

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 27, 1910.

Phone: Kinloch, Central 1577.

No. 499.

Mass Meeting

Wednesday, August 31, at 8 P. M.

Dodier Hall Garden, 20th AND Dodier Sts.

"Who Represents Labor in this Campaign?"

Will be the Subject of an Address by



Come
One
Come
All

W. L. GARVER

of Chillicothe, Mo.

Admission free! Everybody Invited!

Socialist National Executive Committee

The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, at a meeting held in New York, took the following action concerning the various important questions confronting the party:

For the purpose of making the campaigns of the party in the various congressional districts uniform and effective to the highest degree, a committee of nine was selected to carefully consider plans and methods of propaganda and campaigning. The committee is composed of the following members, all of Chicago or the immediate vicinity, so as to facilitate meeting and forwarding their work:

J. Mahlon Barnes, John C. Chase, J. O. Bentall, William Bross Lloyd, Barney Berlyn, Semour Stedman, J. M. Work, Carl D. Thompson and Adolph Germer.

The committee was selected under direction of the last party congress in May, and it was supposed to be submitted to a referendum vote of the party members, but the Executive Committee found that the time left was too brief for that purpose, so it was decided to submit the nominations of the National Committee for ratification.

To Study Education.

The following committee was elected in accordance with instructions from the May congress, to study the question of industrial education and prepare a report to be submitted to the next national convention of the party: Benjamin Gruenberg, Bertha H. Maily, of New York; Gustave A. Strebel, of Syracuse; Mrs. Whitnall and Professor E. J. Ward, of Milwaukee.

An exhaustive study of this vital question will be made by the committee for the benefit of the party membership and the labor movement.

It was also decided to elect a subcommittee to prepare plans for the handling of a lecture bureau and for taking up the question of Socialist encampments.

Warning Against Enemy's Work in Our Ranks.

The following resolution, dealing with the charges preferred against National Secretary Barnes by J. H. Brower and others, was given out for publication by the committee, after adoption:

"The National Executive Committee takes cognizance of the resolution of the National Committee, declining to withdraw the names of James H. Brower and others against National Secretary

Twenty Years of Capitalist Politics.

III.

The 1893 crisis was followed by the unemployed movement. Tens of thousands of men out of work tramped the highways and byways of the country. From the Pacific Coast they came marching on toward the East. On the Washington! was their slogan.

When the first armies of the unemployed reached Washington to submit their grievance to Congress they were met by President Grover Cleveland's police and clubbed off the grass. Every industrial center of the land was overcrowded with half-starved wage-workers out of employment.

This was under Grover Cleveland's Democratic administration! In 1896 William Jennings Bryan appeared in the political arena with his reactionary Free Silver platform. While his platform was reactionary, the movement, as such, backed up by the Populists and the dissatisfied wage slaves, had a revolutionary resemblance. The powerful corporations, led by Wall street, concentrated their forces under the banner of the Republican party, with William McKinley as presidential candidate.

McKinley was elected. The industrial crisis was still on. American Imperialism now pushed to the front with leaps and bounds. McKinley was the man to do the Imperialists' work. And it was desperate work which had to be done!

The Cuban revolution against Spain was used by American Capitalism to accomplish its imperial objects. By some unexplained accident the American warship Maine was blown up in the harbor of Havana. The plutocratic press, Republican and Democratic alike, got busy, and under the slogan, "Remember the Maine!" the American people were driven into a war craze which can hardly be described today. Whoever would not join the war-patriots in their cries for revenge was put down as an enemy of the flag.

McKinley was forced to act. And he acted. Congress followed the plan of operation mapped out by the criminal capitalist corporations. War against Spain was declared. Spain was driven out of Cuba. The Cubans fought the battles of the Revolution, others monopolized the glory, and the American capitalists took possession of Cuba and Porto Rico.

Ten thousand miles from our shores, in the Philippine Islands, the brave Filipinos had been carrying on their battles of freedom against Spain for years. American warships came to their rescue as soon as Uncle Sam had declared war against Spain. To their rescue, apparently.

One morning the American people were surprised by the almost unbelievable newspaper information that President McKinley had

ordered American troops against the Filipinos. In other words, war was declared against the Filipinos, and a bloody, expensive war it was. The Philippine Islands were needed by the American capitalist class for their future operations in the world's market, and they managed to get them, too. After the Filipino insurrection was suppressed by American arms and American money, bankrupt Spain received \$20,000,000 and the American capitalist government took possession of the Philippine Islands.

Imperialism now reigned supreme. The wars in the West Indies and in the Philippines, and the Russo-Japanese war, which was closely connected with the imperialist expansion policy in the Orient, where Russia, Japan and America were striving for commercial advantages, caused prosperity in various branches of industry and commerce. Especially the iron and steel industry experienced an unprecedented prosperity, and the American steel kings made hundreds of millions. For a number of years this state of affairs continued, but any intelligent observer could see that it was but an artificial business boom occasioned by the war and by wild speculation. When the St. Louis World's Fair was planned it was generally accepted as an attempt to postpone the impending general business crisis. And the crisis came a short time after the close of the St. Louis Exposition. All attempts to overcome the difficulties and troubles by desperate real estate booms were of no avail.

The crash came at a time when all-mighty Theodore Roosevelt, then President of the United States, was on a speech-making tour in the Mississippi valley, and Teddy was compelled to return to Washington, without further notice breaking off all engagements in the West. For the last three years the American wage-workers have been suffering considerably. And they have been suffering quietly, too, for the clubbing of the unemployed on Union Square in New York and in Chicago had such an effect on the poor, suffering slaves that they agreed to accept the John Smith checks and for the rest suffer quietly and patiently.

This was under the glorious regime of the Republican party. From McKinley to Taft the Republican party rule has been the rule of Imperialism and militarism. Wages were cut, labor organizations attacked by Republican courts, the prices for all necessities of life were increased by the corporations grown up under Republican protection.

All the working class received under the McKinley-Roosevelt-Taft administrations were kicks, and plenty of them.

In another article we shall see what the prospects of the working class are under Republican or Democratic rule during the next four years.

Barnes from the jurisdiction of this committee. The National Executive Committee appreciates the fairness and propriety of this action. While the members of the National Executive Committee were and are quite satisfied as to the efficiency and integrity of the National Secretary, they were and are quite ready and willing to make an impartial investigation of any charges properly presented to them. But in view of the fact that the complainants, in making their charges, first demanded the summary suspension of a tried and trusted party official within a few days of an important party congress, and then because of the committee's refusal to act in this illegal and unjust manner declined to appear before the committee to which they had preferred their charges and proceeded to heap insults upon its members, we are forced to the conclusion that the complainants acted in bad faith, and that the charges were prompted by personal spite and malice.

Enemies Desire Dissension.

"The National Executive Committee deems it its duty To CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE PARTY MEMBERS TO THE FACT THAT THE ORGANIZED ENEMIES OF THE MOVEMENT DESIRE, ABOVE EVERYTHING ELSE, THE PROMULGATION OF DISSENSION AND SUSPICION IN OUR RANKS, AND THOSE WITHIN OUR RANKS WHO SYSTEMATICALLY ATTACK THE CHARACTER AND IMPUGN THE MOTIVES OF TRUSTED PARTY WORKERS, GOING TO THE EXTENT OF PUBLISHING PERIODICAL SHEETS FOR THAT PURPOSE, ARE CONSCIOUSLY OR UNCONSCIOUSLY PLAYING THE ENEMY'S GAME IN THE MOST EFFECTIVE MANNER. THE AUTHORS OF THE CHARGES AGAINST COMRADE BARNES, HAVING REPEATEDLY REFUSED TO APPEAR BEFORE THIS COMMITTEE AND SUBSTANTIATE THEIR CHARGES, WE CONSIDER THE INCIDENT CLOSED SO FAR AS THIS COMMITTEE IS CONCERNED."

Socialist Party of St. Louis

Headquarters: 966 Chouteau Avenue.

ORGANIZATION NEWS.

Congressional Committees Organize.

The Tenth Congressional District Committee met at South-West Turner Hall on August 16, and organized by electing F. J. Kloth as chairman. Otto Pauls and secretary and Fred Wedel as treasurer. L. G. Pope and Otto Pauls as secretary and Fred mitteemen from the Tenth District.

The Eleventh Congressional District Committee met at 2401 Elliot avenue on August 16, and organized

by electing W. E. Kindorf as chairman and Frank Reuer as secretary and treasurer. Otto Kaemmerer and W. E. Kindorf were elected State Committeemen from the Eleventh District.

The Twelfth Congressional District Committee met at 966 Chouteau avenue on August 16, and organized by electing Hynek Siroky as chairman and W. F. Crouch as secretary and treasurer. W. H. Worman and O. E. Nulsen were elected State Committeemen from the Twelfth District.

St. Louis Campaign Fund.

George Zens	50
Carl Danzeisen	50
Kalmar Berne	1.00
Collected by F. Nachschoen—	
list lost	.70
Fred Riedeman	1.00
E. Lund	.20
Robert Poenack, List No. 7:	
Thos. P.	.25
G. V. Lavanchy	1.00
F. F. Zeler	.50
O. Poenack	1.00
E. A. Ottesky, List No. 27:	
E. A. Ottesky	1.00
W. Fischer	1.00
Jacob Fries	1.00
Frank Franz, List No. 14:	
F. Franz	.50
Henry Struckhoff	4.00
Beer Bottler	.25
Emil Brill	.25
John Boecher	.10
H. B.	.25
Jo. Miller, List No. 113:	
Sam Rosin	1.00
I. Birtowitz	.50
Saul Aaron	.25
J. Wiesman	.50
Sam Bernstein, List No. 95:	
S. Bernstein	.50
7th Ward	2.00
Tony Heuer Comrade	1.50
Jul. Blumenthal, List No. 97:	
Carl Sauer	.25
J. Beisensteiner	.25
Aug. Metz	.25
H. Fritz	.25
Jacob Oberle	.25
Frank Heinsch	.25
Jacob Altman	.25
M. Armstrong	.25
Christ Schmidt	.25
C. Mehr	.25
Geo. Brinker	.25
S. Steffen	.25
S. C. Wolltsch	.25
Anton Lind	.25
Theo. Dinkelkamp	.25
J. Grayson	.25
R. Voigt	.25
H. Hoffman	.25
H. Cordes	.25
Geo. Burmeister	.25
Aug. Bressert	1.00
Chester Metz	.50
F. Deichler	.25
R. Zahner	.25
R. Kreuter	.25
G. Lendle	.25

No Name 25
John Schwiete 25

G. A. Hoehn, List No. 90:
J. A. Bacman 1.00
E. E. A. Mueller 1.00
Previously reorted 670.59

Total to August 23 \$701.84
()
Strickland on September 25.

Frederick G. Strickland will be the speaker at our Annual Fall Picnic for the benefit of the press and campaign fund. All who have had the pleasure of hearing Strickland before will understand the treat in store for them.

South Slavish Branch Picnic.

On Sunday, September 4, the South Slavish Branch will have a picnic at Hempel's Grove, St. Louis county. Take Cherokee car to southern end and then Lakewood car to the grove. Tickets are 15 cents in advance and 25 cents at the gate; children free. L. G. Pope and others will speak.

The National Campaign Fund.

The following branches have paid the National Campaign quota, to-wit: Twelfth, \$4; Jewish, \$3; Fifteenth, \$1.75; First, \$8.25, and several individual members. The remaining branches are requested to send in their quota, 25 cents per member, without delay. The National Office must have money to prosecute its plans for the campaign.

St. Louis Campaign Fund.

A new crop of campaign lists have been given out and should be bearing fruit soon. The \$100 milestone is left behind this week, and the cooler weather will help to push the indicator around to \$1,000. Those who gave 25 cents or 50 cents in July and August can easily do so again in September and October. Keep the lists going.

Liebkecht in November.

Dr. Karl Liebkecht, of Germany, will be in St. Louis on November 4, and the Campaign Committee is arranging to make the meeting a huge affair.

Archbishop Ireland Speaks.

By John M. O'Neill, Editor Miners Magazine.

Archbishop Ireland has delivered another address at Duluth, Minn., in which the respected prelate of the Catholic Church raised his voice in the hope that he would be able to dim temporarily the luster of the "red specter" of Socialism.

The doctrines of a political party that proclaims industrial liberty to all humanity have again made the archbishop nervous, and he felt called upon to sound a warning note of the dangers that threaten the republic which was once looked upon as the hope of the world. The verbal spasms of the archbishop will scarcely halt the onward march of that wide-world army whose goal is the emancipation of all humanity.

