

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

ST. LOUIS LABOR

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

THE FEARLESS CHAMPION OF ORGANIZED LABOR

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

OFFICE: 966 CHOUTEAU AVENUE

ST. LOUIS, MO., AUGUST 6, 1910.

Phone: Kinloch, Central 1577.

No. 496.

Duncan McDonald Congressional Candidate

Illinois Union Secretary Files for Socialist Nomination.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 1.—Duncan McDonald, Treasurer of the Illinois District of the United Mine Workers of America, filed with the secretary of state his petition as candidate for the Socialist nomination for member of the lower house of the General Assembly in the Thirtieth Senatorial District.

Ira H. Carpenter of Streator filed his petition as a candidate for the Socialist nomination for senator in the same district.

Other petitions for nominations filed to-day with the secretary of state were as follows:

Sixteenth Congressional District—Congressman, Patrick Carr, Socialist, Ladd.

Eighteenth Senatorial District—House, Samuel Edwards, Socialist, Peoria.

WHAT THE SOLDIERS ARE FOR.

Those workmen who were dazzled by the glare of brass buttons and the blare of trumpets on the Chicago lake front a few weeks ago now have an opportunity to know why soldiers are wanted.

In two states the troops are under arms to intimidate strikers, encourage scabs, and assist employers. Neither in Ohio nor in Michigan has there been anything that can, by the wildest stretch of imagination, be called a state of rebellion or riot.

Yet in both states uniformed men, workmen most of them, are parading up and down with loaded guns upon their shoulders ready to shoot down their brother workers. The only crime of those at whom the threatening guns are pointed is that they wanted a little more for of the vast bounty their hands themselves, their wives and children, says the Chicago Socialist.

It is for this purpose that the spirit of militarism is being so assiduously cultivated. It is to this end that "boy scouts" are organized, "sane Fourth" pageants prepared, alluring advertisements circulated, and cunning editorials poured forth from a prostitute press.

Peter Beisel Leaves For Old Country.

Comrade Peter Beisel, for over four years business agent of Bakers' Union, No. 4, and until recently treasurer of the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union, left Friday for a tour to Europe.

Beisel, who holds a membership card of the Bakers' and Confectioners' International Union since 1894, will pay a visit to his relatives in the old country, in Hessen, Germany. On August 28 he will go to Copenhagen, Denmark, to attend the International Socialist Congress, and Bakery Workers' Congress, which will also take place in Copenhagen early in September.

Bakers' Union, No. 4, met last Saturday evening at the New Club Hall. There was a fine crowd present. The speakers of the evening were Chris. Rucker and Marcel Willy. After the meeting the comrades and brothers constituted themselves into a kind of surprise party in honor of Peter Beisel. Until 2 o'clock in the morning the crowd remained and did all in their power to make "Pete's last hours" in St. Louis most memorable. There were speeches made and refreshments and lunch served.

Jack Grimm will attend to Beisel's official business during his absence. We almost forgot to report that Pete was unanimously re-elected as business agent of No. 4.

In the name of the St. Louis Socialists and Trade Unionists, we extend to the departing comrade and brother our hearty "Bon Voyage!"

Stonemasons Have Successful Picnic.

Last Saturday evening Stonemasons' Union, No. 22, gave a pleasant and very successful picnic at Wagner's Garden, on Cherokee street. There was a good attendance and all enjoyed the affair to their hearts' content. Union No. 22 is one of the progressive unions of St. Louis.

The Party with a Working Class Program.

The Missouri primary elections are over.

The great campaign is on.

The Democratic and Republican parties have nominated their capitalist tickets, as usual.

Their candidates are pledged to platforms expressing the capitalist class interests.

Once more every effort will be made to divide the forces of the working class between the two capitalist parties.

Both old parties will attempt to convince you of their love for the working class.

Unfortunately for the cause of Labor millions of wage workers will believe it. They will be hypnotized and chloroformed by the paid political hirelings of Capitalism.

In the labor unions, in factories and workshops the political agents of the capitalist class will be kept busy from now till November 7.

But no matter which of the two capitalist parties win in November, the working class will lose.

And the working class will pay the capitalist campaign bills, too.

Yes, they will pay their masters' campaign bills, and millions of dollars in addition, for the privilege of being fooled, hoodwinked, deceived, chloroformed, cheated and robbed by the capitalist class and their political machines.

The time has come when the working class must declare their political independence from capitalist political rule.

The time has come when the working class must attend

to their own political affairs through their own political organization.

The time has come when the working class must build up their own political movement, based on their own platform expressive of the working class interests.

The political battle is on. Every Union man, every thinking man and woman in sympathy with the cause of Labor, is confronted by the questions:

To which party must I belong?

With which party must I line up in order to protect and defend the working class interests?

There can be but one answer:

As a workman my proper place is neither in the Democratic nor in the Republican parties.

There is but one political party in the field composed of working men and women, but one party with a working class platform and program, but one party that makes a clear-cut fight against the capitalist class.

This is the Socialist Party.

Every thinking Union man and sympathizer with the modern labor movement join the ranks of the Socialist Party in this and all future campaigns.

Be proud to be known as a pioneer of the great Socialist movement that will soon revolutionize the political life of this country to its very foundation.

Socialism will lead us to victory and success.

The Socialist Party will be the backbone of the labor movement in the greater battles yet to come.

Cigar Makers Plan War Against Trust.

Cigarmakers of New York and vicinity are preparing to wage a war against the trust in an effort to better the deplorable conditions which exist in their trade. For that purpose a mass meeting was held at Clinton Hall.

In a circular issued to the cigar makers and bunch makers of New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey, the joint advisory board says:

"Remember, the trust is your enemy!

"Remember, an organized effort must be made to fight the trust!"

"On account of the deplorable conditions existing in the cigar industry, brought about by the American Cigar Company and the United Cigar Stores Company and the United Cigar Stores, also by the admission of cigars free of duty from the Philippine Islands, conferences of the union and non-union cigar makers were recently held to try and create better conditions for the entire craft by combating the trust and its subsidiary companies.

"It was decided to call a series of mass meetings, also shop meetings, to be addressed by the ablest speakers who are conversant with the existing evils in our trade. We, therefore, earnestly request that all cigar makers and bunch makers, no matter whether union or non-union, attend these meetings and give their assistance to this movement to elevate the condition of those engaged in the cigar industry."

an encouraging fashion and before long the roll call will include 100 members. The Seventh Ward has been handicapped by the lack of a secretary, but that will soon be remedied, and the abundance of good material in that ward will be rounded up and set to work. The tendency to move into the suburbs has crippled several branches rather severely, but new members are filling up the vacancies, and a solid front will be presented to the enemy. The new Thirteenth Ward is very good in one end, from the Socialist point of view. The good end is developing a nice organization and will be heard from during the coming months.

Our Press is Our Bulwark.

The circulation of our papers continues to grow, in spite of the hot weather. Several nice clubs came in last week, and we need a lot more for next week. After all is done and said, the Press still remains the keystone in the arch of the Labor Movement. Without a Press as a means of communication and information among workingmen we have no way of exposing the misinformation given out by the capitalist press. Bring in a new subscriber, paid for one year, and get any of the premiums (mentioned elsewhere) that you prefer.

Joint Action With Good Results.

The Jewish and Polish branches have formed a joint Campaign Committee and will get out literature in these two languages. Polish comrades attempted to speak on the street last week, but uneasy politicians had the speaker arrested. Some remarks concerning the primaries, no doubt, led the politicians control of the city committees. The police judge promptly turned the speaker loose and stated that he had a perfect right to speak on the street, if done in an orderly manner.

Prepare for Legion Meetings.

The party locals, especially in large cities, are requested to appoint committees to visit the German trade unions for the purpose of inducing them to make arrangements for a meeting for Comrade Carl Legien, President of the German Federation of Labor, who will reach this country early in October. If possible, a joint committee of all German unions in a locality should take charge of the arrangements for such meetings. Communications regarding the same should be addressed to the National Office of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Campaign Work in St. Louis.

Socialist Headquarters: 966 Chouteau Ave. Otto Pauls, Sec'y.

The Good Work is Marching On.

That our St. Louis comrades are determined to make this fall's campaign a record breaker in the Socialist movement can best be seen by their energetic and encouraging work for the Socialist Campaign Fund. This week we pass the \$500.00 mark, and we should not be surprised that before the end of August the St. Louis Campaign Fund will be over \$1,000. The comrades of St. Louis are fully aware of the fact that in order to reach the working class and to make them join our ranks we must give them Socialist literature to read. This must be done systematically and regularly for weeks, and all over the city, too. It costs money to do it, and the Socialists of St. Louis will not fail to furnish the funds necessary to carry on a successful campaign war against the machines of Capitalism, known as the Democratic and Republican parties.

Among our relatives and friends, in our union and society meetings, in our union and society meetings, in factories and workshops, on excursions and at picnics, everywhere, our comrades will circulate their campaign lists and solicit the "ammunition" necessary to shoot the old parties so full of holes that there will be little else left of them but holes. Indeed, it is a pleasure to live in these days of "Storm and Stress," as old John Swinton used to say. The proletariat is awakening from the sleep of slavery, and the nation's hear the voice of labor in the poet's prophetic words:

"We are coming, we, the people,
Rising in our Conscious power;
Many ages have we waited,
Hungered, thirsted, for this hour!"

Interesting Meeting in Thirteenth Ward.

Friday, July 29, was one of the hottest days of the season, almost too hot to go to any meeting. Yet the Thirteenth Ward Socialist Club insisted on holding its advertised meeting at 3314 Meramec street. And in more ways than one it was a success. Comrades L. G. Pope, Wm. M. Brandt, G. A. Hoehn and W. B. Mason spoke on the importance of the campaign and discussed the various issues of vital interest to the working class. The meeting was interesting and highly instructive for all who

attended. Comrade Wm. Ruesche, ever on the "Qui Vive," failed not to issue an order for a campaign fund to believe that the Socialist speaker was taking a part in the fierce fight that has existed in the old parties for collection, with the result that shining rays of long smiles extended over the lovely face of the Cigar-maker-Socialist chairman. The Thirteenth Ward will be heard from in the coming campaign; it contains the best workers of the old 10th, 11th and 24th wards.

St. Louis Socialist Campaign Fund.

Collection Mills meeting... \$ 38.55
J. A. Weber's List, No. 79.
A. Meyerhoffer 25
C. Schuler 25
Unknown 50
R. Neiman 1.00
W. Hillebrand 25
W. Butz 25
T. Schwamle 25
F. Froelich 25
C. Greter 10
O. E. Rhodes 10
W. Dischlein 25
V. Hoste 25
J. Bauer 25
V. Manhout 25
L. Heu 25
Bach 10
Berlinger 25
F. Probst 25
Schmidt 25
A. Schinner 25
Frieda Weber 25
Ljzjie Weber 25
Lena Weber 50
J. A. Weber 1.00
Ig. Rath 25
P. Shannon 25
A. Yelepec 50
A. Haaser 25
K. L. Teverir 25
Frank Bautz 25
Jacob Kehbill 25
L. Bacher 25
F. J. Gutting 50
P. Huepfel 25
V. Pretterhofer 1.00
J. Langendorf 50
W. Ternow 50
J. Yeebstl 25
Anton Leng 25
J. Zauman 25
A. Streker 25
Ed Mayer 25
O. F. Weber 25
W. Muegge 25
R. Ebrecht 1.00
Ed Miniea 25
F. Freiday 25
N. Velsle 25

