

Comrades,
Work for your
Own Press!

ST. LOUIS LABOR

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

THE FEARLESS CHAMPION OF ORGANIZED LABOR

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Work for your
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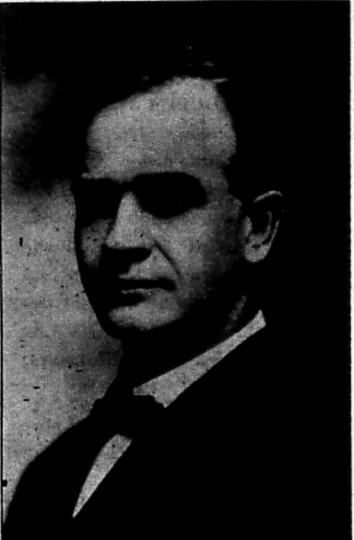
OFFICE: 966 CHOUTEAU AVENUE.

ST. LOUIS, MO., FEBRUARY 25, 1911.

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No. 525

Winfield R. Gaylord



THE SOCIALIST STATE SENATOR OF WISCONSIN

Will Address the St. Louis Socialist March Festival at New Club Hall Saturday, March 18.

The annual March Festival of the St. Louis Socialists will take place on Saturday, March 18, at New Club Hall, Chouteau avenue and Thirteenth street.

There will be a fine program for the concert, especially arranged for a family entertainment, such as our annual March festivals usually are. Our comrades and friends will be pleased to learn that the principal speaker of the evening will be

Senator Winfield R. Gaylord, of Wisconsin. Comrade Gaylord is no stranger among the St. Louis comrades, for he assisted our local movement in several campaigns.

Tickets are 10 cents a person. Every comrade should get a supply of tickets from Secretary Comrade Otto Pauls, 966 Chouteau avenue, and sell as many of them as possible among their fellow workers and friends.

The Committee of Arrangements held a meeting at headquarters last Monday evening. This year's March Festival will also be a successful campaign demonstration.

True Patriotism Or Militarism?

COMRADE DR. EMIL SIMON'S TIMELY REPLY TO JUDGE LEO RASSIEUR.

Interesting Talks at School Banquet. On Thursday, February 16, the twelfth annual banquet of the St. Louis Public School Patrons' Alliance took place at the Southern Hotel. The usual speeches were made, two of which were significant at this time, on account of the different views held by the speakers.

Judge Rassieur praised our schools, but demanded the teaching of higher patriotism, which, he said, could be accomplished best by teaching every boy from his tenth year on how to shoot and to handle a musket. In this way our youth would be prepared for war and every emergency—if some foreign nation would attack us or insult our flag.

The next speaker was Comrade Dr. Emil Simon, who represented the Board of Education at this banquet. He, too, praised our schools and demanded the teaching of patriotism; but, said he, our high schools shall not become the recruiting ground for the army and navy; neither will the board establish shooting galleries in our grammar schools. We have nothing to fear from foreign invasion. Neither England nor Germany nor Japan are willing or strong enough to attack us. If ever our flag goes down, it will be down from within, because a few men arrogate to themselves the things that belong to the nation. We want to teach patriotism to the children, that they may say whether this country belongs to the few or whether it shall be what it was intended to be—a government of the people, by the people and for the people. The speaker was applauded enthusiastically.

ONE WHO ATTENDED.

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ILLINOIS COAL MINERS ELECT STATE OFFICERS.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 21.—The United Mine Workers of Illinois, in state convention to-day, elected the following officers:

International Executive Board member, Frank Farrington, Streator; state president, John Walker; vice-president, Groce Lawrence, Herrin; secretary-treasurer, Duhan McDonald, La Salle, all re-elected; Executive Board members, Robt. Osborne, Coal City; George Heiner, Seatonville; James Lord, Farmington; Bernard Murphy, Pana; Daniel Clark, Springfield; John Wachter, Belleville; Daniel McDonald, Spring Valley; tellers, Alex. Robinson, Murphysboro; David Carter, Braceville; Albert Vincent, Virden.

The report of the Legislative Committee endorsed the uniform textbook bill in the Illinois legislature, and the Morris bill requiring shotfirers to fire all shots, no matter how small the charge of powder used.

Unfair Tools

BUILDING TRADES EMPLOYEES CANNOT CONSISTENTLY PATRONIZE THE PLUMB TOOL CO.

Because this Firm is Fighting Organized Labor.

The following should be posted conspicuously wherever building trades mechanics and laborers meet:

Tools manufactured by the Fayette R. Plum Tool Company, which built its new factory in St. Louis with non-union labor, are considered unfair. Read the following

Resolution Adopted by the 16th Biennial Convention of the U. B. of C. & J. of A., Held at Des Moines, Iowa, September 19-30, 1910

"Whereas, The Fayette R. Plum Tool Co. of Philadelphia, Pa., are erecting a tool plant in St. Louis at a cost of over one million dollars, with non-union labor, and

"Whereas, Every effort has been made by the District Councils of Philadelphia and St. Louis, and also by the Building Trades Council of St. Louis, to induce the management of said company to employ, or cause to be employed, union labor in the erection of said plant, with no avail, and

"Whereas, The tools to be manufactured in this plant will be offered for sale to mechanics throughout the country, the majority of whom are union men; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this sixteenth biennial convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters herewith informs the entire membership of the attitude of this concern, and that the General Secretary be instructed to give this notice to the entire membership of the U. B."

P. S.—The bricklayers' and masons' tools advertised by the Fayette R. Plum Tool Company are. Bricklayers' hammers, stone hammers, etc. They are marked Fayette R. Plum or with the initials "F. R. P." Please notice any other tools handled by this company.

POLISH SOCIALIST MEETINGS.

Editor Mazurkiewicz Will Speak in St. Louis on March 4th and 5th.

Our Polish Socialist comrades of St. Louis are making extensive arrangements for two public mass meetings, which will be held Saturday, March 4, and Sunday, March 5, at Meyer's Hall, Fifteenth and Cass avenue. Comrade Roman Mazurkiewicz, editor of the Polish Socialist daily, "Deziennik Ludowy" (The People's Daily), of Chicago, will address the meeting in Polish. There will also be addresses in English by Comrades Wm. M. Brandt, L. G. Pope and G. A. Hoehn. No effort will be spared to make these two meetings a success. Admission will be free.

SIMON WING DEAD.

Simon Wing, the first Socialist candidate for President of the United States, died in Boston at the ripe age of 84. He was the candidate of the S. L. P. in 1894, and polled 21,164 votes. Wing was a fine old gentleman, with a great heart and unlimited sympathies for the working class. He was the inventor of many photographic devices, chief among them the multiplying camera. But few people, however, know him as an inventor. He was a useful citizen in society, and passed to his long rest admired and respected by all who knew him.

Bakery Workers' Splendid Progress

PETER BEISEL RECEIVES ENCOURAGING NEWS FROM THE HOOSIER STATE.

Every Bakery in Terre Haute Unionized Except One.

Business Agent Peter Beisel of St. Louis Bakers' Union No. 4 received some cheerful news from Terre Haute, Ind. Organizer Wille of the International Union has succeeded in organizing every bakery in Terre Haute except one, owned by Miller & Parrot Bakery Co., the same firm that was recently fined for conducting an unsanitary workshop.

The conditions of the Terre Haute bakers have been much improved. Brother Wille is an old-timer, being well acquainted with the bakery workers' conditions all over the country. In speaking of the general labor situation, Brother Wille said:

"While I was on the Coast for the last twenty-three years and know its conditions there thoroughly, also the progress made during that time, I had a chance to study the conditions in the Eastern States, and am sorry to state that the east is away behind the West, and find that it is mostly the fault of the workmen themselves by not organizing. The answers I receive in most of the cases here is, 'What's the use of throwing the money away; the union will not do me any good, anyway.'

"Throwing Vote Away."

"I plead guilty that, politically, I was the same up to the last election, and when asked to vote a Socialist ticket I used to say, 'What's the use of throwing my vote away?' thinking that the Socialist Party had no chance any way, but this last election opened my eyes, and after this I will not throw my vote away on the old parties any more."

A Great City Park

By Carl D. Thompson.

One of the greatest municipal projects that has ever been undertaken in Milwaukee was launched at the last meeting of the City Council.

C. B. Whitnall, who is the present City Treasurer, has been working for years, through the Metropolitan Park Commission, on elaborate plans for park purposes for the city. Alderman Berger, taking up the work with him, brought the matter to a final and successful issue by securing options on over five hundred acres of land, lying on both sides of the Milwaukee river, in the northern part of the city.

The transaction involves the expenditure of over a million dollars. But the tract is obtained with the payment of a comparatively small sum; the balance payable on land contracts.

The land purchased is one of the most beautiful sections of the territory adjoining the city, and constitutes an ideal parking district.

This achievement is regarded by all as one of the biggest, most comprehensive and beautiful things that has ever been done for the city of Milwaukee. It not only secured to the city all the advantages that will come by control of the beautiful river, flowing into and through the city, but also the advantage of maintaining beautiful parks on both sides of the river far into the suburbs. And in addition the city will be a great gainer through the ownership and control of the land adjoining.

The Brewery Freight Handlers' Ball.

A most successful reception and ball was given by Brewery Freight Handlers and Ice Plant Workers' Union No. 237 at New Club Hall last Saturday evening. There was a large attendance and everybody enjoyed the affair very much. The committees were composed as follows:

Arrangement Committee—Joseph Seib, Ed Beckermann, S. Haemmerle, George Beittler, Julius Schwehr; Musical Director—W. H. Jones; Reception Committee—J. Callewaert, Chas. Grets, Alb. Binz, J. A. Weber, Phil. Huepfel, Wm. Lestmann, Joseph Reisenhofer.

Floor Committee—William Hillebrand, P. Ewald, Chas. Bonner, Chas. Kraus, Theo. Ott, Wm. Schild, John Iobstl.

The officers of the union are: Geo. Beittler, president; Phil. Huepfel, vice-president; Theo. Ott, treasurer; Jul. Schwehr, secretary and business agent; Wm. Hillebrand, financial secretary; John Iobstl, sergeant-at-arms; F. Gutting, inner guard; G. Beuer, outer guard; Alb. Binz, Fritz Ley and Jos. Seib, trustees.

Goldsteinism vs. Socialism

EX-DE LEONITE-S. P. RENEGADE AND NOW JEW-CATHOLIC PROPAGANDIST IN SPEECH IN ST. LOUIS CHARGES SOCIALISTS WITH SEDITION.

Refers to Posse Comitatus Experience of the 1900 Street Car Strike.

Last Saturday night the ex-De Leonite, ex-Socialist, ex-Jew and now "Converted Catholic," David Goldstein, addressed the faculty and students of the St. Louis University. His subject was "The Love of International Socialism Spells Treason to the Nation."

According to the Globe-Democrat's report, Mr. Goldstein (the affinity of Martha Moore Amery!) said:

"Since 1848, Socialism has professed a very specious love for the world as 'my country.' Yet all the while this much protested feeling of affection has been made concrete in disloyalty and contempt for each particular country in which the red comrades have set up their propaganda. I could cite dozens of cases, even in our own country, where Socialism is still in its infancy, and if the American people don't want it to grow up to a vicious manhood, the press had better show it up for what it really is—an attack on the vital principles of government."

MR. GOLDSTEIN CHARGED THE SOCIALISTS WITH SEDITION AND IN PROOF OF THIS CHARGE CITED THE INSTANCES OF A PROMINENT SOCIALIST, WHO, HE SAID, JOINED THE ST. LOUIS POSSE COMITATUS DURING THE STRIKE OF STREET RAILWAY MEN IN 1900, FOR THE PURPOSE OF CREATING DISCORD AND REBELLION AMONG POSSE MEMBERS, AND DID ACTUALLY SUCCEED IN HAVING SEVERAL OF THE COMPANIES MUSTERED UP TO MR. GOLDSTEIN.

The "prominent Socialist" referred to by Renegade Goldstein is G. A. Hoehn, editor of ST. LOUIS LABOR.

In order that this "rose of virtue," Mr. Goldstein, may in future use the Socialists' "sedition" during the 1900 street car strike to better advantage for himself and his Jesuit employers, we will volunteer the following additional information:

On the third day of his service as deputy in the posse comitatus, G. A. Hoehn was ordered to appear before the commanding captain of the company, which he did. Then and there he was accused by the captain of collecting funds for the striking street car men among the deputy sheriffs. This Hoehn admitted, and added that he would continue to give all possible moral and financial support to the strikers.

Hoehn was also accused of having shown unfriendliness and threatening motions toward strike breakers on Washington avenue. While the captain was attempting to give the accused a severe lecture on military discipline and the duties of a deputy in the posse comitatus, Hoehn resented such unwarranted talk of a cheap "whiskey agent," who was anxious to secure laurels or something more substantial from the St. Louis Transit Company, and, addressing the fellow members of his company (on the fourth floor of the Washington avenue barracks), said:

"Deputies, we, as citizens of St. Louis, have been called upon to serve as deputies and members of the posse comitatus. As such we have pledged ourselves to uphold law and order, but not to protect the anarchy of the street railway monopoly, known as the St. Louis Transit Company. We have been informed that by to-morrow morning we are to be ordered out to do service as guardians for the strike breakers on the scab cars of the Transit Company. In your presence, and in the presence of the captain, I wish to state that I, for one, will emphatically refuse to ride on any scab car together with strikebreakers. Most of you are workmen, many of you belong to unions, and I hope that you will follow my example. We are ready to serve the public, but our duties do not imply that we shall do strikebreaking service for the street railway monopoly."

The captain of the company, very much enraged, ordered three deputies, with riot guns, to arrest Hoehn,

"disgrace" him by relieving him of his rifle and deputy star, and to take him to the commander-in-chief on the ground floor.

There a "court of war" was held, which lasted for fully thirty minutes. The testimony was "overwhelmingly against he accused," but when the commander-in-chief, in reply to his last question, learned that the accused was a newspaper man, he ordered the three deputies to escort Hoehn to the St. Charles street entrance and "let him go."

If "virtuous" Goldstein and his clerical employers feel like making capital out of this 1900 deputy sheriff story, they are at liberty to do so.

The St. Louis Socialists were true to the working class during the great street car strike of 1900; they have been true to Organized Labor in every strike and struggle ever since. And if another situation like the 1900 street car strike should arise, the editor of ST. LOUIS LABOR would do again exactly what he did (or what he had to do as a good Socialist and Union man) in the posse comitatus barracks in 1900.

No doubt, purchasable renegades like "Dave" would go to the other side, where the milk and honey flows, and where unprincipled individuals and hired lickspittles are dancing around he Golden Calf of Capitalism.

We may say, in the language of Patrick Henry:

"If this be sedition, make the most of it!"

