

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

# ST. LOUIS LABOR

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

THE FEARLESS CHAMPION OF ORGANIZED LABOR

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

OFFICE: 966 CHOUTEAU AVENUE.

ST. LOUIS, MO., JUNE 4, 1910.

Phone: Kinloch, Central 1577.

No. 487.

## What Suburban Fight Means

### VAIN ATTEMPT TO BREAK THE RANKS OF THE ST. LOUIS BUILDING TRADES.

The Oppenheimer Bros. had Caused all Kinds of Troubles for the Union Musicians.

There are plenty of Union Summer gardens in St. Louis. The Union man or woman who frequents a non-Union garden sacrifices not only the principles of Organized Labor, but also honor and self-respect.

By this time every member of a Trade Union in St. Louis is acquainted with the fact that the Suburban Garden management is fighting Organized Labor. Whoever sees fit to frequent this non-Union Summer garden simply shows his animosity toward Union Labor and deserves no sympathy or favorable consideration on the part of the labor unions of this city.

Oppenheimer Bros., the present managers of Suburban Garden, have a reputation of being Union haters. At the last meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union Delegate Owen Miller told a little story of the trouble which the Musicians' Union has had with Messrs. Oppenheimer Bros. If anybody desires any details of the story, he may apply to Mr. Miller, 3535 Pine Street.

It is superfluous to state that the Citizens Industrial Alliance patriots are giving the non-Union Suburban Garden management all possible encouragement to fight for the open shop i. e. for the scab shop principle. The Building Industries Association would double the salary of its secretary and secure for him free rides on the scenic railway and merry-go-round at the non-Union Suburban Garden, if Oppenheimer Bros. could have broken the backbone of the Building Trades Council and the affiliated Unions.

The summer garden season has just opened and it is now up to Organized Labor to show by action and work what our Union people are made of. If any Union man or woman, or any alleged sympathizer and friend, is found visiting Suburban Garden while the present trouble is on, take their names, find out to what Union they belong, or what branch of business they are engaged in. There are a hundred different ways to let the indifferent or maliciously inclined people know that the labor movement is deserving some honest consideration in the struggle for labor's rights and justice.

Union people, friends and sympathizers, be true to yourself and stand by the Building Trades Council and the Central Trades and Labor Union in this fight. Will you patronize a summer garden built by scab labor under scab conditions? Will you assist the capitalist Union haters in their nefarious work?

No, a thousand times no!  
"No Suburban Garden for us while this trouble continues!"  
This must be your pledge! It must be the pledge of your families and friends.

If the law says that boycotting is illegal, or if some wise judge or penny-wise lawyer figures out that it is against the

## A WALL STREET SOCIALISM

By Robert Hunter.

Restless under the growing despotism of the United States Steel Trust, the workers are organizing for revolt. They begin by setting their grievances before the public.

Now what answer does the steel trust make to the appeal of its toilers?

It makes one answer only—the answer it usually makes to those who trouble it, and that is bribery.

It has bribed presidents, senators, congressmen and courts. It is now endeavoring to bribe a few of its slaves.

Its press agent gives out the statement that eight millions will be set aside by the trust with which to pension its employes.

George W. Perkins, the right hand man of Morgan, speaking of the benefits conferred by pension funds and profit-sharing, refers to their results in these words:

"In these results is there not a form of Socialism of the highest, best and most ideal sort, a Socialism that makes real partners of the employer and employe, and yet preserves the right of private property—retaining the capitalist's incentive of enterprise while giving the worker a new inspiration for effort—humanizing a vast organization; promoting good will and industrial peace?"

Stop! Look! Listen! Praise the Lord!

A form of Socialism has at last been discovered that the bosses like!

But no fooling, George, we're on to you! That's a pleasant name coming to be beloved by the workers, but you haven't the goods.

Heretofore in the world's history your sort of Socialism has been called despotism and czarism

It is clever, George, and shrewd to speak of it now as Socialism, but George, we're Johnny on the spot and you can't conceal your hideous engine of tyranny, oppression and robbery under that name!

And we are going to expose you, old man, by printing the report of the chairman of the United States Steel Trust, so that even the most stupid will see YOUR game.

### Earnings Applied in Improvements and Extensions.

Aggregate net income (above charges and above contributions to various funds) from date of organization (April 1, 1901) to December 31, 1909.....\$616,520,844

Dividends paid—

On preferred stock (61¼ per cent)...\$244,194,952  
On common stock (19½ per cent).... 99,097,132 343,292,084

Surplus.....\$273,228,760

Add contributions to sinking funds, to depreciation and extinguishment funds and to extraordinary and special replacement and improvement funds—

Calendar year 1909	\$29,348,870
do do 1908	22,350,384
do do 1907	32,857,241
do do 1906	34,707,335
do do 1905	27,405,062
do do 1904	18,207,328
do do 1903	29,292,866
do do 1902	27,814,389
	221,983,475

Aggregate amount of net earnings put into property..\$495,212,235

Now there is the statement of the aggregate net income of the United States Steel Trust for nine years.

The sum represents a total of six hundred and sixteen million dollars.

That is what the Steel Trust GETS and the bribe they give in

pensions is eight miserable, scrawny million dollars.

There are about two hundred thousand employes of the United States Steel Trust.

Well, if each and every one of those employes were to contribute a sum of three thousand and eighty dollars to their bosses that would equal the profits of the Steel Trust.

And if the bosses were to give back forty dollars to each employe that would equal that Socialist pension fund.

And this simply means that after the Steel Trust has given its eight million dollars to the workers, it has six hundred and eight millions left in its pocket to promote its kind of Socialism—on Wall street.

Now, consider what this six hundred and sixteen millions net income might do for the workers of America.

If the employes of the United States Steel Trust had this fund they might grow reckless and give thirty dollars to every family in the United States.

They might grow fatherly and give three hundred and eight dollars to every child laborer in the United States which would be enough to give him or her two years more of school.

They might become luxurious and give an automobile to every family in New York for Christmas.

They might become merciful and give a pension of three hundred dollars to every unemployed man in the United States.

They might out-Phipps Phipps and erect with this sum thirteen great hospitals in every state of the union to care for those suffering from tuberculosis.

They might become better Socialists than George and give a pension of one hundred dollars a year to every steel worker and to every white man besides in the United States who is over sixty years old.

They might do more. They might with this sum of money have bought the entire original steel trust twice over with all its mills, factories, ore mines and coal mines, and they might have kept one Trust for themselves and give the other to the bosses.

And they might have worked their own and let the capitalists work theirs.

This might have been Socialism. This might have meant industrial democracy; it might have meant peace and plenty for every one of the miserable toilers in the mills of the great trust.

But this is not the kind of Socialism that George W. Perkins talks about. His Socialism is different.

His Socialism says to every single steel worker, man, woman, or child: "Make us a present of three thousand and eighty dollars in nine years and we will return to each one of you a handsome old age pension of forty dollars."

It says, "Yield us a net income in nine years of six hundred and sixteen millions and we will be generous with you and put aside the fabulous sum of eight millions to care for those of you who are crippled or injured, and for the families of those who are killed."

And that means that George bribes them with the product of their own labor.

Not only does he seek with this bribe to blind the workers to this stupendous robbery, but even to keep them from associating together to protect their interest.

And there's another string to the bribe. For those who take it are pledged not to leave his employ or to take part in any protest against the robbery and brutality of those eminent Socialists of Wall Street.

## Debs Addresses Rousing Meeting

EVANSVILLE WORKING MEN AND WOMEN GIVE "OUR GENE" HEARTY RECEPTION.

The Conditions of the Workers.

Evansville, Ind., May 29. — Evans' Hall was packed last Sunday by an audience composed principally of workingmen and women to listen to Eugene V. Debs, who delivered a two-hour speech under the auspices of the Central Labor Union. Music and drills by little boys and girls were offered as preliminary features.

Debs' appearance on the stage elicited cheering that lasted several minutes, and frequently during his address the cheering was deafening. When Debs stepped to the center of the platform he was presented with nearly a dozen huge bouquets of flowers by little Boys and girls.

The speaker dwelt at length on the conditions of the workingmen and told them that they must stand together and fight their own battles against capitalism. He said no one else would look after their interests. He said:

### Wages Cut 40 Per Cent.

"How many of you workingmen—that is you who have work—have figured what your wage is today? Do you know that you who are working at the same wage you received twelve years ago have experienced a reduction of 40 per cent? You may not have received the cut in wages, but the advance made in that time in the necessities you have to buy make that difference.

"I do not get these figures from any Socialist propaganda. These figures are United States Statistics and figures furnished by the manufacturers themselves."

Debs said women should vote because their interests in the country are the same as those of the men. He said that women had to live under laws which they had no hand whatever in making. He said that many arguments, which are not really arguments but "charges," were made against woman's suffrage, but they were weak.

### Degrading For the Men, Too

"We often hear the statement that it would be degrading to women to belong to a political party or to exercise the right of suffrage," said Debs, "but what I want to say to you right now is that if it is going to degrade your wife to belong to your political party, you take my advice and get out of that party right away because it will also degrade you."

Debs spent considerable time in discussing the oft-repeated assertion that Socialism meant "taking away from the other fellows" and proceeding to at once "divide up," and that Socialism meant "anarchy" and "revolution."

"We do not mean to have a revolution," said Debs, "but it is to be a most peaceable revolution. No blood is to be shed. We propose to right conditions without bloodshed and we have always stood against the taking of life to further the cause.

"We are decidedly opposed to

law to declare a non-Union place "Unfair," do not bother or waste much time about that. There is no law on God's green earth which can compel you to visit Suburban Garden under the present non-Union conditions.

Be men! Be women! Be real Trade Unionists!

Practice what you preach!

Union Carpenter.

P. S.—The daily papers announced that last Sunday's program at the non-Union Suburban Garden was arranged by "Director Burr Ozment of the State University Band" and consisted mainly of patriotic selections. Patriotic, indeed, when these selections were played by scab musicians furnished by the Missouri State University!

SEIDEL AND MINISTER MIX.

Socialist and Mayor Suggests Picture Show in School to Save Boys.

Milwaukee, Wis.—"While you are fighting for some theological dogma our boys and girls are going to hell," declared Mayor Seidel in an address to the Milwau-

## Annual Summer Festival

AND

## Family Outing

OF THE

## ST. LOUIS SOCIALISTS

WILL TAKE PLACE

SUNDAY, JUNE 12, 1910

AT

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

All Day! All Day! All Day!