Ed Schuster	25	Groezinger	50
Ed Schuster	25	Cash	25
J. Martin	25	Cash	20
Jos. Gruber	25	G. Kaemmerle	25
M. Danzeisen	25	C. Hirschenhofer, List No. 58.	
Jos. Lavitz	25	A. Burlefinger	1.00
Louis Walter	1.00	C. Hirschenhofer	1.00
G. J. Mauer	50	A. Pretzel	1.00
W. C. Hartmann	25	T. W. Edler	1.00
John Weich	25	W. Lehmann	25
Frank Roth	25	Butcher Union, No. 88—	
Fritz	25	Collected by J. A. Weber	4.35
A. Puhl	25	Otto Pauls, List No. 80.	
Hy. Happold	25	Wm. Schneider	50
Anton Krail	25	Leon Behr	20
Christ Miller	25	L. Gloeckner	1.00
C. Math	25	O. Pauls	50
Ig. Buckner	25	J. G. Rosenberg	2.00
J. Nikola	25	A. Wanner	25
John Lenz	25	Jacob Wunsch	1.00
H. A. Hassler	25	Brewers' Union No. 6	50.00
George Beitler	25	W. R. Bowden	1.00
Jo. Krupp	25	Hy. Schroeder	1.00
F. Neumeyer	25	J. Meyeranowitz	1.00
J. Tomann	25	Fred Lay	1.00
J. Reisenhofer	25	Bertha Westermeyer	25
Albert Binz	25	Louis Boulter	1.00
J. Ollinger	25	Mrs. Geo. Knowles	50
Theo. Ott, List, No. 9.			
Friend	50	J. T.	1.00
Friend	50	H. Schuenemeyer	1.00
Anton Pirkl	50	E. Ulrich	50
B. Seufert	50	Peter Fritsche	1.00
Karl Duerr	50	L. Kutschera	25
Emil Mehle	1.00	J. F. D.	1.00
E. R.	1.00	W. Bluemel, Jr. and Sr.66
R. Schuhmann	50	Chas. Goodman	1.00
W. Brenk	1.00	Ernst Oertel	1.00
Zeglowicz	50	Hv. Bauer	1.00
H. R.	1.00	Oscar Friedrich	1.00
J. J. Leuenberger, List No. 43.			
E. H.	1.00	J. Caplan	1.00
R. T. Avis	50	Kasper Bergmann	1.00
E. W. S.	10	Anton Steiner	50
J. J. Leuenberger	50	Previously reported	361.97
Val Tellan, List No. 10.			
V. Tellan	50	Total to August 2... \$530.92	
J. Zwick	50	Hopeful Signs of the Times.	
C. Benz	50	THE FIVE HUNDRED DOLLAR MARK in the Campaign Fund has been rounded in good shape and the real campaign work is just commencing. The primaries are now over, our ticket is in the field and all signs point to a very lively campaign. Undoubtedly our vote in St. Louis will touch a new figure this fall, and it lies with us as to how high the figure will be. Keep the campaign list going up at the present rate and the results next November will make us feel good all winter. Neither the prohibition fol-de-rol or any other sidetracking "issue" can prevent us from forging ahead.	
C. Hauert	50	New Members Coming in at Lively Rate.	
W. Kesek	50	New members are coming in at a rapid clip and the branches are growing nicely. The First Ward is threatening to eclipse the Nineteenth in point of membership and will soon be the largest in North St. Louis. On the South Side the Tenth Ward is adding to its membership in	
J. Zanz	50		
P. Zipfel	50		
Jos. Wutte	50		
W. Becker	50		
B. Geis	50		
T. Mayer	50		
G. Hanberger	50		
T. Weis	50		
J. Schield, Jr	50		
A. Lamecker	50		
W. Leopold	50		
Jos. Buckovitz	50		
J. R.	50		
L. Grim	50		
A. Woehlstaedter	50		
W. Boeckelmann	50		
Carl Weber	50		
Jun'haus	25		
E. Westphal	50		
A. P.	2.00		
F. J. Kloth, List No. 29			
W. Baumgart	25		
A Subscriber	25		
O. A.	15		
J. Ehret	25		
J. P. Klein	25		
I. F. Holman	25		

Reckless Insensibility.

It is difficult to write with moderation of President Taft's delivery at Bar Harbor last week—making every allowance for one who has long enjoyed enormous official salaries, who ruled for years in a colonial palace, who has been provided with special trains, motors, yachts and a summer villa by the sea, and who was surrounded by the rich and luxurious and the representatives of those great "interests" with whom he is in close connection at all times—in view of his public recommendation of "two or three months' vacation" as necessary to relieve the nervous strain of the work of autumn and spring, an utterance which exhibited surely nothing less than a reckless disregard of facts or a most cruel insensibility to them.

This President is not President of the rich and great, but of the toiling millions, to whom a vacation, even of a week, would mean starvation! Two months' vacation for the laborers in the fields under the summer sun! Two months' vacation for the workers in textile factories with their humid atmosphere and the deafening roar of machinery! Two months' vacation in the glass factories, in the coal mines, and in the mechanical trades! What a cruel satire in the mere suggestion! How provocative of socialism is this utterance from the public servant who has left his official residence without warrant, and who threw himself in good fellowship with the idlers about him, whose life is a life of pleasure and who take their "two or three months' vacation" only from one pleasure to another. Not to speak of these, the unspeakable class, the truth is that the long vacations of certain groups of men have grown to be a scandal. Those of the educators have become unreasonable and are undoubtedly to be reduced. The Protestant clergy have greatly weakened their influence by the excessive and prolonged holidays which they have demanded.

Mr. Taft's utterance cannot be passed over as immaterial. It is ominously significant of a changed official attitude. Fancy Abraham Lincoln recommending "two or three months' vacation" as a good practice for the American people!

IRVING WINSLOW.

From Headquarters

Labor Publishing Company.

The following amounts have been received as donations and stock subscription since the last report published on July 9th:

Shares:	Amounts:
John Reiter	on account 4 00
"G. M."	on account 5 00
John Uranshek, Granite City, Ill.	on account 4 00
Victor Dittreich	2 10 00
Women's Socialist Club for Local St. Louis	1 5 00
L. Cosby	1 1 00
W. H. Priemeyer	donation 20 00
"C. Schwab"	donation 20 00
"G. M."	on account 5 00
Joseph Eder	on account 2 00
Maria Finster	1 5 00
"W. E. E."	1 5 00
Freie Gemeinde von Sued St. Louis ...	on account 20 00
Joseph Glader	on account 8 00
Peter Fritsche	donation 1 00
List of Fred Lindecke:	
Frank Daniel	on account 2 00
Henry Cornell	1 5 00
Fred Lindecke	on account 50

Received since last report: Subscription: 7 shares \$ 122 50
 *)Amounts previously reported:.... 1758 shares 9230 00

Totals: 1765 shares \$9352 85

*)In the last report an error in addition made the amount received for the period \$483.00; it should have been \$487.00 and the total \$9230.35, as shown above, instead of \$9226.35.

Rat Printer as S. L. P. Standard Bearer

(The Free Press, New Castle, Pa.)

"So the Socialist party in Pennsylvania has nominated as its candidate for governor a rat!"

For several days this charge floated around among the printers on Park Row, and in the offices of "Big Six." Then it was called to the attention of Local New York, of the Socialist party, and former vice president of "Big Six," and he made a thorough investigation.

The story going the rounds among the printers was to the effect that the state convention of the Socialist party, held at New Castle, Pa., had nominated George Anton, of Philadelphia, as its standard bearer. Anton is a rat, and, in the language of the printers, that means a scab.

John W. Slayton, of McKeesport, a union carpenter, is the candidate of the Socialist party for governor of Pennsylvania.

George Anton is the candidate of the S. L. P., and his name will appear on the ballot in Pennsylvania, provided that enough names can be secured to get a scab that position.

The following letter, from H. A. Stewart, secretary of the Label Committee of Typographical Union No. 2, is self-explanatory:

"Dear Cassidy—Your favor of July 11 regarding the status of one George Anton, Socialist candidate for governor of Pennsylvania, received, and the statement made to you by President Tole, of No. 6, is correct in one essential—that he 'ratted' at the office of J. C. Winston, in January, 1906.

"As to his being the candidate of the Socialist party—the party of Eugene V. Debs, J. Mahlon Barnes, and the late lamented Ben Hanford—is incorrect, but he is the candidate of the Socialist Labor party, a party that believes in the destruction of unions, and has no time whatever for organized workingmen.

"This bellicose cuss, Anton, not only 'ratted' in 1906, but since that time has been making public speeches on the plaza of the city hall, where he has used his vitriolic tongue in an effort to beslime every organized workman of whatsoever occupation.

"Among his old associates and the printers' craft in general he is held as a loathsome, venomous vampire, to be shunned and to be dreaded.

"Not being able to secure the proper legislation from the old dominant parties of the state, workingmen are naturally turning to the Socialist party for relief, but when a party attaches labor to its name and nominates for governor a parasite of the Anton breed, we raise our right hand and hiss, 'God save the commonwealth!'"

Western Miners Roast Hearst

DENER, COLO., July 30.—One of the most important actions yet taken by the eighteenth annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners was on the report of the committee on President Charles H. Moyer's recommendations to the convention that the incoming executive board be instructed to immediately procure the ablest counsel in the land to test through the Federal courts the legality of the stand taken by the Homestake Mining Company against the members of the W. F. of M. and to secure to them the right of peaceable assemblage and that of joining an organization of their craft, which was unanimously concurred in.

After the above action was taken, Executive Board Member J. F. Hutchinson introduced the following resolutions:

"Whereas, There is and has been no demand on the Homestake Mining Company for an increase in wages or a shortening of hours, or for the changing in any respect in the working conditions of the Black Hills; South Dakota; and,

"Whereas, The Homestake Mining Company has for about eight months prosecuted one of the most unreasonable lockouts ever instituted against workingmen for their allegiance to and beliefs in the the principles and rights of organized labor; and,

Aided Hearts Fortune.

"Whereas, It is a well known fact that the said mine is the foundation and part of the Haggin-Hearst millions, in which William Randolph Hearst, the hypocritical poser as the friend of labor, is interested; and,

"Whereas, The conspiracy of silence of the Hearst papers, through which for many years he and colleagues for political reasons have posed as the friends of organized workingmen, is proof positive of the fact that this material interest lies in successfully throttling all power of the Homestake workers to defend their present plane of living or to improve them in the future; therefore, be it

Resolved by the delegates of the eighteenth annual convention, Western Federation of Miners, That we demand of all local unions immediate and effective action to the end that all members of the Western Federation of Miners throughout the United States and Canada be made acquainted with the fact that William Randolph Hearst and his publications, the Boston American and Examiner, the New York Journal, Chicago Examiner and American, the Los Angeles Examiner and American, and the Cosmopolitan Magazine, deserve the same treatment as every foe of unionism; that he is an enemy of organized labor and can no longer hide behind the mask of pretended friendship; that they also notify all those with whom they have business relations of the attitude of the so-called friend of labor, and that they consider those who are friendly to his publications in the same class as their owner; be it further

"Resolved, That the delegates of the eighteenth annual convention, individually and collectively, pledge themselves each to the union, individually and collectively, pledge themselves each to the greater force and determination than is the owner and defender of the Homestake Mining Company prosecuting the boycott against the union men of the Black Hills and the right of unionism to exist; be it further

Appeal to All Unions.

"Resolved, That the incoming executive board be and is hereby instructed to bring this resolution to the notice of all national and international organizations of workingmen, with the request that they take immediate notice of the same and take steps to acquaint each and every member of their organizations with the facts that while William Randolph Hearst and his papers are posing as the exponents or organized labor, they continue as silent as the grave while the company in which the Hearsts own extensive, if not the controlling, interests have not only denied the right of its employees to belong to a labor organization and work for said company, but has named as a consideration for employment the signing away of the most sacred constitutional rights of the American citizen; that said national and international organizations be requested to notify William Randolph Hearst that his attitude in connection with the lockout in the Black Hills of South Dakota places him in the ranks of the most bitter enemies of organized labor, and that he shall continue to be so recognized until the Homestake Mining Company concedes to its employees the constitutional and natural right to organize for the purpose of self-preservation and the abolition of wage slavery."

GAAND TRUNK STRIKE ENDS.

Brewery Freight Handlers' Picnic.

SETTLEMENT REACHED AND WALK-OUT DECLARED OFF.

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

Wage Compromise Effected.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 2.—The strike of conductors, trainmen and yardmen, which began on the Grand Trunk and Central Vermont systems July 18, was officially called off tonight.

Under the terms of agreement, signed by President Hays for the railroads, and all the union officials, the men will receive, dating back to May 1 of this year, an advance of approximately 18 per cent, and, beginning January 1, 1912, a rate of wages slightly below the Eastern Association schedule for which they struck, but an advance in many instances of over 30 per cent.

Organizer Elected.

In accordance with the action taken by the National Executive Committee at its June meeting, Comrade Max Wilk, Augusta, Ga., has been selected as organizer for the states of Georgia and South Carolina. He will spend several weeks organizing in each of those states.

HISTORY OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES, by MORRIS HILQUIT; New York, Funk & Wagnals Co.; new edition; revised and rewritten. Cloth bound \$1.50.

Meeting Halls for Rent.

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

A LIST OF UNION BAKERIES WHERE YOU CAN GET UNION BREAD

EACH LOAF BEARING The UNION LABEL

AND BAKERY GOODS MADE BY UNION BAKERS	MADE BY UNION BAKERS
Becker, Louis 2330 Menard st.	Machatechek, Jos. 1960 Arsenal st.
Boeglin, Joseph 9800 S. Broadway	Manewal Bread Co Lami and Broadwa
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.
Flabb, Julius, 1301 Wyoming St.	Mueller, Fred 2012 Gravois av.
Fischer, Wm. F. 5600-Compton Ave.	Nichols, E. S. 4136 N Newstead s
Foerster, Chas. J. 5228 Virginia av.	Nowack, Frank R. 616-18 Louisa Ave.
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
Huells, P. 4101 N 20th st.	Schneider & Son, 2716 N Taylor av.
Huts, 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. 3110 S 7th st.
Lorenz, H. 2700 Arsenal st.	Zwicky, Mich. 7701-3 Virginia av.