According to Dave Goldstein and his clerical employers, patriotism in a great labor war would mean to do the work of Cossacks and Pinkertons for the benefit of capitalist corporations.

Women Need the Ballot The Ballot Needs Women

By Milla Tupper Maynard.

An elderly woman looked up from her knitting to ask a younger companion, "Are you in favor of woman's suffrage?"

"No, I am not."

"Tell me why women should not vote," the older woman continued, as she went on with her knitting.

"I could not do it," the questioned one afterward reported, "and ever since I have been a suffragist."

There are many reasons why women do not vote except in the most modern states and countries. There are no reasons why they should not vote.

That women are not counted among the full-grown citizens who decide public questions at the ballot box is a relic of that era when women were ignorant and enslaved. There are always sentiments and prejudices in plenty to buttress old ideas and customs long after reasons for them have disappeared entirely.

But progress cannot be held back forever by outgrown notions, even though some of them sound attractive and plausible.

The Ballot a Necessity. The ballot is civilization's substitute for brute force. It is society's method of common action. It is absolutely necessary for orderly life if mankind is to live in the modern life, where millions must act together for the good or ill of all. Women must have a part in this common action.

Women are workers. They must have a part in making the laws which control the industries in which they work. Laws providing for ten hours a day for women's work, or eight hours a day, as the case may be, have either been passed or are pending in most states of the Union.

It is an outrage that women themselves have nothing to do with selecting the men who act upon these laws, or to vote upon them when they go to referendum.

But every other law affects women just as surely as do those of which they are the objects. How indifferent a woman must be to her own welfare, and to the welfare of her kind, to be content in a condition which makes her helpless in all the activities of citizenship.

If she is indifferent to helplessness in the face of such grave issues, then all progress for the race is handicapped. The intelligent interest and active help of every human being is needed if the miseries of existence are to be relieved, if the possible happiness of mankind is to be achieved.

How Women Can Help.

In Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho and Washington women already vote on the same terms as men. In these states there are the best laws for the women and children and in educational matters to be found anywhere in the world.

For the Socialist March Festival

MEMBERS OF THE ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.

The committee as selected for our Annual March Festival of Saturday, March 18, are as follows:

Bar—S. Bernstein, chairman; J. Luetzel, B. Brockmeier, M. Waage, W. Leopold, J. Devus, A. Klaus, Jos. Glader, F. Wedel, F. Bosshard, F. Franz, J. Vucentic.

Dance—O. Kaemmerer, chairman; L. E. Hildebrand, F. J. Heuer, D. Onken, H. J. Morrison, W. P. Mason, W. H. Worman, W. E. Kindorf.

Lunch—J. A. Weber, chairman; J. Wekerle, M. Brosin, F. Wedel, Frank Six, H. Siroky, M. Belly, O. Zuelle, E. Ottesky.

Floor—W. M. Brandt, chairman; J. C. Siemer, O. F. Weber, C. W. Weber, Jos. Miller, J. J. Kloth, A. Michler, M. Finklestein, A. Litman.

Ice Cream—Miss Rosenkranz, chairwoman; Miss Hoehn, Mrs. Teel, Mrs. Daniken, Miss Hausermann, Mrs. Rackow, Mrs. Boettger, Mrs. Hoehn.

Beer Chips—A. Stjepan, chairman; G. J. Eckhoff, W. F. Crouch, Phil H. Mueller, V. Tellian, William Ruesche, G. A. Diers.

Literature—O. Pauls, chairman; W. E. Eckart, Mrs. Hunstock, G. Hirschenhofer, M. Wildberger.

A general meeting of the committee was held at our party headquarters, 966 Chouteau avenue.

Tickets, at 10 cents a person, are ready, and every comrade should provide himself with a supply of them.

BAGGAGE DRIVERS WILL NOT STRIKE.

The baggage drivers employed by the St. Louis Transfer Company will not strike, because they have been given an increase in wages by arbitration and the company has signed a contract to pay the new scale for a year.

George J. Tansey, general manager of the company, and A. L. St. Clair, secretary of the Truck Drivers' Union, arbitrators, selected State Senator Thomas E. Kinney as a third member when they could not agree. Senator Kinney decided the drivers were entitled to an increase in wages. The specific increase has not been given out, but it is aid to have been substantial and agreeable to St. Clair and the men he represented.

Whenever women voters have known what they wanted, they have secured it and the result has been good.

Politics are corrupt everywhere because of deep-seated reasons born of capitalism in industry. Conditions can and will be righted as the working class learn to think together and act together in industry and at the ballot box.

The voting of women not only increases the number of voters in the working class, but educates the women to an active and thoughtful interest in public questions. This is an all-important gain.

Think of it! The army of child labor, the underfed children, the fathers without work, the mothers neglecting their children to earn their bread, the white slave horrors—all the ghastly products of the mill of profits—could be done away.

Society could be organized for human need and not for personal greed. Nothing stands in the way but the indifference, the ignorance, the separateness of the men and women who form the great majority of society.

Can it be that you are one of the indifferent, the thoughtless? No one is more responsible than each one.

If you want this old world of ours to be a sane world, a beautiful world, a world where little children blossom into strength and wisdom and joy, then you must help to make it so. And one of the first means to that end is to try wherever and however you may to increase the sentiment demanding votes for women and to aid in securing laws for their enfranchisement at every opportunity.

Remember, however, that even before women have the ballot one party makes full place for women in its activities. The Socialist Party in every state and in its national management is carried on by men and women equally. This is a most important opportunity which no one should miss who wishes to help in the greatest movement for human uplift the world has ever seen.

Work for women's emancipation by every means in your power, but work also for that party which is pledged to that emancipation and to the industrial freedom of all the race.

"NELLIE"

By J. Keir Hardie, M. P.

Nellie was a bulldog. Her master was a bachelor, and Nellie and he lodged together in a room over an eating-house in the East End of London. Nellie's master, in addition to being a bachelor, was also a shop assistant, and 40 years of age. Fatal age. I don't know whether his hair was becoming gray, or his eye dim, but at least he found himself out of work, and in due time came to the conclusion that life and he had no longer any use for each other, and so he committed suicide.

One morning the servant girl of the eating house downstairs carried up his breakfast, but finding no response to her knocks at his door, except the growling of Nellie, she left the tray outside, and then proceeded with her duties until dinner time. When dinner time came she took up a second tray, and was astonished to find that the breakfast tray was still outside the door, and untouched. She knocked again, but still the only response was Nellie's growl. Somewhat alarmed, the girl reported what had happened, whereupon an attempt was made to open the door, but the voice of Nellie from within warned the would-be intruders of the reception that was in store for them. Finally the police were sent for, and they proceeded to make the attempt to break down the door, but by this time Nellie was in a state of fury which there was no misunderstanding, and so the police very wisely desisted. Clearly Nellie was an anarchist, and the proper thing would have been to send for some hundreds of policemen, a squadron of sharpshooters, a field gun, and a fire brigade, together with, of course, a Home Secretary. Instead of which the policemen contented themselves with boring a hole in the door, and peeping through.

The sight that presented itself was that of the body of the shop assistant lying in a pool of blood on the floor, his throat gashed from ear to ear. In front of the body sat Nellie, showing her teeth, and uttering low but menacing growls. The hole in the door was enlarged, Nellie becoming more watchful as the operation proceeded, and an attempt was made to induce her to drink some poisoned milk. But the dog was not to be seduced from her watch by the body of her dead master. A piece of meat tied to a string had no better result. And so the hours passed, the policemen outside, the dead body on the floor within, with poor Nellie whining over it, licking the dead face, and determined to guard it against all comers. Finally, late in the evening, a piece of poisoned meat was obtained, and thrown in front of the faithful creature. For over twenty-four hours she had tasted nothing. She looked at the meat, she looked at the dead shop assistant's body, she was very hungry, and, without for a moment taking her faithful eyes off the hole in the door, she cautiously crept forward to where the tempting morsel lay, ravenously swallowed it, and in five minutes she, too, lay stiff and dead beside her master.

She was only a dog, and presumably had no soul to be saved, but she was the only God-like thing in all that horrible tragedy. A great Christian government ruling over a great Christian nation, in which wealth

abounds to an unlimited extent, knew nothing of the shop assistant, and could do nothing for him. The policemen who guard our lives and our property would have been in duty bound to run him in had they found him taking bread wherewith to stay the cravings of hunger. Our civilization, our law, the whole organization of our society, were all helpless, heartless, or powerless.

The coroner, with his twelve good men and true, who sat on the corpse, brought in a verdict certifying that the man had committed suicide during a fit of temporary insanity. They had heard the letter read in which he told of the terrible drudgery and monotony of his daily toil, of his starvation wages, and of his being out of work. They had not a word to say about the employer who overworked and underpaid the man, nor of the system which, when it sucked body and brain dry, cast him aside as a useless cumberer of the ground. He was "insane," because he preferred to die at once by his own hand, rather than starve to death by inches. The one thing that cared for him was Nellie, and she was only a dog, and could do nothing for him save love him in life and guard him in death. His one regret on leaving life must have been the parting from his sole companion, Nellie.

There are thousands of these lonely souls in London and elsewhere, slaves of the desk, of the counter. Few of them have even a dog for a companion. Heaven help them.

The man in his solitary life needed fellowship, human sympathy, and human help, and the one creature who, in life and in death, was faithful and loyal and devoted to him was Nellie.

One pictures the hours these two spent together. How joyously Nellie would listen for his footsteps ascending the wooden stairs after his day's drudgery behind the counter was ended; the evening walk together through the crowded streets in the cool night air; the frugal supper together, and then, perchance, whilst he smoked and read his book, Nellie would lie contentedly by his side, enjoying that fullness of companionship which communion of soul alone can give.

Then came that awful evening when, after a farewell caress, Nellie saw something happen to the man she loved so much, and one can picture her through all the long hours of the black night sitting by the body, looking into the glazed eyes, seeking to attract their attention, and wondering why he lay so cold and so still. Somewhere at the back of Nellie's brain, perhaps, there would be the vague, undefined feeling that never again would his kindly hand stroke her, or his eye light up with affection at her approach, and in her own dumb fashion Nellie resolved that no sacrilegious hand would be laid upon him whilst she had strength to guard and protect him. That those who had neglected him in life, those who were responsible for his death, should not be allowed to come near him. Faithful Nellie! God grant that the day may soon be when the human heart may be as tenacious to its trust and as faithful in its loyalty as was poor four-footed, soulless, heroic Nellie.

Civic Federation Severely Flayed

Chicago Federation of Labor Goes After Civic Federation Grafters Without Gloves.

Chicago, Feb. 11.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and a member of the Executive Council of the National Civic Federation, was compelled to listen to an exhortation of the local branch of the later body at the meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor, which he was attending as a visitor.

The attack on the Civic Federation was provoked when the question arose as to what action organized labor should take in influencing the Illinois legislature to pass an amendment to the constitution of the state providing for direct legislation.

Margaret Haley, delegate from the Teachers' Federation, was first to assail the Civic Federation.

In reference to the banquet of that body at the Hotel La Salle Saturday, she said:

"The entire move on the part of the Civic Federation is only to sidetrack the proposed initiative and referendum and annex a clause to permit big business more opportunity to dodge its taxes."

"That's why they imported Frederick V. Holman of Oregon to speak at their blowout against the referendum," she continued. "The citizens

"General counsel for the Portland (Oregon) Light and Power Company, president of the Portland General Electric Company and of the Oregon Water Power Company, and vice-president of the street railway corporation of Portland.

"He comes here to tell you of the terrible experience in Oregon. How much he is liked to his home state was shown when his scheme to circumvent an initiative and referendum law there through the calling of a constitutional convention, was voted down by two-thirds of Oregon's voters.

"Others who spoke at the banquet are of a caliber who believe in conducting the public's affairs for private profit."

Samuel Gompers next spoke at the invitation of the Chicago Central Labor Union.

He hastened to the defense of the National Civic Federation by assuring his hearers that that body would never think of taking the awful action taken by its Chicago branch.

"Those who fight the initiative and referendum," he declared, "are the ones who profit by the ignorance and indifference of the masses."

"The Chicago product of the Civic Federation is not similar to the general make-up of the National Civic Federation. No such proposition could find expression there."

GOLDSTEIN TO THE RESCUE.

"Some Things Is Funny."

David Goldstein, who is a lovely combination and beautiful blend of Judas Iscariot and Benedict Arnold, spoke to an audience of 1200 people, mostly members of the Catholic Church, in Plankinton Hall last Sunday evening.

Mr. Goldstein furnished considerable amusement to the Socialists present by his ridiculous distortions of certain passages he read from several books found for sale in most Socialist book stores, and all public libraries, such as Bebel's Woman, Moran's Ancient Society, etc., generally recommended to all who are studying scientific Socialism and the evolution of society.

Mr. Goldstein's attack on Socialism was the hoary, ancient one that is trotted out to do service wherever the dishonest opponent of Socialism knows he has a credulous, prejudiced, superstitious or ignorant audience.

Mr. Goldstein presented a picture before the large Milwaukee Catholic audience very similar to the meeting so largely advertised in Protestant communities when some "escaped nun" or "converted priest" is billed to expose the terrible social iniquities practiced by the Catholic priests and nuns.

Verily, verily, the Milwaukee Catholic Social Union must have been in hard straits when it imported the erstwhile Socialist, David Goldstein, the "converted Jew," to defend the Catholic citizens against the propaganda of Socialism.

With Mr. Goldstein as defender of the Catholic faith, surely the great, ancient and historic church is safe.

Now, if Mr. Goldstein will bring his partner, Martha Moore Avery, to defend the monogamic family and woman's virtue, things will look bright for society and especially the Roman Catholic priests and the big capitalists who profit by the exploitation of the ignorance and poverty of the female children of the workers in the factories, mills, department stores and other places.

Great is the ancient, historic, Roman Catholic Church and great is David G-o-l-d-s-t-e-i-n, the Polish Jew, who is to save it from the devouring dragon—International Socialism.

Verily, verily, "Some things is funny."—Political Action.

PURCHASING MORE SILENCE.

Hitherto the big industrial and financial interests have been in the habit of purchasing silence. Through the ownership of the leading magazines they now hope to be in a position to enforce it. But any dreams they may have concerning suppression of truth are wild and visionary.

They do not have to contend really with the muckraking press. They face a far bigger problem, and that is the Socialist press. For a few years those magazines which dealt with some dramatic episodes in business and political corruption prospered mightily and seemed to have advanced to a point where they could do some real good. After showing that here was corruption there was no sequence, and there could be none. Those magazines and their makers have no constructive program, and there is a good reason for that. There can be in modern society no real progress, no real rebuilding after the foul old institutions have been torn down, except long the lines of Socialism.

