

'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., JUNE 11, 1910.

Phone: Kinloch, Central 1577.

No. 488.

Socialist Picnic
TOMORROW
SUNDAY,
June 12,

Fine Program for Men, Women and Children.

Adolf F. Germer of Illinois Sub-District No. 6, U. M. of A. will be the Speaker of the Day.

Games, Races, Bowling, Songs, Dance and other Amusements for All.

The St. Louis Socialists will give their grand annual summer picnic and family outing this Sunday, June 12, at Risch's Grove, in Luxemburg.

We are assured by the Committee of Arrangements that a fine program has been prepared for the occasion. Special attention will be paid to the entertainment of women and children. There will be all kinds of games and races, too numerous to mention; prize bowling, singing, dancing, etc., will give everybody a chance for amusement. Men, women and children will take part in the races.

The park gate will be opened at 9 o'clock in the morning, so comrades and their families will have a chance of spending a full day in the country, under the beautiful foliage of the giant trees of Risch's Grove.

No effort will be spared on the part of the committee to make this family outing a very pleasant affair for everyone taking part in the same.

The propaganda work will by no means be overlooked. There will be a full assortment of Socialist books and pamphlets on the ground and there will be speeches in English and German.

Comrade **Adolf Germer**, Secretary-Treasurer of Sub-District No. 5 of the Illinois United Mine Workers of America, will be the principal speaker of the day.

Comrade **Chris. Rocker**, Socialist candidate for Congress in the Twelfth Missouri district, will speak in German.

Take Bellefontaine car to Southern end of line; from there take wagon, or walk 10 minutes to Risch's Grove, Lemay Ferry Road and Bayles Ave.

Or take Broadway car South to Horn Ave. (on the other side of River des Peres bridge), and walk west to picnic place.

Observe the time of program: **Children's Races** (boys and girls) commence at 2:30 p. m.

Ladies' Contests (nail driving, potato race, donkey tail) commence at 3 p. m.

Men's Races (fat men's race, sack race, etc.), commence at 4 p. m.

Speaking from 5 to 6 o'clock p. m.

Dancing *gins at 1 o'clock.

FROM THE STATE.

Sullivan and Putnam Counties Nominate County Officers

Sullivan County Socialists have nominated Hugh E. William, a telegraph operator, of Newtown, for Representative; D. M. Lowell, blacksmith, of Reger, for Presiding Judge of the County Court; and A. S. Martin, farmer, of Clay Township, for Probate Judge.

The comrades of Putnam County have placed the following ticket in the field:

WHAT HAVE THEY DONE FOR US?

In an address delivered in Jackson, Mich., June 4, President Taft declared that Socialism was the nation's greatest problem. Mr. Taft insists that the Republican party would be fully capable of solving this greatest of all problems. In other words: Mr. Taft wants every citizen to vote the Republican party machine ticket, and then everything would be O. K.

"Socialism the greatest problem of the day!"
The president of the United States says so. Hence it must be true.

President Taft is right. Socialism has become the world problem. Not the Utopian Socialism, the Socialism of the year 2000, but the live, militant Socialism which finds expression in the world-wide Socialist and Labor movement.

Mr. Taft fears the Socialism that teaches the working class these fundamental principles:

"Labor is the creator of all values."
"Labor is the foundation of Society."
"Labor is the rock upon which the Church of the future will be built."
"Labor is the foundation of all human progress and civilization."
"Labor is entitled to the full fruits of its exertions."

"Workingmen of the world, unite! Unite into Labor Unions! Unite into your own political party which shall represent the working class interests in Congress, State Legislature and Municipal Councils!"

"Abolish the wage and profit system which makes the present

system of labor exploitation not only possible, but necessary."

President Taft has learned to read the signs of the time. He knows of the tremendous power of the international Socialist movement. He knows that the rank and file of Organized Labor can no longer be fooled by the servile politicians of Capitalism.

The American labor movement is moving in the right direction. It is moving toward better days. It is moving in the direction of Socialism.

This is unavoidable. It is the iron law of human progress. Twelve years ago Mark Hanna gave the signal of attack on Socialism. A few years later Theodore Roosevelt heralded himself as the hero who would save the country and the flag from Socialism.

Now comes Wm. Taft and informs us that this country and nation will surely go to Inferno if the people fail to support the G. O. P. of his.

We welcome the challenge. When Mark Hanna first issued his signal of distress the Socialist party of the United States polled about 90,000 votes. Ten years later the American Socialist vote had increased to about 500,000.

Let President Taft and his class figure out what the Socialist vote in 1918 will be!

Mr. Taft knows that neither his Republican party nor the Democratic machine have done much good for the working class. Both old parties represent the capitalist class interests. The question which the working men and women must henceforth ask themselves at every opportunity must be:

"What have the Republican and Democratic parties ever done for us?"

Open Shop or Scab Shop.

Call the spade a spade! Do not accept the deceptive language of the enemy!

Call the "open shop" by its right name! Call it **scab shop!** ...

If we recollect correctly, it was Theodore Roosevelt, then president of the United States, who coined the word "open shop." It was during the Anthracite coal strike troubles that the new phrase was first applied.

And the Citizens' Industrial Alliance and Manufacturers' Association applauded. "Open shop" was such a nicely sounding new term for the non-union, for the anti-union, for the scab shop.

Parry, Post, Nunemacher, Kirby and tutti quanti have been talking open shop ever since and put the union shop down as the "closed shop."

The Labor Unions have made the mistake of adopting the Roosevelt scab shop terminology. The words "open shop" should be excluded from the dictionary of organized labor. The "open shop" of Parry, Kirby, Post and company leaves no room for Trade Unionism. It is either union or non-union.

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

The union shop means human progress and a higher civilization.

What does the "open shop" signify? This question can be answered as follows:

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

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

The "open shop" stands for the unfettered employment of women and children.

The "open shop" means that the employer shall be the sole judge as to what your labor is worth.

The "open shop" gives the employer the privilege of being a member of an organization intended to prevent the payment of better wages, but denies the laborer the right to be a member of a labor organization.

The "open shop" bars the possibility of a solid front on the part of the workers.

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

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

The "open shop" declares it is legal for an individual to do an act that it is illegal for a collection of individuals to attempt.

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

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

There'll soon be something new under the sun. Theodore Roosevelt is on his way home. Soon there may be some new muck-racking.



ADOLF F. GERMER,
Who will Speak at Risch's Grove Socialist Picnic.

The Miners' Strike

President Walker of Illinois Mine Workers

Issues Statement.

Mine Owners Misrepresent the U. M. W. of A.

About 20,000 Illinois mine workers in the immediate neighborhood of St. Louis are back at work under the new agreement. It seems that the strike will develop into guerrilla warfare. The big corporations seem to be determined to "fight to the finish," according to the newspaper bluffs issued by them. On the other hand the small mine owners show a tendency to weaken and sign up with the United Mine Workers of America, disregarding the mine owners' combine.

The mine owners threaten with the importation of strikebreakers, but their threats cannot be taken seriously, because the miners are too well organized.

National Vice President Frank J. Hayes and National Board Member Frank Farrington of the United Mine Workers of America have been appointed to assist the Illinois State miners' officers in settling the present suspension.

J. H. Walker, president of the United Mine Workers of Illinois, has signed up the United States Steel Corporation mines of Danville today. This means that more than 2,000 men soon will be at work in that district. These are said to comprise 75 per cent of the miners of the district.

Operators at Mechanicsburg and Litchfield also have come to the miners' terms and signed their agreement.

In a statement to the public tonight, President John Walker of the Illinois Mine Workers accuses the operators of deliberate falsification of facts for the purpose of misleading the people and laying the blame for the present suspension of mining upon the miners themselves.

Walker says that it was by mutual agreement at the joint convention that it adjourned, yet the operators within 30 minutes afterwards issued a circular laying the blame entirely on the miners. He says that the international convention specified that the new scale in Illinois should provide for the payment of shot-firers by the operators and gave the Illinois miners the right to make such modifications in rates as might be thought equitable.

Walker says that the operators in Franklin and Williamson counties have admitted they are enjoying exceptional advantages which allow them to ship more coal to St. Louis at a profit than the Belleville district right at St. Louis' doors can.

Walker pays his respects to the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, which is denouncing the miners and insisting on resumption of mining. These are the men, says he, who have been getting their coal at from 90 cents to \$1.15 a ton while the private

Annual Summer Festival

AND

Family Outing

OF THE

ST. LOUIS SOCIALISTS

WILL TAKE PLACE

SUNDAY, JUNE 12, 1910

AT

RISCH'S GROVE, Lemay Ferry Road and Bayles Avenue.

All Day! All Day! All Day!

Family Tickets \$1.00 including Refreshments

Take Bellefontaine Car to Southern end of line, or Broadway Car South to Weiss Avenue.

MOTHER JONES ILL IN CINCINNATI.

Information had reached our office that Comrade Mother Jones was seriously sick in Cincinnati, O. Comrade A. F. Germer of East St. Louis wired for information and received the following reply from Comrade Julius Zorn of the Brewery Workers' National headquarters:

"Mother Jones still sick but much better. No danger.
Julius Zorn."

SOCIALIST ELECTED CITY CLERK.

Defeats both Candidates of Republican and Democratic Machines.

Herrin, Ill., June 6.—In a three-cornered fight in this city the Socialists succeeded in electing Dave Baker, candidate for the clerk of the city court, by 53 votes over his closest opponent, and C. E. Ingraham, candidate for judge of the court, beat the Republican vote by 152.

The Socialists came within 53 votes of electing a judge.

The vote was as follows:

For City Clerk—
Marshal Hunter, Independent 251
J. S. Layman, Republican...242
Dave Baker, Socialist304

consumers pays from \$2 to \$5 for the same fuel. They are also, he says, the men who contended that the State had no right to step in and prevent them from working women and children from 12 to 15 hours per day, they that fought the new 10-hour law for women.

Prussian Socialists Defeat Reactionaries

The Government's Election Reform Bill Voted Down.

Berlin, June 5. — Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg remains in office following the rejection by the Prussian house of deputies of the government's franchise bill, simply because of the dearth of German statesmen of sufficient caliber to serve as chancellor.

The chancellor's withdrawal of the franchise bill, after its rejection, was one of the worst defeats the government has sustained in years and, under ordinary circumstances, would result in the immediate overthrow of the chancellor. The press of all parties is today showering scorn and ridicule upon Bethmann-Hollweg, openly accusing him of incompetence and a lack of all the qualities of leadership.

Yet the chancellor retains his post because, despite his defects, the kaiser is unable to find one whom he can trust with the succession.

The killing of this franchise bill, which would give the wealthy classes more power in election, is a distinct victory for the Socialists of Germany, who have led the fight against from the first. They will now renew their agitation for universal and unrestricted suffrage, which when gained, will be another step toward the emancipation of the working class. This victory shows how powerful the German Socialists are becoming and what the reactionary government has to fear from them.

Debs in Tennessee

Addresses Large Audience at Nashville Auditorium.

Nashville, Tenn., June 7.—Eugene V. Debs delivered an address, "Socialism and the Federal Courts," at the Auditorium Wednesday evening to a large and enthusiastic audience. Close attention was given the noted speaker. He held his hearers almost spell-bound with his eloquence and logic, and many a convert was made to the cause which he represents. A well-known printer was heard to say, after the speaking: "I have never been a Socialist, but I agree with everything Eugene V. Debs said to-night and now I guess I am a Socialist." Hundreds crowded around Mr. Debs after the speaking, and shook hands with him. The Socialist editor, Fred D. Warren, who has just been sentenced to a fine and six months in jail for sending an offer of a reward through the mails for the apprehension of Governor-elect Taylor, of Kentucky, who was a fugitive from justice, was lauded as having offered himself to be "crucified" for the working people. Denunciation was poured forth upon the kidnaping and imprisonment of Pettibone, Moyer and Haywood, the three labor leaders who could not be bought or coerced.

Labor Advocate.

Suburban Property
COTTAGES — 4 rooms, modern improvements; near Bates st.; also such with large gardens, south of city limits; small cash payment; balance \$14 monthly. The County places may be rented for a year or longer for \$12 monthly. H. Maack, 1742 Chouteau Ave.