Family Tickets \$1.00 including Refreshments

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

Free Ministerial Association

During the discussion and immediately that Mayor Seidel had remarked that when a boy is offered a baseball ticket he will shun the saloons, a minister declared that he would not trust his boy to attend a baseball game, because intoxicants were sold on the grounds.

"They'll manage to drink somehow," said the minister.

"Then it is up to you," replied the Mayor, "to cultivate and develop a better taste."

One of the ministers declared there was not any need of trying to give the boys "good, wholesome amusement, when the nickel theaters down-town catered to their baser passions."

"The thing for us to do, then, is to compete with the nickel theaters," replied the Mayor. "Have a moving-picture machine right in the schoolhouse."

Bartenders' Picnic.

Bartenders' P. & B. L. Union No. 51 will give a picnic Sunday, June 19, at Center Grove Park, Edwardsville, Ill. Tickets for sale by all members of the Union.

the twin agent of murder, the army and the navy. We don't want to destroy human lives. We want to protect them. We want the children out of the sweatshops where they are ground down, and placed on the playgrounds, where they can breathe the poor air and enjoy the sunlight.

**Socialists Want To Save Lives.**  
"Because we want to save lives we are called everything under the sun, but you let the fellow who wants to destroy lives—the fellow who can invent a gun that will destroy the most human lives in the least possible time—and he is looked up as a genius, a great man. If you can invent a death dealing device that will wipe out Evansville in a second, you go to Washington.

"I am opposed to murder. I don't believe I would kill a man in self-defense. I may be called a traitor, but I positively would refuse to shoulder a musket to march forth to shoot down my fellow man. The capitalists don't go to war. They have you workmen fight their battles while they meet in New York or some other city, discuss affairs and pop a few champagne corks. That's the extent of their shooting. They decide that a war is necessary and you fellows immediately become 'patriotic.' You want to go right out and shoot somebody, some other workmen who you have never seen. You want to 'save the country,' and after you have 'saved' it, how much of it belongs to you?"

**DEBS IN KENTUCKY.**

**Three Thousand People Listen to Agitator at Auditorium Rink.**

Paducah, Ky., May 28. Eugene V. Debs spoke here last Monday evening. Nearly 3,000 people heard him unfold Socialism in its true light at the Auditorium rink. The speaker was accorded warm applause from the beginning to the conclusion of his address. Thomas Scopes, a local Socialist, made a few telling preliminary remarks and introduced Mr. Debs, who was twice the presidential nominee of the Socialist party. Mr. Debs held the attention of everyone and is an eloquent speaker. He paid tribute to the working classes and also took a few shots at the malefactors of great wealth.

The Paducah Evening Sun, under the caption "Debs a Prophet," says editorially:

Those who attended Debs' lecture expecting to see a demonstration with the red flag and hear incendiary utterances, though they may not agree with the speaker's diagnosis of social ills or believe his remedies practicable, know that they heard a man who spoke from a heart overflowing with love of his fellowman and who is trying to help those that need his help the most. Visionary he is; but a prophet, nevertheless, with a message for all of us. Let us not condemn the prophet, because he does not combine with his prophetic gifts those of the practical administrator, statesman and economist. His is to deliver the message, ours to make the message of value in the practical application of so much of it as is true to the issues of our times.

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**Fight Against Poverty**

**JANE ADDAMS IN ST. LOUIS.**

**Rousing Reception for the Able Worker for Social Reform.**

During the National Conference of Charities and Corrections held in St. Louis during last week Miss Jane Addams of Hull House in Chicago was the leading character of all the delegates in attendance. Miss Addams was accorded a rousing reception at the public Odeon mass meeting on Thursday evening. A storm of applause greeted the brave, noble woman, when she was introduced by the chairman, and it took five minutes before she could open her address. Miss Addams, among other things, made these significant remarks:

**Social Reform and the Destruction of Poverty.**

"During the last century the philanthropist has been endeavoring to transform his pity into political action. In doing so he learned the use of two other court implements, first, popular agitation, second, statistical information. The first came about because the politicians would only yield under the pressure of public opinion and there is no doubt that the vehemence of the reformer is a very important factor in his chances for success. The reforms which the philanthropist advocated were legitimately open to the emotional appeal, to the higher sensibilities of the public, and he became an adept in the use of agitation for moral propaganda.

"But the philanthropist also found when he actually appeared before a Parliament or Legislature, he was obliged to wield the weapon of statistics if only that he might appear a man of science and not a sentimentalist.

"Many illustrations are possible of social advance due to sanitary science, pushed by the charitable, but for our purpose nothing illustrates this more rapidly and graphically than the changes arising from the movement to control and eradicate tuberculosis.

"A recent exhibition in Boston showed an incandescent lamp which flickered into darkness twice a minute to indicate the rate of deaths from tuberculosis in the world, but nearby the knife of a miniature guillotine fell every ten seconds to show the rate of industrial accidents in the United States. These are suggestions of the wonderful methods of popular instruction which the destroyers of the white plague have evolved. But have we as a body of chaitable men and women done what we ought to eradicate dark tenements, unclean milk, disease-breeding food and many another evils, to which the attention of the century engineer needs to be perpetually directed, if the health of the poor is to be preserved and their children kept alive?"

**Sees World-Wide Movement.**

Miss Addams spoke on the better care of inebriates and of the more humane attitude of the society toward lawbreakers, especially defined work being done for discharged prisoners, to rehabilitate them in free society. She commented on the new concepts of modern charity being worked out by a new committee of the National Conference on "Occupational Standards." This committee has to do with that function of the state by which it seeks to protect its workers from their own weakness and degradation, and insists that the livelihood of the manual laborer shall not be beaten down below the level of efficient citizenship.

**3,500,000 Socialist Men Vowed to Destruction of Poverty.**

"The English economists and philanthropists have started a crusade against destitution; the most intrepid of revolutionists are those who have been stung into revolt by the poverty and

degradation of Russia's peasants; the Socialists of Germany are 3,500,000 men, vowed to the destruction of poverty. What part shall America take in this international crusade of the compassionate? Is this standing army of 'humanity's self pity' suddenly mobilized for a new conquest?"

**WOMAN CANDIDATE BARRED.**

**Miss Elizabeth Thomson Not Permitted to File Application.**

(Press Dispatch.)  
Jefferson City, Mo., May 30.—Miss Elizabeth Thomson of Kansas City, to-day sent an application to the Secretary of State by mail to have her name filed as a Socialist candidate for State Superintendent of Public Schools. This the Secretary of State cannot do, as the constitution provides that the State Superintendent of Public Schools must be a male resident of the State of not less than 25 years of age.

As a result of this provision, Miss Thomson's application will be returned to her. She is not known here.

So far as known here she is the first woman to seek a State office in Missouri.

**ANNOUNCEMENT.**

**Bakers' Unions will have Joint Picnic!**

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

**BAKERS' MASS MEETING.**

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

Bakers' Union No. 4.

**Get Naturalized!**

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

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

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

- General Demands.**
1. The immediate government relief for the unemployed workers by building schools, by reforesting of cut-over and waste lands, by reclamation of arid tracts, and the building of canals, and by extending all other useful public works. All persons employed on such works shall be employed directly by the government under an eight-hour workday and at the prevailing rate of union wages. The government shall also loan money to states and municipalities without interest for the purpose of carrying on public works. It shall contribute to the funds of labor organizations for the purpose of assisting their unemployed members, and shall take such other measures within its power as will lessen the widespread misery of the workers caused by the misrule of the capitalist class.
  2. The collective ownership of railroads, telegraph, telephones, steamboat lines and all other means of social transportation and communication, and all land.
  3. The collective ownership of all industries which are organized on a national scale and in which competition has virtually ceased to exist.
  4. The extension of the public domain to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power.
  5. The scientific reforestation of timber lands, and the reclamation of swamp lands. The land so reforested or reclaimed to be permanently retained as a part of the public domain.
  6. The absolute freedom of press, speech and assemblage.
- Industrial Demands.**
7. The improvement of the industrial condition of the workers.
    - (a) By shortening the workday in keeping with the increased productivity of machinery.
    - (b) By securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half in each week.
    - (c) By forbidding the employment of children under sixteen years of age.
    - (d) By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child labor, of convict labor and of all uninspected factories.
    - (e) By abolishing official charity and substituting in its place compulsory insurance against unemployment, illness, accidents, invalidism, old age and death.
  8. The extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the amount of the bequests and to the nearness of kin.
  9. A graduated income tax.
  10. Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women, and we pledge ourselves to engage in an active campaign in that direction.
  11. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall.
  12. The abolition of the Senate.
- The abolition of the power usurped by the Supreme Court of the United States to pass upon the constitutionality of the legislation enacted by Congress. National laws to be repealed or abrogated only by act of Congress or by a referendum of the whole people.
14. That the constitution be made amendable by majority vote.
  15. The enactment of further measures of general education and for the conservation of health. The bureau of education to be made a department. The creation of a department of public health.
  16. The separation of the present bureau of labor from the department of commerce and labor, and the establishment of a department of labor.
  17. That all judges be elected by the people for short terms, and that the power to issue injunctions shall be curbed by immediate legislation.
  18. The free administration of justice.
- Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole power of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry and thus come to their rightful inheritance.—(National Platform Adopted at the 1908 Convention.)