The archbishop, in his lengthy address, gave expression to his alarm in the following words:

"If there is one sign of alarm in the skies of the future for our country, as I see it, it is that there will be an effort to chain individualism, to give all into the hands of the government, and to bring every one to a common level, which in that case must be the level of mediocrity. We are equal in liberty, and equal in rights, but equal in talents never.

"The most perilous problem ever presented to humanity is before America. There are clamorings for a division of property, for special laws and there are mobs and rioting. If these go on and increase the hour may come when America will say, 'I must maintain order at any cost; if not with liberty, then with a powerful centralized government.'"

The archbishop fears that "individualism" will be shackled, but the archbishop fails to explain what he means by "individualism." Who are there in this country can lay claim to "individualism?" What "individualism" have the more than 5,000,000 of women who have been driven from the miserable hovels that they call homes to the mills, factories and sweatshops, to mint their flesh and blood into profit for a master class? What "individualism"

have the 2,000,000 children who have been snatched from the playground of childhood, whose ill-paid toil has made mercenary despots of the cotton kings of America?

What "individualism" have the 25,000,000 of wage slaves of America, whose lives depend on the jobs that are owned by their masters? For whom is the archbishop pleading when he fears for individualism? It is for that class that for century after century has lived in luxurious indolence on the profit that has been wrung from human slavery.

The archbishop is alarmed lest Socialism will bring "everyone to the level of mediocrity."

What is this "mediocrity" which the archbishop fears? It is the "mediocrity" that will demand that everyone shall labor for his or her living and that no one shall live upon the sweat and toil of another.

The archbishop sees "mobs and rioting" and declares that "if these go on" a time may come "when America will say: 'I must maintain order at any cost; if not with liberty, then with a powerful centralized government.'"

The above entiment reflects no credit on an archbishop who has had such sublime faith and confidence in the power and influence of Christianity.

Is Christianity powerless to quell the mob or to remove the cause that breeds the "mob and rioting?"

What does a "centralized government" mean?

It means that the masses of the people who are rising in rebellion against the weight of the yoke of corporate despotism must be silenced by the power of military might, directed by that class that has fattened on the labor of the struggling millions.

The archbishop says: "We are equal in liberty and equal in rights," and if that is true, then will the archbishop explain why it is that there are "mobs and rioting?"

The prattling of the archbishop makes him look foolish.

THE STRICKLANDS IN BELLEVILLE.

"Fred" Will Speak in St. Louis Sunday, September 25.

Comrade Fred G. Strickland addressed a big mass meeting at the Court House Square in Belleville, Ill., last Saturday evening. He spoke for fully two hours, and the rounds of applause proved conclusively that the address was appreciated by the audience. Comrade Mrs. Strickland gave some fine recitations. Much literature was disposed of, and a good collection taken up.



The Stricklands also addressed very successful meetings at Murphysboro, Marissa, Duquoin and other Illinois towns.

Comrade Fred G. Strickland will be the principal speaker at the annual Socialist Fall Festival at Risch's Grove, Sunday, September 25th.

Speaking of their recent lecturing tour, the Social Democratic Herald says:

"Comrades Fred and May Strickland have just closed a very successful lecture tour under the direction of the Social-Democratic Herald. In Indiana special mention should be made of South Bend and Huntington. In Ohio great meetings were held in Cleveland, Canton, Ashtabula, Youngstown, East Liverpool, Portsmouth, Columbus and Marion. Three record-breaking meetings were held in West Virginia—Mannington, Sistriville and Charleston. Everywhere on the trip the 'Story of Milwaukee' was hailed with enthusiasm. The subscriptions and literature sold at each meeting will continue the good work already done. Many of the places visited will adopt the Milwaukee plan of systematic distribution of literature."

Lecture Tour of Karl Liebknecht,

Socialist Member of the German Reichstag

New York, N. Y.—Monday and Tuesday, October 10 and 11.
 Brooklyn, N. Y.—Wednesday, October 12.
 Newark, N. J., Brewers' Union, No. 2—Thursday, October 13.
 Paterson, N. J.—Friday, October 14.
 Yonkers, N. Y.—Saturday, October 15.
 New Haven, Conn.—Sunday, October 16.
 New Bedford, Mass.—Monday, October 17.
 Providence, R. I.—Tuesday, October 18.
 Clinton, Mass.—Wednesday, October 19.
 Manchester, N. H., A. K. U. V.—Thursday, October 20.
 Elizabeth, N. J.—Friday, October 21.
 Jersey City, N. J.—Saturday, October 22.
 Wilmington, Del.—Sunday afternoon, October 23.
 Philadelphia, Pa.—Sunday evening, October 23.
 Schenectady, N. Y.—Monday, October 24.
 Rochester, N. Y.—Tuesday, October 25.
 Syracuse, N. Y.—Wednesday, October 26.
 Erie, Pa., Thursday, October 27.
 Pittsburgh, Pa.—Friday, October 28.
 Canton, Ohio—Saturday, October 29.
 Cleveland, Ohio—Sunday, October 30.
 Toledo, Ohio, W. S. & D. R. F.—Monday, October 31.
 Detroit, Mich.—Tuesday, November 1.
 Indianapolis, Ind.—Wednesday, November 2.
 Cincinnati, Ohio—Thursday, November 3.
 St. Louis, Mo.—Friday, November 4.
 Davenport, Iowa—Saturday, November 5.
 Chicago, Ill.—Sunday, November 6.
 St. Paul, Minn.—Monday, November 7.

MASS MEETING.

Saturday, August 27th, 1910, at 8 o'clock p. m., at Druids' Hall, Millmen, cabinet makers, bench hands and general woodworkers of St. Louis, come and let us uplift our trade. Come one! Come all!

Socialist Mass Meeting in Jennings, Mo.

An open-air mass meeting will be held at Switzer avenue and Jennings road Saturday, August 27 at 7:30 p. m. Comrade Chris. Rucker, Socialist candidate for Congress in the Twelfth District, will speak on Socialism. Everybody welcome.

Garver at Dodler Hall Grounds.

Announcement cards and show cards are read for the Garver meeting, on August 31. Comrades in North St. Louis should make a special effort to advertise this meeting on the North Side. Call at headquarters and supply yourself with the advertising.

The grounds are large enough for a big meeting, and good work will make it as successful as the Mills meeting was.

Brewery Freight Handlers' Picnic.

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.

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

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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th (Labor Day)

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Wagner's Garden, Cherokee and Texas Avenue
Admission 10c a Person Children free
 Beginning 2 p. m. Everything strictly Union.

1st Annual Picnic
 — given by the —
Bricklayers and Masons
 of St. Louis
 Representing Local Unions No. 1, 2, 3, 19 and 22,
Monday, Sept. 5, 1910, (Labor Day)
 — at —
Grand Park, Meramec Street and Grand Avenue
 Athletic Games All Day. Many fine prizes to Ladies.
 Base Ball Game between good teams. Family tickets 25 cents.

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Mercantile and "305"
CIGARS
 You get the BEST Tobacco handled and made into Cigars by
 EXPERT WORKMEN.
 We do not advertise on billboards and take the cost of the advertisement out of the quality of our goods.
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Read Up on Socialism and the Labor Problem. For Socialist books and pamphlets call at Labor Book Department

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



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A LIST OF UNION BAKERIES

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Boeglin, Joseph	9800 S. Broadway	Marschall, L.	2908 S Broadway
Dalles, R.	1027 Allen av.	Master Bakers,	938 S. Taylor av.
Dittmar, Frank	4251 Schiller Pl.	Messerschmidt, P.	2225 Cherokee st.
Eckert, Theo, F.	2869 Salena st.	Michael, F. L.	1901 Utah st.
Enz, Aug.	6700 S Broadway	Mueller, Fred	2012 Gravois av.
Flabb, Julius,	1301 Wyoming St.	Nichols, E. S.	4136 N Newstead s.
Fischer, Wm. F.	5600-Compton Ave.	Nowack, Frank R.	616-18 Louisa Ave.
Foerster, Chas. J.	5228 Virginia av.	Old Homestead Bky	1038 N Vandeventer
Fuchs, Frank	2301 Plover Ave.	Papendick B'k'y Co	3609-11 N 22d st.
Geiger, H.	1901 Lami st.	Rahm, A.	3001 Rutger st.
Graf, Ferd	2201 S 2nd st.	Redie, Geo.	2100 Lynch st.
Hahn Bakery Co.	2801-5 S. 7th st.	Reichelt, H.	3701 S Jefferson
Halleman, Jos.	2022 Cherokee st.	Rother, Paul	Lemay Ferry Rd.
Hartman, Ferd	1917 Madison st.	Rottler, M.	3500 Illinois av.
Hoefel, Fred	3448 S Broadway	Rube, W.	1301 Shenandoah at
Hollenberg, C.	918 Manchester	Schmerber, Jos.	3679 S Broadway
Kuber, Math.	1824 S 10th st.	Schneider & Son,	2716 N Taylor av.
Huellen, P.	4101 N 20th st.	Schueler, Fred	3402 S Jefferson at
Huss, Fr.	7728 S Broadway	Seib Bros.	2522 S Broadway
Imhof, F.	1801 Lynch st.	Speck, Geo.	311 W Stein st.
Knebel, Adam	2577 Emerson Ave.	Vidlack, Rudolf	2005 S. 11th St.
Kubik F. J.	1723 S 11th st.	Vogler, Mrs. G.	3605 S Broadway
Laubis, Herm.	1958 Withnell av.	Weiner, M.	1625 Carr St.
Lay, Fred	8509 S Broadway	Witt, F. A.	3558 Nebraska av.
Leimbach, Rud.	1820 Arsenal st.	Wolf, S.	3110 S 7th st.
Links, John A.	2907 S 13th st.	Zwick, Mich.	7701-3 Virginia av.
Lorenz, H.	2700 Arsenal st.		

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

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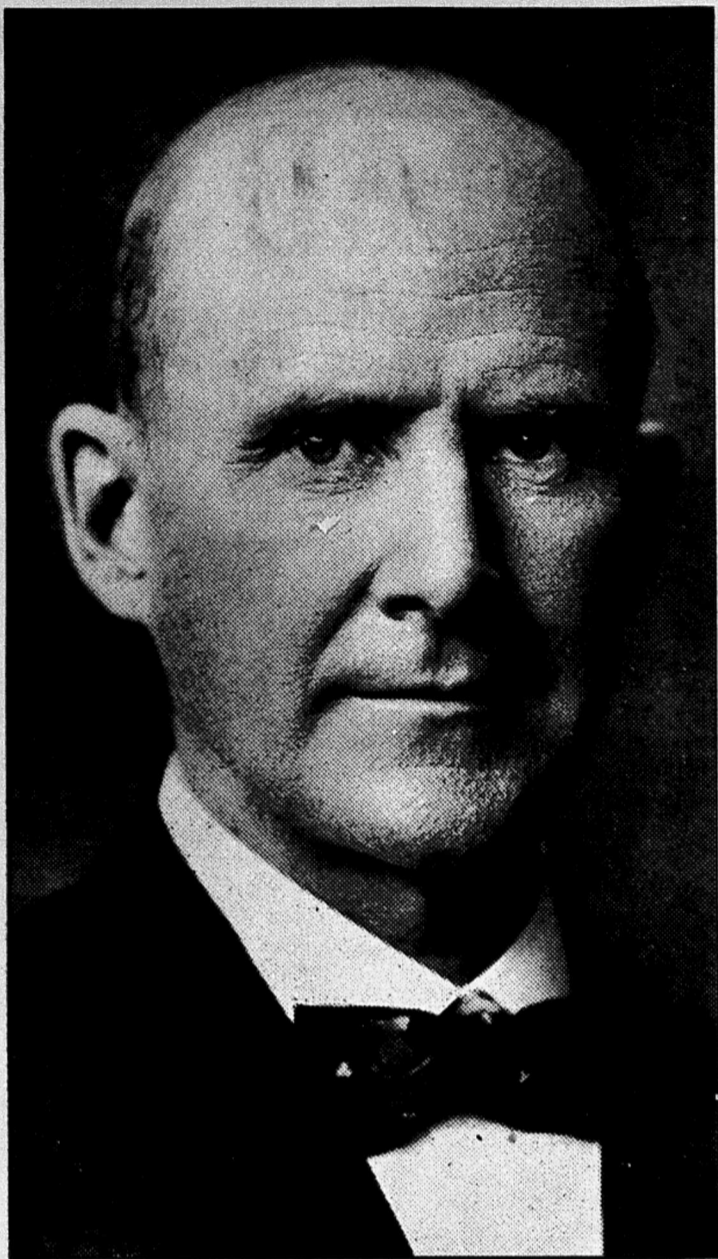
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 You help better shoemaking conditions.
 You get better shoes for the money.
 You help your own Labor Position.
 You abolish Child Labor.
DO NOT BE MISLED
 By Retailers who say: "This shoe does not bear the stamp, but is made under UNION CONDITIONS."
THIS IS FALSE. No shoe is union unless it bears the Union Stamp.
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union
 246 Summer St., Boston Mass.
 John F. Tobin, Pres. Chas. L. I sine, Sec.-Treas.