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NOW READY

DO YOUR JOB WORK

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Right of Free Speech Asserted.

POLICE ARREST COMRADE BIALOUS FOR SPEAKING ON STREET CORNER.

The Polish Socialist Branch held a meeting last Saturday evening at the corner of Eighth and Carr streets. A crowd of about 150 persons had gathered to listen to Comrade S. Bialous, who addressed the meeting. The meeting was orderly and no reason for police interference existed. Nevertheless, a police sergeant stepped up to the speaker and ordered him to stop his meeting. Comrade Bialous refused to obey, as he knew that the Socialist Party of St. Louis had fought out this question to a finish some four years ago, when the police department was under the direction of the "shoot to kill" Chief Kiely and little Rolla Wells, then mayor of St. Louis.

The police sergeant arrested Bialous and took him to the police station, where he was offered his freedom if he would promise not to speak on the streets again. Comrade Bialous indignantly refused such a proposition and was locked up.

The case came up in the Dayton Street Police Court before Judge Pollard, who, on hearing the evidence and, no doubt, remembering the humiliating defeat suffered by the police department before on the issue, released the speaker, and instructed the police that they had no right to interfere with any orderly street meeting. He might have added to his instructions that it is a duty of the police to even preserve order and keep the walks cleared at street meetings, so that the meetings nor pedestrians will be interfered with.

The Polish Branch will go on now and hold meetings as it sees fit. Comrade L. G. Pope acted as attorney for the Socialist Party in the police court.

Moyer for Socialist Action.

Advocates Political Line-Up as Followed by Socialist Party

Denver, Colo., July 31.—An extract from the report of President Moyer, of the Western Federation of Miners, on which a news service based a story that Moyer favored a Labor party is herewith given, and with the quotation accompanying this story as direct from Moyer, it is clear that the miner meant action with the Socialist party when he wrote:

"Look at the situation as we may we cannot avoid the struggle. Under the wage system, the conflict must and will go on, ever continuing until the workers themselves, without consulting their masters, shall settle the wage question for all time. Our economic organization has been and will continue to be the schoolroom for the working class. Here we are made to realize the power of united action. The producer once awakened to this power on the industrial field will not stop there, but knowing full well that permanent relief under the present system is impossible, will march onto the political field, and with the same unity of action take over the tools of production, thus removing the cause which makes master and servant, strikes, lockouts and misery. We need but to compare the conditions existing in organized and unorganized districts to silence those who argue that united action has been of no benefit to the wage worker."

Moyer himself is a Socialist. **Stands for Socialism.**

In the course of his report he makes the following statement, which shows clearly that he has Socialism in mind as labor's party:

"As to the future, there should be no question as to the policy of your organization. The preamble of our constitution says:

"We hold that there is a class struggle in society, and that the struggle is caused by economic conditions.

"We affirm the economic condition of the producer to be that he is exploited of the wealth to retain barely sufficient for his elementary necessities.

"We hold that the class struggle will continue until the producer is recognized as the sole master of his product.

"We assert the working class, and it alone, can and must achieve its own emancipation.

"We hold, finally, that an industrial union and the concerted political action of all wage workers is the only method of attaining this end.

"Therefore, we, the wage slaves employed in and around the mines, and smelters of the world, has associated in the Western Federation of Miners.

Road Is Clear.

"If the membership of our organization were sincere in adopting this preamble, then their duty is plain today, the issue is here defined in no uncertain way. Section five points the way which, I believe, will lead the workers of the world beyond reach of the power of capitalism and usher in the day of final deliverance from all injustice. I cannot impress too strongly upon you the importance of embracing each and every opportunity to instill in the minds of your fellow workers the ideal as set forth in your preamble. If your policy is sound and you are firm in your convictions, your place is among those who hesitate to abandon a policy which you believe to be effective."

"Armed with such convictions, your position is invincible. Recognizing and conceding the same rights to

others as we demand for ourselves, yet ever firm and determined in defense of industrial unions and concerted political action, we have nothing to fear from coming in contact with the organized workers entertaining different ideas. The work of educating the workers, both organized and unorganized, along industrial lines, which is the only unionism that can be expected to cope successfully with the employing class, is a question of vital importance.

"The Western Federation of Miners, many years past, declared for and adopted the industrial form of organization, and I believe there are few among our membership to-day who are not fully in accord with that policy. Personally, I am more convinced than ever before, if that be possible, and would be unable to place my position more fully before you on this important matter than I did in my last report; when discussing this question I said that if in union there is strength, then the working class must be brought to realize that only through the most complete unity can they expect to organize an industrial army that will prove invincible.

"They must be educated to understand that united action to be such its fullest sense every man and woman means the joining together in man whose condition in life compels them under the present system to sell their labor to another. When so united and realizing that regardless of what their position may be as wage workers that they belong to that class and recognize that an injury to one is the concern of all, then, and then only, will organized labor be in a position to enforce its just demands. Labor, industrially organized, ready to fall into line when the order is given, will serve notice upon the employer that the day of his refusal to treat with his employees because they reserve the right to affiliate with organized labor is past, and refusal to do so will not only bring him face to face with every worker in his employ, but that organized labor in its entirety will rise up as one man and in no uncertain way insist that he shall do so."

TELEGRAPHERS WIN A BIG AWARD.

Wage Arbitrators Give \$50,000 Decision to Key Men.

To telegraphers, numbering about 1,200, employed by the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain System, about \$50,000 a year is awarded by the Board of Arbitration, which filed its findings with the United States District Court. The company had offered about \$21,000, while the telegraphers had asked for about \$3,000, and the award is, therefore, a compromise.

A. W. Sullivan, gen'l manager of the railroad, filed a dissenting opinion, in which he declared that the wages paid to the telegraphers were 6 per cent higher than telegraphers' wages on competitive lines, and he added that the telegraphers of the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain System now get 12 per cent more than the telegraphers of rival companies.

Mo. Pacific Machinists' Strike.

Strikers Issue Circular to Brothers Everywhere.

"ATTENTION!"

"Machinists on Strike!"

MISSOURI PACIFIC AND IRON MOUNTAIN RY. SYSTEMS.

"The following is a description of the class of men being imported in your midst by the officials of the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Railway Company to take the places of the striking machinists:

"Definition of a 'scab,' as given by Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, issue number 4, 79 and 84: 'A nickname for a workman who engages for lower wages than are fixed by a trade union; also for one who takes the place of a workman on a strike.'"

"The American Educator describes the word 'scab': 'A mean, paltry, dirty fellow. A workman who continues to work during a strike of his fellows.'"

"The Century Dictionary defines the word 'scab': 'A workman who is not, or refuses to become, a member of a Labor Union, or who refuses to join in a strike, or who takes the place of a striker.'"

"The 'scab' is well named! Any worker who sides against his fellows and helps break up a strike is indeed a 'scab' on humanity. His nature is a combination of hyena, hog and shark."

"Of 'scabs' there is but one kind. He seeks to make profit off his brother's suffering. He works, knowing that he is keeping women and children hungry. For immediate gain he opposes the permanent welfare of the class to which he belongs. He is unspeakably vile and repulsive, and his well-chosen name of 'scab' describes him."

From the above circular it will be seen that we are still on strike, notwithstanding the fact that the officials are trying to create the impression that there is no strike at all. Let any one interested go to Union Station and consult the bulletin board. The mute evidence there given shows that almost every train on these two systems are anywhere from one-half hour to five hours late, owing the engine failures, the result of employing incompetent mechanics. In fact, their engines are simply going to pieces and becoming more unsafe from day to day. They cannot even get trains out of here on time; it is a common occurrence for

an engine to go wrong, between the shops and Union Station, when backing down to couple on to train. St. Louis being the largest city on the system, as well as headquarters, they naturally try to put up a good front here and keep the cream of their motive power at this end. The last mail, out of St. Louis at 3 a. m., often uses as many as three engines before it gets to Sedalia, and usually winds up the run with a freight engine, taken from some train on a siding, and gets to Kansas City from two to three hours late.

This corporation has now in its employ 600 guards, or scab herders, at a salary of \$75.00 per month and board, booze and tobacco, an expense of at least \$100.00 each, or a total of \$60,000 per month, for non-productive men. Inefficient scabs are drawing from \$100 to \$150 each per month; they are also boarded and housed in the bull pens at at the various points on the system. In fact, it is safe to say that what little work is being done is costing five times what it would if done by union men.

And these are the officials who prate of loyalty to the interests who employ you. Yes, we are being treated just now to a specimen of loyalty to the stockholders on the part of officials of the Illinois Central, which shows that even the president and vice president were ready and willing to loot the treasury by grafting methods. The latter, it seems, lacked courage to face the ordeal and preferred the death of a suicide.

These same officials and all others will deny workmen every penny possible, so as to give themselves a larger margin for grafting and loot.

In the meantime Missouri Pacific stock is on the toboggan, at the lower end of which is the probability of a receivership.

When affairs get so rotten they can no longer be held together, the powers that be usually fly to the arms of our dear old Uncle Sam and the intercession of a federal court. After a couple of years the government puts the property in good physical and financial condition, and then, instead of retaining it for the benefit of the public, it is kindly turned back in control of the same old band of pirates to rewater it and loot it again.

'Will the people of this country ever get wise? Let us hope so.

ONE OF THE STRIKERS.

Typos to Have Record Meet

Fifty-Sixth Session at Minneapolis Will Have a Big Attendance.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 31.—"The fifty-sixth session of the International Typographical Union will be a record-breaker in point of attendance," asserts Secretary-Treasurer Hays, who has just signed a contract for the use of Dreamland Pavilion, the most commodious and centrally located convention hall in this city.

Lynch Arrives August 3.

President Lynch will arrive in Minneapolis on August 3, accompanied by an office force of a dozen clerks, and will open headquarters at the West hotel six days before the convention. At every convention it has been found necessary to have at hand the records and accounts of the international's home office in Indianapolis, and consequently the entire headquarters outfit is moved annually at great expense to the chosen city of the year.

Propositions to change this and hold all future sessions in Indianapolis will be presented to the convention.

Mortuary Benefits.

Although the graduated mortuary benefit plan was defeated at last year's convention, a modified proposition, in keeping with the desires of the majority, will in all probability be introduced at this convention.

The old-age pension plan is working with such marked success that officials of several other international organizations are open advocates of its adoption by their organizations.

Frank N. Gould has drawn up an

amendment for the better protection of apprentices, giving them journeyman's rights after one year's service. This, it is asserted, will provide for a more thorough training in their trade.

Two Thousand Badges.

The local committee has ordered 2,000 of the most artistic badges ever yet pinned upon a delegate-printer's breast, the cost of which is to be not less than forty cents apiece.

With the assistance of the chapels, President Henderson has selected a reception committee of fifty, who will aid the general committee in its labors.

Bosses Tried Bribery.

The strike of the Buffalo garment workers, in which 600 men, employed at the Herman Wile and M. Wile & Co., have been out for about ten weeks, has resulted in serious complications that are liable to prove troublesome for the employers.

Albert Adamski, President of the District Council No. 10, has caused the arrest of two men connected with the clothing firm at which the strike has been declared on a charge of bribery.

Adamski says that the men offered him \$500 if he would resign his position as chairman of the strike com-

mittee of the District Council and thus cause the return of the strikers.

Meanwhile the traitor, Harry White, former Secretary of the U. G. W., is attempting to the best of his ability to lure strikebreakers to Buffalo, but with little success. To show what a cowardly little whelp White is, it is only necessary to mention that a union officer went to White's office in New York to make an inquiry regarding some person. As soon as the Judas saw the unionist he sent in a call for the police. And White was a great Socialist smasher, too.

Another big fight is probably coming in the garment trade in New York, as 32 local unions, whose members manufacture men's and boys' suits, have voted in favor of demanding the nine-hour day. The bosses have been given a few days to make up their minds about the matter and some of them are inclined to resist.

Veteran Socialist Dead.

Dr. F. W. Lilienthal of New York Passes Away.

Dr. Friedrich W. Lilienthal, one of the oldest German Socialists and one of the founders of the Volkszeitung, died recently on his farm near Tannersville, in the Catskill Mountains. Dr. Lilienthal was seventy-eight years old.

After graduating from the University of Berlin, Dr. Lilienthal practiced medicine in that city for some time. In 1861 he came to New York. From the time he came to this country until his death he remained a foremost champion of all radical ideas. During the time of the civil war he sided with the abolitionists. Later he was active as an advocate of woman suffrage, and he helped found the Freidenkerbund. He was a member of the International, and when the Socialist party was organized he joined it and remained a member of the party up to the time of his death.

Dr. Lilienthal was a very successful practitioner, and had hosts of friends in New York. A couple of years ago he began to suffer with heart disease, and it was this disease that caused his death. He is survived by his wife, Augusta, and a daughter, Mrs. Meta L. Stern.

Comrade Debs Improving.