**A LIST OF UNION BAKERIES  
WHERE YOU CAN GET UNION  
BREAD EACH LOAF BEARING  
The UNION LABEL**

**AND BAKERY GOODS MADE BY UNION BAKERS**

Becker, Louis	2330 Menard st.	Machatechek, Jos.	1960 Arsenal st.
Boeglin, Joseph	9800 S. Broadway	Manewal Bread Co	Lami and Broadwa
Dalles, R.	1027 Allen av.	Marshall, L.	2908 S Broadway
Dittmar, Frank	4251 Schiller Pl.	Master Bakers,	938 S Taylor av.
Eckert, Theo, F.	2869 Salena st.	Messerschmidt, P.	2225 Cherokee st.
Enz, Aug.	6700 S Broadway	Michalke, F. L.	1901 Utah st.
Flabb, Julius,	1301 Wyoming St.	Mueller, Fred	2012 Gravois av.
Flacher, Wm. F.	5600-Compton Ave.	Nichols, E. S.	4136 N Newstead &
Foerster, Chas. J.	5228 Virginia av.	Nowack, Frank R.	616-18 Louisa Ave.
Fuchs, Frank	2301 Plover Ave.	Old Homestead Bky	1038 N Vandeventer
Geiger, H.	1901 Lamt st.	Papendick B'ky Co	3630-11 N 22d st.
Graf, Ferd	2201 S 2nd st.	Rahm, A.	3001 Rutger st.
Hahn Bakery Co.	2801-5 S. 7th st.	Redle, Geo.	2100 Lynch st.
Halleman, Jos.	2022 Cherokee st.	Reichelt, H.	3701 S Jefferson
Hartman, Ferd	1917 Madison st.	Rother, Paul	Lemay Ferry Rd.
Hoefel, Fred	3448 S Broadway	Rottler, M.	3500 Illinois av.
Hollenberg, C.	918 Manchester	Rube, W.	1301 Shenandoah st
Huber, Math.	1824 S 10th st.	Schmerber, Jos.	3679 S Broadway
Huellen, P.	4101 N 20th st.	Schneider & Son,	2716 N Taylor av.
Huss, Fr.	7728 S Broadway	Schueler, Fred	3402 S Jefferson av
Imhof, F.	1801 Lynch st.	Seib Bros.	2522 S Broadway
Knebel, Adam	2577 Emerson Ave.	Speck, Geo.	311 W Stein st.
Kubik F. J.	1723 S 11th st.	Vidlack, Rudolf	2005 S. 11th St.
Laubis, Herm.	1958 Withnell av.	Vogler, Mrs. G.	3605 S Broadway
Lay Fred	8509 S Broadway	Weiner, M.	1625 Carr St.
Leimbach, Rud.	1820 Arsenal st.	Witt, F. A.	3558 Nebraska av.
Links, John A.	2907 S 13th st.	Wolf, S.	3110 S 7th st.
Lorenz, H.	2700 Arsenal st.	Zwick, Mich.	7701-3 Virginia a.

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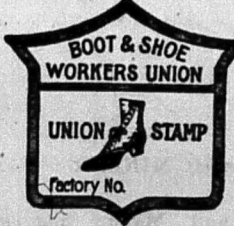
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This label is pasted on every barrel and box as a guarantee that the contents are the product of UNION LABOR

**By Insisting Upon Purchasing UNION STAMP SHOES**



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

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

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

# DR. HILL ANSWERS ELBERT HUBBART.

East Aurora, N. Y.

Elbert Hubbard, Esq.,

My Dear Friend: I was interested from a psychological standpoint in your dissertation on social reformers, Anarchists and Socialists in the last Philistine.

It seems to me that you must have been in a critical mood when you wrote that article. Very busy men like you are apt at times to feel a nervous strain which inclines them to look on things in general in a more antagonistic and less lenient mood than they would otherwise.

Our moods have a great deal to do with our point of view. The truth itself is largely a point of view and this in turn depends on the spirit in which you approach a subject.

This is well illustrated by an anecdote told of the great painter, Michelangelo. Towards the close of his career he resolved to paint a picture as nearly perfect as he was capable of, and he spent many months on this task. When it was completed to his satisfaction he resolved to get the judgment of the people upon it. He exposed it in a public place and posted a placard beneath it, requesting anybody to note on the tablets he left there for that purpose any defects which they could discover in the picture.

When he returned in the evening he was amazed to find that this picture, which he himself considered his masterpiece, had met with unanimous condemnation. No part of it had escaped the most searching and merciless criticism.

He was about to remove the picture when a happy thought occurred to him. He left it there another day and posted another placard underneath, requesting any passer-by to note any good points, if any, that they might discover in the painting.

The next evening he was delighted to find that every part of the painting had been as much praised that day as it had been condemned the day before.

So it is with your criticism of Socialists. Your attitude of mind, when you wrote the article, disposed you to pick out and criticize their faults and weaknesses. Had your attention been directed to finding out their good traits, you might have written a eulogy instead of a philippic.

I am personally acquainted with many Socialists, I attend their picnics and social gatherings and I find them very much like other people. They have their faults and weaknesses, but they also have their sterling virtues and admirable traits.

The fact is that it is illogical to attempt to classify as to character a group of individuals whose only connecting link is belief in a certain political program. For instance, you cannot say that Republicans or Democrats are generally dishonest because some individuals in those parties are thieves.

Likewise you cannot say that Socialists, or Republicans, or Democrats as a whole are polite or impolite, moral or immoral, idle or industrious, truthful or untruthful, noisy or quiet. These terms cannot be applied, because they have no more of any of these qualities than any other accidental gathering of people.

You can pick out individual Socialists as you have done and find almost any fault that you care to look for, just as I could pick out members of any other political party who have committed every crime mentioned in the decalogue and who believe and practice every absurdity imaginable. Our logic fails, however, when we attempt to say that this is characteristic of the group.

Your characterization of certain Socialists is correct and true to life as far as it goes. I have seen and met them and I admit freely that there are objectionable characters among them who hate work and orderly rules of life and whose sole purpose may be a selfish one, and that there may be others who border on emotional unsoundness of mind. It is characteristic of new movements that they attract the mentally unstable, the cranks, paranoiacs, the long haired men and short haired women, etc. This was peculiarly the case with the Republican party before the war. These characters bring a certain amount of discredit on new movements and form the subject of abuse and ridicule.

But to attempt to characterize a whole movement from these few is absurdly erroneous.

The great mass of Socialists are industrious and intelligent workmen and quite above the average in prosperity. Their ranks are recruited mostly from the skilled mechanics and the most intelligent class of working people, and among them you will find comparatively few unskilled laborers. I know quite a number who own their own home and it is a mistake to say that they are mostly men who have nothing to lose.

The Socialist papers, St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter Zeitung, recently incorporated their business, so as to buy their own building, set up their own printing plant, and the stock to the amount of many thousands of dollars was subscribed entirely by Socialists in a few weeks.

You say "since there are fifty-seven varieties of Socialists and the whole party is split into factions as to ways and means, no sane man can see anything but anarchy ahead if Marxian socialism should have its way."

To have its way, the Socialist Party must attract to its ranks the majority of the American people, and it is reasonable to suppose that its views may be modified and influenced by these new adherents to the movement.

The Republican Party in its beginning was split up into different factions quarreling bitterly among themselves. This is a sign of vitality and characteristic of all young parties. Only numerically small parties can have intensely radical programs and hew to the line. When great numbers of people join these parties they bring with them their own views, which moderates and modifies the original radicalism.

I have considerable hope and confidence in the future of the Socialist Party and its power to do good, because it is organized in such a way that it is controlled by the rank and file of its adherents, in marked contrast to the Republican and Democratic parties, that are mostly machine-controlled and boss-ridden.

If the Socialists have anything in common which can fairly be said to represent the group, it is that they are discontented with the present condition of society and of government, and that they cherish the ideal of a better condition which shall be brought about by the concerted effort of the whole social organism rather than by isolated individual effort. Are they mistaken in this? I do not think so. The whole tendency of human progress from the earliest times up to the present, has been to develop the social consciousness and to increase social action and activity, and there is no good reason to suppose that this tendency will not continue to increase in the future as it has in

the past, and bring about in some measure at least the ideals dreamed of by the Socialists.

I believe like you, that this will be a matter of slow evolution rather than of violent transition or revolution.

But admitting for the sake of argument, that the ideals of the Socialists are only dreams that can never be realized, is it a bad thing for them to have these dreams? I do not think so. To be concerned solely about material things is to lose the best part of life.

Allow me to quote an extract from a speech made by Capt. Henry King, editor of the Globe-Democrat of this city, at our Cervantes banquet last year entitled the "Message of Don Quixote."

"Let us not, then, be in a hurry about impoverishing ourselves of THREE—ST. LOUIS LABOR.

our illusions. Let us not quit dreaming dreams and seeing visions; let us keep faith in our intangible castles in Spain, our unarriving argosies on the high seas. Those are the things that bring us jocundity of heart and blunt for us the arrows of misfortune. Let us, above all, have the courage of our ideals, as Don Quixote always had. You remember, for instance, when he was confronting the Yanguessans and vowing vengeance, Sancho said to him, 'What vengeance can we take if they are more than twenty and we no more than two, or, indeed, perhaps not more than one and a half?' And the gallant old fighter replied, 'I count for a hundred,' and he drew his sword and attacked and routed the enemy. That is the spirit which animates and distinguishes all true knights-errant and makes them what Cer-

## Facts Wage-Workers Should Know

The Socialist Party is primarily an economic and political movement. It is not concerned with matters of religious belief.

In the struggle for freedom the interests of all modern workers are identical. The struggle is not only national but international. It embraces the world and will be carried to ultimate victory by the united workers of the world.

To unite the workers of the nation and their allies and sympathizers of all other classes to this end, is the mission of the Socialist Party. In this battle for freedom the Socialist Party does not strive to substitute working class rule for capitalist class rule, but by working class victory to free all humanity from class rule and to realize the international brotherhood of man.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The History of the Great American Fortunes. By Gustavus Myers. Published by Chas. H. Kerr & Co., Chicago. Price \$1.00. This work is indispensable for the student of the Socialist problem in the United States. The chapters tell the story: 1. The Great Proprietary Estates. 2. The Sway of the Landgraves. 3. The Rise of the Trading Class. 4. The Shipping Fortunes. 5. The Shippers and Their Times. 6. Girard—the Richest of Shippers. Part II contains these chapters: 1. The Origin of Huge City Estates. 2. The Inception of the Astor Fortune. 3. The Growth of the Astor Fortune. 4. The Ramifications of the Astor Fortune. 5. The Momentum of the Astor Fortune. The Climax of the Astor Fortune. 6. Other Land Fortunes Considered. 7. The Field Fortune in Extension. 8. Further Vistas of the Field Fortunes.

vantes calls 'God's ministers on earth and the arms by which his justice is done therein.' It is better to lay a lance in rest and charge even an absurd windmill than to be habitually carrying an idle and rusted spear. Such is the message of Don Quixote, rightly interpreted. Let us cherish it and strive to live up to it, for in so doing we may be sure that we shall help to bring appreciably nearer and nearer that golden hour of fulfillment once foreseen by an inspired writer—that time when it shall be light and when man shall awaken from his insistent dreams and find his dreams still there, and that nothing has gone save his sleep."

Your truly,

WM. PRESTON HILL.

