

Workers 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., JULY 16, 1910.

Phone: Kinloch, Central 1577.

No. 493.

### Convention Call.

Every Union Requested to Send Delegates to Missouri Federation of Labor Annual Meeting.

To Central Bodies and All Affiliated Unions—Greeting:

The nineteenth annual convention of the Missouri State Federation of Labor convenes at Jefferson City, Mo., Monday, September 19, at 10 a. m. sharp. We trust that you appreciate the importance of having representation at this session of the federation, and that you will elect your delegates and send the duplicate credential to Secretary-Treasurer, Labor Temple, 1402 Woodland Ave., Kansas City, Mo., at once.

The locals in Jefferson City are putting forth great efforts to provide arrangements that will satisfy all, and have assured us that first-class hotel accommodations at reasonable rates will be provided for all who attend the convention.

Application has been made for reduced railroad rates. While the request has not yet been granted, it is very likely a rate of one and one-third fare on certificate plan will be made, and all delegates and visitors to the convention should ask ticket-agent for a certificate when purchasing their tickets.

The following law, governing the representation and qualification of delegates, is here given for information of central bodies and local unions:

Article IV—Representation.  
Section 1. Each trades council or central labor body shall be entitled to three (3) delegates, and each local union shall be entitled to one (1) delegate for each 100 members or a majority fraction thereof; no one shall be entitled to a seat as a delegate from a central body unless his local union is affiliated with the Missouri State Federation of Labor. No union shall be represented by proxy.

Section 2. Delegates shall not be entitled to a seat in this federation unless the per capita tax, etc., of their organization is paid up in full to the 30th of June, prior to the convention.

Hoping that each central body and affiliated local will send their full quota of delegates, I am,  
Yours fraternally,  
JOHN T. SMITH,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

Illinois Socialist Party.

G. T. Fraenkel of Chicago has been selected as nominee for state treasurer by a vote of 419. His name will be placed on the Socialist primary ballot in September and voted for in November.

J. H. Brower, May Wood-Simons and Adolph Germer have been selected as members of the national committee and J. O. Bentall has been re-elected as state secretary.

Brewery Freight Handlers' Picnic.

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

The Miners Strike in Southwest.

Kansas City, Mo., July 7.—Negotiations between the coal operators and coal miners of the Southwest were declared off temporarily by the operators today, because Alexander Howatt, representing the miners in Kansas, ordered the firemen and engineers at the mines in his district to quit work in sympathy with the miners.

Thomas L. Lewis of Indianapolis will return to Kansas City tomorrow and renew his efforts to settle the differences between the operators and miners.

Lockout in Alton Building Trades.

Alton, Ill., June 11.—All work in building lines at Alton, except that being done by a few independent contractors, was suspended last week, when the members of the Alton Builders' Exchange laid off their employes. The lockout was the result

## Free and Universal Education.

By Robert Hunter.

In the year 1830 the working men of this country were demanding free and universal education.

They appointed a committee to draw up a report demanding the public ownership of schools.

The working class papers and the working class assemblies then made an active and vigorous campaign to support their demands.

They spoke of what had been done abroad especially in Switzerland and condemned the charity schools of that day as extremely defective and inefficient, their leading feature being pauperism.

The capitalist papers on the contrary rose up in arms against the demand of the workers.

Everything that is today said against Socialism was then said against free and universal education.

The government cannot provide for the interests of the people, said the Philadelphia National Gazette. It is they who maintain the government, not the government the people.

The Connecticut Courant declared that free education would mean dividing up wealth.

"It would be a compulsory application of the means of the richer, for the direct use of the poorer classes; and so far an arbitrary division of property among them."

It further declared that education "must be left to the enterprise and competition of individuals, and the sagacity and liberality of parents".

And that paper grew so excited as to declare that nothing could prevent the public schools from becoming a political job, if the government were to own them.

"One of the chief exitements to industry, among those classes, is the hope of earning the means of educating their children respectably or liberally.

"That incentive would be removed and the scheme of State and equal education be thus a premium for comparative idleness."

The Connecticut Courant said furthermore that "we have no confidence in any compulsory equalizations.

It has been well observed that they pull down what is above but never raise what is below, and often depress high and low together beneath the level of what was originally the lowest."

Furthermore the Capitalist papers were convinced that the poor would not go to school in any case.

"It has been found extremely difficult", said one journal, "to induce the poorer classes of Philadelphia to avail themselves, for their children, of our common schools.

"Good private teachers would abound in Philadelphia, if they could obtain scholars."

The advice of this paper was that private enterprise in the matter of schools should be encouraged while public ownership should be combatted.

Another journal declared that free and universal education is an attempt to establish equality.

"There will ever be distinctions," it said, "of condition, of capacity, of knowledge and ignorance, in spite of all the foul conceits which may be indulged, or the wild projects which may be tried, to the contrary.

"The 'Peasant' must labor during those hours of the day, which his wealthy neighbor can give to the abstract culture of his mind; otherwise the earth would not yield enough for the subsistence of all.

"The mechanic cannot abandon the operations of his trade, for general studies.

"If he should, most of the conveniences of life and objects of exchange would be wanting; languor, decay, poverty and discontent would be visible among all classes."

In the above sentences we find the same objections made against the demand for public education that are today made against the demand for Socialism.

Public education would mean laziness. It would destroy incentive. Taxes for public education would mean dividing up wealth.

Public education is an attempt to establish equality and equality is impossible!

The fact is every attempt of the working class to win new rights and privileges is combatted in the same terms and with the same arguments.

It matters not what the working class desires, whether it be more education, more leisure, better homes or more security of life, the arguments of the ruling powers are exactly the same.

And the quintessence of the matter is this that THE PEASANT MUST LABOR! Otherwise the earth would not yield enough for all. That is for them and US.

### Sheet Metal Strike Settled

Union Contract Signed and All Men Returned to Work last Monday.

The Sheet Metal Workers' strike is definitely settled. The result is 35 cents a day increase in wages.

This concludes the series of strikes in the St. Louis building trades of this season. Our Open Shop apostles had been quite busy doing their well known work for "free labor", as they call the non-Union men and strikebreakers. Desperate efforts were made by them to break the ranks of the building trades, but they were butting their heads against stone walls.

Among the employers there are quite a number of men who do not listen very much to the mischievous advice of Secretary Boyd of the Building Trades Industry. The Sheet Metal Workers' strike began on the first day of June, and last Monday, July 11, the men returned to work under Union conditions. Local Union No. 36 of Sheet Metal Workers is now stronger than before, its members are more active and appreciate the value of a strong organization.

As a matter of course, the long strike cut rather deep into the treasury of the organization. This is nothing new. And any one who had any connection with strike movements will find such a state of affairs quite natural.

More than ever before should the building trade mechanics and laborers rally to their Unions. In their Unions lies their strength.

Neither should they forget the fact that they are citizens, and as such they have duties to perform during the ensuing campaign and on election day in November. They should not forget that there is a working class party in the field that is fighting their battles, a party with a working class platform and a working class ticket.

It is the Socialist Party which does not attempt to serve two masters, but fights for the interest and welfare of the working class.

Organized Labor of St. Louis congratulates the Sheet Metal Workers for their hard-fought and well-deserved victory.

International Bookbinders' Convention.

The International Bookbinders' Convention held at Cedar Rapids last month elected the following officers to serve until June, 1912:

President, Robert Glocking, Toronto, Canada; First Vice President, John Brosen, New York; Second Vice President, Nellie A. Quick, St. Louis; Third Vice President, Louis Stark, Washington, D. C.; Internat'l Stat., Harry Kalb, Indianapolis, Ind.; Secretary-Treasurer, Jas. W. Dougherty, New York.

Executive Council—A. P. Sovey, St. Louis; O. F. Uassum, Chicago; E. C. Strelle, Buffalo; William Booth, San Francisco; Mamie Murphy, New York; Annie Neary, Baltimore; Joe McManus, Boston; Thos. Mullin, Jr., Baltimore; Harry Metzger, Philadelphia; Thomas Fogerty, New York.

The next convention will be held in Detroit, Mich., June, 1912.

From Salem, Ill.

Salem, Ill., July 5, 1910. St. Louis Labor:

Dear Comrades:—A senatorial caucus for the 42nd District of Illinois at Odin, July 4th, the following resolution was passed and requested to be sent to "Labor" for publication:

Odin, Ill., July 4, 1910. "Be it Resolved by the Socialists of Clinton, Effingham and Marion County, Ill., now in convention at Odin, his former residence, hereby indorse Fred Warren, of Girard, Kan., as their choice for President of the United States of America for 1912 for the Socialist Party."

J. C. WIBEL.

### Will Aid Garment Workers In Marx & Haas Fight.

IOWA SOCIALISTS IN STATE CONVENTION TAKE A DECIDED STAND FOR ST. LOUIS GARMENT WORKERS.

Fannie Sellins and Kate Hurley Speak.

