

Comrades,
Work for your
Own Press!

ST. LOUIS LABOR

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

Comrades,
Work for your
Own Party!

THE FEARLESS CHAMPION OF ORGANIZED LABOR

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The British Labor War

According to the latest reports the great railway strike in England has been declared off and the men returned to work pending an investigation of their grievances and the final settlement of the same by a board of arbitration.

Nearly three hundred thousand railroad employes were directly involved in this labor war which was considered one of the most critical controversies of this kind in the history of England, following so closely upon the dockers' and seamen's strike in the leading ports of the United Kingdom. The arbitration board was appointed by Premier Asquith in accordance with the preliminary agreement and consists of Sir David Harel, former under-secretary for Ireland; Sir Thomas Ellis, secretary of the Mine Owners' Association, and Sir Charles G. Beale, vice-chancellor of the University of Birmingham, who represent the employers; Arthur Hunt Hendersoh, labor member of Parliament, and John Burnett, chief labor correspondent of the Board of Trade, representing the strikers.

One clause in the preliminary agreement stipulates that the railroad corporations must recognize the Union of their employes and that certain conditions complained of must be ameliorated.

In view of the fact that the railroad magnates caused the strike by their refusal to treat with the railroaders' organization in an orderly manner and listen to the grievances as represented by the Union, the strike settlement means a great victory for Organized Labor. By this preliminary agreement not only the government, but the railroad corporations officially recognized the Union of Railroad Employes as the bona fide representative of the strikers. The strike was considered a catastrophe by the government and the situation grew graver and more critical every hour. Not only was the industrial and commercial machinery of the country paralyzed, but the entire government apparatus threatened to get out of gear. Premier Asquith worked night and day to bring about a cessation of hostilities and check the further spreading of the "civil war" sentiment. To the man who could observe the nervousness and feverish desire on the part of the government to have the labor war ended the entire situation appeared rather comical for the reason that during the strike excitement the great statesmen of John Bull forgot all about the Morocco crisis that had kept all Europe in constant newspaper turmoil for months. Thus the great strike even had a soothing effect on the international war-scare.

When kings have sleepless nights and urge their ministers to prevail upon the powerful railroad corporations to meet their striking employes in peaceful conference, it is obvious that the labor movement has reached a stage in its development which compels the most powerful thrones to recognize the coming of the new world power represented by the organized working class.

David Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer, who was especially active in getting the contending parties of the strike together and bring about an amicable settlement, received the following message from King George:

"I am very glad to hear that it was largely due to your energy and skill that the settlement was brought about. I heartily congratulate you, and feel that the whole country will be most grateful to you for averting a most disastrous calamity. It has caused me the greatest possible anxiety."

IN A PUBLIC STATEMENT THE KING OF ENGLAND ADMITS THAT THE STRIKE OF THE 300,000 RAILROAD SLAVES CAUSED HIM "THE GREATEST POSSIBLE ANXIETY". Why? Because he expected a most disastrous calamity in case the strike would have continued.

And crowned heads are afraid of calamities! Especially in England where Dame Historia can tell us of quite a number of calamities which resulted in the loss of royal heads. Of course, modern calamities may end differently, as recent experience in Portugal has demonstrated, but calamities are calamities, very ugly things at their best, and must be avoided. To-day it is the loss of business that scares the ruling classes more than the loss of a few royal heads affected them in the days when feudalism was in its prime.

Queer, indeed, that the poor, common, despised wage workers must first rise by the hundreds of thousands and force the ruling classes to the verge of a "disastrous calamity", before their fair and reasonable demands are taken up and their grievances listened to! Which would prove conclusively that it is a good policy for the workingmen to organize, and by their combined efforts create what King George of England calls "disastrous calamities". Then their voice will be heard, their complaints listened to, their grievances adjusted.

When the London dockers, and the seamen of Southampton, Liverpool, Queenstown, and other ports politely asked the managers of the big shipping interests to ameliorate the miserable conditions under which these men had to work and live and die, they were haughtily and snubbingly told: "We are running our own business!"

"You may think you do, but you are not running your business all by yourselves!" implied the representatives of the Unions; "and in order to show you that not you, but we many thousands of workingmen have been running your business in the past and are running it to-day, we shall give you a little practical demonstration. We'll go out on strike and you may then have a chance to run your own business!"

The strike began. The employers could no longer run their own business, because they needed workingmen to run it for them. They wanted a hundred thousand soldiers from the government; they got them. But they couldn't run their own business. They tried to secure strike-breakers to run the business for them, but it seemed they failed in this also. Finally the controversy developed close to a "disastrous calamity", as King George put it, and in order to again run their own business they had to adjust the grievances of their striking employes.

The same little act was repeated in the railroaders' strike. The railroad corporation informed the world that they would run their own business. Nearly 300,000 employes asked: What is your own business? Isn't the running of your business our own business as well? Is not our labor, our health, our life at stake? Is it not our business to protect ourselves and our families while running your business?

Of course, it is. No, never! said the haughty employers. Result? 300,000 railroad workers went on strike, created another "disastrous calamity" condition, the government became alarmed, used its influence on the railroad corporations, found a basis for settling the strike, and the 300,000 men returned to run the other fellows' business.

Four or five people were killed by the soldiers during the British railroad strike. Although the strike is practically settled the working class of the United Kingdom would not keep quiet for the sake of harmony. Chairman McDonald of the Independent Labor Party, appeared on the tribune of Parliament and denounced the government's reckless display of military force. Keir Hardie, the well known Socialist and leader of the Labor Party, declared vehemently that the men who were shot down by troops were murdered in the interest of the capitalist system.

This latest British labor war has once more brought to the attention of the civilized world the vital fact that the cause of Organized Labor is marching on in every land, in every zone.

G. A. Hoehn.

Knock the Knockers.

By Winfield R. Gaylord

Last month the story was going the rounds of the Socialist Party that Comrade Fred Wilson, elected Alderman on the Socialist ticket at Muscatine, Iowa, was not attending the meetings of the Council nor attending to his business as a public official.

Since this story furnishes a very good illustration of what may take place in the future, and the writer was able to get the facts at first-hand in Muscatine last week himself, it is worth while to tell it somewhat at length.

The Muscatine comrades elected two members of the City Council and two members of the School Board at the election in the spring of 1911. The election took place during the difficulty arising in connection with the organization of the Button Workers' Union at that point and the lock-out resulting.

Comrade Wilson, one of the elected Aldermen, has been for twelve years a member of the party, and was also business agent of the Button Workers' Union. This latter work kept him busy at various points nearby, looking after the fight that was going on. When it is remembered that after the police were found insufficient, thugs were imported, who slugged brutally and with impunity, and that then the militia was brought to the scene, it will be understood that Wilson's duties were not of the pink-tea variety.

Meanwhile the City Council was called upon to sit as a board of review for the tax assessment, in special meetings. Seventeen of these meetings were held, five of which Comrade Wilson attended. He was called out of three of them on union business. Only two Aldermen attended all of the meetings, one of whom was the other Socialist member. Members of the Council may be excused from attendance at meetings for sickness, unavoidable absence from the city, or for sufficient cause—the Council being the judge. Otherwise a fine of two dollars per meeting is supposed to be paid. The Council remitted Wilson's fine, evidently thinking the cause good.

But some of the new party members had a high standard of capitalist righteousness. They thought Wilson ought to pay the fine! A little questioning brought out the fact that a certain doctor, brother of an old party politician, had suggested this to one of these comrades. He took it up in the local, and at once the hair-splitters and heretic-hunters got busy, asking Wilson to refuse the remission of the fines. They claimed it might become an issue in the next campaign.

One member of the local, a little fruit merchant, who had a personal grudge against Wilson, pushed the matter. It is not clear that petty jealousy was not at the bottom of it. The comrade who made the motion of censure acknowledged that he got his suggestion from an old party politician. Another comrade, who was very much incensed over the matter, admitted that he had been in the party about one year. The older comrades understood the situation and stood for their own man. The motion was turned down by a bare majority, and the kickers are still brewing trouble.

Speaking from my point of view, I would say to the comrades in any such case:

First. Stand by your own man, even if the other side is knocking him. Solidarity is worth more than petty points of capitalistic virtue. But here was no such question; the Coun-

cil of old party men had excused Wilson.

Second. When a comrade is fighting a hot battle on any field, do not embarrass him. Stand by your fighters. And if you find some one knocking them, use your hammer on the knockers!

The Coming Gaylord Meetings.

Sunday, August 27—Electrical Workers' picnic.

Monday, August 28—Ward 27, Lazear Hall, Union and Easton.

Tuesday, August 29—Ward 24, Gross' Garden, Morganford road and Hartford.

Wednesday, August 30—Ward 8, Souard Branch Library, Seventh and Souard.

THE BRANDT CONTEST FUND.

The following amounts have been received for this fund since the last report:

C. Lange	.....\$ .25
G. Schloer	..... 1.00
C. S., per Kindorf	..... 1.00
W. M. Moore	..... 1.00
Valentine Haase	..... 1.00
Theodore Haasebrink	..... 1.00
Wm. Schwaby	..... 1.00
W. M. Brandt	..... 1.00
Al Slepman	..... 7.50
Henry Siroky	..... 1.00
A. Zuckermann	..... 1.00
J. Emiling	..... 1.00
Henry Vieheller	..... 1.00
William Kienle	..... 1.00
Dr. H. L. Davis	..... 10.00
L. Hausermann	..... .50
J. Slader	..... 1.00
Emil Westfall	..... .50
Wm. Christian	..... .50
J. K.	..... 2.00
Emil Ulrich	..... .50
Chas. Barthold	..... 1.00
Kr. Brulke	..... 1.00
Nic. Corriger	..... .50
Jos. Huber, Columbus, O.	..... .50
R. Rosenkranz	..... .50
Paul Kaelin	..... .75
F. T.	..... .50
Wm. E. Eckart	..... .50
Mrs. M. Erhardt	..... 1.00
Fred Riedemann	..... .50
Ferdinand Wenzel	..... .50
Christ Dohm	..... .50
Anton Pelz	..... .50
Jul. Meyeranowitz	..... 1.00
Peter Erhard	..... .50
Aug. Wieger	..... 1.00
J. R. Richarz	..... .50

C. Weber list:

Chris Weber	..... .25
A. Michler	..... .50
Stone	..... .25
J. P. Barnes	..... .25
S. Quante	..... .25
W. B. Barnes	..... .25
Gill	..... .25
A. Hohfeld	..... .25
M. Hohfeld	..... .25
J. C. Killinger	..... .25

Previously reported 599.71

Total to August 21st \$649.46

Our Fall Picnic.

Get you ready for the big picnic, September 10th, at Risch's Park. This picnic must be a big success, not only in the fun, but in the finances. Push the sale of the tickets as much as possible. Then we shall know where we are. The Brandt-Eigel contest demands that we make the largest possible success of our big picnic this year. Gifts are beginning to come in for the County Fair, and one especially is a beauty. It was given by one of the lady comrades, and is now hanging up in the office, covered up with paper, to keep the dust away. Get your neighbors and friends interested in the picnic and make them attend.

The Ameringer Lectures

Don't fail to attend the Ameringer lectures!

Comrade Oscar Ameringer will lecture in four public meetings in St. Louis, as follows:

Friday, August 25, at 8 p. m., at Freiheit Hall, 4444 Penrose street.

Saturday, August 26, at 8 p. m., at Dodier Hall Garden, Twentieth and Dodier.

Comrade Ameringer is known as the "Dutch Humorist" in the American Socialist movement. He is one of the ablest lecturers and platform speakers working for the Socialist Party, and no reader of ST. LOUIS LABOR should fail to attend the Ameringer meetings.

Admission is free. Also induce your fellow workers and neighbors to attend.

General Committee Socialist Party of St. Louis.

Annual Socialist Fall Festival at Risch's Grove, Sunday, September 10. Rendezvous of all the St. Louis Socialists and their families and friends.

Mr. Gundlach, Take Notice!

John H. Gundlach, the Honorable President of the City Council, is a little busy-body. Always an eye on business, never idle, ever scheming and engineering for some "interests," seldom if ever listening to the voice of the common people—this modern promoter of capitalistic peanut politics seems to stick to the motto: "Make hay while the sun shines!"

In last Tuesday's daily papers Hon. Gundlach, in his real estate auction style, announced to the people of St. Louis that his pet speculation scheme, known as the "Outer Park and Boulevard Plan," would be resubmitted to the voters in the near future. As a matter of course, the Honorable President of the Council is simply the mouthpiece of the Civic League and the interests dictating the policy of that auxiliary body of the Business Men's League.

At last fall's election the so-called Reservation or Outer Park plan was buried under an avalanche of votes. This defeat the Hon. John attributes to the all-absorbing influence of the anti-Prohibition excitement. We admit that the concurrent submission of the scheme with the Prohibition amendment somewhat mitigated against the consideration of the measure. However, give the people a chance and plenty of time to study the Gundlach park and boulevard plan, and they will not fail to make their verdict of condemnation even more impressive.

The claim that the carrying out of this "reservation scheme" would establish permanent recreation grounds at Creve Coeur Lake, Meramec Highlands, the Missouri River Bluffs, the Chain of Rocks, Spanish Lake and Jefferson Barracks may appeal to the West End aristocracy and parasitical sports, but not to the great mass of the people who are compelled to battle for their daily bread. As a first installment, Hon. Gundlach and his Civic League speculators want from the city the insignificant sum of about two million dollars. What would follow, heaven only knows. If the people of St. Louis were foolish enough to endorse the scheme and grant the appropriation of the millions, there would be another most excellent chance for the real estate holders and real estate agents "all along the line" to enter a new period of prosperity—i. e., prosperity for the few—while the people of St. Louis would have to foot the entire bill.

How many workingmen's families have the chance and means to enjoy the natural beauties of the Chain of Rocks, of the Meramec or the Jefferson Barracks scenery? How many of them can visit these fine nature spots only once or twice a year? Comparatively few.

But the "Outer Park" scheme would indeed be a fine reservation for the West End aristocrats and sports. It would make one of the finest automobile boulevards in this or any other country. A boulevard encircling St. Louis in a distance of twenty miles and more from the center part of the city. Starting at the mouth of the Missouri river, about twenty miles north of St. Louis court house, extending west to Creve Coeur Lake and Meramec Highlands, and from there south to Jefferson Barracks.

Could there be a more ideal automobile boulevard? That a real estate boom would immediately follow the adoption of the scheme is a matter of course.

No, Hon. Gundlach, the people will not sanction your scheme. The Civic League may inaugurate a campaign of "education," but we assure you that there are other organizations that will not sit idly by and permit you and your fellow-schemers to chloroform the people of St. Louis.

When the people ask for money to properly equip the New City Hospital and put that institution in a condition that would entitle it to be called modern and in line with human needs, we are told that there is no money.

When nearly one thousand poor orphans and neglected children must be housed at the Industrial School in buildings that are endangering health and life, and when the people ask that these fire-traps be abandoned and the children moved into the country in sanitary and fire-proof buildings, we get the answer: The city has no money!

When the people demand more smaller parks and playgrounds in the densely populated residence districts, we are met with the same reply of the ruling politicians: "Why, where shall we take the money from?"

When the Municipal Assembly passes an ordinance authorizing and instructing the Board of Public Improvements to organize a municipal system of collecting and hauling the ashes, we hear the same old cry: "No money for this purpose!"

We have a sixteen-mile river front, better than any other city on earth, but not the least effort is made to improve any part of this river front by establishing small parks, driveways and walks, public baths and other places of recreation along the river.

In South and North St. Louis, close to the centers of population, there are beautiful nature spots, extending for blocks and miles along the river front, which should be reserved for public parks, but nothing is done, because this would be for the benefit of the common people.

