



# The Recent Socialist Victories in Germany.

A miniature general election is just taking place in Germany—there being several Reichstag vacancies to be filled. The second ballot in Jauer was on June 9; the result of the first ballot was most encouraging for our party. Hitherto the voting in this constituency has been such as to demand a second ballot between the Liberals and Centre (Clericals), but our candidate took second place this time, and the final struggle on the 9th lay between him and the Liberal. The latter won with the support of the Conservative, Free Conservative, and National Liberal vote. The Clericals abstained. There was a large increase in the Socialist poll, a smaller increase in the Liberal, while the Centre lost over 600 votes, and the Conservatives about 2,000.

From Ueckermuende-Usedom-Wollin still more gratifying news comes. The Socialist candidate took first place, and the Conservative second in the first ballot. The seat, which was hitherto Liberal, is, therefore, lost to that party. The figures were: 7,787 Socialists, 6,065 Conservatives, 4,299 Liberals.

This necessitated a second ballot between the Socialist and the Conservative. In 1907 the votes were cast in the first ballot as follows: 8,156 Conservatives, 6,353 Freisinnige Vereinigung (Liberals), 6,113 Socialists.

And in the second ballot: 11,011 Freisinnige Vereinigung, 9,415 Conservatives.

In the present first ballot the Conservatives lost 2,091 and the Liberals 2,054 votes, whilst the Socialist poll increased by 1,674. The situation was a painful one for the Liberals, for they were at the parting of the ways. They had to decide either to support the Black-Blue Bloc (Conservative and Centre), whom they profess to despise so much, or help the Socialist to win the seat by their votes or abstention from the poll. If the Liberals would only abstain from voting, our victory was assured. The Liberals won the seat in 1907 by the help of the Socialist votes. Would they render a similar service now to us?

Upon the answer to this question in this and in the remaining by-elections to the present Reichstag depends largely the future of Liberalism in Germany. If the Liberals decided to support the Conservative in the second ballot, it would show that their Liberalism counts only in first ballots, but in the final struggle of the second ballot they are reactionists. The consequence of such action would be the annihilation of the Liberal party at the next general election. This is clearly seen from the most important of the Liberal newspapers, the Berliner Tageblatt, which said:

It is clear, and really there should be no need to say so, that no Liberal vote must be given to the Junker von Boehrendorff. The enemy is on our right, the fight is against the Black-Blue Bloc, and all that we have in our hearts against the Social Democrats must not count in this moment. The Conservative regime must be swept away, the power of the Black-Blue Bloc must be broken. The Liberals of Ueckermuende-Usedom-Wollin won in 1907 with the help of the Socialist votes, this time must the Liberals lend all their strength to the Social Democrats against the Conservative von Boehrendorff.

The Berliner Volks-Zeitung (Liberal) closed a long article with the remarkable words:

If the Liberals support the Conservatives now against the Socialists the consequences can, and will, be annihilating for the Liberal party.

Despite all this, the Liberal leaders of Usedom-Wollin were too weak-kneed to take up a position consistent with their professed Liberalism, and they timorously left it to the rank and file to do as they thought best. As was expected, the National Liberal headquarters decided to support the Conservatives. However, the wire-pullers counted without their host. In the second ballot on the 17th, there was a splendid whipping up of Socialist reserves, and a large number of Liberal voters, more consistent than their leaders, supported our candidate, with the result that another brilliant victory was won for Socialism. The figures were:

Kuntze (Socialist) .....	10,158
Boehrendorff (Conservative) .....	9,456
Socialist majority .....	702

As I write these notes, the news of a still more remarkable victory for Socialism is reported from Friedberg-Buedingen. This constituency was, until now, represented in the Reichstag by a man sailing under National Liberal colors, but really a representative of the Bund der Landwirte (Agrarians). The first ballot took place on June 15—the Bund der Landwirte having a candidate of their own in the field. The result showed that it is going worse than ever with the reactionaries, and it is seen very clearly that he red deluge is bearing upon them still more strongly. The votes were Busold (Socialist), 9,419; Helmolt (Buendler), 6,310; Calker (Nat. Liberal), 4,397.

In 1907 the figures were: 7,299 Socialist votes, 9,977 Nat. Lib. Freisinnige votes, 3,299 Anti-semitic votes.

The Liberals of Friedberg-Buedingen played their part much better, and did not hesitate to issue a manifesto calling upon their followers to give their entire support to the Socialist candidate. By this action they retrieved in some measure the position lost to the Liberal party in the estimation of the great mass of the electors through the indecisive policy of the Liberal leaders at Usedom-Wollin. There was no doubt about the issue of the fight in this constituency from the commencement, and the result of the second ballot last Friday proves that our anticipations have been more than realized:

Busold (Socialist) .....	12,283
Helmolt (Buendler Landwirte) .....	9,124
Socialist majority .....	3,259

Social democracy is indeed marching from victory to victory. This is the sixth seat won by the Socialists since the general election, and of the three seats still vacant two are most certain to fall into our hands. There are now 49 Socialists in the Reichstag. As evidence of the rapid progress our party is making in Germany, many well-informed persons predict that after the next general election the Socialist party will be by far the strongest in the Reichstag, and that it will be strong enough to control the policy of the government in conjunction with the advanced wing of the Liberal party. Some of the small parties will suffer extinction (the Anti-semites, Guelphs, etc.), and it is also very probable the Conservatives will be reduced to a state of impotence. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance to the International Socialist Movement that no opportunity is lost by the British Labor party to cultivate better and closer relations with the Socialists and Trade Unionists of Germany.

W. JOHN.

recent address on labor laws; declared very justly "that the interpretation placed on labor legislation by the courts frequently operates so that the employer is able to turn the Constitution into an instrument of inequality," and the decision of the Colorado judge is a case in point.—Bulletin of the Clothing Trades.

## UNFAIR PUBLICATION.

Here is a list of some of the fraternal organs that are printed under unfair conditions. Members of organized labor and friends who are members of those societies are requested to register vigorous protests against such of the latter that directly or indirectly assist in forcing long hours and low wages upon trade unionists. Look over the list and pass it around the lodges:

Knights of Pythias News, official organ of insurance department of the Knights of Pythias, Chicago, Ill.

The Mystic Worker, official organ of the Mystic Workers of the World.

The Columbian Herald, official organ of the Order of Columbus Knights.

The United Forester, official organ of the United Order of Foresters, Milwaukee, Wis.

The National Record, official organ of the National Protective Association, Williamsport, Pa.

The Columbus Messenger, official organ Daughters of Columbia.

The American Equity, official organ of American Equity Association of Oswosso, Mich.

The Forester Gazette, Official organ of the Independent Order of Foresters of Foresters, Chicago, Ill.

B'nai B'rith News, official organ of Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, Chicago, Ill.

The American Patriot, official organ of American Patriots, Springfield, Ill.

The Yeoman, official organ of the Yeoman of America, Aurora, Ill.

The Sentinel, official organ of Order of the Red Cross, Baltimore, Md.

The F. B. I. Record, official organ of Fraternal Benefit League, New Haven, Conn.

Modern Woodman, official organ of Modern Woodmen of the World, Washington, D. C.

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.

## FINE SHOES

UNION MADE.

Frank Siedhoff  
3944 S. Broadway  
FINE REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

Henry Krumm, Prop.  
OF THE NEW  
A. B. C. BAR  
FREE LUNCH ALL DAY.  
FINE MERCHANTS DINNER 11 TO 2  
110 N. BROADWAY  
Phones: Bell, Main 4150; Kin., Cent. 2207.

When You Buy  
**Mercantile and "305"**  
**==CIGARS==**

You get the BEST Tobacco handled and made into Cigars by EXPERT WORKMEN.

We do not advertise on billboards and take the cost of the advertisement out of the quality of our goods.

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

## UNION LABEL

CLOTHING COLLARS CUFFS

NECKWEAR HATS NIGHTSHIRTS  
SHIRTS SHOES SOCKS

SUSPENDERS

Largest Stock . . . . . Lowest Prices

See Schwarz

LOBE—Seventh and Franklin Avenue.