Des Moines, Ia., July 5, 1910.

O. W. Goodin, Secretary United Garment Workers, St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir and Bro:—

I am enclosing herewith resolution adopted by the state convention of the Socialist Party, held in Des Moines July 4th, also money order for \$16.27, being a collection taken up at the convention. Considering that nearly all delegates are working people, and paid their own way to the convention in most instances, we feel that the amount raised is a good testimonial to the efficiency of our representatives.

I might say that the action of the convention in relation to your fight in St. Louis, as well as the proceed-

ings of the convention in general, will in a few days be mailed to some 120 local organizations of the party throughout the state.

With best wishes for your success, I am

Fraternally yours,  
J. J. JACOBSEN,  
Secretary,  
Socialist Party of Iowa.

The resolution adopted reads as follows:

Resolution.

"WHEREAS, The Socialist Party of Iowa in convention assembled, on this 4th of July, was favored at its morning session with addresses by Misses Fannie Sellins and Katherine Hurley, representing the United Garment Workers Union of St. Louis. Their plea for the working women of St. Louis and the United States was eloquent and an inspiration, the 1,000 striking employes of the firm of Marx & Haas Clothing Company, and the right of these employes to life, liberty and the pursuit of human happiness being the in-

spiration of their remarks.

"Therefore, the Socialist Party convention call upon all class-conscious men and women to use all efforts at their command to better the conditions of the working women. We congratulate the women of St. Louis on their splendid fight against the attempted tyrannical economic subjection of the working women by the above mentioned clothing company, and we suggest that one of the effective means of aiding the United Garment Workers is by demanding the union label on all clothing purchased by the people.

"Ultimate and complete emancipation of the women wage workers will come with the emancipation of the working class, and we believe that every economic advantage gained by the women wage workers best fit the mto work side by side with us in releasing the whole working class from the chains and shackles of human slavery.

"We congratulate the women of St. Louis and extend to them the undivided support of the Socialist Party of Iowa."

This resolution was adopted by unanimous vote.

3,000 MINERS STRIKE NEAR SCRANTON, PA.

Scranton, Pa., July 9.—Trouble that has been brewing between the Pennsylvania Coal Company and its men at No. 6 colliery at Inkerman caused 3,000 men to go on strike. The men put forward as a grievance a cut in yardage, improper weighing of coal and excessive dockage.

Pickets were stationed about the colliery today. The miners at this working went on strike last month, but ten days ago resumed upon a tentative agreement. The men assert that they are not treated as well by the Pennsylvania company as are the men of other companies.

St. Louis Socialist Campaign Fund.

Jos. Wallner, Troy, Ind.	\$1.00
G. A. Hoehn's list No. 90—	
Mary Hoehn	1.00
Wm. Hoehn	.25
Minnie Hoehn	1.00
G. A. Hoehn	1.00
Previously reported	\$248.92
Total to July 12,	\$253.17

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# Union Label Bread

Always Insist that the

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...is on...

# EVERY LOAF YOU BUY

# THE FREE LOVERS.

By Robert Hunter.

It came into my mind the other day to write a little tract for the Individual and Social Justice League of America.

The League intends to expose the evils of Socialism and that is a most excellent work to undertake.

We are grateful for any aid this association of Catholic, Protestant and Jewish clergymen can give us in purifying our cause. I suppose these gentlemen of the cloth will appreciate a full confession on the part of any high-minded Socialist.

Wherever, therefore, the Socialists find any evidence of free love of anti-marriage and of atheism in their program, let them openly confess it.

So far at any rate as I am concerned I shall be perfectly frank and open my heart to these father confessors.

They ought not to make ridiculous charges and therefore they should be grateful for such actual facts as I can give them of the vices of Socialists.

As evidence in this matter let us take first the report of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

Now that report shows what the Socialists have tried to do in the Wisconsin Legislature.

A Socialist named Brockhausen, for instance, introduced in the Assembly a bill to legalize certain acts in furtherance of disputes between employers and employes.

First, for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information.

Second, for the purpose of peacefully persuading a person to work or abstain from work.

Third, to legalize combined action in furtherance of a trade dispute.

Fourth, to prevent damage suits against trade union organizations for acts of its individual members.

Another Socialist named Weber introduced a bill to prevent private detectives from harassing citizens in the course of a trade dispute.

He introduced another bill to give poor persons right of action in the courts of the state without payment of cost.

He also introduced a resolution to regulate the issuing of injunctions.

He also introduced a resolution advocating the government ownership and operation of railroad, express, telegraph and telephone companies.

Indeed this Weber went so far in another resolution as to try to cut the claws of the Sherman anti-trust act relative to organized labor.

Another Socialist named Gaylord introduced a great many bills into the senate.

One of those bills favored the initiative and referendum on acts of municipal councils and boards of supervisors.

Another bill provided that all land, mineral rights, water powers and other natural resources within the state which are now ore may hereafter become the property of the state shall remain forever the property of the state.

He also introduced a bill providing for the nationalization of trusts and monopolies.

And then this Senator, throwing aside all decency introduced a resolution providing for the abolition of the United States Senate, another resolution providing immediate relief by the government for the unemployed and still another resolution demanding the resignation of all state officers known to have received moneys during the state political campaign to promote the interest of any candidate.

Now there are perhaps those who will claim that this astonishing evidence of immorality applies only to a small group of Socialists in one western state.

But look at what another Socialist, named Charles H. Morrill, attempted to do in the last Massachusetts Legislature.

He introduced a bill giving the cities the right to use the initiative and referendum.

A bill to raise the age at which children may be employed.

A bill to permit cities or towns to own and operate street railways.

A bill memorializing Congress to establish national ownership of railroads.

Of course these bills were defeated, but this dangerous demagogue introduced another bill which was passed!

And this bill provided that every employer advertising for men shall state IN THE ADVERTISEMENT whether or not a strike is taking place in his establishment.

So we see there is method in this madness and that what the Socialists are trying to do in Wisconsin, they are also trying to do in Massachusetts.

And when one reads in cold type of the actual habits of these men the immorality of it is positively sickening.

In the heart of every true lover of individual and social justice there arises revolt against these attempted iniquities.

There may be some stupid unenlightened ignorant workman who will not understand the relation of these bills to free love, anti-marriage and atheism.

But LOOK BEHIND THE BILLS and you immediately see the real purpose actuating these dangerous men.

In the first place these acts, every one of them, show that the Socialists advocate free-love.

Today the old parties are paid to grant legislation but the Socialists want to give it free, especially to those who have no money. That is FREE-love for the working class.

Could there be a better evidence of how Socialists try to inculcate their views on this dreadful subject?

These bills also show that the Socialists believe in the abolition of marriage. They advocate divorce and are trying to break up the home.

Study the above bills and see what they mean, they are deliberately trying to DESTROY a happy home wherein political crooks and financial plutes now live together in perfect happiness.

Can you not see, dear brother, in the above legislation an underhanded, vicious and unprincipled attack upon that happy family?

In every line of the above legislation there is also evidence of the grossest atheism.

Has it not been said that the American God is gold?

Well, can you imagine any bitterer or fiercer attack upon that God than these Socialist bills?

Why they would tear him out of the halls of legislatures. They would throw him out of our municipal councils and even our temples and leave him a vagrant in the streets.

For him there is every evidence of undying hatred. They bear him no respect, neither bow before him nor reverence him.

So you see there atheism is also rampant and unashamed. The bills themselves look innocent enough. But don't be carried away, dear brothers, by appearance. LOOK BEHIND those bills!

No respectable politician or Wall Street Senator was ever guilty of such revolting vices.

## Czarism's Latest Crime Labor Rules In Australia.

The woes of Finland are nearing their climax. The passing of the Finland bill in the Duma on Friday last, signifies that Finland is at last within the Russian boe-constrictor's coils, and that the crushing out of all political life and liberty within the borders of Finland is a foregone conclusion. Henceforth, the Finnish Diet is reduced to impotence—is shorn of all its control over the national railways and ports, the fiscal and educational systems, the press, public meetings and association. Finland now lies at the mercy of the Muscovite despot, and we may expect to witness the establishment of a regime of pressgagging and suppression of free speech, of extortion in the shape of taxation, of espionage and imprisonment in the name of law and order—a regime of terrorism, in a word, under which every citizen of Finland will be treated as a ticket-of-leave man.

It is one of the cruellest ironies of history that the abolition of the liberties of Finland should take place in a democratic age, and at the hands of an elected Duma. Finnish autonomy, which continued unmolested throughout the darkest days of oppression in Russia, is now ruthlessly shattered in the days of the rising tide of democracy and Socialism; and the liberties which the most abominable of Russian tyrants treated with a show of respect are demolished by a pseudo-representative Russian assembly. At the hands of a subservient Duma the willing tool of Stolypin of the necktie, and of Nicholas the Hanging Tsar, Finland has met her fate.

