

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

Comrades,  
Work for your  
Own Party!

OFFICE: 966 CHOUTEAU AVENUE.

ST. LOUIS, MO., APRIL 8, 1911.

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No. 531

## Twelve Thousand Socialist Votes in St. Louis

### While Republican and Democratic Vote Shows a Decrease of Over 40,000 as Compared With Last November Elections

### Socialist Vote Increased from 8000 to 12,000 at last Tuesday's Election

### Comrade Wm. M. Brandt Counted Out in Tenth Ward by an "Eleventh Hour Gain" of but Twenty Votes.

### Socialists Will Insist on Having Entire Tenth Ward Vote Re-Counted. Contest Will Follow.

#### The Liveliest Campaign In Local Socialist History

THE LIVELIEST CAMPAIGN

HALF-MILLION PIECES OF SOCIALIST LITERATURE DISTRIBUTED.

75,000 Copies of The People's Voice and 100,000 Circulars Spread from House to House

ON LAST SUNDAY OF CAMPAIGN.

Never before in the history of the Socialist movement of St. Louis has there been such a lively, systematic and energetic work been carried on in this city as during the last municipal campaign.

The result is most gratifying and our comrades are highly elated.

During the last five weeks of the campaign we distributed over one-half million pieces of literature. Two hundred and seventy-five thousand copies of our four-page campaign paper, The People's Voice, were distributed from house to house during the last four weeks.

On Sunday morning, April 2, our comrades distributed 75,000 copies of The People's Voice and over 100,000 circulars dealing with important local issues.

There were but two big Socialist campaign meetings held—at New Club Hall, on March 18, and at Concordia Turner Hall, on March 19. The ward clubs held their regular meetings, and there the comrades worked day and night for the agitation in the wards.

The Socialist Party was the only party in the field that made a clear-cut and determined campaign against the powerful public utilities corporations that attempted to get their franchise steals through during the last few hours of existence of the old Municipal Assembly.

Twelve thousand Socialist votes is the reward of our brave, militant comrades' work in practically every ward of the city!

Total Vote Cast Was 40,000 Less than Last November.

One of the most significant features of the last municipal campaign was the absolute helplessness of the old parties, which had been tied, body and soul, to the big corporation interests.

At the general elections in November, 1910, the total vote cast in St. Louis was over 140,000, of which the Socialists received 8,000 for their state and congressional tickets.

Last Tuesday the Socialists of St. Louis polled 12,000 out of a total vote of 82,000.

In other words: While the old party vote decreased by 40 per cent, the Socialists gained a splendid increase in their vote.

In a number of wards the Socialists polled more votes than the Democrats. This was the case in the Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Wards, as can be seen by the report of the vote for the House of Delegates candidates.



Wm. M. Brandt  
WHO WAS COUNTED OUT BY 20  
VOTES AT LAST TUESDAY'S  
ELECTION.

#### Announcement.

There is not the least doubt in the mind of any honest citizen in St. Louis, irrespective of party affiliation, that Comrade Wm. M. Brandt was elected alderman in the Tenth Ward, but was counted out by 20 votes plurality, that came in with the latest returns, which had been held back under most suspicious circumstances, until late in the evening.

Brandt had 1,475 votes, but "it just happened" that 20 more alleged Republican votes came along when they were needed to cheat the Socialists out of their victory.

While our plans are not yet definitely agreed upon, it is safe to say that the Tenth Ward election will be contested by the Socialist Party in order to get a recount of the ballots for House of Delegates in the Tenth Ward.

#### The Official Socialist Vote.

It will take a week or longer before the official vote will be announced. We publish the House of Delegates in full. Of our vote for City Council and School Board we could not get a detailed report.

Council candidates, Comrades Wm. H. Worman, G. A. Hoehn, Max Stopp, Otto Pauls, W. E. Kindorf and Otto Kaemmerer, and for our School Board candidates, Dr. A. Koan, L. G. Pope, J. A. Weber and W. P. Mason will average 12,000, an increase of 4,000 over last November elections.

At the state and congressional elections in November 1910 the entire St. Louis vote was over 140,000; then the Socialist Party polled 8,000 votes. At last Tuesday's election the total vote cast reached but 82,000, of which the Socialist Party polled 12,000.

#### Tenth Ward Socialists Make Most Gallant Fight

Comrades Do a Good, Full Day's Work.

Honor to the Socialists of the Tenth Ward!

They were at work on election day from 5 o'clock in the morning till 7 in the evening. They worked so hard for their candidate, Comrade Wm. M. Brandt, that late in the evening the Republican machine politicians had to "make" 20 more Republican votes in order to beat the Socialists out of their victory.

One thousand four hundred and seventy-five votes were cast for our candidate, Comrade Brandt. Up to 9 o'clock p. m. the election of Brandt was generally conceded, for he was

about 200 votes ahead of the Republican, Eigel. But there were two more precincts out, and there some "figuring" had to be done in order to prevent the Socialists from enjoying their victory.

However, to-day there are very few people in St. Louis, irrespective of party affiliation, who will not agree on this: There was something wrong with those last precinct returns!

Well, the Republicans will hear from the Socialist Party in the near future, for we shall not stand for these old-time methods of vote-counting which caused several fellows to be sent over the road to Jefferson City.

#### Comrades in Walnut Park are Enthusiastic

The Socialists in the Twenty-seventh Ward, especially in Walnut Park district, had the liveliest election day last Tuesday. And their enthusiastic and systematic work bore excellent fruit. In two precincts they licked the old parties to a standstill. Some Socialists were seen "working" in the "jungle" with rubber boots on. This will be incomprehensible to people living outside of those Twenty-seventh Ward districts, for they have never seen the great mud lakes located there.

To-day the Twenty-seventh Ward

is one of the four St. Louis banner wards—Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth and Twenty-seventh!