According to the latest news from Rochester, Minn., Comrade Eugene V. Debs is recovering very encouragingly from the operation he had to undergo in a Rochester hospital.

Bell, Main 645; Kinloch, Central 1697.

L. G. POPE

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Soldiers and Strikes.

Militarism reigns supreme in these days of Republican prosperity.

The scenes of Democratic prosperity under Grover Cleveland are repeated under Republican rule.

Under Grover Cleveland the state militia was kept busy suppressing strikes and assisting in defeating Organized Labor.

Buffalo, Tonawanda, Cleveland, Brooklyn, Chicago, Pullman, and many other industrial centers were then the "battlegrounds" of the capitalist Sunday soldiers.

Only a few weeks ago the Republican Governor Hadley of Missouri ordered the troops to Hannibal to assist a powerful corporation in crushing the strike of 2200 employes of the Ilasco Cement Works.

The Republican Governor of Ohio, but a few days ago, ordered the state militia to Columbus to "protect law and order" during the street car strike.

In Indiana, another Republican state, the state troops were sent to South Bend against the Grand Trunk railroad strikers.

The governor of Republican Michigan accommodated the railroad corporation by ordering the state troops against the striking railroad men.

This is the kind of "protection" the workingmen get from the Republican party.

In connection with these latest activities of American militarism the Chicago Daily Socialist has this to say under the caption "Shooting and Lying":

"According to the headlines of all Chicago papers the strikers were rioting and shooting in South Bend yesterday. There were calls for the troops. There were wild scenes of violence—in the headlines.

"When the story was finally dug out of the mass of falsification and exaggeration it was discovered that A PINKERTON THUG HAD SHOT A CAR REPAIRER IN THE BACK.

"There were no mobs. There were no riotous strikers. There was no killing by strikers. No shots were fired by strikers.

"Do you think the writing of those headlines was an accident? Do you imagine that the carefully framed-up story which so artfully concealed the truth and so craftily suggested the falsehoods, was the result of blundering incompetency?

"That story and those headlines were prepared in the manner most suited to throw discredit upon the strikers, turn public opinion against them, and afford an excuse for the introduction of the militia and the regular army.

"AND WORKINGMEN BUY AND SUPPORT THESE PAPERS."

Yes, they not only buy and support these papers, but they support the rotten political parties that are at the bottom of such troubles as the ones in South Bend, Columbus, and other places.

It is about time that they support their own Socialist press and their own political party—the Socialist Party.

EXIT BRYAN.

William Jennings Bryan met his political Waterloo. For nearly twenty years he occupied the center of the Democratic stage in national politics.

How was it possible that a man of his calibre could hold himself above water for so many years?

In any other country with a popular form of government a man of Bryan's type would not last five years.

Bryan was not progressive, he was reactionary. He is a reactionist today. During the two decades of his political career Bryan has not learned a single thing worth learning for any man with a sound conception of the economic, political and social conditions of his country.

The Chicago Daily Socialist characterizes him very nicely by saying:

"W. J. Bryan was always concerned with unessentials. He was the candidate of the small capitalist class, with its petty issues, its financial tinkering, its innocuous reforms, its half-hearted enthusiasm for everything that meant nothing."

So he was. The Bryan of today has as narrow a view of the modern labor and social movements as he had twenty years ago. He has been busting trusts like the little boy is busting soapbubbles. His latest petty issue was local option, and this capitalist side issue was the straw that broke the camel's back.

Even as a capitalist reformer Bryan was an absolute failure. He was the Don Quichote de la Mancha in American national politics whom the capitalist could use to good advantage in the periodical sham battles.

What will the Democratic party do without Bryan? And the Republican party without Bryanism?

Watch the Socialist Movement Grow! An exchange points out that the Socialists have ten million votes in the world today. The common estimate of five persons to each voter in a family would give 50,000,000 Socialists. But there are some wives who are not Socialists, and probably more than these are Socialist wives and old party husbands. But there are whole populations where the workers are barred from voting which will offset any errors that might have been made in calculating women and minors. So we can safely say that Socialism is today supported by 50,000,000 people.

Editorial Observations

In Politics as in Social Relations the old proverb holds good: "Tell me with whom you associate, and I'll tell you who you are!"

Senator Guggenheim is well pleased with President Taft's administration. So is Pierpont Morgan. So are all the rest of the plutocrats who live off the lifeblood of the working class.

We congratulate the St. Louis comrades for their energetic preparations for the fall campaign. This week's contributions to the Socialist Campaign fund fills another page of honor in the history of our local movement.

State Militia to break their strikes is about all the "protection" our workingmen receive from the Republican party.

Every thinking Trade Unionist should make up his mind to join the Socialist Party and assist in the great political movement of the working class.

The friends of human Progress and true civilization will rejoice over the latest political developments in Spain. Too long the clerical reactionists have ruled the unfortunate country and it is high time that their raven wings be clipped and their absolute power over the Spanish nation be broken forever. Ferrer did not die in vain. The very mentioning of his name makes the black reactionists feel like convicted criminals.

Mexican Martyrs for Liberty.

By J. Mahlon Barnes, National Secretary Socialist Party.

At present there is lodged in the penitentiary at Florence, Arizona, three Mexican political refugees, namely, Antonio I. Villarel, R. Flores Magon and Livrado Rivera. Their eighteen months' sentence imposed by a Federal Judge of the United States Court upon the charge of violating the neutrality laws will expire August 3d.

From their prison cells they have issued a call to the liberty loving citizens of America to protect them from the threats of further persecution.

These men have been in jail continuously since August 23, 1907. They were held prior to the trial upon various charges brought by the Mexican government, ranging from petit larceny to that of murder. During this period the several charges, in turn and of necessity, were abandoned when fully refuted by legal testimony, leaving the one and only charge, that of violating the neutrality laws, upon which conviction was secured.

These men were and are members of the Mexican Liberal party. The conduct of the recent election in Mexico shows that such affiliation is a sufficient crime in the eyes of the Mexican despot. The Mexican government tried to expedite these men, but, though failing in this effort, the purpose of the persecution has been well served by the fact that the United States government has acted as their jailer during all these years, and apparently intends to continue occupying that shameless role.

The trivial charges previously made use of to deprive these men of their liberty in advance of trial is ample reason for the belief that their imprisonment may be continued indefinitely with or without trial.

Attitude of United States Government.

Attorney-General G. W. Wickersham was written to July 2d, 1910, as follows:

"A statement from these men shows that they anticipate being rearrested at the expiration of their term, and they protest that there can be no just cause lodged against them. Therefore any such action would only be a continuance of MEXICAN MARTYRS FOR LIBERTY TWO persecution visited upon them as political refugees from Mexico, based upon their previous political activity only."

His Soul is Marching On

When Ferrer's body fell, riddled with bullets in Montjuich prison, reaction gave a ghoulissh laugh and rejoiced that an advocate of progress was dead.

The result is a story that has been repeated many, many times. It is the story that is celebrated in the expression, "The blood of the martyrs in the seed of the church." It is the story that Lowell sings when he tells us:

"For Humanity sweeps onward; where to-day the martyr stands,
On the morrow crouches Judas with the silver in his hands;
Far in front the cross stands ready, and the crackling fagots burn,
While the hooting mob of yesterday in silent awe return
To glean up the scattered ashes into History's golden urn."

But yesterday they killed the body of Ferrer. All that has been worth noticing since then in Spain has been the working out of the things for which they killed him.

He died with the cry: "Long live the Modern Schools!" upon his lips. Already the first long steps have been taken toward secular education.

He stood for the separation of Church and State, and was hurried to his death by those who saw an injury to their financial interests on earth if this partnership with Heaven were disturbed. Since then the first steps have been taken toward freedom in religion.

Ferrer, by his death, turned the eyes of the world upon backward, ignorant, corrupt, cruel Spain. He aroused an international indignation that strengthened the resistance of Spanish workers and compelled concessions from Spanish rulers.

Ferrer is dead. His soul is marching on.

Tailors Honored by John B. Lennon.

To John Brown Lennon, General Secretary—A Testimonial by the General Executive Board.

The undersigned members of the General Executive Board, and Assistant General Secretary, do hereby extend to you, Brother Len-

Annual Picnic

Local Longwood, Socialist Party

Longwood Grove, South Broadway
Sunday, August 14, 1910.

Children's games, Races. Prize-bowling and Prize-shooting. All kinds of Amusements.

Family Tickets including refreshments \$1 00; Ladies without escorts 25c. (Plenty shelter in case of rain.)

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

"They ask the assistance of American citizens and of the government in protecting them from further persecution.

"However, kindly inform me if these men, or any of them, are to be rearrested by order of your department, and kindly state the charges."

No reply was received to the above letter, but the disposition of the attorney general is known. At a recent hearing granted by a committee of Congress, Messrs. De Lara and Turner appeared in behalf of all Mexican Political Refugees. The cases of Villarel, Magon and Rivera were definitely presented, and Attorney-General Wickersham, in response to a question from Congressman Wilson of Pennsylvania, stated that it was the intention of the government to press further charges against them.

These men, besides being members of the Liberal Party of Mexico, are workingmen, and have given years of effort to organizing the labor movement in that country.

The Mexican government put forth every effort to ruthlessly stamp out this movement of the workers, and, as is well known, political liberty is a myth in that country, which is a republic only in name.

Dear reader, this is your concern. Kindly write to-day a protest to the government at Washington against the infliction of further punishment upon these men and against that attitude of the government which denies political refugees an asylum in America.

Villarel, Magon and Rivera have for a long time been separated from their families, friends and compatriots, hounded by the Mexican government, and are now about to finish a term of three years' imprisonment in the United States penitentiary. They are without funds or means of legal defense, and they make their appeal of right to the working people of America to assist them in protecting their rights and defending them from further vengeance at the hands of Porfirio Diaz.

Send all contributions to John C. Chase, President Political Refugee Defense League, 180 Washington street, Chicago, Ill. Again, dear reader, you can make this a public question by bringing it before every organization to which you belong, and having resolutions sent to Washington. But don't forget a contribution, regardless of its size. It is for Freedom's Cause.

non, our respect and admiration at this, the last meeting of your term as General Secretary. Our associations with you in our official capacity, as well as in a personal way, have proven you a man of broad and fair mind on all questions pertaining to the welfare and success of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, the success of which we are all striving for. Your long and varied experience in the labor movement generally has proven of incalculable benefit to the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America. Largely to your efforts and executive ability does the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America occupy the position it holds in the labor movement of, not only of North America, but of Europe as well. As a parent toward its infant, you have with loving care watched its growth from its early existence to the prominent position it now occupies in the labor world. You have seen it through many vicissitudes and, like the mariner guiding his ship through storms, past lurking dangers, you have brought the staunch old craft, the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, into safe harbors, possibly somewhat battle-scarred, but none the worse off for the storm. In parting with you in an official capacity, we do not sever our friendship, and we are confident that as a member of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America your advice and counsel will always be appreciated and heeded by the members at large.

May your organization be as successful in the future as it has been in the past under your leadership.

With these few expressions, we bid you an official adieu. May your future be pleasant and many years of usefulness be your allotment.

With best wishes for you and yours, we are fraternally,

HENRY H. WERDES, President.

CARL B. ROBEL,

CHAS. M. RAKOW,

HENRY CHRISTOPHER,

DAVID L. BERRYSON,

A. T. CAILQUIST, Asst. Sec'y.

JOHN C. WINKLER, G. T.

Bloomington, Illinois, Thursday, June 30, 1910.

Far more demoralizing than even poverty in its influence upon the workingman, is the insecurity of his position, the necessity of living upon wages from hand to mouth, that in short which makes a proletarian of him.

To the Working Class of California.

By J. Stitt Wilson, Socialist Candidate for Governor.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., July 30.—The Socialist candidate for governor, Conrade J. Stitt Wilson, has issued the following manifesto to the working class of California:

This opening word of the state campaign is addressed to the working people in the cities and in the country districts; to the men, women and children of the working class; to the actual producers of wealth throughout the state.

I want you to read what I have to say.

Do you know that the workers make up about 80 per cent of the population? Do you know that the workers alone can win and do win in every election? Do you know that every mayor of every city, every congressman, every state officer, every governor, and every president have been and will be elected by the votes of the workers, organized and unorganized, and by the farmers and toilers in the rural districts? Do you know that?

The workers hold the political power of the land. Huge trusts, big newspapers, the money-power, with their bags of gold, the grafters and office seekers—all put together—could not elect a pound-keeper. They have not votes enough.

They Must Fool You.

Before they can get any power they must go to the trade unionists, and the workers earning \$12 to \$15 per week, and to the farmers working from sun to sun. They must get you, my brothers, and deceive you by catchwords and vain promises, and then drive you like foolish sheep to the ballot box to vote for their policies and their candidates. They must fool you, and then only can they win.

They know that you alone have numbers sufficient to win in any election. They get you going for them, and then they laugh at your slavery, and your folly, when the battles are over, and when you have voted them into power. Such is the political tragedy of the working class.