**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  
708 CHOUTEAU AVENUE

Chas. Hirschenhofer  
PAINTER, DECORATOR  
AND PAPERHANGER

4214 AUBERT AVENUE.  
(Euclid Avenue and Penrose Street)  
Estimates Given—All Work Guaranteed.  
Kinloch, Delmar 2577X.

## 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

## 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 1522.

## 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.

# Are they Friends of Labor?

The International Steam Engineer in its last issue, which contains several pages in denunciation of the Western Federation of Miners in its attitude towards the rival local union to No. 83, W. F. M., had the following editorial paragraph:

"The Socialists have indulged themselves in a fierce outbreak against Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont and Miss Anna Morgan, as two ladies who have set themselves to the capture of laboring people's votes for the 'capitalistic' class. Our Socialist brethren should calm themselves. The laboring people's votes are their own, and no Mrs. or Miss has any line on them, or are likely to have, for the capitalistic or any other class whatever. If the Morgans or Belmonts or any of the rest of that caste, male or female, can lend a hand in helping working women's or men's causes along—and these women have surely held out a sisterly hand in that direction—hardly any one except the enemies of labor and their allies are likely to be heard abusing them as a consequence."

The above editorial comment on the position assumed by the Socialists towards Anna Morgan and Mrs. Belmont could be expected in a daily journal dedicated to the interests of an exploiting class, but when a so-called official organ of a labor organization attempts to mask the sophistry of two ladies who are merely scattering crumbs to halt the working people in their struggle to secure the whole loaf, it is about time that the real labor journal should lay bare the duplicity of the pretended labor editor, who would attempt to drug the toilers into the belief that women of the ilk of the Belmonts and Morgans were the "friends of labor."

These "friends of labor" have been more dangerous than the enemies of labor, who have openly and boldly declared their hostility

to unionism. The Steam Engineer declares, the laboring people's votes are their own, covertly intimating through veiled flattery that the workingman is above being influenced in the casting of his ballot by such influences as may be used by ladies who belong to the cream of American aristocracy.

The very fact that the laboring man groans in the shackles of wage slavery, that his children are in the mills, factories and sweat-shops, that he lives in a hovel, wears shoddy clothing and becomes a tramp when denied employment are positive proof that in the exercise of his franchise he has been deluded by just such people as the Belmonts and Morgans.

The Steam Engineer in its cringing sycophancy attempts to veneer the real ulterior purpose of Mrs. Belmont and Anna Morgan and endeavors to pay tribute to the workingman by conveying the impression that he will use his ballot to promote his own interest and the interest of his class.

The laboring man has not used his political power for himself, and the fact that capitalism rules is absolute proof that labor has cast its ballot for the reign of a master class. The smooth, suave exterior of the enemies of labor, who have posed as the "friends of labor," has done much towards retarding the onward march of labor towards the goal of industrial liberty. Mrs. Belmont and Anna Morgan realize that the tide of Socialism is rising, and these people throw a few crumbs to labor to placate the discontent that is now being heard from ocean to ocean. When that day comes when such people as the Morgans and Belmonts lose their power and influence in directing the elective franchise of the laboring people, that day will be the first time in history when labor can celebrate the birth of liberty.

—Miners' Magazine.

## Another Labor Law Killed.

### Colorado Anti-Coercion Law Declared Unconstitutional.

The Colorado anti-coercion law, enacted twenty years ago, which provides that no employer shall discharge an employe because he belongs to a labor union or attends labor meetings, has been declared invalid by Judge Sullivan of that state.

The law, regarded as the strongest in Colorado or the protection of labor unions, has never before been attacked. The decision resulted from a suit brought by Labor Commissioner Brake against McNeill Bros., operators of a coal mine at Cameo, who discharged and evicted twenty-three men in their employ.

This decision is one of many that shows the inequality that labor suffers in the administration of law. This decision grants to the

employers of Colorado the right to blacklist workingmen who belong to labor unions or take any part in their work. But, on the other hand, the United States Supreme Court denies to labor the right of a defense through the boycott, which is the most effective weapon that labor has to meet its opponents who use the blacklist. Such a decision favors the employer at the expense of the workingman and is a decision in the interest of one class to the disadvantage of another, and is, therefore, a class decision, against which labor protests and which it is seeking to remedy through labor legislation that President Taft declares is calculated to give to labor unequal privileges.

The laboring man and the trade unionist asks only equality before the law, but if the courts declare the blacklist to be legal and the boycott to be illegal the laboring man does not get equality before the law and no amount of sophistry can conceal the fact.

Prof. George G. Groat, of the Ohio Wesleyan University, in a

## ST. LOUIS LABOR

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

TELEPHONE: Kinloch, Centr 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.

## Millionaire Justice Fuller.

Chicago, Ill., July 16.—The will of the late Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller of the United States Supreme Court directs that the property be held in trust until the death of the last of his children, the net revenues being paid them or their heirs as the trustees shall see fit.

These provisions were made known yesterday when two petitions were filed in the Probate Court. The chief justice died possessed of property valued at \$950,000, while his wife, Mary E. Fuller, who died in 1904, left an estate valued at \$150,000. Hearing on the will was set for September 15.

The value of the personal estate of the late chief justice was placed at \$150,000 and the real estate at \$800,000.

Chief Justice Fuller was not the son of a millionaire. He did not inherit hundreds of thousands of dollars. Uncle Sam paid him a fine salary, but not enough to enable him to save a million dollars.

Perhaps Chief Justice Fuller was a stingy man, we don't know. We take it for granted that he did not live on soupbones and potatoes. As Chief Justice he had to live the social life of a Chief Justice. Such a living is expensive.

Yet he saved about **One Million Dollars**. How and where did he make this million? Who helped him in piling up this fortune? These questions are quite in order. They furnish food for serious thought.

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

## Getting Ready for Observation Ward

Mr. C. W. Post—Gripenut Post of Battle Creek—seems to feel the bad effect of the intense summer heat.

Once more he broke into the capitalist dailies with a half-page advertisement against the "Labor Trust," i. e. the American Federation of Labor.

As a matter of course, the Democratic "workingman's friend" organ, St. Louis Republic, was the first among the local dailies to publish the well-paid attack on Union labor. The St. Louis Times, another goody-goody "labor's friend" organ, also accepted Gripenut Post's bribe money, and the Westliche Post, like a virtuous old maid, could not refuse.

"Mob-Coddling by Congressmen" is the caption of Post's latest literary eruption against Organized Labor.

He expresses intense satisfaction with President Taft's attitude against labor legislation, especially with his latest success in preventing legislation toward exempting labor unions from the Sherman Anti-Trust Law application. Here are Post's own words:

A measure to protect the people was butchered by cowardly Congressmen and saved by a brave President, to whom honor is due for his protection.

Then he goes on to denounce the "Labor Trust" in his own peculiar billingsgate language, heralding and praising himself as the protector of "28,000,000 free workers."

In reading over the Gripenut rot you cannot help asking yourselves the question:

"Is the author getting ready for the observation ward?"

As we have already reported in a former issue of St. Louis Labor Gripenut Post attempted to organize a labor union of his own, with the sweet name of "National Trades and Workers' Association."

Let us hear what Post has to say on this latest creation:

No one leads the common people, but they are neither fools nor children, and they are at least 90 per cent in the majority. Many new and peaceful organizations of labor are being established free from the fee-hunting tyranny of the big Labor Trust.

One of these, the National Trades and Workers' Association, with headquarters at Battle Creek, Mich., RECENTLY OFFERED EX-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ITS PRESIDENCY.

The association hadn't means enough to pay a suitable salary for his great ability and moral worth.

I became so strongly impressed with the honesty of purpose and progressive principles of this labor organization that I CONSIDERED IT WORTH WHILE OFFERING HIM \$100,000 A YEAR IF HE WOULD ACCEPT.