St. Louis, Mo.

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

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

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

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## CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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Co-operative  Printery

## The Masters' Work.

There are many ways whereby the capitalist class is trying to check the triumphal march of the labor movement.

The best way is to keep the people in ignorance. Keep them out of touch with the movement. Prejudice the slaves against Unionism and Socialism.

When organized into Unions the wage workers are denounced as disturbers of law and order. Pinkerton and other detective agents are sent into their ranks. In the Trade Unions the detectives and agents provocateurs are active. Right here in St. Louis there are many detective agencies doing business in the Union movement. We have had these criminal crooks in the Socialist movement.

These police agents are either quiet and smooth like snakes, or they are very radical, revolutionary, scientific. They are anxious to "work for the good of the cause". They accept the nomination for every possible office or committee, because it is the inside information that they are expected to furnish to their masters.

The Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone case was a lesson to Organized Labor everywhere.

In every strike movement you will find the Pinkerton hiring. In every political campaign the detective agent does his work. He finds "good friends" on the inside. He meets "labor men" in the saloon where the ward heelers congregate.

Thus they do their masters' work. But in every instance their activity is directed against the bona fide Trade Unions and against the Socialist Party movement.

## We won't Go To the Suburban!

The non-Union Suburban Garden cannot be boycotted, because boycotting has been declared illegal by capitalist courts; the Suburban Garden cannot be declared "unfair" through the columns of a labor paper, because that is supposed to be illegal. Your capitalist law does not permit you to say that white is white, but you are supposed to join the hypocrites and say: White is black. But we won't deal in hypocrites. The Suburban Garden is not fair to Organized Labor. The editor of St. Louis Labor, the delegates of the Building Trades Council and of the Central Trades and Labor Union, and the 50,000 men and women affiliated, simply say:

"We cannot go to the Suburban Garden!"

"We will not go to the Suburban Garden!"

"We must not go to the Suburban Garden!"

"We should be miserable scabs, if we acted otherwise!"

Perhaps some wise lawyer will charge us with conspiracy. Well, if that be conspiracy, make the most of it!

## Editorial Observations

**Arkansas Mine Owners want the open shop.** In other words: they want to "emancipate" themselves from the United Mine Workers of America.

**To the Directors of the State University of Missouri, Greeting.** Please, remove your scab musicians from the non-Union Suburban Garden. Please, for if you don't, you may hear more about in the near future.

**Socialism is not an empty dream; it is a sound principle based on economic conditions.** Socialism will be the winning power. It will permeate the entire labor movement, it will permeate the nation. The capitalist class is afraid of this. Is it a dream when Socialism declares: "Labor produces all values, all social wealth"? Is it a dream when Socialism proclaims: "Labor is entitled to the full fruits of its toil"? Is it a dream when Socialism appeals to the proletariat of the world: "Workmen everywhere, unite! You have your chains to lose, you have a world to gain"?

**James Phelps Stokes is furnishing mighty good material for the capitalist newspaper editors.** This ultra-revolutionary gentleman lectured at a New York Collectivist Society dinner against the Milwaukee kind of Socialism. Joe Pulitzer's N. Y. World and St. Louis Post-Dispatch were over-anxious to give Mr. Stokes a good "boost," and the Milwaukee Journal published the Stokes sensation in Column 1, on page 1, under the captions "Milwaukee Socialists Not Genuine. Phelps Stokes Discusses The Recent Election Here." Indeed, we may praise the Lord that the American movement is burdened with the Stokes class of banquet and dinner speech Socialists! Where would the Socialist movement be without them?

**The Article "Labor and Politics in Ireland" which appeared in No. 485 of the St. Louis Labor, was copied from The Harp.** By an oversight the credit line was left off. The Harp is an excellent means of propaganda, especially among the Irish-Americans, and deserves the widest circulation. The Harp is now published in Dublin, Ireland, and has a branch office in New York City.

**The Mine Owners throughout the country do not like the United Mine Workers very much.** If they could devise ways and means to destroy this powerful organization they would readily do so. The present strike is not merely a war for better conditions, but it is a struggle for the existence of the mine workers' organization.

**Good Christian Democrats and Republicans in New Madrid, Mo., lynched a poor negro for having insulted a white man, i. e. City Marshal Richards, a politician, whose record is said to be about as black as the skin of the negro whom the cowardly mob hanged from a tree.**

**Over One Million Socialist Votes were polled at the recent general election in France.** Add to this number the three and one half million votes of the German Social Democracy, and then ask Kaiser Bill whether he is still thinking of the possibility of a Franco-German war. An army of nearly 5,000,000 Socialists on both sides of the Rhine, with two millions more in the rear—in Belgium, Austria, Italy and Switzerland—international war in Europe has become an impossibility. And the rulers know it, too.

**Seventeen Thousand Coal Miners in the Belleville district returned to work under the new Union Scale.** Will the rest of the Illinois Mine Owners dare to plunge the entire Widdle West into a desperate labor war? Or will they listen to the voice of commonsense and grant the fair and reasonable demands of the United Mine Workers?

## VERY PLEASANT AND SUCCESSFUL

Was the Family Outing of the Ninth and Tenth Ward Clubs.

When last Sunday morning St. Louisans were scared out of bed by a noisy storm and the skies darkened in a threatening manner, few Socialists believed that the picnic and family outing of the Ninth and Tenth Ward Clubs in the afternoon would materialize.

However, it seems that the "Reds" who are so much maligned by leading hypocrites "higher up," stand in with good old St. Peter. A finer picnic day could not have been desired. During the forenoon it cleared up and gave hundreds of families a chance to attend the picnic at Risch's Grove. There were fully a thousand people in attendance, over one half of the jolly, frolicking crowd being women and children. There were races for men, women and children, bowl-

ing, dancing, etc., and everybody seemed to enjoy the splendid day in the beautiful green surroundings in Risch's Grove.

Don't forget Sunday, June 12. Annual Socialist Picnic at the same place.

## Wisconsin Socialists Nominate Governor

Wisconsin Socialist Nominate —  
W. A. Jacobs nominated for  
Gubernatorial Honors and  
Emil Seidel for U. S.  
Senatorship.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 29—W. A. Jacobs of Racine was to-night selected as the standard bearer of the Social-Democratic party in the contest for Governor next fall, at the closing session of the State Convention.

Emil Seidel, the present Mayor of Milwaukee, was honored with the nomination of United States Senator.

Other nominations were made which will be submitted to a referendum of the party.

Resolutions were adopted favoring abolition of the United States Senate; home rule for cities throughout the state; publication of text-books by State; further extension of the development work of the State University; conservation of natural resources, public ownership of coal mines and severe punishment of white slave traffickers.

The Committee on Platform, headed by Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee, presented the same set of planks adopted two years ago, with a few changes, the document being adopted with a minor amendment here and there.

## In Memoriam.

We are very sorry to announce the death of Master Hans Hillig, the 16 years old son of Comrades Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hillig, on Beethoven Street. Only four years ago the family lost their oldest daughter, Gretchen, also at the age of sixteen years. In the name of the many friends and comrades we express the hearty sympathy for Mrs. and Mr. Hillig and their children, who suffered the loss of their dear, beloved son and brother.

## The Predatory Poor.

In the Metropolitan Temple of New York City the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Hill conducts many religious services.

He speaks on civic, economic, social and religious subjects and has himself called to lead a crusade against Socialism.

Not long ago, therefore, he invited one Max Pam, anti-Socialist, to lecture on "The Place of Religion in Good Government."

He introduced Mr. Pam as a distinguished lawyer from Chicago, "whose rhetoric charms us and whose wisdom leaves us thinking still."

Mr. Pam spoke about national perils and began with the peril of Socialism.

He struck out hard, the newspaper say, at Socialism, calling it "that dread doctrine of the predatory poor."

Predatory poverty? I have heard of the seven deadly sins. In college I took a course in Criminology, but I never before heard of predatory poverty.

I consulted my Bible, but could find nowhere any mention of the predatory poor.

I then consulted Dante and while I found in Hell a predatory pastor I could not find there the predatory poor.

I then consulted my own experience.

I remembered that some years ago in Paris I spent a night with a predatory Socialist comrade in a big tenement crowded with the predatory poor.

Three children, the mother and the father slept in one room while a bed was made up for me in the kitchen.

We talked until late of the problems of the poor; and we discussed the movement which came to abolish the poor.

We discussed the leaders, the doctrines, the successes and failures of the cause for which we lived.

We all sat together in one small room, the children too, until my head ached in the crowded quarters.

I then lay down to a fitful sleep until I was startled by a violent alarm.

The room was dark and for a moment I could not remember where I was.

I rose to look out of the window at the cold, black, fog that hung heavy over Paris.

Except for the sound of an occasional footfall on the pavement that great city seemed asleep.

Paris that was all gay the night before, parading the boulevards, sitting before the cafes, frolicking in the streets almost like a child, was now as silent as a tomb.

Rich and poor, happy and unhappy, well-fed and hungry, weary and indolent, pleasure-seeker and slave-like laborer, all slept.

In the adjoining room I heard a voice.

My hostess called, "Bernard, Bernard, Bernard, it's five o'clock."

I heard a grunt and savage words, then the woman again.

In a moment Bernard was up and dressed, took his coffee and caught up the basket with the noon-day meal. The door slammed and heavy boots were heard clapping down the wooden stairway.

Soon there appeared a gleam of light in a neighboring window and then another, and then more and more, until through the black fog there came a thousand faint and misty lights.

Men, women and children were rising from heavy sleep to go into the factories and the work shops of that great city.

Soon from the doorways of all the tenements issued dark, mysterious forms and soon the street was animated with the clap, clap, clap, of wooden shoes on the pavement. Menilmontant was awake!

It was yet night and the Paris of the boulevards was still asleep.

Its hour for awakening was yet four or five hours distant, but here and now in Menilmontant the busy, buzzing life of the predatory poor began.

That working life of fathers and mothers and babies; that strange drab, weary, unfamiliar life which produces the necessities of mankind; which transforms the raw material of the earth into pleasing forms and lays them at our doors; that life that digs the ditches, that lays the foundations of all our material wealth, that constructs everything, tenement and palace, that makes all we eat and all we wear and the comforts of pleasant dwellings, had begun to labor.

And in the midst of this memory of the predatory poor come the words of Mr. Pam in a church dedicated to Jesus, the carpenter.