They divide you into two great political camps. They make you fight sham battles on issues that don't concern you, so that whichever side wins the workers lose and the plutocrats, the money power, the capitalist classes, come out on top.

Republican Treason.

A Republican candidate has spent the last three months confessing loudly to you that for 40 years the workers in the cities and the farmers have been the mere puppets and the petty tools of corporate interests that have turned the state government into a private group for private gain. And he ought to know. Nor does he offer you even the splinter of a platform for the working class. And yet he asks you for your votes. And so it is in forty other states. How much longer will you be such slaves?

Whoever is elected governor of this state this year will be elected by working-class votes.

If you want a man who stands for the workers, on a world-wide working-class platform, and determined to free the workers and producers from the injustice and wrongs of Capitalism, all you have to do is to say so, go to the ballot box and win. NOTHING ON EARTH CAN BEAT YOU.

If you stand together, and refuse to be fooled, you can win for yourselves, your wives and your little ones, and you can win for the plutocrats and the trusts, and the exploiters of the people, that have successfully fleeced you in the past, and are getting ready to do it again.

Which will you do? Will you fight for your own freedom or will you fawn like slaves upon the greedy devourers of the people, and vote for the "System" that has robbed you of the fruit of your labor?

Socialism—The Hope of the Workers.

The Socialists of this state have asked me to be their standard-bearer in his election. From every county in the state an insistent demand has urged me to run for governor.

I have never asked for it. I have never hinted at it. I have persistently refused to consider nomination to official position. But now I consent to run, and am going to run to win, for you and for yours.

I ask no honor. I seek no office. I accept this nomination that I may fight as never before for the workers and the toilers against the brazen-faced plutocracy that robs you year in and year out, and then drives you like slaves to the ballot box at elections, and afterwards mocks you for your folly.

This battle is yours, my brothers. If I am defeated in this campaign, I will be defeated by the men for whom I am pleading, whose cause I am fighting for, whose rights I am battling for.

The Capitalist system can throw you out of employment, crush your union, increase the cost of living. It binds your wives and daughters to the wheels of incessant toil. It drives your little boys and girls from the school to the market place. It robs you of the fruit of your labor. Capitalism piles up its ill-gotten gains in untold millions in the presence of your struggle and necessity. And then it has the audacity to put upon its iron face a deceitful smile for you, the workers, at election, and offers you a soft glove over its mailed and bloody hand, as it asks you for one vote for its candidates and parties and principles. Will you ever be fooled by this smile and this gloved hand again?

On the other hand, the Socialist movement has put its brains to study the tragic life of the poor. It has put its heart to feel the pain of the oppressed. It has brought all its powers to build up a social program of justice for the people. It stands to fight this unjust, cruel, dishonest, inhuman system. Socialism is organized to fight the "Dragon" that devours us.

The Socialist movement is pledged to stand by organized labor in its battle with Capitalism. We stand for such legislation as shall curtail and finally destroy the power of the plutocracy and deliver the workers to freedom, and social democracy. This necessary legislation I shall outline in my campaign.

I am fighting for you, men of the working class. The whole organized Socialist movement to the last man and woman is speaking, and writing, and working, and voting for the cause of the workers in this campaign. We have no other object. There is no hunger for office, or itch for graft, or thirst for power. One program—the economic freedom of the workers.

Our Prospects.

We start the campaign with 30,000 Socialist votes. If you double that vote we will have the plutocracy scared stiff. If you treble that vote, the working people will elect your own candidate the next governor of the State of California. Don't wait another time. Do it now!

We Will Carry Los Angeles.

Our Socialist candidate, Fred C. Wheeler, almost carried Los An-

geles in the last city election. It is confidently predicted that we will sweep Los Angeles this time. The workers there are smarting under the goading of capitalist greed. The Republican paper there is telling the workers on strike that they will not get butter for their bread nor even bread to put the butter on. These papers have named a candidate for governor, and ask you to vote for him.

Will you play traitor to your comrades, your wives, and your children by voting for these enemies of organized labor, whose papers are pledged to the destruction of the unions on this coast? I do not believe that you will.

What About San Francisco?

The workers of San Francisco have discovered their power in politics, even if they have not yet discovered the Political Program of labor. Organized labor in San Francisco can elect the man of their choice with a walk-away.

I am the logical candidate for whom they should cast their ballots. No other candidate dare strike a body blow at the Capitalist System which seeks to throttle organized labor.

A Challenge Issued.

I hereby challenge any candidate to go with me before a mass meeting of workmen in Dreamland Park and dare offer the working class a reason why the labor vote should be cast against me.

I challenge these candidates to meet me there and dare to defend the Capitalist System, before any audience of workmen. I challenge these candidates to call you to support them or their exploiting system, which is the fundamental wrong that is robbing the people, polluting our government, and menacing our liberties.

And what about the other towns and the country side? What do the toilers everywhere owe to these old political parties? What have they done for you? What allegiance do you owe them? You are free in this election as seldom before. Act on the merits of the question. In other issues I expect to present a special message to the farming communities.

Comrades and Brothers, you, your wives, and your children—This is your business. If I am defeated, you are defeated. If you elect any other you have won nothing. Your problem, your struggle, your oppression remains just where it is. If I win, you win. The victory shall be yours.

Now for the battle of men against money, of the people against the plutocracy, of the toilers and producers against those who gamble with the fruits of honest toil.

The Illinois Miners' Strike.

Strikers Almost to a Man Reject President Lewis' Compromise Agreement.

John Walker and Thos. Lewis Speak Out.

Lewis' Settlement.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 23.—In an official circular, President Lewis of the United Mine Workers addresses the local unions of Illinois as follows:

"Your International Executive Board has succeeded in securing the general advance provided by the Cincinnati Convention and 2 cents per ton additional advance for Franklin and Williamson counties, making the mining rate in Franklin and Williamson counties 52 cents per ton where no shotfired are employed, and 1½ cents per ton extra to pay shotfired in Illinois wherever they are employed.

"You will find enclosed a copy of the proposition and you are requested to, immediately upon receipt of this official notice, call special meetings of the members of your Local Unions for the purpose of taking action on the proposition submitted to you and for your consideration.

"The enclosed proposition is not all you demanded, but the International Executive Board has carefully considered the situation in every section of the country, and with the thousands of men that we have on strike we believe that the enclosed proposition is one of the best that will be secured this year for the mine workers of the country.

"By the acceptance of this proposition you will have secured the highest mining rates ever paid in your state. You will have maintained your organization. You will have re-established joint relationship. You will have assisted in re-establishing the Interstate Joint Movement. You will have prepared the way to eliminate all cause for difference in the future. Above all, you will have assisted in maintaining the power, influence and prestige of your organization.

"You will also find enclosed blanks, which will be used in tabulating the vote for and against the proposition. These blanks are to be returned in the enclosed self-addressed envelopes, to the International Secretary-Treasurer, 1106 State Life Building, on or before July 29. Act promptly in this matter in order that we may know your wishes.

"Remember to have the tabulation of the vote made carefully, written in ink on the blanks, signed by the local officers, with seal of local union attached.

"Your International Executive Board recommends and urges that you accept the proposition submitted,

which we believe to be for the best interest of the Illinois miners at this time and for the United Mine Workers of America."

MINERS OF ILLINOIS

REJECT AGREEMENT.

Repudiation of Indianapolis Compromise by Lewis Almost

Overwhelming.

Springfield, Ill., July 27.—T. L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America, and the commission he appointed to effect a compromise with the Illinois operators, were denounced in terms which could not be misunderstood at a mass meeting of 3,000 coal miners of this district in Springfield to-day.

By night returns from the referendum vote assured an overwhelming defeat for compromise. Many unions over Illinois made the rejection unanimous, while other added a repudiation and denunciation of President Lewis and threats of secession in the event the agreement was sustained.

Returns have been received from about twenty locals throughout the entire state on the referendum vote, three locals in Springfield, two at Virden, two at Christopher, two at Benton, two at Eldorado and one each at Pawnee, Marion, Staunton, Tushora, Middletown, Breton, Carbon Hill, Ladd and Spring Valley. It is estimated by President Walker and Secretary-Treasurer McDonald that the vote now stands practically unanimous against the adoption of the compromise.

One Operator Signs Scale.

President Walker, immediately after leaving the meeting, was called to his office, where he signed the scale with the management of the Williamson Coal Company. The management of that mine said there was no use in waiting for the result of the referendum vote to be announced, as that would merely prolong the shutdown. This puts about 250 men to work.

President Walker at the mass meeting was the speaker of the afternoon. When Walker mounted the platform he was given a mighty ovation. He said the miners are coming into their own, and the present fight tends to show this in a decided manner. He reviewed in detail the fight leading up to the Peoria conference and exhorted the miners to stand by the Peoria demands.

LEWIS TO BAR MINE VOTE.

Union Head Declares Referendum Vote Will Not Be Counted.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 31.—The returns of the recent referendum vote taken by the miners of Illinois, which have been held pending the arrival of President Thomas L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America, will not be counted, according to a statement issued by him to-night on his return from Kansas City.

Lewis Makes Statement.

Lewis' signed statement in part follows:

"The vote taken in Illinois on the proposition submitted by the International Executive Board to the miners of that state will not be counted, for the reason that the voting was not done in accordance with the rules governing the referendum.

"According to returns received from various sections of Illinois, the terms of the proposition submitted to the miners was misrepresented by the district and sub-district officials. Not only were the facts misrepresented, but the miners in many instances were bulldozed and intimidated and denied the right to express their honest convictions.

"The International Executive Board was of the opinion that a good proposition was submitted to the Illinois men, one which they could have accepted with credit to themselves and honor to the United Mine Workers.

"There is no question but what the proposition would have been accepted by an overwhelming majority, and the 50,000 idle miners of Illinois would be working the coming week, were it not for the personal animosity of J. Walker and his associates against the international officers.

Walker Roundly Scored.

"The treacherous and cowardly work of the men who are trying to tear this organization to pieces will be exposed, and when the mine workers of the country understand fully that their interests are being jeopardized and that their families are being made to suffer because of the duplicity of certain district leaders it will not take them long to remove the obstacles from the hallway of success.

"In the light of recent events, we have a right to believe that John Walker would be willing to see men, women and children suffer in order to boost his personal interests. The situation in Illinois and the action taken by the miners has temporarily delayed negotiations for wage contracts in the Southwest and Colorado, affecting over 30,000 men.

(Signed) 'T. L. LEWIS.'

WALKER REPLIES TO LEWIS.

Says Illinois Miners Will Stand by Their Action.

Springfield, Ill., August 1.—The statement sent out from Indianapolis over the signature of National President Lewis of the United Mine Workers, condemning the attitude of State President Walker of the Illinois Mine Workers has angered the latter. To-day he issued a sizzling reply to Lewis, in which he says in part:

"I have no comment to make on President Lewis' attack on me, other than to say, that that is President Lewis' policy with every man that does not bend the knee in humble submission to him and worship him as a czar.

"He has proved his absolute incompetency, and worse, in the short time he has been in office. He went into office with a solid and united organization, and nearly \$1,000,000 in the treasury. He has spent most of the money on strikes thousands of miles away, to break up existing miners' unions, where it practically did not affect our wages or conditions, whether they were organized or not, and where the men had not paid anything into our treasury, and for organizers who have been working mostly among organized men, and in a very large number of instances the work was practically to laud and praise the man who gave them their job, and on whose sufferance they held them, and to discredit the district officers, and practically no assistance can now be gotten for the EIGHT

G4 men who built up the organization and paid the money into the treasury and who are in a death struggle for conditions which he himself acknowledges they are entitled to.

"In less than three years he has brought about a condition whereby there is dissension, strife and division, lack of confidence, suspicion and distrust, bankruptcy and indebtedness.

men have made a most magnificent fight, and will continue to do so till the end.

"In my opinion his reason for not counting the vote is to avoid having the great rank and file of our organization getting to know how badly the Illinois miners repudiated him and his interference in their affairs in the manner and way he did."

LEWIS CALLS EMERGENCY CONVENTION.

Operators Urging Him to depose of John Walker from Presidency of Illinois United Mine Workers.

Chicago, Ill., August 2.—With local unions of miners all through Illinois demanding the resignation of President T. L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers, that official announced today that he would issue a call for a special convention to be held in Indianapolis within two weeks.

The situation in Illinois has reached an acute stage, following the rejection by the miners of the compromise settlement engineered by President Lewis. The operators are pleading with Lewis to force the compromise on the men and compel them to return to work, while John H. Walker, president of the Illinois district, is urging the men to stand firm, as they have the long fight won.

A committee of Illinois operators spent the day with President Lewis in Indianapolis, urging him to depose President Walker of Illinois, and agreeing to open up their mines in the hope that the men can be induced to return to work. The operators are working day and night trying to hold their forces together, as many of the individuals are protesting that the fight has lasted long enough, and they are ready to sign the scale demanded by the miners in the Peoria convention.