This organization takes in many of the best skilled workers in various crafts. They are pledged to no strike, no boycott, no picketing, coercion or violence of any kind. They present their cause peacefully and with dignity.

Think for a moment: Post offers Roosevelt \$100,000 a year if he would accept the presidency of Post's "National Trades and Workers' Association."

This is more than twenty times as much as President Gompers of the "Labor Trust" receives.

We suppose that the \$100,000 salary offered to Mr. Roosevelt is part of the \$2,000,000 "Educational Fund" of the late Mr. Van Cleave.

Wonder how much Gripenut Post harvests for his periodical vomiting in the capitalist dailies.

## What a Union Has Done

Robert Glocking, President of the Brotherhood of Bookbinders, says: "It is now seventeen years since the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders started business. What have we accomplished during those seventeen years? We have advanced the price of our labor from \$11.00 to \$17.50 for males and from \$4.00 to \$7.00 for females per week. To summarize. We have advanced the wages of our craft, male, \$260.00 per year; female, \$156.00 per year; a reduction in hours of one-fifth, or 312 per year, equal in value to a further increase in wages of one-fifth, or a total advance of \$312.00 for male and \$187.00 for females."

## Editorial Observations

Roosevelt will open his Western tour with a Speech in Milwaukee. He will save Milwaukee from Socialism, we suppose.

The Socialist Mass Meeting at the New Club Garden was a splendid success. Read Comrade Mills' speech published in this issue of St. Louis Labor.

Comrade Pablo Iglesias, the Socialist and Labor Leader, is making things hot in the Spanish parliament, both for King Alfonso and the clerical reaction.

John J. Keon, the young Socialist imprisoned by order of the mayor of Grafton for refusing to pay his poll tax, was released, after some of the friends paid the tax for him. We think there is

a better way to fight the poll tax nuisance than to give a grafting capitalist mayor a fine chance to satisfy his feelings of revenge against the Socialist movement. Keon can do better work for the movement by discontinuing his march on the path of martyrdom.

Murray Carleton, Festus J. Wade and C. H. Huttig are at the head of the Business Men's Political Committee to co-operate with the State Democratic Committee in the present campaign. The other end will be attended to by the Democratic "Union labor leaders" with headquarters at a Pine Street saloon.

Tremendous Strikes! Here is the Condition of Strikes in New York, says The Call, in which at least a hundred thousand persons are involved; they are strikes against low pay, and low pay means starvation; they are strikes against miserable conditions, and miserable conditions mean frequent illness; they are strikes against intermittent work, and such work, with periods of no work and no pay, means death. All this occurs in the richest city of the world, a city where there is a riot of wealth, where on every side there are evidences of wealth, where millionaires are made over night, where there are waste, extravagance and luxury always in evidence, where the wedding of the rich couple sometimes means the expenditure of thousands of dollars and where the presents represent millions of dollars, and where there are banquets at which a few persons waste or consume the produce of a thousand acre farm.

the striking cloak makers in New York.

About Two Hundred Bosses have signed the Union contract of

## How Socialists Might Help the Miners.

By Robert Hunter.

The Socialists are trying to help the striking miners of Illinois but the help that we can give is very little.

And the reason Socialists cannot GREATLY help the striking miners is because the miners have not helped the Socialists.

But imagine for one moment what Socialists might do if they had the power.

To help out your imagination listen to the following little story.

A few years ago in a city of Europe there was a street railway strike.

The men had been discontented for sometime.

They wanted to strike in the Fall but the Socialists and trade union leaders got together and persuaded the men to wait until Spring.

In the Spring there was to be a municipal election to elect new members for the town council.

About a month previous to the election the strike was declared and the town was soon in a great uproar.

The people had to walk to work and as they sympathized with the strikers a majority of them were glad to walk.

Other unions struck in sympathy and a situation was created very similar to that existing in Philadelphia last Spring.

In the midst of a fever of excitement the Socialist party nominated for the municipal council SOCIALIST CONDUCTORS, MOTORMEN AND ELECTRICIANS,—all out on strike.

As soon as this was done the bosses were in a panic and the stockholders of the street railway company realized that if the strike was not settled the Socialists might elect their entire ticket and the railways would be MUNICIPALLY OWNED.

Fearing that their property might be taken over by the municipality and PUT IN THE HANDS OF A COUNCIL MADE UP OF THEIR OWN FORMER EMPLOYEES the strike was settled in short order.

The men got all they asked and when election day came the Socialists doubled their representation in the city council.

In this manner the unions in Europe help the party and the party helps the unions.

The workers use two weapons and when they cannot conquer

with one they have the other ready and loaded for use.

Now how does this apply to the situation in Illinois?

Suppose the miners knew how to act in unity politically and industrially. Suppose they had acted as their brothers in Europe had acted.

Suppose they threatened the mine owners not only with industrial demands for better wages and better conditions in the mines, but also with political demands for the ownership of the mines by the state.

Suppose the union miners demanded justice in the shop so long as private ownership continues; but suppose the same men demanded at the polls the ownership of the mines by the community for the benefit of the community.

What do you suppose the mine owners would do in a fight like that?

They would be under attack from two powerful organized bodies with two powerful weapons.

If they beat their workers on strike they might face a greater danger in seeing their workers in control of a Socialist legislature.

They would then have the choice of granting the conditions demanded today by the Illinois miners or of losing their mines and their profits altogether.

Does any one doubt that if the two armies of working men in Illinois,—those politically organized and those industrially organized—were fighting shoulder to shoulder that the strike of the Illinois miners would not have been settled like a shot?

Do you suppose that mine owners would hesitate to grant the little demanded by the strikers, if they knew that those seventy thousand men were also Socialists?

Socialist party agitators and papers can help in this fight but how miserable is this little help compared to what we might do if we had the political power.

For we without political power,—like trade union leaders, can only beg the men to stick,—to hang on until the mine owners give in.

But if the striking miners of this country used the vote as they use starvation, Germer, MacDonald, Walker, Lawrence, Hayes, Van Horn, Gildea, Edwards and many other Socialist miners would be today making history.

## Charles Sumner on Judicial Tribunals.

In a speech at Worcester, Mass., September 7, 1854, Mr. Sumner said:

"For myself, let me say, that I hold judges, and especially the Supreme Court, in much respect; but I am too familiar with the history of judicial proceedings to regard them with any superstitious reverence. Judges are but men, and in all ages have shown a full share of human frailty. Alas! alas! the worst crimes of history have been perpetrated under their sanction. The blood of martyrs and of patriots, crying from the ground, summons them to judgment. If was a judicial tribunal which condemned Socrates to drink the fatal hemlock, and which pushed the Savior barefoot over the pavements of Jerusalem, bending beneath his cross. It was a judicial tribunal which against the testimony and entreaties of her father, surrendered the fair Virginia as a slave—which arrested the teachings of the great Apostle to the Gentiles, and sent him in bonds from Judea to Rome—which, in the name of the Old Religion, persecuted the saints and fathers of the Christian Church, and adjudged them to a martyr's death, in all its most dreadful forms, and afterwards, in the name of the New Religion, enforced the tortures of the inquisition, amidst he shrieks and agonies of its victims, while it compelled Galileo to declare, in solemn denial of the great truth he had disclosed, that the earth did not move round the sun. It was a judicial tribunal which in France, during the long reigns of her monarchs, lent itself to be the instrument of every tyranny, as during the brief Reign of Terror it did not hesitate to stand forth the un pitying accessory of the un pitying guillotine.

"Aye, sir, it was a judicial tribunal in England, surrounded by all forms of law, which sanctioned every despotic caprice of Henry VIII, from the unjust divorce of his queen to the beheading of Sir Thomas More—which lighted the fires of persecution that glowed at Oxford and Smithfield, over the einders of Latimer, Ridley, and John Rogers—which, after elaborate argument, upheld the fatal tyranny of ship money against the patriotic resistance of Hampden—which, in defiance of justice and humanity, sent Sidney and Russell

to the block—which persistently enforced the laws of conformity that our Puritan fathers refused to obey, and afterwards, with Jeffreys on the bench, crimsoned the pages of English history with massacre and murder, even with the blood of innocent women.