The man "whose rhetoric charms us", speaks of these disciples of the dread new doctrine.

The gray and black mist begins to rise.

The lights have all gone and the streets are now deserted.

You hardly hear the sound of man or woman.

Lodgings are empty; homes deserted; factories and work-shops are filled.

And not until the dark fog and the mist return will the silent streets of Menilmontant revive and then the drones and predatory poor will return.

Lights will again be turned on, supper served, and "the weary and heavy laden" will once more lie down to sleep.

And we also have predatory poor in this country. I remember those I once knew so well when I lived in the stock Yards of Chicago.

Many thousand human beings live there, struggling fiercely against want.

Day after day, year after year, they toil with marvelous persistency.

Obnoxious as the simile is, they work from dawn until nightfall or from sunset until dawn, like galley-slaves under the sting of want and under the whip of hunger.

On cold, rainy, mornings, at the dusk of dawn, I have been awakened, two hours before my rising time, by the monotonous clatter of hobnailed boots on the plank sidewalks, as the procession to the factory passed under my window.

Heavy, brooding men, tired, anxious women, thinly dressed, unkempt little girls, and frail, joyless little lads passed along, half awake, not one uttering a word as the hurried to the great factory.

From all directions thousands were entering the various gates, — children of every nation of Europe.

Hundreds of others, obviously a hungrier, poorer lot than those entering the gates; some were ragged and almost shoeless, but all with eager faces—waited in front of a closed gate until finally a great red bearded man came out and selected twenty-three of the strongest best looking of the men.

For these the gates were opened, and the others, with downcast eyes, marched off to seek employment elsewhere or to sit at home, or in a saloon, or in a lodging-house, until the following morning when they came wistfully again to some factory gate.

In this community, the saddest in which I ever lived, fully fifty thousand men, women and children were all the time either in poverty or on the verge of poverty.

It would not be possible to describe how they worked and starved and ached to rise out of it.

They broke their health down; the men acquired in this particular trade a painful and disabling rheumatism, and consumption was very common.

The girls and boys followed in the paths of their parents.

The wages were so low that the men alone often could not support their families, and mothers with babies toiled in order to add to the income.

They gave up all thought of joyful living, probably in the hope that by tremendous exertion they could overcome their poverty; but they gained while at work only enough to keep their bodies alive.

Theirs was a sort of treadmill existence with no prospect of anything else in life but more treadmill.

And when they were not given work in the mill, they starved; and when they grew desperate, they came to my office and begged for bread.

And in the midst of this tragic memory come the hollow words of one Pam and the defense of capitalism, the cause of all this misery and oppression, by one Rev. John Wesley Hill.

And the only retort that comes to me are the words of our friend Micah, the Hebrew prophet. He knew lawyers like Max Pam, and priests like John Wesley Hill.

And he spoke of them as the heads that JUDGE FOR REWARD, the priests that TEACH FOR HIRE and the prophets that DEVINE FOR MONEY.

Robert Hunter.

# FROM THE FIELD OF UNION LABOR

## The Marx & Haas Jack Rabbit Run

Some months ago we published in St. Louis Labor a letter from an Illinois retail clothing merchant under the caption "Marx & Haas Exposed." During the last three weeks there has been such a demand for copies of that issue of our paper, from all parts in Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, and even from Colorado, California and Washington, that we had to sacrifice even our file copies. We are therefore compelled to republish the article in this week's St. Louis Labor, so we can comply with the general request of extra copies. Most of the applications come from retail dealers who are very much interested in the close business relations existing between the Marx & Haas Clothing Company and the Sears, Roebuck & Co. mail order house in Chicago.

## National Convention Brewery Workers

The annual convention of the International Union of Brewery Workers will be opened in Chicago, Sunday, September 11.

The election of all delegates to the convention must be completed by July 20, 1910, and the names of the elected, together with their credentials, must be forwarded to headquarters in Cincinnati not later than August 10, 1910, as the auditing committee is at the same time the committee on credentials, and must act on the latter before the convention.

## At Risch's Grove Sunday, June 12

Every Socialist and sympathizer, and their families and friends, are invited to attend the annual outing and family picnic of the St. Louis Socialists at Risch's Grove, Luxemburg, Sunday, June 12. Particulars as to program, etc., in next issue of St. Louis Labor.

THE COMMITTEE.

## STATE COSSACKS KILL MINERS

Several Others Shot and Clubbed in Pittston Coal Field—12,000 Out of Work.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., May 28.—Twelve thousand miners are now out on strike at the several mines of the Pennsylvania Coal Co., near Pittston, as a result of the action of the "American Cossacks" who were rushed into the mining camp to guard a few scabs who were taking the places of the striking miners.

A clash took place between the strikers and the constabulary on the morning of May 24. Two miners were shot, one dying instantly and the other is at the point of death.

Tickets and announcements for the June 12 picnic are now ready. Every comrade get a supply and help swell the attendance. The grove has been improved and accommodations are much better. The bowling alley has been enlarged and will now provide for more spectators. The weather man assures us that all danger of frost and snow will then be over and nature will be decked out in her best clothes. Get all your friends to take an outing on June 12.

Here is the Death Roll of Locomotive Firemen!

This newspaper dispatch tells the story:

Chicago, Ill.—Death demanded a larger number of victims from the railway firemen and engineers than from any other similar craft, according to casual statements introduced in the arbitration hearing between the engine-men and the Western railroads. Seventy-four per cent of the men who shovel coal into the fireboxes of locomotives died either in accidents connected with their occupation or disease caused by exposure or overwork. These figures were introduced by Albert H. Hawley of Peoria, secretary of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Engineers. His statistics were gathered during the years 1904-09, inclusive, and apply only to union membership. Deaths and their causes were listed by Mr. Howley as follows: Boiler explosions, 91; collisions, 418; derailing of engines, 350; falling off engines, 91; run over by engines, 64; struck by cars, 34; other similar causes, 368.

Some well filled campaign lists are coming in and others are being circulated. There are plenty more to be had at the office and those branches that are not supplied should get some at once. Lists are issued to individuals as well, and comrades should always have one ready for emergencies. Plenty of people will contribute if asked to do so.

### THE SUFFRAGETTES.

"Behind the 'militants' lies a permanent and powerful force of womanhood, with full right to speak of all that is best in the life of their sex. It includes large masses of the manual workers of the country. It speaks for the great body of professional and intellectual women, whose part in the national life grows more important every year, and whose claims to the vote the bulk of their fellow workers among men long ago conceded. The hostile case is still argued, ably enough, in this quarter or that, but the general intellectual assent of the community to the principle of the suffrage indicates one of the most absolutely finished causes that we know of in politics. It is a strong tribute to the moral strength of the case that it has not only survived the worst blows of its friends, but has emerged in a form which statesmen who desire a true representation of the national life are bound to recognize." — The Nation, London.

### National Carpenters' Convention.

The sixteenth biennial convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be held in Des Moines, Iowa, in next September, and will open on the 19th day of that month. In the month of February of the present year the General Secretary visited Des Moines and with the local committee succeeded in making all the preliminary arrangements for the holding of the convention. The auditorium, a good, spacious, comfortable building has been secured from the Commercial Club, in which to hold the daily sessions.

**DR. GEO. E. KRAPP**

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2318 Lafayette Ave.

Sprechstunden: von 8-12 Vormittags  
von 6-8 Uhr Abends

Telephones: Bell, Grand 20  
Kinloch, Victor 2115

## Garment Workers' National Convention

General Headquarters, U. G. W. of A., Rooms 116, 117, 123, Bible House,

New York, May, 1910.

Local Unions, Greeting:

In accordance with the International Constitution, Article 111, is herewith issued a call for the sixteenth convention of the United Garment Workers of America, which will convene in Detroit, Monday, Aug 22, 1910, at 10 a. m.

Business of importance will be considered by the convention and it is, therefore, to the interest of your local union to send its full quota of delegates.

Full particulars have been mailed each local union. Information regarding hotel accommodations and railroads will be sent each delegate. It is important that the duplicate credentials of the respective delegates be mailed to the general office at the earliest possible moment.

T. A. RICKERT,

General President.

B. A. LAGER,

General Secretary.

## When Thieves Fall Out

By A. M. Kinney, Seneca, Kan.

While the G. O. P. is scrapping  
And the Democrats are napping,  
Opportunity is rapping

At the common people's door;  
For instead of tales beguiling  
Told by politicians smiling,  
Every one with anger "biling"  
Probes some old offensive sore.

You will hear Insurgents boasting  
That the Regulars are coasting;  
And will surely get a roasting;  
(O, 'tis better than a play.)  
That they sure deserve a skinning;

And while Democrats are grinning,  
Honest folk will get an inning  
At the Polls, Election Day.

Then, the Regulars with bluster  
Say, that this Insurgents cluster  
Is a bunch who've lost the lustre  
Of pure party faith and love;  
And that they should all be driven

From the G. O. P. unshriven;  
Though the Land itself is riven  
As with lightning from above.

Yes, it's true, they are confessing  
To the things which we've been guessing;  
And it's time to stop caressing—  
Time to use the old tin can.  
If you're tired of "Hinky-Dinking"

And can really do some thinking,  
Do not sulk, or take to drinking;  
Try the new Milwaukee plan.

### "Should Socialism be Crushed?"

A comrade writes: "Comrade Barnes:—I have received the booklet entitled 'Should Socialism be Crushed?' and have read it from cover to cover. It is just splendid and it should get into the hands of every Trade Unionist in this United States. I am passing it around among my neighbors. Our National Executive Committee did a fine stroke of work ordering that booklet issued."

### Iowa State Secretary Elected.

By recent referendum J. J. Jacobson, 1127 11th street, Des Moines, has been elected state secretary of Iowa.

"The Carpenter" on Milwaukee Victory.

"The Carpenter," official organ of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, says:

The election of a Union mayor in the city of Milwaukee is an achievement that all Organized Labor may well rejoice over. Emil Seidel, a member of the patternmaker's Union, who before assuming office, has been working at his trade regularly and whose entire career has been devoted to the cause of labor, on April 5, was elected head of the city administration. He was elected on the Socialist ticket by a plurality over the Republican and Democratic candidates of nearly 8,000, the biggest majority ever given a candidate for mayor in the city of Milwaukee. Aside from this great victory in the city administration, the socialists—having elected all six aldermen at large—now have full control of the city council.

We heartily congratulate our co-workers in the city of Milwaukee on this great victory achieved on the political field.