Co-operative... Printery

966 Chouteau Avenue

— IS —

NOW READY

— TO —

DO YOUR JOB WORK

Give us a Call!

Robert Hunter For Governor

Well Known Writer Heads Socialist State Ticket.

Bridgeport, Conn., June 6.—Robert Hunter, of Noroton, was chosen as candidate of the Socialist party for governor at the state convention of the party held in this city last week.

Ella Reeves Bloor, of Waterbury, was nominated as candidate for secretary of state.

The convention adopted resolutions on the fight waged by the Socialists of New Castle, Pa., for the right of a free press, free speech and peaceable assemblages; also resolutions indorsing Fred D. Warren, of the Appeal to Reason, in his defense in the United States Court at St. Paul.

The nominees for state offices, besides those already mentioned, are as follows:

William Applegate, of New Haven, lieutenant governor; William McIntyre, of Hartford, state treasurer; Emil Goris, of New Haven, controller; S. E. Beardsley, of Shelton, congressman-at-large.

Berger in New York.

Milwaukee Socialist Addresses a Large Audience amid Great Applause.

New York, June 6.—Victor L. Berger, alderman-at-large in Milwaukee, and leading figure in the Socialist movement which gained control of the municipal government in that city, spoke to an audience which jammed the large hall in the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street, last night, under the auspices of the German agitation committee of the Socialist party.

Comrade Jonas, editor of the Volkszeitung, presided, and made a brief speech introducing Berger. Jonas said in part:

"When such success has come to pass as that in Milwaukee, every one of us must feel doubly anxious and eager to work for Socialism. When the victory was proclaimed in New York every Socialist must have felt that an extraordinary victory had been won, and that now everything would come to a turn in our favor. Of course the capitalist parties will not give up easily. Our opponents will now redouble their efforts to defeat us. When Milwaukee was captured, which was no easy work, it brought a new spirit into our midst. Comrade Berger will tell us the story."

Berger told how the movement in the Cream City was built up, how year after year the vote increased, how one office after another was won by the Socialists, and how finally, the entire city government was gained.

The chief means used by the Socialists in Milwaukee, he said, was literature, which was printed in several languages. For twelve years leaflets of the size of a newspaper were systematically distributed from house to house. Few street meetings are held in Milwaukee, because the Milwaukee Socialists have little faith in them, he declared.

Arrayed against the Socialists in his home city, he said, are ten daily newspapers, and they resort editorially to the vilest tricks to confuse the minds of the people, misrepresenting Socialism.

THE SAME BEGGARS.

(5 years later.)

I was on my way to my office when a charming lady, richly attired, accosted me in the car. All attention, I soon learned that she wanted a contribution for a club house. After leaving the car, in the corridor leading to my office, I was hailed by a prosperous looking gentleman, all bedecked with yellow ribbons and medals, who requested a generous donation for a hospital.

A delegation of nice girls was awaiting my arrival as I entered the office. It was a case of buttons, I think they said for babies; they gave me a sample. Of babies? No, buttons.

In opening my mail, a tiny red bag, strawberry shape, fell out of an envelope, some one wanted strawberry pennies. I did not call in the policeman in the corridor or the one accompanying

the lady on the street car. I invited the judge (who had forgotten the thirty days he gave me) to lunch that day.

N. N. AMREH.

TWO MEN'S SALARIES.

The New King's Salary.

One of the earliest duties which will devolve on the House of Commons when members reassemble on June 8 will be to appoint a Select Committee to consider the question of King George's Civil List.

The late King's salary was made up as follows:—

Privy Purse	£110,000
Salaries of H. M.'s Household	125,800
Expenses of H.M.'s Household	193,000
Maintenance of Palaces	20,000
Royal Alms	13,200
Unappropriated	8,000
Total	£470,000

In addition to the Civil List the late King enjoyed the revenue of the Duchy of Lancaster, which in 1909 was £64,000, while the Prince of Wales received the revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall, which was £87,000 last year.

It is believed that Mr. G. N. Barnes, M.P., will be invited to represent the Labor Party on the Committee. The Nationalists refused to serve on the Committee in 1901.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Bakers' Unions will have Joint Picnic!

The Bakers' Unions of St. Louis, East St. Louis and vicinity will give a joint picnic at Priester's Park, near Belleville, Saturday, June 18. Further particulars will be published later on. See display "ad." in another column of St. Louis Labor.

BAKERS' MASS MEETING.

Bakers' Union No. 4, through its secretary, Bro. Peter Beisel, has called a mass meeting of journeymen bakers for Saturday, June 25, at 8 p. m., at New Club Hall, 13th Str. and Chouteau Ave. Bakers should attend in great numbers. Good speakers will be present and explain to you, why you should belong to a Union. The Union assists you when out of work. The Union assists you when sick. The Union assists your family in case of death. The Union makes better conditions for you and your family. The Union increases your wages and give you shorter hours. Why not join the Union of your trade? You are welcome!

Bakers' Union No. 4.

Get Naturalized!

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

National Socialist Platform Adopted at Chicago Convention, May, 1908.

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

General Demands.

1. The immediate government relief for the unemployed workers by building schools, by reforesting of cut-over and waste lands, by reclamation of arid tracts, and the building of canals, and by extending all other useful public works. All persons employed in such works shall be employed directly by the government under an eight-hour workday and at the prevailing rate of 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, telegraph, telephones, steamboat lines and all other means of social transportation and communication, and all land.
 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.
 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.
 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.
- The abolition of the power usurped by the Supreme Court of the United States to pass upon the constitutionality of the 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 of general education and for the conservation of health. The bureau of education to be made a department. The creation of a department of public 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 seize the whole power of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry and thus come to their rightful inheritance.—(National Platform Adopted at the 1908 Convention.)

STONEMASONS NO. 22 MEET. ALTON GLASS WORKERS PLAN PLANT.

Change Headquarters to New Club Hall.

Local Union No. 22 of B. & M. I. U. decided to change its meeting place. From now on the Union will meet every second and fourth Saturday, at 3 p. m., at the New Club Hall, Chouteau Avenue and Thirteenth Street. Local 22 is a very active organization. The New Cathedral trouble is still on and cost the International organization considerable money.

President T. W. Rowe of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, was in Alton regarding the starting of a new glass factory there. Mr. Rowe said that a recent plebiscite of the union showed strong sentiment in favor of the union entering the glass business, and that at the annual convention definite action will be taken on the proposition of starting the plant.

A LIST OF UNION BAKERIES WHERE YOU CAN GET UNION BREAD

EACH LOAF BEARING The UNION LABEL

AND BAKERY GOODS MADE BY UNION BAKERS

Maker	Address	Maker	Address
Becker, Louis	2330 Menard st.	Machatschek, Jos.	1960 Arsenal st.
Boeglin, Joseph	9800 S. Broadway	Manewal Bread Co.	Lami and Breadwa
Dalles, R.	1027 Allen av.	Marschall, L.	2908 S Broadway
Dittmar, Frank	4251 Schiller Pl.	Master Bakers,	938 S. Taylor av.
Eckert, Theo, F.	2869 Salena st.	Messerschmidt, P.	2225 Cherokee st.
Enz, Aug.	6700 S Broadway	Michalke, F. L.	1901 Utah st.
Fiabb, Julius,	1301 Wyoming St.	Mueller, Fred	2012 Gravois av.
Fischer, Wm. F.	5600-Compton Ave.	Nichols, E. S.	4136 N Newstead a.
Foerster, Chas. J.	5228 Virginia av.	Nowack, Frank R.	616-18 Louisa v.
Fuchs, Frank	2301 Plover Ave.	Old Homestead Bky	1038 N Vandeventer
Geiger, H.	1901 Lami st.	Papendick B'k'y Co	3609-11 N 22d st.
Graf, Ferd	2201 S 2nd st.	Rahm, A.	3001 Rutger st.
Hahn Bakery Co.	2801-5 S. 7th st.	Redle, Geo.	2100 Lynch st.
Halleman, Jos.	2022 Cherokee st.	Reichelt, H.	3701 S Jefferson
Hartman, Ferd	1917 Madison st.	Rother, Paul	Lemay Ferry Rd.
Hoefel, Fred	3448 S Broadway	Rottler, M.	3500 Illinois av.
Hollenberg, C.	918 Manchester	Rube, W.	1301 Shenandoah st.
Huber, Math.	1824 S 10th st.	Schmerber, Jos.	3679 S Broadway
Huellen, P.	4101 N 20th st.	Schneider & Son,	2716 N Taylor av.
Hucs, Fr.	7728 S Broadway	Schueler, Fred	3402 S Jefferson av.
Imhof, F.	1801 Lynch st.	Seib Bros.	2522 S Broadway
Knebel, Adam	2577 Emerson Ave.	Speck, Geo.	311 W Stein st.
Kubik F. J.	1723 S 11th st.	Vidlack, Rudolf	2005 S. 11th St.
Laubis, Herm.	1958 Withnell av.	Vogler, Mrs. G.	3605 S Broadway
Lay Fred	8509 S Broadway	Weiner, M.	1625 Carr st.
Leimbach, Rud.	1820 Arsenal st.	Witt, F. A.	3558 Nebraska av.
Links, John A.	2907 S 13th st.	Wolf, S.	3120 S 7th st.
Lorenz, H.	2700 Arsenal st.	Zwick, Mich.	7701-3 Virginia av.

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

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

Guttering, Spouting and Furnaces
Gas and Gasoline Stoves, Washing Machines and Wringers Repaired
Small Pipe and Lathe Work. Lawn Mowers and Scissors Sharpened.
Phone, Bell South 75, or call
ARTHUR M. LEISSE 4705 GRAVOIS AVE. Res. 4727 GRAVOIS A.V.

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

FURNITURE Special Terms To Couples Contemplating Housekeeping.
STOVES, KITCHEN OUTFITS AND HARDWARE
PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS
ECKHARDT FURNITURE AND HARDWARE CO.
Phone, Kinloch, Delmar 1489 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. Baine, Sec.-Treas.

In Memory of P. J. McGuire

The "Father of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners."

A bronze tablet in memory of P. J. McGuire, the founder of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was placed in position at the foot of the stairs leading to the second floor of our headquarters, the Carpenters' building, in the City of Indianapolis. The tablet is a gift and a tribute from the Chicago District Council and affiliated unions. The General Executive Board being in session, all of its members and all general officers participated in the ceremonies following its placing in position.

Brothers C. A. Aimin, M. D. Philp and Charles Grassl, who had come on from Chicago, presented the tablet with appropriate remarks. Brother Aimin, the first speaker, saying in part:

"We, the committee representing the D. C. and the affiliated locals of Chicago are here today, Brothers, to present this memorial tablet of P. J. McGuire to the great organization of Carpenters and Joiners of America; it belongs to you. We trust you will receive it with the same spirit and good intent with which it is given by our boys in Chicago.

"P. J. McGuire was a friend to man, and lived in a house by the side of the road, which reminds me of the words of the poet Homer:

THE HOUSE BY THE SIDE OF THE ROAD.

There are hermit souls that live withdrawn
In the peace of their self-content;
There are souls, like stars, that dwell apart,
In a fellowless firmament.
There are pioneer souls that blaze their paths
Where the highways never ran—
But let me live by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.

Let me live in a house by the side of the road,
Where the race of men go by—
The men who are good and the men who are bad—
As good and as bad as I;
I would not sit in the scorners' seat,
Or hurl the cynic's ban;
Let me live in a house by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.

I see from my house by the side of the road—
By the side of the highway life,
The men who press with the ardor of hope,
The men who are faint with strife.
But I turn not away from their smiles nor their tears—
Both are parts of an infinite plan;
Let me live in a house by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.

I know there are brook-gladdened meadows ahead,
And mountains of wearisome height;
That the road passes on through the long afternoon,
And stretches away to night.
But still I rejoice when the travelers rejoice,
And weep with the strangers that moan,
Nor live in my house by the side of the road
Like a man who dwells alone.