Before Hon. Gundlach or any other political business agent of Capitalism is permitted to spend millions of the people's money for an aristocratic sport boulevard reservation, we must have some radical improvements made in all parts of the city where the people live. Don't let the Hon. John Busybody imagine for one moment that the interests he is working for are the interests of the people. Nothing of the kind. If the Civic League desires another "Outer Park and Boulevard" campaign, the Socialist Party is ready for it. We shall not fail to explode your schemes and let the people know that you are ever ready to spend millions for capitalist speculation schemes, but seldom to appropriate funds for most urgent public improvements demanded by the rank and file of the people.

Messrs. John H. Gundlach & Tutto Quanti, take notice. Heed the warning or take your medicine!

G. A. Hoehn.

We sincerely hope Typographical Union No. 8 will pardon us for calling attention to the neglect of duty toward the rest of the local labor movement in connection with the Labor Day demonstration at West End Heights.

Monday, September 4, Labor Day Demonstration at West End Heights, under the auspices of the Central Trades and Labor Union and the Building Trades Council. No efforts should be spared to make this year's Labor Day celebration a rousing success.

Happy is Council President Gundlach, for his Honor, Mayor Kreismann, is on vacation on his Washington apple farm and this gives the little John Busybody a chance to enjoy the pleasures of mayoralty. He threatens to veto the Hospital bill if the House of Delegates should feel inclined to pass it. Some day in the near future the people will veto John, and that veto will stand, too.

Will the people of St. Louis ever realize the necessity of the removal of the Industrial School to the county where the so-called cottage system could be established and the health, life and welfare of the children be protected? Some morning they may read in their daily papers of some fire catastrophe in the old Industrial School barracks whereby a number of the unfortunate children may lose their lives. Then the people may wake up and compel the city administration to act. Why not act to-day and avoid the catastrophe?

WAR AND PEACE

By Anatole France

(Greatest of all the lights of French literature to-day is the Socialist, Anatole France. His works, by reason of their wisdom and irony and literary finish, are regarded as masterpieces, and have spread his reputation throughout the civilized world. His name confers luster upon Socialism and the peace movement, as well as upon literature. By reason of the distinction of the author, the importance of the subject, and the eloquence of the utterance, the following address, delivered in Paris on July 28 at a gala evening held in commemoration of the first International Hague Conference, and translated from the pages of L'Humanite, will be perused with deep interest by Leader readers.—Ed.)

No maniacs of pacifism are we. We do not, with olive branches, block up our view of humanity molded in virtues in the rough school of war. The wild chieftain who, at the approach of the foe, enclosed in a circle of chariots the women, the children and the cattle of his tribe, and riddled the aggressor with arrows or stones—this barbarian it was who founded the family and the city. The victories of Alexander laid the foundations of the modern world, and established the civilization which invasions of barbarians failed to destroy, and which to-day is ours to enjoy.

War Once Necessary.

We accord to war, you see, a pretty fair share. But once on a time necessary, the reason for its existence is gone. That is an actual fact, but one which escapes the notice of many observers simply because of its magnitude and for the reason that it is not all eyes that can encompass it in all its vast extent. Yet consider: colonists, lands, and the fruits of the earth, cattle, corn, crops, raw materials, manufactured products, cash and credit; all that goes to make the prosperity of peoples and the power of races was formerly gained by methods of violence. But now the matter is one of a common understanding between nations of equal civilization. It is true that inferior races too oft bear the cost; but one can foresee that so cruel an abuse will not be eternal. Between peoples of equivalent culture, despite all rivalry and distrust, and whether they are willing or unwilling, the understanding daily grows better. The increasing multiplicity of communications and exchanges, the enforced solidarity of markets, commercial and financial, the rapid development of international Socialism and of the federation of workers—all these forces insensibly prepare the way for the union of the peoples of all continents.

Peace universal will one day be achieved, not because men will become better (it is not permitted to hope that), but because a new order of things, a new science, new economic necessities that we see arising and growing, will force men into the pacific state just as in days of yore the conditions of existence placed them and kept them in a state of war.

Averse to what has been called "the surprises of the heart," I shall put aside the suggestions of sentiment. I shall say: Perish peace if it lowers humanity! Perish war since it is now incapable of compensating the victor for the injury and losses it brings upon him. Perish war now that industry has become the great and sole conqueror!

The Hope of the Bravest.

For peace in all ages the world has thirsted. Let us blush not to wish for it: the bravest have desired it before us. That swords be made into plowshares was the desire of the prophets of Israel and of the poets of Rome. It is also the wish of the noblest and loftiest souls of modern times. Nay more. Never has war been made but to achieve peace. Hence it is the fate of war to perish in the hour of its triumph. May it perish for all time.

Remembering, O people, all that war has given to you in the shape of power, and wretchedness, and glory, enfold it in its purple shroud and, freed henceforth from its illustrious thralldom, look not to the victories of a day, but to Peace which also is victory and to endow you with greatness and riches, the only victory which endures.

Who, then, shall mourn war expired? If there be any among you who, nourished on a gloomy theology, regret war's absence and hope for it as a scourge, and behold in battle the ensanguined holocaust in which the god of armies delights, to such as these I have nothing to say.

In slaying war, do you fear that valor, constancy, and self-sacrifice, the proudest virtues which swell the hearts of men, shall with the same stroke be slain? No, the arts of peace, and science—science pure and speculative, science operative, and applied to individual and social needs, and the works of civilization—all these likewise stimulate energies, arouse courage, and raise up heroes. This is not the hour to doubt of it when the peaceful conquest of the air selects its victims so largely from the youngest and most intrepid.

The Martyrs of Art.

Let those who believe that rude ordeals are necessary to steel and temper the soul be assured. Even when the war-trumpet (whose blast is becoming seldom heard in the

world) shall have ceased to call races to carnage, humanity will run no risk of falling asleep amidst the delights of a new golden age. Astraea will not descend from the Zodiac to instruct men on the soft leisures of an eternal spring; neither will honey be found flowing from the trunks of ancient oaks. Effort, hard effort, will still be necessary to unhappy humanity. Art itself, which appears to be all pleasure and joy; has art not its martyrs? And even in its lightest sports does not art demand from its devotees cruel and oftentimes blood-dripping sacrifices?

If the struggle for death be perilous, the struggle against death offers no less formidable danger. I call to witness the memory of physicians, of learned men, of inventors, of all the host of generous souls who have perished in mitigating the ills of their kind.

But army for army, does not the grand army of workers undergo fatigues and privations? Does it not run the gauntlet of dangers? Is it not exposed to wounds and to violent death? The grand army of workers, which builds and upholds with its hands the prodigious edifice of our civilization—the workers on the soil and in the mine, the workers in metal and stone, the army of peace, the army beneficent, which performs at all hours and in obscurity, prodigies of devotedness, of strength, and of intrepidity—in universal peace, alas, will not this army have always its heroes and victims?

Workers Unite!

And you, the last faithful lovers of war, you who love it because you adjudge it to be noble, pure, heroic, and who would retain it to serve just causes (as if war did not ever serve iniquity as well as justice) you before whom I bow, because you are loyal, guard within your souls the memory of war's ancient virtues, when the sword was the arbiter of the world. By the sword was war rendered august. Regret, ye, and mourn for the sword; for now it is no more. The naked falchion which in a manner established the right of might has been replaced by metallurgy and costly pyrotechnics by which the courage of citizens is subordinated to the wealth of nations. To-day, no longer is Bellona a warrior-goddess; she is a metallurgist, a huge industrialist who diverts and depraves, who sterilizes and corrupts the material and the instruments of peace, and of civilization for profit's sake. O Men, depart from her!

Representatives of peoples, ambassadors of nations, citizens of the universe and workers of the two worlds, unite to put an end to this madness of steel more murderous than the fever of battle! Unite together to repress the criminal mania for armaments and rescue the world now a prey to an evil more deadly than war—armed peace.

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If you receive a sample copy of this paper, it is an invitation to subscribe. Just send us your name and address—we do the rest.

THE IRON MOLDERS.

Financial Condition of International is Good.

Business Agent J. C. McCormick is doing some good organization work in St. Louis and vicinity.

Chas. W. Wilkerson is attending to the interests of the International Union in the Missouri Valley District.

In fifteen years and six months the International Molders' Union has paid out in sick benefits alone the enormous sum of \$1,957,408.05. During these years the reserve on hand has never been exhausted, although in one year the disbursements were greater than the receipts. On the other hand, there has never been a large accumulation in this fund. Our experience with this feature is that the sum set aside to the fund from each week's dues is as nearly the correct amount as experience or careful study could make it, for, as a matter of fact, if the amount set aside was but a mill or so under the present sum there would be a deficit in time.

The death of one of the pioneers of the International Molders' Union is reported from Memphis, Tenn., by a brother member in the following words:

"It is with deep regret that we are reporting the death of one of the oldest members of the I. M. U. of N. A. Brother Neil Smith was born in Edinburg, Scotland, and passed away here July 6th. He came to this country in 1859 and at that time had an apprentice card from that country. He became a member of Local No. 1 at Philadelphia. He left Philadelphia and went to Pittsburg, Pa., staying there a short while. From there he went to New Albany, Ind., where he remained until he came to Memphis in 1884, where he became a charter member of Local No. 154."

CO-OPERATE WITH US.

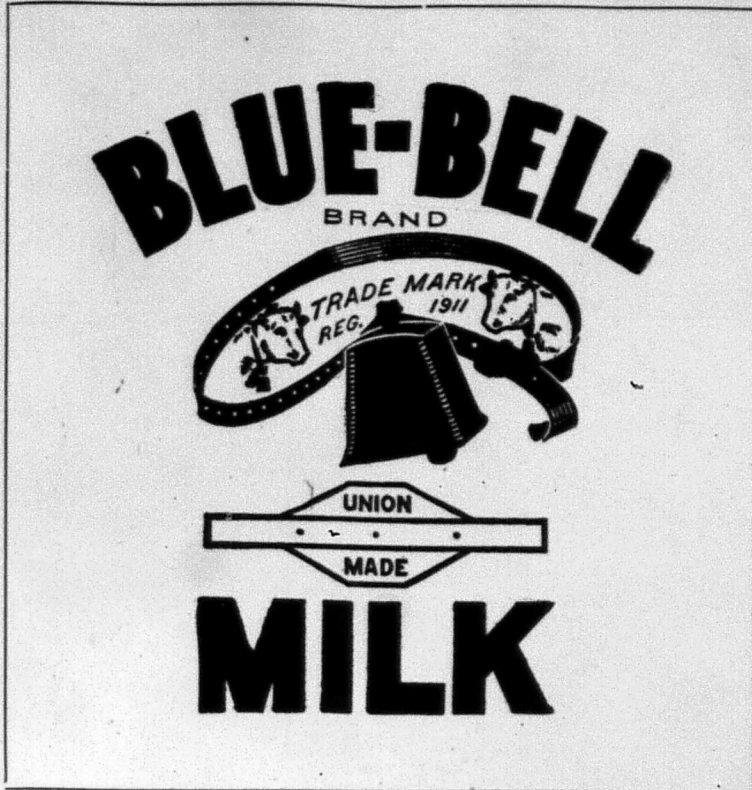
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Washington News Letter

(By National Socialist Press.)

Washington, D. C.—From an authoritative source your correspondent has learned that Chairman Stanley of the Steel Investigating Committee reversed his ruling which ordered George W. Perkins to testify regarding the Steel Trust's contributions to campaign funds because it was demonstrated to him by the trust's attorney that Perkins would testify to the detriment of both old parties.

Attorney Richard Lindabury of the United States Steel corporation was closeted with the committee for several hours, and it was he who forced Stanley to back down. Lindabury had the figures to show that the trust helped the Democrats in many states, and Stanley, being a good Democrat, saw the point and reversed the ruling he made the day previous.

I also learned that Representative Littleton of New York corroborated Lindabury regarding certain contributions the Steel Trust had made toward the campaign of the New York Democrats.

In this connection let it be stated that the motion to reconsider the committee's action of Tuesday was made by Littleton. Also that Littleton hurried to Washington City Tuesday evening in order that Stanley might not carry out his plans, which would have compromised the Democratic party.

Another Democratic Representative, Bartlett of Georgia, sided with Littleton, and then Stanley gave in. Stanley evidently was not on "the inside," and this accounts for his blunder.

The chairman, however, did not want to hurt himself in the public press by reversing himself twenty-four hours after he had made an important ruling, and insisted that Perkins be compelled to make a few admissions regarding contributions to the Republican party. To this the Republican members of the committee, especially Representative Young, strenuously objected.

A compromise was then decided upon. Lindabury was to state in open session that the trust contributed \$10,000 in 1904 "either to a state or national committee." The inference would be that the money went to the Roosevelt campaign. Stanley was satisfied with this arrangement. And Lindabury, as has been reported, made this statement:

"If Stanley had not backed down, Perkins would probably have paraphrased Jay Gould's historic utterance: 'In a Republican state, I am a Republican; in a Democratic state, I am a Democrat, but I am for the Steel Trust all the time.'"

Democrats Tapping the Treasury.
Down in Alabama a corporation wants the government to build a dam on the Black Warrior river, so that it would be able to use the power to reproduce electricity at a low price. It also happens that Oscar Underwood, the leader of the House Democrats, also comes from Alabama.

These two facts should be noted. The other day Representative Sparkman, chairman of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, brought up a bill to appropriate \$2,285,688 to "improve the Black Warrior river." A joker in that power provided that the water power be leased to the Birmingham Water, Light &

Our Milwaukee Letter.

The Socialist Health Commissioner of Milwaukee has been doing splendid work for a clean and sanitary food supply in Milwaukee. The bakeshops have been in an especially filthy condition. The former administrations have absolutely neglected the bakeries, and the result of this neglect was frightful. The dough in the bakeries was literally swarmed over by innumerable flies, heaps of filth in close proximity to the ovens sent forth noxious odors, and every sanitary rule was violated. In some cases flies were found baked into the bread and cakes.

The Health Commissioner has compelled the bakeries to put in screens and clean up their premises. Cards containing seventeen sanitary rules have been placed in the bakeshops. These rules will be carefully enforced by the health department.

Butcher shops, restaurants and all factories where food is produced have been carefully inspected and required to observe the laws of cleanliness and sanitation.

In short, the health department under the Socialists has become a live institution. It has ceased to be a sort of doctor's office, dealing mainly with disease. Prevention of disease, by the removal of its cause, is now the work of the Health Commissioner and his able assistants.

A department of "child welfare" has also been organized under the Socialist administration. This is beginning to do excellent work.

But for all the good work of the Socialists the capitalist press takes care to give them little or no credit. Here are two samples of the methods the capitalist papers employ in order to knock the Socialists and the Socialist administration.

One of the Milwaukee daily papers invited the Socialists to run a Socialist column as one of its departments. The Socialists were to be allowed to furnish the material for this column. This capitalist paper, on the strength of this column, advertised far and wide and in outside states that it "presents the truth about Socialistic Milwaukee." Then it proceeded to blue-pencil and limit the Socialist material in its column until the Socialists were obliged to withdraw it altogether. Now the paper howls at the Socialists as "hypocrites, cowards, sneaks," etc., etc. But the profit it made by advertising "the truth about Socialistic Milwaukee" is still on the right side of its ledger.

Another Milwaukee capitalist daily uses a still slicker trick. The Socialist administration of Milwaukee has established a bureau of economy and efficiency. The object of this bureau is to point out just where better or more economical methods might be employed in the various departments. The bureau has issued an interesting and valuable report embodying its suggestions in this line. Now the newspaper above mentioned has obtained a copy of this report, and is issuing editorial after editorial about the defects and the inefficiency of the administration, taking the suggestions in the bureau's report as texts. But here is the trick: This paper never once refers to the report of the bureau.