### Hadley Names Delegates.

Jefferson City, Mo., May 30.—Governor Hadley to-day named the following delegates to the National Conference on Industrial Accidents and Workmen's Compensation and Industrial Diseases. Both these conferences will be in session at Chicago June 10 and 11. Owen Miller, Frederick N. Judson and E. M. Grossman of St. Louis, Edwin A. Knauthoff and Chas. A. Summer of Kansas City, J. C. A. Hiller of Jefferson City, Thomas F. Lane of Cape Girardeau and Charles W. Fear of Joplin.

### Cloak Pressers on Strike.

The cloak pressers employed at the shop of the Frelich Skirt Co. went on strike last week. The strike was voted by the Skirt & Cloak Pressers' Union and is directed against unfair conditions. An increase of two and one half cents per garment is demanded by the men.

### Held up and Wounded.

We are informed that Comrade F. L. Robinson of Louisville, Ky., formerly in St. Louis, and at the last election Socialist candidate for mayor of this city, was held up and shot by a highway robber. He was wounded in the elbow and knee and for several days his condition appeared critical. According to latest information received Comrade Robinson is recovering.

### Fourteen Hundred Strike.

Toledo, O., May 28.—Fourteen hundred men were thrown out of work here to-day at the National Malleable Casting Co. plant, when seventy laborers in the molders' department struck for higher wages. The company shut down the plant.

### The Stenographic Report

of the National Socialist Convention proceedings will be ready for shipment about June 20

### PAPER CARRIERS' PICNIC.

Paper Carriers B. and P. Association A. F. of L. 5783 will give its grand annual picnic Sunday, July 24, at Risch's Grove, in Luxemburg. A good time is assured to all who will participate.

## The Milwaukee Way.

**SOCIALIST ADMINISTRATION GETS DOWN TO RADICAL REFORM WORK.**

**Vast Problems for the Interest of the Working People are Taken Up. The Housing Question. — Plan to Beautify the City.**

The Social-Democratic administration of Milwaukee is getting right down to business. It is grappling with some of the big problems of the working people in our modern cities.

The Socialists always take the long view. And our Socialist administration in Milwaukee is looking far ahead and making plans that will take years to execute.

For instance, they are bravely attacking the housing question for the working class.

One stock objection of the impossibilists to municipal ownership is that when the city owns the street railways and reduces fares, this will not help the working class, because the real estate owners in the suburbs will put up rents just in proportion as street car fares are lowered, and thus the workingmen who avail themselves of the lesser fares to move out of the city will find themselves no better off than before the city took over the street railways.

The Milwaukee Socialist administration has considered this objection, which really has some weight. And the Milwaukee Socialists have a plan for getting around it.

This plan was devised by Comrade Whitnall, member of the Park Commission and now City Treasurer of Milwaukee.

Comrade Whitnall's plan is a very ingenious one. His idea is for the City to purchase, under condemnation proceedings, land for parkways leading out from the civic center of the city.

These parkways will be broad enough for the street car line to run through them and leave room on each side for trees and grass plots. The plotting of all the land will be carefully done, and room will be left for parks and breathing spaces. In fact, each street will be a sort of park, as its name indicates. The entire tract around the parkways will be made a beauty spot, as well as airy and sanitary.

The entire cost of the first initiatory purchase will be not more than \$3,000,000. But the region around the parkways will soon appreciate in value that the city will soon get good returns from the sale of this valuable residential district.

Now here is where the workingmen are coming in. From the sale of these fine residences the city will acquire funds for the purchase of three other large tracts in different parts of the city. These other tracts the city will not sell, but will plot them for model dwellings. These model homes will be surrounded by little yards, and will be made sanitary and attractive in every respect. They will then be rented at cost to the people. And thus the question of the slums and the question of rents will be satisfactorily solved.

These homes in fact will be so plotted and the district around them so laid out that the renters from the city will live in one vast park.

The plan includes the retention by the City of a large part of its river shores. These will be beautified and places for bathing and other amusements will be arranged. Here also the problem of sewage will be solved and the river kept clean and pure.

Another part of the plan is a three thousand acre apple orch-

ard. This will also be kept in the ownership of the city. Fruit will be sold at cost.

In short, the aim of the whole project is to secure sanitary and pleasant surroundings for the working people. And this is in direct line with the aims of Socialism.

The physical health of the working class is a most important consideration. In the class struggle all that improves the physical condition and the environment of the working people is of the utmost value.

This project has been submitted by the Park Commission to the Milwaukee Council. It is of course a gigantic project and cannot be carried out immediately. It will be necessary to wait until the next budget is made up and bonds can be issued for the first cost. But it has been well considered and is pronounced feasible by those who most thoroughly understand the housing problem.

The best of it is that here is something which the Social-Democrats can do without waiting for home rule! The city under the present laws has full power to buy and sell and own land. So the thing is right in our hands.

It is one of the few big things that the Socialists of Milwaukee can accomplish without asking leave from the legislature. And its results will be far-reaching. It will be the greatest achievement of municipal Socialism which has ever been attempted in America.

Even one of the big capitalist papers of Chicago recently said: "It is rather strange that so many American cities had to wait for a Socialist victory in Milwaukee for the suggestion from an official source that when the public spends money on city improvements the increased value resulting from such improvements should belong to the public and not to the political bosses!"

But the truth is that this is not strange at all. It is the most natural thing in the world that a Socialist administration should begin with safeguarding the homes of the working class.

And here we come to another answer of the objection that "Socialism will break up the home!"

The Social-Democrats are however facing one great difficulty. The last administration—the administration of the crooked Rose Democrats—devised a fine trick for crippling the Socialist administration. So they left behind them a deficit of \$219,000, which nobody knew anything about until the Social-Democrats got into office and reckoned up the accounts. This places the new administration at a grave disadvantage. But the Socialists will find some way out of the difficulty.

By the way, just to show the competency of the Socialist officials, we will note that our new City Attorney has won practically every case for the city since he entered his office. He is now engaged in drawing up seven ordinances for the regulation of the Milwaukee street railway system which is one of the worst in the country.

Mayor Seidel has nominated an expert, Dr. Rucker, as Health Commissioner of Milwaukee. This is the man who successfully fought the yellow fever in New Orleans and the bubonic plague in San Francisco. He it was who discovered that squirrels (as well as rats) are carriers of this plague. He's choice for Milwaukee's health officer is a very wise one and shows that Socialists know how to avail themselves of the best scientific material. Dr. Rucker is now engaged on a study of the housing and factory conditions in Milwaukee. He will give the condition of the working people his most serious consideration.

E. H. THOMAS,  
Milwaukee, Wis., May 26 1910.

# Socialism and the Suffrage Movement

By Meta L. Stern, New York.

## II.

It is literally true that while men are long since living in a democracy, women continue to live under an autocratic form of government, for government without the consent of the governed is tyranny. Whether the tyrant is one man upon the throne or the entire male population, is only a difference of degree, not of kind. The suffrage question, then, is clearly and undeniably a woman question. It is not a struggle of class against class, but of sex against sex. The class struggle and the sex struggle go on side by side and are frequently interwoven; nevertheless they can be clearly distinguished and should not be confused in our arguments. The class struggle is a struggle for political democracy. Men have only the industrial democracy to strive for, because they established a political democracy for themselves one hundred and thirty-three years ago. Women have both the industrial and the political democracy to strive for, and since the ballot is to be the omnipotent factor in bringing about an industrial democracy, women must have the political democracy FIRST.

Now, the working woman is placed in the position of being personally and deeply concerned in both these great struggles. As a worker, she bears all the curses and wage slavery, and as such her problems and her aims are identical with those of her brother toiler. But as a woman she finds that she still has a few special problems of her own that her brother toiler does not share. She finds, for instance, that her hours of work are usually longer and her wages lower than those of her brother toiler, not because her work is less efficient, but simply because she is a woman. She finds, moreover, that the laws under which she is living and toiling are very partial to the other sex, and when election time comes around she finds that her brother toiler has an opportunity to elect men that shall represent his interests in the law-making bodies of the land, while she is powerless to elect any one represent her interests. From the very beginning of her experience as a wage worker she has to fight a double battle, and a mighty unequal one besides. She had to contend not only with the exploiting class, who tried to give her as little as possible in return for her labor power, she also had to contend with the oppressing sex that kept telling her that a woman's place was the home, in spite of the fact that sheer economic necessity was driving her out of the home. Just as the ruling class has fought the working class at every step in its struggle for freedom, so men have fought women at every step; and just as the working class must wrest every privilege from the ruling class, so women must wrest every privilege from men. When women began to invade industry, men, fearing their competition, tried everything in their power to keep them from entering the various trades and professions, and to bar them from institutions of learning as well. When men, workingmen, began to form industrial organizations for the protection of their interests, they would not admit women into their unions. This diastrous short-sightedness the workingmen have overcome. Today they fully recognize that the competition of women is inevitable, and that if they do not wish to force women into scabbing, they had better get them into the unions as quickly as possible. But even today hundreds and thousands of workingmen are vehemently opposed to political equality for women, and are far from considering their wives free and equal beings.

And this applies to Socialists as well as to other men. Socialists, as a body, do stand for woman's suffrage, as it constitutes an integral part of our program. But individually Socialists everywhere are openly or secretly opposed to it, and many of them—I dare say the majority—are lukewarm, to say the least. With the exception for such rare men as Franklin Wentworth, Eugene V. Debs, the late Kiichi Kaneko and a few others, who never fail to say a word for the woman's cause, our men comrades are more or less indifferent to the suffrage question. And why should they be anything else? I, for one, do not blame them, for even we, the women in the movement, keep on affirming that the class struggle is the only one that concerns us, why should the men rush to fight our particular battle?