"Aye, sir, it was a judicial tribunal in our country, surrounded by old forms of law, which hung witches at Salem—which affirmed the constitutionality of the Stamp Act, while it admonished "jurors and people" to obey—and which now in our day lends its sanction to the unutterable atrocity of the Fugitive Slave Act."

## Church Bars Socialism.

The vestry of the Church of the Ascension of this city has decided that the Rev. Alexander Irvine, a Socialist, shall not have the privilege of expounding his social doctrines in that church in the future.

This decision, of course, was in accord with the right of the vestry, but it indicates a determination of the church not to assist in the spread of social reform as advocated by Socialism.

While we are not in a full sympathy with the principles advocated by Mr. Irvine, we fail to see how the social reforms which he advocates are in conflict with religion, morals, or good government. We are not in such a condition of social perfection that we should turn a deaf ear to theories and principles that have for their aim the advancement of humanity. All admit that there are pressing needs of social reform and the only way to bring them about is by free discussion and hence enlightenment.

As trade unionists, we want the public to understand our principles and our purposes by a free opportunity of presenting them in all places, through the press, by free speech and through the church, and what we want for ourselves we desire that others should enjoy. It is with this feeling that we regret that the vestry of the Church of the Ascension should have denied to a clergyman of its fold the opportunity of presenting to the church people principles that he believes if applied in government would be to the prosperity and happiness of the people.—Garment Workers Bulletin.

## Women's Trade Union League

Mrs. Knefler and the Other Members after E. J. Troy's Scalp.

The members of the Woman's Trade Union League, under the leadership of Mrs. Knefler, are on the warpath against E. J. Troy, aspirant for the candidacy of state legislator on the Republican ticket at the primary election in August.

Big posters have been put up in every labor union meeting hall in the city, which read as follows:

"Union Men and Friends! Scratch E. J. Troy, Secretary Manufacturers' Association, and run by that association as candidate on the Republican ticket for the Legislature in the first District, at the primaries, Tuesday, Aug. 2."

Committees of women attend labor meetings every night explaining to the Union men how foolish and dangerous it would be to elect the Secretary of the Manufacturers-Citizens Alliance combination to the Missouri Legislature.

Mr. Troy used to work as "labor reporter" for the St. Louis Republic, until he "worked" himself into the well-paid secretaryship of the Manufacturers' Association.

WOMAN UNIONIST.

### National Secretary of Tailors in St. Louis.

The new national secretary of the Journeymen Tailors' Union, Comrade Brais of Bloomington, Ill., paid a short visit to the office of St. Louis Labor last Monday, "inspecting" our new plant very minutely. Brais is a Cleveland boy, having been prominently active in the Trade Union and Socialist movement of that city for years.

### Electrical Workers at Picnic.

St. Louis Electrical Workers Union Local No. 1 gave its annual picnic at Roth's Grove last Sunday. It was a fine and highly successful affair in every respect. There was amusement and recreation for everybody.

### French Socialist Deputies and their Professions.

According to "Le Peuple", of Brussels, there are 76 Socialist deputies in the French Chamber, and 30 of them are working men and employees as follows: six mechanics, two mechanical draughtsmen, one railroad employee, four miners, one shoemaker, one postman, one sailor, two printers, three weavers, one metallurgist, one wood carver, three bookkeepers, one hatmaker, three clerks, and one window cleaner. Seven are farmers and gardeners; three are tutors or school masters; six are doctors and pharmacists, five are merchants; eight are professors of secondary or superior colleges.

## How to Help Garment Workers

Light summer garments are now needed by all workers—man, woman and child. Each worker should see to it that every garment bears the union label. In doing this you will be giving employment to union workers and encouragement to the merchants you have requested to place union goods in their stock. Business concerns are anxious to please their customers, and it is necessary for them to have a good assortment of label goods in order to do this. It is your duty, therefore, union workers, to create a large demand for this class of goods, and failure to do so is one of the most unjust things any union person can do. Many an honest, willing worker is out of employment on account of some poor convict being compelled to make the goods you wear, working long hours and receiving cruel treatment, but no pay, in order that some contractor may be enriched while thus exploiting his strength. He could never succeed at this if all workers demanded the union label on their garments. It will not be long until you will have a boy or a girl you will desire placed in a factory, shop or store, and surely you will want them to work where the best rate of wages, best working hours, best sanitary and best general working conditions prevail, and it is well known to all that union shops afford the best there is in regard to those things. If there was a proper demand for such goods there would be no other kind of workshop but the union, and the great question of open or closed shop would be solved. There would simply be the union shop. As your purchases of union goods are, so is your heart leaned toward union principles.—Switchmen's Journal.

## The British Printers.

Typographical Association of Great Britain Working for Eight Hour Day.

The half-yearly report of the Typographical Association of Great Britain is at hand, and while it is asserted that the state of trade for the period has been exceptionally bad, there has been an increase of membership to the number of 277. The present total is 20,783. This is the sixty-first year of the organization's existence, the administration of which extends over all of Great Britain with the exception of Scotland and the jurisdiction of the London Society of Compositors. The question of a forty-eight hour working week has been the subject of a recent conference with the employers, but an adjournment was taken with the understanding that the question would be considered in the near future. The average age at death of members of the association is placed at 50.67 years, indicating that the English printer is longer lived than the American craftsman, as the average age of death of our members is shown by the last report to be 46.9 years.

### GRUESOME FIGURES.

#### The Victims of the American Mining Industry.

During the eight years from 1901 to 1908, both inclusive, 16,734 men were killed and 37,017 were seriously injured in the coal mines of the United States. Translated into proportion, these figures indicate that during the past eight years an average of three and fifty one-hundredths (3.50) men per 1000 employed were killed annually and more than double that number were seriously injured. They mean that, with all our boasted progress and humanitarianism, three and fifty one-hundredths (3.50) men per 1000 employed are killed annually in the coal mining industry of the United States as against an average of one and fifty one-hundredths (1.50) men per 1000 employed in the coal-mining industries in European countries.—John Mitchell.

## A Great Trade Unionist and Socialist:

## KARL LEGIEN.

By Robert Hunter.

During the coming campaign the Socialist Party will have the services of two distinguished German Comrades.

Karl Liebknecht will tour the country as his father did several years ago.

At almost the same time the highest trade union official in the world will also tour the country in the interest of Socialism.

Karl Legien occupies the position in Germany that Mr. Samuel Compers occupies in America.

He is the head of a body of unionists numbering at least 300,000 more men than are organized in the American Federation of Labor.

He is also a Socialist member of the Reichstag and therefore one of the leaders of 3,250,000 German voters.

Moreover Karl Legien is the Executive official of the International Board of Trade Unions which include the chief officials of the trade union movements of nearly every country of Europe.

It would be difficult to overestimate the opportunity that lies before the Socialist Party and the Trade Unions in making good use of the visit to this country of Karl Legien.

Wherever possible joint meetings should be arranged between the German unions and the Socialist Party to receive and welcome him to this country.

Coming in the midst of a political campaign no one could speak with more authority than he upon the necessity of trade unionists exercising in unison their political power.

For the sake of the locals over the country, with a considerable German membership, it may be well to review the power of the trade union movement in Germany where Legien has been so long the leading spirit.

It was not until 1895 that the trade unions of Germany began to make notable progress, but within fourteen years they have marched onward with immense strides until today their membership is 300,000 greater than the American Federation of Labor.

The figures, as published by the Bulletin of the Department of Labor of New York, are as follows:

Year	Membership of Socialist Unions	Year	Membership of Socialist Unions
1895	259,175	1902	733,206
1896	329,230	1903	887,698
1897	412,259	1904	1,052,108
1898	493,742	1905	1,344,803
1899	580,473	1906	1,689,709
1900	680,427	1907	1,865,506
1901	677,510	1908	1,831,731

The unions of the A. F. of L. in 1908 spent in benefits \$2,144,395. About \$1,300,000 were spent in death benefits; \$593,341 in sick benefits; \$51,000 in traveling benefits; \$203,254 in unemployed benefits, etc.