It is to point that out that the Socialist press is maintained. It is to accomplish it that the Socialist Party exists.

21ST WARD SOCIALIST CLUB.

Twenty-first Ward Socialist Club meets every second and fourth Thursday at 4444 Penrose street. Every Socialist working man and woman is invited.

CHAS. BUTLER, Sec'y.

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.

City Platform OF THE Socialist Party of St. Louis

Adopted December 30, 1910, at New Club Hall Convention.

The Socialist Party of St. Louis, in convention assembled, reaffirms its allegiance to the Socialist Party of the United States and indorses the National Socialist platform.

The people of this country are gradually awakening and recognizing the fact that too little attention has been paid to the management of the municipal affairs in most of the leading American cities. The great mass of the people themselves are to blame for this general neglect of civic duty and lack of a higher standard of civic pride.

The result of this deplorable state of affairs is general demoralization and political corruption, under the influence and guidance of capitalist corporation interests.

The old political party machines degenerated into instruments of graft until the term of public office became synonymous with private graft. Under such misgovernment the very foundation of our democratic form of government is bound to suffer severely. The cause of this political bankruptcy is due to the general neglect of duty on the part of the people, who blindly and carelessly entrust the management of their municipal affairs to the mercenary political machines of Capitalism.

True democracy rests on the will and efforts of the people. In view of the fact that the great majority of the people are workmen, it is necessary that the working class take a more active part in the political struggles, in order to ring about the desired public improvements and ameliorations.

Both the Democratic and Republican parties have failed to provide the City of St. Louis with a really progressive municipal administration. Both old parties have become the agencies of the capitalist class and carry on their political work, to the great detriment of the wealth-producers.

Municipal government is instituted for the protection of the people, not for the purpose of becoming the instrument of exploitation of the community by capitalist cliques and corporation interests.

The Socialist Party, while realizing that Socialism in its final effects will benefit all the people, insists that no political party can represent the interests of all the people under the present capitalist conditions. The Socialist Party takes pride in announcing that its supreme efforts are to defend and represent the interests of the working class.

It is with this clear conception of our political mission that we enter this municipal campaign to bring about the reforms and improvements in the management of the public affairs of St. Louis, as outlined in our Municipal program, and to strengthen the political organization of the working class, with a view of increasing the power and influence of the wealth producers, so necessary in the great struggle for the emancipation of labor from the bonds of wage slavery.

The workmen of St. Louis must get together, like our comrades in Milwaukee, under the banner of the Socialist Party and take possession of the City Hall by means of their united vote.

- ### Program.
1. Home rule for St. Louis.
 2. The city to own and operate the entire street railway system.
 3. While the street railway system is still under private ownership and management, we insist that the following rules be enforced:
 - (a) No seat, no fare.
 - (b) All cars to be kept in sanitary condition, well heated and ventilated.
 - (c) Eight hours to constitute a day's work for all street railway employees.
 - (d) No discrimination on account of union.
 4. Municipal ownership of gas and electric light and power plant and other public utilities.
 5. Public toilet and comfort stations in all parts of the city.
 6. Extension of the public bath house system.
 7. Rigid pure food inspection.
 8. All grade crossings to be abolished, at the cost of the railroads.
 9. Extension of the system of small parks and playgrounds in the residence districts.
 10. A warm meal to be served for children at public schools during the noon recess.
 11. Municipal lodging stations for the unemployed and homeless.
 12. Municipal ice plant in connection with city water works.
 13. Public employment bureaus; private employment agencies to be abolished.
 14. All children in public schools to receive free medical attention.
 15. A municipal loan office; private pawn shops to be abolished.
 16. Free legal advice and service in suits for wages and against mortgage, garnishment and loan sharks.

17. City forestry department to have sole charge of planting and caring for shade trees along residence streets.
18. Residence building permits to be granted only on condition that dwellings be provided with modern bath and toilet facilities.
19. The contract system in all public work to be abolished; eight-hour workday under union conditions, and civil service for all municipal employees.
20. In order to relieve the serious condition of the thousands of unemployed wage-workers, we urge the inauguration of public works, thus enabling them to properly sustain themselves and those dependent upon them without the bitter crusts falling from the tables of charity.
21. No more franchises to be granted, sold or leased to private individuals or corporations.
22. The establishment of public markets in the residence districts, where the farmers can sell their products direct to the consumers. In this connection, we recommend the Baltimore system of public market houses.
23. The abatement of the smoke nuisance; the railroads to be compelled to substitute electric motive power for coal-burning engines in the city.

- ### Socialist Party Ticket for the April Elections.
- #### City Council.
- W. H. Worman, G. A. Hoehn, Max Stopp, Otto Pauls, W. E. Kindorf and Otto Kaemmerer.
- #### Board of Education.
- F. F. Zeller, L. G. Pope, J. A. Weber, W. P. Mason.
- #### House of Delegates.
- Ward 1—Everett Ely.
Ward 2—L. F. Rosenkranz.
Ward 3—Henry Schwarz.
Ward 4—John Muraski.
Ward 5—M. Finkelstein.
Ward 6—T. C. Stephens.
Ward 7—Chris Rucker.
Ward 8—W. H. Kaufman.
Ward 9—Peter Ehrhard.
Ward 10—W. M. Brandt.
Ward 11—Edw. Ottesky.
Ward 12—W. M. Holman.
Ward 13—Fred Berkel.
Ward 14—G. Bolfing.
Ward 15—W. F. Crouch.
Ward 16—Samuel Resh.
Ward 17—Mark Stanley.
Ward 18—P. H. Mueller.
Ward 19—F. J. Heuer.
Ward 20—L. E. Hildebrand.
Ward 21—Louis Krueger.
Ward 22—H. A. Spradling.
Ward 23—Henry Siroky.
Ward 24—L. H. Schwarz.
Ward 26—Edw. Kummings.
Ward 27—Hubert Morrison.

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It is a Worthy Accomplishment

By Victor L. Berger.

We naturally feel a certain amount of satisfaction at having now a building which is devoted solely to the Socialist press, the offices of the Social-Democratic Party, and the labor organizations.

However, we are far from being proud of the accomplishment. Because if we compare this with what our much poorer European comrades, notably the organized workers of Germany, Austria and Belgium, have done, then our results in Milwaukee appear to be meager indeed.

Nevertheless, whatever these results, they are far superior to those of any other city in America.

Now, why should we do these things in Milwaukee and not everywhere?

Not because our movement is German. Our party in Milwaukee is not as German as the party in New York, Chicago or Philadelphia, and not nearly as foreign in other respects.

Nor because our voters and our population in Milwaukee are so much brighter than in other places. For, while they may be somewhat better educated as to Socialism and economic questions, yet this difference will not explain the great difference in the results.

I will try to explain. Why? Because our methods were more logical and more consistent than in other places.

Because we displayed more perseverance and more "aimfulness" than the workmen of other cities.

Because the policies and the leadership of our party have not changed in almost twenty years.

Because our movement never ran off on a tangent. We did not deviate in either direction. We did not yield to bourgeois reform organizations nor to anarchist impossibilities.

That is why the Socialists of Milwaukee have succeeded so well.

The building itself—Brisbane Hall—is emblematic of the Milwaukee movement.

It is named after Albert Brisbane, the first native American Socialist of note.

Albert Brisbane, although born and living under colonial conditions from an economic point of view—he was born in 1809, in Batavia, N. Y.—became a follower of Fourier while traveling in Europe. And considering the time and the conditions of his day, it is remarkable how vividly he described the eventual development of the capitalist system. His books have been out of print for a long time. The last of them was printed in the early fifties of the last century in Philadelphia.

Yet these books are mighty interesting reading even to-day. And he well deserves the honor that the first building built by Socialists and devoted to the propaganda of Socialism in a great American city should be named after him—although we are Marxists.

Brisbane Hall is a simple and solid structure. It is almost too simple and unassuming, when compared with the European buildings of that character. Nevertheless, it is not without a touch of the artistic.

And even in this respect it is emblematic of the Milwaukee movement, which is also simple and substantial, but yet not without ambitions for art and culture.

The building is not quite as roomy as it should be—the building is 50 feet by 152—yet to satisfy the natural growth of the next few years. We can foretell that very soon we shall have to add the contemplated fourth more stories to the four and a half story structure as it now stands.

However, we should consider that while Brisbane Hall is the first house put up by the Milwaukee movement, it is surely not the last. Others will follow. And when we issue the next "progress edition" of this kind, we hope to issue it from a home equal to the labor movement of the great city which is the pioneer city of Socialism in America and destined to be its bulwark.

But as it is, let us be satisfied and be thankful for what we have. It is a worthy accomplishment of the Milwaukee spirit even now.

Who Knows?

JOSEPH H. GUENTHERMANN?

The editor of ST. LOUIS LABOR is in receipt of the following letter: "Davenport, Iowa, Feb. 14, 1911.

"Dear Sir—
I am in search of my father, of whom I have not heard for sixteen years. The last I heard of him was when I was to meet him at Springfield, Ill. For some reason or other the letter was delayed about six days, and when I received it the time for our meeting had past. No doubt he went away with the impression that I did not care to meet him. I have been searching for him off and on ever since, but without success, and am now trying to locate him, if possible, through the Socialist papers in the country. I am asking you to help me in my search. Some time ago I heard that he had been in Joplin, Mo., but the letter I addressed was returned to me undelivered.
Father was a coal miner until sixteen years ago, when I last heard from him, and he must have worked in the Springfield (Ill.) district. His full name is Joseph H. Guenthermann. He would now be 66 years of age. I should appreciate and information concerning him. Yours for the cause.
"H. C. GUENTHERMANN,
"1125 West 18th street, Davenport, Iowa."

Defy A. F. of L. Orders.

It is reported that building trades bodies over the entire Northwest are being stirred up over the letters received from Secretary Spencer of the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor stat-

ing that the Carpenters are no longer eligible to membership in building trades councils. Spokane and Vancouver have laid the matter on the table following the action of Jersey City and Philadelphia in the East and many other central labor bodies in ignoring the communication.—Indianapolis Union.

Safety Law Upheld.

Upholding the federal safety appliance law, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals decided that a fine of \$100 assessed against the Louisville and Nashville Railroad by the federal courts in Tennessee must stand.

Assist Metal Polishers

UNFAIR FIRM SHOULD BE REMEMBERED BY UNION LABOR EVERYWHERE.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 20, 1911.

Appeal to Organized Labor—Greeting:

On February 19, 1910, a part of the membership of our union was locked out at the H. Mueller Manufacturing Company of Decatur, Ill. The following day the city police were placed on the inside of the factory. This state of affairs existed for two days. During this time efforts were made to secure a conference with the firm to ascertain the cause of the lock-out, and why the firm should have policemen stationed on the inside of the factory watching the members of our union, where it was unnecessary for them to do so.

After repeated efforts to secure a conference the members of our union were called on strike on February 22, 1910, forty-four in number. Efforts were made by our international union, United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Decatur Trades and Labor Assembly, the Business Men's Association of Decatur and the Illinois State Board of Arbitration to secure a conference to bring about an adjustment of the affair. The president of the firm, Mr. Adolph Mueller, gave the various committees to understand that under no circumstances would the firm enter into a conference with any one looking toward a settlement of their affairs, and emphasized with Union Labor especially. This firm has been declared unfair by our union.

This circular is being sent to your honorable body with the hopes that you will appoint a committee to wait upon the Commissioner of Supplies or the party or parties that do the purchasing for your city, and ask them to refrain from this firm until they recognize the rights of organized labor and settle with our union. This firm manufactures plumbing supplies of all descriptions, water and gas supplies, tapping machines for both water and gas. They not only sell to the jobbing trade and master plumber, but direct to the cities. Their trade-mark, H. M., appears on all goods manufactured by them.

This lockout and strike has been indorsed by our international union and the Decatur Trades and Labor Assembly. Grant our request, and when this firm is forced to settle it will mean the organizing of 600 people, and also build up the labor movement of the city of Decatur, which this firm is trying to tear down.

METAL POLISHERS, BUFFERS, PLATERS, BRASS AND SILVER WORKERS UNION OF N. A.

The foregoing has the official endorsement of the Trades and Labor Assembly of Decatur, Ill.

P. S.—Any further information can be had by addressing DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 12, 928 N. 17th street, St. Louis, Mo.

WATCH OUT, YOU!

The National Civic Federation is attempting to engineer some sort of a deal to enforce arbitration upon public service monopoly employees. A meeting was held by the Executive Council of the N. C. F. in New York last week to work out bills to be presented to State legislatures bearing the seal of that august body. It is but a step from compulsory arbitration on public service corporations to the same system in other lines of industry. Watch out, you!

The Milwaukee Socialist Daily

(Social-Democratic Herald.)

Alexander the Great, before he conquered the world, first dreamed and schemed his ambition. The United States was once only a vision that flowered in the brain of Paine and gave rise to his "Crisis," which stirred the hearts of men who then realized it. It was likewise with the German empire. It, too, was as frail as thought. And our Daily?

It is now much more than a dream. It is even more than a plan, because we already have the four-deck Goss perfecting press, with one extra color and combination top deck, already in harness, turning out 25,000 copies of the Herald in one hour. This press will turn out as many copies of a 16-page daily and 12,500 of a 32-page daily. We have a building perfectly adapted and ready for the work. But there is much more machinery and equipment needed than we have, for it is our intention to make the daily the best of its kind.

It will be a newspaper chronicling

the events of the world as well, if not better, than any present newspaper in Milwaukee.

It will be the exponent of Socialism and Unionism, and its editorial chairs will be filled with the best ability the movement possesses.

It will be a family paper, a welcome daily friend to both young and old.

It will bring art, literature and science within easy reach of its readers.

In other words, it will be a newspaper that will not only inform, but educate as well.

To attain all this we need your co-operation, and we need it now. The sooner the daily is published the better it will be for our cause.

Our movement cannot stand still for a single moment. Standing still means stagnation, and stagnation death. The daily is an absolute necessity this very moment, and the lack of it is every day a loss to us. One hundred thousand dollars are necessary to start it. Do your share by subscribing to as many bonds on the blank below as circumstances will allow you. The bonds are secured by a first mortgage. But do not stop there; talk and enlist every other worker and comrade on the side of the daily.

The Twenty-Seventh Ward Socialist Club.

Comrades are meeting every first and third Wednesday at 5528 Easton avenue. Work for the municipal campaign was mapped out at their last meeting.

The branch decided to cover the ward thoroughly with the local campaign literature, and the members feel that with this kind of work victory at the polls will soon be achieved. All Socialists living in the Twenty-seventh Ward are urged to join the branch and unite with us in this great battle for labor's freedom.

The Goody-Goody People.