Let me live in my house by the side of the road,
Where the race of men go by—
They are good, they are bad, they are weak, they are strong,
Wise, foolish—so am I.
Then why should I sit in the scorners' seat,
Or hurl the cynic's ban?
Let me live in a house by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.

Brother Philp, in his address, said:

"As chairman of the committee on behalf of Chicago, I want to say we present this tablet to you with the best of good will and hope that every local union will take it in the spirit in which we have given it."

After commenting on the work accomplished by P. J. McGuire the founder of our organization during his administration and touching on some of his faults during said administration, Brother Philp concluded. "I want to say on behalf of Chicago and in honor of P. J. McGuire, in the words of the poet: "With all thy faults, we love thee still."

Brother Grassl then spoke as follows: "I believe in the old spirit of forgiveness; let us set aside all prejudice, etc. If we want to carry on our organization in the proper way we must forgive and forget.

"We have presented this memorial tablet of Brother McGuire to you and I hope this will be an emblem for us as long as we live, and after that, as long as the organization is in existence. I thank you kindly for your co-operation with us in this work and your approval of the way in which it was done."

General President Huber accepting the tablet, responded in the following terms:

"I congratulate the District Council of Chicago in presenting such a fine memorial to the memory of P. J. McGuire in the Brotherhood's own building. It is something that will be a credit to Chicago as well as to the Brotherhood in general. It will be there as long as the building stands and I hope an incentive to the younger element of the U. B., when they look upon it, to do what he tried to do in the interests of the carpenters.

"I knew P. J. McGuire for many years; no one in this Brotherhood thought more of him than your humble servant. While you as members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America may not realize it, I knew Brother McGuire in his young manhood; I knew him in his prime; we worked side by side for some time in the interests of the Brotherhood. May his memory, may his actions, may his good deeds and his wholesome advice be a lesson to us to carry on this work in the future better than it has been in the past and make a lasting monument to his memory as the founder of this Brotherhood.

"The administration has changed, but the present administration is doing the best it knows how to keep the organization on the boom, and with the presentation of this magnificent tablet I hope it will be the means of binding the Brotherhood of Carpenters closer together than we have been in the past and forge a chain of unions throughout and across this continent whose links will be unseverable and whose forging will withstand the rust of time and the strain of adversity. It means much to me as an individual and it ought to mean more to the rank and file. The rank and file did not know "Old Pete" as I did, but let us take an example from his good deeds and do the best we can. When we have done that, we have fulfilled our duties.

"I have been your General President for nearly ten years now and—let me tell you—the first six months after being inducted into the highest office within the gift of the Brotherhood, I sat by the side of Pete's desk I was taught many things regarding the Brotherhood of Carpenters that I would never have known had I not had that opportunity. The lesson was of material benefit to me.

"Now, the records show that the organization has gone on

from success to another until today we have the largest organization of skilled mechanics the world has ever known; I have not done it all, you, composing the rank and file, have helped; Brother Duffy, Brother Neale and your general officers of the General Executive Board have helped, and it depends on the rank and file to get the best conditions for the organization.

"In conclusion I want to thank the Chicago District Council and its local unions for their free-heartedness in presenting the memorial chart which is now hung on the wall of our own building recognizing what one man has done in the past for the Brotherhood of Carpenters. May you continue to recognize what the others are trying to do also. We accept that memorial as presented to the general officers on behalf of the great membership of our magnificent organization and I want to thank you for not forgetting a man who was always in the front in trying to do the best he could."

Brother Schardt, chairman of the General Executive Board; Frank Duffy, our General Secretary; Thomas Neale, our General Treasurer, and each member of the General Executive Board also made brief addresses in response to the presentation, remembering and appreciating the great work of P. J. McGuire, and thanking the Chicago District Council for its forethought in presenting to

Facts Wage-Workers Should Know

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.

The Socialist Party, in national convention assembled, again declares itself as the party of the working class, and appeals for the support of all workers of the United States and of all citizens who sympathize with the great and just cause of labor.

We are at this moment in the midst of one of those industrial breakdowns that periodically paralyze the life of the nation. The much boasted era of our national prosperity has been followed by one of general misery. Factories, mills and mines are closed. Millions of men, ready, willing and able to provide the nation with all the necessities and comforts of life, are forced into idleness and starvation.

Within recent times the trusts and monopolies have attained an enormous and menacing development. They have acquired the power to dictate the terms upon which we shall be allowed to live. The trusts fix the prices of our bread, meat and sugar, of our coal, oil and clothing, of our raw material and machinery, of all the necessities of life.

The present desperate condition of the workers has been made the opportunity for a renewed onslaught on Organized Labor. The highest courts of the country have within the last year rendered decision after decision depriving the workers of rights which they had won by generations of struggle.

The attempt to destroy the Western Federation of Miners, although defeated by the solidarity of Organized Labor and the Socialist movement, revealed the existence of a far-reaching and unscrupulous conspiracy by the ruling class against the organizations of labor.

In their efforts to take the lives of the leaders of the miners the conspirators violated state laws and the federal constitution in a manner seldom equaled even in a country so completely dominated by the profit-seeking class as is the United States.

The Congress of the United States has shown its contempt for the interests of labor as plainly and unmistakably as have the other branches of government. The laws for which the labor organizations have continually petitioned have failed to pass. Laws ostensibly enacted for the benefit of labor have been distorted against labor.

The working class of the United States can not expect any remedy for its wrongs from the present ruling class or from the dominant parties. So long as a small number of individuals are permitted to control the sources of the nation's wealth for their private profit in competition with each other and for the exploitation of their fellowmen, industrial depressions are bound to occur at certain intervals. No currency reforms or other legislative measures proposed by capitalist reformers can avail against these fatal results of utter restrictive legislation will arrest the natural course of modern industrial development.

While our courts, legislative and executive offices remain in the hands of the ruling classes and their agents the government will be used in the interests of these classes as against the toilers.

Political parties are but the expression of economic class interests. The Republican, the Democratic, and the so-called "Independence" parties and all parties other than the Socialist Party, are financed, directed and controlled by the representatives of different groups of the ruling class.

In the maintenance of class government both the Democratic and Republican parties have been equally guilty. The Republican party has had control of the national government and has been directly and actively responsible for these wrongs. The Democratic party, while saved from direct responsibility by its political impotence, has shown itself equally subservient to the aims of the capitalist class whenever and wherever it has been in power. The old chattel slave owning aristocracy of the South, which was the backbone of the Democratic party, has been supplanted by a child slave plutocracy. In the great cities of our country the Democratic party is allied with the criminal element of the slums as the Republican party is allied with the predatory criminals of the palace in maintaining the interests of the possessing class.

The various "reform" movements and parties which have sprung up within recent years are but the clumsy express of widespread popular discontent. They are not based on an intelligent understanding of the historical development of civilization and of the economic and political needs of our time. They are bound to perish as the numerous middle class reform movements of the past have perished

The History of the Great American Fortunes. By Gustavus Myers. Published by Chas. H. Kerr & Co., Chicago. Price \$1.00. This work is indispensable for the student of the Socialist problem in the United States. The chapters tell the story: 1. The Great Proprietary Estates. 2. The Sway of the Landgraves. 3. The Rise of the Trading Class. 4. The Shipping Fortunes. 5. The Shippers and Their Times. 6. Girard—the Richest of Shippers. Part II. contains these chapters: 1. The Origin of Huge City Estates. 2. The Inception of the Astor Fortune. 3. The Growth of the Astor Fortune. 4. The Ramifications of the Astor Fortune. 5. The Momentum of the Astor Fortune. The Climax of the Astor Fortune. 8. Other Land Fortunes Considered. 9. The Field Fortunes in Extenso. 9. Further Vistas of the Field Fortunes.

the United Brotherhood the tablet of the founder of our organization.

Brother Connolly of the General Executive Board, the last speaker, declaring that the memory of P. J. McGuire would be perpetuated, quoted thus from the poet:

Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time.

THE CARPENTER.

The labor agitator of the early day held no office, had no title, drew no salary, saw no footlights, heard no applause, never saw his name in print, and fills an unknown grave.

Don't overlook the new subs; that is the most important part of the work. Our two weeks job of moving has interfered to some extent, but that is now over; every sub hustler must get back on the job with renewed energy. We are going to have a house warming soon and it would be a good idea for each visitor to bring in a new subscription as a contribution to the cause.

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

Some of the sub hustlers did very nicely during the week, but we can use more subs all the time. Fact is, you just can't bring them in too fast. The subscription list of the local socialist press is the register of our movement. Our vote will grow in proportion to our subscription list.

Chicago Daily Socialist
for sale every day at S. W. cor. Broadway and Pine by J. T. Cherry.

NEW CLUB HALL
13th STREET AND CHOUTEAU AVE.
HEADQUARTERS OF
BREWERY WORKERS
HALLS TO LET
for all occasions. Societies, Lodges and Unions accommodated.
RATES REASONABLE.
J. E. BOKEL, Manager
PHONES:
Kinloch, Cen. 2189; Bell, Main 1832.

Henry Krumm, Prop.
OF THE NEW
A. B. C. BAR
FREE LUNCH ALL DAY.
FINE MERCHANTS DINNER, 11 TO 2.
110 N. BROADWAY
Phones: Bell, Main 4150; Kin., Cent. 2307.

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

J. HAHN Bakery Company
(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL)
Union Label Bread
Delivered to All Parts of City.
2801-5 S. 7th St. Both Phones

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

When You Buy
Mercantile and "305"
CIGARS
You get the BEST Tobacco handled and made into Cigars by EXPERT WORKMEN.
We do not advertise on billboards and take the cost of the advertisement out of the quality of our goods.
F. R. Rice Mercantile Cigar Co., St. Louis, Mo.

UNION LABEL
CLOTHING COLLARS CUFFS
NECKWEAR HATS NIGHTSHIRTS
SHIRTS SHOES SOX
SUSPENDERS
Largest Stock Lowest Prices
See Schwarz
GLOBE—Seventh and Franklin Avenue.

MULLEN
UNDERTAKING CO.

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

STRICTLY UNION
BOTH PHONES.

H. J. JOST, 1424 South Broadway

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

FINE SHOES
UNION MADE.

Frank Siedhoff
3944 S. Broadway
FINE REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

Bell Phone South 708.

Arthur M. Leisse
Guttering, Spouting and Furnaces.

Repairing a Specialty of Gas, Gasolene Coal and Coal Oil Stoves, Furnaces, Wash Ringers and Machines, Small Pipe and Lathe Work, Saw, Mower and Scissors Sharpened.
SHOP: 4705 RES. 4727 GRAVOIS AVENUE

Bell, Main 645; Kinloch, Central 1697.

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

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

STEINER ENGRAVING CO
11 NORTH EIGHTH ST.

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

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

Chas. Hirschenhofer
PAINTER, DECORATOR
AND PAPERHANGER
4214 AUBERT AVENUE.
(Euclid Avenue and Penrose Street)
Estimates Given—All Work Guaranteed.

ST. LOUIS LABOR

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

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.

Editorial Observations

Socialist family outing at Pisch's Grove, Luxemburg, Sunday, June 12.

Last Sunday's Post-Dispatch was a booster for militarism. The Post-Dispatch might apply to Kaiser Bill for the "Order of the Cross."

Anne Morgan is expending her love for the striking shirt waist makers, while her own father, Pierpont Morgan, is making life miserable for the seamen on the lakes.

Read Robert Hunter's fine article on Socialists as Union Men in this issue of St. Louis Labor. It is commonsense and covers our attitude on this question in every detail.

A St. Louis preacher said last Sunday that Hell is man-made. There is no doubt about it. But if the reverend gentleman sticks to this belief, he may some day find himself without a job.

The United Mine Workers and the Western Federation of Miners are involved in a tremendous class war. Capitalists don't care whether the membership cards of the mine workers are printed on blue or red paper; they fight the unions to the bitter end. Get together boys, get together! The sooner the better!

The Citizens' Industrial Alliance seems to be at work in South Dakota. A mob of thugs, doubtless paid tools of capitalist interests hostile to the policy of the Black Hills Daily Register in standing out for the interests of the working class in this locality, broke into the plant of the Register at night and damaged presses and linotype machines to the extent of \$800.