Twenty-Eight Thousand in a Building Strike.

In the effort of the Chicago Federation of Labor to force a settlement of the strike against the Otis Elevator Company, a general strike of the building trades was voted by the representatives of thirty-seven unions, and the strike was called, said to affect 28,000 persons. The carpenters were the only unions which voted against the sympathetic strike. The alleged cause of the principal strike was the refusal of the elevator company to remove machinists from the elevator work, the Federation of Labor having ruled that this line of work belonged strictly to elevator constructors.

PUSH YOUR CAMPAIGN LISTS!

Such is the injunction of the General Committee. Various plans for raising money will be put in operation, but the principal method is the use of campaign lists. Every party member should have one.



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Thomas Paine and his Work.

"A great man," says Hegel, "condemns the world to the task of explaining him." Tried by the Hegelian standard, Thomas Paine, whose centenary was celebrated on June 8 of last year, must be pronounced a great man. Long before, and long after, his death the world was busily engaged in the task of explaining the great democrat. Unfortunately for the cause of truth, those who wrote about Paine steeped their pens in malignity. With a courage and a frankness native to his character, Paine attacked the political and religious systems of his day. Instead of replying to him in manly fashion, his opponents circulated cowardly slanders about his personal character, and treated him as a man who, intoxicated with diabolism, made war upon all that was sacred in private and public life. As the result of a long campaign of scurrility on the part of reactionary politicians and bigoted religionists, the personality of Thomas Paine until quite recently was associated with a hideous caricature which was used as a kind of scarecrow to frighten would be reformers who ventured to stray from the well-trodden paths of conservatism and Orthodoxy. Thanks to two courageous reformers—Mr. Moncure Conway and Mr. John M. Robertson, Member of the British Parliament—the world is now in possession of a true, life-like portrait of Thomas Paine, who, one hundred years after his death, now takes rank as one of the most remarkable men of the eighteenth century—a man who by his passionate love of justice and liberty, and by his heroic stand against the battalions of despotism and superstition, rendered possible the democratic victories of these latter days.

It was not without significance that Paine sprang from a Quaker stock. Of the Quakers it may fairly be said that of all the sects they adhere most closely to the primitive gospel of peace on earth and goodwill among men. Quakerism, however, had little political and public influence, inasmuch as its attitude was mainly passive and its influence negative. The significance of Paine's career lies in the fact that he infused into the great democratic movements of his time the spirit of Quakerism. The Quaker ideal of the brotherhood of man, with its consequent hatred of despotism, Paine, by a life of strenuous political propaganda, endeavored to translate into reality. Paine's Quaker upbringing led him to see through the monarchic and aristocratic superstitions which lay across the path of progress in England, and thus it was when he came to America, he flung all of his energies into the War of Separation, in the belief that in the new world a fair field would be secured for the great democratic experiment. How zealously he worked, and how influentially he labored is seen in the universally-acknowledged fact that in the American Revolution his famous pamphlet, "Common Sense," played a leading part. But Paine was not content with securing freedom for the white man. He interpreted his own phrase, "the rights of man," in a wide sense, so as to include the black as well as the white man. Through his influence, it is said, a clause was inserted in the Declaration of Independence granting freedom to the slaves. He told the framers of the new Constitution not to forget "the hapless African." The clause was struck out at the instigation of those who were in-

terested in the slave trade; and thus it came about through neglecting the humane and far-seeing democratic policy of Paine, America in after years reaped a terrible harvest of blood.

By the French Revolution Paine's democratic fervor was re-kindled. He was soon in the thick of the battle; and here, too, as in America, disaster followed the rejection of his humane advice. He was opposed to the execution of Louis. To the execution of the King may fairly be attributed the Continental complications and the years of hideous carnage that followed. Had Paine's advice been adopted, the Revolution in all likelihood would have been confined to France. There would have been no Napoleon and no long spell of Tory reaction in England. Could there be greater irony than this, that the man who, in England, was held up to scorn as the arch enemy of monarchy should be sent to prison, and narrowly escaped death for endeavoring to save the life of the representative of the system against which he waged life-long war? In this incident we see reflected Paine's humanitarianism. With a discrimination to which few democrats of to-day can lay claim, Paine distinguished between men and systems. To despotism Paine gave no quarter, but when it came to the shedding of blood his Quaker instincts led him to temper justice with mercy.

Thomas Paine was what he has well been described, "a citizen of the world." He never could see why the ideal of human brotherhood on its march to realization should be obstructed by racial animosities and national rivalries. It is this idea that inspired his "Rights of Man," and it was the desire for a religion that should be universal that dictated his "Age of Reason." Paine was no anarchist, and he certainly was no infidel. In his "Rights of Man" he laid down the doctrine which Herbert Spencer deducted from the evolution theory that man as man has certain natural rights of which he cannot be deprived by kings or aristocrats. Similarly in his "Age of Reason," Paine shows that reason has certain rights of which men cannot be deprived by priests or bishops. In religion, politics and social reform, Paine was pre-eminently a pioneer. How true this is may be seen from the following extract from Mr. Conway's biography: "The whole circle of human ideas and principles was recognized by this lone, wayfaring man. The first to urge extension of the principles of independence to the enslaved negro; the first to arraign monarchy, and to point out the danger of its survival in presidency; the first to propose articles of a more thorough nationality to the newborn states; the first to advocate international arbitration; the first to expose the absurdity and criminality of dueling; the first to suggest more rational ideas of marriage and divorce; the first to advocate national and international copyright; the first to plead for the animals; the first to demand justice for women; and, we add, the first to advocate old age pensions.

"What brilliant would our modern reformers have contributed to a coronet for that man's brow had he not presently worshiped the God of his fathers after the way that theologians called heresy."

the Grand Trunk. Fraternalists yours,
B. A. LARGER,
General Secretary, United Garment
Workers of America.

New Subscribers

Have been secured by the following comrades and friends:	
J. Riegert	1
W. F. Crouch	6
John Marx	6
F. J. Kloth	10
J. A. Weber	1
A. Michler	1
F. Slatery	1
Lina Daniken	1
Charles Kaiser	1
Otto Pauls	1
W. R. Bowden	1
Henry Schwarz	2
J. C. Blumenthal	6
Total	34

Alton Unions Arbitrate.

Following the throwing of some bricks at men who were working on the Luer building, at Second and Dodge streets, Alton, Saturday afternoon, an understanding was reached that arbitration would be tried as a means of settling the lock-out in the building trades at Alton.

Mayor Beall was appealed to Saturday night for aid in settling the controversy. He suggested that each side choose two men and the four choose a fifth, or, in the event of failure, it was suggested that the mayor be allowed to choose the umpire.

Socialist Convention.

The State Convention of the Socialist Party of Virginia will be held at Richmond, August 7th, in Dabney's Hall, southeast corner Third and Broad streets. The convention will be called to order at 10 a. m. All bona-fide members of the Socialist Party in the state are eligible to take part in the convention, and a large attendance is urged.

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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.

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

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August Zimmermann died. Eleventh Ward Socialist Club and Machinists' Union lose one of their best Members

Comrade August Zimmermann, a member of the Eleventh Ward Socialist Club and of Machinists' Local Union 394, died last Monday evening at the family residence, 3720 Virginia avenue. He was one of the "old guard" of the St. Louis Socialist and Trade Union movement. The funeral took place Thursday afternoon at the Missouri crematory. Many comrades, brothers and friends, escorted the good, honest and beloved man to his last resting place. The deceased leaves a widow, Mrs. Alida Zimmermann, and three children—Edgar, Vera and Thekla; three brothers, Fred, Theodore and Nick Zimmerman; and two sisters, Mrs. Mary Mahler and Mrs. Mary Diehm. Members of Machinists' Union 394 and of the Eleventh and Thirteenth Ward Socialist Clubs were strongly represented at the funeral. In the name of the Socialist Party of St. Louis and of our press, the editor of St. Louis Labor herewith extends the sympathy and condolence of the comrades to the beloved family of a good and brave husband, father and brother. He was 45 years and 2 months old.

Comrade Zimmermann's Funeral.

The funeral took place on Thursday afternoon to the Missouri Crematory. There were strong delegations present from the Socialist Party, Machinists' Union 394, Machinists' District Council, Knights of Pythias and South St. Louis German Benefit Society. Comrade G. A. Hoehn delivered the funeral oration at the family residence. At the crematory, Mr. Oscar Helle of the above mentioned benefit society, spoke in German, and Comrade Hoehn concluded the impressive ceremonies with a few remarks in English.

MACHINISTS DEMAND RAISE
Washington Navy Yard Expert Workmen Are Dissatisfied With Pay.

Washington, July 26.—Demands upon President Taft and Secretary Meyer of the navy for more pay will be made by the expert machinists at the Washington Navy Yard. The

machinists claim that the government is not giving them wages equal to those received by the same class of men working for private employes in the city.

The local union of the machinists drafted resolutions providing for an appeal to the secretary of the navy, and the committee is authorized to carry the appeal to the president, if necessary.

According to the statements of several of the leaders of the union men, the machinists at the navy yard are getting from \$3.04 to \$3.75 a day, while other men engaged in the same sort of work in the city get a minimum wage of \$4 a day.

An investigation into the wages which these men should receive was held by the Committee on Naval Affairs some time ago, and its report was unfavorable to the demands of the machinists for higher wages. According to the claims of the navy yard men, the committee did not study conditions of living and prices in Washington, but went to Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Alexandria and Baltimore, and decided, after an investigation into conditions there that the men did not need a raise.

Let Labor Take the Reins.

Its Labor in the city,
And Labor on the plains;
Let Labor have the people's votes
And prove where are the brains.

Put Labor in the pulpits,
Let parsons see the shop;
And wonder why all faith is dead
With Capital on top.

'Tis Labor gives the cornfield,
And digs the dangerous mine;
Come on all ye who value life
And give the countersign.

The world is waiting, workers,
To see you take the whip;
Too much we've had of politics,
We now want statesmanship.

Both Het Volk and Progressives
Must cease, we have been told;
We want a brand new Party,
Free from the taint of gold.

Oh, workers, now be loyal,
Be to your chances true;
Lift high the Labor banner
And give your men their due.

And when the votes are counted
Be banished all your care.
Let magnates be defeated
And Laborites get there.
—The Johannesburg (South Africa) Worker.

The Socialist Ticket For Congressional, State Senatorial, State Legislative and City Offices.

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

STATE SENATE
30th District, W. F. Crouch.
32nd District, H. Siroky.
34th District, H. J. Morrison.

STATE REPRESENTATIVE
1st District, W. M. Holman, Wm. Brandt.
2nd District, S. Resh, P. Ehrhard, Hy. Struckhoff.
3rd District, J. Wunsch, A. Kean.
4th District, F. J. Heuer, M. Belly, Hy. Schwarz.
5th District, F. E. Nye.
6th District, F. X. Bick, Jos. Barratt.

PROBATE COURT
L. G. Pope.
CLERK COURT CRIMINAL CAUSES.
Edw. Ottesky.
CLERK COURT CRIMINAL CORRECTION
Chas. Goodman.
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY
L. E. Hildebrand.
LICENSE COLLECTOR
J. A. Weber.
RECORDER OF DEEDS
Otto Kaemmerer.
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND CONSTABLE
1st District, Jacob Luetzel — Fred Stocker.
2nd District, W. R. Bowden — 3rd District, — J. G. Rosenberg.
6th District, Fred Werner — Jos. Dialer.
7th District, Jac. Devus — Jno. Wekerle.
8th District, Martin Brosin — Everett Ely.
9th District, L. H. Schwarze — Wm. Ettridge.

CLOAK STRIKERS MAKE BIG GAINS

22,000 Men and Women Have Returned to Work, According to Press Committee's Statement.

New York, July 26.—One hundred more manufacturers signed agreements proposed by the settlement committee of the striking cloak makers. This, however, did not dampen the ardor of the 200 manufacturers who compose the active membership of the Cloak Manufacturers' Protective Association, and in a statement issued they reiterated that they will fight on to the last ditch rather than give in to the demand for the recognition of the union made by the strikers.

Scott County Meeting

(Scott County Kicker.)
Socialists of Scott county should keep in mind the county meeting at Morley, Saturday, August 6. This should be the largest meeting ever held in the county. This will be the first meeting after the primary. Among the things to come up will be the filling of the vacancy caused by the death of Comrade Wm. Getz, candidate for Recorder.

The Central Committee alone has the power to fill all vacancies on the ticket. But among Socialists, the rank and file tell their committees what to do. Not so with the capitalist parties. There the word comes from above—from the bosses.

There are two Justices and one Constable to be elected in each township. Make the ticket full.

Begin to talk it over now, decide on good men and then get these men to agree to have their names placed on the ticket, then come to Morley, Saturday, August 6, and tell us about it. We want you all there, either as delegates representing your locals, or as individuals. Be there! Let us show the plutes what the workers of Scott county can do.