Eugene V. Debs at Home.

By George Bicknell in Twentieth Century Magazine.

A prophet is first feared, then hated, then respected, then honored, and at last loved. Especially in his own home.

I do not hesitate to call Eugene Debs a prophet, for the world has already recognized him as one. While Theodore Roosevelt may



be the man who is trying to meet present emergency demands, Eugene V. Debs is showing the people their real need.

President Hadley of Yale recently said: "The fundamental division of powers in the Constitution of the United States is between voters on the one hand and property owners on the other. The forces of democracy on one side, divided between the executive and the legislature, are set over against the forces of property on the other side, with the judiciary as arbiter between them; the Constitution itself not only forbidding the legislature to trench on the rights of property, but compelling the judiciary to define and uphold those rights in a manner provided by the Constitution itself." This is a late saying of President Hadley. From Woodstock jail, Debs issued this manifesto January 9, 1895: "We are, by chance, the mere instrumentalities in the evolutionary processes in operation through which industrial slavery is to be abolished and the starry banner will symbolize, as it was designed to symbolize, social, political, religious and economic emancipation from the thralldom of tyranny, oppression and degradation."

President Hadley sees the situation at its high tide; Debs caught the vision over fifteen years ago, saw clearly his mission to proclaim it to the people, girded on his armor and went fearlessly into the fight. He has never ceased nor faltered and is more popular and powerful to-day than at any hour of his life. Even the enemy recognize this.

In March of this year I visited Debs in his home on his return from an extended western trip. He told me that his route was almost the identical one over which he went fourteen years ago on his first speaking tour. He gave me a description of the two visits in the same towns. In many same cities his first visits brought to the lecture halls and opera houses only a mere handful of people, and at the same houses in his last tour thousands were turned away, unable to gain a paid admission.

However, it is not my purpose in this article to discuss the principles of Socialism nor to tell of its rapid growth, but it is my pleasant duty to speak of a man universally loved by all who know his personality. His own concise statement of Socialism is this: "The end of class struggle and class rule, of master and slave, of ignorance and vice, of poverty and shame, of cruelty and crime—the birth of freedom, the dawn of brotherhood, the beginning of man. That is the demand. This is Socialism." And for the triumph of these principles Eugene V. Debs is literally giving his life's blood, for it can truly be said of him as in the past of John Brown, Wendell Phillips and William Lloyd Garrison, that nothing but the triumph of these principles can bring him peace.

The spirit of this man is beautiful. It has been my pleasure to meet and know personally many of the popular leaders of America, but of all whom I have met I have found none imbued with the Christian spirit of brotherhood as is Eugene V. Debs; I have found none who could make life so pleasant to all—who in reality suffered with the suffering and rejoiced with them that rejoiced.

He knows and loves the spirit of Walt Whitman as no other man in America knows and loves that spirit. Gene, as his neighbors and friends know him, like many of our greatest men, had little scholastic training, and yet he is one of the best educated men I have ever met. He is acquainted with the best in literature, and there is hardly a subject on which he is not intelligently informed, while there are few men in America with better command of English—his rhetoric is inspiring and flawless.

His home is in Terre Haute, Ind. Here he has lived the better part of his life. In early boyhood he started out as a painter. Then

he was a fireman on a yard engine for the Vandalia railroad; then a railroad fireman; later, for a number of years, he was bookkeeper for the firm of Herman Hulman & Co., of Terre Haute, but left this and became Assistant Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the Fireman's Brotherhood, the secretary and editor of the official magazine of the organization. This gave Mr. Debs an opportunity to be a voice both through the magazine and from the platform. The public quickly recognized the genius and power of the man and soon he was in great demand. When the great A. R. U. strike came on, Debs held the men of this union in the hollow of his hand. He was an ideal leader. Of course, he was for the laboring men. But he was always for a peaceful and bloodless settlement of the question.

It is especially of Debs at home that I wish to speak. The Socialist's home has been arraigned, and probably by none more fiercely than Theodore Roosevelt. I have often wondered if Mr. Roosevelt, when he attacked Socialism from the standpoint of the home, knew anything of the home life of America's leader of Socialism. I am sure that any one who knows anything of the Debs home will pronounce it one of the most beautiful and orderly homes that could be found anywhere in America. The idea there leans almost to the Puritanic. Stephen Marion Reynolds, a fellow-townsmen, says in his life of Debs: "Gene is distinctively a 'home man'; belongs to no social lodge or club, simply because he wishes to spend his evenings at home. The Sunday evenings are home meetings and three generations met Sunday evenings when father and mother were living. He said: 'My father and I were boon companions, and I tell you, I miss it when I cannot have my Sunday evening talks with him. When I am out traveling, every day seems alike, but when Sunday evening comes, I invariably feel something tugging at my heart strings.'"

Debs has always been loved and respected by those who knew him, but many of his fellow-townsmen became anxious about him when he first took up the cause of labor and sought to persuade him into other channels; and when their attempts proved futile, and he was afterwards thrown into jail—as is the usual way—he was scorned and persecuted by many of his fellow-townsmen, but even through all of this he has always been loved for what he was. No one has even questioned his honor or his sincerity. As secretary and treasurer and editor of the magazine for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen he received a salary of \$3500 a year. When he organized the American Railway Union and was offered its leadership at \$75 a month, he gave up his other work and accepted the place, because he felt he would be of more service to his people here. Then, when the struggle for existence took place in this great union and it was compelled to accept failure, the union was indebted to the amount of \$40,000. Debs, although not accountable nor responsible for this debt, assumed it and struggled with it until it was paid. He was assisted in the payment of this, but much of it was paid from his own pocket, out of money he received from editorial and platform work.

His wife is his companion. Educated and refined, she is a lover of the domestic in life. They have no children of their own, but have adopted Oscar Baur, Jr., a nephew of Mrs. Debs. Mrs. Debs formerly traveled with Mr. Debs, but for the last four years has preferred to stay at home. She is as much interested in the cause as is her husband. "Indeed I am a Socialist," she said in answer to a question. "We are all Socialists around here. My sympathies always have been with the working people, with the poor and oppressed, and I am deeply interested. My little nephew, Oscar Bauer, Jr., who lives with us, says he is a Socialist, too. He was not sure at first, but finally decided to follow in Mr. Debs' footsteps. I think the solution of all the great economic problems will be made by the Socialist Party, following the lines of Socialist theories."

Mr. Debs' father and mother are dead. The father for a number of years prior to his death was blind. No more beautiful picture could be described than that of the son, sitting quietly in his office or his home, reading to this aged blind father.

Mr. Debs, although not blessed with any children of his own, loves children. He loves them with the same interest and spirit that Riley loves them, and Field loved them. At Girard, Kansas, where he is doing editorial work on the Socialist organ, it is said that crowds of children follow him on the streets. And two years ago, when word was received at Girard that Debs had been nominated again for the presidency, even against his own wishes, the whole town, regardless of politics, gathered in the park and demanded that "Gene" speak to them. Introducing him, Eli Richardson said: "You can pin your faith to a man loved by children."

He has the most universal human interest that I have ever seen, and it is genuine. I have seen him conversing with a crowd of old ladies—with learned men and with children—with following and opposition—his interest is always the same, he is never at war with men, only with principles. He believes in himself and his cause. He loves to talk of Phillips and Brown and Lovejoy. He said the conditions existing between capital and labor to-day are analogous to those existing between slave and slave owner in the earlier history of the nation.

When Debs ended his Red Special tour in 1908 at Terre Haute, the old saying, "A prophet is not without honor save in his own land," was somewhat disproven, for, although the hall with the largest seating capacity in the city was secured for him and an admission charged, it was soon proved that this hall would be inadequate, and another was secured, at which an overflow meeting was held. I heard both Bryan and Taft in Terre Haute during that campaign, but the Debs Home Coming meeting was the most enthusiastic meeting of any sort I have ever attended.

So Debs at home has come to be recognized as is Debs abroad. In attempting to arrange a Chautauqua program for Terre Haute, Mr. Charles R. Ruffin, one of the leading Democrats in the city, and a recent candidate for mayor, told me that Debs would draw more people out of the city of Terre Haute to hear him, speak than any man in the United States.

A few years ago Mr. Max Ehrmann of Terre Haute, reared and associated with Mr. Debs, himself a writer of national note, said this in a published article: "No man in America has been more hated and few have been so much loved as Eugene V. Debs. His name is known and his face is familiar where the city of his birth was never heard of. His opinions are considered by men in high places as the countersign of bloodshed, anarchy and riot, and by millions of others they are regarded as the beacon light that is to lead humanity to a better life and a higher civilization. Whatever may be said

of his philosophy, one thing is certain, that he has won a place in American history as one of its greatest orators; and in my opinion, there is not a man on the American platform to-day who is his equal. His is a new and different kind of oratory. He resorts to no tricks of rhetoric; no clap-trap and stage effects, no empty pretense of deep emotion; but he stands frankly before his audiences and opens the door-ways of his mind and heart that seen ever to be overflowing with terrible invective or the sweet waters of human kindness."

This style is very different from that of such speakers as Senator Beveridge. Mr. Beveridge's orations on occasions and in the Senate are finished, modeled, filed and practiced. Intonation and gesture are carefully arranged to fit the sentiment. It is a piece of good workmanship. But the whole effect lacks spontaneity. None of these elements enter the oratory of Mr. Debs, and his sincerity is almost terrible in its reality. You feel that he will tell you what he thinks, regardless of consequence.

The first time I heard Mr. Debs was more than ten years ago, when I was a student at Harvard. He was booked to lecture at Prospect Union, Cambridge. This was shortly after the great Chicago strike; and a good many Harvard students and some instructors came out to see the "monster." Mr. Debs was late, but the audience waited. When he came there was no applause. He began to speak, and for more than two hours he held that audience as if riveted to the seats; and they who had come to scorn, hovered around him for more than an hour, and went away his friends. It was more than half an hour before I could get to the speaker's stand to shake hands with him.

The night before that he had spoken to one of the largest audiences that had ever crowded into Faneuil Hall, Boston. And so generously was his message received that, as Dr. John Clark Ridpath afterwards told me, he feared the audience would "tear him to pieces trying to shake his hand." Dr. Ridpath was at that time editor of The Arena, and believed then that Mr. Debs was one of the most masterful orators that had ever been reared on American soil and that he had then already a secure place in American history.

The next time I tried to hear Mr. Debs was in Denver. The crowd was so great that I could not get within fifty feet of the door of the largest public hall in that city, and it was then said that up to that time there had never been such an audience in that hall.

I did, however, get to hear him the next Sunday, in the same city, where the day was celebrated as Debs Day at Manhattan Beach Gardens—at that time a prominent summer garden of Denver. He spoke in the theater, and after the speech an opera was given by the splendid stock company playing there that summer. Everybody wore Debs badges and the day was generally observed in Denver as given to the great Socialist.

And Mr. Debs has gone on and on and spoken to more and larger audiences than any other speaker except Mr. Bryan, until every great rostrum in America has supported his tall figure, and the walls of every great public hall have resounded to his words.

In some ways our distinguished townsman has wandered a stranger in the city of his birth. Here we have been the last to acknowledge his power and influence. We see him often, recognize him as a quiet, respected citizen, possessing those domestic virtues that all men and women admire; but the great Debs, the Debs who first arraigned the trust abuses in this country, who broke the first ground for the harvest of the modern popular reforms—that Debs we have never yet recognized, nor that power of his—whatever one may think of his doctrines—which is the type that has made the names of men undying.

Here is a prophet—a man who has caught the vision of the impending crisis and is seeking to avert a calamity, the most terrible the human race has ever experienced. You may call the new coming what you will, but it is to be—you cannot avoid it. America will try Socialism. This man hopes that it will come in a peaceful manner. He would avoid the rocks. It may be that when it does come some other than he will pilot the ship. He cares little for that. For he knows that his immortality lies in this—that he saw the vision and followed it faithfully to the limit of his strength.

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After the St. Louis Republic.

The Labor Publishing Company, through their Board of Directors, secured the services of two attorneys, Messrs. Charles J. Anderson and Leander G. Pope, to take up the libelous attacks made upon our company and our movement by the Democratic party machine organ, St. Louis Republic, in its issue of August 13, 1910. Further particulars will be found in a later issue of ST. LOUIS LABOR.