Many well-meaning people are so busy worrying about the immoral influence of the saloon that they lose sight of the greater evil, i. e., child labor, they are willing to have children taken from schools and put into shops, where they become parts of machines; all opportunities for education along other lines is cut off; few of these children know right from wrong when they start to work in shops, and they are kept so busy producing that very few of them ever learn the difference. To allow this system to continue, and then legislate against the saloon or brothel is like trying to dry up a river by building a dam at the mouth.—Tri-City-Labor Review.

PLATFORM OF THE Socialist Party OF THE UNITED STATES.

What Human Life Depends On.

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

The Cause of Class Rule.

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

Men Are Made Slaves.

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

Ruling Class as Parasites.

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

The Class Struggle.

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

The wage workers are, therefore, the most determined and irreconcilable antagonists of the ruling class. They suffer most from the curse of class rule. The fact that a few capitalists are permitted to control all the country's industrial resources and social tools for their individual profit, and to make the production of the necessities of life the object of competi-

The Electrical Workers' Dispute.

By Max Hayes in Cleveland Citizen.

The same old farce has been enacted in the electrical workers' dispute. At the conclusion of the A. F. of L. convention in St. Louis the Reid-Murphy officials presented a proposition to the Executive Council agreeing to accept the recommendation made upon the floor of the convention by Vice-President Duncan, to-wit: that conventions of both factions be called to meet in the same city on the same date, that both conventions appoint committees to work out plans to restore harmony, the president of the A. F. of L. to serve as chairman of the joint sessions, and that, after an agreement has been reached, the two conventions be merged to ratify the compact.

The Executive Council of the A. F. of L. looked wise for a while, and then referred the proposition to the January meeting. Down to Washington go Reid and other officials once more and submit the same proposition. Again the council assumes an air of infinite wisdom for a spell and then announces that when anything is known or learned as to what might be done Reid et al. would be advised by letter. And there you are.

There is some deep mystery connected with this whole affair, in which a small minority of a trade are able to keep the majority of the workers in a state of outlawry. Certainly no law court has ever resorted to such unfair and unjust methods to throttle the will of a majority as has been done in the case of the electrical workers. The Reid people have vainly appealed to the constituted authorities for a square deal—they agreed to abide by a referendum of both factions, they agreed to go into a joint convention of both factions, and they agreed to accept the award of a committee of three, and when a majority of the committee did declare in their favor they were again turned down.

Never in the history of the American labor movement or any factional differences therein, has there been such an outrageous travesty upon justice as the organized workers of this country are now being confronted with in this electrical workers' trouble of three years' standing.

Various reasons have been advanced to account for this unparalleled and indefensible condition. In union labor circles it has been suggested that political prejudices operate against the Reid forces, others declare that secret religious influences are at work in support of the

McNulty-Collins faction, and still others claim that outside civic bodies—notably the Civic Federation—are attempting to prevent a settlement. Whether any or all of these influences are responsible for the present impossible situation, certain it is that the general labor movement is not benefited by the division that exists, and it is likewise true that the rank and file, the men and women who pay the cost, will not forever stand for procrastination among their supposed leaders, who are expected by reason of their experience and the duties that devolve upon them, to see that here is square dealing in the labor family.

As representatives of all organized labor, the members of the A. F. of L. Executive Council should overcome any political, religious or social prejudices that they may entertain and render an impartial decision, one way or the other, as to which side is right and which is wrong, which is the majority and which has the right to rule in the trade and which is in the minority and ought to submit, instead of dillydallying along for years and submitting diplomatic reports that have no meaning.

The building trades are in a turmoil and are becoming worse confounded on account of this electrical workers' international dispute, and jurisdictional controversies, and nobody but the open shoppers profit thereby.

It is small wonder that insurgency is becoming rampant in the labor movement, with the great leaders sitting on the safety valve at Washington and rattling off a lot of fine-spun theories about democracy ruling, when that democracy is denied the right to rule.

Program for the Housewife.

A plain everyday woman has gotten out "At Home" acdds reading as follows:

- Mondas: Washing.
- Tuesdays: Ironing.
- Wednesdays: Mending.
- Thursdays: House cleaning.
- Fridays: Rug Beating.
- Saturdays: Scrubbing.
- Sundays: Cooking (overtime).

Hardly.

A Sunday school teacher, after reading the story of Ananias and Sapphira to the juvenile class, asked, "Now, children, why doesn't the Lord strike everybody dead who tells a lie?"

"Cause," answered a bright little fellow, "there wouldn't be anybody left hardly."—Chicago News.

ive private enterprise and speculation is at the bottom of all the social evils of our time.

Overproduction and Idleness.

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

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

Labor's Exploitation.

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

Power of Corruption.

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

The Vital Issue.

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

The Rock of Class Rule.

The private ownership of the land and means of production used for exploitation is the rock upon which class rule is built; political government is

its indispensable instrument. The wage-workers cannot be freed from exploitation without conquering the political power and substituting collective for private ownership of the land and means of production used for exploitation.

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

Land and Public Welfare.

There can be no absolute private title to land. All private titles, whether called fee simple or otherwise, are and must be subordinate to the public title. The Socialist Party strives to prevent land from being used for the purpose of exploitation and speculation. It demands the collective possession, control or management of land to whatever extent may be necessary to attain that end. It is not opposed to the occupation and possession of land by those using it in a useful and bona fide manner without exploitation. The Socialist Party is primarily an economic and political movement. It is not concerned with matters of religious belief.

Labor's Interests Identical.

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

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

PROGRAM.

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

GENERAL DEMANDS.

1. The immediate government relief for the unemployed workers by building schools, by reforesting of cut-over and waste lands, by reclamation of arid tracts, and the building of canals, and by extending all other useful public works. All persons employed on such work shall be employed directly by the government under an eight-hour work-day and at the prevailing union wages. The government shall also loan money to states and municipalities, without interest, for the purpose of carrying on public works. It shall contribute to the funds of labor organizations for the purpose of assisting their unemployed members, and shall take such other measures within its power as

DON'T WANT COMMISSION FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

Labor Vote Solid Against Proposition—Railroad, Street Car and Other Employes of Public Service Corporations Barred.

By a vote which would leave no doubt in anybody's mind as to whether or not Galesburg wanted the commission form of government the proposition went down to overwhelming defeat at the special election, held in the city last Tuesday. The majority against the new system was the largest yet reported in the state where the proposition has been voted on, and shows conclusively that the people have studied the proposition carefully. A less number of votes were cast for the system than the number of signers for the petition for the submission of the question.

Every precinct of every ward in the city went against it, the total vote being as follows: For, 186; against, 2193; majority against, 1607.

The Label's Guarantee.

The union label on any product is a guarantee that the money paid for it will return to the consumer, with interest, in the form of improved social surroundings.

YOU SHOULD JOIN

THE SOCIALIST PARTY FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY AT 966 CHOUTEAU AVENUE

Co-operative... Printery

966 Chouteau Avenue

— IS — ALWAYS READY

— TO — DO YOUR JOB WORK

Give us a Call!

COLUMBIA BOX COMPANY

10th and N. Market Sts.

Boxes of All Kinds Union Label Boxes

will lessen the widespread misery of the workers caused by the misuse of the capitalist class.

2. The collective ownership of railroads, telegraphs, telephones, steamboat lines and all other means of social transportation and communication.
3. The collective ownership of all industries which are organized on a national scale and in which competition has virtually ceased to exist.
4. The extension of the public domain to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power.
5. The scientific reforestation of timber lands, and the reclamation of swamp lands. The land so reforested or reclaimed to be permanently retained at a part of the public domain.
6. The absolute freedom of press, speech and assemblage.

INDUSTRIAL DEMANDS.

7. The improvement of the industrial condition of the workers.
 - (a) By shortening the workday in keeping with the increased productivity of machinery.
 - (b) By securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half in each week.
 - (c) By securing a more effective inspection of workshops and factories.
 - (d) By forbidding the employment of children under sixteen years of age.
 - (e) By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child labor, of convict labor and of all unregulated factories.
 - (f) By abolishing official charity and substituting in its place compulsory insurance against employment, illness, accidents, invalidism, old age and death.

POLITICAL DEMANDS.

8. The extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the amount of the bequests and to the nearness of kin.
 9. A graduated income tax.
 10. Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women, and we pledge ourselves to engage in an active campaign in that direction.
 11. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall.
 12. The abolition of the senate.
 13. The abolition of the power usurped by the supreme court of the United States to pass upon the constitutionality of legislation enacted by congress; National laws to be repealed or abrogated only by act of congress or by a referendum of the whole people.
 14. That the Constitution be made amendable by majority vote.
 15. The enactment of further measures for general education and for the conservation of health. The bureau of education to be made a department. The creation of a department of health.
 16. The separation of the present bureau of labor from the department of commerce and labor, and the establishment of a department of labor.
 17. That all judges be elected by the people for short terms, and that the power to issue injunctions shall be curbed by immediate legislation.
 18. The free administration of justice.
- Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry and thus come to their rightful inheritance.

ST. LOUIS LABOR

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Subscribers changing their residence are requested to promptly notify this office of new address. Also state old address.

Co-operative ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION COUNCIL Printery 966 Chouteau Avenue.

THE HOMELESS POOR.

St. Louis daily papers published this news item:

"More than 600 homeless men had applied to the police for lodging in order to escape from the cold and snow last night, and it was expected there would be many more after midnight.

It is, indeed, a sad state of affairs when a wealthy city like St. Louis has to lodge the hungry, shivering unemployed and homeless men in the damp basement of the old Four Courts building.

Nearly \$100,000 were expended for a City Charter election—i. e., for the attempt to disfranchise the people. But the same political wire-pullers would never consent to appropriate \$100,000 for the building of a municipal home for the unemployed and the homeless.

To-day the helpless, homeless unemployed wage worker must first commit some "misdemeanor" or other "crime" before he is given a warm meal or a place to sleep. It is only in extremely cold nights that some of the underground rooms of the Four Courts are opened for their "accommodation."

"WHO IS PUTTING UP?"

This week's press bulletin sent out by National Secretary Barnes of the National Socialist Party contains the following news item:

"In the Chicago municipal campaign, or, rather, in the race for the nomination at the primaries for a candidate for Mayor, the usual issues of big business are the only ones in evidence among the old party contestants. But so flagrant has become the use of money by the transportation companies, the telephone, gas and hog-killing interests that the Chicago Tribune on the 17th inst. printed the following in large letters at the head of the first page:

"The attention of every voter in Chicago is called to an editorial in the Tribune of to-day, entitled 'Who Is Putting Up.' The editorial proceeds: 'Who is Putting Up?' The inelegant but forceful question—Who Is Putting Up?—is the most vital interrogation point before the voters of Chicago to-day. Nine citizens are hunting three nominations for Mayor; three Democrats, five Republicans, one Socialist. The latter candidate can be eliminated in the discussion of this question. We all know that sweat and blood furnish the campaign funds with which his (the Socialist) party fights its battles. But what about the other eight? Who is Putting Up?"

What is true of Chicago is true of St. Louis and of every big city. It is in the industrial centers, in the leading municipalities of the country, where the great political battles between the proletariat and the big capitalist business interests will have the be fought in the near future. There the so-called public utility corporations will do their utmost to get into the political saddle and disfranchise the great mass of the people.

Never before in the history of St. Louis has this been more strikingly demonstrated than during the recent Charter campaign.

It is the duty of the Socialist Party to arouse the people, call their attention to the dangers confronting them, and organize for the greater class struggle in the municipal political field which will involve the working class everywhere. The desperate efforts of the capitalist parties in Wisconsin the break the power of the Socialist movement in Milwaukee is the best illustration of the close attention the capitalist corporations pay to municipal politics.

The Socialists of St. Louis are on to the curves of the capitalist party managers and will not fail to make themselves heard before the present campaign is over.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

The figures up to and including 1898 are those of Lucien Sanial; the subsequent figures are those of W. J. Ghent.

Table with 4 columns: Socialist Party, Soc. L. Party, Total. Rows from 1888 to 1910*.

*Estimated. The Socialist Party figures for 1906 and 1910 represent the total of the highest votes in each state for those years. The so-called straight vote would be 281,056 for the former year and about 565,000 for the latter year.

Cigars PEN MAR - 10c SUNRISE - 5c Brandt & Stahl, 319 Walnut Street

St. Louis Socialist Campaign Fund

The Energetic and Determined Work of our St. Louis Comrades

Expressed by Facts and Figures.

That the Comrades are determined to prepare for a whirlwind campaign and give the old parties a good, stiff fight can best be proven by the energetic manner in which they are building up a strong campaign fund.

The St. Louis Socialists know from experience that a good, systematic literature campaign does not only require much hard work, but a strong campaign fund.

Last week's contributions to the local Socialist campaign fund surprised even the most optimistic comrades. This week we publish another installment of contributions equally as encouraging as last week's.

In order to do the campaign work the way it should be done and distribute the literature in quantities big enough to cover the wards properly, a campaign fund of not less than \$2,000.00 is required.

Remember that our comrades in little Milwaukee, with half the population of St. Louis, expended in one campaign over \$5,000.00.

The present municipal campaign is the most important political struggle in the history of St. Louis. Every citizen had an opportunity to see how the powerful capitalist class interests are lining up in order to get absolute control of our municipal government.

It must be borne in mind that the railroad, street railway, electric light and power, bridge and other monopolies, representing hundreds of millions of capital, are doing business in the city, under our city charter and city laws, and with them it is a cold-blooded business proposition to control and manage the political machinery of the municipality. In the legislative and executive departments they will try to strengthen their power, increase their influence and thereby curtail the rights of the people.

This the Socialists of St. Louis know, and for this reason they will make extraordinary efforts to prepare for the great political class struggles in the municipal arena.

During the week ending Tuesday, February 21, the following contributions for the Socialist Campaign Fund were received:

Large list of names and amounts under various categories like 'Fund were received:', 'Chas. Buerk', 'A. Backoff', etc.

The Growth of the International Typographical Union.

The Typographical Journal states that the report of Secretary-Treasurer Hayes of the International Typographical Union, for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1910, will show an average paying membership of 47,848 for the twelve months ending at that date, an increase of 2,927 over the year 1909 and 4,108 over 1908. This is the largest average membership upon which per capita tax has ever been collected. In the last five months of the fiscal year per capita tax was collected as follows: January, 50,281; February, 46,776; March, 53,553; April, 50,146; May, 52,212. This is an average of 50,393 for the five months since the register system of numbers. The number of unions holding charters May 31 was 684, or 31 more than on the corresponding date in 1909. The members of the old age pension roll received \$106,740 during the fiscal year. Since the establishment of the burial benefit the International has paid 8,810 burial benefits, amounting to \$562,975, and since 1891, when the International began the payment of a regular strike benefit, there has been expended in strike benefits and special assistance to local unions a total of \$3,838,807.02.