The Suburban Garden boycott is no joke. It is no joke if the 50,000 St. Louis union men and women take Trade Unionism seriously, as they should. The daily press is certainly doing its level best to boost the unfair Oppenheimer Bros. concern. This is no reason why union labor should forget the fact that the Suburban Garden building work was done by cheap non-union labor.

Read these figures: According to the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the United States government, American bakers and confectioners have a death rate due to consumption of 250.1 per 100,000. The death rate from pneumonia amounts to 117.4 per 100,000. From these two causes, both growing out of their occupation, the death rate is 367.5 per 100,000. The average death rate among all people is 110 per 100,000.

The railroad presidents saw President Taft at the White House. It was agreed not to push the fight against the railroad kings. Meanwhile the administration announced that there will be another Don Quixote wind mill attack on the sugar trust. Don't smile!

Boodle Investigations and Bribery Sensations are becoming quite fashionable these days. There is a campaign coming on. That's one of the reasons!

A hotel trust is the latest. Local daily papers report several St. Louis hotels are to be included in a \$50,000,000 merger along with hostilities in every large city in the country, according to dispatches received from New York last night. The company will be known as the United Hotels Company, and will take in hotels in all parts of Canada as well. Alfred G. Vanderbilt and other men of large financial resources are interested in the project.

The Post Dispatch says: "It will be easy for the steel trust to deal directly with the consumer. The beef trust could take over the retail business in a month. The tobacco trust has already taken much of it." Of course it will. The only question is, will it pay better? So long as the trusts get their good stiff prices paid by the "middleman" they have no kick coming and do not care how much profit the "middleman" may add to the trust prices. The "middleman" butchers are very skillful in the method of securing their share of profits and the consumers have no reason to shed tears about the elimination of the "go-between."

To a real Socialist the office is a part of the political power which the working class wants to conquer in order to abolish the present system. Nothing more. The office will therefore be only valued accordingly. Anybody who looks at it differently got into the wrong camp. Therefore, the little political power we have attained is simply to be used as a lever to obtain more power for the proletariat and for the Socialist movement. Otherwise, to hold any office would be a curse to the movement instead of a blessing. It would mean standstill and inevitable retrogression.—Victor L. Berger.

A Boston judge, in his supreme wisdom, ruled that the strike of union men on the big wool warehouse being built on Sumner street extension, was illegal, and the attempt of the trustees and owners of the property to end the contract with the L. P. Soule & Sons' Company for the mason work, was not justified. An injunction is ordered against the trustees of the owners of the building, Clinton J. Warren, the architect, and the officers and members of several labor unions, to restrain the owners from breaking their contract, and the other defendants from interfering with the contract. Why not abolish Congress and all the state legislatures? What's the use of making laws when the courts unmake them? Let the judges do the work!

Governor Hadley, the great friend of Labor, ordered the state militia to Hannibal to kill the strike of the poverty-stricken cement workers.

THE SOCIALIST'S DUTY AS A UNION MEN

By Robert Hunter.

This is a subject upon which we have all thought a great deal and one upon which there is still some difference of opinion.

The Socialist movement is still young. It has grown up in the face of immense hostility, and those who have hated Socialism most bitterly have been those that Socialism has come to save.

And it is hard for men not to grow bitter and resentful under hostility. It is supremely difficult to be patient when men for whose sake you work spurn you.

And so there are Socialists who have lost their patience, their tempers and, perhaps, even their love for that part of the working class that ignores them.

And even among the leaders of Socialism there has been confusion on this subject. Lassalle differed from Marx as to the attitude Socialists should take toward the unions.

Indeed, differences of view between Socialists on this subject have been too numerous even to attempt to catalogue them.

Our tactics have, nevertheless, evolved strong and glorious out of the confusion of the early years and are now well defined.

And those tactics are simple. Socialists must be better, truer and more devoted union men than those who oppose Socialism.

A Socialist must be true to the working class in every one of its fights and battles. He must stand by the union to the end.

He must go further, and urge progress and increased activity. He must do all in his power to awaken his class to the marvelous possibilities of united action.

That man is a knocker deserving of contempt who can only say strikes are no good, why strike? Unions amount to nothing, why organize?

The man who complains constantly of the mistakes of his fellows or of the leaders has nothing to commend him except a sour face and false prophecies.

He does not help unions or Socialism or his class. Socialism is a positive, constructive thing, and its message is working class unity. It is full of hope and joy when even two or three men gather together for concerted action.

Even weak and faint attempts of working men and women to unite thrills the heart of the Socialist. Even mistakes and follies, if they are a sign of ACTIVITY, delight the souls of the Socialist.

The child must make the first attempt to walk. His legs give way and he falls. He loses his balance and tumbles headlong. When he is careful not to fall headlong he tumbles backward.

But little by little he learns to stand erect, to move forward, independent before the world.

And so with all men and with all movements.

The movement of the workers must first toddle like a child. It will fall headlong this time, backward another time, but little by little the workers will learn to join hands and to fight with unity.

And the union man who has fought and studied, who has a view of the historic past and a dream of the coming future, must be the foremost to help his Comrades.

But his Comrades must learn in their own way. They must have their own experience. They must make mistakes and they must get hurt.

And it doesn't hurt a child to tumble; it doesn't hurt a union to fall. The only failure is lack of unity and the only mistake is inactivity.

The Socialist must not expect to dominate the lives of other men. He must not hope to have his fellows sit at his feet and take his every word as the eternal gospel.

If his fellows did that they would be worth nothing anyhow. And so they must strike out for themselves, find their own way and learn by experience the power of unity and the need of a clear and definite aim.

The Socialist must preach unity and activity. He must hold ever before the workers the aim of the class movement, and let the rest take care of itself.

He must be true to the unity and true to the aims of the movement even when his Comrades go wrong.

When they fall backward or fail he must still urge activity and preach unity and the great aim.

Once upon a time Liebknecht and Marx were working with a group of Communists in London. They did many things which Liebknecht and Marx didn't like.

Marx was at last so annoyed by their follies that he withdrew altogether from contact with them.

And Liebknecht reproved Marx. He said that we cannot seclude ourselves away up above the workers in a theoretic air castle. We must take the workers as we find them.

The workers of every country have found their own way. They have come to practically the same position in the great international movement by widely different routes.

The British and the Belgian workers were brought to unity and action by putting aside all questions of doctrine. They were made one in purpose and aim by putting aside for a time the adoption of a common program.

The French workers have interminable programs. They have a superfluity of aims and a weak, impoverished movement. But they know by instinct the value of united action, and so amid all their varied aims and varied tactics they move in mass when the right moment comes.

The Germans were divided into Marxists and Lassalleans, and in order to get a Marxian movement Liebknecht consented to a Lassallean program.

And so the working class of each and every country finds its own way. It will not be driven.

As Engels has said: "The American workmen will come, but like the English, they will go their own way. One cannot forestall their taking to the theory by coaching them. Their own experience and their blunders will push the men with their noses upon the theory—and then all right."

And so our work is not that of the maiden aunt. And our work is not that of the coach who has become a tiresome nuisance.

Our work is to inspire unity and solidarity. To urge to activity and thought.

Blunders are not to be feared; inactivity only is to be feared. Because unity is halting and imperfect it should not be sacrificed. Hold to it as a precious gem.

The striving of too immediate or too trifling aims is not to be feared. The movement that doesn't strive, that idles and trifles its time away, like the lad on the street corner, is the one to be feared.

The Socialist is but one of the millions of others in a great worldwide movement. The movement for which he works is hardly mature, yet the progress it has made is unparalleled in the history of the world.

And it has not progressed so fast because workingmen have been taught a catechism, but because their own experience and their own blunders, as Engels says, have pushed them with their noses upon the theory.

And so the Socialist should be patient with those who move slowly, merciful to those that make mistakes and trust to the end in the instincts and conscience of his class.

VIVE LA FRANCE!

Socialists throughout the world will rejoice with the Socialists of France at the splendid gain for the movement which the French election returns have revealed. What renders the gain all the more gratifying is the fact that it constitutes the outstanding feature of the French election results. Reactionists have lost seats, and Radicals and Socialist Radicals have sustained defeats; but excluding the Republicans of the Left, the Socialists alone, amongst all parties, have returned to the Chamber of Deputies with strong reinforcements. The United Party with Jaures as leader, which came out of the Chamber with 55 members, return 74 strong. The Independent Socialists, who counted a score before the elections, have increased their number to 29. Thus, the Socialists altogether have emerged from the electoral battle with a total gain of some 28 seats. In the new Chamber of Deputies Socialism, which will be represented by 103 Deputies out of 591, will enjoy, next to Radicalism and Social Radicalism, a larger representation than any other political faith. The French comrades merit the warmest congratulations on their brilliant achievement.

In addition to the actual gain of seats there is the moral gain to be added. Reactionists, Radicals, and Radical Socialists, have all suffered a considerable loss of prestige, the Revolutionists by the loss of 9 seats, and the Radicals and the Social-Radicals by the loss of 21. As for the gains of the other parties (in the case of the Nationalists one seat, and in the case of the Republicans of the Left eleven seats) all these are completely overshadowed by the number of Socialist victories. Thus the wide contrast between the gains of the Socialists and the losses and gains of the other parties reveals the significance of the election results. All other parties have been eclipsed, and the prestige of Socialism in France has been enhanced in a corresponding degree.

The triumph of the Labor Party in the Australian Commonwealth, and the brilliant victories of Socialism in France have already made the year memorable. They furnish irrefutable evidence of the advance of Socialism and Labor as a world movement and a world power. They constitute a challenge and a warning to the reactionists of the world. Nationally the movement may halt here and there at odd times, but internationally the movement is always advancing. It is this international advance of the movement which strikes dismay into the hearts of reactionists throughout the world. It is this tidal advance of Socialism and Labor which cheers the

hearts of Socialists in the hour of a national repulse, and fills them with serene confidence in the ultimate triumph of their cause.

London Labor Leader.

King and Wage Slave.

The Labor Leader, official organ of the Independent Labor Party; comments on the death of the 136 White Haven miners and that of King Edward in these significant words:

The awful calamity which has occurred at the Wellington Colliery, Whitehaven, is one of those poignant tragedies which wring the heart with anguish and bring home to us with shattering force the perils of the miner's life, the decimation of the army of Labor, and the loss of life on the battlefield of industry. At one fell stroke 136 victims have been added to Labor's death-roll; families have been suddenly bereft of support, the widow and the fatherless are plunged in misery and despair, and a whole community is stricken with sorrow and shrouded in gloom.

It will be curious if, at a time like the present, the terrible tragedy should fail to evoke in the minds of every Socialist certain solemn reflections. On the one hand a Sovereign, born in the purple, and surrounded with splendor, has ended his days in state; has died full of years and honors a little before his time. In the other case, 136 miners, to whom life has been nothing but an unending round of hardship and toil, have died a horrible death, leaving their grief-stricken families bereft of their bread-winners. This colossal contrast brings home to us better than anything else can the misery and the wrongfulness of the present social order.

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

FROM THE FIELD OF UNION LABOR

The Missouri Pacific Machinists' Strike.

A Plain Statement of Facts Concerning the Trouble.

The strike of the machinists in the Missouri Pacific railroad shops in St. Louis is still on. In view of the fact that the strikers have been grossly misrepresented in the public press, we have been requested to present the strikers' side of the controversy, i. e., the facts in the case, which are as follows: The Missouri Pacific, St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway machinists went on strike 10 a. m. Monday, May 2, because the management of this company refused to grant us the straight nine-hour day and in many other ways indicated to the committee representing the men that they did not propose to concede to the machinists and apprentices an agreement that would contain regulations of employment conceded to members of our association by a large majority of the railways in this country. It is our desire to briefly outline the situation, so that the public at large shall be able to judge whether or not we were justified in taking the action we did.

