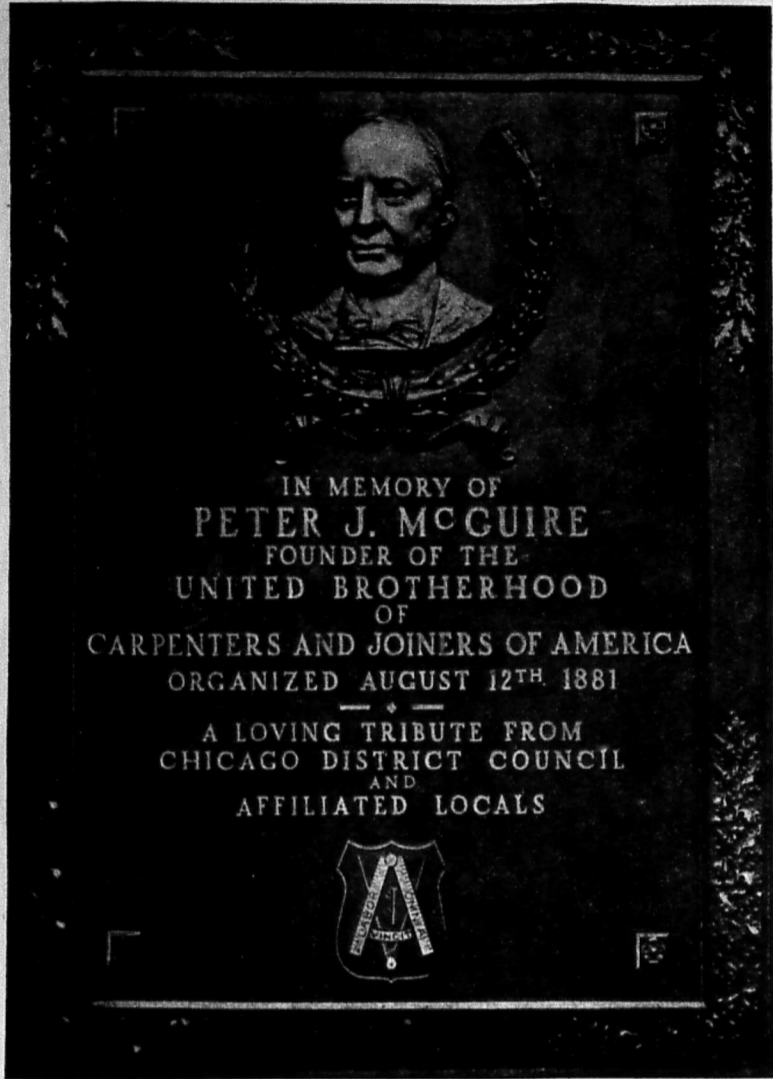


IN MEMORY of P. J. McGUIRE



A bronze tablet in memory of P. J. McGuire, the founder of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, was placed in position at the foot of the stairs leading to the second floor of the headquarters, the Carpenters' building, in the City of Indianapolis. The tablet is a gift and a tribute from the Chicago Carpenters' Council and affiliated unions. The General Executive Board being in session, all of its members and all general officers participated in the ceremonies following its placing in position. Brothers C. A. Aimin, M. D. Philp and Charles Grassl, who had come on from Chicago, presented the tablet with appropriate remarks, and the International officers also spoke briefly in honor of "Old Pete's" good work and memory.

Our pioneer, leaving home, in many an instance, never saw wife and child again. Repulsed by the very men he was hungering to serve, penniless, deserted, neglected and alone, he became "the poor wanderer of a stormy day," and ended his career a nameless outcast. Whatever his frailties and faults they were virtues all, for he marked the generous heart, the sympathetic soul who loves his brother, and accepts for himself the bitter portion of suffering and shame that he may serve his fellow-man.

Starting out, more than likely, after having been discharged for organizing a local union of his craft, or for serving on a committee, or interceding for a fellow, or "talking back" to the boss, or any other of the numerous acts which mark the conduct of the manly worker, distinguishing him from his weak and fawning brother and bringing upon him the reprobation of his master—starting out to organize his fellow-workers, that they might fare better than fell to his lot, he faced the world without a friend to bid him welcome, or cheer him onward. Having no money for railroad fare he must beat his way, but such a slight inconvenience does not deter him an instant. Reaching his destination he brushes up as well as his scanty toilet will allow and then proceeds with due caution to look up "the boys," carefully to elude the vigilance of the boss, who has no earthly use for a worthless labor agitator.

No real labor paper of this day can fail to stand for the overthrow of the wage-system and the industrial emancipation of the workers.

Shall these capitalist conditions continue forever? Or will the people wake up some day and take possession of the mines that are today the "godgiven" property of several hundred labor exploiters and profit-grabbers?

Socialism is bound to spread among the American miners. What other remedy can you offer? Socialism insists that the coal mines shall not be a private monopoly, but shall be owned, managed and operated for the sole benefit of the people.

miners' officials and owners of the mines at Edgemont Friday night and work resumed. The 900 miners who were forced out by the strike of the drivers also resumed work.

At the conference Friday the drivers agreed to abide by the scale price of \$2.70. The drivers at the Royal Coal and Mining Company's mine, who went out Friday for an increase over the scale, also returned to work. State president Walker of the

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United Mine Workers, in an address at the meeting, said twenty-eight independent mine owners in the Belleville district had signed the scale and that 20,000 miners were at work throughout Illinois.