Socialist Primary Elections

Office of Board of Election Commissioners. Pursuant to notice given by the City Central Committee of the Socialist Party of the City of St. Louis, Missouri, being the managing and controlling committee of said party in said city, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Board of Election Commissioners, will hold a primary election of said party on March 4, 1911, between the hours of one o'clock and eight o'clock p. m. in the various primary districts, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Socialist Party Convention, to be held at 966 Chouteau Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri, on March 6, 1911, at 7:30 p. m. for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices, to be voted for at the election to be held on April 4, 1911, to-wit:

Robert Bandlow — Trade Unionist and Socialist.

By Max Hayes in The Cleveland Citizen.

paper, and with his customary enthusiasm spent his spare time as an employe on a local daily to gather subscriptions.

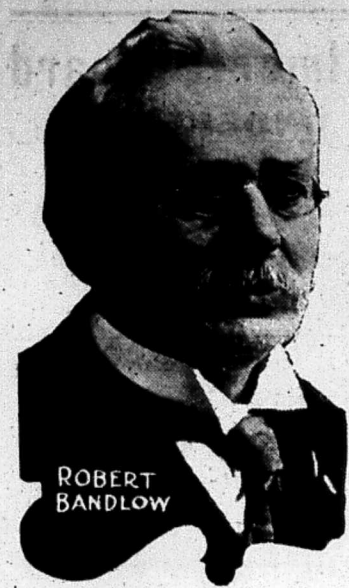
About four months later, when the burden became too heavy for the promoters of the paper to carry, the old C. L. U. took control and by unanimous vote appointed Brother Bandlow as manager. From that day to this the policies that were agreed to originally were carried out to the letter. Just how many temptations were held out to the manager and his colleagues the world will never know.

Robert Bandlow had an abiding faith in the working class always. "The great mass of workers are honest and filled with hope," he would say. "The uplift will come through clean, decent methods that cannot and must not be compromised for temporary gain for individuals who

tion and learned the printers' trade in the Waechter office. He attended many conventions of the International Typographical Union and the A. F. of L. as a delegate from his local union and the central body, and was known among the working people throughout the country as an organizer, writer and speaker of exceptional ability.

The death of Brother Bandlow was a distinct shock to the people of this community, and many expressions of regret and tenders of sympathy to the widow and sons came from all classes of citizens.

The funeral services were held at the family home at 4913 Gladstone avenue on Thursday afternoon and at the crematory in East Cleveland Thursday afternoon and hundreds of friends and acquaintances took a last look at the familiar features of our deceased colleague and friend on



ROBERT BANDLOW

Brave, faithful warrior of the workers' cause,

Who sternly stormed the hateful gates of greed,
Eager to serve the humble house of need

And writepure justice in the nation's laws;

With courage that disdained to brook a pause,

You gave your all to have the toilers freed,

Nor even thought to seek the victor's meed

Or even learned to listen to applause.

Your burning words have lit a beacon's flame

That guides a multitude in bondage born,

And by its light discerning freedom's way,

These hope-filled hearts enfold thy honored name;

These, the down-trodden, lowly and forlorn,

Reverse thee, Herald of a better day.

—Karl A. Cheney.

Robert Bandlow, our colleague and friend, has passed into eternity. A useful life has ended; a great soul has fled, and thousands of workers who knew him in the union and Socialist movements mourn his loss and pay homage to his many splendid attributes as a man who loved humanity.

Robert Bandlow was selfish in but one thing—his zealous and unconquerable desire to work, to struggle, to fight in the great movement to uplift the toiling masses. It is almost unnecessary to refer to his years of unceasing, tireless and enthusiastic endeavors to organize the workers and educate them in the fundamental principles and truths so dear to his heart. His life was an open book and his activities are generally known.

Nearly forty years ago "Bob" Bandlow enlisted in the cause of labor as a militant champion of the lowly and oppressed. He first organized his own craft, Typographia No. 6, and went into the Industrial Council, the earliest general central body in Cleveland.

In the 80's, when the K. of L. went to pieces and a condition of chaos ensued, when many of the strongest men quailed under the blacklist and retired from the field, and when still others engaged in business for themselves or entered politics and sought riches and honors, Robert Bandlow stood his ground—noy, with an iron will and an indomitable courage he plunged more earnestly and deeply into the working class struggle; he took the aggressive and in one year, almost single-handed, he organized some thirty odd local unions and made the old Central Labor Union a factor in industrial affairs.

Brother Bandlow, as a printer, realized the necessity and advantages of controlling some means of publicity for the purpose of spreading information among the workers and increasing their general knowledge of economic and political principles.

Therefore, when he was approached by Henry C. Long and the writer with a proposition to start a labor paper, he readily approved of the plans and secured the endorsement of the C. L. U. for the Citizen upon condition that this paper should never engage in questionable practices, such as printing quack advertisements, lauding politicians for the boodle that they might dispense, engage in blackmailing methods and other schemes that had been perpetrated in Cleveland and elsewhere by adventurers who had no further interest in labor than to use its good name and sell out to the highest bidder.

His ideas were just as readily accepted, and on Saturday, January 31, 1891, exactly twenty years before his demise, the first copy of the Citizen was issued. Brother Bandlow, as chairman of the board controlling the policy of the Citizen, was delighted with the first number of the

happen to be prominent for the moment. We are struggling not merely for ourselves, but for our children, for posterity, for humankind."

Our dear, old comrade and brother in the movement was almost stoical in scornful place and power among the elect, and never sought to make himself agreeable by stultifying his conscience and listening to the blandishments of comfortable persons who sought to wean him away from the working class.

Many is the occasion when we have sat in social gatherings, upon invitation, among the "successful class" at their clubs, and heard "Bob" thunder forth his denunciation of the system that produces plutocracy on the one hand and poverty on the other.

"Either we are right or we are wrong," he was wont to say. "There is no half-way ground. The workers who produce all wealth are entitled to that wealth or they are not. It is the workers, and nobody else, who must and will take control of the governing powers of the nation and adjust the details to their own satisfaction and without any distastefulness from the parasites of society."

Of course, "Bob" was revolutionary. He struggled with heart and soul to shake the drones from off the back of labor, and he was successful in his endeavors to the extent that he interested many sympathetic men and women in the task. His ideals are more popular to-day than they were a generation ago, the great cause of the working class for which he sacrificed is nearing the goal and his mission here on earth will not have been in vain.

Although possessing strong convictions and a fearless nature and appearing outwardly stern and unyielding, yet his heart was as gentle as a child's, his sympathies were always on the side of the poor and needy, and his kindly deeds were unnumberable.

His home life was ideal. Mrs. Bandlow being a faithful partisan and counselor of her husband, and the four sons, Lessing, Carl, Robert and Walter, being justly proud of the fine character and enviable reputation of their father.

During the past few years our colleague had been in ill health and but few really knew about his increasing infirmities, as he preserved a taciturn nature regarding his personal affairs. His once powerful constitution was being steadily undermined by the dreaded white plague, aggravated by several hemorrhages of the lungs that were caused in the past by the strain of public speaking, and his night and day work in the labor movement denied him the rest he should have had. About the middle of November he was compelled to give up work entirely and gradually grew weaker until he entered his eternal sleep calmly and painlessly last Sunday night.

Robert Bandlow was born in Waldeck, Germany, in 1852, his parents coming to Cleveland two years later. He received a common school educa-

Wednesday and Thursday. Eloquent addresses dealing with the life and works of Brother Bandlow were delivered by Dr. Harris R. Cooley, Isaac Cowen and Henry Rode, while the Socialist Liedertafel sang a beautiful funeral anthem. Floral offerings in great profusion were sent to the Bandlow home by many local organizations and individuals as testimonials of their sympathy and respect for this splendid tribune of the common weal.

This struggling workaday world is better for Robert Bandlow having lived. His many noble qualities will serve as an inspiration to the younger men in the labor movement, who will take up the work of emancipation where he laid it down. Peace be to his ashes.

Mine Owners Want Militia

BECAUSE THE LEAD BELT MINERS ARE ENGAGED IN WORK OF REORGANIZING 6,000 WAGE SLAVES

The Mine Owners Attempt to Use Italian Consul to Get State Militia in Southeast Missouri Mine District.

Flat River, Mo., Feb. 12, 1911.
Editor ST. LOUIS LABOR:

Please publish the following communication in answer to false reports circulated by St. Louis capitalist newspapers, especially the Globe-Democrat. The communication is self-explanatory:

Reports that have come from the St. Francois county lead district recently of riots and labor trouble were evidently overdrawn. It was reported that several foreigners had been killed and their houses dynamited by labor union sympathizers, and the Italian consul went so far as to invoke for his countrymen the protection of Governor Hadley.

The dynamiting of a house occupied by foreigners happened some days before the Italians were killed, and it is believed that the house was blown up by other foreigners who had had trouble with the occupants.

The Italians were shot by parties whose identity has not been definitely established. Four men have been arrested because one of the men was shot in the face and neck with a shotgun, and an Italian testified at the coroner's inquest that he had fired upon the attacking party with a shotgun and had seen one of them fall. The men were tracked by the blood of their wounded companion. Two of the men taken into custody have recently been released from the penitentiary on parole, and the other two were kinsmen of the paroled convicts.

The Western Federation of Miners

is making strenuous efforts to organize the Southeast Missouri lead belt, but are strongly opposed to violence and lawlessness of every kind. The people of Flat River and surrounding community have felt no alarm whatever, and look upon the crime as having been committed by criminals who ought to be punished.

The following resolution was adopted by large mass meetings of the mine workers, held at Flat River and Desloge, under the auspices of the Western Federation of Miners:

"We, the mine workers of St. Francois county, assembled in mass meeting, unanimously resolve that we deplore the dastardly outrage which occurred on Monday night, February 6, at Flat River, and all violations of law which have been or may be hereafter perpetrated in this district. We pledge ourselves as individuals and as a body to aid in every possible way in the strict enforcement of the law. We believe that the crime above referred to has been magnified by the enemies of labor, who have tried to fasten the responsibility for the deed upon the labor organization.

"There are ruffians and thugs in every mining district, but organized labor prevents rather than encourages the presence of such characters. We know that the efforts to magnify conditions here and to call in outside interference by the Governor is a humbug and is made solely for the purpose of thwarting the organization of the miners' union. We believe that if the local officers of the law will do their duty there is no cause for alarm in this mining district, and that the reports which have been given to the public press from sources that are hostile to organized labor should be corrected by the press."

THE COMMITTEE.

The People's League

COMPLETE REPORT OF LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE OF CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR UNION.

Proportional Representation to be Added to Program.

The following is the complete report of the Legislative Committee of the Central Trades and Labor Union, which was adopted at the semi-annual monthly meeting of February 12, 1911:

Report of Legislative Committee.

Your committee at this time desires to sincerely thank the trades union movement of this city for the emphatic manner in which they demonstrated to the public January 31st that the labor vote is a unit and votes as a unit when the welfare of the people is to be considered, regardless of the timeworn statement that the labor vote don't count.

We also desire to express our appreciation of the valuable assistance rendered your committee by the People's League, which was organized through your committee to defeat the charter, which was done on January 31st, 1911, despite the combined influence of four of the five daily English papers, which were in favor of the charter.

Too much credit cannot be given the following papers for the able manner in which they championed the people's cause: The Globe-Democrat, St. Louis Labor, Arbeiterzeitung, Amerika, Westliche Post.

This was a people's fight, not a party fight, and regardless of party or party influence, the citizens of the city clearly demonstrated that in future the people must be considered in all matters of city government, and with this end in view the People's League has become a permanent organization, for the purpose of securing such legislation as will benefit the whole people. It is in no sense a political organization; nor will political candidates or office holders be permitted to be members or become members during their term of office or while candidates for office.

The objects of the People's League are:

- 1st. To amend the present charter and incorporate therein the initiative, referendum and recall, that can be applied when needed.
- 2nd. To regulate public utilities corporations so that citizens shall be given service in fact as well as in name.
- 3rd. To amend the present charter so as to provide for the employment of citizens of the city on all city contracts or other employment.
- 4th. Eight hours shall be a day's work on all city work or contracts.
- 5th. Retention of the two houses of municipal legislation.
- 6th. The election of all officers now appointed by the Mayor.

Your committee also recommends that as all citizens are supposed to be represented in our city government that the committee be instructed to advocate the adoption of an amendment to the charter, if possi-

ble, and, if not, of a State Constitutional amendment, providing for the system of proportional representation; and further recommends that the Central Trades and Labor Union send three delegates to the People's League, with the distinct understanding that it is a strictly non-political or partisan organization.

We also report that the City Council referred the matter pertaining to the establishment of golf grounds at Forest Park to the Park Commissioner, who refused to spend \$25,000 for that purpose.

Respectfully submitted,
J. P. McDONOUGH,
Chairman.

R. GOODENOUGH,
ROBERT LYONS,
MRS. SADIE SPRAGGON,
J. C. SHANESSY, Sec'y.

Against Contract Work in War Ship Building

PATTERN MAKERS' ASSOCIATION ISSUES PROTEST AGAINST PRIVATE CONTRACT GRAFT.

Appeal to Union Labor.

"Office of Corresponding Secretary,
"764 Metropolitan Avenue,
"Brooklyn, N. Y.

"To the Officers and Members of Organized Labor—Greeting:

"Just prior to the last congressional election a great demand was made upon Congress by the members of organized labor and their friends to have one of the two new 26,000-ton battleships built in a government navy yard; this demand was conceded and the limit of the cost was fixed at \$6,000,000. The fact that the navy yard, under a strict eight-hour day, had built one, and was prepared to build another much better ship at practically the same cost, charged by private contractors, compelling their men to work a ten-hour day, and that every dollar spent on these ships in the yard went in daily wages to workmen whose only incentive was to build a good ship, was fully demonstrated to Congress by disinterested authorities on the subject, some of which we enclose. Capital has many influential friends in high places at Washington, who have devised a scheme by which they hope, now that election is over, to take this ship from the navy yard. A few months ago the present Secretary of the Navy devised a new system of accounting in the yard, so that, in estimating the cost of the new ship, 45 per cent of the cost of maintaining the yard is charged to the ship. Now, the navy yard has three miles of water front and 144 acres of ground; it is, in fact, a little city in itself, and under the new accounting system, if an improvement of any kind is made, 45 per cent of the cost is charged to the new ship. By this method the Navy Department estimates that the new ship will cost \$1,000,000 more than it built by contract, and the Secretary of the Navy has ordered all work on this ship stopped, and Congress is being urged to give the work to a contractor. Now, brothers, this is a bold attempt to wipe out government construction and give the ship building trust a monopoly of the business. The great steel interests which control the ship-building industry are straining every point to drive out their only competitor for this work and to establish their "divine right" to profit from the labor of all who toil in the steel industry, and we appeal for your assistance to prevent it. Please fill out and forward the enclosed petitions and have your local and central bodies draft resolution and send them to your representative in Congress; have every member write a letter to President Taft and his own Congressmen urging them to have this ship built in the navy yard, and have a committee appointed to visit the newspapers and the civic and political organizations in your vicinity and ask for their assistance. We trust that our request will be granted at once, as Congress is now in session, and a request from the 2,000,000 organized wage workers in this country will be a great help in winning this fight. Fraternally yours,

"MAURICE DE YOUNG,
"President.

