised he would not. Unlac returned a day later, and found that Katy Oddo and Phillipina Ingagiola were gone. When the employer was asked where they were, he said he had discharged them.

A visit to the girls' homes corroborated that they had been discharged because they could not be employed eleven hours a day.

One of the girls worked three days that week and the other four days. They each received 25 cents a day for their labors.

Unlac has decided to prosecute the employer.

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

## The Seidel-Roosevelt Incident.

Milwaukee Journal of Aug. 29, 1910

MAYOR WILL NOT RECEIVE MR. ROOSEVELT.

He Takes Exception to Criticism of Socialists.

MILWAUKEE'S CHIEF EXECUTIVE INFORMS PRESS CLUB THAT "UNSCHOLARLY AND UNFAIR POSITION" OF THE FORMER PRESIDENT TOWARD HIS PARTY MAKES IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR HIM TO TAKE PLACE ON RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

Because of what he terms the unscholarly and unfair position of Theodore Roosevelt regarding the Social Democrat, Mayor Emil Seidel has declined to act on the committee to receive Mr. Roosevelt when he visits this city as the guest of the Milwaukee Press Club. The Mayor's declination was sent on Monday to F. A. Cannon, who had notified him of the appointment. The letter follows:

"Your valued communication of recent date, notifying me of my appointment to the reception committee on the occasion of the visit of Mr. Roosevelt has been received. Let me assure you that the distinction intended by the committee to be conferred upon me by this appointment is appreciated. I regret, however, that in view of the unscholarly and unfair position 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. However, I wish to assure you that as chief executive of the city I extend to your guest the courtesy every man is entitled to in a republic.

"Hoping it will be possible for me to serve you and our city in any capacity in the future, I remain

Yours very truly,  
EMIL SEIDEL."

The Mayor has written an article for the Big Stick, to be published during the visit of Mr. Roosevelt. That the article will contain caustic criticism was evident when the Mayor remarked that he did not believe it would be accepted.

Back Him Up.  
Other Social Democrats back up Mayor Seidel in his stand and the statement that Roosevelt has offered the Social Democrats "outrageous insults" is made by many.

"I think the Mayor did the right thing—the only thing," said City Clerk Thompson.

Asked if he thought the rank and file of the party would approve the Mayor's stand, he said, "I think it will."

"It should be clearly understood," he added, "that the Mayor intends no affront to the Press Club in this matter."

"That is the general sentiment among our people," said State Senator Winfield R. Gaylord. "I received an invitation, and do not expect to attend either the reception or the speech."

Position Is Regretted.  
Olive E. Remy, chairman of the general arrangements committee of the Press Club, expressed regret that the Mayor should have refused. Mr. Remy was president of the club when the invitation was sent to Col. Roosevelt. He said:

"I explained once to Mayor Seidel that this was to be a non-partisan gathering, and I thought that in view of that he could serve. We are going to have Democrats and both brands of Republicans. The Governor of the state will attend. I think that if a famous Socialist from Germany were to come we should all put our political affiliations behind us and extend him a welcome."

Mr. Remy thought the same feeling should obtain in the case of Col. Roosevelt.

Would Keep Politics Out.

"I regret very much that Mayor Seidel has taken the attitude towards the reception for Col. Roosevelt indicated in his note to Mr. Cannon," says President George C. Nuesse of the club. "It has been the aim of the Press Club to keep politics out of the arrangements for the reception, and to make it an event characteristic of the hospitality for which Milwaukee has become justly noted. It is not the reply that we expected to get from the chief executive of Milwaukee."

The Cause Of It All.

It is believed that the utterances which have provoked the strongest resentment among the Social Democrats were made by Col. Roosevelt in The Outlook of March 27, 1909. Among them were:

"It is true that the doctrine of communistic Socialism, if consistently followed, means the annihilation of civilization.

"Socialist creed really is, in short, antagonism of every principle of public and domestic morality. They war on private property with a bitterness

but little greater than that with which they war against the institution of the home and family."

Value of Municipal Ownership.

The electrical undertakings of the Melbourne City Council for the year ending February 28, 1910, show a large profit. The gross revenue for the year amounted to £113,578, and the working expenses to £54,662, leaving a gross profit of £58,916. In Queensland we allow our boodle representatives to give away public utilities so that private enterprises may fleece the foolish people who stand it.—Brisbane Worker.

The Labor Daily in Austria.