Each suggestion or criticism made by the report is brought out as an original discovery of the Journal. "See how inefficient the Socialist administration is! This, that and the other should be changed. Let us have efficiency!" Never once does

this crafty paper suggest that the criticism came originally from the administration itself, and that the Socialists are taking steps to remedy all these defects and stop all these leaks. But just as soon as the improvement is made, out comes the tricky sheet: "See, the Journal has forced the Socialist administration to change its methods! We pointed out the necessity of this reform and compelled the administration to do better!"

These two samples of what Milwaukee papers are doing will give a little idea of what Milwaukee Socialists are up against. More and more pressing, more and more insistent and unavoidable becomes the need of a Milwaukee Socialist daily!

E. H. THOMAS.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Laws.

"What law is that timid, shrinking one over there by the door?"

"The unhappy law that looks as if it wished it were dead?"

"Yes; the one with the black eye."

"That's the Sherman law."

"And what is this bold and florid one that everybody treats with so much deference?"

"That's the unwritten law."—Newark News.

THE BOATMAN AND THE SABBATH.

(Stuart Reid in Machinists' Journal)
A couple of tourists staying at a village which is in close proximity to a well-known Scottish loch had a fancy one fine Sunday to go for a row on the loch. They accordingly sallied forth in search of the boatman, whom they met just leaving his house dressed in his Sunday best and carrying a Bible under his arm.

"We want to go for a row," said one of the tourists.

"Dae ye no' ken it's the Sabbath?" answered Sandy; "ye'll no' get a boat frae me the day, forbye I'll hae ye tae ken that I am an elder o' the kirk."

"Yes, yes," expostulated the tourists, "that's all very well for you, but we don't require you with us. You can go to church; we can row ourselves."

"Ay, ay," said the elder, "but ust think what the meenister'll say."

"Never mind the minister," was the reply; "he will know nothing about 't. We will pay you well."

"Ah, weel," said Sandy, "I'll no' let ye the boat, bit I'll tell ye whit I'll dae. Dae ye see yon wee boatie doon amang the rushes? Weel, she's ready wi' the oars inside. Jist ye gang doon there, an' row out tae the middle o' the loch, an' I'll come doon tae the bank an' swear at ye; bit never ye mind, ye jist row on an' I'll call for the money on Monday."

Wonder Workers Work Against the Brotherhood of Leather Workers.

Washington, D. C.—In a letter from W. E. Bryan, general president of the United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, it is stated that the I. W. W., the alleged labor organization, have sent out a pamphlet addressed to the membership of the Leather Workers, in an effort to split the organization. The Leather Workers have been conducting a hard fight to reduce their hours and increase their pay, and as is usually the result they have been compelled to combat a strong manufacturers' association.

Graft in St. Louis. Harrison Gray Otis

Was the Statement Too Explicit?

While in Milwaukee recently, the writer was asked by a number of newspaper men about St. Louis and the progress of the movement here. Among other things, I remarked that we used to think we carried the palm for graft in Milwaukee, next to New York and Chicago; but that Milwaukee, in the worst days of Dave Rose and John I. Beggs, could not hold a candle to St. Louis. Some of this got into print.

About midnight that Saturday I was called out of bed by the representative of the St. Louis Republic, asking me over the phone for "an explicit statement as to graft in St. Louis. Replying that an explicit statement meant a written and signed statement, and that I would get it to him next day, I hung up the receiver, and went back to bed.

The next day I prepared, with the help of Comrade Otto Pauls, an "explicit" statement, and delivered it to the Republic representative. Later he advised me that they had asked him to mail it to them.

The Republic has not printed it as yet. And inasmuch as the article is really made up of some valuable information, although part of it is familiar to readers of ST. LOUIS LABOR, it is printed herewith, so that it may serve its purpose.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 13, 1911.

Editor St. Louis Republic:

Your request for an explicit statement relative to "graft in St. Louis" is one which I take pleasure in complying with, in the hope that it may be of some use to the people of your city. Sometimes the point of view of a visitor is valuable.

To begin with, it appears that the use of the word graft, in this peculiar meaning of political corruption for financial benefit, originated in St. Louis. It was in connection with the work of Joseph Folk. At that time a bartender in the Richelleu Hotel could go down to the Four Courts and make a judge "give up" fines paid in there to the amount of \$125.00.

The cleaning up of Butler's Indians changed the situation to some extent, but did not essentially relieve the pressure of the powers that graft upon the people.

In my short stay in St. Louis recently I availed myself of the experience of other investigators of graft. Former District Attorney Jerome of New York said that graft is only the result of applying the principles of private business to public affairs.

Attorney Heney, famous in San Francisco, said that to find the most important ringleaders in graft and corruption in any city, make up a list of the principal financiers, bankers and members of boards of directors of big financial concerns.

Your city directory does not give a list of these, but they may be found in a special directory issued by the directory company.

However, it will be sufficiently explicit if I specify David R. Francis, who is one of the principal figures in the group indicated by Attorney Heney. I trust the fact of Mr. Francis having recently purchased a controlling interest in your estimable paper will not have any influence in the matter of suppressing this reply to your request for an "explicit statement."

But, leaving ancient history and "the push," let us come down to the present.

"The Big Cinch" is the name under which the organized powers that graft are popularly known in St. Louis. This includes, among others, the following interests:

The Terminal Railway Association, generally called the "Terminal" for short.

The United Railways, which includes all the street car lines of St. Louis city and county.

The Laclede Gas Light Company.

The Union Electric Light and Power Company.

It will be noted that these are all public utility corporations. And the history of such corporations is that they find it a good investment to spend money to "influence" public officials.

And these interests have been busy in the usual fashion.

1. There is about two million dollars due the city on a "one mill per passenger tax" from those who hold the street car franchises. Unpaid, this is GRAFT.

2. The attempt to pass a long-term blanket franchise, wiping out the mill tax, and accepting one-half of the two million dollars due the city, was promoted by the same interests, and would benefit the same people, including Mr. Francis—to be specific.

If my information is not up to date concerning Mr. Francis' interests, I should be glad to be corrected.

3. St. Louis is saddled, bridled and ridden by the interests, and the principal webs in the "Cinch" are furnished by the railroads interests which constitute the Terminal Association.

The newspapers held the head of the poor animal, blinding his eyes with a combination of silence and misinformation.

Just whose hands threw on the saddle, whose hands went against his ribs, and whose arms yanked the straps may be a little hard to say just now.

It is not too soon to add, that some husky cockle-burs are being slipped under the "blanket" privilege, and the Big Cinch now in the

saddle is due for a heavy fall before long.

Every pound of freight and every passenger crossing the river, excepting by the McKinley bridge, pays toll to the Terminal.

This same association, to maintain this grafting monopoly, has for five years delayed the building of the "free bridge," which the people demanded by an overwhelming majority should be built by the city.

The present Republican administration, elected on the issue of the immediate building of the free bridge, is now accused of handing over to the Wiggins Ferry, a part of the Big Cinch, the control of the East St. Louis end of the free bridge. That would simply sew up one end of the bridge.

4. The City Hall electric light plant produces current for one and one-half cents per kilowatt. The Electric Light Company was charging twelve cents. They have since reduced it to nine cents. Some St. Louis people probably call this "business." I call it "GRAFT."

5. To be explicit on another question relative to St. Louis graft, let us mention tax-dodging. Not to fail of being specific, let us mention a name or two.

Mrs. Theresa L. Bernero was not even known to be connected with the Big Cinch. She died recently, leaving personal property scheduled at over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. She paid taxes on less than three thousand dollars worth of personal property. Her real estate was valued at about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Newspaper estimates valued it at about one million dollars.

This means not only GRAFT for Mrs. Bernero and her kind; it means BOODLE somewhere.

Joseph S. Taussig, 4201 Washington boulevard, also died recently, and his estate went to probate. His personal property was scheduled at about one hundred thousand dollars. He had been paying taxes on (\$1,030,000) one thousand and thirty dollars of personal property.

Evidently ordinary moneyed folks pay on about one to two per cent of their property values, when it comes to taxation.

The Big Cinch is not yet dead, and we cannot say what its property will probate at.

Festus J. Wade, James Campbell, W. K. Bixby, Murray Carleton, D. R. Francis and others who handle the "goods," but are not so well known, at present have as their political manipulator Jephtha D. Howe.

Mr Howe shows his expertness in that he manipulated a franchise for fifty years over a bridge not yet built for the "Southern Traction Company."

This will give you some idea of what I mean by "graft in St. Louis," but it is only a suggestion of what might be told if space afforded.

It is my hope to be of some service in making known to the people of St. Louis and the rest of the country some of the very interesting facts in this connection, and I assure you that there will be nothing lacking as to the "explicit" character of the information. It is notorious in St. Louis, and must become known—if the remedy is to be applied.

W. R. GAYLORD.

Now, why do you suppose the Republic did not want to print that? It must have been the modesty of Dave Francis. He was always a retiring gentleman—since his last campaign for United States Senator.

NATIONAL PARTY NOTES.

National Headquarters Socialist Party.

A report has been received that Josie Marie Rangel, member of Local Waco, Texas, and others were arrested August 5th in El Paso by American police and turned over to Mexican authorities without extradition papers or any legal formalities. They are now held by the Madero forces in jail at Juarez, Mexico.

National Organizer Geo. H. Goebel, now touring Alaska, while attempting to reach the cliff mine on the coast below Valdez in a gasoline launch, with heavy sea running, was swept overboard, but fortunately managed to keep afloat until rescued. He has spoken in every town on the Alaskan coast. He has had enthusiastic meetings, with halls filled, and has organized a local in every town. At the time of this appearing he will have left Dawson for the journey down the Yukon to Fairbanks en route to St. Michael and Nome.

G. H. Lockwood, until recently State Secretary of Michigan, has begun the publication of a small monthly magazine, entitled "The Prophet and the Ass." It contains many original and striking illustrations.

TRANSPORTATION WORKERS' UNION IN SWITZERLAND.

The Society of Swiss Railway and Steamship Servants have been conducting a most active organization campaign during the past year, with splendid results. This society had at the close of the past year 106 groups, with over 13,000 members, and consists of 16 grade societies. A hard fight was encountered in an effort for a new wage law, but the society was successful in securing the results sought.

Some time ago Governor Johnson of California painted a true picture of Harrison Gray Otis, the would-be crusher of unionism and leader of a bunch of capitalists who are endeavoring to railroad the McNamara brothers to prison or the gallows, and now here comes another directly from his home town. The Los Angeles Express in a recent issue says:

"Otis doesn't represent the sentiment or convictions of Los Angeles on any question. The decent men and women of this city repudiated him long ago. His sordid newspaper lost all its influence when it flung away such character as it had. Politically, it betrayed the people to the Southern Pacific railroad, and when absolute knowledge of that knowledge came home to public conscience, Otis became a negligible factor, utterly without influence. Ethically, his journal is conducted on the moral plane of the Police Gazette, delighting in salacious stories and with morbid depravity featuring all that is vile and lustful and indecent. It has given its support to scoundrels who sold protection to vice and is to-day the champion of the brothel. Without principle, without sense of honor or consciousness of shame, without character, without good reputation, wanton, crooked, morally rotten and politically corrupt—that's the Times. What wonder that honorable men despise it and decent women scorn it!

"Ever lying about and misrepresenting labor, the Times has sought to create a sentiment behind which it could bulwark itself and from which it could milk a money profit. Did organized labor hold a picnic? Behold Times cartoons representing their wives and sisters as wantons, themselves as drunkards. Behold printed accompanying descriptions so obscene as to approach the very verge of public indecency. Dynamite? Otis has been flinging dynamite around this town for years. No man's reputation has been safe when exposed to the assaults of his freakish malignity. No institution, not even the public school system, has been immune from his attacks, inspired by his jaundiced pique, preposterous self-love or distempered vanity. He has rested on the town like a curse."

STREET CLEANING IN MILWAUKEE.

By Carl D. Thompson.

Four of the most modern street flushing machines have been purchased and put to work on the city streets of Milwaukee. Each of these machines carries a gasoline engine, which is operated in connection with the tank of water in such a fashion as to give the stream great force when directed upon the pavement. They operate in the downtown districts during the night, when the traffic is least, and in the outlying districts during the day time.

In spite of the fact that the pavements of Milwaukee have been for many years of a very inferior quality, making the task of street cleaning an unusually difficult task on that account, nevertheless the results of the new systems are all very noticeable, and Street Superintendent Hadley is making further improvements in the work all the time.

The introduction some months ago of receptacles for the street sweepings has disposed of many unsightly piles of dirt that used to appear on the streets, while the introduction of a system of handy receptacles for waste paper and refuse of that kind is still further adding to the cleanly appearance.

These things, taken altogether, with the improved repairing of the streets, have already given the city a new appearance in these respects. It is expected that this improvement will continue until the work of better street construction, which has been introduced by the administration, is rapidly putting the streets in first-class order.

CHEAP-JOHN FREUNDS

Defend Long Hours for Women.

AND TEST VALIDITY OF MISSOURI WOMAN'S NINE-HOUR LAW.

The validity of the woman's nine-hour workday law is to be attacked by the Freund Clothing Co., Broadway, and other retailers on South Broadway, who have engaged Attorney A. A. O'Halloran to conduct a test case with a view of defeating the law.

The first case tried in the Court of Criminal Correction for alleged violation of the law was against Eugene Freund of the Freund Mercantile Co., No. 1554 South Broadway, last Tuesday. Freund was fined \$50, but was paroled on payment of costs. Two more cases are on the docket for trial next Friday.

Mrs. D. W. Knefler, president of the Woman's Trade Union League, who is regarded as the author of the law, expressed satisfaction with the way in which it is being enforced, especially in factories. The factories and large mercantile houses generally have complied with the law. Virtually the only opponents are the smaller merchants.

The Tide at the Flood

By John M. Work.

One interesting gentleman who is failing to take the tide at the flood is Robert M. La Follette.

He is a man who would like to do right. But he has an inordinate personal ambition which chains him hand and foot.

He goes about the country advocating skim-milk reforms. How a man with a grain of sense can waste his time on such moonshine can be explained only in one way.

He is a moral coward. His ambition will not permit him to do anything that will endanger his re-election and his momentary glory—and his chances for the presidency.

He, therefore, looks about him to see how he can make the people adore him for the present and at the same time not alienate the fellows who furnish the campaign funds.

It is said that when a well-known Socialist left the ranks of the alleged reformers and came into the Socialist movement, LaFollette said to him, "You are ahead of the times—I intend to stay behind and come along with the people."

Which was as much as to say that he knew Socialism was right, but that he had the itch for office, and would, therefore, sacrifice his principles in order to stay at the pie counter. "Oh, lame and impotent conclusion!"

What a glorious flood tide that man is missing!

If he could only put aside his moral cowardice and his personal ambition, and come out squarely for Socialism, what a powerful influence he would have for good!

He would incur the maledictions of hundreds of influential and so-called respectable citizens.

He would convert thousands of really respectable—because useful—men and women to Socialism.

He would hasten a little the coming of the Co-Operative Commonwealth.

He would satisfy himself much better than the presidency would satisfy him. He would be able in future years to look back with pride upon his past.

And future generations would rise up and call him blessed. But if he continues to waste his time on trifles, his life will be spent in shallows. He will die disappointed and chagrined, like all selfish men die. And he will be known in history as a trimmer—a compromiser—a man who did not measure up to the need of the hour—a man who failed to take the tide at the flood.