"OTTO NICOLS, Secretary.

"For any further information address John F. Walsh, 73 No. Oxford street, Brooklyn, N. Y."

A Loss of Memory.

"Uncle Mose," said a drummer, addressing an old colored man seated on a dry goods box in front of the village store, "they tell me that you remember seeing George Washington. Am I mistaken?"

"No, sah," said Uncle Mose. "I use 'member seein' him, but I done fo'got sence I fined de church."—Everybody's.

Western Miners in Mo. Lead Belt

Unrest Among the Miners in the Flat River-Des Loge District.

For a number of years the Western Federation of Miners have been endeavoring to better organize the miners in the lead belt in Southeast Missouri, of whom there are about 7,000 engaged in the mining industry. It seems to have been the policy of the mine owners to gradually displace the native miners by men imported from Italy, Hungary and Russia, and this fact caused from time to time an ill-feeling on the part of the American miners.

Since the affiliation of the Western Federation of Miners with the American Federation of Labor the mine owners have become very restless, because of the fear of the organization of the miners in the lead belt district.

All the miners at this time are very much interested in the question of organization. They are having are well attended.

Last Saturday evening, at a mass meeting, the writer, having filled the date of Camrade Brandt, showed the benefit of organization, and that organized labor never had gained anything, and never would, by committing violence or permitting it or sympathizing with violation of the law. The question was put to a large meeting, in the presence of the representatives of the mine owners of Flat River, and the audience was asked for all of those who would pledge themselves not to engage in any unlawful act or to permit any unlawful act to be done. A unanimous verdict was given by the uplifted hands of all present, pledging that they would see that no violence would be done. This seemed to be a paralyzing stroke to the mine owners or their representatives; and on the day following at the Warren protest meeting the same question was put again to a still larger audience, with the same result.

The miners of the lead belt district get on an average about \$1.80 a day, while in the other districts of the United States they are paid a minimum wage of \$3.00 a day, where the cost of producing lead is more than in the Lead Belt. These facts have now become clear, even to the minds of the little business men, and it looks as though there would be a united effort on the part of the miners and their sympathizers to solidify and organize the mine workers in the Lead Belt.

On Wednesday night of last week a strong resolution was passed at Des Loge condemning lawlessness, and twenty-five new members joined the Western Federation of Miners. On Saturday evening, at Flat River, there were more than seventy new members taken in, and reports from all over the district indicate a wonderful increase.

I hope the Socialist and Labor press everywhere will take notice of this and encourage the miners in this district to organize, thereby greatly benefiting themselves and adding increased strength to the labor movement.

In the Lead Belt there are now more than 1000 voting Socialists, who will add their aid and strength to those great movements, showing that the Socialists realize fully the great necessity of the economic labor movement co-operating with the political wing for the emancipation of labor.

L. G. POPE.

THE SPIRIT THAT WINS.

Dear Comrades:

Enclosed is 30 cents for the Campaign Fund. I am so sorry that it is so little, as I have never given less than a dollar whenever called on; but I really have not the money and was almost obliged to "pass"; but I think a true Socialist should not be ashamed of a small offering, even if it should be only a nickel. That would help a little in a big cause; and it should be a principle to give as much as one can, but not to withhold a small amount, whatever one's personal necessities, on the plea that it is too little to be of any help. A dime would send out several copies of ST. LOUIS LABOR, and thus help in making converts to the cause, whose services would be of the utmost value.

KALMAR BERNE.

FOR SALE.

4116 Schiller Place. Two rooms and kitchen; gas and water. \$1,300. \$50.00 cash; balance, \$25.00 every 3 months. Inquire 2818 Wyoming st.

FOR RENT.

Four rooms, 1911 Penn street. Low rate to good family. Inquire from Henry Krumm, 3447 Magnolia avenue. Telephone: Kinloch, Victor 2146L.

Pierpont Morgan's Magazine Trust

The announcement that J. Pierpont Morgan has organized a combination or trust to extend his control over many powerful magazines and periodicals, and that he, or his agents, have already assumed the sway of a number of them, should be given widespread publicity in the Socialist press of the country.

It has taken at least ten years for the great capitalists to realize that as consistent molders of national opinion, the magazines and periodicals have been more effective than the newspapers.

The newspapers present only hurried and fragmentary accounts of news happenings, in broken or disconnected series. They are read, as a rule, in a cursory way only; and, because of their obviously partisan, avowed capitalist editorial policy have been more or less under popular suspicion, and to a great extent have become discredited in the popular mind.

On the other hand, the magazines, for the most part, have had no "editorial policy" visible to the public gaze. By presenting what appeared to be fair, exhaustive treatises of various evils, in a somewhat connected, coherent way, they have been credited with being free from corporate control, and have influenced and swayed vast numbers of people.

This reputation, however, was only a sham as tested by the realities. So far as the muckraking articles were concerned, they presented a few superficial facts in sensational style, always avoiding giving the true economic interpretation of what the facts meant, and so adroitly put together as not to offend the mass of advertisers. The result was exactly what we have seen—great numbers of voters irritated and indignant at existing evils, yet not knowing in what clear direction to strike.

To illustrate this manipulation by a graphic point, I need only say that three magazines which have been running articles on Morgan have avoided like a plague the real facts, and by a mass of half-truths, omissions and embroidery, have presented what are really eulogies. And yet the writers of all those articles had read the chapters on Morgan in the third volume of my "History of the Great American Fortunes," and knew the facts there related—parts taken from official documents.

The suppressing of muckraking by that grand censor of moralities, J. Pierpont Morgan, is not to be seriously deplored. As a matter of fact, the aimless, hopelessly superficial, misinformed brand of muckraking which has been popular has perverted public thirst for real, accurate information and treatment. Magazine editors have diligently "played up" what they trem (in shop talk) "interesting and dramatic incidents," thus subordinating and obscuring the salient facts, points and interpretation. If Morgan succeeds in squelching this hybrid sort of distortion he will not have done a bad service.

For, out of the suppression will grow a demand for genuine "literature of exposure," which will present both accurate fact and accurate interpretation, fortified by scholarly research and study. The magazines and periodicals will attempt to kill it off, but it will be written, published and read despite them. The one fact that we should now disseminate is the outright control of a large number of magazines by Morgan and allied capitalists, and thus discredit their designs and influence at the start.

GUSTAVUS MYERS.

New York, Feb. 10, 1911.

Now On to Victory in the Municipal Campaign!

Last fall's political campaign cost the Socialist Party of St. Louis about \$2,000.00, the biggest part of which was expended for literature. Right on the heel of the November election came the City Charter campaign in January. The results of both elections are well known; they mark a new epoch in the St. Louis Socialist and Trade Union movement. Immediately after the Charter election preparations had to be made for the Socialist primary elections, to be held on March 4, in thirteen wards of the city. The municipal elections take place on April 4. It is encouraging, indeed, to see how, after all this hard work the St. Louis Socialists did during the November and January campaigns, they are again on the firing line, and in order to prove their allegiance to and love for the Socialist Party they are ready to put up their dimes and quarters and dollars, as the campaign contributions in this issue of ST. LOUIS LABOR will show.

Labor's Protest Against Anarchy of Courts

The great labor demonstration took place in Denver on February 2nd, which served notice on Judge Whitford that labor was no longer asleep or indifferent to the mandates of courts that hurl members of organized labor into jail because they refuse to throw away the last vestige of their manhood and independence and bow in mute submission to the arrogant will of cold-blooded, heartless corporations.

Fully 12,000 people participated in the parade and marched through the principal streets of Denver.

The 12,000 men and women in the parade called at the Capitol building, in order that a legislative body which is now in session might realize that the men of brawn and bone are no longer on their knees, but standing on their feet to insist that justice shall prevail.

The parade ended at the Auditorium and almost an hour elapsed ere the vast audience was seated.

Fully 10,000 people crowded into the vast edifice to hear the speakers who had been selected to voice their sentiments against government by injunction and the brutal sentence that had been imposed by a judicial Caesar on sixteen coal miners who refused to become slaves to the despotism of the coal barons of Colorado.

The mass meeting was addressed by ex-Governor Charles S. Thomas, E. S. McCullough, formerly vice-president of the United Mine Workers of America; "Mother" Jones and John M. O'Neill, the editor of the Miners' Magazine.

The speeches were of that ringing character that brought forth thunders of applause, and if the feelings of the people are to be gauged by the enthusiasm displayed, czarism in the judiciary of Colorado will be halted.

At the close of the speaking, the following resolutions were adopted by a rising vote of the vast audience:

"Whereas, Judge Greeley W. Whitford of the District Court has seen fit to throw into jail and sentence to one year in prison, without due process of law, sixteen union coal miners for an alleged contempt of said court, this judge, acting not only as a judge, but prosecutor and jury as well, thereby eliminating a constitutional right that our forefathers fought, bled and died to protect; and

"Whereas, We realize the fact that

Judges are nothing more than human, like the rest of us, and should be notified that the created can never become greater than the creator, and, further, under our form of government, those who derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and we realize that no judge is infallible, but is liable to err and make mistakes; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the Colorado Anti-Injunction League, condemn such decisions as unjust, unreasonable and most outrageous, and we deplore the fact that the state has within its borders, and most especially upon the judicial bench, clothed with power and authority, such a merciless expounder of justice, whose actions on the bench and elsewhere have a tendency to bring the judiciary beneath the contempt of the people; and be it further

"Resolved, That we realize the fact that decisions of this kind are calculated to bring our courts into ill-repute and cause the disrespect of our best and most law-abiding citizens. We understand that the courts of law can no longer be recognized as temples of justice when such outrages are perpetrated within their walls by some chattels who happen to be sitting on the judicial bench and acting in the name of law and order. Let us remember and never forget that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. Therefore, the workers should awaken to their power and strength, rise up in their might and dethrone this autocrat who poses and parades in the guise of truth, virtue and justice. Let us unfurl our banner to the breeze of industrial liberty, thereby proving to the world that we are the worthy sons of a noble sire; and be it further

"Resolved, That we consider it an unpardonable crime in the sight of Almighty God to sit idly by and accept unquestionably the official actions and decisions of judges who assume that they are too sacred to be criticised, when it is plain for all to see—even the blind—that their decisions are most corrupt, unjust, dishonest and disgraceful to the high office to which they have been elevated. This office should be held most sacred and the law administered in the fear of all wise and ever-seeing God, to all alike, whether they be rich or poor."

Woman's Day Is Dawning

By Eugene V. Debs.

The struggle of the last fifty years or more, begun by a few noble pioneers who are now at rest, for the political enfranchisement of the women in this country, is now rapidly coming to fruition. In five states of the Union women now have the unqualified franchise, Washington having been added to the number in the late election. The rest will now follow quite rapidly, for the battle against ignorance and prejudice is practically won, and the remaining strongholds will soon fall before the onslaughts that are being made upon them.

This great change in public sentiment required many years of persistent agitation, the beginning of it fraught with the greatest difficulties, but this work has been so completely done and the public mind so thoroughly permeated with the idea of sex equality that the remaining states will surrender to the inevitable as rapidly as the most enthusiastic suffragist could desire.

The campaign in the state of Washington was a peculiarly interesting one on account of the woman question, which was happily determined in favor of equality and progress by a triumphant majority which proclaimed the end of the long night of political superstition and the dawn of woman's day on the Pacific coast.

It was the good fortune of the writer to have a small part in the campaign in the state of Washington, and it was a privilege to him at the meetings addressed by him to raise his voice in behalf of the amendment clothing women with the elective franchise. At these meetings, without an exception, were held in the largest halls available, and all were crowded to the doors. At most of them the capacity was inadequate and many were unfortunately barred for the want of room. The women were largely in evidence, almost equal in numbers to the men.

The leaders of the suffrage movement were among the most energetic workers for these meetings. Most of them were non-Socialists, but they appreciated the fact that the Social-

ist Party was the only woman's party and hence gave its meetings their enthusiastic support.

Before reaching Washington on the westward trip letters were received from the state officials of the suffrage movement, asking us to speak for the suffrage amendment, and, of course, the assurance was promptly given that we would do so with pleasure. After the election these officials did not fail to send us their written acknowledgment, including expressions of appreciation from the state committee, to which were added a number of letters from individual members, who assured us not only that the Socialists were the principal factor in carrying the day, but that their close contact with the Socialists in the campaign and at their meetings had resulted in a decided change of attitude toward the Socialist movement. I do not in the least doubt that a great many of these women who have hitherto been opposed to Socialism will now become quite as ardent in their support of the party as they have been in the advocacy of woman suffrage.

In the western states, where women vote, they are conspicuously in evidence at Socialist meetings and in all the activities of the movement. And in this regard at least the suffrage is a decided advantage to our cause.

But the mere franchise in itself is

ASSIST THE BAKERS!

DOES THE BREAD UNION



YOU EAT BEAR THE LABEL?

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

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

They are opposed to short hours and high wages. They tell you and their customers they are your friends and the friends of organized labor. Yes, they are your friends as long as they can get your money; but for the men in the bakery shop 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.

but the beginning of the agitation required to secure it; not the end, but only one of the means to the end. After women have the franchise they are on an equality with men, politically speaking, and that is saying but little for them. The work of education must then be energetically pushed, that the women who have the franchise may know how to make proper use of it. Unless they have the intelligence required for this, it will do them but little if any good beyond the undoubted advantage it will be to them in acquiring that very intelligence.

At the bottom of the suffrage question and every other economic and political question is the class question, and it is this that must be clearly understood before any substantial progress can be made toward woman's actual emancipation. The great masses of women are in and of the working class, are exploited under capitalism of what they produce, held fast in economic bondage and decorated with the badge of social inferiority. These working women, who constitute the majority, must make common cause with the workingmen, who are also greatly in the majority; their economic and political activities must be in harmony and they must express themselves in a united voice through the political party and the economic organization which stands uncompromisingly for, and fearlessly proclaim, their working-class interests.