There is no other ward in St. Louis where more Socialist literature has been distributed than in the Twenty-seventh. On one Sunday morning, April 2, our comrades of the Twenty-seventh Ward Club distributed 5,500 copies of The People's Voice, 5,000 copies of the red Free Bridge Steal circular, 5,000 copies of a special circular, and several thousand strap-hanger cards, making a total of 17,000 pieces of literature on one Sunday morning!

#### Fraud Cry Follows Sweeping G. O. P. Vote; Big Socialist Gain

PARTY MACHINERY WORKS PERFECTLY AND RETURNS CONFORM TO EMERGENCIES.

LEAK IN THE TENTH WARD.

Defeat of Brandt, Socialist, it is Hinted, Was Brought About by Conspiracy.

(Report in St. Louis Star of April 5.)

Complaints of fraud and threats of contest already are beginning to come in to mar the almost absolute victory scored in Tuesday's election by the perfectly-working Republican machine.

The defeat of W. M. Brandt, Socialist candidate for the House of Delegates from the Tenth Ward, was brought about under circumstances so unusual that Brandt's friends declare they will contest the result.

The manner in which the returns came left little room for doubt as to what was taking place, and proved that not the smallest cog in the big machine had been left uncared for.

The Tenth Ward gives the largest Socialist vote in St. Louis, and at 9 p. m. Tuesday Brandt was nearly 200 votes in the lead of Eigel, the Republican nominee, with only four precincts to hear from. Then the rapid arrival of returns from the Tenth Ward suddenly ceased, and an hour later the vote from two of the remaining four precincts were turned in, cutting Brandt's lead by more than 150 votes.

Returns Held Up.

After nearly all the returns from all the wards were in the last two precincts of the Tenth Ward reported, giving Eigel a scanty majority of twenty votes over his Socialist opponent. So long were the returns delayed at the eighth precinct polling place, 2849 Wisconsin avenue, that the police on watch there complained repeatedly that the clerks and judges were not doing their work.

Brandt's friends say these things show fraud was practiced, and they will either induce him to contest the result or will have it investigated for their own satisfaction. Brand is a cigarmaker and resides at 3332

#### Some Socialist Surprises In Southwest St. Louis

In the southwestern part of the city, out in the Gravois avenue district of the Twelfth Ward, the Socialists surprised the old party politicians by their tremendous vote. In Precinct 13 the Socialist vote for 202, while the Republicans had 157 and the Democrats 51. If this kind of work is kept up there will soon be little left of the Democratic party.

As one comrade told a Republican judge in a good humor: "We put the one old party out of commission, and you'll be the next!" This precinct is located in the same district where the comrades have only lately organized a branch of the Twelfth Ward Club, which promises to be one of the banner clubs in the local Socialist movement.

#### South St. Louis Socialists Out in Full Strength

That the old party politicians in South St. Louis get badly disturbed over the growing influence of the Socialists need not surprise any one who will read last Tuesday's election returns.

Just look at the Socialist vote: Ward 7, 339; Ward 8, 728; Ward 9, 895; Ward 10, 1475; Ward 11, 874; Ward 12, 675; Ward 13, 524; Ward 14, 584; Ward 24, 472. These figures are the hand-writing on the wall, as one of the daily papers said.

#### In Many Precincts Socialists Have More Votes than Old Parties

Ward 10 Buries the Democrats Under an Avalanche of Socialist Votes.

In ten precincts of Ward 10 the Socialists polled more votes than either of the old parties. In four precincts of the same ward the Socialists received more votes than the two old parties put together.

In eight precincts of Ward 11 the Socialists had more votes than the Democrats. In the following precincts the Socialists had more votes than either the Republican or Demo-

cratic parties: Precincts 4, 6 and 10 of Ward 11; Precinct 9 of Ward 2; Precinct 17 of Ward 3; Precincts 5 and 10 of Ward 8; Precincts 2, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13 and 15 of Ward 9; Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 of Ward 10; Precincts 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 12 of Ward 11; Precincts 6 and 13 of Ward 12; Precinct 10 of Ward 13; Precincts 1 and 5 of Ward 14; Precinct 1 of Ward 24; Precincts 2 and 3 of Ward 27. In Precinct 13 of Ward 12 the Socialists received more votes than both old parties put together.

South Eighteenth street. He has an excellent reputation.

The weakness of the Democratic party is evident in the fact that only 30,000 Democratic votes were polled, while the Socialists cast about 12,000 votes, according to the returns.

The showing made by the Socialists, in the face of adverse conditions, is considered remarkable. They more than doubled their usual vote, and in several wards of the South Side they ran dangerously near their opponents, even in wards where the Republicans have always been strongest.

In the Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and other wards of South St. Louis the Socialists polled more votes than the Democrats, and their total vote in the city is only about 3,000 less than half the total Democratic vote. In the Tenth Ward, where the Socialists cast but 917 votes last November, 1,475 votes were counted for them Tuesday.

#### Another Socialist Mayor Elected

Michigan Town Joins the Socialist Phalanx.

Greenville, Mich., April 4.—This city has elected a Socialist Mayor and most of the city ticket has gone with him.

The old party politicians are up in arms and are discussing the question, "Whose fault was it?"

#### The Handwriting On the Wall Visible

Kalamazoo, Mich., April 4.—The Socialists of Kalamazoo have cast over 1,600 straight votes. Last year the vote was less than 400. One Alderman is probably elected.

The Socialists carried on a very lively campaign during the last two months.

# The Electrical Workers Strike On the Illinois Traction Lines

DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 4, INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, ISSUES STATEMENT TO THE PUBLIC.