The German Socialist unions the same year spent about \$10,000,000.

In 1907 \$3,000,000 was spent in strike benefits. In 1908 \$2,000,000 was spent in unemployed benefits; \$2,000,000 more in sick benefits. And that year a \$10,000,000 reserve fund was left over.

This is an interesting comparison altogether to the advantage of the German trade unions.

In addition the German workers have a political party. As a result the government has been forced to do some things which the Unions otherwise would have to do.

Through fear of the Socialist party the great German workingmen's insurance was established by the government.

Every workman of Germany knows, therefore, that if he meets with an accident that incapacitates him from work he is going to receive a pension for the remainder of his life; that if he is killed there is going to be compensation paid to his wife and children; that if he falls sick he is going to receive compensation also, and finally, when he gets unable to work as a result of old age, that he will then be entitled to a pension.

Every year the government gives pensions to the workers of Germany amounting to over \$150,000,000.

Besides this general insurance the party, in various places, has forced the municipalities to pension the unemployed, thus taking part of that burden off the trade union movement.

All this has been accomplished by political activity. While the unions of England and America have been putting heavier and heavier burdens upon their members, POLITICAL ACTIVITY in Germany has been putting heavier and heavier burdens on the state.

Nor are these benefits the only ones that have been obtained through political action.

The German Trade Unions, for instance, CAN BOYCOTT. THEIR FUNDS ARE NOT AT THE MERCY OF THE EMPLOYERS THROUGH THE INTERFERENCE OF THE COURT.

They have in many places municipal and state labor bureaus.

These bureaus supply jobs to an incredible number of unemployed and these bureaus BY LAW are forced to inform workmen whenever a strike is in progress.

Trade Unionists and Socialists in Germany are fighting hand in hand. They are practically the same men and they are fighting by votes and by strikes for the amelioration of the condition of the workers.

This is the record of the German Working Class Movement and no one is better fitted than Karl Legien to tell you the story.

Lose no time in obtaining at least one lecture from the eminent and powerful working class leader.

## Labor Laws in Russia

Russian Workmen more Humanely Treated than Many of Our American Proletarians.

Russia, having been denounced all over the world as the worst oppressor of the working people, now comes forward with the unique claim that she has the best labor laws on the globe. Russia declares that "pluck-me" stores cannot exist in the country, as they do in America, for example. Employers are compelled to pay wages in cash, not in food, clothing, etc., and bosses disobeying the law are fined \$25 to \$150. The employer is also required to take hygienic care of his laborers, and to supply them medical attendance free of charge. In a factory where a thousand persons are employed, a hospital with at least ten beds must be provided and all medical attention is free. The working day is limited between 6 a. m. and 7 p. m., labor on Sundays and forty holidays in the year is prohibited except in cases of actual necessity and no more than 120 hours overtime may be worked in any year. On the other hand, employers may fine workmen for any of the three causes: First, for defective work; second, for absence without sufficient cause; third, for any infraction of shop regulations. In determining what is defective work the employer is not the sole judge. The government factory inspector may be appealed to. The fines are calculated by the nature of the defects, and not by the loss sustained by the employer. The fines go into a special fund for the benefit of the employes. Fines for absence without sufficient cause may not be imposed unless the absence is for at least half a day. No fine for absence on account of fire, flood, illness of the workman's wife or parents, or death of either. Strikes are prohibited and punishable by imprisonment from one week to 16 months, depending on the damage caused. The government also punishes employes, by imprisonment not to exceed three months, and prohibit them from managing a factory for two years.—Cleveland Citizen.

## Ten Thousand Railroaders Involved in Strike.

Conductors and Trainmen on Grand Trunk and Vermont Central Quit.

Montreal, Quebec, July 18.—Conductors and trainmen of the Grand Trunk and Central Vermont railways obeyed an automatic strike order at 9:30 o'clock to-night.

The strike, it is said, will tie up the entire system from Portland, Me., to Chicago to-morrow. The total number of men affected is 3500 trainmen and conductors on the Grand Trunk and 350 on the Central Vermont. In addition, 5000 men engaged in shop work will be temporarily laid off. The telegraphers will not strike with the trainmen and conductors, as has been promised.

### Penny Strike Averted.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 18.—General Manager W. H. Myers of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the committee representing the 15,000 trainmen and conductors employed on the lines of the road east of Pittsburgh today agreed on a basis for the settlement of the wage controversy.

Each side claims to have gained all that it had been contending for. The negotiations have been in progress for six months and culminated last week in the strike vote by the employes.

### Southwestern Strike Ends.

Denison, Tex., July 18.—Sheet-metal workers and coppersmiths

employed on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, who have been on strike several weeks, returned to work today. They have been granted an increase in wages and improved shop conditions. It also was announced that the painters employed in the shops at Parsons, Kas., who have been on strike several weeks, returned to work, an increase in wages of 2½ cents an hour having been granted.

### New Demands From Trainmen.

Spokane, Wash., July 18.—An eight-hour day and higher wages and better working conditions, a full train crew, white flagmen and trainmen on all trains and a mileage basis for passenger brakemen are among the chief demands to be made of all railroads operating between Chicago and the Pacific Coast and the Gulf of Mexico, to and including Canada, by representatives of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, who will meet in St. Louis in August.

### Strike Breakers Are Armed.

Detroit, Mich., July 18.—Between 700 and 1000 trainmen and conductors on the Grand Trunk lines west of Detroit and St. Clair rivers obeyed the strike order and left their posts.

At Port Huron trains left nearly on schedule time up to midnight, in charge of crews of strike breakers. Eight men armed with rifles were stationed at the Grand Trunk Depot and every train crew, it was said, was armed with revolvers. There was no attempt to interfere with the movement of trains, however, and little trouble is expected.

### The Protector of the "American Boy" in Trouble.

Oh, you Kirby! J. J. Kirby, of Dayton, president of the National

Association of Manufacturers, paragon of virtue and lecturer-in-chief on the subject of "labor lawlessness," etc., etc., why did you do it!

Kirby, the kind-hearted old cannibal, whose heart bleeds for that "American boy" who is bound to become a bum or criminal if he is n't saddled with a master bright and early in his life, is in the toils, yea, dragged into court, upon the charge of violating the child labor law.

Dispatches from Dayton say that Workshop Inspectors S. E. May, of that city, and Peter Curley, of Cleveland, secured a warrant and had the famous oracle of law and order arrested upon the charge of exploiting a 15-year-old boy 10 hours a day. Kirby had been given "repeated warnings," but it seems that he could not resist the temptation to skin children.

Private advices to this paper from Dayton citizens announce that "the inspectors found his (Kirby's) shop looking like a kindergarten and the sanitary conditions of the shop were rotten." All of which would indicate that there is going to be a cleaning up of the Kirby plant.

It is a pity that no jail sentences are provided for violating the child labor law. If the modern "nigger-chasers" of the Kirby stripe, who enslave helpless and tender little children ten long hours a day, had their just dues they would be playing peek-a-bow through prison bars.

Why don't the jawsmith Kirbys exploit their own children? What right have they to herd the children of the poor in their shambles?

Let us hope that Kirby will be shown up before the world as the arrant hypocrite and all-around barbarian that he is.—Cleveland Citizen.

# Do Teachers Need the Ballot?

Do teachers need the ballot? asks The Woman's Journal, and answers the question as follows: It is the general testimony of educators, from President Emeritus Eliot of Harvard University down, that the amount of money appropriated for schools is not nearly as large as it ought to be. Both pupils and teachers suffer from overcrowding and from the necessity of giving each teacher too many pupils or the best educational results.