The franchise has proved beyond all doubt a factor in awakening woman to the new activities which are the necessary outgrowth of her position in modern industrial society, and in the opening to her of this door of opportunity she realizes as never before the possibilities that now lie before her and feels stimulated to rise from her drudgery and indifference and join her sisters and brothers in the great struggle to make this a habitable world.—The Progressive Woman.

The Label

Chicago just went through one of the fiercest and most disgraceful labor fights in its history. Men were murdered, women clubbed, children starved. The strikers finally went back to the rotten conditions they had struck against. The newspapers of Chicago have announced to the world that the bosses have "starved" 'em out." Think of what it means to the "starved out."

The garment workers are human, just like you; they have families whom they love, just like you, and it was the innocent, defenseless children who were "starved out;" babies who had never harmed any one in the world who were made to suffer, and that is the real cause of the garment workers being "starved out." The fathers and mothers who were in this strike went back to rotten conditions only because they loved their children; they were defeated in a struggle for justice and right; and you, did you help to beat them? Many people did. Many people who would gladly give a dollar to a starving man helped the clothing bosses of Chicago to starve innocent babes, and thus drive parents back into sweatshops, where, if they work hard, they at least make half a living. If you helped to do this you are sorry, we know you are, and you want to do something to atone for your wrongs against the babes. Here is a chance; do now what you should have done all the time: Demand the Union Label on everything you buy.

The Union label is an effective protest against the rotten conditions that make people strike. The American people can make decent work shops out of workers' hells, of which we have so many in our land, by just demanding the Union label on everything you buy.

The Union label stands for a bet-

ter manhood and a pure womanhood, a happier, brighter childhood.

You believe in these things, you know you do.

You don't need to give money to charity—demand the Union label on everything you buy and there will be no need for charity.—Tri-Weekly Labor Review.

HOW WORRY DOES KILL.

Care Breaks Down the Cells of the Brain, Thus Causing Death.

Modern science has brought to light nothing more curiously interesting than that worry will kill, says Physiological Therapeutics. More remarkable still it has been able to determine from recent discoveries just how worry does kill.

It is believed by many scientists who have followed carefully the growth of the science of brain diseases that scores of the deaths set down to their causes are due to worry and that alone. The theory is a simple one, so simple that any one can readily understand it.

Briefly put, it amounts to this: Worry injures beyond repair certain cells of the brain, and the brain being the nutritive center of the body, the other organs become gradually injured, and when some disease of these organs or a combination of them arises death finally ensues.

Thus worry kills. Insidiously, like many other diseases, it creeps upon the brain in the form of a simple constant never lost idea, and as a dropping of water over a period of years will wear a groove in the stone, so does worry gradually, unperceptibly and no less surely, destroy the brain cells that lead all the rest, which are, so to speak, the commanding officers of mental power, health and motion.—Charleston News and Courier.

Workers Defeat St. Louis Charter.

St. Louis organized labor, Socialists and reform organizations, working together, gave the proposed Charter for that city an overwhelming defeat last week. Every paper in the city but ST. LOUIS LABOR advocated the new measure, which would give all power to the Mayor and a Council of fifteen members. A two-thirds majority of the Council would be necessary to remove the Mayor. A recall was inserted by the big interests, but the workers exposed this fake by showing that 35,000 qualified voters must sign the petition, and each signature must be attested by oath, which would be an almost impossible task. The recall could only be invoked at the fall election, after the Mayor had served eighteen months. Then, if he was recalled, he would hold office for another six months.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE SOCIALIST WOMAN GIRARD, KANSAS.

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The campaign was a bitter one, and the workers were abused like horse thieves, but they defeated the Charter by a majority of over 40,000.—Toledo Union Leader.

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For Post Office Clerks

ST. LOUIS CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR UNION PASSES RESOLUTIONS UNANIMOUSLY.

Sunday Closing Demanded.

The delegates from the Post Office Clerks' Union were at this time given consent to introduce the following resolutions, which were, by motion, adopted:

"Whereas, We are deeply interested in all working conditions of the laboring class and believing that no more than six days should constitute a week's work, and

"Whereas, A general movement is on foot throughout the United States to bring about the closing of post offices and post office stations on Sundays, and a similar movement is being inaugurated in this city, and

"Whereas, We deeply deplore the compulsory employment of any labor on Sundays, unless an actual emergency exists, and believe that neither the employment of post office clerks and carriers, nor the delivery of mail on Sundays, is a necessity, and

"Whereas, Sunday closing of the post office would be of great benefit to the postal employes of this city, tending to greatly minimize Sunday work, thereby permitting full enjoyment of the Lord's Day, and believing that the business interests of the country and this city would not be hampered by non-delivery of mail on Sundays; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis heartily endorse the movement of closing the post office and post office stations of St. Louis, Mo., on Sundays, thereby enabling the many employes of that office to enjoy that much-required day of rest to which they are so justly entitled; and be it further

Resolved, That the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis, Mo., acting in hearty co-operation with this movement, and for the purpose of bringing this matter to the attention of every individual member of organized labor in St. Louis and vicinity, hereby instructs its delegates to bring this matter to the special attention of the various locals which they represent at their next meeting; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis be hereby instructed to communicate with all local civic organizations friendly to organized labor and ask their co-operation in this matter; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes and a copy be forwarded to the Hon. Thomas J. Akins, postmaster of St. Louis, Mo., for his consideration.

Votes in Favor of Retaining the Steamfitters.

The St. Louis Building Trades Council, by a referendum vote, decided not to unseat the Steamfitters' organization. The vote of the different trades on the proposition was 42 against unseating and 11 to unseat, as follows:

Voted Not to Unseat.

Amalgamated Carpenters..... 1
Asbestos Workers..... 2
Bridge & Str. I. W..... 5
Com. Engineers..... 1
Electrical Workers..... 4
Elevator Const..... 3
Marble Workers..... 1
Lathers..... 3
Plasterers..... 4
Tar Roofers..... 2
Tile Layers and Help..... 1
Tuck Pointers..... 2
Sheet Metal Workers..... 4
Slate and Tile Roofers..... 2
Steam and Derrick Men..... 3
Steamfitters and Helpers..... 3

Voted to Unseat.

Cement Workers..... 6
Plumbers, etc..... 5

11

Socialist Maurer's Compensation Act

Introduced in the Pennsylvania State Legislature.

Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 15.—Cash indemnity for working men, women and children killed or injured in industrial accidents is to-day almost a commonplace of law in European countries. In the United States, where industrial accidents are more frequent and deaths more numerous, there is not a single measure providing compensation for the maimed worker, or for the dependents of men or women killed in employment. Every day brings its list of deaths and accidents to industrial workers with their attendant train of miseries; extremes of economy in food and clothing, which often mean starvation and material reduction in rent, which means the crowding of

large families into small, insanitary rooms. In the present order of things in this country the wives and children, the mothers and fathers, of those who lose their lives in the performance of the world's work, must not only bear the shock and grief, but pay in their own almost impossibly hard struggle the money cost of the tragedy, the outcome of which is misery and degradation. In the remedying of this evil the Socialists concern themselves not so much with the abstract injustice of it, on which many glorious things have been said and written, but directly with the economic welfare of the class which sustains the shock and bears the burden of the misery it brings.

The workingmen's compensation act, presented in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg by James H. Maurer of Reading has been carefully constructed from the best clauses of bills already in operation in eight European countries, and with special regard to the industrial conditions prevailing in Pennsylvania. Were the laws of the following countries, some of which we are fond of designating as backward, in operation in Pennsylvania, the family of a man killed in an industrial accident would receive compensation in annual pensions in the total amounts given below:

Austria, until youngest child is fifteen, \$4,268.23.

France, until youngest child is fifteen, \$5,162.50.

Germany, until youngest child is fifteen, \$5,062.50.

Great Britain, three times annual wages, \$2,250.

Hungary, until youngest child is sixteen, \$5,615.06.

Italy, purchase of annuities until eighteen, \$3,750.

Norway, until youngest child is fifteen, \$4,263.23.

Russia, until youngest child is fifteen, \$5,800.

Question on War Basis.

In Pennsylvania, as in every state in the Union, this question rests on a war basis, with this difference, that the chances of the survival in decent living conditions for the dependents of the slain industrial workers are less than war chances. It is estimated that one such accident out of eleven are prosecuted at law, and that only one out of ten is prosecuted in any way successful. Eleven out of a hundred sue for compensation; of the eleven one is partially successful. Therefore, the chances against the widows and children of men killed in doing the world's work are greater than a hundred to one. What army could be induced to accept such risks? But that is not all. After lawyers' fees, court costs and other expenses are met, not more than 20 or 30 per cent of the sum awarded actually reaches the families of the killed or injured.

And the "industrial widow," the most tragic and helpless figure in American life, whose very existence dams our claim to civilization, what becomes of her? Out of 100, six remarry, fifty-five find work cleaning windows, cleaning offices, scrubbing or taking in washing, which means invariably long hours, poor pay and neglected children. Of the children fifteen out of every twenty-two are put out to work under sixteen years of age.

Out of 467 industrial accidents in Pittsburgh last year, it was found upon investigation that there were only eight whose death did not affect the welfare of others. Two hundred and ninety-seven were the chief supporters of families. In 53 per cent of the industrial accidents that occurred in Pittsburgh the widow and children were left by the employer to bear the entire income loss, and in 17 per cent of the remaining cases the recoveries were for less than \$500. The economic burdens fall even more heavily upon the families of men injured but not killed.

Workers Suffer Exclusively.

The most appalling feature of industrial fatalities is that they fall exclusively upon workers, upon bread earners. Among those killed in this way there are no aged, helpless persons, no idle merymakers. The people who perish are those upon whom the world leans.

Uniform indemnity for maimed and killed workers will soon be a reality in Wisconsin, where the Socialists are very strong. A bill to accomplish this is now up for final passage in both upper and lower houses in that state. Its practical terms, which are similar to those of the Maurer bill, have appealed strongly and favorably to every faction in the state. The administration of the Wisconsin act is to be by an industrial accident board of three members. This board will act in all cases of dispute over compensation. This system, it is believed, will cut down the enormous waste of the present system, under which injured employes must sue.

The Wisconsin bill was drafted and reported to the 1911 legislature by a special committee of the 1909 legislature. The report is remarkable in many ways, aside from the

fact that it is the first report of its kind to be made in America. It contains tables showing the frightful maiming and killing in various occupations. Other tables have to do with the astounding loss in wages caused by accidents, the pitifully small amounts of money recovered by the victims and the existing economic status of families that have suffered through industrial accidents.

New Subscribers

Have been reported by the following comrades and friends:

- F. J. Koth..... 3
- W. F. Crouch..... 1
- O. A. Werdemann..... 1
- Chas. Kassel, Jr..... 1
- J. E. Bokel..... 1
- Henry Zimmermann..... 1
- Peter Weisz..... 1
- J. Riegert..... 1
- Ignatz Grabner, Staunton, Ill..... 2
- Jacob Staerkel, Fresno, Cal..... 1
- Jacob Conrad..... 1
- John Zill..... 1
- Jac. Ritthaler..... 1
- C. Vandergrift..... 2
- O. Pauls..... 1
- Phil Morlang..... 1
- Fred Stocker..... 1
- Henry Schwarz..... 1
- Otto Kaemmerer..... 2
- M. Petri..... 1
- J. C. S..... 2
- H. J. Morrison..... 1
- T. Prendergast..... 1

SELF-CRITICISM.

The St. Louis Glass Workers' Strike Declared Off.

Speaking of the recent Glass Workers' strike in St. Louis, The Glass Worker, official organ of the Amalgamated Glass Workers' Union, says:

"The strike at St. Louis has been declared off by a vote of the members, after being out on strike four months. The strike was carried on in an orderly manner, and of the 160 men that participated only one has turned tail, and this was a foreman in the beveling department of the Kerwin Art Glass Company. Several notorious strike breakers, Pete Ritter and William Pearson, were among those who were mechanics the bosses secured.

"During the four months the employers practically did no business, and there was quite a contrast of the methods the St. Louis bosses pursued from that of Chicago. In the latter city they broke in men to learn the business, which, according to reports, was not done to such an extent, presumably on account of the great loss in spoiled work and broken glass. It seems that they resorted more to have other firms of the association do the work and the setting of clear glass temporarily.

"There never was a nobler fight put up by any organization. There cannot be any more loyal men than these members were, and, in spite of all this, the strike had to be declared off unconditionally. This should serve us as a lesson and we must look ahead and reason out the cause.

"The Employers' Association, the Ornamental Glass Manufacturers, in coalition with the St. Louis Citizens' Alliance, or by whatever name they are known, supported the employers. In other words, the bosses secured outside assistance, which we could not secure.

"The Building Trades Council, with which our local was affiliated, did not or could not give them any moral support. The Painters' District Council, to which the Putty Glaziers belong, was very unwilling to support them, although they made promises they would call the putty glaziers out on strike who work for the struck houses, but have failed to keep their promises, so, with these conditions confronting them, with a lack of finance, and seeing no hope for the future before them, the strike was declared off.

"The demand for the eight-hour day in itself was all right plus the intent the committee in charge had, but there happened one bad feature which should be known to the rank and file, so as not to make the same mistake, and that was the men had no business to call a strike while the committee was negotiating with the employers, and this they did, in view of the fact that they were advised to give the committee more time. Whether this had any bearing on the effect of the outcome of the strike is not the question; it is a wrong procedure and should not have happened.

"Still the fact remains that there was a noble strike fought which was not won, and this shows that the employers are better organized than we when it comes to fight organized labor. We must overcome this, and it is just related here for the members to give it a thought and, presumably, if a convention is held, some recommendation on this point should be made.

"Outside of this, the employers are given notice that the eight-hour day is being pushed, and sooner or later the employers will have to concede it to us. St. Louis was the advance guard in the Middle West, and the army behind them will follow up some day to secure it."

Journymen Tailors' Union.

International Secretary E. J. Brais reports as follows regarding the progress being made in the organization: "Employment in our trade has been fair, but is now getting slack. New unions have been formed in Niles, O.; White Plains, N. Y., and Halleybury, Ont. We expended \$750 in death benefits and \$1,170.35 for sick and disabled members. We have men on strike in Alton, Ill., resisting the open shop, and in St. Louis with demand for increased wage scale."

The Class Struggle on the Pacific Coast.

The great struggle on the Pacific coast will be augmented probably by a general walkout of the building trades in Los Angeles in a short time. To provide sustenance for the men who will engage in a general strike in Los Angeles in an attempt to unionize that city, the State Building Trades Council, in session in San Rafael, Cal., last week, adopted a resolution providing for the purchase of an industrial farm. This will be operated to provide foodstuffs for the men on the picket line, as a long siege is expected. With the funds that will be provided by the various international unions that will be involved and the farm as a basis to furnish supplies, it is believed that the contest can be waged almost indefinitely. That labor-haters will be put to an enormous expense to smother the unions is undoubtedly by those who have studied the situation.