On April 23 our committee broke off negotiations with the officials. We had been offered a two-cent increase per hour. Other roads were at this time offering from two and a half to four cents, the undersigned being left in charge of the situation. We got in touch with the company again. I had Bro. J. F. Sechler, member of our district committee living in St. Louis, with me. We were offered a three-cent increase per hour with this proviso, that we accept the general manager's proposition as submitted to the joint committee in Chicago under date of March 10, 1910. This we declined to accept and for the following reasons:

Their proposition in Article II was that we accept a nine-hour day with a lap system between 7 and 7 for roundhouse men, which meant that the company would be able to establish continuous service in roundhouse or shop without paying overtime rates and practically meant a twelve-hour day, because under this rule the shop force could be working on an eight-hour basis, the shop force going off duty at 4 p. m. The roundhouse force could be increased so as to permit any number of men to be taken out of the roundhouse and put in the shop, and by taking the roundhouse man who would work until 7 p. m., you could work him in the shop from 4 to 7 for straight time and on hours that the shopmen would be entitled to time and one-half for. Article III provided that all time worked over the standard day would be paid for at the rate of time and one-half; this means that should a man lose a half day, coming in at noon, the nine hours for the man who started at 7 a. m. would expire at 5 p. m., but for the man who came in at noon, his nine hours would not be completed until 10 p. m., provided he worked straight through from 1 o'clock and he could under the managers' rule be held at work until 10 p. m. for straight time. In same article the managers provided that he would be paid straight time for traveling, waiting for train or work after he got to his destination and would only receive time and one-half provided that he was actually working on overtime hours. It would be hard to figure when the overtime hours were in effect, as the twelve-hour lap shift system provided for twenty-four hours continuous service for straight time.

Article IV, apprentice rule, would permit the company to employ one apprentice for every five machinists in the service and they were to be distributed in shops where general repairs were made as nearly as practicable in proportion to the machinists employed therein. It looks all right to read, as it has done away with the one apprentice for the shop, but let us analyze this innocent looking rule. Supposing all the shops on a system were temporarily closed down, as they were in a great many instances during the past three years and in some instances for a period of five months, this rule would then permit the company to retain one apprentice for every five machinists in the service. On the Missouri Pacific System this would mean about 300 running repair men; at one to five, it would mean 60 apprentices in a reduction of force and on a system basis; it would mean that those 60 apprentices would all have two or more years' experience and would be able, in a great measure, to do some one thing or another, just as efficiently as would a machinist. Now in this case, remember the distribution of apprentices, which was to be as far as practicable in equal proportion in each shop, it would be practicable to the last degree, from the company's standpoint, to operate one shop with about ten machinists and the 60 apprentices with two or more years of experience. Truly this is a fine rule (for the company), and would mean reduction of force and on a system basis; it would mean that those 60 machinists, most of whom would be the heads of families, would be looking for a position.

The other articles in the managers' proposition, namely, classification of machinists' work, the handling of grievances and reducing the working hours, were acceptable. The termination of agreement would be by a thirty-day notice from either party, excepting that we agreed to make an agreement for one year and thirty days if we signed a joint agreement. Now, the conditions outlined in the foregoing could be put into effect if we accepted the offer made us by the Missouri Pacific Company. Our old agreement did not permit any one of those objectionable features and in addition to this, we had a number of other rules covering filtered water with ice for drinking purposes, time and one-half for transfer from day to night, double time for meal hours, night men allowed to work straight through from time of starting and being allowed 20 minutes for lunch without losing the time; sons of machinists in the employ of the company to have equal consideration in entering the shops as apprentices, lighter work for men who had become old in the service and so on. All told, there were some seven articles cut out of our old agreement and the balance of it was so disfigured that you would not be able to recognize it. Now, you have the reason of the strike on the Missouri Pacific System; it is needless to say that we propose to fight this matter to a finish, and with your support we hope to be able to chronicle another victory to the long list now on record in our association. There are forty-two division points on these systems and on the day of the strike we pulled out every machinist in the employ of this company, excepting four old men, two at Atchison and two at Ft. Scott, and

every apprentice, not one stayed in, and right here we want to say that the machinist helpers have proven themselves as fine a lot of men as you would want to meet. A great number of them came out with us and almost without exception every one of those who did not come out and who have since been asked to do machinists' work, and in many cases offered machinists' rates of pay for so doing have either refused to do the work and been discharged or quite and are now with us. We propose to take care of these men to the best of our ability, financially and otherwise. In addition to this fully 80 per cent of the foremen came out and since that time we have got 5 per cent of those remaining and expect to get the balance, as no honorable man will lend his assistance to a company who has tried to put such rules into effect. We have every desire to make an honorable settlement, but don't propose to sell our conditions of employment for an increase of three cents per hour.

STRIKING MACHINIST.

The Cigar Makers' Financial Report

The annual financial report of the Cigarmakers' International Union for 1909, published in its official Journal of April 15, has an interest to the trade unionist that extends far beyond the membership of the organization for whose information it was issued. It presents facts and figures that are most instructive to all trade unionists as well as to the student of sociology.

The cigarmakers have the most thorough system of benefits to its members of any labor organization in this country, and its plan of relief has grown through the experiences of years to be one closely approaching perfection, and it offers a fine example that might with profit be followed generally in the trade unions of the various crafts.

As to the increase of membership, the report states:

"Despite the unsatisfactory condition of trade which remained with us the greater part of the year, the membership increased from 40,345 thirty cents members, in 1908, to 44,414 thirty cents members in 1909. The membership all told, including the 15c., 20c. and 30c. members is 51,477. Compared with 18 years ago and counting only the active members, the gain in membership has been just 21,348, or nearly 100 per cent."

The Cigarmakers' International Union has five beneficial features in its system of relief to members. They include loans to traveling members, the strike benefit, sick benefit, death and total disability benefit and out-of-work benefit. As to the amounts paid out during the year 1909 under the different features the figures are: Loans to traveling members, \$41,589.34; strike benefits, \$19,999.58; sick benefits, \$186,983.28; death and total disability benefits, \$238,284.47; out-of-work benefits, \$76,107.25. The total cost of all of these benefits for the year to each member was \$10.49 and a fraction. The total benefits paid out during the year 1909 amounted to \$562,963.92.

The total amount paid for each benefit since the adoption of the benefit system in 1879 has been: Traveling loan benefit, \$1,180,694.83; strike benefit, \$1,211,907.23; sick benefit, \$2,909,434.88; death benefit, \$2,366,863.21; out-of-work benefit, \$1,266,865.36. The grand total benefits in the past thirty years and two months show an expenditure of \$8,935,766.51. The balance in the treasury at the close of the fiscal year was \$672,184.39.

J. M. LYNCH IS RE-ELECTED.

Official Count Gives Printers' Head 6000 Over Reilly.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 6.—The official count of the ballots cast in the election of officers of the International Typographical Union was announced today at the headquarters of the organization, as follows:

For President—J. M. Lynch, Indianapolis, 22,000; W. M. Reilly, Dallas, Tex., 15,883.

For First Vice President—G. A. Tracy, San Francisco, 20,424; C. H. Govan, New York, 16,352.

For Secretary—J. W. Hayes, Indianapolis, 23,163; R. C. Albrook, Denver, 13,609.

Delegates American Federation of Labor—Frank Morrison, Chicago; Max S. Hayes, Cleveland; Hugh Stevenson, Toronto; T. W. McCulloch, Omaha.

Trustees Printers' Home—M.

Powell, Ottawa, Canada; W. H. McKee, New York; Thomas McCaffery, Colorado Springs. Agent Printers' Home—G. P. Nichols, Baltimore, Md.

A Poor Man's Budget.

Charged at North London Police Court with peddling without a licence, a man pleaded that he was without the necessary 5s. for the renewal of the licence, which he had held for nine years. He had a wife and three children under five years, and Inspector Wells told the sympathetic magistrate that the home, with but little furniture in it, was scrupulously clean and the children well looked after, though hungry and cold. The man was unfit for hard work, having lost three ribs. The officer from his own pocket paid for coals and food.

The wife had 1s. 1d. on Saturday night, which she laid out as follows:—

A loaf of bread,
A pennyworth of tea,
A pennyworth of sugar,
A pint of milk,
A pound of rice,
Twopennyworth of coal, and
One pennyworth of oil.

The magistrate fined the man 1s., or one day, which meant his release at the rising of the Court, when he found himself in possession of a peddler's certificate and enough money to meet immediate necessities. — London Labor Leader.

WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER OF MEN.

Horrible Figures Presented by Hungarian Consul on Industrial Murder.

Between 300 and 500 Austrians and Hungarians are killed monthly in the mills and factories of Ohio and 1,500 others are maimed, according to Ernest Ludwig, consul for Austria-Hungary, who announced that he would appeal to his government to take some action to alter the conditions which he claims exist.

Mr. Ludwig has conducted an investigation into the working conditions in Ohio manufacturing plants with a view to making a report to his government. He declares that in one mill that employs about 60000 hands, 1,200 persons have been killed in nine years and that in another death takes a toll of one every day.

The consuls representing other European nations are said to be making similar investigations with the intention of taking concerted action.

Machinists Journal.

GREAT CONVENTION ENDS ITS STRENUOUS LABOR.

Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Convention to Meet Again in 1915. Delegates Leave for Home.

New York, June 5.—The last session of the extraordinary convention of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America was presided over by Delegates Luther, of Queens county, and Stoerber, of Adams, Mass.

The report of the committee elected to draw up a set of questions for candidates reported, and the previous

provisions suggested by it were adopted. Candidates will have to promise not to join, of their own free will the regular army, the navy, the militia or the police.

With regard to the appeals for help sent out by many of the branches for some of their members special rules were adopted, as experience shows that unscrupulous

THE MARX & HAAS LOCKOUT.

Fight Against Washington Avenue Unfair Firm is Pushed in Nebraska.

The following letter from Lincoln, Neb., is self-explanatory and needs no comment:

Lincoln, Neb., June 6th, 1910.

Otto Kaemmerer, President District Council of Garment Workers, St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir and Brother:—

Miss Fanny Sellins and Miss Kate Hurly of the St. Louis Garment Workers dropped in on us to our great surprise at our special meeting, as we, the Leather Workers, are out now the 12th week. And I take great pleasure in saying, they are doing some of the best work for their own organization, and for organized labor upon general principles of any people that have been here. And we have had some of the best from both coasts. It puts new life into the men when they see what girls can and are doing for themselves. Would to God we had more women with the courage of their convictions such noble types of womanhood fighting the battle of the down-trodden and oppressed against the despotism and tyranny of corporate wealth. The organized labor of this land has got to come to the point of doing more with their heads and less with their hands. Wishing you God speed and an early settlement of your difficulty, I have the honor to subscribe myself

Yours Fraternally

T. C. KELSEY, Vice Pres. Central Labor Union, and Sec.-Treasurer, Lether Workers' No. 29.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION.

Eugene Brais Will Take Charge of National Office.

We read in the Cleveland Citizen:

"Gene Brais is making ready to proceed to Bloomington, Ill., to assume the position of secretary of the international union, to which he was chosen several months ago. But he will not get away from Cleveland unnoticed. The local union is arranging an open meeting and smoker in his behalf as a sort of farewell performance. The date will be June 13. You bet there will be a crowd on hand to give Gene a good send-off.

"The Fort Wayne (Ind.) Labor Times-Herald finds enough room between its political advertisements to denounce John B. Lennon because of his views on the prohibition question. The Indiana organ's tirade is not directed in a dignified manner at Mr. Lennon's views, but is a low down personal attack.

MINERS' STRIKE CALLED OFF.

12,000 Pennsylvania Workers Will Return to Work To-Day.

Scranton, Pa., June 7.—The 12,000 miners of the Pennsylvania Coal Company voted to return to work to-morrow.

A peace agreement was reached to-night.

Painters' Picnic.

Painters' Union No. 115 will give its annual picnic at Ramona Park Saturday, June 18. A fine program has been arranged for the occasion.

Central Trades and Labor Union

will hold its regular meeting tomorrow, Sunday, at 2 p. m., at 3535 Pine street. All delegates should attend.

pulous persons use the charity of the branches for their own selfish purposes.