Prepare for Labor Day.

We want Organized Labor of St. Louis to make the Labor Day demonstration of the Central Trades and Labor Union and the Building Trade Council a tremendous success. Every workingman's family should meet the rank and file of Organized Labor at Forest Park Highlands.

Every effort must be made to have the demonstration as orderly and impressive as possible. Do not permit or tolerate any rowdiness. The honor of the entire labor movement is at stake. Our enemies are only waiting for a chance to misrepresent and injure our movement. Every Union man must consider himself a special committee on order.

Some day in the near future, when the rank and file of Organized Labor will be imbued with the spirit of Socialism, Labor Day will be supplemented by a greater Labor Day on the Day of Elections, when the working class will elect their own representatives to public office, not as "workingmen's friends" on the Democratic or Republican tickets, but as Socialist workmen on a Socialist working class platform and programme by a well-organized Socialist Party.

A Warning to Socialists in Missouri.

St. Louis has a number of private detective agencies who offer their services to capitalist employers against the labor movement. During the days of our fight for free speech in St. Louis, Pinkerton detectives were employed against the Socialist Party. Some of these vermin managed to get into the Socialist City Central Committee. It is true, they came only once or twice and then disappeared from our view, but they had accomplished their object and secured the information their masters wanted. These crooks came from the hoodlum wards, the so-called Indian wards, that made Snake Kinney a politician and a statesman.

During those days of serious struggle for the rights of free speech and free assemblage, some of our most trusted comrades were systematically arrested and fined for posting Socialist campaign literature, which fines amounted to a considerable sum. The sudden appearance and disappearance of suspicious characters in our committee meetings gave the explanation.

Recent occurrences in the Socialist Party of Missouri point to similar work. Capitalist agents, disguised as "clear-cut, revolutionary socialists," have done their criminal work in Colorado. During the Moyer-Haywood trial we have heard so much of it. And ever since the Miners' Magazine was compelled, from time to time, to publish the names of detectives and agents—provocateurs who operated under the cloak of the real revolutionary Trade Unionism and Socialism. At the last convention of the Western Federation of Miners it was decided to discontinue publishing the names of these crooks, for the reason that in almost every instance the criminal characters were especially honored and rewarded by the capitalists after they had been exposed by the official journal of the Union.

There is a very important campaign on in the state of Missouri. By some crooked transactions, which were concocted and originated in St. Louis, the capitalists succeeded in stirring up dissensions between the movement in St. Louis and a number of inexperienced comrades in the state. The St. Louis movement was the point of attack, and the capitalists have good reason to fear the local Socialist movement. They were over-anxious to turn this militant Socialist and Labor movement over to a class of Utopian, impossibilists and similar elements—people who see in the modern labor movement nothing else but a field of operation for Utopian experiments and anti-trade union schemes. What the capitalists and their political tools are afraid of is the growing influence of the Socialists and Socialism in the St. Louis labor movement. Without this influence they could use and handle the labor movement for any capitalistic political purpose.

At first they tried to kill our movement by silence. Next they tried to kill it by brute force. This was during the struggles for free speech in 1905, when Mayor Wells and Chief of Police Kiely planned and executed their Cossack attack on the Socialist mass meeting on Twelfth street. Also the Montezano excursion "Riot," which was a carefully planned scheme to check the onward march of the Socialist movement.

Failing to accomplish their object by such means, the capitalists attempted to use their agents in the trade union movement to do the work for them and get some of their agents into the Socialist Party as active members. We call the attention of our readers to the fact that in those days several crooks tried to get into the Socialist Party for the purpose of doing certain destructive work, but were

kept on the outside by the vigilance of our more experienced members.

Men who ten years ago were prominent business agents of unions and paraded as Socialists are to-day in the employ of private detective agencies.

What better could the capitalist class want than to have the Socialists of Missouri mixed up in a fratricidal fight, so the organization would go to pieces as the result of internal dissensions?

Local St. Louis of the Socialist Party, with a dues-paying membership of nearly five hundred, has been victimized by irresponsible and despicable elements with the help of some well-meaning and honest, but systematically and purposely deceived Socialist comrades in the rural districts. But this is no reason why the St. Louis Socialist Party should play into the hands of our capitalist enemies.

The First Labor Movement—1834—1837

By M. A. Simons.

The coming of the Industrial Revolution, the displacing of the tool and the man by the machine, the gathering of large bodies of laborers in factories and on the works of internal improvement, in short, the formation of a permanent proletariat, with the sufferings and grievances, was as certain to produce organized resistance by the workers as the rise of the sun above the horizon is to produce day.



A. M. Simons.

Loose associations of workmen had frequently arisen many years before this period. A strike, or walkout, as it was then called, of journeymen bakers took place in New York in 1741. By 1800 sporadic organizations had arisen among the shipwrights, printers and shoemakers. About 1825 the organization of labor received an impetus and strength which for the next decade was to make it one of the most important phases of American life. Labor Unions, definite in form, were established and maintained in every important industry throughout the country. In the description of a parade arranged in 1833 by the Central Trade Union of New York, we find the following organized trades participating: Typographical Union, Journeymen House Carpenters, Book Binders, Leather Dressers, Coopers, Carvers and Gilders, Bakers, Cabinet Makers, Cordwainers (men), Cordwainers (women), Tailors, Silk Hatters, Stone Cutters, Tin Plate and Sheet Iron Workers, Type Founders, Hat Finishers, Willow Basket Makers, Chair Makers and Gilders, Sail Makers and Block and Pump Makers.

We read that 16 unions joined in the founding of the General Trade Union of Boston in 1834. In the same year a writer in the "Workingmen's Advocate," of New York, estimated that there were 26,250 members of the trade unions of the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Baltimore, Washington and Newark. When we consider the population of those cities at that time, and especially the number of wage-earners, it would seem that this was almost as good a proportional showing as can be made to-day.

A still more striking idea of the strength of this movement is gained by a study of the labor press to which it gave rise. The first trade union journal in the world was the "Mechanics' Free Press," published in Philadelphia from 1828 to 1831. This antedated by two years any similar English periodical, a fact which may interest those who trace the American trade union movement to an English ancestry. Between seventy-five and a hundred periodicals devoted to the cause of the workers appeared during this period. This number is scarcely exceeded in the same territory to-day, with its many times multiplied laboring population. At least two daily papers, "The Man" and the "Daily Sentinel," were published in New York during a part of this period. A moment's reflection on the marvelous mechanical improvements that have been made in the printing trade and in the production of paper, and consequent reduction of cost, will help us to realize the magnitude of the achievements of these early labor journals.

These organizations exercised all the functions which labor unions perform at the present time. They had their benefit features for the sick and out of work, and their strike pay. They established union scales, struck and boycotted to maintain them, and made agreements with the employers. They "slugged" scabs and demanded and secured, in some cases at least, the closed shop. They even debated the question of pure and simple trades unionism vs. political action, and, as we shall see later, with as confused results as some more modern unionists.

They succeeded in many cases in increasing their wages and removing some of the worst disadvantages under which they had previously suffered. Their principal demand was for the ten-hour day. To secure this they carried through numerous strikes. These were successful in a sufficiently large number of instances to bring about a general shortening of the work to ten hours.

A phenomenon of the time, perhaps even more striking in its modern character, was the formation of employers' associations, which arose at several different times and in different places. At a meeting of capitalists held in the Exchange Coffee house in Boston, April 21, 1825, during a strike of the journeymen carpenters, the master carpenters were urged to stand firm against the demand for shortening hours. It is still harder to realize that the "Columbian Sentinel," from which this item is taken, is really of so old a date when we read that the chairman of the meeting was Harrison Gray Otis, and that the secretary was W. H. Eliot.

The New York "Journal of Commerce" of June 23, 1835, in commenting on a strike of the Philadelphia seamstresses against the sweatshop conditions under which they worked, gives vent to the first recorded wail because working girls will not all become domestic servants. After declaring that all this trouble is due to "foreign agitators," this organ of a building plutocracy, strikes a note whose droning whine is to be heard through the next century's performance of the capitalist orchestra, by saying:

"Who does not know how difficult it is to procure female labor for domestic purposes at any price, and who does not know that when such females make their appearance abroad, it is in silks and muslins so rich and tasty that there is no distinguishing the maid from the mistress.

• • • The wages of female labor are not only higher in this country than in any other, but they are to all practicable purposes four times higher now than they were thirty years ago."

About the same time an official investigation into the condition

of these same Philadelphia seamstresses reported that they were making shirts at twelve and one-half cents each, and that it required eighteen hours of intense work by the most skilled of these workers to finish two of these garments. Such a fact naturally raises the question as to just what amount would not be considered "high wages" by a defender of exploitation.

The New York "Review" for January, 1838, contains an attack upon the trade unions, from which it would not be hard to believe that Mr. Parry had borrowed some of his recent effusions. Here we have an indictment drawn up according to which some of the sins of the unions are that they "invade the rights of employers," "encroach on the agricultural class," "compromise the rights of non-organized workmen," "are at war with the rights of young men about to enter the trade as apprentices," raise prices, seek to monopolize labor, effect international competition, lead to the introduction of machinery, bring about the moral degradation of the men by making them "discontented and tumultuous," and finally "lead to hostile combinations among employers." He shows his up-to-date character by advocating a union that shall include both "masters and men." Still the men who founded the Citizens' Alliance thought they had discovered something new under the sun.

There is another quotation from this article that is so prophetic in its analysis of the coming class struggle as to deserve incorporation here:

"Until recently no journeyman was satisfied with the prospect of remaining a journeyman through life. He was looking forward to the time when he should become an employer; and he felt urged, therefore, not only to industry and good conduct, but to an active interest in maintaining the rights of employers. But let him become an active member of these unions—let him anticipate some influence and fame as the reward of his services—and form that moment he feels as if he had cast his lot for life with journeymen. He gets by degrees to regard employers as a hostile class, foster feelings and avows doctrines which shut him out from their sympathy, and renders it constantly more difficult to leave the party he has espoused and join another he has so often and so loudly condemned. If we desire to alter the whole genius of American society—to resolve it into classes separated by barriers almost impassable, and to condemn the largest portion to lasting inferiority—we should certainly recommend some such expedient as trades unions."

It would have been impossible for a movement to have attained to such dimensions and not found a political expression. Workingmen's tickets were nominated in New York, Rochester, Philadelphia and several other cities. In a number of instances minor offices were captured. Nominations were also made for the legislature in New York and Pennsylvania, and in the later state Ebenezer Ford was elected to the assembly in 1829, polling 6,166 votes.

Shortly after this dissensions began to arise. In New York the party split into three factions. Many of the demands of the laborers were taken up by Van Buren and the Democratic party, and when Van Buren was President he secured the passage of a ten-hour law for all public work. Yet there was enough of the independent movement left in 1830 to poll over 8,000 votes for the candidate of one faction, and 2,000 for another, for governor of New York.

The anti-Masonic party, which appeared about this time, endorsed some of the demands of the workers and effected a fusion with the largest faction.

The new alignment between the northern capitalist and the southern planter was beginning to take form, and the noise of this battle drowned out the portents of the laborers.

The trade union movement, which was the foundation of the political movement, was not sufficiently well established to weather the industrial storm of 1837. When the panic had passed away a new era had begun. The railroad had come upon the scene, and added to the means of communication previously described, had broken down the Allegheny barrier and permitted a flood of discontented emigrants to enter the upper Mississippi valley. This relieved the pressure on the Atlantic seaboard by drawing away those who would naturally have led the fight against oppression to battle with forest and Indian.

But the movement had not passed without leaving a deep impression upon American life. Its principles and propaganda had laid the foundation of many of those institutions that guarantee what measure of freedom we now enjoy.

Tour for Italian Socialist Speaker.

The Executive Committee of the Italian Section of the Socialist Party has decided to negotiate with some prominent comrade in Italy to make a six months' tour of America. A referendum will be held to select one from several names to be suggested by the National office of the Socialist Party of Italy. A referendum will also be held for the election of an Italian Secretary-Translator.

New Propaganda Leaflets.

Two new and timely leaflets have just come off the press and are ready for shipment. One is a four-page leaflet, entitled "Address to Organized Labor," and is just the thing for distribution in the unions. Price, \$1.00 per thousand. The second is entitled "Breaking Up the Family," a two page leaflet, dealing with the subject in a concise and logical manner. Price, 50 cents per thousand. Both these leaflets should be extensively circulated.

EVERY WORKINGMAN'S FAMILY IN ST. LOUIS AND VICINITY IS WELCOME

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Crime-Breeding Agencies.