To All Locals of the United Garment Workers of America.
Greeting:
I herewith notify you that in view of the extended strike on the Grand Trunk Railway in the United States and Canada, to inform the delegates from your local union to our Detroit Convention that should this strike not be adjusted by that time, that your delegates use their prerogative in traveling to the Convention city either by boat or railway other than

Ella Flagg Young.

First Woman Superintendent of Chicago Schools and President of National Education Association.

By Graham Taylor.

From Ogdensburg to Boston is a far cry in the experience of the National Education Association. When Ella Flagg Young first attended the association it met at Ogdensburg, and the women present sat in the gallery and looked down upon a meeting in which they had no part. Then a woman was not thought to be eligible for the principalship of a public school. Now in Boston this woman is elected president of American educators, defeating the man officially nominated by a vote of two to one from the floor. And her nomination was suggested by the fact of her appointment to the superintendency of the Chicago public schools, in which there are more than one hundred women serving efficiently as principals.

But Mrs. Young's election to the presidency was not due to this fact, for the woman who nominated her said to the women who elected her: "We are presenting her not as a woman, but as the best human being for the presidency of this association."

In this election, as in her appointment to lead Chicago's 6,000 teachers and 300,000 pupils, in a school system requiring a fifty million dollar equipment and an annual income of twelve millions, it was the "human" in Mrs. Young that triumphed. A teaching and administrative experience of forty-seven years, in every grade of Chicago's schools, from the primary to the principalship of the Normal school, gave background and perspective to these human qualities. Academic acquirements, standards and honors certified her discipline and caliber. These she acquired in middle life, when she refused to accept the professorship in the department of education at the University of Chicago until she had earned her doctor's degree. And then she preferred her function to be designated in her title by the term "education" rather than risk the pedantry of the term "pedagogy."

She was the last of six persons summoned before the Chicago Board of Education a year ago to be questioned for their eligibility to the superintendency of the city schools. After five experienced and well qualified men had been interviewed as to their qualifications and ideals, Mrs. Young was called last, in alphabetical order. An hour's answers to the inquiries of the full board, sitting in informal session as committee of the whole, left her the only candidate. She was unanimously elected without further discussion and her appointment was publicly ratified without dissent.

This was remarkable, in view of serious dissensions within the Board of Education, and the still more irreconcilable division among the teachers, both of which had long persisted. Without any compromise of her educational standards or democratic spirit, she has so equally administered this vast public interest that the divisiveness which had so long paralyzed its progress has almost completely faded away.

Questions involving the status and salaries of the teachers are being settled justly and without friction. Policies for progress which had been stubbornly resisted for years are being quietly and cordially adopted.

Opening Social Centers.

Most notable among the advance movements promoted by Mrs. Young is the adoption of the following recommendation presented by a subcommittee of the board headed by her, upon its completion of a personal inquiry into the social uses of public school buildings. The report is so indicative of the grasp of situations and the control of diverse elements for their solution, under Mrs. Young's management, that it is quoted at length:

"That assembly halls capable of seating, if possible, the entire school, be built in all elementary as well as high schools, either separate from, or in connection with, a gymnasium.

"That they be furnished in a substantial, comfortable, and dignified manner.

"That as rapidly as possible the present wooden chairs in many of our assembly halls be replaced with folding or opera chairs.

"That all assembly halls be on the first floor, with direct and easy access to the street.

"That all encouragement to use the school buildings be given parents' associations and organizations whose aim is to work or the physical, social, and moral uplift of the child and the education of the adult along lines which mean intellectual, social, and moral advancement.

"That permission be granted to any such reputable organization upon the indorsement of the superintendent of schools for the use of the assembly hall for meetings and lectures, provided these do not conflict with any regular social center activities which may be in operation under the direction of the Board of Education; provided also that the principal or his or her representative shall be present.

"That the control of activities connected with the use of the schools as social centers shall remain with the Board of Education

"That the Board of Education appropriate \$10,000 for opening and maintenance of school social centers for one year, beginning with

the fall terms of 1910, for two evenings each week, upon application by the principals of the schools and with the indorsement of the superintendent of schools."

The report of the committee contrasted the Chicago schools with those of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Cleveland, Rochester, Montreal and Toronto, which were visited. The criticisms offered on the Chicago schools were in substance as follows: "Our assembly halls in Chicago are generally not large enough to accommodate a large school or any group of schools. If we had high school halls large enough to unite the classes of fifteen to twenty or twenty-five schools occasionally it would tend to develop a community spirit of appreciation and good will that the large cities need to encourage.

"In no city did your committee find the kitchen chairs in fine assembly halls so undignified, uncomfortable, and unattractive. Inexpensive folding chairs or opera seats were found universally.

"In no hall visited did we find seats furnished from which the occupants could not easily see the entire platform and the the speakers. The wasteful arrangement must be corrected in the future if it be the intention to treat the hall as a factor in the life of the school.

"The use of the assembly halls outside of school hours for social and educational purposes, under proper control, has been proved by the experience of eastern cities to be prolific of good results. Hundreds of boys—and thousands in the case of New York—are kept off the streets and furnished excellent physical training during the evening hours.

"To turn to our own city, we find two evening recreation centers, established during the last winter. They are in their general spirit and management in accord with those found in New York. Neither has a gymnasium, which is a serious drawback. Neither has an assembly hall, and this is another handicap. Nevertheless, they have been successful in their first year. The children and adults who attended showed great appreciation of the opportunities offered.

"With the enlargement of the social work the recreation center should be incorporated into the public school system, as in New York. But it is the opinion of your committee that these interests should be placed in the hands of men and women teachers who are teachers in the day school and are interested in the social problems arising in the districts in which they teach."

The Human Touch.

The human quality and caliber thus being put into the Chicago schools by Mrs. Young are sure to characterize her presidency of the National Education Association and to mark the country-wide service she will render from that sphere of widest influence. Her sign manual, personal and professional.

Professionally she is characterized by such ideals as these:

"Social Experience Formulated is the subject-matter to be taught.

"Social work is unsocial if there is nothing in it that the child cares to talk over with its parents. The greatest problem of the public school is the development of the ethical-social nature.

"A gap has existed between the teacher's desk and the pupils' desks, another between the school and the home. The difficulty lies in the fact that so much is imposed upon the child. Until the problems live for the child he will not be prepared to meet the problems of real life. In this way the seeds of understanding community rights are sown.

"Through industry and the arts the problem will be introduced, which the child will eagerly solve for himself, guided by the teacher."

And yet so far is she from unduly emphasizing this side of schooling above what always and everywhere has been considered essential that she insists no disparagement shall be made of those teaching "the three R's" by paying higher salaries to the teachers of art and manual training. Her sane views of discipline are indicated by the remark: "Where there are 6,000 teachers there must be rules, but I think the most useful part of my work is to find out where rules should be broken."

Personally, she combines the human touch with the most self-acting standards of thoroughness and reality. Her spare form, her grave pale face with the "cast of thought," and her womanly dignity of carriage—are all lighted up by a gentle yet incisive eye, a friendly but very direct manner, a considerably deferential attitude, which is yet firm, independent and fearless. "Superb common sense and breath of human kindness" sum up a well considered appreciation of her.

Of the mainspring to which her tireless energy is due, she says herself it is "love of my work. Teaching is a passion with me. I never tire of it. Of course, there are times when body and mind get tired. Then I go away where I can mingle with people who will give me new perspectives—to be a human being with human beings."

The War Dance Goes On.

The latest development of the war mania in Great Britain is a plan by which the government is to borrow \$500,000,000 to put the country in a state of defense. This meets with universal applause in the two great parties. A petition in its favor has already been widely signed, and the loan is regarded as certain to be made.

It will add \$15,000,000 a year to the national interest charges, all of which are to be borne by the wage earners and wealth creators.

At the same time that this huge insanity is on foot the slums in the British cities are visibly growing, the condition of the underfed and ill-housed millions therein becomes steadily worse, the already overburdened British workingman is being overwhelmed by his better-fed and better-housed German competitor.

When he fire is fierce throw oil on it, seems to be the British motto.

The gentlemen that order the oil do not have to pay for it. That bill, too, is paid by the wage earner as aforesaid.

But when the oil is all gone, and the fire has done its work, what then?—Chicago Daily Socialist.

THE POVERTY OF PHILOSOPHY, by KARL MARX; prefaced by Friedrich Engels; translated by H. Quelch; Chicago, Chas. Kerr & Co. Cloth bound \$1.00.

Australia to South Africa.

The new Labor Prime Minister of Australia, Andrew Fisher, addressed the following letter to Organized Labor of South Africa, through the editor of the Johannesburg Worker, Dr. C. H. Haggart:

Commonwealth of Australia.—Prime Minister, May 13, 1910.—

To Dr. C. H. Haggart: My Dear Sir—I desire on behalf of the Australian Labor Party to thank the organized labor bodies of South Africa for their hearty congratulations conveyed to us in your letter dated 18-4-10, on our success at the polls on the 13th of April last. We are pleased to know that our efforts and our success may cheer friends in other lands whose love of human progress is greater than for personal gain.

I often think of those fighting the battles of Labor in other parts of the world, and, I may add, that it will give the members of our party in the Federal and State Parliaments great pleasure to learn you have been successful at the pending elections. If, at time, we can pay each other a visit, I hope the opportunity will not be missed. Best wishes. Yours faithfully,

ANDREW FISHER.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE, by KARL KAUTSKY; translated by Wm. E. Bohn; Chicago, Chas. Kerr & Co. Cloth bound 50 cents.

The California Campaign.

Three Hundred Union Men Join Socialist Party in One Week.

(The People's Paper.)

Los Angeles, Cal., July 26, 1910.

The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Southern California has certainly gone mad. Its latest act—the ordinance against picketing—if obeyed—would take away every advantage the strikers have in their desperate struggle against the employers.

But will it be obeyed? It is asserted that the ordinance is clearly unconstitutional, and almost with a single voice the strikers say they will put it to a test.

Those crawling, subservient creatures who make the city's ordinances in response to the M. and M. demands were elected by workmen's votes. They told the workers before the last election they were their "friends."

Will the workers of Los Angeles learn the lesson this time and forever hereafter refuse to vote for men who are not OF THE WORKING CLASS?

We believe they are learning it, and the best evidence is that nearly three hundred have joined the Socialist Party in this city in the last two weeks. And the County Clerk will soon have to appoint another assistant to help him in changing the registration of men who were formerly on the books as members of capitalist parties, who are crowding his office and demanding that the word "Socialist" be written after their names.

The Socialists of California are entering the greatest campaign in their history. We venture the assertion that our vote will be more than doubled next November. And if our friends the enemy—the members and tools of the corrupt Capitalist Class of the state—continue their damnable persecution of the men and women who have produced the wealth the capitalists are enjoying, "almost anything is likely to happen."

The crying need of the campaign is a newspaper that will represent the working class; that will help to organize the forces of opposition to corrupt political rule and unify them into a great political party of the working class; a paper that will carry the news of the fight into every corner of the state.

The People's Paper comes to supply that need. We have made the start. It is up to you, Comrades, to give it your support. Get subscribers in your neighborhood. Keep he ball rolling now, and in November next we will show the corrupt old capitalistic party grafters a trick well worth turning.

New York Cloak Makers.

May Win Complete Victory Within a Few Days.

New York, Aug. 2.—The strike of the workers in the cloak and suit making industry, after a vigorous fight against the Employers' Protective Association and hundreds of other employers not in this organization, for the past three weeks is drawing to a close, with every appearance of a complete victory for the strikers.

Of the 75,000 who walked out of their respective places of employment on the union call it can be said that they have remained loyal to each other and to their organization. It has been a united strike, and the labor leaders have shown great tact and judgment in handling the large mass of workers in the preserving of order and discipline. It has been remarkable that a strike of its magnitude should have been so peaceably conducted.

The contest has been a most instructive one and the documents issued by the union have shown that it is officered by men who are thoroughly familiar with the labor movement in all of its aspects. The demands of the workers have been presented to the public in a manner to enlist its support.

The union officials have exhibited a desire to be fair with the employers in having shown a willingness to discuss with them all the points at issue, even including the question of the open or closed shop.

With the close of this week there is every indication that the contest will be brought to a close. The employers have found that they cannot break the strike and that they cannot get the skilled help outside the union necessary to run their shops.

This has brought them to the necessity of a conference with the union to reach an agreement. With this end in view the attorney for the union and the attorney for the manufacturers have been authorized to request Louis D. Brandeis, of Boston, an attorney who has achieved great popularity among labor men by his championing of their cause, to act as chairman of the arbitration conference. The attorney for the union, Meyer London, is very strong in his belief that the conference will bring the strike to a close and not only settle the present grievances of the men, but will provide a means of settling any future grievances that may arise between the workers and their employers.

Over 500 of the manufacturers not connected with the Protective Association have signed with the union and their employes, numbering about 20, have returned to work.