What is the reason for this lack of money for the schools? One reason is that the mothers and the teachers have no votes. Money can be found for purposes in which voters are interested. Hon. Frederic C. Howe says:

"We spend millions for business purposes, for the promotion of industry. And yet, when any organization goes to the city hall for thousands for school purposes, it is met with the response that the city is too poor. We can spend millions for docks, but not thousands for playgrounds."

In New York, it is estimated that there are 80,000 fewer seats in the public schools than there are children of school age. Many children cannot go to school at all, and thousands of others have to be put on "half time." This is an injustice both to the children and to the teacher. The children get only half the time in school to which they are entitled, and the teacher has her strength worn out by having to teach two relays of children daily.

In Philadelphia the superintendent of schools lately called attention to the fact that there were 20,000 fewer seats in the schools than there were children applying for admission; thousands could not get in, the accommodations were so poor that children were sitting on broken benches, on boards stretched across the aisles, on window sills, and even on the floor. All this was for lack of money. Yet just at that time the City Fathers voted \$50,000 of public money to entertain the "Elks," and \$10,000 more to entertain the Order of Patriotic Sons of America. This \$60,000 came largely from women's taxes, but the women had no vote as to how it should be spent.

Almost everywhere the schools are pinched for money; but in the equal suffrage states this is not the case. The Colorado State Superintendent of Public Instruction said to me: "Some people in Colorado grumble about the size of the school tax, but our schools have money enough." Gen. Irving Hale of Denver says: "The extension of suffrage to women has made it easier to secure liberal appropriations for education." Colorado appropriates more money per capita for education than any of the Eastern States, which are so much older and richer.

Of the inadequate amount of money provided for school purposes, the women teachers do not get their fair share. In Massachusetts, the average pay of a woman teacher in the public schools is about one-third that of a man. In New York, the richest city in America, the women teachers are paid so poorly that there are many vacancies in the public schools for which no teachers can be found. The women teachers of New York have for years been using their "indirect influence" to the utmost, to secure equal pay for equal work, but without avail. In Wyoming, where women vote, the law

provides that women teachers shall receive the same pay as men, when the work done is the same. (Revised Statutes of Wyoming, Section 614.)

The news that Utah had granted women the ballot was quickly followed by the announcement that the Legislature had passed a bill to give women teachers the same pay as men when they held certificates of the same grade. (Revised Statutes of Utah, Section 1853.) The Colorado State Superintendent of Public Instruction says: "There is no difference made in teachers' salaries on account of sex."

President Thomas of Bryn Mawr College says: "Experience proves that women as well as men need the ballot to protect them in their special interests and in their power to gain a livelihood. In Philadelphia no woman teacher receives the same salary as men teachers for the same work, and women, however successful, are appointed to the best-paid and most influential positions in the schools. Yet more than one-half of the children in the schools of Philadelphia are girls; more than nine-tenths of all the teachers are women; and it is the mothers and not the fathers who care most profoundly for the education of their children. What is true of Philadelphia is true in the main of the public schools in 42 of the United States; but it is not true in the four States where women vote."

## OUR PRINCIPLES PLAINLY STATED Line of Arguments for Socialism.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The struggle of the working class against the capitalist class, while it is a class struggle, is thus at the same time a struggle for the abolition of all classes and class privileges.

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

The basis for such transformation is rapidly developing within present capitalist society. The factory system, with its complex machinery and minute division of labor, is rapidly destroying all vestiges of individual production in manufacture. Modern production is already very largely a collective and social process. The great trusts and monopolies which have sprung up in recent years have organized the work and means of production on a national scale.

## Injunction to Fight Miners

The Courts as Weapon Against Strikers.

Harrisburg, Ill., July 15.—Deputy United States Marshall Dick Odum was here today serving injunctions against miners in conformity with a degree rendered at Danville last Tuesday, restraining miners from interfering with the property of the Gara Coal Company, those employed about the mines, or those seeking employment.

Rhode Island Socialist Convention.

At the Mass Convention of the Socialist Party of Rhode Island held in Providence, Sunday, July 10th, Comrade Fred Hurst, 1923 Westminister St., Providence, was re-elected State Secretary-Treasurer, and Comrade Eugene Morrissey, 124 Maple St., Woonsocket, was elected a member of the National Committee.

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

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

**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 1462; 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

FOR RENT.  
Four Rooms, 1909 Penn Street.

ASSIST THE BAKERS!  
DOES THE BREAD UNION YOU EAT BEAR THE LABEL?



IF NOT, WHY NOT?  
St. Louis is the headquarters of the \$3,000,000 BREAD TRUST. Its managers have been fighting organized labor for years. They are opposed to short hours and high wages. They tell you and their customers they are your friends and are friends of organized labor. Yes, they are your friends as long as they can get your money; but for the men in the bakery they have no use, if they belong to their respective unions. Therefore, union men and women and citizens, show that you are opposed to slavery and that you are further opposed to a concern which tries to monopolize the bread market of St. Louis. Therefore, we ask the public in general for their support; you can give us your support by asking for bread with the Union Label. Shun the product of the following firms—they are Trust bakeries: Heydt Bakery Co., Condon Bakery Co., Hauck-Hoerr Bakery, St. Louis Bakery Co., Welle-Boettler Bakery, Home Bakery Co., Freund Bros. Bread Co. Ltd., McKinney Bread Co. They want the men to fall at their feet and ask them for a job, so they can pay the employes small wages and work them the hours they feel like.

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

Remember, no CIGARS are Genuine Union-Made  
UNION SHOP  
Union-made Cigars.  
This Certificate that the Cigars contained within have been made by a First-Class Workman, a member of the CIGAR MAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA, an organization devoted to the advancement of the MORAL, MATERIAL AND INTELLECTUAL WELFARE OF THE CRAFT. Therefore we recommend these Cigars to all smokers throughout the world. All intemperance upon this Label will be punished according to law.  
J. W. Beckwith, President, C. M. I. U. of America

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.

## Germany's Unions in 1908.

From the report of the international secretary, C. Legien, it is found that the German unions lost 33,775 members in 1908, as compared with 1907. But this loss is directly traceable to unusual severe industrial panic, a panic that shook Germany as it was never shaken before during industrial depression, and consequently thousands of men out of work were unable to pay dues. But the loss was one that will be easily made up. For instance, in 1891 Germany entered on a period of panic. There were then 277,659 union members. In two years there was a loss of 54,000. But for all that, and taking into consideration the loss of 1908, German trade-union membership increased sixfold in eighteen years, and financially the unions are very sound.

In 1891, the income from each member was approximately \$1.67, while the expenditure was \$2.40. For all the membership there was an income of about \$279,000, while the expense of conducting the unions was \$400,000. As the total assets of the unions amounted only to \$425,000, it is evident the unions were on the verge of bankruptcy.

In 1908, in spite of panic, lack of employment, heavy out-of-work expenditures, and other weakening drain, the German unions had an income of \$6.60 per member, while the expenditure was but \$5.70. The total figures are really remarkable, for all the unions reporting took in \$12,138,000, while they spent \$10,514,000. In the meantime, assets had increased to \$10,200,000. Receipts and expenditures are considerably below the total for 1907, but for all that total assets increased greatly. In fact, from 1905 to 1908, inclusive, the holdings of the various unions doubled.

Another highly encouraging feature is the extent to which woman workers have been organized. There were but 4,355 women union members in 1892. In 1908 there were 138,443. From 1907 to 1908, while there was a heavy loss in the number of men in the unions, the number of women increased by a little over 1,500.

Some of the most interesting items in the expenditures for the year 1908 are the following: For unemployment pay, \$2,040,000; for sick benefit, \$2,110,000; for pensions, \$100,000; for strikes, \$1,190,000; for victimization (or black-listing) relief, \$360,000. \$640,000 was paid for propaganda purposes, and \$90,000 was spent for leaflets and other agitation literature. The following figures show, approximately, what has been spent by the German unions in the last 18 years: For strikes, \$16,200,000; for sick benefits, \$7,770,000; for unemployed benefits, \$6,370,000; traveling benefits, \$2,310,000; removal and funeral allowances, \$1,700,000; victimization pay, \$1,390,000; superannuation benefit, \$637,000, and legal aid, \$530,000. The exact total for these seven items is 143,924,398 marks, which reduced to American coinage, on the basis of 23 1/2 cents for each mark, gives the expenditure of \$33,322,233.52.