(To be continued.)

MEETING DIRECTORY

Standing Announcements in this column will be \$5.00 per year, payable in advance.

SECOND WARD SOCIALIST CLUB

Meets every second and fourth Thursday, at 8 p. m., at Reiss' Hall, Blair and Salisbury, second floor. All workingmen and women in sympathy with the Socialist Party are welcome.

A ROSENKRANZ, Sec'y., 3319 N. Ninth street.

NINTH WARD SOCIALIST CLUB

Meets every second and fourth Thursday, at 8 o'clock p. m., at northwest corner of Ninth and Lami streets. All working men and women in sympathy with the Socialist Party are welcome.

TENTH WARD SOCIALIST CLUB

Meets the second and fourth Thursday, 8 p. m., at South West Turner Hall, Ohio avenue and Potomac street, in large hall, upstairs. All comrades or those interested invited to attend our meetings.

DR. W. L. MOORE, Sec'y., 3747 South Jefferson Ave.

26th AND 27th WARD SOCIALIST CLUB

Meets every first Wednesday of the month, 8 o'clock, at Lazar's Hall, southeast corner Union and Easton (entrance on Union avenue, side door.) A hearty invitation is extended to all who are interested in the aims and objects of the Socialist Party to join our ranks.

T. PRENDERGAST, Sec'y.

WORKINGMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY "FORWARD"

Meets every second Thursday at Labor Hall, 966 Chouteau avenue. All friends of the co-operative idea are welcome to attend and join the organization. Every member will be pleased to give information regarding the aims and plans of the society. Payments on shares are accepted in any business meeting.

PETER KIEFER, Secretary, 5116 Cologne Avenue.

Workingmen's Protective Union.

Office hours: 5 to 6:30 p. m.; Saturdays, 12 to 12:30 p. m.

MARTIN C. SEEGER, Clerk.

Office: 408 Olive Street, Room 506

Phones: Central 5076, Olive 2133

Protection of members of affiliated unions against loan sharks, collection of wages, etc., are the objects of this union.

74,641 COAL MINERS IN STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Coal Production, Number of Men Killed and Injured.

Forty-five counties in Illinois were coal producers in the year ending on June 30, 1911, according to the tenth annual report of the Illinois Bureau of Labor Statistics. There were 881 mines of all kinds, 5 less than in 1899. The total output for the year was 48,717,858 tons, and the home value of the product was about fifty and a quarter million dollars.

The shipping mines worked but 197 days average, and the average working days of all the mines was 171. The short number of working days was due to extended idleness of the mines while the miners were on strike.

There were 86 new mines or old mines reopened during the year and 91 closed. The shipping mines numbered 390, employing 71,527 men, and of local mines there were 491, employing 3114 men.

The number of men killed for the year was 406, including the victims of the Cherry disaster, and 150 in addition.

Inside the mines 395 were killed, and 11 were killed outside the mines, leaving 246 widows and 675 orphans. Besides, 742 men were hurt and lost a month or more time.

Fine SHOES UNION MADE.

Frank Siedhoff, 3944 S. Broadway Fine Repairing a Specialty.

Julius Friton

Jeweler, Optician AND Watchmaker. 121 N. Seventh St.

Sheridan Webster Attorney-at-Law

PHONES: Victor 1816—Sidney 3497-R 1837 Kennett Place

Bartenders' Union Local 51

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



HEADQUARTERS: 3206 LUCAS AVENUE Phone: Kinloch, Central 3281.

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You get the BEST Tobacco handled and made into Cigars by EXPERT WORKMEN. We do not advertise on billboards and take the cost of the advertisement out of the quality of our goods. F. R. RICE MERCANTILE CIGAR COMPANY St. Louis, Mo.

Order Coal Now.

Order your coal now if possible and avoid the high Prices in the fall. Arrangements have been made by the undersigned with the SCHROETER COAL CO. and the UNION FUEL CO. for delivering coal this season to all comrades and friends who send their orders to me. The benefit will go entirely to St. Louis Labor and the Arbeiter-Zeitung. L. E. Hildebrand, 966 Chouteau Ave. Telephones: Kinloch, Central 1577 Bell, Olive 4198

DO YOU BUY UNION BREAD?

DO YOU BUY UNION BREAD? IF NOT, WHY NOT? All Bread that bears this Label is UNION-MADE. BOYCOTT THE BREAD TRUST AND ALL BREAD THAT DOES NOT BEAR THIS LABEL. ASK YOUR GROCER OR BAKER FOR THE BAKERS UNION LABEL. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE! LOOK FOR THIS REAL UNION LABEL Baker's Unions No. 4 and 50.

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

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Co-operative  Printery
966 Chouteau Avenue.

Scabbing on Labor Day

The Central Trades and Labor Union and the Building Trades Council of St. Louis will have a Labor Day demonstration at West End Heights. For months joint committees have been at work doing all in their power to make this year's Labor Day a day of honor and success for the entire local labor movement. Special appeals have been made to all local unions to abstain from arranging separate picnics on Monday, September 4, and thus avoid the splitting up the Union ranks on Labor's national holiday.

Some time ago President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor issued a special appeal to the labor unions throughout the country urging them to act unitedly and harmoniously on Labor Day.

All this seems to have made no impression on the worthy brethren who direct the social destinies of Typographical Union No. 8. Once more they want to prove to the people of St. Louis that they do not care one iota whether the Labor Day demonstration of the Central Trades and Labor Union (of which they are a part) will be a fine success or a lamentable failure. No. 8 openly and defiantly rejects the unity of action and solidarity in the local labor movement. Yet there is no other local union that owes more of its own success to the other trade unions than Typographical Union No. 8. There may be thousands of men in the local movement parading as good union men, wearing scab shoes, scab clothes, and eating scab bread. They do so, because it is difficult to control them so long as their own unions fail to look after their records.

With the printers the situation is different. Each and every local union and every society, club or lodge friendly to Organized Labor will to-day insist that the Union label must be on every printing job they may give out. How was this brought about? Through the agitation of the printing trades. Yes, but remember the fact that the Central Trades and Labor Union, through its affiliated organizations, has kept up the fight for the Printers label for the last 25 years. Typographical Union No. 8 owes much to the Central Trades and Labor Union. Without the unanimous support of the entire movement the Allied Printing Trades Label would not be what it is to-day, and the members of No. 8 would not enjoy the favorable conditions they have now. No. 8 is reaping the benefits of the solidarity of the labor movement.

But when the same union is called upon to co-operate with the local central body to make the Labor Day demonstration a success, for the good and welfare of the entire local labor movement, our brethren tell us frankly: "You go to Jerusalem, or some hotter place, if you choose; Typographical Union No. 8 will have a separate Labor Day picnic at Ramona Park!"

Because Typographical Union No. 8, with the help of Organized Labor, succeeded in organizing most of the printing plants in St. Louis and secured Union conditions in these shops is no reason why it should not give encouragement to the rest of the unions that have been less fortunate in their fights for better conditions, perhaps owing to circumstances over which they had no control.

Typographical Union No. 8 originated this separate Labor Day picnic years ago. And thanks to this lack of solidarity a number of societies that were very friendly toward Organized Labor, have since followed in the Printers' footsteps and arranged their own Labor Day picnics. These societies argue like this: "If one of the strongest unions affiliated with the Central Trades and Labor Union is permitted to split the ranks of Union Labor on the annual holiday of the movement why should not our societies also have separate affairs and make some money out of them?"

Thus we see to-day that several singing societies, the Bavarian Society, and other organizations have their festivals on Labor Day—something that was not even thought of eight or ten years ago.

The action of Typographical Union No. 8 toward the Central Trades and Labor Union is wrong, it is mischievous and detrimental to the unity and solidarity of the entire Trade Union movement of St. Louis.

Some day No. 8 may need the help of the unified, solidified, harmonious labor movement to defend the position it has gained through and by the help of all the unions. What happened in Louisville, in Los Angeles, and other cities may some day be repeated, or at least attempted in St. Louis. If it should happen that in the next few years most of the other St. Louis unions would display the same separatist spirit and lack of solidarity the movement would become so demoralized that the Printers could expect very little support in their efforts to resist the attacks of the combined employers.

We suggest to Typographical Union No. 8 to call off their separate picnic and join with the rest of the Unions to celebrate Labor Day at West End Heights, Monday, September 4. Do not scab on the Labor Day demonstration!

G. A. Hoehn.

Editorial Comment.

BY G. A. HOEHN.

Join the Socialist Party! It is the party of the working class. The emancipation of labor must be achieved by the workmen themselves.

The settlement of the British Railway Strike means a great victory for the working class. It was a rebellion which shook the throne of King George.

Will the House of Delegates members have backbone enough to pass the Hospital bill irrespective of what the little "acting mayor" may or may not do? We'll see Friday night.

Two more Chances to hear Comrade Oscar Ameringer in St. Louis: Friday evening at the Freiheit Hall, 4444 Penrose street, and Saturday evening at Dodier Hall Garden, 20th and Dodier streets. Don't fail to hear this interesting speaker.

The Election for Parliament in Sweden will take place early in September. Prepare for some surprising news. The German Reichstags elections will be held late this year or in the early part of next year. There will be something stirring in Kaiser Bill's domains before that electoral battle is over.

The Brewery Workers' Journal of last week appeared in grand style in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the United Brewery Workers' International Union. The issue contained articles by the International officers of the organization and by a number of members; also by J. J. McNamara, Samuel Gompers, Chas. H. Hohmann, G. A. Hoehn, Hans Fehlinger, Max S. Hayes, James F. Carey and others.

Where They Don't
Need Bibles.

Good People of St. Louis Called Upon
to Help Westmoreland Miners.

Until sixteen months ago black conditions were tolerated down in Westmoreland county, the big coal mining district in Pennsylvania. Then the elements in man that separate him from the animal cropped up and he demanded his rights. Ever since the Westmoreland miners have been on strike.

A Thanksgiving, Christmas, two Easters, two Fourth of Julys—when we celebrate our independence!—and no one knows how many of their own old and brand-new anniversaries, have been celebrated by outrages perpetrated by the state constabulary who haunt the district.

Only intolerable conditions could force 18,000 men to give up their "bread-winner's" struggle—not only their jobs, but their homes, for these also were owned by the companies.

After all of the mine outrages that still make our feelings tingle, why is it necessary to appeal to any of any one's senses but common sense? These miners, and don't forget their families, who are just and good and loyal as yours, are braving all this suffering merely to force livable conditions. They ask some voice in their labor contracts—and in this day of so-called liberty!

Imagine paying by the wagon load and not by weight; then increasing the size of the wagon and not the pay in this day of honest weights and high cost of living.

Were the capitalist press independent you might have been lying awake nights over the sensational tales of "Man's Hell in God's Country."

The United Mine Workers have done their part and are exhausted. Their souls are in good shape; their present life is one living prayer for justice. So they do not need Bibles. They do sorely need clothes for their bodies and food for their stomachs. Bodies of all sizes and stomachs of all ages. And to supply this need the Women's Trade Union League, with the consent of the officers of the Union, are arranging a monster "Piece and Pound Party" for Wednesday, September 6th, at 8 p. m. at Aschenbroedel Hall, 3535 Pine street, for the benefit of the strikers. Every man and woman in St. Louis interested in the cause of labor is earnestly requested to respond to this appeal by contributing one or more whole garments, new or old, for man, woman or child, or one or more pounds of dry food. Contributions can also be left at the following places:

Miss Nelle A. Quick, secretary, 412 Panama building; ST. LOUIS LABOR, 966 Chouteau avenue; Aschenbroedel Hall, 3535 Pine street; Miss Mayme Bird, 6800 Clayton avenue; Miss Katherine Gleason, 1824 E street, Granite City, Ill.; Mrs. D. W. Kneifer, 5273 Waterman avenue; Miss Clara Somerville, 536 Selma avenue, Webster Groves, Mo.

FINED FOR ILLEGAL
USE OF LABEL.

Firm of Weller Bros. of Belleville,
Ill., Will Have to Pay \$25.00
and Costs for Dishonesty.

Weller Bros. of Belleville, Ill., have been fined \$25.00 and court costs for the misuse of the Garment Workers' label.

A member of organized labor, Mr. Leperre, visited Weller Bros to purchase a suit of clothes and he demanded that same bear the union label. He was shown several suits and selected one that did not bear the label. The firm assured him that it was a union-made suit and that they would have one made for him exactly like that with the union label. Mr. Leperre called for his suit and found the label in the garment as stated by the firm.

On showing the label at the central body there was some question as to how the label was sewed in. The secretary of the central body communicated with the General Office of the United Garment Workers of America and as a result Mrs. A. Crane was sent to Belleville to investigate the case. She was instructed to bring suit against the firm in the event of there being any misuse of the label. On investigation, Mrs. Crane found that the suit of clothes was made by a non-union firm. She called upon the State's Attorney to take the case up.

Before going to trial, Weller Bros. brought every influence to bear on the general officers to settle the case without going to court. This being refused, it went to court, and the firm pleaded guilty and was fined as above noted.

BE ACTIVE!

The laboring man who stands outside the pales of organized labor in this day and age, when exploiters in every nation on earth are banding together to enslave the working class is blind and indifferent to his class interests, says the Miners' Magazine. The laboring man standing alone can accomplish nothing. His individual request for higher wages or better conditions will be met with insolent contempt. The laboring man can only receive recognition when he places his interests behind the fortress of the labor movement and becomes one of the soldiers in that army that is demanding justice for the human race.

MAKE YOUR
UNION PAY

—THROUGH ITS PRINTING — PART
OF THE COST OF YOUR FIGHT FOR
BETTER AND MORE HUMANE CON-
DITIONS AND HIGHER WAGES



Have the profits made on it go, not to enrich any individual, but to help carry on your UNION LABEL AGITATION — to build up your organization.

Because the Order May Be a Small One is No Reason for Being Careless as to Where It Goes. As Pennies Make Dollars. Here Small Profits Swell the Aggregate for the Constant Advancement of Labor's Cause

Why pay an alleged friend \$5.00 for a job on which he may make a profit of 75c for his sole benefit—even if you should otherwise pay \$5.25 for the same job, on which the probable profit of \$1.00 goes, not to the individual, but to extend the influence and strength of organized labor? Pay the \$5.00 and some individual may make 75c. Pay the \$5.25 and you will contribute probably as much as \$1.00 to your cause. Which is the better way?

There may be a hidden purpose in the apparently lower prices of some of these alleged friends. These alleged friends may be antagonistic to your interests in many ways and may quote low prices just to injure or even destroy the very institution which always stands and fights for you.

Somehow these "friends"—these "good fellows"—sometimes get into the good graces of one or more of your members and your union's printing always goes to their shops, regardless of price? Why is this? Have you ever inquired?

THE CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY

is owned and controlled by the WORKING CLASS. It is YOUR institution. Therefore give it a chance, at least.

For the sake of argument—supposing you did pay a little more for your printing: What difference would that make? If there were any difference it would be in YOUR favor.

It would be to your benefit—because all the profits made are used in YOUR interest, for YOUR class, to strengthen YOUR influence. But, as a matter of fact, you do NOT pay more here. Our facilities are ample to turn out work as good and as cheaply as in any other well-equipped and well-established shop. In some instances our facilities are even superior. Our workmen are of the best. Such conditions do not necessitate charging exorbitant prices. But it is impossible to meet the prices of competitors who regard all above the cost of wages and paper as profit, who operate their plants any number of hours and whose office expenses are not reckoned.

Some proprietors of print-shops man their own shops, hold the best paying jobs. Under these conditions do they strictly observe union rules? Or do they undermine union conditions wrung from the employers by the militant members of the union?