Delegate Gustav Petzold, of Philadelphia, was delegated to address the striking bakers.

The old set of rules of order for the meetings of the branches remains in power.

A resolution empowering the national executive board to submit the matter of the Workmen's Children Death Benefit Society to a referendum vote upon the motion of fifty branches did not find the support of the convention.

It was decided to increase the reading matter in English in the official organ, and also to open a letter box for matter relating to the society.

Resolution to start a sanitarium for consumptive members was lost after it had been shown that a single organization is unable to adequately cope with this terrible scourge of modern society.

The national executive board was ordered to study the question of erecting of an office building for the society and report to the next extraordinary convention.

The next convention will be held in 1915.

27,000 MEN GET WAGE INCREASE FROM RAILROAD.

Arbitration Board Grants 60 Per Cent of Demands for 12½ Per Cent Raise.

Chicago, June 4.—The Federal Arbitration Board which has been taking testimony in the wage controversy between 27,000 engine-men and 49 railroads west of Chicago, late this afternoon handed down a decision in favor of the engine-men.

The Arbitration Board granted employees 60 per cent of their demands for a 12½ per cent increase.

The men involved in the wage controversy are members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. Under the ruling of the arbitration board

the wages of the men vary with the different classes of service.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS OUT ON STRIKE.

Toledo Employes Demand 25 Cents per Day Increase.

Toledo, O., June 4.—The Electrical Workers have now entered into the fifth week of their fight for justice and the union shop. They are determined as ever to remain on strike until such time as the unfair contractors are willing to concede to their just demands. The contractors offer an increase of 25 cents per day and the "open" shop, with the promise that the conditions will be improved so far as the employment of helpers, etc., is concerned, and request that we give them an opportunity to show us that their word is as good as a signed agreement. On the other hand, the refuse to give us an equal opportunity for a year to prove to them that the union shop is beneficial to both employer and employe alike.

The rumor has been circulated that the strike was settled and the men would soon return to work. This the Electrical Workers emphatically deny, and to give the strike more publicity in the future they have mapped out a plan of action, which will forever put to rest any such rumors on the part of the bosses or others who may have selfish reasons for endeavoring to misled the public.

The strike will not and can not be settled until such time as the contractors are willing to concede the union shop, as we have learned from past experience that our welfare has not been looked after by the contractors in the so-called "open" shop.

Electrical Workers, stay away from Toledo!

Socialist Mayor Elected.

The Socialists of Jerome, Ariz., elected their candidate for Mayor, S. S. Ballard, by vote of 132 against 129 for the citizens' candidate. One Socialist Councilman out of four was also elected.

Socialism and the Suffrage Movement

By Meta L. Stern, New York.

III.

The demand for woman's suffrage was clearly formulated for the first time at the first woman's rights convention in the world, held at Seneca Fall, N. Y., in the year 1848. It was expressed in the form of a resolution presented by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and so revolutionary was it deemed at that time, that even Mrs. Stanton's fellow-workers became frightened and expressed the fear that it would make them ridiculous. The only person who supported that resolution from the beginning and helped to carry it was a man; but not a free, white man. It was the negro and the former slave, Frederick Douglass, who was an intelligent and thinking member of an oppressed race, was in full sympathy with the oppressed sex. Since that first woman's suffrage resolution, sixty-one years have elapsed. Since then the woman's cause has made tremendous progress along other lines, but politically women face the same disabilities that they faced sixty-one years ago. With the exception of the four equal suffrage states, Idaho, Colorado, Utah and Wyoming, all the women of this country are still excluded from citizenship. Therefore the woman's movement has become a suffrage movement, and has for its distinct and avowed purpose the winning of political equality. The representative organization of this great, active, national suffrage movement is the National Woman's Suffrage Association. This national organization stands for and works for the only kind of woman's suffrage that Socialists can support, that is, **universal woman's suffrage**. Because this is the one important point in our consideration of the question of co-operation, I have asked the chairman of the press committee of the N. W. S. A., Mrs. Harper, to give me a written statement concerning their attitude toward limited or universal suffrage, and this is what she has written: * * * Now this N. A. W. A. that is working for exactly the same kind of woman's suffrage for which we Socialist women are working, offers its co-operation to us and asks for our co-operation, so that we may hasten the coming of the day when all women in this country shall have the right to vote. This offer of co-operation was extended to the recent convention of the Socialist Women in Brooklyn, and as our form of organization has changed in the meantime, the N. A. W. A. repeats its offer today. This letter is addressed to * * * and reads as follows: * * * And now it is for us to consider whether or not we shall accept this offer of co-operation.

As today's conference has been preceded by a long discussion of the subject in the New York Call and the New York Volkszeitung, the objections advanced against co-operation are familiar to us all. They can be summed up under three headings: 1. The suffrage movement is a bourgeois movement. 2. The suffragists are merely sex conscious, while we are class conscious. 3. By co-operation with the suffrage movement we would obscure the aims of Socialism. Let us briefly consider each of these objections!

The suffrage movement is not a bourgeois movement. It does not represent the interests of any particular class, but it does represent the interests of an entire sex. While cultured middle-class women have been its pioneers and are the leaders today, it has spread in all directions and embraces women of all classes. While, on the other hand, it has penetrated into the ranks of the 400 even, on the other hand it is constantly gaining ground among the woman wage workers, and the organized working women, at their recent national convention, declared their solidarity with the suffrage movement. We Socialists are prone to lay far too much stress on the fact that there are millionaires in the suffrage movement. We forget that there are millionaires in the Socialist movement, too. We forget, furthermore, that if the suffrage movement has a Mrs. Belmont, it has a Leonora O'Rielly also.

The suffragists are sex conscious, that is entirely true. They must be sex conscious, since the liberation of their sex, is their sole aim and object. Individuals among them may be, and no doubt are, class conscious besides. But as a group they cannot be class conscious, because they are made of so many different classes, and because class consciousness has nothing to do with the purpose of their organization. It cannot be repeated too often that the suffrage question is not a class question. We, as Socialist women, should be both class conscious and sex conscious. Our class consciousness should find expression in the trade union movement and in the Socialist movement. Our sex consciousness should find expression in the suffrage movement.

The third objection, that co-operation with the suffragists would obscure the aims of Socialism, is, it appears to me, an insult to Socialism. How can our great, sacred cause be obscured by any modification in tactics or methods? How can the fact that Socialist women support the woman's suffrage movement and go among other women to discuss the suffrage question from the Socialist point of view, obscure the aims of Socialism? It would be a weak cause, indeed, that could be so easily obscured. Co-operation with the suffragists would no more obscure Socialism than Socialism was obscured when our party co-operated with labor organizations and other organizations and individuals in the fight to save the lives of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, in the fight to prevent the extradition of Popen and Rudowitz and in the fight for free speech. These are events and causes in which people of different political opinions are able to unite without in the least harming their respective political opinions. Woman's suffrage, which is of importance to all women alike, regardless of their political opinions, is such a cause.

The N. A. W. A. is strictly nonpartisan. Just as it embraces women of all classes, it embraces women of all shades of political opinion. I attended a dinner the other night at which woman's suffrage was the topic for discussion. There was at our table and at adjoining tables two staunch Republicans, three Socialists, one Anarchist, one Prohibitionist and one Single-Taxer. Surely, in regard to their political views, these women were worlds apart; but they all agreed on the question of votes for women, and as suffragists they were all able to work together. It is a great mistake to assume that suffragists, as a body, or even a majority of them, are opposed to Socialism. If they were, would they seek to enlist our co-operation? They know full well that, with all the reactionary elements, our co-operation is more likely to harm than benefit them. They know that our common enemies, the anti-suffragists, who lecture to scabs on freedom of contract while suffragists hold meetings for the shirtwaist strikers, will use our co-operation as an argument against them; will cry out, "Look here, this is what woman's suffrage is leading to—it is leading directly to Social-

ism." But, notwithstanding this fact, they ask our support, because they know us to be honestly in favor of woman's suffrage. A leading suffragist was recently approached by a well-known organization that is vehemently opposed to Socialism and was asked to give her services as a writer and a speaker to help to combat Socialism. Whereupon this leading suffragist replied that she was not a Socialist herself, but that she would never in her life raise her voice or wield a pen in opposition to a movement that stands for woman's suffrage.

Now, what I ask of you, comrades, as women and Socialists, is the following: Let us accept the offer of co-operation extended to us by the N. A. W. A.; let us accept it, not unconditionally, but only in such a manner as will not interfere with our Socialist principles. To be less vague and more definite, to let me make the following suggestion: At their next meeting the Brooklyn woman's committee of the S. P. and the New York woman's committee of the S. P. shall jointly elect a special suffrage committee. It shall be the duty of this committee to keep in constant touch with the suffrage movement and to determine in each individual case that may arise whether we shall co-operate, to what extent and in what manner. Of course, it can be readily seen that some cases may arise in which we cannot co-operate. Socialist women cannot support Republican, Democratic or independent politicians because they individually happen to favor woman's suffrage. But we can attend mass meetings, we can send our speakers and distribute our literature; we can take part in demonstrations, circulate petitions and attend legislative hearings.

Let us then go on record as earnest and active supporters of the woman's suffrage movement! Let us extend our sympathy and good will to the women that are working honestly in behalf of universal suffrage! But let us reserve for ourselves the right of decision in each individual case! This attitude will enable us to work effectively for suffrage and at the same time to uphold clearly our identity as Socialist women.

Strikes Won during One Week According to Baker's Journal

NEWARK, N. J., Local No. 167, involving over 100 men.
DENVER, COLO., Local No. 26, involving over 150 men.
CHICAGO, ILL., Local No. 12. The ranks of the employers broken, the largest of the handful involved, Kristan, having settled. The others are following.
HARTFORD, CONN., Local No. 80, strike settled through arbitration. All points gained, excepting wage question, which was compromised.

The real labor paper is bound to champion all the interests of the working class, support labor in all its struggles, and steadily point the way to victory. It must show the workers, and never tire

SUFFRAGE LECTURE IN ST. LOUIS.

Mrs. Frances Squire Potter Speaks of Woman's Rights.

Labor will be universal and a joyful exercise of one's faculties for the common good instead of the present day drudgery if the prophecy of Mrs. Frances Squire Potter, formerly professor of literature at the University of Minnesota, who last Friday night lectured on "Woman Suffrage," is true. The lecture was given under the auspices of the Equal Suffrage Club of St. Louis at the Y. M. C. A. building.

The greatest fault with the modern democracy is the denial of equal suffrage to women, she declared. She took a rap at race suicide when she said that maternity for American women was their awakening.

"Mothers should be mothers of soul as well as of body," Mrs. Potter told her audience.

The lecturer said that this was an age of machinery and mysticism. The women were putting spirit into the machinery and she claimed that this was shown in the philanthropic work being done. The mystical tendencies in

women, she said, were strong. These tendencies Mrs. Potter declared had previously been given expression in philanthropic work, but more lately in politics. From the instincts of women which vitalized the old medieval religious activities spring the same energy now being devoted to politics and philanthropy.

DR. L. H. DAVIS Physician and Surgeon

Office: 2102 South Eleventh Street
Hours: 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.
Phones: Kinloch, Central 1492; Bell Sidney 268.
Residence 1032 Morrison ave. Hours 7:30 to 8:30 a. m. and 12:30 to 1:30 p. m.

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

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

ASSIST THE BAKERS!

DOES THE BREAD UNION



YOU EAT BEAR THIS LABEL?

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

St. Louis is the headquarters of the \$3,000,000 BREAD TRUST Its managers have been fighting organized labor for years. They are opposed to short hours and high wages. They tell you and their customers they are your friends and are friends of organized labor. Yes, they are your friends as long as they can get your money; but for the men in the bakery they have no use, if they belong to their respective unions. Therefore, union men and women and citizens, show that you are opposed to slavery and that you are further opposed to a concern which tries to monopolize the bread market of St. Louis. Therefore, we ask the public in general for their support; you can give us your support by asking for bread with the Union Label Shun the product of the following firms—they are Trust bakeries: Heydt Bakery Co., Condón 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.

of showing them, that their interests are identical that they must cease to be divided, and that they must act together in unity to fulfill their mission and achieve their emancipation. It must stand for, not only shorter hours, larger wages, and better working conditions, but for complete working class solidarity, both economic and political, as a means of abolishing the wage-system and making the workers themselves the owners of the tools they work with and the masters of their own destiny.