Organization of Strikers in Good Condition and Struggle Will Continue.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., March 31. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has issued the following statement concerning the strike on the Illinois Traction lines: "Springfield, Ill., March 29, 1911. Last August a conference was had with Congressman McKinley, president of the Illinois Traction System, by Mr. James Fitzgerald, vice-president of the Electrical Workers' organization, respecting their grievance against the company. Mr. Fitzgerald was furnished with a letter from Mr. McKinley to Mr. Chubbick, vice-president and general manager of the Traction System, advising him to take up the grievances and confer on the differences existing. An understanding was reached between Mr. Chubbick and Mr. Fitzgerald, as to the conditions and wages that would govern on all construction work to be \$3.20 per day, eight hours. Another conference was to be held later, when conditions and wages affecting maintenances and all other plants operated in connection with and by the Traction company would be settled, for, as Mr. Chubbick explained, the company had not definitely decided on a definite organization of their maintenance force, at that time, but as soon as known a conference would be held.

The following five months all attempts through correspondence, personal visits and otherwise to bring about this conference failed on one pretext and another, even though sought up until the day the union men were discharged. In the interim the company placed non-union men to work on the Springfield and Decatur Belt Lines, then under construction, paying \$3.00 for a ten-hour day; a flagrant violation of the agreement entered into, and similar violations being practiced at other points to the extent it became evident to the Electrical Workers there was no recourse except to take all men off until such time as a settlement was reached.

The inconvenience caused the public by reason of the Electrical Workers' strike they will know that we have been extremely tolerant, covering a period of five months, attempting to get a conference and settle by conciliation, and yet stand ready and willing to take up and settle the difference with the company in this manner, but must resist at al-

times any reduction in wages by sharp practices." District Council No. 4 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, under date of March 18, issued the following: "To Organized Labor and Friends—Greetings: "The Electrical Workers are on strike against the Illinois Traction System. The company entered into an agreement with us last summer, after we struck against them for four or five weeks. While it was only a temporary agreement, until all the officers of this system could meet to arrange a complete settlement, we worked under this temporary agreement since, about six months.

"The company broke the agreement about as soon as the men went to work. Our committee has tried to get conferences ever since; then succeeded in meeting a part of the officers of the company once or twice, with no results, and since have side-stepped every effort we made to get a conference. Last week they began discharging union men and filling their places with non-union men, some who were used as strikebreakers on our last strike, thereby forcing us to call a strike to protect the men. This company is trying to get away from having any union men, and this we do not want them to be successful in, and you don't, either, as every strike lost makes the road harder for the working man. You can help us to win, and we ask your moral support in any way that you see best to apply it in your locality, and use your efforts to urge others to join in with us to fight for rights and justice that is due a working-man.

"We are in condition to fight this company for a long time, if necessary. We had between twenty-five and thirty strikes in this district in the past two years and won all. With your aid we will make a short fight of this one, which includes the entire system. If you stop to think what our work really means, you will say that the very best wage is far too low. Just a slip or misplaced hand may mean death. A company who will use dogs—bloodhounds—to catch a union man who may be trying to induce others to join in the battle for justice should not be patronized in any way until they are willing to treat with their men. Let us urge you again to join with us to bring this company to a point where they will respect union men and the agreements they make.

"Thanking you in advance for what you can do towards aiding us in our fight, we are

"Fraternally  
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, District No. 4.  
For further information, address 625 West Herndon street, Springfield, Ill."

# Going After Marx & Haas With Good, Sound Arguments

GOING AFTER MARX & HAAS

MINERS' UNION OF EUREKA, UTAH, SENDS CHECK OF \$50.00 TO PUSH FIGHT AGAINST UNFAIR WASHINGTON AVENUE FIRM.

"Kate and Fannie" Making Things Hot for the Non-Union Concern.

The following letter, received by Secretary Goodin, of St. Louis District Council No. 4, United Garment Workers of America, needs not one line of comment. It sounds good to every real, bona fide Union man and woman, and proves conclusively that the fight of the Marx & Haas Clothing Company has become a boomerang that will hit the unfair concern at the most delicate spot. Here is the letter in full:

"Eureka Miners' Union No. 151. "P. O. Box 228.

"Eureka, Utah, March 27, 1911. Mr. O. W. Goodin, St. Louis, Mo.: "Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed please find our check for fifty dollars, to aid the Garment Workers in their fight for their rights with the Marx & Haas Co. Your representatives, Katherine Hurley and Fannie Sellins, met with our Local last evening and gave us an accurate description of the trouble from beginning, and made a touching appeal for moral and financial assistance.

"With such material as these representatives, we do not see how you can be defeated. We are only sorry we could not make a larger donation. Trusting you will never sacrifice your manhood and womanhood, but keep up the fight until you win a complete victory and put the Marx & Haas Company on the scrap pile, we remain

"Fraternally yours,  
"Tintie District Miners' Union 151.  
"Per J. W. Morton, Secretary."

# Berger in Congress

The Future Belongs to the Enlightened Proletariat, and Representing the Enlightened Proletariat I Cannot Fail.

Truly, few men have greater responsibilities thrust upon them than devolves upon me. And few men have had a smaller opportunity when compared with the immensity of the task. I am going to be one Congressman in about four hundred—not counting the Senate. And not counting the President, who himself counts for as much as two-thirds of the House of Representatives and the Senate together.

The eyes of the entire nation will be upon me. And not realizing the importance or the magnitude of the problem, most of them will not be friendly eyes. The entire capitalist press will watch me. And partly from ignorance of Socialism and its aims, and partly because this press is serving the hostile interests, it is prone to misrepresent, to misjudge and to misconstrue every move and every action of mine.

I shall be hedged in by parliamentary usage, old precedent and other obstacles. I shall be the subject of ridicule, of suspicion, and possibly of deception.

Moreover, I am not a brilliant man. It is not given to me to shine. All the results I have ever accomplished have been won by continual and tenacious hard work.

And I shall not be all alone. The comrades expect a great deal. To judge by the tremendous mail which is poured upon me, I am to be a new kind of a Congressman—a Congressman at large for the Socialist Party of this country.

Can I come up to this expectation? I say all this because I do not want the comrades to feel any disappointment in case I cannot do all they expect me to do.

Of course, I shall try to do my full duty, according to my light and my understanding, as I have done in Milwaukee.

And being alone and in a small minority does not frighten me. I am accustomed to this. I have been in the minority most of my life.