Rumors are circulated just to destroy confidence in your own plant—to damage YOUR institution. Are you going to do the bidding of these enemies? Will you allow any of your members to use your funds in this manner? Surely not!

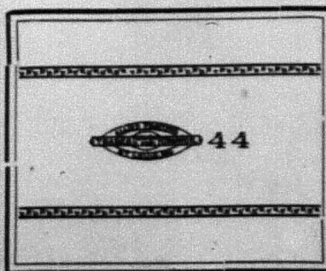
Remember that ALL the profits on printing done in this shop are ALWAYS used to help spread the wageworkers' demands for economic justice, to secure laws and legislation of benefit to YOU, and to mold public opinion in favor of YOUR cause.

Get estimates from us on all your printing, examine some of the samples of our work, and we feel convinced that you can come to but one decision—that it pays to make your printing do double duty.

Instruct Your Committees, or the Persons in Charge

of Your Printing, to Place Your Orders Here —

Helping Us to Help You.



THE CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY

966 CHOUTEAU AVENUE

PHONES, { Central 1577
Olive 4198

ST. LOUIS, MO.

FROM THE BATTLEFIELD OF ORGANIZED LABOR

CLEAR THE WAY

BY ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE.

Clear the way, my lords and lackeys! you have had your day.
Here you have your answer—Britain's yea against your nay;
Long enough your House has held you; up, and clear the way!

Lust and falsehood, craft and traffic, precedent and gold,
Tongue of courtier, kiss of harlot, promise bought and sold,
Gave you heritage of empire over thralls of old.

Now that all these things are rotten, all their gold is rust,
Quenched the pride they lived by, dead the faith and cold the lust,
Shall their heritage not also turn to dust?

By the grace of these they reigned, who left their sons their sway;
By the grace of these what Britain says her Lords unsay;
Till at length her cry goes forth against them—"Clear the way!"

By the grace of trust in treason knaves have lived and lied;
By the force of fear and folly fools have fed their pride;
By the strength of sloth and custom reason stands defied.

Lest your reckoning on some later day be worse,
Halt and hearken, lords of land and princes of the purse,
Ere the tide be full that comes with blessing and with curse.

Where we stand, as where you sit, scarce falls a sprinkling spray;
But the wind that swells, the wave that follows, none shall stay;
Spread no more of sail for shipwreck; out, and clear the way!

Labor Day Celebration, Monday, September 4, at West End Heights, under the auspices of the Central Trades and Labor Union and the Building Trades Council. Speaker: Senator Winfield R. Gaylord of Wisconsin.

The Special Session of the Sixty Second Congress adjourned last Tuesday. The session cost Uncle Sam a nice little sum, but how much good has there been done for the people? What business have the people to expect anything from the present Congress? Fifty more Victor L. Berger's might bring about a radical change in the right direction. Worse things than that may happen within the next ten years.

Portugal's National Assembly has completed the Constitution of the young republic. Wonder, how the exiled king feels about? The Clericals are working overtime to cause a counter revolution and get the Monarchist reactionists back into power, but we doubt very much whether they will ever have the slightest chance of success. It is a plain law of the universe that even the darkest night is followed by dawn, and all the black robes of the Clericals spread against the horizon of civilization cannot prevent the rising of the sun of human freedom.

The Socialist Point of View

BY OTTO PAULS.

It is hard to realize just how dirty the average St. Louis street car really is until one gets on a brand-new one just out of the factory. The new cars on the Fourth Street Line serve to show just how filthy the old cars are. Evidently the company does not clean the seats further than a few perfunctory slaps with a duster.

That plank in the Socialist platform calling for a thorough cleaning of street cars each day should be rigidly enforced. The health and comfort of passengers demand it.

It is recorded that Jesus Christ bade some humble fishermen on the shores of Galilee follow him and he would make them "fishers of men."

On any passably good day the modern "fishers of men" can be seen operating on Market street in St. Louis. As of yore, the fishing is best where workmen congregate. The "bait" used is a soldier or two in gaudy uniform and a highly-colored lithograph sign which pictures the delightful time one can have by enlisting in the army or navy. The hungry unemployed resist the "bait" as long as possible, but numbers of them become caught and are shipped away and taught to become butchers of men.

This fishing for men goes on the year round and Uncle Sam keeps his lines baited and the nets set in all parts of the country. Many of the victims "desert" and their places must be filled. So the trade of fishing for men in order to make butchers of men goes merrily on.

It is apparently the policy of Catholic church authorities to arrange rival, counter-demonstrations wherever Labor Day celebrations take a progressive turn. The daily press states that a big athletic tournament is being planned for Labor Day by local Catholics. A peculiar feature is that the "Executive and Finance Committee" is composed of prominent "big cinch" members of all faiths and no faith. Evidently the kernel that sticks in the craw of these gentlemen is that a Socialist is to be the Labor Day speaker.

The old, old tactic of "divide and rule" has been very useful to the exploiters of labor for many weary years, but a new day is dawning, and the workers are learning to stand together against their enemies in every guise. The Labor Day demonstration of the C. T. and L. U. and the B. T. C. will be splendid evidence of this fact.

Beat the tom-toms and sound the cymbal!
At last capitalism's ideal wage-slave has been found.

Paul Gerth of Buffalo supports a family of eight on \$9.00 per week, and would not know what to do with any more money, according to the veracious press dispatches.

Whether anyone outside of an insane asylum really every made such a statement is immaterial. The wide publicity given the yarn indicates that there are plenty of employers who wish to have the Paul Gerth standard of living become the accepted one.

As an apologist and defender of the local plunderbund the St. Louis Times is a degree or two more contemptible than the Republic. To secure the patronage of the big advertisers it is printing long editorials in which the "Big Cinch" pirates are being slobbered over and fawned upon in a most disgusting manner.

You are a Socialist. What have you done this day for the faith that is in you?

When attention was called to the enormous amount of fees received by Public Administrator Harry Troll, he replied by saying that the per cent charged should vary according to the size of the estate. Thus a \$500 estate should pay 10 per cent, a \$5000 estate 5 per cent and very large ones 3 per cent.

How very natural for a Republican politician to advocate an administering of estates that skins the little fellow and lets the big rich off for one-third as much.

Since the Excise Commissioner's and Judge of the Probate Court offices have been put on a salary basis the biggest remaining graft is that of Public Administrator. Public indignation will soon force the putting of that office on a salary basis also.

HERE AND THERE.

Secretary F. A. Heller has been selected by the Barbers' Union as delegate to the Missouri Federation of Labor convention.

St. Louis painters have nominated C. J. Lammert as a candidate for general president.

Barbers' Union No. 102 is preparing a new scale of hours and wages and will submit same to the bosses in the near future.

Sixty thousand cards announcing the Labor Day demonstration at West End Heights will be distributed from door to door next Sunday morning.

The Union Label League is working out a card system for pushing union-made goods and keeping union men reminded of their duty in this respect.

NOTES FROM THE LABOR FIELD.

At Fitchburg, Mass., the carpenters secured an increase from \$3.28 to \$3.50 per day.

At Three Rivers, Mich., the unions have all secured an increase and reduced working hours from 10 to 9 hours per day.

At Schenectady the electrical workers have secured the union shop after a year's struggle.

At Troy, N. Y., the horseshoers obtained an increase of \$1.00 per week without strike.

The City Council of East Liverpool, Ohio, increased the wages of street laborers from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per day.

Plumbers at Guelph, Ont., have increased their wage scale from 27 to 30 cents per hour without strike.

Carpenters of Portsmouth, N. H., secured an increase ranging from 25 to 50 cents per day.

Every St. Louis Reader of This Paper is

INVITED TO ATTEND
The Annual Fall Festival
AND
County Fair
OF THE
St. Louis Socialists
TO BE GIVEN AT
RISCH'S SUNDAY GROVE SEP. 10
LEMAY FERRY ROAD AND BAYLE AVE., LUXEMBURG

Concert, Songs by Socialist Singing Societies,
Socialist Speeches, County Fair, Dance.

Admission to Grove \$1.00, which includes 25 "Chips", each good for any 5 cents article on the grounds. Ladies without escort pay 25 cts. admission including 6 Chips.

Comrades of St. Louis, attend this annual family rendezvous of the St. Louis Socialists. Your friends and families are also welcome.

Local Labor Field

BY OTTO PAULS.

Telephones:
Central 1577. Olive 4198.

NINE-HOUR LAW ENFORCED.

The Missouri nine-hour law for women is being enforced with fairly good success in St. Louis.

Nearly all the big concerns are obeying the law. The most trouble is experienced in getting the smaller business houses to live up to its provisions. A number of prosecutions have been instituted where employers have disregarded the warning of the State Factory Inspector.

The Freund Clothing Co., on South Broadway, was fined \$100 and costs for violating the nine-hour law. They paid \$10 and costs and the balance was remitted.

The Missouri Feather Manufacturing Co. of 1822 Locust street has had a number of girls working more than nine hours. Walter Krausnick, secretary, has been arrested and held as the responsible party. He pleaded ignorance of the law on a former occasion and was let off with a warning. This time he will have to stand trial and take the consequences.

Readers of ST. LOUIS LABOR are requested to make known all violations of this law that come within their observation.

MILK WITH UNION LABEL.

Every union man should tell his wife to ask for goods with the union label. She can now get evaporated milk that is union made. Ask for the "Blue Bell" brand, which is advertised on another page. The price is the same as the non-union milk.

MACHINISTS NO. 41.

Business Agent Lamb is busy looking after the American Brake Co. strike. Policeman Hayes, who has a beat near this company, has become so officious and insulting that Lamb has taken the matter up with Chief Young in hopes of getting redress.

Local No. 41 has elected George Mains as delegate to the fourteenth biennial convention of the I. A. of M., which takes place in Davenport, Iowa, in September.

There's a Reason.

You should be a subscriber to ST. LOUIS LABOR, the only newspaper in St. Louis that fights the battles of the workingmen. The greater its circulation the greater will be the victories of Organized Labor.

MOLDERS SHOW SOLIDARITY.

The sum of \$3000 was donated to the defense of McNamara by the International Molders' Union. In addition to this, many of the locals are assessing their members 25 cents each in order that justice may be done.

Local No. 10, Stove Molders, are well pleased with their picnic at

Linn's Grove last Saturday. The stove shops are now running steadily and all members are at work.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

Both factions of the Electrical Workers will hold their conventions in Rochester, N. Y., towards the close of September. The expectation is that there will be a "get together" movement as a result of the intermingling of the delegates.

PICTURE OPERATORS.

Local No. 143 will take part in the Labor Day parade in Granite City. The boys in No. 143 felt that they must parade somewhere.

The Imperial Tent Show is once more fair to the Picture Operators. How long it will stay so cannot be foretold.

A fake "union" slide is being shown by the operators turned out by the Kessler Operating School, 1406 Market street. These operators are not union men at all. The slide reads: "Independent Moving Picture Maintenance and Protective Union."

WAITERS TO MOVE.

The second and third floors of the Havlin Theater building have been leased by Waiters' Union No. 20 as a club headquarters.

In addition to a meeting hall and offices, there will be billiard tables, a bar, bath rooms and other features that will give it a home-like appearance. The Union expects to move early in September.

PRINTERS TO PLAY BALL.

Commencing next Sunday, the Union Printers' National Baseball League, composed of ten teams from as many cities, will do battle at National League Park to see who wins the trophy.

There will be six days of baseball, interspersed with a number of other amusements.

SOMETHING NEW.

Any housewife can now secure un-ion-made evaporated milk. The "Blue Bell" milk, that is advertised in this paper, is a strictly union product, and in quality will compare with any non-union brand on the market. Your grocer can get it from any wholesaler. Ask for the "Blue Bell" brand when buying condensed milk.

LABOR PUBLICATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Amalgamated Society of Railway and Harbor Servants of South Africa have established an official journal, entitled "South African Railway Servants' Review." The first number contains information upon the conditions of the railway men in Jamiston, Kroonstad, Ladysmith, Mafeking and Pretoria. These are all names which are connected with bloody letters in the history of recent events, but which now form center of a progressive trade union.

HALF MILLION MEMBERS.

New York State Labor Movement Growing Rapidly.

The Labor Commissioner of New York submits a table showing the total number of trade unionists by years for a lengthy period, and as this is a state where the industries have become firmly established, and where anti-trade union organizations of employers flourish, it may be taken as a good ground for observation. We take from its statistical tables the following data as an evidence of a healthy, progressive growth:

Number and Membership of Labor Unions in New York, 1897-1911.

Year.	No. of Organizations.		Members.	
	March.	March.	March.	March.
1897.....	927	142,570	179,955	173,516
1898.....	1,048	179,955	173,516	232,533
1899.....	1,156	173,516	244,851	279,050
1900.....	1,452	232,533	357,102	399,699
1901.....	1,742	244,851	374,531	394,270
1902.....	1,930	279,050	414,719	398,582
1903.....	2,362	357,102	367,139	407,226
1904.....	2,555	399,699	495,770	
1905.....	2,420	374,531		
1906.....	2,411	394,270		
1907.....	2,459	414,719		
1908.....	2,451	398,582		
1909.....	2,398	367,139		
1910.....	2,357	407,226		
1911.....	2,497	495,770		

These figures tell the story of steady growth and indicate as well the rapid recovery which followed the panic of 1907-8-9.

ILLINOIS MINERS' UNION PAID OFF STRIKE DEBTS.

By the report of the Auditing Committee of the Illinois Mine Workers, made public Wednesday, the big debt of \$135,000, contracted in carrying on the strike last year, has been wiped out, and a surplus of \$438,000.85 is in the treasury of the organization.

The officials of the Mine Workers are well pleased with this report, and justly so, as the accumulation of the surplus has been made under difficulties, a heavy drain having constantly been made on the organization by miners all over the state who are out of employment.

The members of the Auditing committee, who have just completed their work and are jubilant over the showing made in the report, are William Hall of Springfield, Evan McDonald of Springfield and Evan Owens of Belleville.

Of the large surplus the greater part is on deposit in the Springfield banks.—The Alarm.

STRIKERS APPEAL TO GOVERNOR.

Kansas Smelter Workers Ask That Attorney General Take Case.

Independence, Kas., August 13.—Strikers at the smelters at Caney and Deering, nearby towns, to-day authorized the sending of a letter to Governor Stubbs appealing for his aid in their cause.

The appeal is made by the strikers by Guy E. Miller, who charges County Attorney Clark with unwillingness to give the strikers a fair deal, and asks the Governor to direct the Attorney General to take charge of the case.

President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners is expected here soon to take charge of the strike. The Federation recently endorsed the strikers' position and assured them financial assistance.

SUSPENDERMAKERS VICTORIOUS.

New York.—The Suspender Makers' Union has signed an agreement with its employers for one year and all demands have been granted without a strike. Most of the employers are using the union label and could not get along without it. The employees secured an increase in wages from 15 to 20 per cent and the employers agreed to observe union conditions. The men have also succeeded in abolishing the system of paying 50 cents per week for power.

BALDWIN STRIKE IS STILL ON.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The strikers at the Baldwin Locomotive Works in this city and Eddystone are still out and making a magnificent fight. Rumor has it that a conference will soon be held with the officials of the company and the representatives of the various organizations involved. Thus far it has been a remarkable contest. Notwithstanding various influences at work to divide the men, they are still standing solid.

MEANS GREAT PROGRESS.

The Movement of British Seamen and Dockers Arouses the Social Conscience.