The abolition of Finland's autonomy is not only a blow to the cause of liberty in Finland, but in Russia as well—a blow which will be intensely deplored by all genuine Democrats, liberty lovers and Socialists throughout the wide world; and along with the sorrow felt at the extinction of a nation's liberties will be allied a galling sense of impotence to prevent so cowardly a crime, and a deep execration of the criminals who have done the dastardly deed. If mere execration could annihilate Nicholas and Stolypin they would have been annihilated a long time ago; but as it is, buttressed by bayonettes and a subservient Duma, and supported by the potentates of international finance, they are enabled to continue their career of crime unchecked before the eyes of the whole world.

NEW MEMBERS ARE COMING IN at a lively rate and every breeze brings the good news that conditions are ready for a long step forward in the coming campaign and election.

ALL BRANCHES ARE TO ELECT new officers and delegates for the ensuing six months. Delegates to the General Committee must be provided with credentials.

Premier and Treasurer—Andrew Fisher, a miner.  
 Vice President of the Cabinet—J. McGregor, a laborer.  
 Secretary of Foreign Affairs—E. L. Batchelor a metal worker.  
 Secretary of Army and Navy—J. W. Pierce, a carpenter.  
 Secretary Internal Affairs—King O'Malley, a news writer.  
 Postmaster General—Josiah Thomas, a miner.  
 Secretary of Trade and Commerce—F. G. Tudor, a hatter.  
 Attorney General—W. M. Hughes, a labor attorney.

For the first time in the history of the world a labor government exists.

Australia, a continent as large in area as is the United States, is now absolutely dominated by the Labor party.

The early reports stated that the Labor party lacked one vote in parliament of having an absolute majority. Later it was stated that the labor party claimed a majority of ten.

The very latest reports show that the election was a complete landslide, and that the Labor party has reversed the old fusion Conservative-Liberal (protection-free trade) majority of 23 in parliament to a Labor majority of 23.

The Laborites elected every one of the 18 senators in the six states of Australia and carried the house by storm.

Immediately after the unofficial election returns showed that the Labor party had triumphed all the senators and representatives caucused and elected the

above cabinet by ballot and chose their committees in the same manner.

The Australian Labor party declares in the second paragraph of its platform in favor of the principle of Socialism. It was attacked upon that ground by the combined fused and merged old parties and—

The Labor party of Australia has gained the greatest labor victory in the history of the world.

On top of the great victory gained in the national election the Labor party has struck another blow. In the state election of South Australia the Labor party one 22 members in the house of representatives against 20 for the combined old parties. Citizen.

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### The Little Socialist Magazine.

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small stories, fables and historical sketches, so that the children imbibe the socialist spirit and conception almost unconsciously. —The Little Socialist Magazine, For Boys and Girls. 5 cents per copy. 50 cents per year. Socialist Literature Co., 15 Spruce St., New York.

Chicago Daily Socialist for sale every day at S. W. cor. Broadway and Pine by J. T. Cherry.

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Enz, Aug.	6700 S Broadway	Michalke, F. L.	1901 Utah st.
Fiabb, Julius,	1301 Wyoming St.	Mueller, Fred	2012 Gravois av.
Fischer, Wm. F.	5600-Compton Ave.	Nichols, E. S.	4136 N Newstead a
Foerster, Chas. J.	5228 Virginia av.	Nowack, Frank R.	616-18 Louisa Ave.
Fuchs, Frank	2301 Plover Ave.	Old Homestead Bky	1038 N Vandeventer
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Hahn Bakery Co.	2801-5 S. 7th st.	Redle, Geo.	2100 Ruych st.
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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
Kuber, 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
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Kubik F. J.	1723 S 11th st.	Vidlack, Rudolf	2005 S. 11th St.
Laubis, Herm.	1958 Withnell av.	Wogler, 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 av.

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# Coal for an Ocean Greyhound.

From The Sphere, London, England.

The coaling of a Cunarder for a single journey across the Atlantic is a more serious feature than the landsman would imagine. A man looks into his newly replenished coal-cellar in November and comforts himself with the thought that he has warmth in store for his household over the winter, but an ordinary railway truckload of coal would fill that cellar three or four times over, and he would be puzzled as to where to put such a quantity if he had it. The coal-cellar of the Mauretania is another matter, tho she is seen coming up outside Fishguard she looks at first but a mere speck on the horizon. Her huge mass, however, seems to swell out perceptibly every second as she approaches, and as she comes alongside the tender one realizes what a vast problem in energy she is. The diagrammatic view of one of the giant Cunarders being coaled will help to show the enormous quantities involved. "A coal-train of thirty wagons measures from 500 feet to 600 feet in length, and a coal depot with twenty-two sets of rails side by side would cover a width of nearly 300 feet, or an area of over four acres of ground altogether. The whole of this huge quantity of the best steam coal obtainable is required for each trip across the Atlantic, and it all has to be turned into steam, heat, and smoke. And yet it occupies but a small fraction of the available storage space in this levithan, so small indeed in proportion that the ordinary passenger is scarcely aware of its existence. It is hidden deep in the bowels of the huge vessel and all below the long 700-foot water-line of the steel hull.

"Outside the precincts of the colliery the transit of all these coal-laden trains to the Mersey counts for a considerable item to the railway companies; but the calculation does not end here. If circumstances permitted of the vessel being taken to a modern coaling-plant such as Barry or Garston docks, where a series of 30-ton hydraulic or electric lifts would raise each wagon bodily and tilt over the contents, direct into the ship at one stroke and with no manual aid, the coaling process would occupy but a very short time. But this is yet to be achieved in the case of these fast first-class liners, which are not to be exposed to the coal dust that necessarily arises by such process; therefore the supply has to be put in by the older method. "These twenty-two trains are brought to the Mersey and discharged into low, flat coal-barges, which are towed in long rows alongside each Cunarder while at her moorings in the Sloyne, and just on the water-line a number of oblong doors are thrown open. Through these the coal is shoveled into the vast, dark caverns by some hundreds of men working night and day with all their might till the whole of the 7,000 tons is put in. When the number of all those who are directly employed in the process is found and multiplied by those dependent on them or who have living by catering to their wants it may be assumed that for every 1,000 persons who require to be carried across the Atlantic in ease and comfort the strenuous labor of 10,000 and probably the livelihood of 20,000 must be involved."

## Strength of Socialism

Denmark has 93,000 Socialist voters and twenty-four representatives in the national Legislature. The cause in France has acquired a quarter of a million votes since 1907, now having more than 1,100,000, and seventy-six representatives. The Socialists in Holland cast 88,500 votes at the last election, against 65,000 in 1907. The German comrades cast nearly 4,000,000 votes at the late election, a gain of 750,000 over 1907. Spanish revolutionists voted 42,000 strong this year, almost twice the vote of 1907. They have one representative. There were almost as many Socialist votes in Stockholm this year as were cast in all Sweden three years ago. The mayor of Stockholm, Comrade Lindhagen, was elected by more than 15,000 votes. He is also one of nearly a half hundred representatives in the Swedish Legislature. Twenty-three representatives of the working class sit in the Swiss Legislature, the Socialist party having gained four seats at the last election. They have about 100,000 votes. In Belgium the Socialists now have thirty-four Socialists in the Legislature. In the recent French elections the Socialists increased their vote to about 350,000 and gained six seats in the Legislature, giving them ninety. Austria has more than a million Socialist voters and has eighty-seven members of the Legislature. As a result of a recent election, both houses of the Australian Legislature are completely dominated by Socialists. England and Italy each have about 350,000 Socialist votes and about forty-five legislators. New Zealand and Russia each have close to 320,000 Socialists, and each has sixty legislators from the working class party. Eighty thousand Hungarian voters cast their ballots for Socialism in the elections of 1907. Thirty thousand Socialist voters of Bulgaria have elected eight members of the Legislature. Luxembourg has over 5,000 Socialist voters and several members of the Legislature. The Socialist vote in the United States in 1908 was nearly half a million. At a late election, Milwaukee, a city of 400,000 inhabitants, elected a Socialist mayor and council.

## EIGHT HOUR LAW OVERRULED

**Says Statute Interferes With "Personal Liberty" of Wage Slaves and Lets Boss Go Free.** Everett, Wash.—Regardless of the fact there is an eight-hour day prescribed on the statute books of the state of Washington, it is about as good as if it were not there. A jury here has just excused a plain and admitted violation of this law on the ground that it interferes with the personal liberty of the employe, who finds a certain mysterious happiness in working himself to death. The question is now raised among the workers here if this law can be broken, why not any law, and the futility of pinning complete faith on mere states, however favorable to labor. The American Pile Driving Company had a county contract building a bridge near Hazel, in this county. They worked their men over eight hours a day and a warrant was sworn out against them for violating the State law. The case came up for trial in the

justice court in this city before a jury of six "tried and true electors and taxpayers."