Moreover, while still in the minority, I am convinced and I feel intensely that I am representing the majority.

I know that the untutored people still fail to grasp the meaning of Socialism. But I also know that the time and the conditions are changing.

I know that the new light is dimly seen, not only by the masses, but also by their rulers.

In the past, it was ignorance which accounted for the lowly position of the mass of men. The ignorance is rapidly disappearing, and with it disappears the justification for the few to lord it over the many.

Therefore, I shall ask in Congress, What have you, the representatives of the people, done for the people? What action have you taken to curtail the privilege of the minority and promote the interest of the majority?

This is a republic.

But in what way has the glorious revolution of 1776 changed the condition of the masses? Do not the greatest number stand where they always stood?

Are not our conditions to-day the same that they were in old Rome? Is not our proletariat face to face with the wild beast-Hunger, while a few patricians, robed in purple, look from afar at the battle of life?

The hour is not distant when the common people will awaken to the fact that political rights were fought for and won to secure economic rights. When the common people will discover that their so-called sovereignty is a sham and a delusion, as long as the omnipotence of wealth is real and the exploitation of the masses is the basis of our economy.

The future belongs to the enlightened proletariat. And representing the enlightened proletariat, I cannot fail.

Be of good cheer, comrades, Victor Berger will make good.—Political Action.

# The Milwaukee Vote

The explanation that the seeming setback in the Milwaukee Socialist vote is due to the care with which the Catholic Church got out the vote of its members, especially its women members, should encourage rather than discourage. It shows what can be done through organization. It also shows that instead of attacks from the cover of religion the church now fights openly. In the open fight it will have to fight fair. Further, if its members win office as Catholics they cannot plead religion in avoiding inquiry and investigation into their official actions. So from mere critics claiming enormous consideration because of their religious status they become subject to the same rules, the same criticisms and the same laws as all other bodies.

Another thing that is highly encouraging is the fact that the economics of the church organization must necessarily be contrasted with the economics of Socialism. The personality of the church candidate must be contrasted with the personality of the Socialist candidate. The principles of the church, in politics, must be contrasted with the principles of Socialism. It, therefore, permits what we have never before had, an unobstructed opportunity to let the people judge.

As the church has no right to dictate to voters, it is more than probable that after this first demonstration of power there will be a reaction. Those who have been swept into supporting the church as a political body will examine the reasons for their doing it. That they will be able to find sound reason is more than probable. All the church's claim in faith and morals can stand without dispute and be accepted by those who so desire. But the church can make no claim to in-

fallibility in politics. There are certain grim, obvious laws working there, and the results obtained through any policy are glaringly evident. Miracles cannot be worked in municipal affairs and men have to rely on merely human knowledge and understanding.

It is significant that in Milwaukee, where Socialism has made the greatest advance, the Catholic Church seems best prepared to use its influence against Socialism. Nothing can be gained by combating the church as a religious body, and, fortunately, it does not have to be done. The church has seen fit to resolve itself into a political body, and political parties can make no claim to divine immunity.

This first seeming victory it has won brings a lesson we should not neglect, and it is the old and simple one of organization. We must simply carry on our fight relentlessly, steadily and constantly. All right is on our side, and if we use the power we have already gained and intelligently increase it, we can make that fight a reality. Furthermore, the women members of the church were the source of greatest power. They may not have believed in politics, but for the sake of their church they have gone into politics. Many of them will stay in for their own sakes. Here also the Socialists have an opportunity for effective work, because we have an illustration of what enormous strength women bring to any movement.—New York Call.

Nash Re-Elected State Secretary.

By a recent referendum in Minnesota, Comrade J. E. Nash, 723 Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis, was re-elected State Secretary; Comrade John A. Keyes, 510 Manhattan building, Duluth, was elected a member of the National Committee, and Comrade David Morgan, 1916 Minehaha street, St. Paul, was re-elected to the same position.

# THE PAST

By John M. Work.

I once attended a school whose object was to teach grown-ups how to talk in public. The pupils were men and women of varied experience. One of them was a globe trotter. Whenever he was called upon to do original platform work, he invariably described something he had seen in his travels. But never once did he tell of any living man or thing. The something which he described was always a relic of the past—a musty mummy, or the tomb of Napoleon, or something akin.

Now, I have very confidence that the mummies will stay dead without my assistance. And I would not walk across the street to see the sarcophagus of the wholesale French assassin. As Colonel Ingersoll says:

"I would rather have been a French peasant and worn wooden shoes and lived in a little hut with a vine running over the door and the purple grapes growing red in the amorous kisses of the autumn sun—I would rather have been that French peasant than to have been that imperial impersonation of force and murder who covered Europe with blood and tears."

I have no objection to anyone making legitimate use of the past. Learn whatever of good you can from it. Take warning from its multitudinous mistakes.

But do not worship it. Do not allow yourself to get or to remain in a frame of mind where you think a thing must because it has been.

On the contrary, suspect everything that is old.

The fact that an institution or a principle is of ancient origin should put you on your guard.

Do not take it for granted because it is old.

Doubt it because it is old.

Examine it with suspicion.

Do not accept it as the truth unless it will pass the most critical test in the crucible of reason.

The world is filled with the graves of dead principles and dead institutions which the past revered.

The world is shrouded in wretchedness because it is still ruled by the institutions and principles of the past.

He who lives in the past dies before his death. He is not.

Set your face to ward the future. The past enshrined chattel slavery as a divine institution; but it was false.

The past believed serfdom to be

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the permanent social system; but it died.

The past has looked upon the capitalist system as the true and only system; but it is a lie.

The future will lay the capitalist system in its grave, along with the other dead institutions and principles.

# DEATH AND POLITICS

CAPITALIST SYSTEM IMPOTENT TO PROTECT THE LIVES OF ITS WORKERS.

Will Give Impetus to Socialist Ideal, Says Kansas City Paper.