Washington, Aug. 23.—The cheering news which reached this country from London to the effect that the dockers had been successful in their great contest is an added laurel to former victories of the trade union. The mighty force of unity of action has again asserted itself, and, while there may be individual criticism and some contention, yet on the whole the great body of the seamen and the dockers have taken an advanced step from which there will be no retreat. The tremendous cost of the stoppage runs into the millions, but this great waste became an absolute necessity in order that the argument of the seamen and dockers might be strengthened to the point where relief was forthcoming.

This struggle is an epoch in the great world of workers, and will give courage and confidence to the unorganized, and added strength to those who were principal combatants, as well as their trade union sympathizers.

IMMIGRATION IN JUNE.

The report of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization for June has just been received. There were admitted during this month 71,019 immigrants, Southern Italy still contributing the largest number, 11,744, with the Polish second with 6136, the Germans third with 5228, the remainder being scattered between 36 different nationalities.

BOX MAKERS' STRIKE WON.

The New York cigar box makers, who were out on a strike for the past two weeks, have secured a settlement with J. Heffer and 500 men have returned to work, while some of the smaller manufacturers have also made settlements. The new agreement carries with it an increase of approximately \$2.00 a week.

RESIGNATION OF NATIONAL SECRETARY BARNES.

(Social Democratic Herald.)

At their session in Milwaukee the National Executive Committee reappointed National Secretary Barnes and temporarily appointed John M. Work in his place, pending a party referendum. This action was the result of the efforts of certain men, one of them now expelled from the party, who for other reasons than those professed managed to rake up the secretary's past and to discover a "woman case" that had happened fourteen years ago. Then the woman was caused by some one recently to go to Chicago and put the secretary in a tight place by her presence there and her ability to expose him at any minute.

The party has been absolutely an innocent sufferer in the matter, and few knew of the ancient affair until the frame-up was sprung.

Secretary Barnes made an exceptionally successful officer, but the intrigues were bound that he should not be allowed to live down his past if only they could put the party in an unpleasant situation. Once, however, the affair was brought to party notice, the National Executive could only take the action it did. It may not have been as forgiving as Jesus, but the party's good name had to be considered.

—FOR—

FINE
JOB WORK

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Printery
966 Chouteau Avenue

Fine Hall for Rent
—TO—
Unions and Societies!

Hall has windows on four sides and is on the third floor.
There is no cooler meeting place in St. Louis.
Convenient to all sections of the city.
Located at South East Corner of Chouteau Avenue and Tenth Street.
Inquire per phone or call.
Kinloch Phone Central 1577; Bell Phone Olive 4198.
LABOR PUBLISHING CO.
L. E. HILDEBRAND,
Manager.

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION

By Eugene V. Debs.

The leaders of the Mexican Liberal party are continuing with all possible zeal and energy to precipitate a real revolution in Mexico, drive Madero, who is but a revised edition of Diaz, from power, restore the land to the people and inaugurate a reign of freedom and peace. Whether one agrees with their program or not, one is bound to admire their loyalty and applaud their indomitable will and unconquerable determination. That these men are really feared by the ruling class of Mexico and the United States is evidenced by the



fact that they continue to be hounded, persecuted and imprisoned by the disreputable authorities of both countries.

Quite recent dispatches announce the rearrest of Ricardo Magon upon the trumped-up charge of violating the neutrality laws and placing him under a bond so high that he was unable to furnish it and had to go to jail. Enrique Magon, Librado Rivera and Anselmo Figueroa, members of the Junta of the Mexican Liberal party, were also arrested upon the same charge and now await trial and probable conviction.

Six of the party's leading writers and speakers are now in jail at Los Angeles and five in San Diego.

There is absolutely no excuse for the arrest and imprisonment of these men. The charge against them is inspired by the sole purpose of putting an end to their agitation and destroying their revolutionary power. It is simply monstrous that the commission of such crimes against totally innocent men should be tolerated in the United States. That the people do not rise in revolt against it, especially those who are near the scene of the outrages, is more than passing strange. That we stand for such brutal assaults upon men who have sacrificed their all in the service of their country and to emancipate their fellow men from the torments of hell, is nothing less than a disgrace to us all.

Magon and his associates have now been hounded on American soil and imprisoned in American jails these past four years or more and it is high time a halt were called. The latest outrage upon them by American authorities at the behest of Mexican hirelings in the service of Morgan and Wall street should arouse instantaneos and widespread protest on the part of all people who love liberty and are capable of sympathizing with men who have sacrificed everything they have, including their freedom and almost their lives, to achieve it.

To aid these leaders money is needed and needed promptly, and everyone who can do so should send what he can to Manuel G. Garza, treasurer, Liberal party, 519 1/2 East Fourth street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Personally, I am not in agreement with all the plans and tactics of these leaders, but I am bound to admit their honesty, their sincerity, and their unselfish devotion to their enslaved people, and I am under obligation to fight for them against these fresh outrages perpetrated upon them by the hessian hirelings of American capitalism to the full extent of my power.

These men have been subjected to almost every conceivable indignity and outrage upon both sides of the line, they have been hunted down by the hounds of Morgan and Diaz again and again, thrown into jail, put in stripes in a Federal penitentiary, assaulted upon the street and threatened with assassination, and yet they have never flinched and never wavered, but on the contrary have steadily pressed forward with unconquerable determination to do or die to emancipate their people.

For such men every revolutionist and every libertarian, whether he agrees with them in other matters or not, must have the profoundest respect, and it is in that spirit I have always treated them, and now appeal to the working class and the people in general to rise in vigorous protest against their further persecution and to give them the necessary moral and material support to secure their release from the brutal authorities that they may pursue their labors unmolested, as they have the undoubted right to do. This is the least we can do for them and this we are in duty bound to do and without delay.

In an article I recently wrote upon this subject for the International Socialist Review I stated as clearly as I could in the limited time wherein I differed with the Mexican revolutionary leaders and what course I thought it best for them to pursue following the overthrow of Diaz in order to make the most of the opportunities now open to them to prepare the people of Mexico for the real revolution and for their industrial emancipation. That article has been misconstrued in certain quarters and the spirit of it wholly misunderstood by two or three of the leaders, who have set me down as a reactionary, the first time, I believe, this charge has ever been brought against me.

I care nothing about this, so far as I am personally concerned. My feelings are not easily injured, so long as I believe I am right, and I was never more certain that I was right than when the article in question was written. Nor have I since changed my mind in the least. Every statement I then made I now reiterate and stand by.

This is not the time to seek personal differences, nor to split hairs. I have no taste for this and no energy to waste in personal contention with my comrades. All the time and strength I have are needed a thousand times over in the fight against capitalism and that fact is always uppermost in my mind.

Nevertheless, I feel so keenly the importance of being understood by our Mexican comrades in matters involving their movements that I deem it necessary to make a somewhat personal statement which I would not think of making under other circumstances.

First of all I want to say that I have not the slightest feeling against any of those who have attacked the Appeal to Reason and charged me with being a reactionary and with having deserted the revolution. I give them credit for being honest, although I am sure they are mistaken and that time will prove it.

It is precisely because I was loyal to the Mexican movement and to the real revolution that I wrote as I did. I then said and now repeat that there is no road to successful revolution except through education and organization. All history proves this to be the fact.

Revolutions in all countries, Mexico included, in which the great mass of the people are ignorant, unorganized and lacking in consciousness of their mass interests, have simply succeeded in overthrowing one ruling dynasty or class to install some intermediate dynasty or class in power, but the working and producing masses have always been put down in the end and remained in subjection. And that is just what has happened in Mexico and will happen again and again as long as the Mexican people, the peasants and slaves of all descriptions, are in their present ignorant and unorganized state.

For urging economic and political organization as the necessary means to a successful revolution I have been charged with being a reactionary. My critics tell me that the Mexican people are hopelessly ignorant and uneducated and that to wait until they are educated and organized is ridiculous and absurd and tantamount to abandoning the revolution.

All I have to say in answer is that if certain Mexican leaders persist in carrying out their present program of blind and ignorant revolt they will be disillusioned in good time. It is only a pity that such splendid energies are wasted in what seems clearly to be foredoomed failure.

It is precisely because the International Socialist movement is based upon education and organization, both economic and political, and that the workers are for the first time conscious of their class interests, bound together by the ties of solidarity, and keeping step together, with their eyes fixed upon the goal, that their movement is the most powerful ever organized and that their impending revolution is to sweep away all despotism and emancipate the working class for the first time in history. But for the fact that this movement had developed the economic and political power of the working class it would long since have gone the way of countless others and nothing would remain of it but the unhappy memory of one more tragic failure to emancipate the enslaved millions.

The workers have got to achieve their own emancipation and to achieve it they have got to have power, and there is no power in ignorance except for its own enslavement and degradation.

But it seems that my recommendation of political agitation was especially offensive to some of the Mexican leaders, and it is now charged that I have sought to discourage revolutionary activity in Mexico. Exactly the opposite is the truth. It might here be observed that if such activity as there is could be so easily discouraged there would be nothing in it to menace Madero's rule.

In the United States and the very first to advocate the cause of the Mexican revolution on this side of the Rio Grande. And the Socialists were in this fight, appealing to the American people and raising funds for the Mexican cause, when some of those who are now denouncing them as reactionaries were as silent as if they had never been born.

The truth is that the Socialists were first attacked and attacked repeatedly before they finally resented it. In the manifestoes issued by the Mexican leaders political action has been repudiated and denounced in the most violent terms and those who advocate it condemned as unscrupulous self-seekers. These attacks were upon the International Socialist movement and upon every man and woman connected with it, and would seem to be in poor grace coming from those whom the Socialists had staunchly fought for through all their troubles.

But these attacks were doubtless inspired by anarchist allies who can conceive of no political action that can be of the slightest benefit to the working class. I shall enter into no discussion upon that point. I can not, however, resist making reference to those anarchists who denounce all political activity as foul, corrupt, and debasing, and who at election time, in Chicago and other cities, where I have had occasion to know them, had their pockets lined with boodle furnished by the capitalist ward bosses and were plugging for the election of capitalist candidates for office. They affect to abhor even the mention of politics, but they are not too sensitive to take the boodle from the rotten copartisan politicians to defeat working-class political action, nor too scrupulous to accept the reward of these politicians in the form of a city hall or state house appointment for their unclean service.

When people who call themselves anarchists and pose as the representatives of anarchy go to cities in which an election is impending, take an active part in the campaign by denouncing political action, and especially condemning the Socialist Party as a set of self-seeking politicians, charging that the only difference between the Socialist Party and the capitalist parties is that the Socialist Party wants to turn out one rotten set of politicians to put another set equally rotten in their places, and when after their speeches of denunciation these anarchist campaigners are the invited guests of prominent capitalist politicians and winned and dined by them, there ought to be no difficulty in penetrating their disguise and seeing that while they repudiate political action on the part of the workers and denounce politicians they are themselves the rottenest of all politicians.

Let Magon and his associates turn to the files of the papers in this country that espoused their cause from the beginning and see if they were not Socialist papers. The Appeal to Reason was the first paper, the very first, to appeal to the American people in behalf of the Mexican leaders and to advocate the uprising of the Mexican people. Page after page, issue after issue, were devoted to the Mexican leaders and the Mexican revolution, I have the files before me and they speak for themselves. This was long before any other paper or magazine deemed the Mexican cause of sufficient importance to give it mention.

It is not claiming too much to say that the Appeal to Reason more than any other single agency aroused the people and precipitated the Mexican revolution. So incendiary were some of its personally signed articles and appeals that the editorial staff was threatened with arrest and the paper with exclusion from the mails.

The Appeal to Reason raised funds for the defense of the incarcerated Mexican leaders and at its own expense sent its representatives to the prisons on the Pacific coast, to the state of Texas, and to the Federal prison at Leavenworth, Kansas, where Mexican leaders, speakers and writers were imprisoned, or arrested on trial, to give them substantial aid and comfort and to promote the progress of the revolution.

Where then were those who are now trying to place themselves at the head of the Mexican movement, calling themselves the only real revolutionists and denouncing the Socialist Party in general and the Appeal to Reason in particular as reactionaries and betrayers of the cause? If one of them so much as uttered a word in behalf of the Mexican revolution at that time I never heard of it.

But I am not writing from any sense of personal resentment. I only wish the facts honestly stated that the truth may be clearly known.

When in their manifestoes the Mexican leaders denounced the advocates of working class political action as steeped in depravity, "in the opinion of the politicians," they attacked the Socialist Party and insulted every member of it, although they may not have been conscious of it, and this was long before the Socialist Party or any of its leaders felt moved to say anything about the anarchy that was taking possession of their movement and more interested in tearing down the Socialist Party than in promoting the revolution.

If Socialists finally felt called

upon to resent the attacks contained in these manifestoes and elsewhere and signed by the very leaders whom they had so staunchly supported through all their persecutions and trials, and if some of them concluded to withdraw their support and cease contributing their funds to the Junta, they certainly had good cause to do so. The covert attacks by the hand of anarchy upon the Socialist Party in the denunciation of political activity as originating in "opium dens" were first made, and long before the Socialist Party or any of its members had anything to say about anarchy or any exception to take to the Mexican leaders.

It was the Appeal to Reason and the fight it made in behalf of the Mexican revolution that made possible the Regeneracion, organ of the revolution, which is now turning upon and denouncing it. It seems strange that this should be so, but let it pass. The Appeal to Reason has only good will for the Mexican cause and those who are honestly seeking to advance it.

If the Mexican leaders persist in continuing the fight along the present lines, without economic organization and ignoring political action, they may incite the peons to bloody revolt, but they will never inaugurate a successful revolution. They will go up against the rapid fire guns of the ruling power with their bare hands and be slaughtered like sheep and see their leaders shot to death in cold blood, but it is not probable that any of those who are most rabid in their denunciation of Socialists for advocating education and organization of the masses will be among the murdered victims.

I have not one discouraging word for those who are leading the Mexican cause. On the contrary, I would help them by all the means in my power. But it is only possible to help them and their cause if they are on the right track and their cause has the intelligent co-operation and support of the awakened people.

Without right education and right economic and political organization the revolution cannot succeed. With these it cannot fail.

News from Los Angeles

(By National Socialist Press.)
Stung to the quick by the widespread publicity that has been given to his questionable methods in dealing with those who fall into his clutches, William J. Burns is emitting a most pitiful whine.

Newspapers all over the country have taken up the case since the first exposures by the National Socialist Press and have shown how the brutal "operatives" have tortured prisoners and witnesses. It has been repeatedly said that Burns was a bloodhound and wanted the men convicted whether they were guilty or not guilty. He denies this and declares he will do all he can to help them "prove their innocence."

"I will run down any clew the union men may give me, make any investigation. The men are going to have a fair trial."

Police Detective Guy Biddinger of Chicago is competing with Burns in boasting of his exploits. Biddinger declares that the people here are only half awake or they would have met the McNamaras at the train and torn them limb from limb.

Detective Burns has made a futile attempt to secure the discharge of a newspaper man whom, he declares, misquoted him. Burns said the Employers' Association would send attorneys here to assist him in the prosecution.

The detective declares his belief that the workers have deserted the McNamara brothers.

"I don't think the working people are backing the McNamaras. We have about fixed that. Why, my magazine story must have convinced them that I am all right," said Burns to a group of newspapermen. When he was told that the working people of Los Angeles were a unit in their belief in the men the detective became angry and expressed his contempt for the union men and the Socialists of California who are standing so firmly on the side of the imprisoned workers.

The detectives seem determined to still further prejudice the people against the men now in jail. It is known that it will be difficult to obtain a jury and the detectives are hourly making it more difficult. District Attorney Fredericks has written a newspaper story in which he expressed his belief in the guilt of the men and his belief that they will be convicted.

Gunmen to Awe Machinists.