There are "slackers" in all classes of society, but I say that in the average man there is an inherent, instinctive prompting to justify his personality by doing his best whatever the form of labour he is engaged in. Whether this inherent "spur to endeavour" be the result or not of evolution affects in no way the present argument.

Socialists of St. Louis!
Increase the Circulation of St. Louis Labor!
This is Your Paper!

UNION MEN AND FRIENDS.



Kindly insist that Your Barber displays this Shop Card in his Barber Shop, it stands for short hours, sanitary conditions and a fair day's pay.

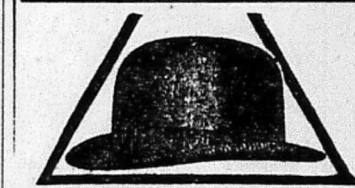
HELP THE BARBERS

Who are struggling to maintain these conditions and build up their Organization.

The above is the only Emblem of our Craft recognized by the A. F. of L.

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

THE BEST \$2.00 AND \$3.00 HAT



..IN AMERICA..
Wm. H. Roetter Hat Co.
Hats and Furnishings
518 Pine St.

JOS. RAUER, Präs. & Mgr. JACOB NABINGER, Sect. & Schatzm.

Wir verkaufen Retail zu Wholesale Preisen
Besucht uns ehe Ihr sonstwo kauft

SOUTH SIDE FURNITURE CO.

Allgemeine Haus-Ausfitter.

1509-11-13-15-17 S. Broadway.

Wochen- und Feiertags Abends geschlossen zum Wohl unserer Angestellten.

Remember, no CIGARS are
Genuine Union-Made



UNLESS THE BOX BEARS THE
Blue Union Label

Bartenders' Union Local 51

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

OFFICE: 918 PINE STREET : BOTH PHONES

FRANK TOMBRIDGE, President. JACOB F. LEIENDECKER, Vice-President and Notary Public.

TOMBRIDGE AGENCY

ESTABLISHED MARCH 13, 1885.

A General Real Estate and Insurance Agency.

FIRE AND TORNADO INSURANCE.

We represent good and responsible Insurance Companies. We loan money on Real Estate and our charges are reasonable; you will make no mistake in dealing with us.

Have your legal papers, such as last wills, deeds and conveyances drawn at our office; they will be drawn correct.

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

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

Office No. 324 CHESTNUT Street. Both phones.

THE RIGHT OF WOMAN TO VOTE

By Katherine M. Debs in Terre Haute Post

To my mind there is no valid argument against the right of women to vote on equal terms with men. The proposition is self-evident that woman, being a human being and a citizen of the community, the same as man, is entitled to equal rights, privileges and opportunities.

Let me ask this simple question: What justice is there in compelling women to obey laws they have no voice in enacting? This question has never been answered and never can be answered except in one way.

If woman is less than a human being, less than a citizen, a mental weakling, requiring man as a guardian; if she is but the property appendage and convenience of her lord and master, then I submit she ought not to have the right to vote, but should in all meekness resign herself to her divinely (?) appointed lot, the echo of her husband, the servant of her sovereign, satisfied to spend all the days of her life in the realms of mental inferiority and political non-existence.

But woman has all the essential qualities of man, not excepting mentality and initiative, and if she is to develop the best there is in her, she must be free and she must be equal of man in respect to every right and every opportunity required for the untrammelled expression of her voice and will.

Lester F. Ward, greatest of American sociologists, says: "We have no conception of the real amount of talent or of genius possessed by woman." No, for the reason that woman has never had the chance to unfold, to develop her latent powers and energies and to show the world what she is really capable of accomplishing.

But there has been a wonderful change of sentiment upon the woman question during the last few years and the change will be still greater during the years immediately before us. Old prejudices, ignorant customs and barbaric traditions are being swept aside. The new spirit, the spirit of the coming social democracy, is asserting itself everywhere and the world is beginning to heed its cry and to re-shape its institutions, based upon mutual economic interests and the absolute equality of the sexes.

As a Socialist I see no reason why woman should not be the comrade of her husband upon equal terms in all the social, moral

and political affairs of life as well as in the struggle for existence, and I am proud that the Socialist party, the party that is spreading so rapidly over all the world, proclaims as one of its cardinal principles, that woman is, and ought to be, and shall be the equal of man in all essential respects, and his inferior in none.

Those who declare that to engage in politics would degrade woman will pardon me if I venture to suggest that they would better change their politics. The kind of politics that will degrade a woman will also degrade a man, and no man ought to engage in the kind of politics that degrades his wife and mother.

As for the women who protest that they do not need and do not want the ballot, I think they unconsciously offer the strongest possible evidence in favor of the ballot.

But it is particularly in the name of the five millions of wage-working women in the United States that I raise my voice in behalf of unrestricted woman suffrage. These women have to go out in the world and compete with men in industry, in business, in educational and professional life, and why should they not have the same political rights and privileges? As a rule they are the victims of the most unjust discrimination in respect to wages and treatment, because they lack even the limited means of self-defense with which their male competitors are provided by their manhood suffrage.

If the pampered pets of society do not want to vote, the working women do, and for reason that no society queen, such as Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, with all her brilliant sophistry, can successfully deny.

Thirty years ago Susan B. Anthony, the noble champion of woman suffrage in the early days of the movement, was treated almost brutal contempt by the "better element" of society, in the city of Terre Haute; to day her name is honored throughout the civilized world.

The cause of woman's rights is advancing with the cause of man's intelligence, and no matter how many obstacles may be thrown in its way by ignorance, prejudice and sordid self-interest, the time is coming when woman will be the equal of man, when both will be free, when society will rise to a higher plane, and enter into a larger and nobler life.

The Spanish Elections.

Despite All the Powers of Darkness Spain is Turning Her Face to the Light.

(London Labor Leader.)

The election of Pablo Iglesias (the leader of the Social Democratic Union of Working Men) to the Spanish Cortes must be regarded as a notable event, inasmuch as this is the first time in Spain that a representative to the Cortes has been elected as an open and avowed Socialist; yet, when we compare the results of the General Elections in France and Spain, which have so closely approximated to each other in point of time, the immense contrast between the two countries is brought home to us at once: whilst Spain has just elected her first Socialist, France has just elected 103.

All the same it is gratifying to find that Spain has made a beginning as regards Socialist representation, and it is gratifying also to discover that the forces of progress are in the ascendant, and that Canalejas, the Liberal Democrat, has been born into power with a majority far transcending all the elected reactionary forces. When it is remembered that so recently as October last year Maura, the ultra-Clerical and reactionist premier had Spain by the throat and liberty under his heel, the accession of Canalejas reveals how great has been the political transformation in the brief span of six months.

One must be careful, however, not to misinterpret the election results. In Spain, the practice of political gerrymandering and arranging elections beforehand ranks as a fine art, and therefore it would be a great mistake to assume that the election results from anything like an accurate reflection of the political wishes and will of the nation. On the other hand it would be equally erroneous to assume that, as a result of all the gerrymandering, the will of the nation can find no expression. The light of a powerful and energetic minority cannot be hidden under a bushel, and a strong current of national feeling and opinion is bound to reveal itself at the polls despite all contingencies. That popular feeling has manifested itself is shown by the strong contingent of Republicans sent to the Cortes by the cities of Barcelona and Madrid, and by the election returns in other industrial centers. The advent to power of Canalejas himself, a Liberal Democrat, in place of Moret, the late Premier (a man of a feebler and less pronounced political type) constitutes evidence in itself of the direction in which the political tide is running at the present time. Thus, despite of all electoral thimberigging, the election results reveal, as through a glass darkly the depth and strength of the current of

popular feeling in favor of progress, and liberty, and light, and against the forces of reaction which have kept Spain in a state of stagnation, and manacled her industrially, politically, educationally and socially.

The terrible obstacles, however, with which a progressive Premier in Spain has to contend with, prevent one from being unduly optimistic. In Spain, as in France, the Premier finds his power built on a shifting quicksand, as a result of the Ministerial being composed partly of groups. Along with this weakness must be counted the power of the court camarilla—the unholy trinity of monarchists, militarists and clericals—a band of reactionists ever intriguing and conspiring to retain their power and increase their privileges; and always on the alert to dam democratic progress; always on the watch for an opportunity to strike a blow in the dark.

Nevertheless, the outstanding fact remains, that despite all the powers of darkness, Spain is beginning to turn her face to the light. Dark days are doubtless in store, but the time spirit is working, and under its influences Spain is slowly but surely awaking to new life and new light.

Oh, how many there were, whose names are forgotten, who suffered untold agonies to lay the foundation of the labor movement, of whose real mission they had but the vaguest conception!

SOCIALIST PARTY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

In 1900 for Debs and Harriman.....	96,931
In 1904 for Debs and Hanford.....	408,230
In 1908 for Debs and Hanford.....	423,898

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

1867	30,000
1877	494,000
1887	931,000
1893	2,585,000
1898	4,515,000
1903	6,825,000
1906	over 7,000,000

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
966 CHOUTEAU AVE.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW
A monthly magazine that applies Marx's historical method to the things that are happening now. Edited by Charles H. Kerr. Articles every month from the strongest socialist writers of America and Europe. \$1.00 a year; 10c a copy; agents wanted. Address CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY 366 Kinzie Street, Chicago.

ANNUAL SUMMER FESTIVAL OF ST. LOUIS SOCIALISTS.

Sunday, June 12, the annual summer festival and picnic of the St. Louis Socialists will be given at Risch's Grove in Luxemburg. Particulars later.

File Your Liebknecht Dates.

Applications for dates for Comrade Karl M. Liebknecht of Germany should be filed with the National Office at once. The first assignment will be in the neighborhood of New York about the first of July.

DR. GEO. E. KRAPP

is now located at
2318 Lafayette Ave.

HOURS:—8-12 A. M., 6-8 P. M.

PHONES: { Bell, Grand 30; Kinloch, Victor 2815

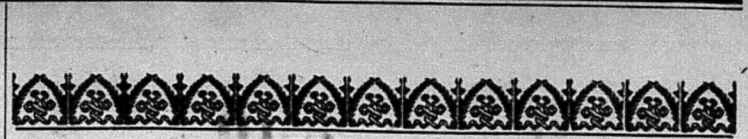
Olive 2338—Central 6637

JOHN DEMPSEY

BAR

Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars

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



FOR

FINE

JOB WORK

GO TO

Co-Operative

Printery

966 Chouteau Avenue



The Allied Printing Trades Council calls your attention to the above label. It is made in different sizes, and is furnished to the printing establishments employing union men. We request the co-operation of all union men, as well as the business men of the city, and ask that they insist upon it being in the office patronized by them, and that it appears on the printing.

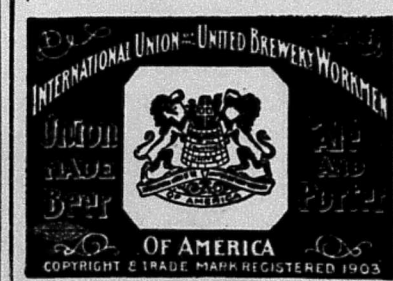
Union Brauerei

Lager-Bier.

UNION BREWING CO.,

Otto F. Stifel, Präsident. Jacob Bongner, Sekretär und Geschäftsführer
Gravois und Michigan Avenues, St. Louis, Mo.

Union Label der Brauerei - Arbeiter.



Dieses Label sollte auf jedem Fass und jeder Bog sein, welche

Bier, Ale oder Porter

enthalten, als Garantie, daß es das Produkt von Unionarbeit ist.

JOINT PICNIC AND OUTING

GIVEN BY THE

Bakery and Confectionery Workers

J. U. of A.

LOCALS NO. 4, 5 and 69 of ST. LOUIS, EAST ST. LOUIS and BELLEVILLE

AT

Priester's Park, Belleville, Ill.