It was admitted that the men had been worked over eight hours and the defense was that the men wanted to work over eight hours a day. They were in the country and wanted to make all they could. That the law said eight hours and no more shall constitute a day's labor didn't cut any ice with the jury. The law shouldn't interfere with a man's inherent right to work as long as he pleases! If he wants to work sixteen hours a day it is none of the law's business! That is the deduction that must be drawn from the verdict of the jury, for they returned a verdict of "not guilty."

Since when did it become the province of the jury to make the law? In our ignorance we had supposed that the Legislature made the laws and that it was the province of the courts to interpret and see that they were enforced. We had also supposed that the juries were to base their decision on the facts and evidence produced before them as to whether or not the law had been broken. But this jury, with a plain violation of law before them, wrote new law, i. e., a statute is all right so long as it does not conflict with a man's personal desires. Rather a far-fetched statement, perhaps? But what else can be deducted from the verdict?

Happily for existing law that all juries don't attempt to substitute themselves for legislature, judges and attorneys. This is by no means a stricture upon jury trial—very seldom a jury gets in wrong that way—but when it does it makes the foxiest attorney in the business look like an amateur in the statute juggling line.

Here is another thought that comes to us: The late lamented Legislature tacked on to the jury law a new provision, i. e., a man to be eligible for jury duty must be a property holder. The corporate influences that engineered this little joker reasoned that a man of property was far more conservative than the man without property holdings and therefore more subservient to the call of property rights. Damage suits, of course, were what they had in mind.

The number of working people who own property isn't overwhelmingly large, and the right of challenge makes it possible to pretty nearly eliminate that class from any Jury. Doesn't it come pretty near insult to assert that the non-property holder hasn't intelligence enough nor fairness enough in his makeup to render a verdict in accordance with the law and the evidence. Yet that is exactly what the new jury law asserts. And we can't help wondering where this new law is going to lead us.

## Appeal to the Socialists Of the Tenth Ward.

ST. LOUIS, MO., July 1910.

The organized Socialists of this ward ask you to join us. The history of the world-wide working class movement teaches this one lesson: every achievement, every advantage, every concession, every betterment of Labor's condition have been wrung from the capitalist class by the organized efforts of the workers themselves. Nobody ever gave the working class anything voluntarily. Think of the conditions that confronted the working people before they had their Unions, and then compare them with the conditions now. Organization has been responsible for this change. We take it for granted that you have not only read our Socialist papers, but also our platforms, national, state and municipal. We believe that you are fully aware that the Socialist Party is a working class party, nothing more, nothing less, controlled and financed by the working class. Your slogan should be: What the working people of Milwaukee can do, we should also be able to do. Think of the burdens which you are placing on the shoulders of a few comrades by not doing your share of the good work. Comrade Victor L. Berger, in an editorial, said: Our magnificent party organization made it possible for us to carry Milwaukee! And President Taft, in a speech recently made, said that the next great political issue to be fought in this country would be Socialism. Comrades, let us be prepared to fight for Socialism. Organize, Organize, Organize! Organization and co-operation in our great work spells successful results. Our Ward Branch meets every first and third Tuesday of each month at Southwest Turner Hall, Ohio Avenue and Potomac Street, at 8 p. m. Our membership dues are 25 cents per month. We expect to see you at our next meeting. We always keep a good supply of Socialist literature on hand. The sound of the bugle is heard calling the working class to the front. The battle against Capitalism with all its misery, poverty and degradation is on. Come, join us, and help win the battle. Yours for Socialism  
TENTH WARD BRANCH  
Socialist Party.  
Per B. Brockmeier, Secretary,  
3334 South 18th Street.

### THE SALE OF UNION MADE GOODS.

By a Traveling Salesman.

There are hundreds of thousands of dollars expended by Organized Labor to advertise the Union Label. Some of their members work with heart and soul to get people to help bettering the condition of the working class by inducing them to buy the Union-made products. Judging by this efforts a man should think that it was almost impossible now-a-days to sell other than Union-made goods, but I will give a few illustrations that this is not the case.

As a traveling salesman constantly in contact with retailers watching closely what is going on in stores I visit in an effort to sell the products of my firm, I notice many things contrary to my advantage. Selling only Union-made goods I am especially interested how dealers take up the question. I come in many stores and see much goods sold and always listen if anybody asks for shoes with the Union Label. For four months I have been out, and only in one instance I found a lady asking for a pair of Union-made shoes; as the dealer could not supply her with same she refused to buy and left. Never did I hear a man ask for them. Now shouldn't there have been


any member of Trade Unions among these purchasers I met in stores? Yes; and the fact is that dealers tell me when the men see the Union stamp on the samples which I display before them: "Well, that stamp is allright, but take the Union men themselves, they do not care much for it." As one dealer put it: they rather buy any make of shoes, when they get them cheaper, and much of those goods are made in Jefferson City, Missouri, in the penitentiary, or in Columbus, Ohio. It grieves me when I see some of our goods placed side by side in the shelf with "Prison Made Goods" from some other house. The dealer makes more profit on these shoes. In many cases he sells them not cheaper than other goods, but pay less for it, sometimes from 10 to 20 per cent less than I can sell them for. There is no convention held by the Trade Unions where resolutions are not passed for legislation to stop prisoners to compete with free labor. Thousands of dollars are spent for legislative committees, paid from the dues of the members, to lobby for such bills in the legislative bodies. The strongest efforts are made to organize all trades, and get all workers to join their ranks, but at the same time the present members fail to do their duty, neglect to help each other. All would be benefited by it, if

they would only buy Union-Made Goods. Many other points could be brought out on this question, but I hope this will help some.  
R. F. L.  
100,000 Garment Workers.  
Of the 100,000 Garment Workers of New York there are 50,000 organized. The present strike practically involves all of the Garment Workers of Greater New York.

### UNFAIR PUBLICATION.

Here is a list of some of the fraternal organs that are printed under unfair conditions. Members of organized labor and friends who are members of those societies are requested to register vigorous protests against such of the latter that directly or indirectly assist in forcing long hours and low wages upon trade unionists. Look over the list and pass it around the lodges:  
Knights of Pythias News, official organ of insurance department of the Knights of Pythias, Chicago, Ill.  
The Mystic Worker, official organ of the Mystic Workers of the World.  
The Columbian Herald, official organ of the Order of Columbus Knights.  
The United Forester, official organ of the United Order of Foresters, Milwaukee, Wis.  
The National Record, official organ of the National Protective Association, Williamsport, Pa.  
The Columbus Messenger, official organ Daughters of Columbia.  
The American Equity, official organ of American Equity Association of Oswood, Mich.  
The Forester Gazette, Official organ of the Independent Order of Foresters of Foresters, Chicago, Ill.  
B'nai B'rith News, official organ of Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, Chicago, Ill.  
The American Patriot, official organ of American Patriots, Springfield, Ill.  
The Yeoman, official organ of the Yeoman of America, Aurora, Ill.  
The Sentinel, official organ of Order of the Red Cross, Baltimore, Md.  
The F. B. I. Record, official organ of Fraternal Benefit League, New Haven, Conn.  
Modern Woodman, official organ of Modern Woodmen of the World, Washington, D. C.

Belk, Main 648; Kinloch, Central 1887.  
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Unions accommodated.  
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Phones: Victor 1316.  
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GLOBE—Seventh and Franklin Avenue.

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966 Chouteau Avenue.

## Industrial Rebellion.

Not less than 75,000 Garment Workers are on strike in New York City. By the end of this week the army of strikers may increase to 100,000.

Never before in the history of men has there been a labor rebellion of such tremendous proportion and social significance.

One hundred thousand wage workers employed in the same industry in one city!

It is a social insurrection, a rebellion against the unbearable conditions created by Capitalism.

It is a rebellion against the system itself, against capitalist society.

One hundred thousand poor wage workers, living from hand to mouth, with the wolf of hunger at the door, will not quit work without good and sufficient cause.

What must be the conditions of work that force such an army of wage slaves into open rebellion?

The strike of the New York garment workers brings the message of hope to tens of thousands of poor families.

No longer will these misery-stricken slaves of the clothing industry submit to the dictates of their cruel masters.

No longer will they work in slavery, patiently and hopelessly, without murmur and without the moral courage to even ask for better conditions.

Hamlin Garland's poetical words could be applied to the conditions of the New York garment workers:

We have seen the reaper toiling in the heat of summer sun,  
We have seen the children needy when the harvesting was done;  
We have seen a mighty army, dying helpless one by one,  
While their flag went marching on.Oh, the army of the wretched, how they swarm the city street,  
We have seen them in the midnight, where the Goths and Vandals meet;We had shuddered in the darkness at the noise of their feet—  
But their cause goes marching on.

Not in the heat of the summer sun, but in the heat and foul, poisonous atmosphere of the tenement houses and stums have these victims of modern industrialism sacrificed their health and lives.