Wendell Phillips' Retort.  
Wendell Phillips, according to the recent biography by Dr. Lorenzo Sears, was, on one occasion, lecturing in Ohio, and while on a railroad journey, going to keep one of his appointments, he met in the car a crowd of clergy, returning from some sort of convention. One of the ministers felt called upon to approach Mr. Phillips, and asked him:  
"Are you Mr. Phillips?"  
"I am, sir."  
"Are you trying to free the negroes?"  
"Yes sir; I am an abolitionist."  
"Well, why do you preach your doctrines up here? Why don't you go over in Kentucky?"  
"Excuse me; are you a preacher?"  
"I am, sir."  
"Are you trying to save souls from hell?"  
"Yes, sir, that's my business."  
"Well, why don't you go there?"  
The assailant hurried into the smoker amid a roar of unsanctified laughter.  
The Oregon state convention will be held in Portland, August 7th.

**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 265 Kinloch Street, Chicago.

# Carl Marx: His Life and Work.

I have not yet read Spargo's story. I have looked through it and around and over and under it. I have sort of taken the feel of the matter. Sensed it. Yielded myself to its atmosphere. To the



KARL MARX

man Marx. To his sacrificial leadership. The big man who was at first taken for so little. The little frame that has grown to so much. There was a personal side to Marx of which so far the world in general has been but little aware. He was not a logic chopper. He was psychology of his reputation is intensely vividly fascinating. The not a deadening machine. He was not unadulterated brain. The conventional mind has always associated Marx with lawmaking. Marx was not a lawmaker. He was a law discoverer. He was a law announcer. He was not a mechanism. He was a spirit. He was a

prophet. Most people think the prophet is the man who makes the benefit of those who do not want to know. But the prophet is not an inventor. He is a seer. He looks ahead. He looks in. He sees below and above surfaces. He goes under worlds and over worlds. He reports his voyagings. That's all the prophet is. A man with his eyes open. Marx was a prophet. He saw over a certain area of social struggle more clearly than it had been scanned before. Then he gave out what he saw. I remember a man who interrupted Ingersoll one night. Ingersoll had been talking about the law of gravitation. His questioner was very mad. Ingersoll answered him smilingly: "You mustn't get so mad at me. I didn't invent gravitation." A good many respectable scholars have been swearing at Marx for some decades with about the same good reason. Marx might well have said: "I didn't invent gravitation." What physical science has done with atomic gravitation Marx has done with economic gravitation. Marx, of course, must be associated with this sociological conclusion. But the extreme conventionalists and the extreme individualists have been equally guilty in drawing conclusions from this conclusion which are outrageously unjust. As if Marx has some tyrant system up his sleeve with which to enslave the race. Marx never says: I give this to you. He says: I carry it to you. We know of how long Darwin has wrangled and rasped over in the same way. How he suffered as a man from the wild personal hatred of theologians and metaphysicians. How the public notion of him was a pure bogey notion. Marx coming along doing the same work in the economic field has had to endure the same ostracism and the same persecution. But just as Darwin at last shines resplendent as a man, after being seen for what he was. So Marx will come to his own. Spargo's story will go far towards sweeping away for good the virulent stupid counterfeits. Marx will be seen for what he was. Will be honored and gloried in for what he is. Not only as an intellect. As a man, too. Will be understood as a savior. As one who went to the cross. Who gave the world all he had. His body and his soul. A man with vision enough to see for a world. A man with courage enough to be brave for a world. A man with life enough to outlast infinite death. A man who was bound to die before he lived. A man who was bound to live eternally after he had died.—Horace Traubel in The Conservator.

## Rather Lose Votes Than Lose Party's Proletarian Character.

Victor L. Berger in Milwaukee Social Democratic Herald.

A party like ours, which aims at a total change of the present system, ought to pause from time to time in order to review its own activity. This is especially necessary when that party seems to be successful as we are in Milwaukee. And even more so when we find that the enemy is praising us.

Therefore, let us ask ourselves, "Are we making good as a Socialist party? Or is our organization only a cheap new broom for the cleaning of the streets and alleys of the city of Milwaukee—incidentally also sweeping out a few grafters from the city hall?"

There can be no doubt that our mayor, Emil Seidel, has started out nicely. He has made some very good appointments and he is himself "on the job" all day.

The department of the city attorney, Comrade Hoan's department, is also doing all that can be expected. As for the other department heads, they have been in office only a few weeks.

We have been in power now almost three months.

Now, what have we done for the working class as such? What measures have we passed and carried out that are of interest to the city collectively?

Let's see.

We have abolished the three-headed board of public works and have put in a one-man commissioner.

A good measure if our man makes good—of which we feel sure—but not a Socialist measure in itself.

We have passed an ordinance establishing the COST UNIT system. Also a very good thing and of great interest to the city collectively. But as yet we could not secure the right man to take the job, so this can hardly be called an accomplishment now.

We have introduced a number of ordinances to compel the street car company to give efficient and decent service. But so far there has been very little accomplished in that respect.

The street car service is as irregular and insufficient as ever. The indecent overcrowding of cars is still going on. The police would not stand for overcrowding of that kind in any public hall, theater, or church. Yet one can often see a street car stuffed with people almost to suffocating, and then see a big, stout policeman, instead of stopping the nuisance—only add to it by trying to squeeze in his own burly form.

It is much too early to pride ourselves of our success in Milwaukee. Only one thing is certain.

The most dangerous part of the situation is that some of our comrades seem to forget that we are a SOCIALIST party.

They not only begin to imitate the ways and the methods of the old parties, but even their reasoning and their thoughts are getting to be more bourgeois and less proletarian. To some of these men the holding of the office—whatever the office may be—seems to be the final aim of the Socialist party. These poor sticks do not know that there are many Socialists who deplore that the necessity of electing and appointing officeholders will make it twice as hard to keep the Socialist party pure in this country, than in other countries, where the movement is relieved of this duty and danger.

And even some of the aldermen seem to have lost some of their Socialist class consciousness—if they ever had any. Instead of that, they seem to make it a point "to be agreeable" to the party politicians. Their kindness extends even to the MEMORY of the old capitalist and grafter's regime.

A machinists' union from New York sent a very sympathetic letter to the mayor and the common council of Milwaukee, offering to help in the disposing of the city bonds and incidentally referring to

previous "boodle and graft administrations."

To which allusion an illustrious remnant of the Rose regime, one Joseph P. Carney, took exception. Now, Carney is an enemy of his class and a traitor to union principles. Therefore he did not want the previous administrations referred to as "graft administrations." Four grand juries had brought about 230 indictments against them. Quite a number of the officeholders of the former administration had been found guilty and fined, or sent "over the road." But Carney objected to a spade being called a spade.

These gentlemen insisted that the letter of the Manhattan Machinists' union, a friendly and sympathetic communication, should be expunged from the minutes of the common council because of that reference to the former administrations.

Our own capitalist papers of Milwaukee have said worse things hundreds of times. The minutes of the common council must certainly contain a record of one Frank Niezorawski, commissioner of the board of public works; one Mike Dunn, building inspector, and a number of others having been taken off their jobs because they had very pressing engagements with the criminal authorities—yet with one exception (Fred Braun) the representatives of the two capitalist parties voted in favor of expunging that letter of the machinists' union from the minutes.

They did not succeed, of course.

But no less than three Social-Democratic aldermen, Louis A. Arnold of the Seventeenth Ward, Martin Mikkelson of the Fifth ward and John Reisse of the Sixth ward, voted with them. Evidently these comrades would rather hurt the feelings of all the members of the machinists' union in New York, and the social conscience of every loyal comrade in Milwaukee, than hurt the feelings of any local grafter.