About three months ago twenty-five girls were killed by a fire in Newark, N. J. That would seem to have been warning enough to building inspectors and other to force the equipment of factory buildings with fire escapes.

The yet more horrible tragedy of Saturday in New York puts it up to Mayor Gaynor or to the people of New York to put some inspectors in jail and some landlords in jail.

If the system of law and property prevailing must confess itself impotent to protect the lives of its workers, the confession will give a prodigious impetus to the Socialist ideal, which puts the lives and welfare of the workers above property and politics.—Kansas City Times.

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# Mexican Chestnuts for European Consumption

By Andre Tridon.

If the Republican party and Taft could learn anything they would have gathered some enlightening information from the speeches President Roque Saenz Pena of Argentina delivered in Madrid, Rome and Paris last summer, and from Manuel Ugarte's new book, "The Future of Spanish America," which I reviewed in these columns a few months ago. The distrust which all South and Central America had felt toward this country since the Cuban aggression has become in the past two years akin to hatred. President Pena stated frankly while in Europe that the South American republics wished to retain their European type of intellectuality and would never forget that they were the daughters of "Madre Espana," of "Mother Spain."

While Pena was being lionized in Europe, President Montt of Chile was practically ignored in this country. Thereupon the Presidents of Brazil and Argentina, who were to visit President Taft last fall, canceled their trips. The incident passed unnoticed in this country, but the Latin American press, from Mexico to the Tierra del Fuego, exploited it in a sensational manner.

And now comes Ugarte's book, published in Argentina, the country which is assuming the lead of the anti-Yankee movement in Latin America. Ugarte proposes boldly to freeze out Yankee merchants and Yankee investors and to give the preference in all commercial and financial matters to Europeans.

Latin American journalists never miss an opportunity to display as authoritative utterances the various letters now and then by unknown jingoes who would like to see the Stars and Stripes waving over the whole American continent.

Speeches bearing upon this subject and delivered sometimes fifty years ago are dug out from the musty books in which they slumbered and republished without any mention of their date.

European nations have watched with delight the steady growth of those anti-Yankee feelings and have done their utmost to foster and encourage in Latin America panicky fear of the North American imperialism.

Even John Barrett's Bureau of the American Republics is being suspect-

ed by Latin American editors, who follow the example of their European confreres, of covering up dark schemes for the enslavement of the republics to the south of us.

The step taken by Mr. Taft in regard to the situation in Mexico fills with joy all Europeans who have an eye upon the trade of South America. First of all, European capitalists have enormous interests in Mexico and are quite willing to let this country put out a fire which might burn up their house. Secondly, the intervention of the United States in the affairs of a Latin American nation will supply the professional detractors of this country with most valuable material with which to goad all Latin Americans against the blundering Yankee. United States guns may delay for a while the fall of the Diaz monarchy.

After the "courtesy" extended to the Taft family and to the Hearst family, the least we could do is to lend a hand to this open-handed neighbor, Porfirio Diaz. And then there is the Monroe doctrine, almost as sacred as the Constitution.

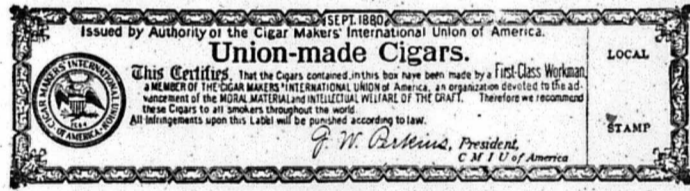
Either the United States will succeed in protecting European interests in Mexico or they will fail. If they succeed, success will come high; if they fail, the sneer of nations will follow them in all the future.

Whether they succeed or fail, they will lose in South American trade more millions than American capitalists ever invested in Mexican enterprises.

# CIGAR MAKERS ELECT INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS.

Latest returns from the recent referendum election of the Cigar Makers' International officers are as follows: President, G. W. Perkins; first vice president, Samuel Gompers; second vice president, Thos. F. Tracy; third vice president, A. Garlepy; fifth vice president, G. P. Bradford; treasurer, Gibson Weber; delegates to the A. F. of L. Convention, Samuel Gompers and Thos. F. Tracy. Owing to the fact that no candidate for the office of fourth vice president and three delegates to the A. F. of L. Convention did not receive the constitutional number of votes necessary, another ballot will be taken to fill these positions.

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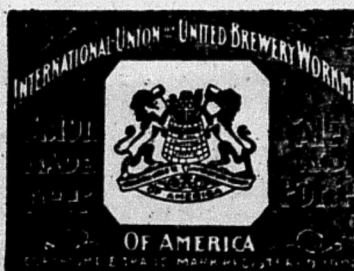
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# The Troops Must Come Back

By A. M. Simons.

Seldom has there been such a universal wave of protest as that raised against the sending of the regular army to the Mexican border. Even the most conservative and capitalist



A. M. Simons.

ridden organs do not dare to defend it openly. They all recognize that Taft made another big break. The Socialists and trade union organizations were naturally the first to voice their protest. Their voice was raised unanimously and definitely even before the central bodies and national organizations could get into action. The rank and file of the workers, wherever they were gathered, began to cry out against this effort to use the forces of the national government as allies of the Mexican slave drivers. The National Executive Commit-

tee of the Socialist Party has now an effective manner. So far as Madero is concerned, it is quite evident that he only represents a division of the capitalist class that is rebelling against the feudal restrictions and intolerable tyranny of the Diaz administration.

If victorious, the revolution will mark a progressive step, but it will be the same sort of step that has been taken by Turkey, Persia and Portugal, and which was taken by France in 1789, by Germany in '48, by this country in the civil war. It will mean an extension of suffrage, more freedom of competition, more facilities for fighting for the workers, but it will not mean anything like a working-class government.

With the revolution in Mexico, therefore, Socialists are not directly concerned, save as we recognize that every such step clears the ground and prepares the way for a genuine working-class movement. With the actions of the government of the United States, however, the workers are very much concerned. Whatever may have been the original purpose in the mobilization seized upon to foster the spirit of the army, the occasion will be

used to crush rebellious workers. Each day that the troops remain on the Mexican frontier gives added opportunity to stir up the blood-thirsty sentiment that feeds the spirit of militarism.