The rays of hope have penetrated their minds and hearts and in waging an heroic war against the horrible conditions of work and life this vast army of working men, women and children take up the words of the poet:

But no longer shall the children bend above the whizzing wheel,  
We will free the weary woman from their bondage under steel,  
In the mines and in the forest, worn and hopeless, men shall feel  
His cause is marching on.Then lift your eyes, ye toilers, in the desert hot and drear,  
Catch the cool wind from the mountains; Hark! the river's  
voice is near;Soon we'll rest beside the fountains, and the dreamland will be  
here!

As we go marching on.

## Joplin, Wake Up!

There seems to be something radically wrong down in Joplin, Mo. The labor union organ of that city still insists that Strike-breaker and Militia Governor Hadley be invited as one of the Labor Day orators. Mark Twain Machinists' Union in Hannibal reports that the strike of the 2200 men at the Ilasco Cement Works was broken as a result of Gov. Hadley's sending his state troops. It is about time that the Joplin Trade Unionists take this matter up and teach some of their leaders a little lesson in Proletarian solidarity. By the way, are there no more Socialists in Joplin who could pay at least some little attention to the organized labor movement? With the "Quorum" of the State Committee and the State secretary stationed there it looks indeed queer when a strikebreaking Republican Governor Hadley can still be heralded as a friend of Organized Labor. In all modesty and fairness we humbly advise the Joplin "Quorum" and the state secretary to pay a little more attention to the Joplin labor movement and waste less time and money on "investigating" the movement in St. Louis where the organized, militant Socialists have always done their duty both as members of the Socialist Party and as Trade Unionists. We assure our Joplin brothers and comrades that Governor Hadley will make no more Labor Day speeches in St. Louis—not under the auspices of Organized Labor.

Neither the Democratic nor the Republican parties can prevent the coming of the political tornado that will upset the very foundation of the old party machines. Both old parties are so closely and naturally allied and tied up with the entire capitalist state of society that they cannot bring about any radical change for the better even if they were honestly trying to do so. To attack Capitalism is to attack the Democratic and Republican parties. To curtail the class interests and privileges of Capitalism is equivalent with curtailing the very life power of the capitalist political parties.

## The Power of the Press.

By Robert Hunter.

We have seen again and again during the last few years the great power exercised by the press.

During the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone trial we saw the power of our press.

Again and again we have driven our opponents by the power of OUR press to take up and discuss OUR issues.

Formerly they ignored us. Today in certain matters we set the pace.

The other day in the national office a memorable meeting was held.

The miners of Illinois are on strike. About seventy thousand miners have been out and forty thousand are still out.

The miners union has already spent in relief to its members three quarters of a million dollars.

But the union is fighting its battle in the face of constant misrepresentation.

The capitalist press of Illinois presents the side of the mine owners. And several foreign papers have been bought temporarily by the mine owners.

Every mining camp today is reading the papers which represent the side of the bosses and the papers tell the miners that the leaders are corrupt.

They are also trying to arouse among the men religious and national quarrels.

As there are a great many Italian miners every effort is put forward to make them believe that their Scotch leaders are betraying them.

And the miners union has no daily press of its own. Even the journal of the United Mine Workers has a limited circulation and reaches only those who can read English.

Except for the work done therefore by direct agitation the leaders cannot reach the ear of their immense following.

However, the Socialist party has built up a comparatively powerful press and the Executive Committee of the Socialist party

has put its press at the disposal of the United Mine Workers of America during the present strike.

And on Sunday, June 25th, the leaders of the Miners Union and the editors of the Socialist press met in the national office to decide upon plans for co-operation.

Duncan McDonald, and Adolph Germer were the two representatives of the Miners Union and both are Socialists.

The following papers were also represented at that meeting by their editors.

The Chicago Daily Socialist, The Social-Democratic Herald, "Spravednost", "Dziennik", "Neues Leben", "Rovnost Ludu", "Proletarec", "Revyen", "La Parola Dei Socialista", "The Jewish Labor World", "Radnicka Straza", etc.

Duncan McDonald gave a very moving and powerful review of conditions in the mining regions.

He also thanked the Socialist Party of America for offering its services to the Miners Union and mentioned humorously that it was thus far the only political party that had offered such assistance.

It was then decided that the Mine Workers of America would employ some writers to supply to the Socialist press authorized news and in turn the Socialist party agreed to see that bundles of its papers went into every mining camp in the state.

In many ways the gathering was impressive,—evidence as it was of the way by which divisions among the working class are being overcome.

It was impressive also because of this fact: the Socialist party with its fifty thousand members has realized far more than the trade unionists of America the immense power of a press owned and controlled by the organization.

As a result it has, although much the weaker body so far as members are concerned, been able to offer to the powerful organization of miners numbering over three hundred thousand men the use of eleven papers in that many different languages.

## Editorial Observations

A Judge of our Supreme Court in Washington wields more absolute power than Kaiser William or Czar Nicholas.

Daily Newspaper Reporters Took very Little Interest in last Sunday's meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union.

The Nova Scotia Miners' Strike has cost the United Mine Workers of America over \$800,000. But the battle is still on and must be won for Organized Labor.

The Police Scandal Investigation is on. It is ridiculous to become indignant about it, because the police machine is but a part of the general political party machine in city and state.

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

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

We take it for granted that before the work of the Municipal Free Bridge is half done there will be a Free Bridge Scandal and a Free Bridge Investigation. It is queer, indeed: whatever is touched by the dirty hands and long fingers of the Democratic and Republican statesmen, requires careful examination and investigation.

If President Taft had eyes to See and sufficient moral courage to offend his masters he would tell the American people that Socialism is the only salvation of our country from bankruptcy and ruin. But Mr. Taft is too closely tied up with the capitalist class interests to tell the truth about the present state of affairs in our economic, political and social conditions. He is not inclined to commit political suicide.

The Voice of Socialism is now heard in the Cortes in Madrid. Comrade Pablo Iglesias, the first Socialist deputy to speak in the cortes, created a sensation by a violent revolutionary speech about the Barcelona riots. He proclaimed the innocence of Ferrer, and asserted that the Barcelona revolutionists who were affiliated with the international organization, had precipitated the rebellion to stop the war in Melilla.

## NEW YORK TENEMENT WORKERS.

McClure's Magazine for July contains some very interesting reading on the "Toilers of the Tenements," showing that many beautiful things which beautiful women wear are made by little children in unsanitary homes and that women endanger the lives of their little ones by not patronizing union shops where everything is made under at least tolerable conditions. An instance is cited where Miss Florence Kelly met two Italian children carrying bundles of knee pants to a non-union shop and when asked why they were not in school the boy said: "I gotta scarlet fever, and we can't go to school because the Bod-a-He'l (board of health) ain't smoked out our house yet."

Examples of rolling cigarette wrappers in tenements and licking the wrappers with the tongues so that every time a dude smokes a cigarette he smacks the lips of a sloppy Italian woman—all of which shows that union girls should have grave fears of that kind of kissing microbe and say, "the lips that touch the scab Italian cannot touch mine."

Seventy-three per cent of the artificial flowers are made in tenements mixed up with poodle dogs and dirty babies.

The manufacture of human hair is about as disgusting as any.

The long black hair pulled out by the roots form dead "Chinks" of interior China is washed and combed in cellars and bed rooms. Of course the remedy is to use hair that is home-made and hand combed. Willow plumes, corset covers, silk pompons and neckwear are all, more or less, produced by tenement workers and the dirty little hand of childhood.

The solution of the matter is to patronize union shops and supplement your union sentiment with strong union patronage. Help the shirt waist girl and the union garment workers.

## "The History of the Great American Fortunes."

HISTORY OF GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES. BY GUSTAVUS MYERS, Volume III. Chicago, Charles H. Kerr & Co. The author has contributed some valuable work to American Socialist literature. In Socialist propaganda work Gustavus Myers' latest literary products are almost indispensable. To know the history of the great American fortunes is to know the development of American capitalism. This volume is divided into fourteen chapters, as follows:

I. An Insert on the Sage Fortune. II. More Details of the Sage Fortune. III. The Gould Fortune Resumed. IV. The Present Status of the Gould Fortune. V. The Blair and the Garrett Fortunes. VI. The Pacific Quartett. VII. J. Pierpont Morgan's Genesis. VIII. The Flowering of the Morgan Fortune. IX. Morgan as a Banking and a Railroad Grandee. X. Morgan at his Zenith. XI. Morgan as "The Savior of the Nation." XII. Morgan as "The Hill Fortune." XIII. The Elkins Fortune. XIV. The Hill Fortune.

"The History of the Great American Fortunes" can be ordered at the Labor Book Department, 966 Chouteau Avenue.

## Mayor Seidel Opposed to Prize Fight Pictures.

Milwaukee, July 9.—Mayor Emil Seidel does not want moving pictures of the Johnson-Jeffries fight shown in Milwaukee and he so informed all theater owners in a letter Wednesday. The mayor's letter is:

"Pursuant to an article that appeared in the papers of July 6, in which the chief of police is quoted making a statement in the matter of the exhibition depicting the Jeffries-Johnson fight, I am addressing this communication to you.