UNION WORKMEN GET THREE-HOUR DAY.

Caisson Workers in New York Sign Agreement for Year. New York.—The shortest hours of any union workmen in New York City are those of the caisson workers, who have just signed an agreement with the employers' association for the year 1911. Three hours a day, with thirty minutes off for luncheon, and wages of \$5.00 a day is the stipulation for the men who work under an air pressure of 45 pounds.

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St. Louis Workingmen's Protective Union.

504 Market Street. MEETING:—2nd and 4th Wednesday. MARTIN C. SEEGRS, Clerk. C. J. ANDERSON, Attorney. Office Hours from 5 to 6:30 p. m. SATURDAY from 12 to 1:30 p. m. Suite 508 Merchants Laclede Building 408 OLIVE STREET

PHONES: Kinloch, Central 5076; Bell, Olive 2123

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These books are by CHARLES LINCOLN PHIFER, associate editor of the Appeal to Reason, and have attracted wide attention because of their unique treatment of historical facts. The two will be sent to any one address for 50 cents. Address ST. LOUIS LABOR, 966 Chouteau Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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Half Million for Union Cause

Los Angeles Class War to be Financed by Am. Fed. of Labor

Washington, February 20.—In the names of "justice and liberty," a fund of half a million dollars is being raised by the labor unions in the United States to finance the struggle for unionism in Los Angeles, Cal., where, after years of fighting, the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association has now undertaken to crush organized labor.

It was learned to-day at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor that contributions are being received daily by Secretary Morrison from all parts of the country.

The fight is one of national significance, according to the labor leaders, who say that the National Association of Manufacturers is actively behind the "M. & M." of Los Angeles. If the anti-union movement should possibly succeed in Los Angeles, it is declared, the fight would be extended quickly to other cities.

A general appeal is being sent broadcast to local unions over the signature of Samuel Gompers and a dozen other national labor union leaders, reading in part as follows:

"The toilers of Los Angeles have made, and are making, one of the most gallant and heroic struggles on record. The National Association of Manufacturers, through its subsidiary, controlled the offices of city government, who acted as puppets and passed ordinances denying the men the right of peaceably walking streets or talking with workers whom they may meet.

"Hundreds of union men have been arrested and persecuted, and through a system of refined torture of the 'third degree' the endeavor has been made to fasten crimes upon peaceable and lawabiding workers who have been thrust into prison, as well as threatened with violent demonstrations of lynching."

The Socialist Vote in United States

Comrade W. J. Ghent has prepared the following table of the Socialist Vote of the United States in the elections of 1908 and 1910. The vote for the Socialist candidates in New Mexico and Arizona have not yet been officially reported, while in Georgia the election result will not be published before June. In two or three of the states named in this table the vote is not official.

States	Debs 1908.	State or Congress 1908.	Straight Vote 1910.	Highest Vote 1910.	Per Cent over Debs 1908.
Alabama	1,399		1,042	1,633	-24.1
Arkansas	5,842	6,787	9,196	9,196	65.5
California	28,659	25,037	47,819	47,819	66.8
Colorado	7,974	7,972	7,844	8,991	-1.6
Connecticut	5,113	4,827	12,179	12,179	137.8
Delaware	240	222	544	566	126.6
Florida	3,747	2,427	5,182	10,204	38.3
Georgia	584		200	200	-65.8
Idaho	6,400	6,106	5,342	5,791	-16.5
Illinois	34,711	31,293	49,687	49,896	43.1
Indiana	13,476	11,948	19,632	19,632	45.7
Iowa	8,287	7,219	9,685	9,685	16.9
Kansas	12,420	11,721	15,384	16,994	23.8
Kentucky	4,185	2,927	4,195	4,195	
Louisiana	2,538	1,247	706	706	-72.3
Maine	1,758	1,430	1,582	1,604	-10.0
Maryland	2,323	1,261	3,924	3,924	68.5
Massachusetts	10,781	10,137	11,396	14,444	5.7
Michigan	11,586	3,769	9,992	10,608	-13.8
Minnesota	14,527	6,516	11,173	18,363	-23.1
Mississippi	978		23	23	-97.5
Missouri	15,431	14,505	19,831	19,957	28.5
Montana	5,855	5,112	5,381	5,412	-8.1
Nebraska	3,524	3,069	6,279	6,721	78.2
Nevada	2,103	2,101	1,393	1,637	-33.8
New Hampshire	1,299	1,086	1,022	1,072	-21.3
New Jersey	10,253	8,966	10,134	10,134	-1.1
New York	38,451	33,994	48,529	48,668	26.2
North Carolina	345	310	437	437	26.7
North Dakota	2,421	490	2,524	2,114	4.2
Ohio	33,795	28,573	60,637	62,866	79.4
Oklahoma	21,779	20,758	24,707	24,707	13.4
Oregon	7,339	9,634	8,059	9,475	9.8
Pennsylvania	33,913	21,715	53,053	59,630	56.4
Rhode Island	1,365	1,321	520	520	-61.2
South Carolina	101		70	70	-30.7
South Dakota	2,846	2,542	1,579	1,675	-44.5
Tennessee	1,870	1,422	1,704	1,571	-8.8
Texas	7,870	8,100	11,638	11,638	47.9
Utah	4,895	4,095	4,889	4,889	
Vermont		547	1,055	1,067	92.9
Virginia	255	266			-100.0
Washington	14,177	4,311	15,994	15,994	12.8
West Virginia	3,679	3,308	8,152	8,152	-121.6
Wisconsin	28,164	28,583	39,547	40,053	40.4
Wyoming	1,715	2,486	1,605	2,155	-6.4
Territories					
Arizona		1,912			
New Mexico		1,056			
TOTAL	420,973	350,139	555,475	604,756	32.0

LETTER BOX.

Comrades—The presidential candidates in 1908 were: Wm. H. Taft, Wm. J. Bryan, Eugene V. Debs, Eugene W. Chafin, Thos. E. Watson, Aug. Gilhaus and Thos. L. Hisgen.

New Subscribers

Have been reported by the following comrades and friends:

- F. Ledergerber 1
- C. Hirschenhofer 4
- Joseph Wallner 1
- H. Broughton 1
- Sophie Lay 1
- S. Bartolph 1
- H. L. Hunter 1
- C. H. Bachman 1
- Wm. Steinmetz 1
- Max Stopp 1
- W. L. Schumann, Poplar Bluff, Mo. 1
- Jos. Greif 4
- Hy. Schwarz 1
- J. C. S. 3
- Otto Pauls 1
- J. J. Leuenberger 2

PRAISE FOR BAKERS' UNION.

Appreciation for Fight Against Unsanitary Conditions.

Otto E. Fischer, International Secretary of the Bakery and Confectioners' Union of America, Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill., recently received the following letter from Chas. A. Ball, chief sanitary inspector of Chicago:

"Dear Sir—The testimonial presented by your committee, representing the Bakery and Confectioners' International Union of America, containing an expression of appreciation of the results accomplished by the department of health of this city in the improvement of bakery conditions, affords opportunity for me to express the opinion that these results would have been impossible without the hearty co-operation from the beginning of the campaign until the present time of the officers of your association. When the ordinances were under discussion your co-operation was of the greatest value, and when we began the application of their provisions to the various establishments, your support, so heartily rendered, was necessary for their enforcement. Expressing most cordial appreciation, I am yours very truly, 'CHAS. A. BALL.'

This is one of the most valuable recognitions every paid to any organization by the health department of Chicago, and shows clearly that the advantages gained by a labor organization for its own members are of equal value to the public at large.

THE REASON WHY.

Editor ST. LOUIS LABOR:
Nice offer of David Goldstein to the Socialist Party to pay his expenses for a return trip to St. Louis for the purpose of a debate. Why did he not cover the ground Sunday night at his address at Goller Hall, Ninth and Allen avenue, when every opportunity was offered him? There must be money in his "lecture tours," judging from his magnanimous offer. Little Davie will no doubt retire within a few years crowned with the halo of lucre which he so much desires. Enuf sed!
C. B. B.

ATTENTION!

Workingmen's Sick Benefit Society No. 71.
All members of the Workingmen's Sick Benefit Society No. 71 are hereby informed that the regular meeting, which should be held on March 18, will be held one week before, i. e., on Saturday, March 11, on account of the annual Socialist March festival and campaign demonstration, which will take place March 18 at the New Club Hall.
PHIL. H. MUELLER, Sec'y.

WHO THEIR FAVORITES ARE.

Ex-Convicts Employed by the Homestake Company.

Will I. Thomas has been arrested at Creede, Colo., on the grounds that he is an escaped convict from the Idaho penitentiary. After being arrested, he admitted his identity, that he was not only an escaped felon, but likewise admitted the charge of murder against him. For the benefit of the Homestake Company of the Black Hills we desire to inform that corporation that Will. Thomas is no other than W. H. Granville, the deputized thug who held a commission from the sheriff of Lawrence county, in order that he might do heroic service for a corporation that believes in the efficacy of the lockout to suppress organized labor. The Homestake Company, while posing as the champion of law and order, might explain why it is was necessary to secure an escaped convict and a thug charged with murder to uphold and defend the majesty of the law?—Miners' Magazine.

ST. LOUIS CHARTER ELECTION.

Up in St. Louis there is something lying around loose that Big Business can't grab under the present City Charter. So they got "patriotic," drafted a new charter and submitted it to the people for adoption last week. For the Charter were the Big Business Interests and their once powerful newspaper organs. Against the Charter were the Socialists, organized labor and the few publications controlled by them. The Charter was defeated by a vote of 65,046 to 24,891. That is an awful black eye for Big Business. And the workers could turn this sort of trick at every election if united.—Scott County Kicker.

WARREN AND TAFT.

(Miners' Magazine.)
President Taft last week issued a pardon to Fred Warren, editor of the Appeal to Reason; that is, he wiped out the sentence of imprisonment and reduced the fine of \$1,500 to \$100. Taft, in extending such clemency to Warren, was actuated by no friendly feelings for the Socialist editor, nor did he issue a pardon prompted by any sense of justice, but he felt that the imprisonment of Warren would only hasten the hour when the system that demands that brave men who speak for laboring humanity shall be imprisoned would be overthrown and the long night ended in which toiling millions have

been shrouded in the gloom of despair. Taft is a politician, but with all his cunning he cannot stem the tide that will ultimately sweep capitalism from the face of the earth.

Trouble Brewing for the Postal Department.
The organization of the mail clerks of the West and Northwest is progressing rapidly, and the department is threatened with a walkout unless changes are made in the "extra" working orders. Letters and telegrams are pouring into Washington to Congressmen and Senators, as well as to heads of departments, asking that the men "be treated fairly."

Theatrical Brotherhood Ball.
The Theatrical Brotherhood gave its annual ball last Thursday evening. There was a crowded attendance and the affair was a decided success in every direction.

LOOK AT THESE FACTS.
Then Think and Prepare for Action.
12,500,000 families in the United States in 1890.
4,000 families were millionaires.
120,000 families averaged \$254,000 each.
1,375,000 families averaged \$16,000 each.
5,500,000 families averaged \$1,500 each.
5,500,000 families average \$150 each.

About 1900.
1 per cent or 140,000 families were rich.
11 per cent or 1,540,000 families were well-to-do.
38 per cent or 5,320,000 families were poor.
50 per cent or 7,000,000 families were very poor.

About 1910.
18,000,000 families in all.
180,000 families are rich.
1,980,000 families are well-to-do.
6,840,000 families are poor.
9,000,000 families are very poor.

This latter is a very conservative estimate made by Charles Edward Russell in The Cosmopolitan for June, 1910. It figures percentages on the larger population without allowing for changes in economic conditions as well. It is more probable that there are now nearly 12,000,000 families in the very poor class!—Political Action.

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HAS COME AND GONE.

The ill-smelling David Goldstein, who was dumped some years ago by the Socialist movement of Boston for the sake of the good name of the movement, has just finished a course of two anti-Socialist lectures in Milwaukee, planned by the priests to injure the administration of the city with the working class. Though the members of the church societies were practically driven to the hall, the whole thing passed off as a mere unimportant amusement, while many Catholics themselves admitted it was bad "tactics." Davie saw it that he got advance newspaper notices, in which he puffed himself up as a union cigarmaker. This was just a bait, of course, and he forgot all about having the label on his tickets and other printing. The newspapers evidently regarded him as a "cheap skate" and had very little to say about his lectures and his lying attacks on the Socialists.—Social Democratic Herald.

Goldstein was in St. Louis, too. Last Saturday evening he addressed the faculty and students of the Catholic St. Louis University. Sunday night he spoke under the auspices of the Catholic Workingmen's Welfare Society at Goller Hall. In spite of the many weeks' newspaper advertising there were only 200 people in attendance, according to the Globe-Democrat. The Catholic working people of St. Louis are more intelligent than the De Leonite-Socialist-Jew-Catholic Dave Goldstein supposed they were.

THE BOOKBINDERS.

Brother Sovey of St. Louis assisted in securing a satisfactory agreement between the Oklahoma City

Union Bookbinders and their employers.

Local unions are still continuing the strike in the shop of the Bechtold Company.
From outside locals the following reports have been received:
Local Union No. 25 of Chicago, Ill., is still continuing the strike in the shop of the Chicago Shipping and Receipt Company.
Local Union No. 148 of Fargo, N. D., still continues the strike in the shop of Walker Bros. & Hardy.
The lockout by the Werner Company of Akron, Ohio, is still continued.


A TAILORS' FEDERATION.

The general strike in the garment industry in New York and Chicago were among the big events in the labor field in the past month. The great unrest which has been manifesting itself among the tailoring trades by these general strikes in the above cities speaks volumes relative to the actual conditions and wages prevailing in those branches of the trade. These conditions, which give rise to these great volcanoes, are due to the past indifference and lack of cohesiveness and want of organization upon the part of the workers. These struggles and fights of protest by the undisciplined wage slaves are the direct result of the non-union shop policy (a pet of the unfair employers.) Where the boss deals with each and every individual, buying the worker's labor power at his own figure and under conditions to suit himself (the boss), these joint struggles have demonstrated the necessity for a federation of tailoring trades. The tailoring trades dovetail into each other to such an extent that the lines of demarcation can hardly be observed. In order to avoid any jurisdiction fight, and to solidify and further organize the tailoring trade and advance the general interest of the wage workers, it behooves each and every international officer and member of the tailoring trades to start a big agitation in behalf of a tailors' federation. The J. T. U. of A. stands ready at any and all times to go into a conference to make this tailors' federation a fact. Who is next?—Journeyman Tailor.

Grand Annual Masquerade Reception

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