Therefore, the protest should go on in increasing volume. It should be a protest not only, or even principally, in defense of the Mexican revolutionists, it should be a protest of American workers against the threat of militarism. Against the threat to maintain an industrial despotism by force, and transform it into a military dictatorship.

We hope that he has the proper dope. May he have no reason to correct his very welcome opinions.

When the civil war broke out in this country foreign interests had millions of dollars invested here. England did no more than show a disposition to recognize the Confederacy and by that much offer support to the dominant capitalistic institution in the United States at that day—slavery.

Instantly the North was in flames. The resentment of the abolitionists knew no bounds. The Federal government was ready to declare war against England the instant she extended such support. There is not the slightest doubt that war would have followed if recognition had taken place.

Suppose that England had massed 20,000 troops along the border of Canada while we were in the midst of that bitter struggle against entrenched privilege.

Wouldn't we have been pleased to hear that she was simply engaging in "maneuvers"? Wouldn't we have been tickled to know that she was simply "preserving the neutrality of her frontiers"? Wouldn't we have been quick to believe that she had no purpose of invasion or intimidation?

It contemplates the destruction of the spirit of democracy and the ultimate revolutionary right of every people to determine how they shall be governed.

It has set about hanging new fetters upon the toilers and the exploited of the world. Let no Socialist think he can shift responsibility in this matter. Let no Socialist think it concerns him not at all whether the money powers are able to work their will upon Mexico or not. Every Socialist should do his utmost, by talk with the neighbor, by public protests, by letters to Congressmen, by all possible means, to emphasize popular hostility to the designs of the administration. Every Socialist should welcome any effort toward forcing the withdrawal of the troops and the discredit of The Putterer.

## Freedom and Revolution

By Henry D. Lloyd.

To the masses the charless sea of liberty is like the encircling ocean of imagined monsters and death, which kept our ancient mariners close to shore till there came hearts high enough to lead the way to prove that in the unknown there were the sun and sea and life and hope as in the known. Reform requires no new human nature, no Utopia. Human nature has always pitied, loved, aspired, created, emancipated. "Human nature is looking up a bit." There is but one man on this earth, and all history is the record of his self-emancipation. Every age produces its due percentage of reformers. The legends of Perseus and Theseus show us the reformer hard at work in the pre-historical mists.

"To the souls of fire," said the helmeted Pallas Athene to Perseus, "I give more fire \* \* \* I drive them forth by strange paths, that they may fight the Titans and the monsters, the enemies of gods and men." Hercules killed all robbers and evil beasts, and drained great lakes and marches, breaking the hills through with his club, and Theseus cries: "Where can I go to do as Hercules has done? Where can I find robbers and monsters and the children of hell, the enemies of men?" The nymphs danced and sang by the springs on the Spider mountains, and begged him to stay, but he would not. "I have a great work to do," he said. Every age has its Gorgons, that turn men to stone, and its beasts that live on tribute of maidenhood, and its Minotaurs who feed upon the flesh of men, and every age has its Theseus and Perseus, aspiring to say as Theseus said: "Have I not slain all evil-doers and monsters that I might free this land?" Hampden and Pym "wasted their bodies," the contemporary chronicles tell us, in going about to stir the people against the ship-money tax. "I will not retreat an inch, and I will be heard," said William Lloyd Garrison, two centuries later. The literature of Europe and America to-day deals to an extent no literature ever did before with the economic affairs of its day—sure sign of change.

Our crisis is made by the fact that a great change has taken place in the facts of our environment in industry. "The industrial revolution," Toynbee calls it. Our facts and philosophy have parted company. The freedom of the markets has gone, but the verlastrung will be free never goes. "The Frisians," said their statute books, "shall be free as long as the winds blow out of the clouds." Not because they were Fris-

## Public Ownership A Paying Proposition.

By Carl D. Thompson.

The secretary of the Board of Water Works of the Milwaukee municipal plant has just made a report to the Bureau of Efficiency and Economy. This bureau is made up of trained workers of the Wisconsin University and expert engineers and accountants. According to this report, Milwaukee's venture in municipal ownership has turned out to be a decidedly paying proposition.

The plant has cost \$6,825,000 and is all paid for except about \$55,000. The rates charged are based on meter rates, so that everyone pays only in proportion to the amount he uses.

Twenty-five thousand poor persons, however, were served somewhat below cost.

But even those who paid the regular cost price find that the cost of living in this respect is very low.

The average cost per family in Milwaukee for water is about 25 cents per month. In some cases it runs as low as 8 cents per month.

The rates paid vary, of course, according to the quantities used; 20,248 consumers paid less than \$2 per

year; 29,748 consumers paid less than \$3; 40,496 paid less than \$5, and 6,713 paid less than \$1. The total operating expenses of the department was \$243,958.50 in 1909.

The per capita of water consumed in Milwaukee has steadily increased since 1875 until it now amounts to 109 gallons per capita daily. Last year the big pumps had to force 15,518,834 gallons in the mains to supply the demand of the people upon this great and successful public utility.

Seventy large consumers, headed by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company and the breweries, paid into the city treasury \$283,577.05 of the \$566,236.32 collected for the metered water.

The city now has in its distribution system 463 miles of water mains, ranging from four inches to forty-two inches in diameter. The weight of the water mains, exclusive of water gates and hydrants, is 80,331 tons. In the early days the city paid as high as \$75 a ton for water pipe. In recent years the average has been about \$25.00 a ton.

ians, but because they were men. Wealth, corporations, property, division of labor, machinery, competition, individualism, combination, self-interest, all of these are excellent, and 'as God lives, what is excellent is permanent. But they must all be for man, not man for them.

HE THOUGHT OF ANOTHER.