Saturday Afternoon and Evening JUNE 18, 1910

Family Tickets 25 Cents. Dancing free. Ball Games and Races. Take Bridge Cars at 3th and Washington Ave. Transfer to Belleville Cars

From Local Headquarters.

By Referendum Vote Carpenters' Council Membership Decides in Favor of Securing 100 Shares of Stock in Labor Publishing Co.

It seems that every comrade and brother will become a hustler for the Labor Publishing Co.—the property of the St. Louis Socialists and Trade Unionists.

The subscriptions for St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung are coming in at an encouraging rate, and our job department has been kept busy from the very first hour to this day.

Our Mergenthaler type setting machine will be kept in operation this week six full days, and in addition four nights will be required to turn out all the work now on hand.

To accommodate our night operator as much as possible arrangements have been made that the day operator work his eight hours before 4 o'clock p. m., so the night man can get through with his eight hour shift not later than midnight.

In the job department also additional help had to be employed during the week.

The comrades and brothers, and their families are invited to the Risch's Grove picnic, tomorrow, Sunday, June 12.

Some weeks ago the Carpenters' District Council of St. Louis, in regular meeting, decided to purchase 100 shares of stock in the Labor Publishing Co. Some of the local unions then proposed to have the action of the Council submitted to a referendum vote of the membership of all the local unions. This referendum was concluded about two weeks ago, the result being that the Council's action was indorsed by a considerable majority.

The following amounts for shares and donations have been received:

	Shares	Payments
Adolph Dambacher	1	\$5.00
August Grahn	on account	4.00
W. R. Bowden	on account	1.00
Rosina Zimmermann	1	5.00
List of M. Brosin:—		
Mrs. M. Brosin	donation	1.00
Robert Kreuter	donation	1.00
Louis Schlewing	donation	1.00
"W. K."	donation	1.00
Phil. Mathmann	donation	2.00
Jas. Butler	2	2.00
Adolf Dambacher	1	5.00
Arb. Krankenkasse, Br. 15, Union Hill, N. J.	donation	5.00
Wm. Hoffman	on account	40.00
Peter Herzog	1	1.00
R. Richarz, City	donation	2.00
Adam Bauer	on account	5.00
Sam Stahl	on account	4.00
Wm. Weinlein	on account	4.00
W. R. Bowden	on account	1.00
Gus. Eckhoff	on account	2.50
Hy. Struckhoff	1	5.00
Brewery Firemen's Union No. 95	25	100.00
Carpenters' District Council of St. Louis	100	500.00
Hy. Stock	on account	2.00
Jos. Filler	donation	1.00
Total since last report	132	700.50
Previous receipts and shares sold	1559	8402.85
Total receipts till June 7, 1910	1691	\$8743.35

Comrades belonging to organizations, societies, lodges, etc., should remember that we have a hall for rent which seats about 125 people; also two nice, spacious rooms on the second floor, either for office or smaller meeting purposes. For further particulars apply direct to this office, 966 Chouteau Avenue.

Comrades out in the state or in the neighboring Illinois towns will do well to have their job printing done at our plant.

Socialist Party of St. Louis

THE LOCAL MOVEMENT.

St. Louis Campaign Fund.

Hy Zimmermann	\$1.00
Jos. Fell	.25
W. F. Crouch list No. 48—	
J. C. S.	1.00
W. F. Crouch	.50
Adam Bauer's list No. 32—	
Adam Bauer	.50
Peter Bauer	.50
Nic Bauer	.50
L. G. Pope	5.00
E. Stifel	1.00
J. Ritthaler	1.00
Total	\$11.25
Previously reported	166.32
Total to June 7	\$177.57

BRING YOUR FAMILY to Risch's Grove next Sunday. You will find it worth while. A. F. Germer will speak.

JUST OBSERVE the nice list of new subs this week. Our hustlers were on the job with both feet and found it easy to pick up new readers for our papers. As effective propoganda for our cause you can not beat the getting of new subscribers.

NEW READERS OF THIS PAPER are requested to note that if they will send the names and addresses of their friends and acquaintances to this office we will send them sample copies. The time to do this is NOW! Just write the names and address on a postal card and mail to us. We do the rest.

HOLDERS OF CAMPAIGN LISTS should keep them in mind.

POPULAR PRICES

BERGER & CASEY, Tailors

Skilled Union Tailors Only Employed

705 PINE STREET

UNION TAILORS

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

DR. KARL LIEBKNECHT, the famous German Socialist and anti-militarist, has been engaged for a meeting in St. Louis in July. He will speak in the larger cities in a tour of this country.

Laclede School Picnic.

The annual picnic of the Laclede School will take place at Delmar Garden, Monday, June 13. For further particulars see program issued by committee.

Meeting Halls for Rent.

Our new home will soon become known as a "Labor Lyceum." We have a fine hall for rent on the third floor. This hall seats about 150 people and has, in addition, a nice office room and an ante room. It will make a splendid meeting hall for organizations with a membership not over 200 or 250. Unions, societies, lodges, etc., will please take notice. There are still four free nights per week. The hall has big windows on four sides.

National Conventions in June.

June 13, St. Louis, Mo., International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers.

June 13, New York, N. Y., International Brotherhood of Tip Printers.

June 13, Cedar Rapids, Ia., International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

June 13, Atlanta, Ga., the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.

June, third week, Columbus, O., International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America.

June 27, St. Louis, Mo., International Union of Pavers, Rammermen, Flaggers, Bridge and Stone Curb Setters.

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

For Offices or Small Meeting Purposes.

On the second floor we have two large rooms with a small office room and ante room for rent. These rooms would make excellent headquarters or offices for labor unions, or meeting places for smaller organizations, for singing societies, lodges, clubs, etc. Seven different car lines within five blocks!

For further particulars apply at our office, 966 Chouteau avenue.

From Socialist National Office

Capitalist Anarchy in South Dakota.—Freeman Knowles Dead.—Liebknecht in America.

Chicago, June 6, 1910.

Freeman Knowles dead.

Comrade Freeman Knowles, Editor of "The Lantern" of Deadwood, South Dakota, died June 1st of pneumonia.

Comrade Knowles was a veteran of the Civil War and one time a member of Congress, being elected on the Populist ticket. He was a carpenter by trade and for many years has been active in the labor movement and in its behalf successfully fought the recently proposed military law. Being a staunch defender of the Western Federation of Miners, he was in consequence the defendant in many law suits. For the last six years he has been a member of the Socialist Party and a member of the National Committee 1906-09.

There is no man in South Dakota who has had the confidence and respect of the working class in equal measure to that accorded Comrade Knowles.

Labor Paper Office Raided.

The office of the "Register" of Lead, South Dakota, was broken into in the early morning of June 1st, and the producing machinery was badly damaged. No arrest have been made.

The "Register" is the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners in that district. At present there is a lockout enforced against the union miners by the Homestake Company which belongs to the Hearst estate. The smaller bosses have also been induced to join the war upon unionism.

Liebknecht's Lecture Tour.

As announced in the weekly bulletins of May 21st and 28th, Comrade Karl Liebknecht of Germany will make a short lecture tour of the United States.

His first assignment will be in or near New York City about July 1st. About thirty-five dates altogether will be filled and it is the intention to place him in the larger cities, from coast to coast, and from the northern to the southern border.

The main addresses of Comrade Liebknecht will be delivered in German, but where desired, he will give a short resume of the address in English.

Owing to the limited time allowed and the great distance to be covered, terms of a flat rate of \$50.00 per meeting is required and necessary.

Applications for dates should be filed in this office at once. The following applications for dates have been received: Patterson, N. J., Boston, Mass., New York German Agitation Committee; Elizabeth, N. J., Brooklyn, N. Y., Rockville, Conn., Scranton, Pa., Wilmington, Del., Clinton, Mass., St. Paul, Minn., Jersey City, N. J., Erie, Pa., Omaha, Neb., St. Louis, Mo., Cincinnati, O., and Schenectady, N. Y.

The "Kicker" for Congress.

Comrade Hafner, editor of the Scott County Kicker, was nominated for Congress. The happy editor comments on his candidacy as follows:

"Secretary King, of the congressional committee, has notified the Kicker editor that he had been chosen by referendum vote as the man whose name should appear on the ticket as the Socialist candidate for congress from this district. Accordingly, I have sent my declaration to become a candidate to the secretary of state, and when I get to congress there'll be some of the dad-blamedest kicking you ever heard of. Taft, Aldrich and Cannon had better go to a saddler and get the seats of their pants half-soled."

Pittsburg has Labor Temple.

The Central Trades Council of Pittsburg, Pa., has moved into its new labor temple. It will be formally dedicated on Labor Day, and President Gompers has accepted an invitation to be present on that occasion.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Have been secured by the following comrades and friends:

J. Pickard	2
Jno Prah	1
H. J. Morrison	1
Jul. Blumenthal	4
Gus Eckhoff	3
Hy. Schwarz	5
Otto Pauls	4
W. R. Bowden	33
F. J. Kloth	7
Emily Kientz	1
W. M. Brandt	1
J. H. Panhorst	2
E. B. Story	1
Louis Kober	2
Fred Lohse	2
Hy. Koch	1
Jno Schaeprf	1
W. Nicholson	1
Max Zimmermann	1
H. W. Boernemann	1
W. F. Crouch	8
J. C. S.	15

Total97

Comrades, this is the work that tells! Let others do likewise!

HAVERHILL STRIKE.

Shoe Workers Warned to Stay Away from Massachusetts City.

Haverhill, Mass.—Edge makers on strike against the firm of Hilliard & Tabor for higher wages, are putting up one of the hottest fights ever waged in the shoe industry

If out-of-town shoe workers

keep away strike leaders say the men will win with hands down.

BUILDING TRADES STRIKE.

Boston, June 6.—Fifteen hundred Boston trade unionists struck on June 1, for a better wage. The crafts involved are the carpenters, shop and mill men, cabinet makers, machinists, hoisting and portable engineers, floor layers and sheet metal workers.

Six thousand house carpenters and joiners ask for an increase of \$1 a week. Six hundred cabinetmakers, shop and mill men seek an increase of \$2 a week. Three thousand machinists seek the establishment of a standardization of rates. Sheet metal workers ask \$1.50 a week increase. Wharf pile drivers want an increase of 26 cents a day and wharf carpenters seek 26 cents a day advance.

The crafts involved are organized practically to a man and the total number of skilled men involved in the demands is 10,000. The threaten a general strike unless they get what they ask.

WALTER THOS. MILLS IN ST. LOUIS.

Comrade Walter Thomas Mills spent a few hours at St. Louis Socialist headquarters last Saturday, on his way to the "Lead Belt" in Southeast Missouri and Kansas. Comrade Mills promised to be back in St. Louis some time in July to address one or more meetings.

These pioneers of progress paved the way for us, and deserve fare more at our hands than we have in our power to do for them. We must at best rescue their nameless memory from the darkness of oblivion, and this we undertake to do with the liveliest sense of obligation for the service they rendered, and the sacrifices they made in the early and trying stages of the struggle to improve the condition and advance the welfare of their fellow-toilers.

When any man is engaged in any form of labour, simple or complex, the less he is subject to the spur of personal competition for the aquirement of rank, wealth or power, the greater is the degree of perfection he attains in the output of his work.

ARCADÉ TAILORING CO. Merchant Tailors

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

1326-1328 FRANKLIN AVE.

Kinloch, Central 5443

Established 12 Years at this stand.

UNION MEN, ATTENTION

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

We solicit your patronage and will always accord you good treatment

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

HARDWARE

GLASS, PAINTS AND OILS, STOVES AND RANGES

Chas. Blasberg, 4302 LINTON AVENUE

Julius Friton

Jeweler Optician AND Watchmaker
121 No. Seventh St.

SINDELAR SHOE CO.

2612-14-16-18 North 14th St.

FOR UNION MADE SHOES

DRUIDS' HALL

NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.

Workingmen's Headquarters

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

HALLS FOR RENT

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

A Union man

BUCKS
at
SCAB
STOVES
because they
Are
UNFAIR