"From said statement you might be led to believe that the administration is impartial in this matter. Such a conclusion, however, is erroneous.

"Feeling that you are entitled for purposes of self-protection to know what the sentiments of the administration are, I beg to advise you that the administration does not favor the exhibition of these pictures.

"Believing that you will loyally stand by the best interests of our city in general and our youth in particular and thanking you for your co-operation, I beg to remain,

"Respectfully yours,  
"EMIL SEIDEL,  
"Mayor."

Request, Not Order.  
Asked what his reasons were the mayor said he did not care to say further than shown by the letter.

"You will notice that this is not an order," he said. "I don't like to issue orders. I prefer to ask for co-operation. I think this will accomplish the desired result."

## UNION LABOR WILL SHUN THE MILITIA.

Atlantic City, N. J., July 10.—Members of the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters of the United States and Canada, in convention here today, openly declared against the enlistment of members of the body in the national guard. A resolution calling on members of the organization to discourage the rank and file of the workmen joining the citizen soldiery, which was defeated last year, was passed by a unanimous vote.

Speakers who supported the resolution claimed that it is being used to protect greedy corporations in their efforts to attack organized labor and prevent formation of unions instead of its proper purpose of defense from invasion or the preservation of peace.

Delegates to the convention who represent workmen from every section of both countries will meet later with the manufacturing potters to arrange a scale for next year.

## The Diary of the Shirt-Waist Striker.

READ THE DIARY OF A SHIRT WAIST STRIKER by Theresa Malkiel, member of National Woman's Committee, Socialist Party, and Woman's Trades Union League, handsomely bound in flexible linen cover 50 cents; paper 25 cents. Send orders to

Labor Book Department  
966 Chouteau Ave.



## Mrs. Young Elected President OF National Educational Association.

Superintendent of Chicago Public Schools defeats "Males' Candidate" by Overwhelming Vote.

Boston, Mass.—That the election today of Dr. Ella Flagg Young of Chicago to the head of the National Educational Association may cause a reaction in the ranks of the organization, is the fear expressed by representative educators.

Her opponent, Zachariah Xetophon Snyder, president of the State Normal School of Colorado, who was the selection of the nominating committee representing all the states, was defeated by a vote of 617 to 370 in the general convention.

Criticism of the "old guard" were answered and the sway of womanhood was advocated. Hisses and catcalls greeted some of the interrupting speakers, and the women retained the floor during the advantageous moments of the meeting.

The "old guard" threw up their hands in horror and the excitement grew apace. Howard A. Gass of Jefferson City was reelected state director for Missouri at today's meeting. P. W. Springer of Michigan was elected treasurer.

In nominating Mrs. Young Miss

Mary Blake of New York said: "I regret any mention of a sex line in this contest. We are presenting the name of Mrs. Young as the best 'human being' for this position. We women have been taking the seats at the back of the room. We have come year after year and paid our money and listened."

Ben Blewett became a big factor in the election of Mrs. Young. The election was accompanied with scenes of disorder. The Nominating Committee defeated Mrs. Young, but on the floor of the convention a minority report favoring Mrs. Young was adopted. This feature, however, required about two hours, replete with spirited developments.

During the discussion Ben Blewett moved that the secretary be instructed to cast one ballot for the adoption of the minority report favoring Mrs. Young. He was ruled out of order amid wild applause from the anti-Young faction. Mr. Blewett said today: "This has been the most strenuous election which the association has had in its whole existence. I hope that we will never see another. Mrs. Young won on her merits."

San Francisco gets the convention in 1911.

## Telegraphers and High Prices.

PRESIDENT PERHAM TELLS OF TELEGRAPHERS' WOES.

Their Families Practically Live from Hand to Mouth.

St. Louis, July 9.—President H. B. Perham of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, representing his organization at the arbitration proceedings on the question of a 10 per cent increase of wages for 1000 telegraphers and station agents of the Missouri Pacific, closed his side of the proceedings before the Board of Arbitration, acting under the Erdman federal law, and the railroad side of the case began yesterday afternoon when Supt. E. A. Chenery of the Missouri Pacific took the stand after C. J. McPherson, assistant to General Manager A. W. Sullivan, made an opening statement.

In his closing speech in the United States Court of Appeal chambers,

where the board, consisting of Judge W. L. Chambers of Washington, D. C., Railroad Commissioner Frank J. Ryan of Kansas and A. W. Sullivan, was sitting, President Perham declared that telegraphers and station agents have to live up to their position, wear good clothes, keep their families in good society on a small salary, amounting to practically living from hand to mouth.

He brought out that from 85 to 90 per cent of the \$50,000,000 earned by the Missouri Pacific lines pass through the hands of these complaining employes, and only once had he ever even heard of an employe going wrong in twenty years. He said: "These agents handle negotiable bills of lading, and naturally with it comes temptation. This should be considered in the compensation."

He complained that the men paying for their own surety bonds amounted to a reduction in wages as

well as the necessity of having and keeping in repair a typewriter. President Perham spoke strongly of the present high cost of living, quoting a number of wholesale prices from government statistics. He closed by a plea for the 10 per cent increase at the hands of the Board of Arbitration.

The July number of the Little Socialist Magazine ought to be placed into the hands of every boy and girl in the country, to offset the patriotic gush drilled into the juvenile mind at this season. This handsomely illustrated juvenile organ is published by the Socialist Literature Co., 15 Spruce St., New York City.

Electrical Workers' Picnic.

Electrical Workers' Local Union No. 1 will give its annual picnic at Roth's Grove, 6900 Olive Street, Sunday, July 17. A fine program of amusements will be prepared for the occasion.

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

**CHAS. WERZ & CO.**  
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Office: 2102 South Eleventh Street

Hours: 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.  
Phones: Kinloch, Central 1492; Bell, Sidney 263.  
Residence 1032 Morrison ave. Hours: 7:30 to 8:30 a. m. and 12:30 to 1:30 p. m.

**R. MEDERACKE**

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Kinloch Victor 693-R

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## A Timely Appeal

To the Socialists and Workingmen of St. Louis.

COMRADES:—

One of the most important Congressional campaigns in the history of this country is on. The Socialist Party is the only political party that will and must make an energetic and systematic educational working class campaign. Hundreds of thousands of pieces of good Socialist literature must be circulated. Every wage worker in this city must be made thoroughly acquainted with the aims and objects of our great movement.

To do this work effectively it is most vital to secure the necessary funds. In this connection it is appropriate to remind every St. Louis comrade of the fact that our Milwaukee comrades, during the last fifteen years, have spent at least three dollars for literature for every \$1.00 spent by the movement in St. Louis. While in past years the St. Louis comrades have distributed considerable literature, they have only done about one third of the work of the Milwaukee movement.

And this in spite of the fact that Milwaukee has only half the population of our city. In the last municipal campaign which resulted in such a splendid victory, our Milwaukee Socialist comrades expended over \$5,000, mostly for literature and advertising.

Socialists of St. Louis, it is now up to you to show by your action that you are willing and able to do what your Milwaukee comrades have been doing for years. In no campaign of the last ten years has the Milwaukee movement collected less than from \$1,500.00 to \$2,500.00, and there is no reason why we St. Louis Socialists can not do the same. We must reach the people by means of a literature campaign during the months of September and October, and in order to do this funds are needed. We must have them and with your good will and determination we'll get them, too. Therefore let us start in the good work right now. If our movement is ever to amount to anything it is worthy of some little sacrifice. Many a dollar, many a \$5.00 or \$10.00 bill is spent foolishly by many who pretend to have the welfare of our movement at heart. Why, then, can we not make a little extraordinary exertion and take special pride in creating a campaign fund that will enable us to do the work which we should do and which we must and will do in order to make our Socialist movement a success.

Now is the time to do the work. Now or never!  
CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

## Save the Mules and the Mines.

The Daily Register of Harrisburg, Ill., throws a very serious fit because the officials of the United Mine Workers are using the columns of the Daily Socialist to expose the lies of the operators. It is especially worked up because the pumppen and mule feeders are also asked to strike and thereby cause discomfort to the mules and loss of money to the mine owners.

This sorrow for the mules and mine owners is beautiful. It is sad indeed that union officials thought

more about the miners, their wives and children, than they did of the mules and the mine owner's profits.

We are not authorized to speak for the union, but we do not believe there would be any strong objections to the mine owners feeding the mules and running the pumps themselves. Perhaps that is what they are doing. The editor of the Daily Register talks as if he had been fed recently.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

HOLDERS OF CAMPAIGN LISTS should keep them in mind. A bashful Socialist gives the impression that he is not quite certain his cause is worthy of support, so don't be bashful. There are lots of people ready and willing to contribute if only asked to do so.

### NEW BOOKS.

THE EVOLUTION OF PROPERTY, by PAUL LAFARGUE; translated from the French; Chicago, Chas. Kerr & Co. Cloth bound 50 cents.