The following circular, which has been sent out by a Cleveland agency to employers of labor, demonstrates that the detective agency has become a recruiting station for traitors and that men of all crafts and trades, outside and inside of the union, are advertised as professional strike-breakers:

"We Break Strikes.

"This service makes a specialty of handling labor troubles, either existing or contemplated.

"We break strikes in all parts of the United States or Canada, and are prepared to submit a list of references from manufacturers and others who have employed us during the last five years.

"We have in our employ experienced guards for the protection of life and property during strikes and lockouts. These men are all over six feet in height and are selected for their ability to handle this class of work. All have seen strike service, many hold state and city police commissions, and should not be confounded with guards furnished by our imitators and recruited from the slums of the cities.

"We furnish secret operatives of all trades, union or non-union, for work in mill, mine, factory, store, etc., for the purpose of receiving inside information.

"Is your shop unionized?"

"Is your output being restricted?"

"Is the union running your shop?"

"Is material being wasted or stolen?"

"Have you a 'shop committee' and who are they?"

"Does your foreman show favoritism?"

"Are you losing casting in your foundry?"

"Do you care to know what is being done in union meetings?"

"Let us place a mechanic operative with you and find out."

"In handling strikes we take entire charge, furnish necessary guards to protect men while at work, and escort them to and from work if boarding outside.

"We employ, transport and deliver non-union men to fill up affected plants.

"We charge no premium on such mechanics, but employ them at price per day you wish to pay, charging only for actual time agent may be engaged in securing them.

"Men employed by us will be taken to affected plants by our guards and safely delivered and strikers are not permitted to molest them.

"We have found by experience that strikes are broken quickest where new men are boarded inside or adjacent to affected plant, and we are prepared to fit up and maintain temporary boarding quarters, furnishing colored cooks, waiters, etc. Our captains are thoroughly competent to handle such boarding quarters, making same practically self-sustaining.

"Sanitary arrangements are carefully looked after and nothing is allowed to go to waste.

"Secret men attend all meetings of strikers and report proceedings. This service possesses the necessary equipment, such as Winchester rifles, police clubs, cots, blankets, etc., to handle any-sized trouble. We are represented in all the larger cities of the United States and Canada, and a representative will call on you free of charge upon request.

"Address all communications to Frank Joy, Gen'l Supt., The Joy Detective Service (Incorporated), Cleveland, O."

The above letter needs no interpreter. It is the unvarnished statement of the equipment of an agency that exists for the special purpose of rendering aid to fortify an employer in the extermination of unionism. According to this circular, this agency is equipped for war and keeps an arsenal for the benefit of the employer who desires that murder shall be committed to accomplish his unholy end.

It will be noticed that the circular contains the information that the agency controls the services of men holding state and city police commissions, and this statement is made in order that the employer shall realize that the men furnished have all the qualifications to resolve themselves into dehumanized beasts.

Organized labor could not use the mails through which circulars might be sent advertising a standing army equipped to kill, but a detective agency, incorporated by a few conspirators, has a license to offer for hire thugs and outlaws, who have become callous to the shedding of human blood.—International Musician.

St. Louis Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 6.

During the last month we held an election for President, owing to the acceptance of the resignation of Brother Fred Suerig. Edward J. Sadring was elected to the office of President, to finish the unexpired term. Frank Michael and William Bell were elected as new members of the Executive Committee. We were sorry to have lost such a good and efficient President as Brother Suerig, and the organization extends him their best wishes in his new vocation as salesman for the Bingham Roller Company. The delegates—Suerig, Galosowsky, Steinbruegge and Schroeder—have returned from the convention after a ten days' battle on the floor of the convention hall for the betterment of conditions.

Our relief society gave a banquet to their members at Delmar Garden. There were plates for 250. President Block officiated.

Our Secretary-Treasurer, Galosowsky, is getting younger every day. Our Executive Committee has been reorganized and consists of the following members: Joseph Ebeling, chairman; Edward Powell, secretary; Chris Kraft, sergeant-at-arms; Frank Michael, William Bell, Edward J. Sadring, ex-officio.

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

The Carpenters' Convention

United Brotherhood will meet in Des Moines in September.

At this time, at the eve of our sixteenth biennial convention, to convene September 19 next in the city of Des Moines, Iowa, we desire to say a few words to the delegates chosen by their Local Unions to represent them in this, our highest legislative body. In the first place we desire to impress upon the delegates the necessity of their strict observance of those constitutional provisions and other rules that will assure them the seating in the convention without incumbrance of delay and permit its opening on schedule time. Don't come to the convention without being equipped with your due membership book, as such is required as a proof of your good standing in our organization; and be sure to have the current password. On your arrival at the railroad depot in Des Moines you will find the local reception committee, wearing badges, awaiting you. The reception committee will conduct you to your quarters, and unless this be the Savory Hotel, which will be the headquarters for general officers and committees, the reception committee will direct you to that hotel, where you must immediately hand over your credentials to the credential committee. The convention will meet at the Auditorium, and will be called to order promptly at 10 a. m. on Monday, September 19. Be on hand so you may report "present" at roll call. We would especially call your attention to Section 7 of our general constitution, wherein it is specified that a Local Union owing two months' tax to the G. O. shall not be entitled to representation. Hence, any delegate whose Local Union is thus in arrears should come prepared to square up, so he may be entitled to a seat.

We hope, every and each delegate will leave his home locality determined to try his uttermost in contributing to and assuring the success of our sixteenth biennial convention.

As some of the proposed constitutional amendments printed in this and previous issues, if adopted, will mean radical changes in our laws and benefit system, we trust our Local Unions and members are giving these amendments careful attention.

Among the subjects on these lines to come up at our next convention is "Old Age Pension." It will be remembered that this feature was adopted by our Scranton convention, held in 1900, reaffirmed by action of the Atlanta convention, held in 1902, and in both instances approved by the referendum vote. Its introduction, however, was made impossible by the rejection by the referendum vote of the proposition to increase the per capita tax, which increase was im-

peratively necessary in order to pay out this additional benefit.

Old age pension has recently been established by the International Typographical Union of this country, and is proving a success and a blessing to superannuated members. Most of the European countries have enacted laws providing for old age pension, thereby recognizing the fact that society owes a living to the worker who in a lifelong's toil, in the maintenance of that society, and in the creation of wealth that is enjoyed by others, has become too old and feeble to any longer work and provide himself with the necessary means of subsistence. In this country, owing to our own ignorance and indifference, laws are generally made in the interest of the wealthy class only, that class controlling both the legislatures and the governments. Legislation for the protection of the superannuated toiler thus remains as yet a vain hope. It, therefore, behooves the labor organizations, in a spirit of true brotherhood, to adopt some measures by which their old and invalid members may be kept from misery and want. No one can deny that under our present industrial system old age pension has become a crying need in this country, and in our organization as well as in others. But it must be understood that if the feature is to be adopted by our U. B. it will require an appropriate increase in our per capita tax to carry it out.

The subject should be well considered by all our Local Unions, and their delegates should come to the convention well instructed and prepared to eventually do their share in the devising of a feasible plan for the inauguration of this benefit feature in our U. B. Our motto being "The concern of one is the concern of all," let the strong help the weak, the young the old, and let us bear in mind that it is but a matter of time when each and every one of us will be old and superannuated.—The Carpenter.

First Annual Picnic of the Bricklayers and Masons of Locals Nos. 1, 2, 3, 19 and 22 of St. Louis.

The above-named organizations have made elaborate arrangements for the entertainment, on Labor Day, of their union membership and their hosts of friends at Grand Park, on Grand avenue and Meramec street.

Athletic events are on the program for all day and many valuable prizes will be awarded to lady contestants. There will also be a fine baseball game between first-class teams. For other details see the advertisement. The Committee on Arrangements consists of Henry Koch, Joe Wiessemeyer, Dan Tallon, Henry Chisler, Bert Childs, George Greely, Tony Bauer, Jos. Lang, Edw. Donnelly, Jas. Etherington, Arthur Brunk, Dan Kavanaugh, S. Klarich, Messrs. Kistenmacher and Reith, Erd. Moore and Steve Longley.

New Subscribers

Have been secured by the following comrades and friends:

- J. J. Leunberger 1
- W. F. Crouch 1
- Jos. Hanser 3
- Jul. Schwehr 1
- Louis Linsin 1
- E. H. Stern 1
- Jos. Miller 1
- Frank Schmidt 1
- Max Stopp 1
- Louis Glass 1
- Hy. Schwarz 2
- F. J. Kloth 5
- Emily Kientz 1
- W. H. Kaufman 1
- Total 21

Garver at Dodier Hall Grounds.

Comrades on the North Side should make good use of the Garver advertising that is still on hand. This open-air meeting is the first held on the North Side for some time, and comrades of the First, Second, Third, Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards have a fine chance to do some propaganda work. A thousand additional circulars will be printed for distribution just prior to the meeting. Get some more of the show cards for your ward.

The Labor Press

By D. G. Briggs

Where would our organizations be to-day if we had struggled on in our movement without the aid of the labor press, which has been of incalculable benefit in our progress?

The centurion voices of our clarion press crying for justice for those who toil have reverberated through the length and breadth of our land, encouraging artisans to greater efforts and enthusiasm in their cause, so just.

It is but natural that the open opposition to Labor's cause should do all it can to destroy Labor, discredit its press, and lay waste its organization. Such brings no surprise.

But if there be any among us who would discredit our press, either they be secret enemies or of that caliber that would stifle a principle or spike a gun to satisfy personal dislike.

If there be those among us who in secret are against us, they should be

relegated to the level of those who would strike down the bugler when the legion is charging to victory.

The labor press of this nation bears about the same relation to the labor movement as a flag bears to its country.

Who champions our cause when no other will print our side of a controversy? Who works against great odds? Who struggles on when hope seems hopeless? Who stands by us better than we stand by him—the average labor editor.

If any men would openly tear down our labor press the would secretly undermine the foundation stones of our movement. Destructive followers bode no cause any good. Constructive men are hope of any just propagation.

Let us stand by our press and, if needs be, fall by it, as soldiers by their guns.

Illinois Wins Out In Miners Convention

Convention Orders a Count and Ballots Cast on "Indianapolis Compromise," and Ignored by T. L. Lewis, Must Stand as Final.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 21.—The "insurgents" gained a sweeping victory in the miners' convention at Indianapolis by forcing through a set of resolutions known as the Green substitute. The resolutions, as passed, direct the International Executive Board to count the referendum vote on the proposition submitted to the Illinois miners and to accept the results as final; "most unreservedly indorse" the Illinois strike—including the calling out of the engineers, firemen, pumpmen and mule feeders—gives the same indorsement to all other strikes now on; levies an assessment of \$1 per week on all working members; declares that the International Executive Board should have withheld intervention in the Illinois strike until acceptable to the Illinois miners, and directs that the force of organizers be discontinued until the next annual convention.

The final vote on the Green substitute was taken about 1:30 Sunday morning, after a protracted and stormy session.

Crisis Came Saturday.

The long-drawn-out fight between the Lewis and anti-Lewis factions came to a head Sunday morning when the special committee of twenty-three submitted its report, upholding the Executive Board and, by inference, censuring the Illinois district officers.

Instantly William Green, former president of the Ohio miners, was on his feet, and moved the adoption of the substitute which he read.

President Lewis ruled the substitute out of order and refused to recognize Green's appeal from the decision of the chair. A storm of protests greeted this ruling and for many minutes the convention was a scene of protest.

Mitchell Disagrees.

Former President Mitchell, at length, gained the floor and the convention became quiet, even before he began to speak. Mitchell said: "I most thoroughly disagree with the ruling of the chair. The substitute may be unwise, but the convention has a right to consider it. Delegates are to be censured for failing to maintain order, but it is the duty of the chair to conduct business according to parliamentary usage."

Lewis then called Mitchell to the chair and a vote was taken on the appeal. The tellers' count stood 637 to 445 against sustaining the chair. Though clearly beaten, the Lewis adherents called for a roll of the house. The roll call consumed all afternoon, but did not materially affect the results, the final vote standing 1,201 to 927.

Lewis Overruled.

The overruling of the chair took the fight out of the Lewis faction. There was much filibustering during the prolonged night session, but the "insurgent" program was put through with but one modification. The original substitute contained a

clause requiring the International Executive Board to levy such assessment as might be needed to finance existing strikes—a requirement clearly designed to put the administration in a hole if, as was expected, the assessment should not be paid. Several attempts to have the convention vote a specific assessment were defeated by huge majorities.

An amendment levying \$1.00 per week on working members was offered by District President Howatt of Kansas, and, being seconded by Walker, was carried.

Power is Taken.