In those European countries in which a portion of the workingmen are still disfranchised, the Socialist parties do make universal suffrage an immediate demand of the greatest importance. In Austria and Prussia Socialists conduct imposing demonstrations to protest against existing political privileges for a ruling class, and in England leading Socialist men and women, who are not less eager than we are not to obscure the aims of Socialism, are actively engaged as members and even as officers of special, non-partisan suffrage organizations, that embrace people of all classes and of all shades of political opinion, just because they are eager to further the cause of universal suffrage. But there, of course, some men are disfranchised, as well as all the women, while here it is only the women. I do not wish to be misunderstood. Therefore, let me repeat that I do not even condemn the men comrades for their lukewarm sympathy. I consider their attitude perfectly natural and inevitable. There is no more reason for men, as a body, to champion the woman's cause than there is a reason for the factory owner to favor labor unions; then there is reason for the ruling, possessing class to work for Socialism, or than there is reason for an autocrat to preach democracy. She who would be free herself must strike the blow. I have a friend and a good comrade who has the bad habit of always saying exactly what he thinks. He has told me time and again that he cannot succeed in working-up any interest in the woman's movement, and that he considers woman's suffrage an utterly unimportant side issue; but that, on the other hand, he does not blame us women for holding a different view in the matter. This comrade merely expresses what others think and feel. It seems to me that our experiences, within the Socialist party and without, should teach us a lesson: That we Socialist women have a special woman's program to consider and a special woman's cause to work for that we do not share with the men of our class, nor even with the men of our party, but that we do share with all the women of the land.

Having recognized this, our interest and our sympathies naturally and inevitably turn to the movement which is representative of this special woman's cause, the national suffrage movement. Let us briefly consider the development of this movement, what it has accomplished and what it stands for, in order to judge it fairly and impartially. The question of woman's rights came before the American public for the first time in the days of the Abolitionists, when the slave question was the great national issue. The first

women to propound it were the same who worked with pen and tongue, with heart and brain, for the liberation of the slaves. The very fact that they were working for the human rights of the black man, led them to work for the human rights of the white woman. To them the question was one of abstract justice. But the underlying, fundamental cause of the woman's movement was then, as now, the change in the economic position of women. The industrial development was just beginning to take women out of their homes and to put them into factories, workshops, stores and offices, and women began to realize or to feel instinctively that their altered economic positions necessitated a change in their social, legal and civic status as well. The first women to realize this were naturally not the poor, uneducated, overworked factory women of the early New England cotton mills, but women of culture and sufficient leisure to study the problem and to devote time and energy to propagating the cause. They were women of the type of Lucy Stone, Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and other brave pioneers. It those days "votes for women" was not the battle cry. In fact woman's suffrage was merely regarded a remote, ultimate aim, while the early woman's movement concentrated all its efforts on removing social and legal disabilities of women that were far worse than the political ones. Some of these disabilities that were fought, and fought successfully, are almost forgotten today. I wonder how many college girls realize that the pioneers of the suffrage movement had to fight for the right of higher education for women? I wonder how many professional women remember that the pioneers in their professions lived lives of martyrdom? I wonder how many workingwomen are aware of the fact that their being able to enter any trade instead of being confined to a few women's occupations, is a direct result of the woman's movement? I wonder how many married workingwomen are aware of the fact that if today they have full control over their own earnings, this was accomplished only by ceaseless effort and agitation on the part of the woman's movement; for formerly a married woman's earnings were the legal property of her husband, even if he were worthless and spent her earnings in drink. I wonder how many mothers realize that they owe the woman's movement undying gratitude for having some legal control over their children. For formerly a woman had no claim upon the children she bore; the law recognized the father as the only parent. I wonder how many of us realize that if today we can speak our mind freely in public, this right was earned for us by the pioneers who dared to face all ancient traditions and prejudices, and who suffered social ostracism in return. That we are enabled at present to enter any trade or profession, to obtain higher education, to own what we earn, to have a right to our children, to take an active part in public life, all this and more we owe to the same movement which today is striving to remove our political disabilities and to give us all, each and everyone of us, the right to the BALLOT.

A labor press is absolutely essential to the labor movement. Without a press of its own, organized labor is always beaten before the battle begins.

Under our existing competitive system the ordinary workman depends for work on some capitalist who employs him: he has a certainty of work for only one week, and the sole object that he has in working is to obtain money for the bare subsistence of himself and his family. For the overwhelming majority, I think, there is no possibility of "rising in the world"—that is, the spur of competition for personal advantage in rank, wealth or social power does not touch him. Why, then, should he give labour that is efficient? It would appear that, as a reasonable being living under a system of competition, his sole object should be to obtain the highest wages he possible can for the least possible expenditure in labour. If the individualist reply, "It is the duty of the workman to do his best," I would reply: "Don't talk nonsense." If however, the individualist reply that the ordinary workman does do his best, then I agree with him. But why does the workman do his best? Because of an inherent prompting in most of us to do our best, quite apart from any question of economic personal advantage.

## ASSIST THE BAKERS!

DOES THE BREAD UNION



YOU EAT BEAR THIS LABEL?

## IF NOT, WHY NOT?

St. Louis is the headquarters of the \$3,000,000 BREAD TRUST Its managers have been fighting organized labor for years. They are opposed to short hours and high wages.

They tell you and their customers they are your friends and are friends of organized labor. Yes, they are your friends as long as they can get your money; but for the men in the bakeshop they have no use, if they belong to their respective unions.

Therefore, union men and women and citizens, show that you are opposed to slavery and that you are further opposed to a concern which tries to monopolize the bread market of St. Louis.

Therefore, we ask the public in general for their support; you can give us your support by asking for bread with the Union Label. Shun the product of the following firms—they are Trust bakeries: Heydt Bakery Co., Condon Bakery Co., Hauck-Hoerr Bakery, St. Louis Bakery Co., Welle-Boettler Bakery, Home Bakery Co., Freund Bros. Bread Co. Ltd., McKinney Bread Co.

They want the men to fall at their feet and ask them for a job, so they can pay the employes small wages and work them the hours they feel like.

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

## CO-OPERATIVE GARMENT FACTORY SUCCESS.

Sedalia, Mo., May 23 — The girls who struck in a local overall factory three months ago because of a change in the working hours that would result in a reduction of wages, and then established a co-operative factory on their own responsibility, have met with such success that they have been compelled to double their present capacity.

Twelve new sewing machines have been ordered and will be installed.

## COMRADE C. M. LIEBKNECHT WILL LECTURE IN AMERICA.

Carl M. Liebknecht, of Germany, recently released from the military fortress after serving a term of eighteen months for publishing a book on Militarism, will visit the United States the latter part of June or in the early days of July for a six weeks tour. Applications for dates and inquiries as to terms should be addressed

to the National Office at once. Comrade Liebknecht's main speeches will be delivered in the German language. When required he will give a brief resume of the subject treated in English.

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

## HELP THE BARBERS

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

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

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

## THE BEST \$2.00 AND \$3.00 HAT



..IN AMERICA..

Wm. H. Roetter Hat Co.

Hats and Furnishings

518 Pine St.

JOS. RAUER, Drf. & Mgr.

JACOB NABINGER, Secr. & Schatz.

Wir verkaufen Retail zu Wholesale Preisen

Besucht uns ehe Ihr sonstwo kauft

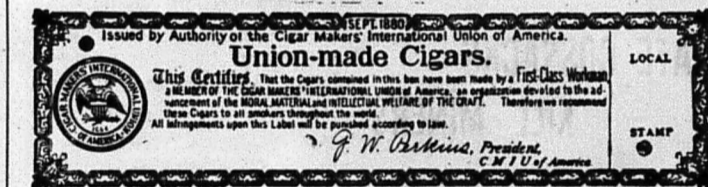
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Allgemeine Haus-Ausstattung.

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

Wohn- und Bettzimm. Möbeln gefüllt zum Wohl unserer Angehörigen.

Remember, no CIGARS are  
Genuine Union-Made



UNLESS THE BOX BEARS THE

**Blue Union Label**

**Bartenders' Union Local 51**

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

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

**TOMBRIDGE AGENCY**

ESTABLISHED MARCH 13, 1885.

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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.

# MARX & HAAS EXPOSED

To Put Retail Clothing Merchants out of Business is Latest Move of Unfair Firm

Marx & Haas Goods sold through Mail Order House. Sears, Roebuck & Co. in Alliance with the Anti-Union Concern

## A BUSINESS MAN'S INTERESTING LETTER

(Reprinted from "St. Louis Labor" of April 2, 1910)

That the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. of St. Louis is not only waging an unfair and unjustified war against organized labor, but also against the retail clothing merchants of the country, has been brought to light through several letters which the editor of St. Louis Labor has received from merchants in Illinois.

We need only publish one of these letters to tell the story. It can not be misunderstood by the clothing merchants that have for years patronized the Marx & Haas concern. It cannot be misinterpreted by the men who, by their retail business, have helped to build up the Washington avenue firm that locked out nearly one thousand of their Union Garment Workers on September 13, 1909.

The efforts of the Marx & Haas Clothing Company to crush union labor and to introduce Chinese and Japanese coolie conditions in the American clothing industry, is now supplemented by the systematic and effective manner to ruin the small clothing merchants in the Middle West, the very people who, until recently, were the foundation of the Marx & Haas business.

Every retail merchant throughout the land will read with much interest the following letter:

Editor St. Louis Labor: \_\_\_\_\_, Ill., March 14, 1910.

Dear Sir: As a clothing merchant who for many years has paid thousands of dollars to the Marx & Haas Clothing Company in St. Louis, I have been very much interested in the Garment Workers' trouble with the firm mentioned.

Only yesterday I made a discovery that surprised me more than anything I have experienced for some time. Ever since the beginning of the Garment Workers' lockout Marx & Haas' sales agents displayed a feverish activity and made every attempt to make the merchants believe that the trouble with union labor was all settled. If I had not been so closely in touch with the St. Louis Union headquarters I believe these agents might have caught me in their net of deception.

What I have found out, through reliable sources, is the fact that the Marx & Haas Clothing Company in St. Louis is manufacturing for the big Chicago mail order house, Sears, Roebuck & Co. I am positively informed that the Marx & Haas concern is doing the work for Sears, Roebuck & Co. at such a low rate that this mail order house can run any country clothing merchant within 500 miles of Chicago out of business as soon as the scheme is properly and sufficiently advertised. And I want to say right here that Sears, Roebuck & Co. are attending to the advertising part of it at this very time. This mail order house informs the public that clothing sold by Sears, Roebuck & Co. would cost at least 33 per cent more if sold by any retail merchant anywhere. If you do not believe my statement, you may write for the Sears, Roebuck & Co.'s 1910 sample book, No. 89T, for men's ready made clothing. In this sample book you will find on pages 1 and 2 all the information that will help to put the retail clothing merchant out of business, if they continue to buy from the unfair Marx & Haas Clothing Co. that does the work for the Sears, Roebuck & Co. mail order house in Chicago.