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

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

FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF BOARD OF EDUCATION, St. Louis, Mo., 1908-09; compliments of Ben Blewett, Superintendent of Instruction. A carefully prepared, splendidly printed and bound volume of valuable information concerning the public schools of St. Louis.

## UNION MEN AND FRIENDS.



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

## HELP THE BARBERS

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

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

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

## 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

OFFICE: 918 PINE STREET : BOTH PHONES

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

## TOMBRIDGE AGENCY

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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.

# Over Seventyfive Thousand Garment Workers Strike

1,800 SHOPS LEFT HELPLESS.

One of Most Impressive Demonstrations of Unity Seen in Years.  
—Unorganized Eagerly Join.

New York, July 11.—The long expected strike of cloak makers went into effect at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon, when 75,000 men and women packed up their working paraphernalia and left the shops.

Within an hour after the strike was called the police got busy and arrested six men who were spreading strike circulars, in which the strikers were warned to keep the peace. In the Jefferson Market Court three of the men under arrest were promptly discharged. The other three were fined, not because they were guilty of any disorder, but simply because freeing all of the men would be a reflection upon the too great ardor of the minions of the law.

Late last night President Rosenberg, of the International Garment Workers' Union, said that the finances of the union were in excellent condition. The ready cash of the union would amount to \$75,000, he said. During the day Secretary Deutch was in communication with Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and the backing of that body has been assured.

Last night at the headquarters of the strikers was really a "night off." For all of the officers of the union slept little the previous night.

At 6 o'clock Thursday morning the strike committee went into session at Beethoven Hall, 210 5th street. When the committee emerged the strike was officially called. An hour later hundreds of men were distributing a red circular published in English, Yiddish and Italian, announcing to the eager multitudes that the strike was on.

history, to be later read by those who will smile at the ease in which ancients were made monkeys of, just because a few "needed the money."—Toledo Union Leader.

Never before in the history of our country has there been such general unrest and dissatisfaction among the great mass of wealth producers. Many of the recent strike movements were not inaugurated by the organized wage workers, but by the most poorly paid portion of the unorganized.

The slave is assured of a bare livelihood by the self-interest of his master, the serf has at least a scrap of land on which to live; each has, at worst, a guarantee for his life itself. But the proletarian must depend upon himself alone, and is yet prevented from so applying his abilities as to be able to rely upon them.

Everything that the proletarian can do to improve his position is but a drop in the ocean compared with the floods of varying chances to which he is exposed, over which he has not the slightest control. He is the passive subject of all possible combinations of circumstances, and must count himself fortunate when he has saved his life even for a short time; and his character and way of living are naturally shaped by these conditions.

The bourgeoisie is violently scandalized at the extravagant living of the workers when the wages are high; yet it is not only very natural but very sensible of them to enjoy life when they can, instead of laying up treasures which are of no lasting use to them, and which in the end moth and rust (that is, the bourgeoisie) get possession of."—From "Condition of the Working Class in England in 1844," three years before Engels and Marx together wrote the "Communist Manifesto."

Let either of the old parties make a bona fide attempt to defend the working class interests against capitalist interests, and the result will be a general dissolution of the political machine. The old cohesive power based on deception and popular ignorance will vanish, the class interests within the party will clash, the class struggle will be a natural result, and the end will be a break-up of the capitalist political forces, followed by a re-alignment.

The smaller peasants are usually poor and often suffer want, but they are less at the mercy of accident; they have at least something secure. The proletarian, who has nothing but his two hands, who consumes today what he earned yesterday, who is subject to every possible chance, has not the same guarantee for being able to earn the bare necessities of life, whom every crisis, every whim of his employer may deprive of bread, this proletarian is placed in the most revolting, inhuman position conceivable for a human being.

## 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 in 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, telephone, 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.
  13. 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.)

## Are We Really Sane?

Just as we were beginning to hope that the American people were showing some signs of wisdom by abandoning man-killing Fourth of July celebrations, along come two "pugs" who happen to be of different color, and after one is pounded into insensibility a wave of race hatred is started that makes the most deadly Independence Day look like a pink tea party.

People talk of this event as though it were a test between the Caucasian and Ethiopian races, and gnash their teeth because the burly son of Ham was younger and drank less booze.

And this in the interest of sport! There was hardly a wealth producer at Reno last Monday. They should be rounded up and divided off into chain gangs to make good roads in the sage brush state. This would not blot our boasted "sane" Fourth with murders, race riots and all sorts of crime.

If workers were as well posted on the causes for present social conditions as they are on the records of this well-dressed mob that would steal a church, we would not hear so much helpless howling about "the downtrodden toiler."

If this is "sport," America is in sore need of a Voltaire who will ridicule its sanity and ideas of amusement into the pages of

## The Socialist Ticket

For Congressional, State Senatorial, State Legislative and City Offices.

The Socialist candidates that have filed declarations for the primaries in August are as follows:

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

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

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

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

### New Subscribers

have been secured by the following comrades and friends:


F. J. Kloth	4
Nick Kiefer	1
John Weckerle	1
Edward Schoppe	1
F. Hillig	1
J. Smith	1
Mrs. Geo. Knowles	1
Wm. Kaufman	2
Otto Pauls	4
Gus Buntenschach	1
W. F. Crouch	4
Emily Kientz	1
J. C. Siemer	2
W. W. Worman	1
Hy. Schwarz	3
	28

### OUTSIDE RENEWALS.


R. Gerstner, Buffalo, N. Y.; L. F. Rosenkranz, Troy, Ill.; C. Lipscomb, Liberal, Mo.; A. Nagel, Kirkwood, Mo.; M. Murray, Afton, Mo.; H. Moorman, Louisville, Ky.; H. Schultheis, Culver, Ind.; E. G. Whitting, Kansas City, Mo.; H. W. Hagman, Kirkwood, Mo.; Brewer's Union, Pittsburg, Pa.; Brewer's Union, Newark, N. J.; Brewer's Union, Cleveland, Ohio; H. A. Westall, Boston, Mass.; F. D. Atkins, Kansas City, Mo.; E. L. Brede, Granite City, Ill.; T. Theobald, Ohio; Hy. Hey, Dayton, O.; C. Biring, Ferguson, Mo.; F. Preising, Colo.; J. Petrovsky, E. Alton, Ill.; Brewer's Union, Milwaukee, Wis.; M. Kemnitz, Rockville, Conn.; H. Georges, Jennings, Mo.; C. C. Land, Ferguson, Mo.; R. Herrforth, Indianapolis, Ind.; H. Mannel, Rockville, Conn.; E. Rost, Kansas City, Mo.; Holyoke, Mass.—E. Beyer, C. Heilmann, E. Boerner, H. Zessin, A. Wildner, G. Tautenhahn, E. Naegelen, Dossin, E. Lohe, Turnverein Vorwaerts; G. D. Sauter, Clayton, Mo.; Val. Spoettling, Livingston, Ill.; A. Otwirk, Livingston, Ill.; J. E. Akin, Valley Park, Mo.; Wm. Brockmiller, Mo.; R. D. Morrison, Milan, Mo.; Geo. Anton, Granite City, Ill.; F. Clabes, Los Angeles, Cal.

Clothing Trades Department of A. F. of L.


It is generally believed that at the St. Louis convention of the American Federation of Labor, a clothing trades department will be formed, consisting of the garment workers, hatters, boot and shoe workers, ladies' garment workers, glove makers, cap makers, tie makers, etc. If to these are added the textile workers, laundry workers and other similar crafts, a monster department will be launched which ought to prove of incalculable benefit to the organizations represented.




**FOR**



**FINE**



**JOB WORK**




**GO TO**

**Co-Operative**

**Printery**

**966 Chouteau Avenue**



---

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.

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.

Union people, friends and sympathizers, be true to yourself

Olive 2338—Central 6937

**JOHN DEMPSKY**  
**BAR**  
Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars  
S. W. Cor. 11th & Chouteau Ave.

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!

**EVERY FAMILY USES**  
**COAL**

ORDER YOURS FROM  
**ST. LOUIS LABOR**

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

**ST. LOUIS LABOR**  
966 CHOUTEAU AVE.

# A Warning from the West.

Los Angeles, Cal., July, 1910

Brothers:—All Metal Trades crafts, including the Structural Iron Workers, on June 1, went on strike for an eight-hour day in Los Angeles and vicinity. We sent out an appeal for aid to all locals and there is no doubt that the locals of St. Louis know that there is a strike on at Los Angeles.

The Craig Shipbuilding Company of Long Beach, Cal., is almost tied up, and the men are nearly all out on strike, but Mr. Craig has been sending to St. Louis for men, telling them that there is no strike on.

Several blacksmiths have already landed here from St. Louis and have refused to work.

Those men are going to be considerable expense to the committee, and we hope that you will do all that you can do to advertise this strike, so that men leaving St. Louis will know what they are going up against.