The bitterest pill for Lewis is that clause in the substitute which directs the withdrawal of the international organizers. The organizers are appointed by the president and have always been used as personal agents in election campaigns. The purpose of the resolutions referred to is, of course, to deprive Lewis of his machine in the coming election. Then, with the district officers mostly against him, he should be easily beaten.

Before putting the final question on the substitute, President Lewis stated that the clause relating to organizers is contrary to the international constitution and will not be binding if carried. He declined to say in reply to specific question by Green whether he would observe the will of the convention in this particular. Green considered, however, that he had put Lewis in a hole in either event. If he discontinues the organizers the object of the resolution will be attained. If he refuses to comply with the expressed will of a convention he will furnish his enemies with excellent campaign material.

The following table shows the districts on strike, the number of strikers and the amount which must be raised by the weekly assessment to maintain the strike, according to the official report:

Need \$144,000 Weekly.		
District.	Men	Amount
5. Pennsylvania	10,000	\$20,000
12. Illinois	39,000	45,000
15. Colorado	1,503	6,500
14. Kansas	8,000	20,000
21. Oklahoma	11,000	27,500
25. Missouri	8,000	20,000
26. Nova Scotia	1,158	5,000
Total		\$144,000

According to these figures, on a flat basis, it will be necessary to assess our membership who are working \$1 a week a member to raise the required amount.

Will Force Operators.

Illinois men say the convention's action will greatly aid them by convincing the operators that they have nothing to hope for from the international organization.

FOR FINE JOB WORK GO TO CO-OPERATIVE Printery 966 Chouteau Avenue.

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. Rocker.

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.

WILLS DEEDS

SARAH M. HAWLEY,
NOTARY AND STENOGRAPHER,
Depositions a Specialty
OFFICE TELEPHONE: MAIN 4215
RESIDENCE TELEPHONE: LINCOLL 2593
CORRIDOR COMMERCIAL BUILDING
214 NORTH 6TH STREET

CINCINNATI IN A WAR ON BOSSES.

Campaign is on to Stop the Big Influx of Idle Workers.

Cincinnati, O.—Organized labor of Cincinnati is actively engaged in a campaign to frustrate an attempt on the part of the business interests of the city to import hordes of workers in an attempt to flood the local labor market.

A special committee has been appointed to take care of the matter by the Central Labor Council.

The committee is already sending out circulars "to warn those who may be misled by the recent publication of an article claiming that 5,000 more people could be used here in one industry alone.

"In that particular industry there are many shops not running on full time and cannot use the employees already on the pay rolls thereof," the circular continues.

"We protest against methods for booming the town that are neither sensible nor fair, well knowing that those who are responsible for the mischief that follows will not re-

main here to take care of it.
"To fill the city with jobless people is the height of senseless folly, to say nothing of its inhumanity.

"There are many cities where bureaus managed by unscrupulous and irresponsible charlatans lure working people to communities already overcrowded with idle or those employed part of the time.

"But in this instance the act is that of one of the city's business organizations, and committed, perhaps, thoughtlessly by reputable business men.

"The burden of such a protest falls upon the laboring people, unorganized as well as organized.

"Stranded workers must be helped out of the city back to their homes and be otherwise taken care of by the authorities.

"We trust that the thoughtful citizenship of this city will warn exuberant boosters to be careful to base their advertisements of the city upon facts and not to be careless of the interests of those who already live in Cincinnati—our happy home."

"We stand ready to co-operate in all efforts to advance the real interests of Cincinnati, but we insist that the first and best thing to be done is to improve the conditions of those already here."

Labor Day in St. Louis

Fifty Thousand People Expected at Forest Park Highlands.

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

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

Is Trade Unionism in Danger?

By JOHN HILL (General Secretary of the Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society of Great Britain.)

London, Aug. 12.—The right of workmen to combine for mutual protection has been subject to question since the introduction of the wage system, and in spite of Trade Union Acts of Parliament which have defined our liberties in this respect, we feel more acutely to-day than ever that "we don't know where we are." Thirty years ago Trade Unionism was the bete noire of genteel society. The big employers ruled with a rod of iron, not only fixing our wages and conditions, and in periods of depression reducing to a subsistence level the select number whom they were graciously pleased to employ, but also making Liberals or Tories of us as an unwritten qualification for employment. Woe to him who failed to wave his cap or shout hurrah at election times when his employer addressed him inside the works.

By the unco guild church people the Trades Unionist workman was looked upon as a doubtful Christian, and the official or "paid agitator" as being in danger of hell fire. The undoubted tendency of church teaching was to inculcate not only passive acceptance of any wages which were offered, but also a belief that God had set our employers in a position of authority over us, and that it was our bounden duty to render them unquestioning service and obedience.

But perhaps our worst enemy was the press of the country, which never tired of showing how Trades Unionism tried to fix a standard wage, and put all workmen on a dead level, thus hindering the clever, thrifty workman from earning higher wages and even from becoming an employer himself some day.

The advance of Socialism in the eighties turned the guns of the enemy from Trades Unionism to the new danger, and with the advent of Socialism in a collier's cap in the British Parliament, the sins of the Trades Unionist assumed in comparison the appearance of virtues.

It was true that a Trade Unionist would sometimes beg for an extra farthing per hour when labor was scarce and employers' profits were good, although, as a rule, he would listen to a cock-and-bull story from his employer and do without the farthing. But the Socialist did not beg for a farthing; he demanded for the worker the full produce of his labor; nay, he demanded the abolition of employers altogether. Thus, in comparison with the Socialist, the Trades Unionist became a paragon of all that was excellent in a workman. Employers everywhere decided to recognize him. They made "agreements" with him; they made "terms of settlement" with him.

They praised him to his face as a most sensible fellow. They fraternized with him in a kind of a way, and, like our first parents, he thought his eyes were opened. To-day the fruit is still in his mouth, and the danger is great. To-day the good old-fashioned Trades Unionist is honored in the capitalist press, and he is welcomed not only in the pews of our churches, but also in the pulpits. The wicked thing of thirty years ago is a very respectable thing to-day.

There is an old saying that as soon as any movement becomes respectable it is damned. And were it true that our Trade Unions stand where they did thirty years ago, I should abandon all hope of the emancipation of the workers, but while it is true that some leaders hold hard by the old creed and the old methods, like the London cab horse against the motor, these leaders will soon be swept out of the way in the onward march of the class-conscious worker, whose heart is in rebellion against the same old unreasonable demands of employers that he shall make bricks without straw.

The appearance of Socialism as a living political force gave us as Trades Unionists a breathing space, and we began to look around and ask ourselves if it were not possible to improve on our methods of warfare. The Trade Union Leader had fallen into a brown study, when, like a clap of thunder, the "Taff Vale Decision" leveled the walls of combination and the right of picketing, and opened our ammunition magazines to indemnify employers in every strike.

The Lords have many sins to answer for, and they are likely to swing for them soon if every politician speaks the truth, but for the Taff Vale decision the Trades Unionist of the country ought to erect to them an altar as our unknown gods, who taught us how to put an X to the name of one of our own, and trust him to give us back at least the position we had lost. It was the Lords who roused us to send thirty-three Trades Unionists and Socialists, who, in the first session of their first Parliament, in the teeth of Tory opposition and Liberal faltering, demanded and secured for us "The Bill, The Whole Bill, and nothing but The Bill."

Since then we have had another knock. But from the Osborne Decision we have nothing to fear. It is not the Lords nor the Commons we fear to-day, but a new danger of a more insidious, and apparently friendly, character, which we must be on our guard against, and of this danger I shall speak in another letter.

A Timely Address.

The St. Louis Label Trades Department desires to acquaint the public of this ward with the conditions existing at present in the bakeries of

Peter Hoerr, Chippewa and Texas avenue,
I. Hiestand, N. E. corner California avenue and Chippewa street,
Chas. Stehle, corner Osage and Nebraska avenue,
And why they do not organize their bake shops.

They want the bakers who are employed by them to board with the

baker bosses and virtually lose their identity with Organized Labor, their principle, manhood and freedom which their Union stands for.

It is deplorable, indeed, that men and women who must work for a livelihood will stand by and permit such conditions to exist. Has it ever occurred to you that this oppression might strike you—you, the wage-earner, the purchasing power? Will you stand idly by and let this state of affairs continue?

To the many families of the Tenth Ward the Label Trades De-

partment appeals and wants to show that a married man cannot board with a bakery boss and at the same time maintain a home and support a family. Do you see the injustice?
The Label Trades Department not only appeals, but invites your co-operation in convincing the above-named bakeries that Organized Labor stands for that which is right at all times.
Assist the bakers and the Label Trades Department by demanding the Union Label of the Bakers' Union on every loaf of bread when purchasing same. Very sincerely,
Label Trades Department of A. F. of L. of St. Louis.

Come and

Hear Comrade

W.M.

Garver

at

DODIER GARDEN

20th and Dodier St.

Wednesday, August 31,

at 7.30 p. m.

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

CHAS. WERZ & CO.
Wood, Brass, Metal, Engraving on Glass, Etc.
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LADIES AND GENTS
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M. J. COHEN
1233 Chouteau Ave. (Opposite New Club Hall)
Everything Union Made.

EVERY FAMILY USES
COAL

ST. LOUIS LABOR
ORDER YOURS FROM
ST. LOUIS LABOR
THERE ARE REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD DO THIS. ONE GOOD REASON is that, without a cent additional cost, you fare better and also help your paper by placing your order with ST. LOUIS LABOR than with some irresponsible solicitor—your order will receive the best care because the coal business handled by ST. LOUIS LABOR is big and the mine operators try to keep and please big buyers. All coal delivered through ST. LOUIS LABOR is direct from the mines.
ORDER BY PHONE.
Kinloch, Central 1577, or post card to

ST. LOUIS LABOR
DR. L. H. DAVIS
Physician and Surgeon
Office: 2102 South Eleventh Street
Hours: 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.
Phones: Kinloch, Central 2468; Bell, Sidney 262.
Residence 1032 Morrison ave. Hours: 7:30 to 8:30 a. m. and 12:30 to 1:30 p. m.

BY THEIR WORK YOU SHALL JUDGE THEM!

St. Louis, Mo., August 17, 1910.

To the Socialists of Missouri:
Comrades—The two letters reproduced below, without any change in orthography or grammar, written by A. E. Holbrook, of the Joplin Quorum, will assist the membership in understanding the character and mental and moral caliber of the writer thereof and the present Joplin Quorum.
Fraternally submitted,
OTTO PAULS,
Secretary Socialist Party of St. Louis.
Mr. Holbrook's First Letter.
Joplin, Mo. 8—13—10.

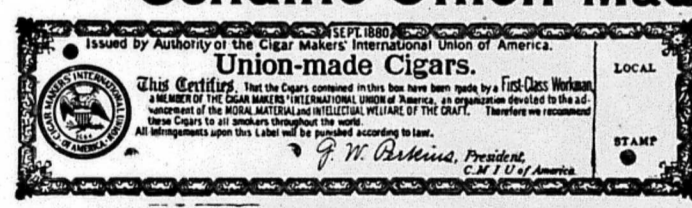
Miss. Otto Pauls
St. LOUIS MO.
My dear Miss. Pauls since the Socialists of Mo. have decided to dispense with your services for some few moons, I take this opportunity to suggest a field of employment for which I feel you are particularly fitted I understand the Suffregists, not the Suffregettes undersand they have backbone and a militant spirit, but just the plain garden variety of Suffregists are in need of recruits and could use quite a few office girls, blonds preferred. If you could need reference I would be glad to recommend you as a young lady of mild maners with nothing of that masculinity so much in evidence in some office girls. I have heard that a broomstick makes a very good backbone in case of an emergency. Very very truly yours
A. E. Holbrook 717 Conner.
Mr. Holbrook's Second Letter.
Joplin Mo. 8—1310.

L. E. Hildebrant,
My dear "Hillie" old top, comes near being old hilltop, he, he, a joke. You remember that "sweepo" you ordered Kent down, that two barrels of "sweepo". Yes. Well it am now delieverd. Did you say you had canceled the order? O I wouldnt do that you can use it, sure. Use it on Pauls.
Say kid I know its fierce to be overstocked on a long market but then "sweepo" is something you will doubtless have a use for. Did you say headquarters had already been cleaned up? WELL. TA TA Hillie and dont forget the number
A. E. Holbrook. 717 Connor St
By these two letters you may judge the "gentleman" who took such a leading part in the "Joplin Quorumism" against St. Louis.