Prisoner Accused of Kissing Plaintiff Had Excellent Appeal to Make to Jury.

Gentlemen of the Jury:

"The prisoner has been accused of kissing the plaintiff. Let me tell you how it happened, so that you will have a fuller understanding of the case. The prisoner is a promising young man and a great social favorite in his set. Among his accomplishments he knows a number of very interesting parlor tricks.

"He can draw rabbits from hats, eggs from ears and he can invariably produce the queen of spades from a full deck of cards. While performing some of his most difficult tricks he asks for the help of an assistant to hold his hand and to look him in the eye. In this way he proves that there is no deception, no mechanical device, nothing in his hands and nothing in his sleeves.

"One night when the prisoner called upon the plaintiff she asked him to teach her one of these tricks. 'I must get an assistant,' he said, 'to hold my hands and look me in the eye.'

"I will be your assistant," she answered, and I will hold your hands and look you in the eye."

"In a moment of weakness my client consented. She held his hands and she looked him in the eye. What happened? Gentlemen of the jury, what happened? He forgot his tricks; he couldn't think of a single, solitary one.

"What's the matter?" she asked. "I have forgotten the trick I was going to show you."

"She looked at him in a very coy manner. 'Well,' she said, 'can't you think of some other suitable trick?' 'Gentlemen of the jury, it is then that he kissed her, and that is the case upon which we await your verdict—guilty or not guilty.'—New York Evening Sun.

James F. Caret, Re-Elected.

By a recent referendum in Massachusetts, Comrade James F. Carey, 14 Park Square, Boston, was re-elected State Secretary-Treasurer.

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## The Socialist Advance

From different parts of the country come further distinct indications of a continued Socialist advance all along the line.

In the annual village elections up-State the Socialist vote has almost invariably increased. Thus, in Frankfort, N. Y., the Socialist candidate for village president received 198 votes. His opponent, who was nominated by both capitalist parties, received 178 votes on the Republican ticket and 143 on the Democratic ticket. In Endicott, N. Y., the Socialist vote was 126, against 172 Republican, 111 Democratic, and 62 Prohibitionist. The large Prohibition vote shows the great dissatisfaction with the two "historic" parties existing even among those who are not yet ready to accept the Socialist program. In Scotia, N. Y., the Socialist ticket polled 165 votes, against 259 and 209 votes, respectively, cast for two "independent" tickets. Scotia is located not far from the great industrial center of Schenectady, which cast a surprisingly large Socialist vote in the last State election.

An increased vote is certainly encouraging, but the most encouraging feature of these successes is that they have been the result of a strenuous campaign of literature distribution. This method of Socialist campaigning is constantly gaining in popularity with the rank and file of Socialists. To take part in this work one need not be a writer or a speaker or be endowed with special and attractive gifts. Everyone that is willing to sacrifice a little of his time and energy can participate in the work and thus become a disseminator of Socialism. And every new convert to our cause can in turn become a maker of converts.

Socialist progress is also reported from New Jersey. At North Haledon two Socialists were elected members of the School Board for a term of three years. A year ago also two Socialists were elected to this board. Apparently their services to the community were satisfactory, and two more were, therefore, elected to join them.

In the town of Bennington, Vt., a Socialist was elected Corporation Attorney. Two Harbors, Minn., was carried by the Socialists on the 21st of this month, they having elected the Mayor and four of the seven city Aldermen. Two Harbors is a place in which the influence of the Steel Trust is very great, and the election of a Socialist administration thus obtains an added significance. Altogether there appears to be in the Northwest a stirring of the dry bones. After the Milwaukee victories came the astonishingly large vote of Minneapolis, and now comes the victory in Two Harbors.

Turning from the Northwest to the Southwest, we learn that in the primary election of Wichita, Kan., the Socialists and Prohibitionists came out on top, with the Socialists apparently in the lead. Wichita is under the commission form of government, and the results of the primaries point to the probable election of a Socialist Mayor and two Socialist Commissioners. The women of Wichita, for the women of Wichita have the right to vote, are reported to have voted as their menfolk did, and the women of the working class voted for the Socialist ticket.

Thus does our cause march onward in every part of the country, and in rural or semi-rural as well as in industrial regions. It is not as yet an imposing or highly impressive march. But the movement is slowly but surely gathering force and momentum. Let the work of education and organization go on without interruption and with ever increasing enthusiasm and zeal. Only a few years more and we shall surely be a powerful political factor even in the United States of America.—New York Call.

It takes a Man  
TO VOTE  
The Socialist Ticket.

## Wall Street Will Control Congress

BERGER THE ONLY HOPEFUL SIGN IN SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Washington, April 2.—Wall street, the railroads and Tammany Hall will control the next Congress.

That the Democrats have sold out to the same interests which controlled previous Congresses is evidenced by the action of the Democratic Committee on Ways and Means in selecting John J. Fitzgerald, the Tammany politician, as chairman of the important Committee on Appropriations, and William A. Adamson, the reactionary Representative from Georgia, as chairman of the all-powerful Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Fitzgerald is the man who furnished twenty-one Democratic votes to the Cannon machine two years ago, when it was in danger of having its despotic rules defeated. He voted for ship subsidy and for Aldrich's currency bill. He is also known as the representative of the Vatican in Congress.

Children of Cannon. The excuse is given that Fitzgerald is the ranking member of the committee, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that Fitzgerald owes his seniority to "Uncle Joe" Cannon.

Adamson's record in Congress shows that he has been an uncompromising foe of all progressive legislation. He waged a bitter fight against Federal pure food laws, opposed all efforts to regulate interstate commerce, and blocked all bills providing for the protection and safety of railroad employes and passengers. He is also senior member of his committee by the grace of Cannon.

By controlling these two most important committees the capitalist class has nothing to fear from the next Congress.

Were it not for the entrance of the first Socialist in the next Congress, the result of the last election would not have carried with it any added interest to either capitalist or thinking workingmen.