When the Australian Labor Daily paper gets going some of the capitalists' swindles will be unearthed with a vengeance. Labor Member Spence, speaking about the paper at the A. W. U. annual meeting, said they would have a laboratory of their own, at which any article of food could be analyzed and any adulterations made public. They would have experts in all departments, and wild-cat schemes in mining or other departments would be rigorously exposed.

## Annual Socialist Fall Festival.

FALL FESTIVAL COMMITTEES.

Comrades Will Please Take Notice.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 10, 1910.

Dear Comrades:

Below is a list of the members of the Fall Festival Committee for September 25 at Risch's Grove.

A meeting of all members of the various committees was held Saturday, September 3, 8 p. m., at 966 Chouteau avenue. It is necessary that you assist in making this festival a success.

One of the best speakers in America, Fred G. Strickland, has been engaged for this occasion. Tickets and announcement cards are ready for distribution. Every member of the committee should have a supply of tickets and get them out at once.

Below you will find a list of the various committees as now selected. If you cannot serve, please notify me at once.

Fraternally yours,  
OTTO PAULS,  
Secretary Entertainment Committee,

966 Chouteau avenue.

Committees.

Bar—S. Bernstein, chairman; A. Strauss, F. Schmidt, B. Brockmeier, Jos. Glader, M. Waage, F. Bosshard, W. Leopold, J. Luezi, A. Klaus, F. Stocker, G. Schlachter, F. Franz, J. Vucenic, J. Devus.

Gate—L. E. Hildebrand, chairman; Jac Necker, V. Tellian, P. Ehrhard, Ed Neusche, Adam Feik, O. Kaemmerer, F. E. Nye, D. Onken.

Bowling Alley—W. M. Brandt, chairman; F. Heuer, W. H. Worman, Roy Brown, W. Zuck, Ev Ely, G. A. Diers, W. F. Crouch, W. R. Bowden, J. Pfeisel, A. Michler, A. Meyerhofer, W. L. Moore.

Literature—O. Pauls, chairman; C. Hirschenhofer, M. Wildberger, Mrs. Hunstock.

Floor—J. C. Siemer, chairman; Leo Bonner, O. F. Weber, E. C. Mason, G. A. Hoehn.

Lunch—F. J. Kloth, chairman; J. A. Weber, Max Stopp, H. Siroky, W. H. Brosin, M. Bely, A. E. Wiegler, W. H. Kaufman, J. Wekerle, W. F. Hunstock, O. Zuefle, E. Ottesky, Mrs. Hoehn, Frank Six.

Ice Cream—Mrs. Rackow, chairman; Mrs. Boettger, Mrs. Zuefle, Mrs. Kean, Mrs. Daniken, Miss Hoehn, Miss Rosenkranz, Miss Fries.

Bowling Machine—W. E. Kindorf, chairman; W. A. Clifford, R. Poenack, R. Neiman, F. A. Hill, J. R. Teel, J. J. Leuenberger, J. Blumenthal, L. J. Linsin.

Races and Games—Wm. Ruesche, chairman; L. Hausermann, W. P. Mason, L. H. Schwarze, Hy. Schwarz, F. Lindecke, F. E. Nye, I. Turetsky, H. Broughton, E. P. Mauror, Joseph Miller, M. Moin, S. Kerschman.

County Fair—G. J. Eckhoff, chairman; F. Wedel, Phil Mueller, F. Hilg, Mrs. Eckhoff, Mrs. Mueller, Mrs. Voegel.

Albert Slepman is chairman for the day.

An Artist's Union.

The artists of Melbourne have done well to form a trade union, to fix minimum rates for work, and generally improve their conditions of labor.

Once upon a time the artist was the lap dog of the patron, who kicked him or caressed him, as his mood might be. To-day, though the dis-

tinguished artist may rise to be the pampered poodle of the rich, the rank and file are too often the half-famished snatchers of bare bones flung to them by the snatcher. It's about time they recognized the fact, and combined for their own protection and the dignity of their craft. Brisbane Worker.

## Steel Strike Still On.

Men Will Not Return Under Open Shop Conditions.

The strike against the United States Steel Corporation inaugurated by the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers more than a year ago will be continued and will be fought out to the bitter end. This is the verdict of more than two-thirds of the men directly involved, and completely vindicates the Amalgamated officials, who have been repeatedly charged with blocking a settlement of the trouble. The result of the vote shows conclusively that the men are determined never to return to the mills of the Steel Trust under open shop conditions. Moreover, it demonstrates that the opinion published by a certain newspaper in effect that the strike was lost three months after it had been called. Even to-day authentic reports show that the trust is unable to operate its mills on anything like a normal basis. It is admitted that some of the plants are operated to all appearances full handed, but the actual facts are that not one mill is running with a full force of men. The contest is remarkable in a way, because the question of wages is not involved. It is a fight against open shop conditions which the steel trust attempted to impose, and it is, therefore, a battle for a principle which, by the way, every true union man holds dear.