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

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

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

Remember, no CIGARS are Genuine Union-Made
 Issued by Authority of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America. This certifies that the Cigars contained in this box have been made by a First-Class Workman, a member of the CIGAR MAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA, an organization devoted to the advancement of the MORAL, MATERIAL and INTELLECTUAL WELFARE OF THE CRAFT. Therefore we recommend these Cigars to all smokers throughout the world. All infringements upon this Label will be prosecuted according to law.
G. W. Arkina, President, C.M.I.U. of America
UNLESS THE BOX BEARS THE Blue Union Label

FRANK TOMBRIDGE, President.
JACOB F. LEIENDECKER, Vice-President and Notary Public.
TOMBRIDGE AGENCY
ESTABLISHED MARCH 13, 1885.
A General Real Estate and Insurance Agency.
FIRE AND TORNADO INSURANCE.
We represent good and responsible Insurance Companies. We loan money on Real Estate and our charges are reasonable; you will make no mistake in dealing with us. Have your legal papers, such as last wills, deeds and conveyances drawn at our office; they will be drawn correct. First Real Estate Mortgages for sale, secured by double their face value. Tell us how much money you have and we will tell you what we have on hand. Twenty-five years of fair dealings have made the office of the TOMBRIDGE AGENCY well liked by the public. Office No. 324 CHESTNUT Street. Both phones.

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

An Address on Prohibition

Delivered at the German Day Celebration at Lemp's Park by G. A. Hoehn.

Ladies and Gentlemen—The Prohibition movement of to-day cannot be met with ridicule or denunciations. An old French proverb says: "Les extremes se touchent"—the extremes meet. This is true of the extremes of the anti-Prohibitionists and of the Prohibitionist movement. Because the liquor business, under present commercial and get-rich-quick conditions, has produced certain evils which must be remedied and wrongs which must be righted, the Prohibitionists blindly run to the other extreme and demand the suppression of the entire liquor traffic.

Personally, I am not much of a consumer of liquor, and if the majority of the people of this community were the same, the breweries, distilleries and saloons would do a rather poor business. It is for this very reason that I am entitled to express my frank opinion on the question of Prohibition. While respecting the opinions and sentiments of the majority of the people whose dream is to save the human family from the demon of evil and the hell of poverty by means of prohibition, I cannot help saying in most decisive language that PROHIBITION IS WRONG AND SHOULD NOT HAVE ANY PLACE IN ANY CIVILIZED STATE OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. Prohibition is wrong, because its methods and measures of bringing about moral and material improvement of the people are not different from those employed by the ruling powers during the dark middle ages, when inquisition, espionage, incarceration and persecution of all kinds were the curse of mankind.

Prohibition proceeds on the premises that a powerful police and inquisition government must be the supreme guardian of morality and the protector of every act of man in private and social life. As a Socialist, as a freedom-loving man and citizen, I protest against any such interference on the part of a despotism under the disguise of republican or democratic institutions. The nations of Europe and the American people have struggled for hundreds of years against this kind of despotic government, based on the brutality of the rulers and the ignorance of those that suffered under such rule, and we are not inclined to be thrown back to those dark days in the history of mankind, when the common people could be dictated as to what they could eat or drink, how to arrange their most delicate private and social affairs, or whether they should have the right to say the Lord's Prayer in Latin, English, Greek or Irish. I have read in some of our daily papers that over one hundred clergymen have combined to assist in the work of saving the people in the State of Missouri from the demon of drink. The intentions of those gentlemen may be good, and I have no reason to doubt the men's honesty. However, I am inclined to believe that if the same reverend gentlemen will not be more successful in this latest undertaking of saving the people's bodies than they have been in the past in their efforts to save souls they will get very little satisfaction out of it.

The Prohibitionists, with the help of cowardly politicians, have succeeded in putting about half of the territory of the United States on the dry list. Logically, we should figure that this success of theirs would have reduced the consume of liquors by at least 50 per cent. But such is not the case. During the year ending June 30, 1910, according to official figures, the consume of liquors in the United States has increased very considerably. In whiskey alone the increase in the consume during the last year was over twelve million gallons, while there were 3,181,620 barrels of beer produced over the previous year.

With prohibition reigning supreme in about half of the American territory the production of whisky in the last year was 128,657,776 gallons, against 116,650,265 in the preceding year. From June, 1909, to June, 1910, the production of beer was 59,485,117 barrels, against 56,303,497 barrels in the year before. One striking feature of this comparison is the enormous consume of whisky.

The people of ancient Germania and Allemannia were acquainted with the brewing of beer at the time of Julius Caesar. Germany is to-day a beer-drinking country. There beer has become one of the necessities of life with the average family. If the argument of the Prohibitionist about the demoralizing and destructive tendencies of the beer business were correct, Germany would to-day be the last country on the map and the German nation would be behind

the coolies of Oriental Asia. THE FACT OF THE MATTER IS THAT GERMANY IS TO-DAY ONE OF THE LEADING NATIONS OF THE WORLD, INDUSTRIALLY, MORALLY AND INTELLECTUALLY, AND I AM PROUD TO ADD GERMANY IS TO-DAY THE LEADING COUNTRY IN THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST MOVEMENT. I DO NOT MEAN TO SAY THAT IT WAS THE BEER THAT MADE SOCIALISM, BUT IT WAS THAT NOBLE SPIRIT AND INTELLECTUAL EFFORT IN THE GERMAN PEOPLE WHICH MADE SUCH A HEALTHY ECONOMIC, MORAL, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL PROGRESS POSSIBLE. AND THAT VERY SPIRIT OF PROGRESS IS LACKING IN THE PROHIBITIONIST MOVEMENT.

The Prohibitionist movement in this country resembles very much the Anti-Semitic movement in Germany, Austria and Russia. There thousands of deceived people were made to believe that the Jewish race was the cause of the people's misery and poverty. In America the masses of the people are told that the Brewers and Liquor Dealers are the source of their troubles. In both cases the real causes of the evil are carefully hidden and the people deceived. The labor movement with its many thousands of organizations and meetings, has done a hundred times more for the moral uplifting of mankind and for real temperance than all the Prohibitionists of the last hundred years together. As a Socialist belonging to one of the greatest, if not the greatest political movement of all ages, I am an enemy to drunkenness. I stand for temperance and sobriety, but am at the same time bitterly opposed to Prohibition, because I am opposed to mediaeval police and inquisition methods. I do not believe in a public morality and a standard of social life which will go to the dogs with the disappearance of the policemen's club or which must be protected by espionage and inquisitorial chambers under the auspices of a Prohibitionist state in the future.

Experience will show that in the same ratio as Prohibition will grow the secret consumption of whiskey will increase. Hypocrisy and violation of the law will be at a premium, and the people will suffer.

Prohibition might bankrupt St. Louis not only industrially and commercially, but morally as well. Just for a moment imagine a city of St. Louis under Prohibition!

Because some people are the victims of excessive drinking the Prohibitionists howl against the liquor traffic. It would be equally logical to demand the Prohibition of the coffee traffic because thousands of men and women become nervous wrecks from excessive coffee drinking.

Because the Chicago beef trust provided our soldiers in Cuba with embalmed beef would it not follow that we should demand the prohibition in the production of beef?

It would be folly to deny that the liquor traffic has developed conditions that are far from being a credit or a benefit for the great mass of the people. But show me any branch of industry or commerce to-day that has not produced evils detrimental to the people!

I have already referred to beer-drinking Germany and its leading position among the nations of the world. Now permit me to call your attention to wine-drinking France. Will anybody deny the fact that France stands next to Germany intellectually and morally, and politically France has been the leader in the great struggles for human freedom. Yet France is the wine-drinking country of the world!

What will our Prohibitionists answer to these facts?

I want radical reforms in the liquor business. I want reforms that will make the liquor business as respectable and moral as any other business, or as far as morality may be applied to any business. I want the saloon to become a place as respectable as the best place of this kind in Germany, France or other West European country, and I want it so respectable and orderly that I may even take my wife and children there and spend an hour in the company of friends, if I feel like it. Freebooters in business, freebooters in politics, and hypocritical reformers and alleged guardians of public and private morality have made the American saloon what it is to-day. Men whose proper place would have been behind prison walls, were given licenses to operate saloons, while honest, conscientious, good men and citizens were often prosecuted and hunted out of business.

Getting Rid of the Middleman in Milwaukee

By Carl D. Thompson.

There is more than one way of skinning a cat. And there is more than one way that a Socialist administration can accomplish its purpose. This is being shown by the experience of the Milwaukee administration in handling the contractors in public works.

One of the things that the Socialists have always contended for is the elimination of middle men. And particularly of the public contractor.

There are many reasons for this. In the first place, the public contract is almost sure to become a graft. And, besides, the tendency is always to skip the work, to use cheap material, and, worst of all, to drive labor. The contractor, driven by his desire to make profit, works in every direction to keep down his expenses. Where possible he puts in cheap material, he drives labor long hours, forces the work and keeps down wages by every possible means.

This has been the experience with the public contracts all over the world.

The Socialist program on this point is, as rapidly as possible, to eliminate the public contractor entirely, to have the city carry on its public work by direct employment.

In this way wages can be raised to the trades union standard, hours of labor and other conditions made good, the profits of the middleman saved to the public and good work guaranteed.

And these results have actually been accomplished in many directions where the contractor has been abolished.

The Socialists did this in Haverhill, Mass., when they were in power. It has been done in many cities and some states. And it is quite generally the practice in European municipalities.

Naturally, the Socialists of Milwaukee wanted to do the same. But the contractor does not like to be abolished. And, besides, the state laws and the city charter were not framed for the purpose of helping the Socialists to accomplish their purposes, no matter how advantageous they may be.

How, then, to get rid of the contractor, and how to get the city started on the direct employment for its public works, was one of the nuts that the Socialist administration had to crack.

Like many other of the "problems," it proved easier than was expected. In fact, it is coming about very naturally. It goes without saying that the Socialist Commissioner of Public Works, who has all of these matters under his direction, began immediately, as soon as he had taken his office, to insist on good work being done for the city in every direction.

He received a complaint that a certain sidewalk, that was being laid by a contractor for the city, was not up to grade. In twenty minutes he was on the spot with the specifications in hand. He found the case was as reported. The work was not up to the specifications.

Result: Mr. Contractor had to tear up several hundred feet of his work and do it over.

A little later inspectors reported that the concrete work on the piers of a big bridge that was nearing completion was very faulty and imperfect. Another inspection by the Socialist Commissioner revealed another case of graft and very imperfect work.

Result: Bridge rejected. Mr. Contractor lost between \$5,000 and \$10,000.

Later some complaints were heard that certain inspectors had O. K.'d some public work that was below specifications. Commissioner's investigation proved matters as reported.

Result: Mr. Inspector called on the carpet and advised to look for work somewhere else. A thorough-going and competent Socialist inspector put in his place. Report goes out to inspectors to the effect that they hold their jobs only as long as they do absolutely honest and thorough-going work for the city. And not a minute longer.

Now it doesn't take very many days' work of that kind to start a revolution in the Public Works department of the city. Dishonest inspectors resign and several grafting contractors have quit work in disgust.

They swear that it doesn't pay to take contracts for a city that is under a Socialist administration.

The work thus abandoned by the contractor is then taken up by the city itself and carried on under the principle of direct employment.

Technically the law requires that all public work must be let to the lowest competent bidder.

So the city bids on its own work. It specifies the kind of work that must be done and the quality of labor that must be used in doing the work. And the quality of labor means trade union labor—good wages, reasonable hours and fair conditions.

With these specifications—and particularly since when the city bids, it figures on doing good work with good labor conditions and without profit—what contractor wants to bid against that kind of competitor?

So the contractor is not abolished—he quits. And thus Socialism scores another point.

with manufacturers' associations for the adjustment of the wage and hours' question.

Mrs. A. Crane, Katharine Hurley, Fannie Sellins and Otto Kaemmerer represent the local unions of St. Louis.

Cut Out the Militia.

The military editor of the Vancouver Daily Province sends up a pathetic wail because the workmen of British Columbia refuse to join the militia and insist upon doing the dirty work of the corporations in times of industrial conflict. The lesson of the fishermen's strike some years ago cured British Columbia wage workers of any such notions as are frequently enunciated by "patriotic" sponsors of capitalism.

The gilded uniform of wholesale murderers has no charm for men. It will take more than the power usurped by the promoters of the

boy scout idea from the school board to convince wage-workers that Bell-Irving machinations have any place in the labor movement.—United Mine Worker.

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A Call to Action

Comrades:

The battle is on. The three tickets are in the field.

There are three months, full twelve weeks, in which to do the greatest and grandest work for Socialism ever accomplished in any state of the Union.

It is up to the comrades, friends, and sympathizers of the Socialist cause in this state to put up the most aggressive fight that our minds and bodies are capable of. Let us up and at it.

Do everything in your power to place our cause before the people and to get our candidates in the minds of the electors and to secure votes for our full ticket.