During the past week Los Angeles has seen an influx of "gun men" imported by the Southern Pacific Railway in anticipation of a strike of the machinists who were reported to have asked through their national organization for an increase of pay. If a strike on the Harriman lines occurs it will affect about 4,000 machinists in California. The larger shops are situated at Los Angeles, Oakland and Sacramento.

The company is building at all of these points, heavy wires are stretched over the top of the high fences and these, it is said, will be charged with electricity. Bunkhouse are be-

ing supplied with cots and strike-breakers are being sent in in large numbers.

All these warlike measures are being taken despite the fact the men are going about their work in a peaceful manner and have made no demands of the company. At all the Socialist meetings which are being held in every part of Los Angeles every night, the crisis in the Southern Pacific shops is discussed. In case the company locks the men out their fight will be taken up by the combined Socialists and trades unionists who are now conducting the most vigorous campaigns ever known in any American city.

Public Not Wanted.

Newspapers and the public generally show considerable disappointment over a decision on the part of the district attorneys office that the McNamara trial must be held in a small courtroom that will hold but about 100 persons. This will mean that after the newspaper men are seated, the officers of the court and privileged lawyers will take up at least half of the remainder of the room and less than 50 persons will be able to gain admission.

The district attorney and the presiding judge came to the conclusion because they declare it will be unsafe for the sheriffs to take the McNamara brothers out of the jail and across the street to the court house.

If the decision holds the men will each day be taken across the "Bridge of Sighs" connecting the county jail with the Hall of Justice, where the trial will be held.

It is apparent from this that the public is not wanted at the trial and that the prosecution prefers for the people to get their knowledge of the trial from the press upon which they can rely to tell the story from the capitalistic standpoint.

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Never was a fearless organ of the working class more needed in St. Louis than to-day. You can help in the good work by sending in a new subscriber to ST. LOUIS LABOR.

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St. Louis is the headquarters of the \$3,000,000 BREAD TRUST. Its managers have been fighting organized labor for years.

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

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

Therefore, we ask the public in general for their support; you can give us your support by asking for bread with the Union Label.

Shun the product of the following firms—they are Trust bakeries: Heydt Bakery Co., Condon Bakery Co., Hauck-Hoerr Bakery, St. Louis Bakery Co., Welle-Boettler Bakery, Home Bakery Co., Freund Bros. Bread Co. Ltd., McKinney Bread Co.

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

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Another Sweeping Injunction.

Striking Miners in Caney and Dearing, Kas., Enjoined from Doing a Great Many Things.

As has been repeatedly announced in the columns of ST. LOUIS LABOR, the miners in Caney and Dearing, Kansas, are out on strike. Agents of the mining corporation are in St. Louis and other places trying to secure strikebreakers for the strike district mentioned.

The corporation applied to the court for an injunction against the striking miners, who belong to the Western Federation of Miners. The court granted the injunction by issuing the following significant document:

"In the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Third District of Kansas, Third Division.

"In Equity.—No. 634.
"American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Co., a Corporation, Complainant,
vs.
"George Morrison, John Gruber, Felix Roscoe, Joe Sullima, Gottlieb Hurter, John Klemmick, Albert Coffelt, Joe Brown, Will Maddox, W. Nett, George Sprague, Ed Fulton, J. Moore, Bailey Hobson, Guy Fulton, W. N. Boyd, James Marshall, Al Thorpe, Frank White, O. Champ, A. Lopez, L. Zyskowski and R. L. Frick, Defendants.

"Restraint Order.
"The complainant having entered its motion for the issuance of a temporary injunction herein in accordance with the prayer of the bill, and the court having considered said bill and the affidavits presented in connection therewith and heard the argument of counsel, and it appearing to the court that proper cause is made and exists for the issuance without notice of a restraining order against the defendants pending the hearing of the motion for said injunction.

"Now, therefore, it is ordered that you, the said George Morrison, John Gruber, Felix Roscoe, Joe Sullima, Gottlieb Hurter, John Klemmick, Albert Coffelt, Joe Brown, Will Maddox, W. Nett, George Sprague, Ed Fulton, J. Moore, Bailey Hobson, Guy Fulton, W. N. Boyd, James Marshall, Al Thorpe, Frank White, O. Champ, A. Lopez, L. Zyskowski and R. L. Frick, defendants herein, and each of you and all persons now or hereafter aiding or abetting you or either of you or confederating with you in connection with the matters complained of in said bill and in this order mentioned, be and you are hereby enjoined and restrained until the decision of said motion and the further order of the court herein, from in any manner interfering with, hindering, obstructing or attempting to interfere with, hinder or obstruct the business of the American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company, or its agents, servants and employees in the operation of its business;

"And also from being or entering upon the premises of said American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company without its consent;

"And also from approaching the premises of said American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company for the purpose of injuring its property or compelling or attempting to compel or induce by threats, intimidation, unlawful persuasion, force or violence, any of its employees to leave its service or for the purpose of in like manner preventing any person or persons from freely entering into its service;

"And also from either singly or in combination with others picketing or patrolling the premises of said American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company for the purpose of preventing by threats, intimidation or violence, its employees from working for it or other persons from freely entering into its employ;

"And also from surrounding or entering upon any railroad train or other conveyance used by said American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company for the purpose of conveying its employees to and from their place of work at its zinc smelting plants, or preventing by threats, intimidation or violence any person from entering into the employ of said American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company or from continuing in such employment;

"And also from congregating around railway depots or the meeting of trains, for the purpose of preventing by unlawful persuasion, threats, intimidation or violence, persons arriving on said trains for the purpose of entering into the employ of said American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company;

"And also from in any manner picketing or patrolling or going to or entering into the residence or place of abode of persons now in the employ of said American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company or persons who desire to enter into its employ, for the purpose of inducing said persons by threats, intimidation, unlawful persuasion, force or violence, from remaining in, or freely entering, the service of said American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company;

"And also from in any manner injuring any of the property of said American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company or its officers or employees in the conduct of its business.

"It is further ordered that the complainant file an injunction bond herein payable to the defendants in the penal sum of one thousand dollars with surety to be approved by the clerk of this court.

"It is further ordered that the hearing of said motion for an injunction be and the same is set for the 11th day of September, 1911, at the opening of court on that day, or as soon thereafter as the same can be heard, at Wichita, Kansas.

"It is further ordered that a copy of this order, certified under the hand of the clerk and the seal of this court, be served on each of the defendants, to be restrained thereby.

"Dated at Kansas City, Kansas, in the district of Kansas, on this 8th day of August, A. D. 1911.

"SMITH McPHERSON,
Judge.

"United State of America,
"District of Kansas—ss.

"I, George P. Sharitt, clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas, Third Division, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the restraining order this day entered in a certain cause wherein the American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company is complainant, and George Morrison et al. are defendants, as the same appears of record.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of said court at Fort Scott, in said district, on this 8th day of August, A. D. 1911.
(Seal) "GEO. F. SHARITT,
"Clerk.
"By C. B. WHITE,
"Deputy."

In view of the fact that strong efforts are made to secure strikebreakers in St. Louis for the Caney and Dearing district, we ask our readers to give the above information the widest circulation possible.

THE POWER OF PUBLICITY.

By Carl Sandburg.

All up and down, over and across the American states, a hot campaign and a hard war has been waged against "The Deadly House Fly."

And the fierce war of this campaign has been, "Swat the fly."

There are about ten thousand American daily newspapers that have shouted and blazoned this command during all the warmer months of two years.

"Swat the fly."

It has been told, repeated, and told over again, in so many forcible, original ways that the whole nation is engaged in swatting the fly.

This is the power of publicity and suggestion.

If all the papers who have been raising so furious a noise over "Swat the fly" had been equally furious for "old-age pensions," there is not a doubt that Victor Berger's bill in Congress providing for the pensioning of worn-out workmen would go through with a whoop and a whirl, unanimous and unquestioned.

The power of publicity is colossal, strange, far-reaching. Yet it is one of the most certain and practical of all the real conditions with which we are compelled to deal.

Publicity—the power to get the ear of the public and tell it what to do and what not to do—it is a power long ago recognized by Karl Marx. Back in those hard days when they started the intentional workmen's association, they took for their motto: "Agitate, Educate, Organize."

Real agitation, effective agitation, is a noise that gets the ear and appeals to the mind of the public.

And the most powerful weapon of agitation that modern civilization has yet brought forth is the daily newspaper. The Milwaukee Socialists have learned this. Even with a splendidly organized house-to-house distribution of literature, we know in Milwaukee that we must have one daily paper to combat the nine that are against us.

These nine daily papers against us in Milwaukee have only two messages for the people of the city:

1. Swat the fly.
2. Destroy the Socialists.

We can not give the working class reply in the right way with a weekly paper or with leaflet distribution. That is why we must have a daily paper.

The ground gained is your ground, working class ground. That is why you must get busy and do your share.

To make a start on this daily, \$100,000 will be needed. Of this \$45,000 has been raised by the sale of ten-dollar bonds. Write to H. W. Bistorius, Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee, Wis. He is in charge of the sale of bonds and will tell you the details. You can hardly put ten dollars to better advantage than to buy a bond now.

LAWLESS BOY SCOUTS.

The Examiner of Ogden, Utah, says: "The police were called on July 27th to curb the activity of the boy scouts who were acting as patrols and guards in the Chautauqua yards. Complaint was made that the scouts, in lieu of necessary duties, were going outside the park, making prisoners of small boys residing in the neighborhoods and imprisoning them in a bear pit which is no longer used for housing wild beasts." This is the legitimate fruit of the organization which teaches murder and "loyalty" to employers.

Guard Against the Fanatic.

By J. H. Walker.

That the old saying "Politics make strange bed-fellows" is true, could not be better illustrated than is being done by two elements within the labor movement of the present time, as well as two elements outside who are similarly interested and occupied with it. The two elements are what is known as the paid wreckers and traitors, and the impossibilists. They both use the same tactics and work hand in hand. By their actions one could not be distinguished from the other. Their purpose is identical, they are working in co-operation to destroy the present trades unions. However, their reasons for so doing are entirely different; in fact, they are absolutely and diametrically in opposition to each other. The first mentioned are acting from the most narrow, mean, contemptible and selfish motives, that the lowest degraded, most vicious, degenerate and inhuman beast could devise—for a message of pottage, for few dirty dollars—they are betraying the whole human race. This element includes from the Pinkerton, Thiel and other so-called detective agency representatives, the labor spy, gum-shoe men, thugs and professional strikebreakers that are on the pal rolls of the companies regularly, to the cheapest worker who does it to get or hold a better job than the rest or who gets an extra shift sometimes, or has a so-called stand-in with the boss; the stool pigeon outside, for instance (the Mine Workers have some of them), who for years during conventions and joint conferences have rented suites of rooms at the Claypool and Lorain Hotels, and who like buzzards have grown fat on the rottenness, corruption and weaknesses of both sides, up to their allies, the real arch traitors higher up, who are on the secret pay rolls and do the dirty work of wrecking their own union and betraying the men who are trusting and confiding in them, and paying them, for so much per month, with bonuses for each specially dirty, damnable, treacherous act.

On the other hand, the impossibilist has the purest of motives. His purpose is the highest that man can have. He is trying to destroy the present trade unions because he honestly and sincerely believes that if

they were wiped out of existence, by some magical process the workers would become educated over night, and that a new movement would almost immediately rise out of their ashes which would bring about a solution of the labor problem on a basis that would mean equal opportunity for all and absolute justice. To those who understand the ideals of the impossibilist, the ultimate in government that he is trying to establish on this earth, the jeers, taunts and privations he suffers, the energy and time that he spends in the cause without hope of remuneration, except the consciousness of sacrificing for and the belief that he is helping in the great cause of humanity—no matter what they think of his judgment—they cannot help but respect and admire his honesty, sincerity of purpose and self-sacrificing spirit. At the same time, we must protect ourselves from him, for if he is successful our union will be destroyed, which will not only mean putting back the ultimate incalculably and unnecessarily, but in the meantime, as a result of the destruction of the organization, every man in the workers' ranks and every one dependent on him will have to suffer immeasurably every day in almost every phase of their lives, for we know that the minute the union is gone we will be at the mercy of the employer, that there will be less wages, longer hours, harder work, more dangerous and unhealthy conditions; there will be physical exhaustion, helplessness and hopelessness to combat, which will mean less desire for education, curtailment of means, which will mean less facilities, less to educate with, no freedom and longer hours, which will mean less opportunity, and no union on our part will mean proportionately in inverse ratio the strengthening of the powers of the employer to oppose and crush us.

These two elements combined are the greatest menace that endangers the existence and progress of the labor movement to-day. Education of the members on all phases of our movement to the point where neither the hireling Judas or the sincere but misled fanatic can lead them astray is the only sure safeguard.

Socialists Try Hand At Regulation

BY CARL D. THOMPSON.

While the purpose of the Socialists is always the public ownership of the public utilities, rather than its regulation, the Socialists in Milwaukee have shown that they can REGULATE some even at that.

This has been demonstrated especially with regard to the street car system. The administration never loses sight of final ownership of the street car system as its purpose and the members of the administration take advantage of every opportunity to urge ownership as the only final solution.

Nevertheless, they have always said that if they were given power they would do everything possible in the line of regulation. So far they seem to have made a pretty good record.

In the first place, almost any day during these hot-summer months one can see the huge sprinkling cars of the street car company going up and down the streets, sprinkling the track for one foot on each side as well as the part between the rails. The company has eight of these large sprinkling cars, and their work is a great relief to the burden of keeping down the dust in the city streets and otherwise keeping them clean.

Then, too, for the first time in the history of the city, air brakes are now quite generally in use and are gradually being installed throughout the system.

Lifting jacks are now carried on all of the cars.

All of the companies are now paying a license fee of \$15.00 for each car, a thing that was never done before.

And what is perhaps the most notable achievement of the administration in regard to the regulation of the service is the fact that a very determined effort is being made to enforce the ordinances and the laws which require the street car company to pave that part of the street which lies between the rails of their double tracks and for one foot outside. The laws have always required the companies to do this, but no administration before has ever made any effort to enforce it.

From this it will appear that the Socialist administration of the city is not such a visionary and impractical thing as some people would have it appear. Indeed, by combining such a program of practical regulation with the final purpose of public ownership, the Socialist administration proves itself to be the most practical of all!

EVERY ONE CAN HELP.

Never was a fearless organ of the working class more needed in St. Louis than to-day. You can help in the good work by sending in a new subscriber to ST. LOUIS LABOR.

Never miss an opportunity to get your fellow-worker to subscribe.

FINDING WATER.

A very remarkable achievement in "water-finding has just been carried through at Selly Oak, Birmingham, England. It was necessary to discover a supply of water on the land belonging to the Patent Enamel Works, and Mr. Chesterman was called from Hereford for the purpose. He went over the land with his piece of aluminum wire for about half an hour. Then he suddenly stopped, and declared that at the place where he stood water would be found at a depth of 250 feet. A contract was signed by which he agreed to sink an 8-inch artesian tube which should produce not less than 15,000 gallons of water a day, on the condition "No water, no pay." He employed hydraulic boring machinery, and in 14 days struck water at a depth of 248 feet, and test pumping for 29 hours proved a yield of 30,000 gallons per day. That the expert should have gauged the depth within two feet is considered one of the greatest triumphs in water-finding of modern times.—Machinists' Journal.

FROM THE CZARLAND.

Socialist Editors Arrested and Papers Suppressed.

The editor and printer of the Socialist journal "Mysl" (Thought), in Moscow, have been arrested by the political police, who had discovered that an article by Kautsky on the tendencies in the German Social-Democracy was being printed for the next number of the paper. Without having read the article, they have confiscated the whole issue and taken proceedings against the editor.