Some of the ablest labor leaders of the country have been in the Pittsburgh district from time to time and encouraged the strikers.

Heavy contributions from the treasuries of the unions in all parts of the country have been made to the cause of the striking tin workers.

The fact that higher wages are being paid in the tin mills where any workmen can be secured, says the Iron City Trade Journal, is being pointed to as a proof that it is the determination of the corporation to be done with unionism. The relations with the union were severed a year ago by a refusal of the company to confer with the officers of the union. There had been a reduction of wages announced shortly before, and the union merely asked that it should not go into effect, but that the mills continue operating at existing prices. There was, however, no conference. Since that time the tin plate company has been offering wages higher than the scale price.

The mills affected by the strike, which will now be continued, are located at Wheeling, W. Va., Martin's Ferry, O.; Piqua, O.; Muncie, Ind.; New Castle, Pa., and Sharon, Pa., and attempts are being made to open up most of them with non-union men, except at Wheeling and Martin's Ferry. Originally the number of men on strike was about 4,300, but a considerable number of these have secured employment elsewhere.

## 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.

FRED. GEITZ & CO.,  
UP-TO-DATE

Furnishers and Hatters

For Union Men  
3755 S. Jefferson Ave.

Olive 2338—Central 6637

JOHN DEMPSEY

BAR

Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars

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

# Unemployment in the United States

By Robert Hunter.

(Report Submitted by American Delegation to International Socialist Congress in Copenhagen.)

I.

Any report upon employment in the United States can be at best little satisfactory. Although unemployment is perhaps the greatest cause of misery in this country, it has not yet received adequate study. It is impossible, therefore, to state accurately the extent of unemployment in the country as a whole at any period or in any occupation. Although the national government and the various state governments have expended enormous sums in gathering figures upon the subject, the result seems to be rather to conceal than to expose the extent of the problem. The figures are either so incompletely gathered or so confusedly stated that one is rarely warranted in drawing any conclusion from the facts as presented. As a result, we are drifting along facing a problem that is unquestionably more serious in this country than in any country of the world, without the knowledge and without any intelligent attempt to find a solution.

**Some Data on the Extent of Unemployment in the United States.**

The figures of unemployment, although as we have said very imperfect, show that the evil is widespread, even in times of prosperity. The census of 1890 shows that 3,523,730, or 15.1 per cent of all the workers over ten years of age, engaged in gainful occupations, were unemployed a part of the time during that year. (1) **Census of 1900, Vol. on Occupations, pp. cccxxviii et seq.** These figures are, however, criticised by the census of 1900 as incomplete. In that census the number found to be employed at some time during the year was 6,468,964, or 22.3 per cent of all the workers over ten years of age, engaged in gainful occupations. (2) **Idem, p. cccxxvi.** Thirty-nine per cent of the male workers unemployed, or 2,069,546 persons, were idle from four to six months of the year. (3) **Idem, p. cccxxv.** These figures are for the country as a whole, and for all industries, including agriculture. In manufacturing alone unemployment rose to 27.2 per cent of all the workers. In the industrial states of the East and North the percentage of unemployment is larger than for the country as a whole.

The census of the State of Massachusetts for 1895 showed that 8,339 workmen were unemployed continuously during that year, and that 252,456 persons were irregularly employed. (4) **Census of Massachusetts, 1895, p. 105.** This means that over 27 per cent of all persons covered by the inquiry were idle some portion of the year. That this is not exceptional is shown by the Massachusetts census for 1885. At that time over 29 per cent of the workmen were irregularly employed. In other words, the annual wages of more than one workman in every four suffered considerable decrease of a period of enforced idleness, extending in some cases over several months. In the industrial towns, such as Haverhill, New Bedford, and Fall River, the irregularity of employment was even greater. In these towns from 39 to 62 per cent of the workmen were idle during some part of the year. (1) **Idem.** Still another investigation, made in 1897 in Massachusetts, showed that there were 100,000 workers in certain factories in that state who found employment when the factories were most active, but who were unemployed when the factories were least active. (2) **Statistics and Economics, by Professor Richmond Mayo-Smith, p. 97.** This fluctuation of the number of unemployed means that about 30 per cent of the maximum number employed in the busiest season are rendered idle during the slack season.