The most splendid arrangements are being made to organize for a house-to-house canvass.

There are thousands of voters who can have no interest in voting for the old parties. The enormous number of electors who refused to indicate their political affiliation shows this. These people should be found and talked to. There is an open door as never before to talk to people about Socialism. Let us get after them.

The rank and file can do more to reach the people and swell our vote than any other agency. Big speakers and big meetings may make the center round which the campaign seems to rally, but it is the hand-to-hand work of the humblest men and wo-

men in the ranks that is going to count.

Scores of young men that have been coming up in our movement get their first vote this year and are keen to cast it for our ticket.

Every day we meet people who never voted Socialist who are coming with us this time.

This hand-to-hand work is going to count as never before. Don't try to do it all in one day or one week. Whatever you do, do it thoroughly and keep at the session until it is covered. Whenever you find likely persons pay them a second visit. Work on the line of the least resistance.

We must have money. Former ideas of how much we can use in a campaign must be abandoned. We need and ought to have thousands per month for the next three months. We simply can't do the work to be done without hard cash and lots of it.

Men—work—money—these are the three things we must have to make the campaign a success. Let every comrade make himself the center of the campaign, as if the whole thing depended on him. Let everyone lay some piece of work out for every day from now until November 8th. Don't put it off. Plan at once.

And count your cash and see how much you can give to the cause for the next three months. Money given now will count five times what it will six months from now.

Let us have the MEN AND WO-

MEN for the battle.

Let us go to WORK.

Let us raise the MONEY.

And when the Socialist vote is counted on the eighth day of November, we will be proud of our efforts, and we shall make glad our Socialist comrades all over the world.

Our prospects are simply grand. The outrageous treatment that Organized Labor is receiving at the hands of the Democrats and Republicans, leagued together in the Citizens' Alliance and Manufacturers' Association, is filling Labor with resentment. Thousands of union men will never again vote for Capitalism. They are done with the old parties forever. It is reported that the boys are passing the word along to vote Socialist.

Everything points to a tremendous vote.

Now, comrades, to the fray. Coats off. Buckle down. Get after them. No surrender. Never let up. Success and victory will crown our efforts.

On To Washington!

The Appeal of the National Office for a campaign fund to be used in districts where success is probable met with hearty endorsement by Local St. Louis. Each Branch is to collect an amount equal to 25 cents per member. The money so collected to be forwarded through the local secretary to Chicago. It was pointed out the Milwaukee comrades expect to elect Berger and Gaylord to Congress, and that money expended in

these two districts would redound to the benefit of the movement everywhere. Contribute your quarter, comrade, and be able to say that you are directly responsible for the election of a Socialist Congressman.

Labor Day in Springfield

The Editor of "St. Louis Labor" will be the Speaker of the Day.

Springfield, Mo., Aug. 22.—Organized Labor of Springfield, under the auspices of the Central Labor Union, will celebrate this year's Labor Day in the usual impressive manner, and the celebration promises to be a decided success. The Committee of Arrangements has been busy for weeks to prepare a fine program for the occasion.

Comrade G. A. Hoehn, editor of St. Louis Labor, will be the speaker of the day.

Garment Workers' Convention.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 22. The sixteenth annual convention of the United Garment Workers of America began its session here to-day. The most important business of the delegates, about one-third of whom are women, centered about the discussion of plans to bring the divisions of the organization into the conference

The March of Socialism

In view of the coming International Socialist Congress at Copenhagen, the central organ of the Danish Socialists, the Socialdemokraten, has compiled a list showing the numerical strength of Socialism in the whole civilized world. The figures for the general elections which have recently taken place in many countries show a great increase in the Socialist poll. Also the general election in Germany next year will, as admitted even by our opponents, result in the return of a larger number of Socialists than ever before.

The Socialist Secretariat at Brussels has published the following list of the number of Socialist votes given in the last elections in the various countries:

Germany	3,250,000
France	1,100,000
Austria	1,000,000
United States	600,000
England	500,000
Belgium	500,000
Italy	339,000
Finland	337,000
Switzerland	100,000
Denmark	99,000
Norway	90,000
Holland	82,000
Sweden	75,000
Total	8,072,000

These totals are in round numbers. There are no figures to hand from Russia and Australia. In Spain, Iglesias, the old fighter, received 40,000 votes alone in Madrid. At the last election in Serbia there were 30,000, in Bulgaria 3,000, in Argentina 5,000 Socialist votes counted. We know that in Japan, Roumania, and in many other countries there exist young but strong Socialist movements. It must not be forgotten that the franchise in many countries, through all sorts of limitations, is far from being universal. Such is the case in Holland, Spain, Italy and England, for example.

It is certainly no exaggeration to estimate the total number of grown-up male Socialists in the world at 10,000,000. If we include the women and all those who, through the present-day franchise systems (which often demand a high age limit), are debarred from exercising the vote, we can confidently estimate the number of the Socialists in the civilized countries at 25,000,000 people.

The number of the Socialists in the Parliaments is as follows:

Total Socialists.	
Members.	
Finland	84 out of 200 (42.0 per cent.)
Sweden	36 out of 165 (21.8 per cent.)
Denmark	24 out of 114 (21.0 per cent.)
Belgium	34 out of 166 (20.5 per cent.)
Luxemburg	10 out of 48 (20.0 per cent.)
Austria	88 out of 516 (17.0 per cent.)
France	76 out of 584 (13.0 per cent.)
Germany	49 out of 397 (12.3 per cent.)
Norway	11 out of 123 (9.0 per cent.)
Italy	44 out of 508 (8.6 per cent.)
Holland	7 out of 100 (7.0 per cent.)
England	40 out of 670 (6.0 per cent.)
Switzerland	7 out of 170 (4.0 per cent.)
Servia	1 out of 160 (0.62 per cent.)
Spain	1 out of 404 (0.25 per cent.)

W. JOHN.

Afraid of Socialist Growth in Germany.

Estimates of the strength to which the German Social Democratic Party will attain at the next general election have placed the number as high as 150 members; but taking these figures, even with a discount, such an estimate, coming from the enemy's camp, forms a remarkable testimony to the certainty of a sweeping Socialist victory—a victory which is destined to be all the more conspicuous by reason of its contrast with the setback sustained at the last general election.

Victoriously Marching On.

The series of by-election victories show conclusively that the tide of German sentiment at the policy of imperialism and reaction is flowing with force; they show conclusively how temporary was the victory of the government, and how short-lived their triumph. From crushing taxation, from the ever-growing burden of armaments, from an anti-democratic regime the German progressive populace cries, "Good Lord deliver us." The German Social Democratic party is the one party typifying incarnate hostility to all the powers of reaction, rallies all the haters of reaction to its standard, and stands forth as the one great moral and political force in Germany; the one and the only hope of social salvation for the German democracy.

Germany's Strike Record.

According to statistics published in the German Imperial Labor Gazette, there were 1,347 strikes in Germany in 1908 alone, against 399 in England. France and Austria had, respectively, 1,073 and 721. Germany, too, had far more strikes than any country in Europe in 1909.

Of 1,419 German strikes for higher wages, 255 were successful, 488 partly so, and 676 failed. The German Trade Unions disbursed on account of strikes in 1907 the sum of £710,000, or 31 per cent of their total expenditure for all purposes; while the British Unions in the same period paid out £135,000 for strikes or 6½ per cent of their aggregate expenditure.

Congratulations to German Comrades.

To our German comrades we tender our warmest congratulations on their latest and greatest by-election victory. The capture of a Reichstag seat from the National Liberals by a clear majority of over 4,000 votes constitutes in itself a splendid achievement; but, taken in conjunction with the fact that this is merely one of the continuous series of victories and that the salient feature of recent by-elections in Germany has been the triumph of the Socialists all along the line, the significance of these elections is patent to all. The victories constitute a clear and emphatic indication that the

flowing tide is with the Socialist Party, and that the next general election will be rendered historic by a sweeping triumph and the raising of the Social Democratic Party to the position of the strongest party in the German Reichstag.—London Labor Leader.

Spanish Strikers' Children Befriended.

About a hundred children belonging to miners on strike at Bilbao have been taken over by sympathizers, who are providing them with food and lodging. The government has authorized street collections for the strikers.

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

Our County Fair

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

Boost the County Fair.

As usual, we will have a "county fair" at our Annual Fall Picnic at Risch's Grove, September 25. Comrades are requested to donate prizes for this attraction. Last year the county fair was cleaned out in about one hour. This time we need more prizes than ever. Any attractive prize, from a china cup to an automobile, is welcome. Send all prizes to Socialist Party Headquarters, 966 Chouteau avenue.

Owing to the pressure of other matters, the Entertainment Committee has delayed making arrangements for the "County Fair," that always proves one of the most attractive features of our annual fall picnic.

As already announced, the picnic will be held at Risch's Grove on September 25. The Entertainment Committee is ready to receive any and all donations, prizes, etc., from friends of the Socialist press and cause. If you cannot think of an acceptable prize, or have not the time to get it, then send in the cash, and the committee will do the balance.

An Appeal to Organized Labor.

Kewanee, Ill., Aug. 1910.

An Appeal to Organized Labor. Gentlemen and Brothers, Greeting:

On June 1st last, the Boiler Makers and Helpers Union of this city called a strike in the plant of the Kewanee Boiler Company, manufacturers of heating and power boilers, owing to the fact that the Kewanee Boiler Company refused to sign for the coming year the scale proposed by said union and refused also to treat with the authorized committee from said union in adjusting the differences between the company and the union.

All honorable efforts have been used by our union in endeavoring to come to an amicable adjustment of existing differences, but the company ignores our union and its committees and is openly seeking to establish its plant as an "open shop" and is endeavoring to disrupt our union.

Our members are loyal, are standing firm and are determined to fight this case to a successful termination.

This strike has been authorized by our national organization and endorsed by the Trades and Labor Assembly of this city.

The Kewanee Boiler Company is unfair to our union and we beg to advise you that there is no law compelling anyone to purchase or to work upon any product of this company.

We ask to read and to re-read this statement and cause its contents to be circulated through your Local Unions.

This company is the largest of its kind in the United States and is completely tied up so far as boiler makers are concerned. The company is trying its utmost to fill the places of the strikers but are unsuccessful.

Believing that you will give us your moral support in this strike and that it will terminate successfully, we ask you to give heed to this statement.

Fraternally Yours,

Frank Mc Combs, Pres. Local 195, M. J. Carney, Sec.,

Harry McKee, Pres. Helpers L. 11, Marion F. Six, Cor. Sec.

Endorsed by Trades Assembly.

D. W. Davis, Pres. Robt. J. Wilson, Secretary.

Where All Can Help.

This week we get close to the \$700 mark with the campaign fund. Some of the branches are busy collecting the 25 cents per member that goes to the National Campaign Fund for use in districts where the election of Socialists is probable. This will interfere to some extent with our local Campaign Fund, but with proper effort this can be overcome. Keep the lists on the move among all non-members you chance to meet. Give every one in the shop where you work a chance to contribute. If you go out on Sunday take your Campaign List along and let it work for the cause. In this way our local Campaign Fund will keep moving upward and a goodly sum will be also sent to the National Office in Chicago. That \$1,000 mark is right ahead of us. Let us see how quick we can get started on the second thousand.

NOTE—September 22 is the day of registration in every precinct in the city. Polls are open from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.

OTTO PAULS, Secretary.

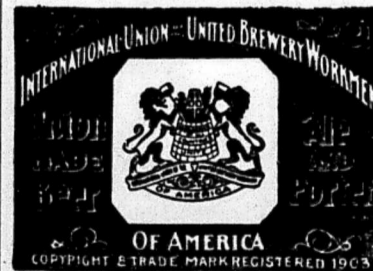
ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE, 966 Chouteau Avenue.

The "On to Washington" Fund.

The Eleventh Ward has paid in \$6 and the Thirteenth Ward \$2 on the National Campaign Fund. Who will be next? Remember, each branch is to collect and turn in a sum equal to 25 cents per member.

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St. Louis Workingmen's Protective Union.

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

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

Suite 508 Merchants LaCade Building 408 OLIVE STREET

PHONES: Kinloch, Central 5076; Bell, Olive 2123

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

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

Get Naturalized!

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

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

Grand Annual Summer Festival

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Brewery Freight Handlers & Ice Plant Workers Union 237

At Longwood Grove, 9401 S. Broadway

Sunday, August 28, 1910.

Children Races, Prizes Bowling and Prize Shooting. All kinds of Amusements. Family Tickets including Refreshments \$1.00; extra Ladies 25 Cents. Plenty shelter in case of rain.

8:30 Park open 12 o'clock noon.

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Meeting Place of Unions of the

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