If that is not "senatorial courtesy," then what kind of courtesy is it?

The Social Democratic party of Milwaukee is going to make good in the city affairs of Milwaukee as no party ever did before. But it can only make good if it keeps intact its class consciousness and its social conscience.

Personally, we would rather lose half a dozen municipal elections, including every alderman in the common council, than lose the solidarity and the proletarian character of the party. We would rather have ten thousand votes less for our ticket at the next election than miss one spark of the Socialist SPIRIT of our organization.

All who are concerned will please take notice.

### CARL LEGIEN WILL COME HERE.

The General Secretary of the German Federation of Labor Will Speak in St. Louis.

Carl Legien, a member of Parliament and secretary of the German Federation of Labor, with over 1,800,000 members, will come to America in October to make a tour of six or eight weeks. Legien, who is also president of the International Trade Union Congress, which is a federation comprising the millions of organized workers in Europe, will confine his addresses mainly to labor organizations while on this side of the Atlantic. The German-speaking workingmen in the larger cities will take the initiative in organizing the meetings. It is probable that Legien will arrange to be in St. Louis when the A. F. of L. convention meets in this city in November to deliver an address.

### GLASS WORKERS HAVE \$129,000 IN TREASURY.

Toledo, O., July 19.—The report of the national auditing committee of the American Flint Glass Workers' Association in session here shows the organization to be in a most flourishing condition with a balance of \$129,000 in the treasury.

According to the report strikes and lockouts were quite expensive during the past year, the union paying out the sum of \$78,524.11 for the year. According to the secretary's report 84 per cent of the members of the association are at the present employed.

### Chicago Cigarmakers Win in Strike to Help Officials.

The Progressive Cigar Makers' Union in Chicago has won the two strikes that it has been carrying on at the factories of the Congress Cigar Company, 232 Randolph str., and the Kerr & Paley Co., 112 Michigan street.

At the Congress company the demand that Sam Cohen, the foreman, be discharged was withdrawn, as the result of a vote of the union of 25 to 14, Cohen appearing before the union to state his side of the case. The chief demand was the several union officials who had been discharged be reinstated. This the bosses agreed to do.

## 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

Olive 2333—Central 1637

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

# Organized Labor Victorious in Buck Stove and Range Boycott

Cincinnati, O., July 21. The great boycott war between Organized Labor and the Buck Stove and Range Co. in St. Louis is ended. Union Labor gained another great victory in the history of the American Labor movement. To what extent this settlement will affect the Gompers-Mitchell-Morrison injunction case still pending in the higher courts remains to be seen. Mr. Gompers declared that the A. F. of L. attorneys will continue to fight the case in court in order to bring about a final settlement of the question whether the workingmen have the right of free press and free speech.

The Buck Stove and Range Co. has recently been reorganized with Lee Van Cleave as its head. A conference was held in this city yesterday at which the following representatives were present: Wm. H. Cribben and Thos. J. Hogan of the Buck Stove Co.; J. Valentine and John Frey of the Iron Moulders; T. M. Daly and C. R. Atherton of the Metal Polishers; F. Grimshaw and J. H. Kaefer of the Stove Molders; G. Bechtold of the Foundry Employes. President Gompers of the A. F. of L. presided. The terms of agreement are: The officers mentioned shall meet with the management of the St. Louis firm within thirty days to fix the Union conditions under which the Bucks Stove concern shall be operated. These Union conditions shall become operative within 90 days after agreement has been made. The Unions involved shall properly announce to the public everywhere that the trouble has been settled. The Buck Stove and Range Co. agrees to withdraw their attorneys from any case now pending in court in connection with this boycott affair. That the official journals of the organizations involved shall publish conspicuously the announcement that the Buck Stove and Range Co. boycott has been declared off and all differences have been adjusted.

The prosecutions against Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison have passed out of the hands of the Buck Stove Co. which instituted them and are now pending in the United States Supreme Court at Washington. Whether the appeal from jail sentence imposed upon the three Union officials shall be fought to a finish is said to rest with Attorney General Wickersham.

**VICTORIOUS BOYCOTTER.**

## The Injunction Again

Judge Ward of the United States Circuit Court of this district has decided to continue the preliminary injunction issued to prevent the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners of America from enforcing against Irving & Casson, of Cambridge, Mass., the rule against the open shop.

His decision is in conformity with the purposes of the Manufacturers' Association and non-union employers to destroy the efficiency of labor through organization to defend its interests. The judge does condescend to recognize the right of workingmen to organize and to strike peaceably, but he then decides for the enforcement of a principle that would make organization and the strike barren of results.

His decision adds another link in the chain that is being forged to bind labor to a condition of servitude by a denial of the right of an appeal to fellow workers for their support in a contest which is for the general good. His decision is a denial of the right of peaceable

persuasion in a contest which the employers have forced on labor.

In fighting for the open shop the employers have sought to destroy organized labor, and they have invited the trouble, in great measure, with which they are now confronted.

The open shop is a boycott against union labor, and the blacklist is one of the methods used by its supporters to destroy the organization of labor. This is a fact that our judges do not take into consideration in the contest of union labor against the open shop. They look at the employer's side of the question, and hence fail to see that in seeking equity the employers are themselves its most flagrant violators.

If employers desire to fight union labor through the open shop, which contains all the elements of the boycott and the blacklist, union labor ought in all justice to be accorded the right of defense through the strike, the public appeal and the sympathetic support of workingmen in all branches of industry. — *Garment Workers' Bulletin.*

## Mine Workers' Victory in Sight.

The United Mine Workers of Illinois are making a splendid fight. Not a single man has dropped by the wayside. Not one member has been lost.

The operators are gradually giving in to the demands of the union. Already the mines operated by the United States Steel trust and most of the railway-owned mines have accepted the conditions asked for by the union.

There can be no opening of the mines with scab labor. There are no scabs in the state.

The United Mine Workers of America are engaged in a fierce war against the powerful combination of mine operators and railroad corporations. It is the duty of every labor organization to render liberal financial aid to their brothers in the battle field.

Every Reader of St. Louis Labor is Hereby requested to con-

tribute his share to the Socialist Campaign Fund. Every cent contributed will be receipted in the columns of St. Louis Labor. Send all donations to Otto Pauls, City Secretary, 966 Chouteau Avenue.



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



## Drink Only UNION BEER



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

## St. Louis Workingmen's Protective Union.

504 Market Street.

MEETING:—2nd and 4th Wednesday.

MARTIN C. SEEGER, Clerk. C. J. ANDERSON, Attorney.  
Office Hours from 5 to 6:30 p. m. SATURDAY from 12 to 1:30 p. m.  
Suite 508 Merchants Laclede Building 408 OLIVE STREET

PHONES: Kinloch, Central 5076; Bell, Olive 2123

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

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

## ARCADE TAILORING CO. Merchant Tailors

Suits Made to Order . . \$15.00 and up  
Trousers Made to Order . . 3.50 and up

All Our Garments are UNION MADE.

1326-1328 FRANKLIN AVE.  
Kinloch, Central 5443

Established 12 Years  
at this stand.

## UNION MEN, ATTENTION

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

We solicit your patronage and will al-  
ways 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

## DRUIDS' HALL

NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.

## Workingmen's Headquarters

Meeting Place of Unions of the

Webb Pressmen, Tailors, Stone Masons,  
Sprinkler Fitters, Workingmen's Sick and  
Death Benefit Society, Railway Train-  
men, and many other organizations.

## HALLS FOR RENT

AT LOW RATES.

Large hall for balls, entertainments and  
lectures. Elevator service.  
Only at saloon, or to janitor, or the

A Union Man

## BUCKS

at

## SCAB

## STOVES

Because they  
Are

## UNFAIR

## Julius Friton



Jeweler  
Optician  
AND  
Watchmaker

121 No. Seventh St.

## SINDELAR SHOE CO.

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

FOR  
UNION MADE  
SHOES