Nor is this uncertainty of employment peculiar to Massachusetts. In every industrial community the same insecurity of livelihood, due to irregular employment, exists. It has been said that during the anthracite coal strike of 1902 the entire supply of mined coal was exhausted, but the excess of laborers in that district is so great that within a short time after the strike was settled a report was sent out on reliable authority that "intermittent labor is again the lot of anthracite employes. The collieries do not average more than two-thirds time." (3) **Anthracite Coal Communities, by Dr. Peter Roberts.**

Men employed in navigation on the Great Lakes are particularly subject to seasonal demands for their labor. During the three months, January, February and March, one-third of all the workmen are unemployed. (4) **Bulletin of the New York Department of Labor, September, 1903, p. 260.** In the clothing trades of New York City it is very much the same. During the first seven months of the year 1903 there were never less than one-fifth of the men unemployed, and at times between one-third and one-fourth of all the workmen were without employment. (1) **Idem, p. 261.** In other words, during this time from 20 to 30 per cent of the working people were in enforced idleness. The workers in these seasonal trades are compelled to have regularly recurring periods of poverty. The long seasons of idleness means in many cases serious distress to large numbers of workmen and their families.

With the exception of 1885 and 1895 none of the years for which figures have been quoted are to be considered as years of industrial depression. In these times of industrial crises the number of unemployed men who, with their families, are in poverty, reaches a point where the whole nation is moved to pity. In these times the lodging houses of our cities are overcrowded with idle men. The vagrant class increases to large proportions, and the despair and wretchedness of the workless people cause the ruin of thousands.

There are few figures regarding unemployment among skilled workers; but an investigation into the condition of the Italians in Chicago makes one realize that it is far more extensive among the unskilled than among the skilled workers. Most of the figures given above concern the unemployment of all classes of labor. The federal report on the conditions among the Italians shows that "of the 2,663 employed in remunerative occupations, 1,517, or 56.97 per cent, were employed some part of the year . . . and the average time unemployed for these 1,517 persons was, therefore, over seven months." Two hundred and thirty-two persons were idle eight months of the year; 310 persons nine months; 161 ten months; 68 eleven months during the year. (1) **Ninth Special Report of the Federal Bureau of Labor, p. 29.** When it is realized that the average earnings, for all classes of work engaged in by Italians, amounted to less than \$6.00 a week, it is easy to realize the poverty and suffering which result from unemployment. (2) **Idem, p. 28.** The Italians for a time try to do the heavy and intense work required of them here on the same poor diet which supplied their needs in Italy, and superstitiously hang small salt bags around their children's necks to drive away the devil of malnutrition and

starvation. Nothing could show the misery resulting from unemployment and underfeeding more clearly than the physical condition of the Italians in this country.

It is doubtful if one is warranted in considering the above conditions to be the same among the unskilled laborers of other foreign colonies. It may, however, be nearer the average for similar classes of laboring men than we imagine. The figures of the last federal census indicate this to be true. It states that 44.3 per cent of the unskilled workers were unemployed some part of the year. (1) **Census of 1900, Vol. on Occupations, p. cccxxii.** Common observation also lends its support to this conclusion. Everywhere—in the anthracite coal district, in South Chicago, and in many other industrial communities of Illinois, Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts—there are among unskilled laborers indications of extreme poverty. The Irish of "Archy Road," the Poles and Hungarians of the Stock Yards district, the Italians of New York and Chicago, and the Jews of the east side of New York, differ considerably in ability; but from all appearances it seems that very nearly the same amount of poverty exists among all those workers, of whatever nationality, whose labor is unskilled and irregular. The temperance and intelligence of the Jews save them from the worst miseries. The unskilled and unorganized Irish laborers, who have been unable to obtain city jobs by political influence, are as wretchedly poor as any other class of immigrants. It would, of course, be unwise to carry this comparison of the conditions among the unskilled workers of various nationalities too far. It is necessarily based largely upon observation, and that is always more or less limited and imperfect. But it is safe to conclude that employment is much more irregular among all classes of unskilled workers than among the skilled and organized trades. As the wages of unskilled workmen are in general only sufficient to keep them above the poverty line while they are at work, unemployment means for these classes underfeeding, insufficient clothing, and uncertain tenure of home. It hardly too much to assume that in the larger industrial states, in ordinary times, 30 per cent of the unskilled workers are in poverty some part of each year as a result of unemployment.