WHEN TEDDY COMES SAILING HOME.
By A. M. Kinney, Seneca, Kas.
When Teddy comes sailing home again—
O fudge! O fudge!
Bill Taft will sure be sorry then
O fudge! O fudge!
He'll wish that he had fired Bal
Instead of canning Teddy's pal
We'll all see red
When Teddy comes sailing home.
When our dear Ted no longer roves—
O fudge! O fudge!
The babies will arrive in droves
O fudge! O fudge!
The ladies will attend to biz
Or see a frown on Teddy's phiz
There'll be a hot time
When Teddy comes sailing home
He's coming home to bust the trusts—
O fudge! O fudge!
Joe Cannon's friends will all be cussed
O fudge! O fudge!
The Socialists will all skidoo
When Teddy blows his big bazzoo
They'll all be scared stiff
When Teddy comes sailing home.

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BOTH PHONES.

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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 petition 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 Extensio. 8. Further Vistas of the Field Fortunes.

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Largest Stock Lowest Prices
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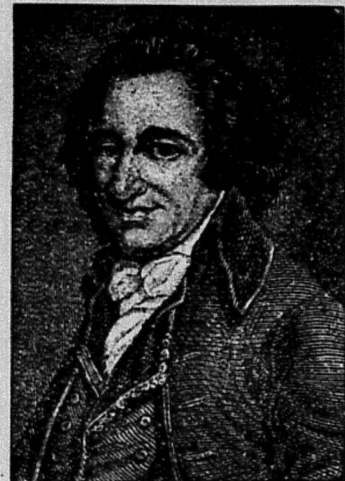
New York Bakers' Strike.
The strike of the Union bakers in New York for better conditions is still on. It is reported that the police department is being used against the strikers and that almost daily men are clubbed and arrested by brutal police-officers. The members of the Woman's Trade Union League is making a house-to-house canvas in behalf of the striking bakers.

BELLEVILLE MINERS AT WORK.
State President Walker Declares 20,000 Men Are Employed in Belleville District.
The one week's strike of the drivers employed in the Nigger Hollow mines of the St. Louis and O'Fallon Coal Company, northwest of Belleville, was declared off at a meeting of the drivers,

THOMAS PAINE

One of History's Pioneers of Progress.

"A great man," says Hegel, "condemns the world to the task of explaining him." Tried by the Hegelian standard, Thomas Paine whose centenary was celebrated on June 8 of last year, must be pronounced a great man. Long before, and long after, his death the world was busily engaged in the task of explaining the great democrat. Unfortunately for the cause of truth, those who wrote about



Paine steeped their pens in malignity. With a courage and a frankness native to his character, Paine attacked the political and religious systems of his day. Instead of replying to him in manly fashion, his opponents circulated sonal character, and treated him cowardly slanders about his per as a man who, intoxicated with diabolism, made war upon all that was sacred in private and public life. As the result of a prolonged campaign of scurrility on the part of the reactionary politicians and bigoted religionists, the personality of Thomas Paine up till quite recently was associated with a hideous caricature which was used as a kind of scarecrow to frighten would-be reformers who ventured to stray from the well-trodden paths of conservatism and Orthodoxy. Thanks to two courageous reformers—Mr. Moncure Conway and Mr. John M. Robertson, Members of the British Parliament—the world is now in possession of a true, life-like portrait of Thomas Paine, who, one hundred years after his death, now takes rank as one of the most remarkable men of the eighteenth century—a man who by his passionate love for justice and liberty, and by his heroic stand against the battalions of despotism and superstition, rendered possible the democratic victories of these latter days.

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

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

Thomas Paine was what he has well been described, "a citizen of the world." He never could see why the ideal of human brotherhood on its march to realization should be obstructed by racial animosities and national rivalries. It is this idea that inspired his "Rights of Man," and it was the desire for a religion that should be universal that dictated his "Age of Reason." Paine was no anarchist, and he certainly was no infidel. In his "Rights of Man" he laid down the doctrine which Herbert Spencer deduced from

the evolution theory that man as man has certain natural rights of which he can not be deprived by kings or aristocrats. Similarly in his "Age of Reason," Paine shows that reason has certain rights of which man can not be deprived by priests or bishops. In religion, politics and social reform, Paine was pre-eminently a pioneer. How true this is may be seen from the following extract from Mr. Conway's biography: "The whole circle of human ideas and principles was recognized by this lone, wayfaring man. The first to urge extension of the principles of independence to the enslaved negro; the first to arraign monarchy, and to point out the danger of its survival in presidency; the first to propose articles of a more thorough nationality to the new-born States; the first to advocate international arbitration; the first to expose the absurdity and criminality of dueling; the first to suggest more rational ideas of marriage and divorce; the first to advocate national and international copyright; the first to plead for the animals; the first to demand justice for women; and, we may add, the first to advocate old age pensions.

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

SOCIALIST PARTY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

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

What Suburban Fight Means

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.

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 en-

gaged 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 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!
"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."

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

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

DR. GEO. E. KRAPP is now located at 2318 Lafayette Ave. HOURS:—8-12 A. M., 6-8 P. M. PHONES: { Bell, Grand 30; Kinloch, Victor 2815 Olive 2335—Central 6687 JOHN DEMPSKY BAR Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars S. W. Cor. 11th & Chouteau Ave.

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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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