We are giving Craig the fight of his life. He cannot finish a couple of tubs that he is building, and he does finish them they will fall to pieces in a short time. He is so damn cheap that he can't get scabs to work for him. He placed a big sign in front of his yard, as follows: "Positively, This Is An Open Shop." He has scores of Japanese in his employ. Advertise this as much as possible.

Fraternally,  
LOS ANGELES MACHINISTS.

# International Federation of Hatters.

Workingmen of all Countries, Unite! the Slogan of Today.

The Bulletin of the International Federation of Hatters, issued by the secretary, A. Metzschke, 57 Nordstrasse, Aitenburg, S. A., Germany, indicates a praiseworthy attempt by the hatters' unions of the various countries of Continental Europe to act on a recognition of certain common needs of their members. The hatmakers' trade is international; a man who has learned it in one country may without much difficulty ply it in any other, which is not to be said of the printer, the railroad man, the salesman, or indeed any one following an occupation requiring knowledge of the language of the people among whom he works. Consequently, hatmakers are proverbially easy victims of the yearning with which young men are seized to go about and "see the world."

Twenty-one years ago (in 1889), the organized French hatters proposed to their brethren—or competitors—of other countries an international congress, sessions of which, beginning in 1893, have since been held, usually at intervals of three years. The last congress, which was in Vienna, in 1909, passed rules regulating transfers of membership from union to union. The Bulletin, which is to be issued every two months, has for its purposes: (1) To give information to affiliated societies with regard to matters of interest to the trade; (2) to discuss organization methods and especially improvements therein; (3) to review the international trade union movement. The publication of the Bulletin, with its articles in four languages tending to break down differences of race and nationality, and to promote the common interests of the wage-earning hatters in all countries, is a good sign of the times. We of the present generation are in an era when workingmen as such, of many lands, are getting together, instead of standing apart and frowning upon one another as enemies because born under different governments.—American Federationist.

### Local Party News And Notes.

AN APPEAL FOR CAMPAIGN FUNDS has been prepared and printed in German and English ready for use by the ward branches. Every reader of our press, every friend and sympathizer should be sent one of these appeals. Now is the time that money is needed.

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

COMRADE GUS BUNTENBACH IS THE FIRST to get two of the Marx pictures as premiums for new subscribers. You are next.

THE TENTH WARD BRANCH will send a special communication to all readers of our press in that ward. It is a call for organization and action. This branch intends to do things this campaign and it will undoubtedly register a fine vote for Socialism this fall.

### SUBSCRIPTION PREMIUMS

Bring in One New Yearly Subscriber, paid in advance, for either St. Louis Labor or Arbeiter-Zeitung

and take your choice of

- 1—A PICTURE OF KARL MARX . . . . . 14x18
- 2—A PICTURE OF AUGUST BEBEL . . . . . 11x15
- 3—ANY 25c BOOK IN OUR BOOK DEPARTMENT.

When framed these pictures are an ornament to any home. Ask to see them when in the office.

Send all subscriptions to

St. Louis Labor  
966 Chouteau Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

## St. Louis Workingmen's Protective Union.

504 Market Street.

MEETING:—2nd and 4th Wednesday.

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

PHONES: Kinloch, Central 5076; Bell, Olive 2123

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

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

THE TWENTY-FIFTH WARD comrades have formed a new branch and are preparing to get in the campaign in lively shape. The good example of the Twenty-Third Ward Branch has had a stimulating effect on their neighbors.

HOLDERS OF TICKETS for the June 12 picnic are requested to make returns without further delay.

### Bartenders' Union No. 51

elects the following officers for the ensuing term: President, Henry Hefernan; H. Wilson, vice-president; Geo. Miller, recording secretary and business agent; Anton Meyer, financial secretary-treasurer; Ed. B. Haupt, inspector; Wm. Kearney and Geo. Smith, sergeants-at-arms; Wm. B. Farmer, Chas. Mick and John Strack, trustees; Geo. Wiseman, Jake Schrempf, Chas. Leiber, L. Offermann, O. Miller, directors; Anton Meyer, delegate Mo. State convention.

### Iowa Socialist Convention.

Des Moines, Ia.—Encouraged by the success of the Socialist cause in Milwaukee, the Socialist party in Iowa in convention Monday unanimously voted to put a full state ticket in the field, and nominated the following officers:

For governor, John M. Work, Des Moines; for lieutenant governor, J. B. Walton, Manson; for secretary of state, Fred Jansen, Pocahontas; for treasurer of state, John Kent, Waukee; for attorney general, C. E. Willis, Clarinda; for superintendent of public instruction, Mrs. Julia Sokoloff, Sioux City; for judge of Supreme court, C. E. Cohoon, Emmetsburg; for judge of Supreme court, H. Shuett, Davenport; for Supreme court reporter, Mrs. L. Popejoy, Des Moines; for railway commissioner, Bert Vilas, Madrid; for railway commissioner, Pearl J. Philbaum, Burlington.

HAVE YOU some Mill's announcement cards for distribution?

THE COUNTY FAIR at our Fall Picnic on September 25 will be larger than ever this year and we are open for contributions at any time.

THE SINEW OF WAR is money; and the campaign lists are the best medium of raising the money for the war on capitalism. Have you a list and do you keep it moving?

\$1,500.00 IS THE SUM needed for this campaign in St. Louis. The Campaign Committee has set this as a minimum and expects every comrade to pitch in and help.

THE TENTH WARD Branch intends to send a letter to all readers of our papers and sympathizers in that ward, asking for contributions and pointing out the necessity of a strong organized movement. This is an idea that all branches should adopt as the results are good.

## Are You a Subscriber to St. Louis Labor?

IF NOT — WHY NOT?

DO YOU WANT A FINE PICTURE OF MARX? Then bring in one new yearly subscriber, paid in advance, and you are entitled to a picture of Karl Marx that is an ornament to any ones home. Observe the premium offer in this issue of Labor. You can have your choice, a picture of either Marx or Bebel, both fine works of art. This does not apply to renewals, only to new subs paid a year in advance.

### Beer Bottlers Union

gave their railroad excursion to Marine, Ill., last Sunday. In spite of the rain during the morning hours the attendance was a good one and the excursionists enjoyed the day to their hearts' content.

### Local 166 Special Order Garment Workers Union

had a rousing meeting Monday night. Bro. A. Powers was re-elected as Secretary and Business Agent, for the fifth consecutive term, by

acclamation. Fin. Sec'y M. Moltin was elected as Delegate to the National Convention, which will be held at Detroit in August. Refreshments were served, during which Secretary Powers was surprised by the members with an elegant dinner set. Bro. Flahire of the Boots and Shoe Workers Union made a splendid address on the label. A number of visitors from the different Garment Workers Locals were present.

A. POWERS,  
Secretary L. U. 166.

### Meeting Halls for Rent.

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



## The Best

# \$2.00 and \$3.00

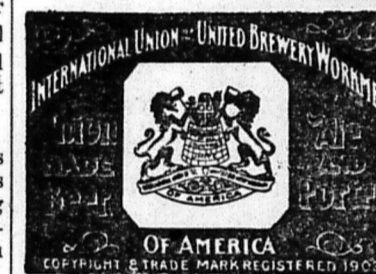
## Hat Made

Wm. H. Roetter Hat Co.,  
518 PINE STREET.



## Drink Only UNION BEER

(Fac-Simile of Our Label)



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

## ARCADE TAILORING CO. Merchant Tailors

Suits Made to Order . . \$15.00 and up  
Trousers Made to Order . . 3.50 and up  
All Our Garments are UNION MADE.

1326-1328 FRANKLIN AVE.  
Kinloch, Central 5443

Established 12 Years at this stand.

## UNION MEN, ATTENTION

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

We solicit your patronage and will always accord you good treatment

## SCHEER BROS. D. E. Corner 19th St. and Sullivan Avenue

## HARDWARE

GLASS, PAINTS AND OILS, STOVES AND RANGES

Chas. Blasberg,

4302 LINTON AVENUE

## DRUIDS' HALL

NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.

### Workingmen's Headquarters

Meeting Place of Unions of the Webb Pressmen, Tailors, Stone Masons, Sprinkler Fitters, Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, Railway Trainmen, and many other organizations.

### HALLS FOR RENT AT LOW RATES.

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

A Union Man

## BUCKS

or

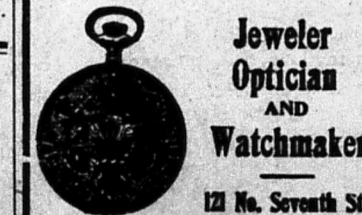
## SCAB

## STOVES

Because they Are

## UNFAIR

## Julius Friton



Jeweler  
Optician  
AND  
Watchmaker

121 No. Seventh St.

## SINDELAR SHOE CO.

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

—FOR— UNION MADE

## SHOES

The union shop means better conditions, higher wages, shorter hours.