(\* The above statements have mostly been taken from "Poverty," by Robert Hunter. See also "Das Elend der Neuen Welt." German translation.

## The Labor Movement in Denmark.

By Robert Hunter.

The Socialist and labor movement in Denmark is not the work of a day.

For forty years now brave and valiant men have struggled there to unite the workers.

The movement began in the spring of 1871, when a young official of the postoffice, named Louis Pio, became a convert to Socialism.

It was in the days when the Paris Commune was being crushed in blood and this lad's heart was fired by that great uprising of the people.

He and his friends then established a newspaper called The Social-Democrat, and in the fall of that year a section of the International Workmen's Association was founded.

In a year it counted eight thousand members, but after a few strikes there came persecution, and the movement was suppressed in 1873 and the leaders imprisoned.

But the trade union work went on. More and more unions were founded, until in 1878 the various unions and associations came together to found the present Social-Democratic union of Denmark.

Outside of the industrial centers the Socialists organized the peasant farmers and agricultural laborers.

They built up a strong movement among the rural workers, which helped them to better their conditions.

The leaders, Pio, Brix and Geleff,

carried on an indefatigable propaganda, and the carpenters, bricklayers, shoe workers and cigarmakers were soon powerfully organized.

From the very beginning the political union and the trade union marched hand in hand, and there has never been a time when the Socialist movement has not worked in harmony with the trade union movement.

The Socialists, each year, elect two members to sit in the general council of the unions, while the unions each year elect two members to sit in the general council of the Socialist Party.

To-day the political organization polls ninety-two thousand votes and the trade union organization numbers ninety thousand members—a similarity that is significant.

The union movement has been remarkably successful. It has procured shorter hours and better pay for nearly all workers and the average working day is nine hours.

Labor legislation of an advanced character has been obtained and pensions for all workers who reach the age of sixty years.

The unions direct the party to introduce and push whatever legislation it desires. The party, when it needs the assistance of the unions to push through a political measure, obtains that support, even when it calls for a strike.

In parliament and in all municipal bodies the Socialists are fighting politically to improve the sanitary condition of the people, to abolish the slums, to construct better tenements, to improve the sanitary condition of the workshops, to establish a shorter work day and a minimum wage.

As a result of Socialist activity, the cities and towns of Denmark are remarkably clean and well governed.

The aged poor are cared for with tenderness and respect. As state pensioners their position is not more dishonorable than that of a retired army officer in England or America.

The aged pensioners of Denmark live in peace, quiet and comfort. The old married people enjoy free living quarters of their own and are assured during their last days of all necessary comforts.

It is, of course, true that nowhere in the world have the workers yet accomplished much, but our comrades of Denmark have made a creditable beginning.

It is small, but the Danish workers have tasted of success.

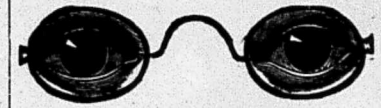
Their powerful unity, their wise and intelligent administration, their

high ideals for the working class leave nothing to be desired.

Whatever the workers do elsewhere, the workers of Denmark will move at the head of the international.

They will accomplish in their country all that a powerful national movement can accomplish without the aid of the workers throughout the rest of the world.

At best they can only move a little in advance of the other workers because the coming of Socialism must be an international victory—won by the workers united, not only nationally, but internationally throughout the world.



Eyestested free of charge. **Glasses 50c up.**  
WM. JACQUES, Optician.  
1554 South Broadway,  
WITH FREUND'S.

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

## UNION MEN, ATTENTION

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

We solicit your patronage and will always accord you good treatment

## SCHEER BROS.

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

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

## Drink Only UNION BEER

(Fac-Simile of Our Label)



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

## St. Louis Workingmen's Protective Union.

504 Market Street.

MEETING:—2nd and 4th Wednesday.

MARTIN C. SEEGERS, Clerk. C. J. ANDERSON, Attorney.

Office Hours from 5 to 6:30 p. m. SATURDAY from 12 to 1:30 p. m.

Suite 508 Merchants Laclede Building 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.

## 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 Train-

men, and many other organizations.

HALLS FOR RENT

AT LOW RATES.

Large hall for balls, entertainments and

lectures. Elevator service.

Apply at saloon, or to janitor, or the

A Union Man

## BUCKS

## SCAB

## STOVES

because they  
Are

UNFAIR

## Julius Friton

Jeweler  
Optician  
AND  
Watchmaker

121 No. Seventh St.

## SINDELAR SHOE CO.

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