On the same day the Socialist weekly "Swesda" (The Star) was confiscated in St. Petersburg and the office searched; and about the same time the Socialist journal "Djelo Schisni" was confiscated and proceedings taken against the editor. It is clear that the police mean to exterminate the Socialist press, root and branch.

LABOR DAY.

Owing, perhaps, to the suggestion and advice of President Gompers at the St. Louis convention of the A. F. L., there is a disposition on the part of union men this year to return to the old-fashioned procession in celebrating Labor's holiday, which this year occurs on September 4th. The coming holiday will find the hosts of labor marching in procession to inspiring music in all large American cities. This is as it should be. The effect of the parade is impressive. It commands the admiration of the friends of the unions and even the respect of our enemies. Other forms of celebrating the day are all right in their way, but they don't weigh much. Let us get back to the soul-stirring, martial music, military movement which is the true expression of trade-union enthusiasm. Wherever central bodies have ordered parades, we sincerely hope that our associations will be prompt to fall in line and thus help glorify the occasion—Pattern Makers' Journal.

OUR SUB HUSTLERS.

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- O. A. Weidemann 1
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- F. J. Kloth 7
- F. C. S. 5
- Pauls 1
- R. A. Kroen 1

Outside Renewals.

- C. E. Summers Carterville, Mo
- J. H. Ryckmann Los Angeles, Cal
- Otto Kruegel Bellevue, Ky
- W. E. Akins Valmyer, Ill
- Wm. Schiller Beckemeyer, Ill
- A. Mayerhofer Missouri

Winners.

We cannot afford to forget that freight rates have been raised on corn, oats, rye, wheat and stoves. When we remember that freight rates have been reduced on rat traps, fireless cookers and automobile engine hoods. If, now, we can only secure a reduction on aeroplanes, the victory for the people will be complete.—Life.

OFFICE HOURS SUNDAYS.

For the purpose of giving information to inquirers on naturalization laws and regulations, Socialist Party, trade unions, literature of the Socialist and labor movement, etc., the business office will be open every Sunday morning from 8:30 to 11 o'clock. On the first, third and fifth Sundays Comrade Eckert will be present and on the second and fourth Sundays Comrade Hildebrand will be at the office to meet callers.

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Picnic Calendar

Saturday, September 2 — Bakery Workers, at Longwood Grove, 9400 South Broadway.

Socialist Party OF ST. LOUIS.

W. M. Brandt, Secretary-Organizer, 966 Chouteau Avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Ward
will hereafter hold its meetings at Karner's Hall, southeast corner Kingshighway and Vandeventer, on the first Friday evening of each month. The first meeting will be on Friday, September 1st.

Senator Gaylord
addressed a good crowd at O'Fallon, Ill., last Saturday night. Mayor Dan Thomas presided at the meeting and introduced the speaker. The Mayor had attended the Milwaukee Conference and had a few words to say in reporting that event.

A Rousing Gathering.
Longwood Park was not big enough to hold the picnic of the Brewery Freight Handlers last Sunday. The crowd was very large. Everybody took part in the races, which became quite exciting at times. A large crowd gathered around the speaker's stand to listen to Senator Gaylord talk on "Industrial Democracy," and there were many expressions afterward of appreciation of his address. The picnic was a huge success.

Meeting in the Twenty-fourth.
The rain late on Monday afternoon did not keep the people from attending the Gaylord lecture in Taft Avenue Garden, on the Gravois road. A splendid crowd of men and women gathered, many of whom had to stand. A good collection of \$5.65 and literature sales of \$1.10 showed the reality of the interest.

Gaylord to Address Electrical Workers.
The Electrical Workers' Union will hold their picnic next Sunday, August 27th, at Roth's Grove, 6900 Olive street. (Take Creve Coeur or Hodiarnont cars and transfer to Kirkwood line.) The brothers have been working hard to make this picnic a success and will undoubtedly succeed. Senator Gaylord is to speak for them on that day.

General Committee Meeting.
There is to be an important General Committee meeting on Monday evening, August 28. The report of the session of the N. E. C. at Milwaukee will be reported, and it is exceedingly important that all delegates attend.

Ameringer Meetings.
Comrade Oscar Ameringer is speaking here this week, and the comrades have been bringing their friends to enjoy the treat. Two more nights—Friday, at Freiheit Hall, 4444 Penrose, and Saturday, at Dodier Garden, Twentieth and Dodier. Everybody turn out Friday and Saturday nights and give Comrade Ameringer a rousing time. Bring your friends—bring your enemies. It will do them all good to hear Ameringer.

Progress in the First Ward.
The First Ward Branch met on August 15 at Fruehn's Hall, 5010 Florissant avenue. The attendance was fair and four new members were added to the roll.
Every Socialist in the First Ward is invited to attend the branch meeting, which is on the first and third Tuesday of each month.

THE TAILORS' FIGHT ON JACOB WOLFF.

Business Agent D. G. Biggs of Tailors' Union No. 11 publishes the following letter in The Tailor, the official organ of the Journeymen Tailors' Union:
"E. J. Brais, General Secretary: "Dear Sir and Brother—The long, hot days are here and trade is slow, but there is plenty of work in St. Louis for an organizer at any time of the year.
"At present we are trying to induce Jacob Wolff, 501 Washington avenue, to employ union tailors in his alteration department. Mr. Wolff objects. He says he likes to pay whatever he pleases, because he is in business to make money.
"He had all his employees in his tailoring department sign a paper, saying they were satisfied. Nobody dared refuse. It was dull season. Every man who has ever said anything in favor of unionism in that shop has lost his job. The last man to lose his job was a non-union tailor who hesitated a little about signing the paper. Mr. Wolff has told men when he hired them that he did not want any union men around his place. Yet this house keeps open Saturday night to sell to working people.
"We are visiting from six to seven unions a week and notifying them of Jacob Wolff's attitude. If he wants no union talk it will not be long till he receives no working men's money."

"County-Fair" Presents

- Mrs. J. J. Leuenberger—One coffee mill; number of fruit dishes.
- Mrs. Weibusch—Six potted flowers.
- Peter Ehrhard—Cash, 50 cents.
- Mrs. Henry Bauer—Artistic flower basket, with flowers.
- Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, Branch 71—Cash, \$5.00.
- Mrs. Robt. Poenack—One butter dish, 1 fancy dish.
- Robt. Poenack—One pair ladies' garters.
- Henry Siroky—Cash, \$1.00...
- Mrs. Anna Bauer—One duck.
- Mrs. Paul Kaelen—One water pitcher, 1 milk pitcher, 4 pickle dishes, 2 tooth pick holders, 3 vases, 2 glass cups, 5 glass sauce dishes, 2 fancy ornaments.
- Mrs. Brosin—One vase, 1 coffee can, 1 tea can, 1 match box, 1 tank, 1 fancy ornament.
- Mrs. Max Stopp—One fancy dish, 3 fancy plates, 2 ink stands 1 cup and saucer, 1 box soap, 2 writing tablets, 1 package pins, 1 baby rattle, 1 savings bank.
- Chas. Specht—One cherry wood pipe, 1 meerchaum pipe.

- Mrs. Margaret Erhardt—Six cake plates, 3 fancy vases, 4 fruit bowls, 3 sugar bowls, 1 powder box, 3 fancy fruit dishes, 3 fancy vegetable bowls, 1 framed picture (2x3 feet).
- Mrs. Mary Hoehn and Mrs. Minnie L. Kaemmerer—Four fancy trays, 3 large beer steins, 4 porcelain butter jars, 6 glass milk pitchers, 4 fancy cake plates, 2 fancy fruit dishes and bowls.
- L. Hauserman—Cash, 50 cents.
- Mrs. Jos. Glader—Cash, \$1.00.
- Emil Westphal—Cash, 30 cents.
- Ferdinand Glader—Cash, \$1.00.
- Mrs. Julia Pöhler, Clinton, N. Y.—One pillow top, handworked.
- Miss Emilie Pöhler, Clinton, N. Y.—One laundry bag, handworked.
- W. C. Busch—One dozen towels, 1 dozen handkerchiefs.
- Mrs. M. Michel—One fancy plate, 3 cream pitchers, 2 bon-bon dishes, 1 cracker bowl, 1 spoonholder.
- Mrs. John Kaut—One large pitcher, 1 fancy beer stein, 1 fruit dish.
- Mrs. Anna Voege—One dozen glass bowls, 2 teapots, 2 weather-birds, 1 turkey, 2 fancy baskets, 1 shell cushion, 7 pairs pepper and salt dishes, 3 pairs glasses, 1 rabbit.

We have 10,000 cards, which are being distributed where they will do the most good. When these are gone 10,000 more will be ordered. If Mr. Wolf wants to fight the labor movement of St. Louis he can do so, but we think he will tire of it.
"Four new members were added to our roll during July and we have several applications for August.
"Yours truly,
"D. G. BIGGS."

The Typos' Convention In San Francisco

VOTE ASSESSMENT OF 25 CENTS ON EACH MEMBER—FIGHT MADE ON CHINESE LABOR.

THE ST. LOUIS SCALE NEXT.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 18—The administration faction of the International Typographical Union won every contest with the wing opposing President Lynch in to-day's proceedings of the convention here. While none of the issues decided was of great importance, practically the same dividing lines remained on every vote and some hard-fought battles are expected in the settlement of important questions yet to come up.
A resolution authorizing the Executive Council of the union to co-operate with the president of the Chicago local in an attempt to unionize the "unfair" Chicago job offices was adopted.
By another resolution the council was instructed to assume full charge of the controversy with the Curtis Publishing Co.

Almost the entire afternoon session was taking up with the hearing of appeals by members of various unions from decisions of the Executive Council. The Executive Council was sustained in every case.
The convention in session to-night sustained by unanimous vote the action of its Executive Council in declaring illegal the strike of its members, called February 28, against the Chicago American and The Chicago Examiner.

To-night's action followed three hours of tempestuous debating.
The St. Louis scale proposition will likely be before the convention to-morrow.
Assessment for McNamara.
Acting on a recommendation made by Samuel Gompers in a letter to the Executive Council of the union, the convention voted an assessment of 25 cents for each member for the defense of the McNamara brothers at Los Angeles. A proposal by Delegate Koop of Chicago to vote \$10,000 from the union treasury was defeated.

The report of the committee on the McNamara case was read and approved.
"We have nothing to do with the criminal end of the case," the report said, "and the law must be allowed to take its course. For the kidnaping of the McNamaras we express the utmost indignation and horror. Every right of a citizen was outraged. We unreservedly condemn the action of the Indianapolis police department, the representatives of the Los Angeles police department, the representatives of the Los Angeles District Attorney's office, and the private detective agency concerned in the McNamara outrage."
The new national officers of the woman's auxiliary were installed to-day. They are: Mrs. C. E. McKee of Indianapolis, president; Mrs. R. J. Lowther of St. Louis, vice-president.
Fight on Chinese Laundries.
The convention passed a resolution to-day expressing the sense of the convention that all members of the union should refuse to patronize Chinese laundries, restaurants and other establishments. Local unions are authorized to assess fines for violations. The resolution was introduced by Delegate C. M. Sheldon of Lowell, Mass.
It was voted unanimously to cancel the \$5,000 note from the Hatters' Union, held by the Typographical

Union, and to return the note with the compliments of the Typographical Union.

For a Permanent Building.

A proposal by Delegate L. R. Maxwell of Topeka, to take \$100,000 from the old-age pension fund, which is now \$400,000, and use it for the erection of a permanent administration building in Indianapolis, was referred to the National Executive Council, to be voted at the next general election.
The request of the Seattle Union for authorization to begin the publication of an eight-page daily paper to offset the tax which the Seattle delegates said was being made against the union in Seattle was defeated.
A resolution was passed urging legislation requiring the maintenance of an average temperature of 70 degrees Fahrenheit in all composing rooms.
A telegram from Providence, R. I., asking for the 1914 convention was read.

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EVERY ONE CAN HELP.

Never was a fearless organ of the working class more needed in St. Louis than to-day. You can help in the good work by sending in a new subscriber to ST. LOUIS LABOR. Never miss an opportunity to get your fellow-worker to subscribe.

Better Houses and Big Enough Houses

In olden days, when feudal lords ruled the land because they owned the land, some of these barons took a notion that they needed money. Their castles were built across the convenient lines of travel in the passes of the mountains, and when merchants and other travelers came that way they invited them in. There being no other way to go, the merchants went in. How they went out was a different story. Generally it was only by giving up generous shares of their merchandise, or paying a high "toll" for passage over the lands of the baron.
This story becoming monotonous, the big merchants went to the kings, and by paying money enough in big sums secured the establishment of the "King's Highway"—after which one of the St. Louis streets is named. On this highway no robber baron could hold up the people. Which is NOT true on Kingshighway in St. Louis.

In modern days it is differently managed, and somewhat after this fashion:
When the World's Fair came to St. Louis, some years ago, the landlords saw the same kind of an opportunity for them as that which was offered the other robber barons. Their houses were built along the highways where the visitors to the Fair must travel. The feet of these people MUST become weary, and, therefore, they would be willing to pay almost any price for a place to rest.

Whether it was by "gentlemen's agreements," or what not, the prices of rents in St. Louis went up—up.
AND THEY HAVE NEVER COME DOWN VERY MUCH, although the Fair visitors have long since gone, and there are thousands of empty houses in this city. The reason why, and the remedy for that, is for the people of St. Louis to consider carefully.

Without attempting to go too closely into the detail of the situation, let us see what the workers can do to help themselves in this matter.

There is no reason why the workers should lay down and accept these conditions as necessary. They are not only not necessary—they are inhuman.
The usual flat offered to poorer people is the three or four room flat with a bath. No self-respecting workingman, with a family of growing children, can bring them up in such a dwelling. To do so is only to place a premium on immorality. Privacy is even more a means of preserving morality than the sermons of our preachers. And you cannot have privacy in a family of six who live in three or four rooms.
The results is that thousands of St. Louis workingmen have moved out into the suburbs, and are their

working off their own and their wives' finger nails in order to pay for their little cottages. Sometimes they succeed in paying off the debt before they die—sometimes NOT. In the latter case the real estate vulture gets them, anyway, after ten years of agonizing struggle.

What Can be Done.
When 25,000 workmen vote the Socialist Party ticket, what they have to say about the housing proposition is very likely to receive some attention, even from the Robber Barons. Therefore, let the workers write their program for "MORE HOUSES AND BETTER HOUSES AND BIG ENOUGH HOUSES" somewhat as follows:

1. Demand a state law, granting the city the right to purchase any piece of real estate, unimproved, at 10 per cent advance of the assessed valuation.
 2. Let the city acquire land in large plats throughout the city in its immediate vicinity, for the purpose of erecting dwellings for workingmen and their families. These dwellings to be modern and roomy, and to be furnished to occupants at cost, with the privilege of purchase on long-time payments; payments to be refunded in case of death or removal of the breadwinner.
 3. Rigid inspection of dwellings owned privately and rented for profit, as to sanitary conditions, crowding and limit of number of occupants, distance from the nearest building, etc.
 4. Prohibiting the building of dwellings not up to modern standards, as to size, sanitation, air spaces around, etc.
- Cities in Europe are doing these things. They were compelled to clean out whole sections of their old towns and make way for the modern dwelling house. St. Louis will have to do some of this.
But St. Louis can begin to build RIGHT immediately, and the workingmen of St. Louis have too much at stake in the physical and moral welfare of their families not to see that it is done.

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 - Rich Hauffe, St. Charles, Mo. 1
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Chas. Hahn St. Charles, Mo
Berthold Braun Upper Alton, Ill
L. Huettner Baltimore, Md.
Frank Mittendorf Wellston, Mo
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