If this strike shall have resulted in improving the condition of the workers in this industry a great public benefit will have been secured. They were oppressed by greedy employers. Their rights were denied. They were treated as slaves in their daily labor.

They were underpaid and overworked and treated often with revolting indignities by overbearing and tyrannous foremen. If such conditions are wiped out by this strike its inauguration will be another of the great achievements to the credit of organized labor in its uplifting work in the cause of humanity.

That the conference now in session may bring forth the best results for the cloak and suit workers is the hope of every member of organized labor in this country.

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THERE ARE REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD DO THIS. ONE GOOD REASON is that, without a cent additional cost, you fare better and also help your paper by placing your order with ST. LOUIS LABOR

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

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Physician and Surgeon

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Hours: 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m.
Phone: Kinloch, Central 3400; Bell, Sidney 348.
Residence 1022 Morrison Ave. Hours 7:30 to 9:30 a. m. and 1:30 to 3:30 p. m.

A LOST LEADER.

By Robert Hunter.

Some time ago a labor leader denounced Socialists as pessimists whose sole aim is to increase the misery of the working class.

"You Socialists," he said, "do not want conditions to grow better.

"You hate reforms, because your philosophy rests upon violence.

"You seek to defeat reform, so as to promote agitation, and you deny all progress in order to foment discontent."

This particular big labor leader draws a big salary from big capitalists for promoting some very small reform.

A few Wall street millionaires pay him a handsome salary to go about the country advocating the reform of this and the reform of that.

He is engaged in settling strikes, in eating dinners and banquets and in addressing women's clubs.

He is liked particularly by his employers because he insults the Socialists, and proves every morning that they are dangerous reactionaries opposing everything in the interest of the working class.

And the strange thing about this business is that if his bosses really wanted to reform conditions they wouldn't have to employ a labor leader to do it for them.

If Morgan, Belmont, Carnegie, Schwab and Phipps really wanted to help the working class they wouldn't begin by paying a distinguished labor leader six thousand dollars a year.

They would give orders to the bosses of their political machines to pass certain laws, and those laws would be passed.

There would be no need to hire somebody to insult the Socialists or to address committees or to attend dinners or to speak to women's clubs.

A brief letter to the bosses of the political machines, who are owned body and soul by these gentlemen, would put on the statute books the nicest, kindest and most effective reforms that man could wish for.

And the fact is that somehow or other the reforms advocated

by this labor leader manage to make this leader's bosses appear philanthropic, Christian gentlemen without getting much done.

Moreover, most of the reforms suggested have strings tied to them.

The bosses want industrial schools, but they want the schools under the control of the bosses or the purpose of training scabs.

The bosses want to limit immigration, but they want to keep out of the country political refugees, Socialists and discontented laborers, not quiet, hard-working slaves.

The bosses favor limiting the output, not the output of the workers, but the output of the trusts.

The bosses favor pensions, but pensions of a kind that will tie the men to their jobs from youth to old age.

The bosses favor workingmen's compensation, but they want it fixed so that they and not the state will control the funds.

The bosses want to destroy the anti-trust act, not because they love "the labor trusts," but because they love the bosses' trusts.

The bosses are in favor of trade agreements, because trade agreements prevent the workers from helping each other.

And the bosses want as many different agreements as possible with as many different classes of labor as possible, because the more they can divide labor into classes the easier it is to break the back of Labor.

Now, these reforms, which the capitalists are so anxious to get, ought to be looked into by those who labor.

An organization of millionaires is not going to spend money to pay salaries to labor leaders unless those labor leaders deliver the goods.

And when they pay one labor leader thousands of dollars a year in order to get such reforms the matter is worth looking into.

If a Socialist is suspicious of such reforms, it is not because he doesn't want reform. It is only because he is suspicious of any reforms that capitalists must bribe the workers to accept.

- 1012 Mrs. Kate Fischer, 8117 Water street.
- 1011 Charles Eckenfels, 337 Getz.
- 1000 Mrs. Flier, 8027 Alabama.
- 1000 George Weinsberger, 3730 South Broadway.
- 993 Raymond Luks, 1944 Dodier.
- 992 Mrs. Paul, 319 Russell.
- 950 Mrs. H. Vanderhere, 3800 Weber Road.
- 935 Mrs. Lassauer, 2202 Keokuk.
- 900 Mrs. F. Alroll, 3304 South Eighteenth.

CALLED LABOR'S AID.

Socialist Victory Expected to Boost Federation of Labor, Now in Session.

Watertown, Wis., July 21.—The eighteenth annual convention of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, in session here, discussed the matter of industrial insurance today. Attorney M. Levin of Milwaukee addressed the delegates.

At the meeting to-night, Mayor Seidel of Milwaukee spoke. It is believed that the recent victory of the Socialists in Milwaukee will aid in the expansion of the Federation in Wisconsin. The trades union movement in the state is progressing rapidly, according to the report of Fred Brockhausen, secretary and treasurer.

The receipts of the federation during the year were \$2,278.54 and the balance on hand on July 1 was \$609.92. With a balance on hand a year ago, the total defense fund on July 1 was \$1,087.53. The federation is in better financial condition than at any previous convention.

H. M. Hyndman has become so scientifically socialistic that he now sees his way clear to join the jingos whose ideal is a greater British navy.

The presidency of the United States is fast becoming a more expensive office than that of the leading monarchs of Europe. A Washington dispatch says: During the five fiscal years ending June 30, 1909, the Government spent \$1,465,261.91 for the maintenance of three vessels, for which, so far as naval purposes are concerned, it received little benefit. The vessels are the Mayflower, Sylph and Dolphin. The Mayflower and Sylph are known as the President's yachts, and the Dolphin is that of the Secretary of the Navy.

"No Occupation"

By Gustave Edlund.

From the census blanks we learn
That the one who runs the churn,
And that patches up our breeches,
In our shirts takes a few stitches,
And the one who bakes the bread,
And each day makes up the bed,
Makes cough syrup and good salves,
Milks the cows, feeds the hens,
Nail the hinges on the floors,
Skims the milk and feeds the calves,
Does the cooking, sets our tables,
Sings us songs and tells us fables,
Makes the dresses, darns the socks,
Does the washing, winds the clocks,
Spans the children, rocks the baby,
(Knitting at the same time, maybe),
Haying time will help at mowing,
And at county fairs is showing,
Just as proud as you can please,
Samples of her homemade cheese,
Who will gather up the eggs,
Brace the wobbly table legs,
Sweep and dust, and scrub the floors,
Nail the hinges on the doors,
Dig, and hoe, and weed the garden,
Of the pantry act as warden,
Work the mottoes on the wall,
Put the fruit up for us all,
Plant, and water all the flowers,
Tie up vines in shady bowers,
See that nothing pines and wilts,
Carpets make and crazy quilts,
Puts the mothballs in our clothes,

Dresses up some new scarecrows,
From the store keeps all the tags,
Scours kettles, mends the bags,
Irons out our Sunday shirt,
And keeps all of them a-living,
Raises turkeys for Thanksgiving,
And in sewing circles sews
Clothes the heathens wear as beaux,
Carries slop down to the pig,
And makes lap-ropes for the rig,
Propping up the fence posts leaning,
Never misses spring housecleaning,
Cuts the grass from off the lawn,
Keeps it green, puts water on,
Washes windows, fills the lamps,
Cures us of our colds and cramps,
Sets the traps to catch the mouse,
Whitewashes the chicken house,
Kills the bugs by poison vapors,
Catches flies on "stick-um" papers,
In the mornings builds the fire,
Ties the rake up with a wire,
Carries water from the well,
(Half the things I cannot tell),
And delights in thrifty shopping
When in town a while she's stopping,
Where she surely without fail
Attends every bargain sale,
When she tries to get a vote
(From the census blanks I quote).
All the housewives of our nation,
Simply have "No occupation."
—Farm and Home.

Bakers' Union Label Contest

The prize contest of Bakers' Union, No. 4, which began on January 1st, 1910, and ended recently, resulted in many contestants registering their names and bringing many thousand labels, cut from union-made loaves of bread, to the office of Secretary Beisel of the Union.

There were ten ladies who secured each a \$5.00 prize, and twenty who secured each the \$2.00 prize. The names of the successful ones and the number of labels each turned in follow:

- \$5.00 Prize.
- 3628 Mrs. Schober, 1130 North Sixth.
- 2936 Mrs. A. Schwobentha, 2006 Whitnell.
- 2340 Louisa Drilling, 3415 Salena.
- 2330 Mrs. Beckerle, 126 South Trudeau.
- 2215 Mrs. Fred Eggert, 3115 Magnolia.
- 2000 Mrs. Zigler, 1304 Montgomery.
- 1997 Mrs. L. Philippi, 2427 Menard.
- 1927 Mrs. Pauliseck, 3228 Lemp.
- 1853 Mrs. Frank Rahier, 220 West Stein.
- 1850 Mrs. A. Blumberg, 4404 Louisiana.
- \$2.00 Prize.
- 1800 Mrs. George Damm, 7710 South Broadway.
- 1720 F. R. English, 522 South Second.
- 1060 Mrs. Alice O. Rink, 7012 Minnesota.
- 1650 Mrs. Burke, 422 West Davis.
- 1600 Miss Olive Horn, 1030 North Tenth.
- 1522 Mrs. C. Bohlen, 210 Horn.
- 1300 John Roth, 3245 Texas.
- 1264 Edward Jutze, 822 Reginal.
- 1260 Mrs. Stenny, 53A West Davis.
- 1250 Mrs. Mary Henrieks, 2216 Franklin.
- 1230 Mrs. Pester, 538 West Davis.
- 1210 George Weinheimer, 1211 Chambers.
- 1200 A. C. Biehlich, 3412 South Broadway.
- 1123 John Burkhardt, 722 Lami Ferry Road.
- 1111 Mrs. L. Hauserman, 3847 South Compton.
- 1029 506 South Broadway.

Strikers in Tarrytown, N. Y., Appeal for Help.

Tarrytown, N. Y., June, 1910.

To Organized Labor everywhere.

Greeting: — The Metal Workers, Wood Workers, Machinists and all other organized trades working for the Maxwell-Briscoe Auto Co., were discharged for no other reason than they were members of their respective organizations. Repeated attempts have been made to see the firm to have matters adjusted. Mr. Maxwell has repeatedly stated to different representatives of organizations, he does not care to talk with them.

Behind the policy of this firm, is the backing of the Metal Trades and the Auto. Mfgs Associations. The men at the head of this firm are relics of the middle ages. We enclose a fac-simile of their identification card. It shows that they do not intend to hire anyone whose record is not absolutely in conformity to their methods. Price and Premium which is prevalent, and they have tabulators who constantly keep tabs on all employees. What we ask of you is to call attention of your fellow workers to these conditions and inform them it is to their interest to stay away from Tarrytown. Wages are poor and work is plenty. Appoint Committees to wait on organizations of the Society of Equity to call attention to the farmers and business men to these conditions.

With best wishes for the general success of our movement for better conditions, we remain,

Very truly yours,
J. P. COUGHLIN,
Gen'l Organizer.

Strike Committee—

- J. Hopkinson,
- Geo. Ledgewood,
- J. Seligman,
- H. McKinley,
- J. Green,
- Preston Shargler.

New Subscribers

Have been secured by the following comrades and friends:

- W. H. Kaufman 1
- Otto Pauls 5
- W. F. Crouch 6
- Hy. Schwarz 7
- Jul Schwarz 2
- J. C. S. 6
- Emil Simon 1
- F. J. Kloth 1
- Frank Franz 1
- Hy Schwarz 3
- Frank Heuer 2
- C. H. Witte 1
- Louis Krueger 1
- G. W. O'Dam, Flat River, Mo. 3
- K. A. Levitt 1
- Leslie Cole 1
- M. Brosin 2
- Fritz Mayer 1
- H. W. Barbey 1
- Hy. Fahrner 1

Total 47

Outside Renewals.

- J. W. Hanson, E. Las Vegas, N. M.;
- W. J. Mudgett, Eldon, Mo.; J. A. Schmidt, Rochester, N. Y.; A. Klose, Breslau, Germany; Jos. Lange, Pana, Ill.; G. W. O'Dam, Flat River, Mo.; Rand School, New York, N. Y.

Socialist Prospects in Illinois.

Comrade Bentall, State Secretary of Illinois, reports: "We stand a good show of electing several men to the Legislature this fall. We will concentrate all our efforts especially in the industrial districts. The organization is growing, with new locals being added continually. The distribution of literature goes on with increasing interest. Over 175,000 copies of the 'Next Step' have been issued during July."

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504 Market Street.
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MARTIN C. SEEGERs, Clerk. C. J. ANDERSON, Attorney.
Office Hours from 5 to 6:30 p. m. SATURDAY from 12 to 1:30 p. m.
Suite 508 Merchants Laclede Building 403 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.