Two of my customers surprised me with the information that they had bought certain qualities of clothes from Sears, Roebuck & Co. at a price that was much lower than I usually charged them for the same goods.

Knowing that I had never overcharged any of my customers, I felt keenly hurt by these remarks. I examined the goods more closely and convinced myself that they were the same as usually furnished them from my place of business. It did not take me long to find out that these goods of my former customers were made by the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. of St. Louis.

For about ten years I had been in business relations with Marx & Haas, but never would I have conceived the idea that the same firm that worked tooth and nail to get the small merchants' trade throughout the country, would secretly line up with the Chicago mail order house, Sears, Roebuck & Co., to kill the retail merchants in thousands of cities and towns, especially in the Mississippi Valley states.

This makes it also plain to me why the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. is so anxious to put the United Garment Workers' organization out of business, an undertaking which, I sincerely hope, they will never be

able to carry out. The United Garment Workers stand for fair conditions of employment and living wages. In order to secure a greater volume of business from Sears, Roebuck & Co., the Marx & Haas firm speculated that with a non-union shop they could dictate wages and conditions in a manner and to such a degree that they could make their successful coolie bids to the big mail order house on the shores of Lake Michigan.

In all seriousness, I ask any intelligent and responsible retail clothing merchant: What are we going to do about it? Shall we continue to patronize the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. and by doing so furnish the nails which Sears, Roebuck & Co. drive into our own coffins? After Marx & Haas have used us small merchants in hundreds of cities to build up one of the leading clothing factories in the West, we must find, much to our great disadvantage, that Marx & Haas combine with Sears, Roebuck & Co. to put all of us out of business for good!

It took me over twenty long years to build up my little business in this city. My money and my health are invested in my business. I always felt that I was dealing with a wholesale house that would have the best consideration for its customers, i. e., the retail merchants, until I must now find that the same Marx & Haas Clothing Co. has entered an alliance with my own enemy that is determined to drive me out of business and rob me of my livelihood. I have not made much money in my little business, but enough to keep my family in fairly good circumstances. But today I am an old man—and if driven out of the business I have been following for life, I shall be unable to make a living in my old days. But I will not shed tears. It don't pay nowadays to waste much time in shedding tears of pains or tears of joy.

But one thing I have decided upon and pledged my word of honor to carry it out, too:

"I will not buy another cent's worth of goods from the Marx & Haas Clothing Co.!"

What other retail clothing merchants will do or not do, that is their business. If they think that we should assist Sears, Roebuck & Co., in their efforts to capture our trade and put all the retail merchants out of business, then they may continue to order their goods from Marx & Haas. If not, they may perhaps do what I am determined to do. I am not inclined to make the rope for my own hangman. If others are inclined that way, they deserve to get their medicine.

I have since learned that Marx & Haas are making many large shipments to Roebuck & Co.

Now, as to Sears, Roebuck & Co., it may be said that the people throughout the land, especially the farmers and members of the Farmers' Union, should be made acquainted with the fact that a considerable portion of the clothing sold by this mail order house is made by the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. I understand that late in April there will be a large farmers' convention held in St. Louis. Those men are strongly in sympathy with union labor, and I hope that the conditions as pictured in my letter, will be placed before that convention. Give Marx & Haas and Sears, Roebuck & Co. all the "unfair" advertisement they deserve.

I write these lines to your paper so you may give them the widest circulation. Few retail merchants realize or know what this means. They listen to the smooth and oily sales agents and never for a moment think of the alliance of the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. with the Sears, Roebuck & Co. mail order house. I have also mailed to your address a copy of the sample book 89T above referred to.

Respectfully yours,

X. Y. Z., Retail Clothing Merchant.

We have little to add to the above letter. It is self-explanatory. After Marx & Haas have vainly tried to kill the strike of their employes by means of court injunctions; after the same firm deceived the police department and tried to make the police headquarters a Marx & Haas strikebreakers agency; after all of this contemptible work, the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. joins a leading mail order house to drive its own customers among the retail clothing dealers to the wall. If Sears, Roebuck & Co. can furnish the goods cheaper than the retailers who buy from Marx & Haas, it is only natural that there is danger and ruin ahead for the retailers.

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867 .....	30,000
877 .....	494,000
887 .....	931,000
893 .....	2,585,000
898 .....	4,515,000
903 .....	6,825,000
906 .....	over 7,000,000

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

### File Your Liebknecht Dates.

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

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

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# GIRLS WANTED

Girls, 16 years and over can secure employment in the Bottle Labeling Departments of the St. Louis Breweries by making application, any day from 9 till 10 a. m., or 3 till 4 p. m., to the Secretary of the girls' Union, Miss Sarah Aldrich, at 2225 Menard Street (Beer Bottlers' Union Office).

The girls employed in the bottling departments were organized under the jurisdiction of the Beer Bottlers' Union last April, and all help for the breweries must be secured through the union. Readers of "St. Louis Labor" are kindly requested to spread this information.

# BREAD MADE BY FAINTING BAKERS

By Carrie W. Allen in Bakers' Journal.

You eat your bread every day, unless you are out of work, but do you know what sort of conditions that bread is made under?

Do you know what thousands of sweating workers have to endure in order that you may have this day your daily bread?

Did you ever see the nooks and corners of a "model" bakery?

The bakers' strike is bringing to light the awful conditions under which bread is baked in New York (and in other cities too! Editor St. Louis Labor).

The public was not much concerned over the strike of the Jewish bakers some time ago, simply because it did not involve the big "model" bakeries, but in the present strike the public is concerned far more than it knows, not only because of the unsanitary conditions under which the city's bread is baked, but because of the exposure of the sweating system to which the bakers have been subjected.

Conditions in the baking industry are almost unbelievable.

"I have worked five years for Fleischman," said an old baker the other day. "I have five children, and with the small pay have not been able to save a cent. I am not a dog, and would kill myself before I would work for a man that would call me that!"

The old man's feeling was aroused by a remark of one of the Fleischman's who is reported to have said to a group of angry stable men:

"Ain't it enough that the dogs of bakers are giving me trouble, but you dogs must also make trouble, too?"

Before the board of health, upon protest of the strikers, ordered beds removed from a certain bakeshop, the stable men were forced to make up beds for the scabs every morning in addition to their own work. One day the stable men refused to act as chambermaids any more, and when Fleischman asked why, they said:

"We are not here to make beds, especially for scabs." They were fired.

Fleischman's force comprised ninety bakers before the strike began. Now they are running with about fifteen scabs.

Simply because they dared to go on strike against inhuman, intolerable conditions, the strikers are now called "dogs".

The bakers have been long suffering, chiefly because men who are compelled to work from twelve to sixteen hours a day in an atmosphere ranging from 105 to 115 degrees haven't much energy left to rebel.

Since the bakers went on strike on May 1, hundreds have joined the union, and they are building up a strong industrial organization. Their demand is for better sanitary conditions in the shops, a nine-hour day, \$1 more wages all along the line and (this is the rub) the recognition of the union.

Because they organized after their strike a year ago, the Jewish helpers have been getting better wages than the bench men, who knead the loaves, have been getting in the big Gentile factories.

In Fleischman's, Cushman's and other large places, the wages have been \$9 and \$10 a week for the helpers, \$13 to \$15 for the bench men, and \$14 to \$15 a week for the oven men. The men who fire the ovens, and get \$9 and \$10 a week for baking themselves in the process, have been worked sixteen and seventeen hours a day.

Cushman keeps men working for \$9 and \$10, twelve and thirteen hours straight, which means no time for lunch. Nothing is paid for overtime. As one baker put it: "We pull a time-keeper when we go in—they are particular about that, but we don't have to pull it when we go out, and we get twelve and thirteen hours straight mostly."

The question is constantly asked: "Why are the drivers not out with the bakers and helping them win their strike?"

"The answer is easy: The drivers control the trade, and the bosses have found out the way to keep them quiet. They are paid \$20 a week and a percentage on their sales. Cushman's drivers also own shares in the bakeries. These men are bosses, of course, and bosses don't go on strike. Thus the poor slaves are fooled into thinking they belong to the capitalist class and have nothing in common with the workers.

In Fleischman's "model" bakery, conditions are unsanitary and dirty. They put up a fairly good front to the casual observer, but the corners and toilets are never clean.

For years the men have been worked twelve hours straight, and more on Saturdays, in an atmosphere ranging from 105 to 115 degrees. There are no electric lights. The heat of the gas jets, added to the heat of the ovens, makes the atmosphere intolerable; men who have to stand long hours making the city's bread in this inferno have often fallen, fainting from exhaustion.

One burning night last summer, ten men fell while at work. One would naturally expect that people so charitable as Fleischman's are alleged to be, would care for a man who faints in their service, but their charity seems to be limited to the breadline. When a man is overcome by the heat and falls, he is carried to a large icebox, such as butchers have, and laid upon ice to recover as best he may. Some person stays nearby, and if the man regains consciousness, he is taken from the icebox and laid on a couch provided for the purpose. If he recovers sufficiently, he returns to work. Otherwise he goes home.

Upon those occasions when a man does not recover consciousness, and dies, no ambulance is called, but, according to the men who have worked there, one of the Fleischman's yeast wagons delivers the poor victim of greed at his home.

After all these years of the sweating system, piling up fortunes

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UNION TAILORS

for the owners of the bread shops, the bakers have at last mustered sufficient courage and energy to strike.

The boss bakers were willing in some cases to give the men better hours and wages, but there must be no union, they said. Of course the bosses have their own union, and know that union means strength, so it is their business to keep the men unorganized and helpless. Organized, the bakers are in a position to make demands for decent working conditions.

In this, as in most strikes, the bosses will give the men almost anything they ask, except recognition of the union.

The bakers call on women of the working class to demand union label bread, and refuse any other. This is the best way for the women to help the strikers win their brave fight for a just cause.

Our job printing department is now in full operation and for the first two weeks we had more work than we could do.

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VOLNEY	Ruins of Empires, paper, 50c	75
VOLTAIRE	The Man of Forty Crowns, paper, 25c	50
VON SUTTNER	Lay Down Your Arms	75
WARD	Ancient Lowly, Vol. I, II; each vol.	2 00
WHITMAN	Leaves of Grass	75
WORK	What's So and What Isn't, paper, 10c	50

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Our Mergenthaler linotype machine has been running eight hours a day, every day during the last two weeks, and last Tuesday the work was piling up so that we had to arrange for an eight-hour night shift.

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