Trying to "Place" Berger. But the unusual spectacle of a representative of the American working class taking his seat in Congress took place last Tuesday. This single fact marks the only difference between the previous Congresses and the Sixty-second Congress.

What will the first Socialist Congressman do? That is a question which is bothering politicians of both parties. They cannot ignore the fact that Victor L. Berger will not be gagged by any caucuses and "unanimous consent" agreements.

They are aware that he comes not to get \$7,500 a year and "extras," but to make a record for himself and his party. They also know that one determined man can stir up trouble on the floor of the House, even if the committees shelve all his bills.

From authoritative sources it is learned that the Committee on Committee's is considering Congressman Berger's assignments with extraordinary care. Chairman Underwood says that he will be given "good" assignments, but refuses to make them public.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., March 30.—Socialist Congressman-elect Victor L. Berger to-day named W. J. Ghent of New York, a Socialist magazine writer, to be his secretary at Washington.

The new secretary, according to Berger, was suggested to him by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, and is one of the leading workers of the national party.

## Threatened Militarism

BERGER NAMES GHENT AS HIS SECRETARY.

It is frequently the true Socialist attitude to shrug a shoulder at the various variety of error committed by a capitalist regime. It is often the part of the Socialist to stand aside and watch complacently while capitalistic civilization piles up the score against itself, proves itself a failure and brings on its own day of reckoning. The Socialist seldom has a direct interest in the policies adopted by a capitalistic government, since he seeks to strike below the foundations of that government.

But the issue in this instance is too important, too significant and too sharply drawn to admit of indifference. International capitalism plans to hurl the working class of America against the working class of Mexico, to its own enormous profit and strengthening.

It threatens the American proletarian movement with the greatest of all dangers—militarism.

It proposes for the United States, where Socialist thought is beginning to awaken, that greatest of all curses, that blackest of all wrongs, that surest of all agents for darkening minds and setting back the emancipation of man—war.

It contemplates the destruction of the spirit of democracy and the ultimate revolutionary right of every people to determine how they shall be governed.

It has set about hanging new fetters upon the toilers and the exploited of the world.

Let no Socialist think he can shift responsibility in this matter. Let no Socialist think it concerns him not at all whether the money powers are able to work their will upon Mexico or not. Every Socialist should do his utmost, by talk with the neighbor, by public protests, by letters to Congressmen, by all possible means, to emphasize popular hostility to the designs of the administration. Every Socialist should welcome any effort toward forcing the withdrawal of the troops and the discredit of The Putterer.

There have been complaints of late that the National Guard is not as popular as it should be. We are even told that it is falling rapidly in general favor. Adjt.-Gen. Verbeck has gone so far as to publicly to bewail the passing of the American military spirit and complete ten reasons for the present unhappy state of affairs with regard to the militia.

For this, much thanks. If it be true, as the Adjutant General assures us, that the National Guard is declining through lack of military spirit, I can imagine nothing so well calculated to cheer the pessimist as that same bit of information.

The discouraging thing these many years has been that the National Guard was endured and perpetuated.

Workingmen long since discovered that the militia was simply maintained as a weapon against them. Young men of the middle class long since accepted the organization as an instrument by which their class could hold the toilers in subjection.

The National Guard was long since clearly defined. Citizen soldiers were to be used to suppress citizen strikers. Capitalism, as usual, was to play the well-to-do against the disinherited and bulwark itself behind bourgeois hatred of the proletariat. And we were naturally led to suppose that this bulwark was being strengthened, since it still towered above us.

Comes the Adjutant General now and tells us, not so.

"We have no military spirit now. We never did, have any till the civil was aroused us. We have had none since."

The Adjutant General thus makes his moan. We hear him with the utmost complacency.

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## Socialists Elect Mayor and the Entire City Ticket

SOCIALISTS ELECT MAYOR dt.

BUTTE, MONT., FOLLOWS MILWAUKEE IN WORKING CLASS POLITICS.

SURPRISE TO THE OLD PARTIES.

Socialists Carry Six Wards Out of Eight.

Butte, Mont., April 4.—In Monday's election in this city the Socialists swept the field, electing the Mayor, City Treasurer, Police Judge, and five out of nine Aldermen.

Two years ago the Democrats elected every candidate in Silver Bow county. Yesterday's upset is considered a rebuke to the Democratic administration, following an expose of alleged shortage as disclosed by a recent ten years' audit of the financial affairs of Butte.

Suburbs, Too.

Socialists in Walkerville, a suburb of Butte, elected two of three Aldermen.

The Rev. J. L. Duncan, Unitarian minister and a Socialist, is elected Mayor of Butte over J. J. Quinn, a Democrat, by a plurality of 1,834, the biggest plurality ever given a Mayor here. Duncan carried six wards out of eight.

Thos. L. Boeher, who attracted national attention at a Western Federation of Miners' convention in Denver two years ago by his remarks on the American flag, was elected Police Judge, and Daniel Shevlin was elected City Treasurer.

Defeat Grafters.

B. H. McCarthy, Democratic candidate and incumbent, who, according to the audit, owes the city about \$12,000, was a poor third in the contest for Treasurer.

The Socialist officials promise to emulate the example of the Milwaukee administration and institute sweeping reforms in the city government.

A year ago the Socialist organization at Butte had just issued from a period of internecine strife, due to those who talked much of conditions which they alleged to exist within the party and who refused to become active in real propaganda affairs. But the great body of the organization finally cooled down and accepted the results of a party election with complete faith that the right had prevailed.

Get After Non-Socialists. Since then the struggle has been one continuous fight for the education of the non-Socialists. The successful era of hard work within the party was climaxed last October by the biggest and most enthusiastic convention ever held in the state. It was at this convention that the Socialists got down to "brass tacks," and, although they did not carry the fall election, they more than made up for the lost time wasted in internal criticism.

When the city convention was held, the prevailing enthusiasm showed that the results would be nothing short of victory. The Socialists took up the local issues, and, not forgetting the great international character of the Socialist movement, set out courageously, with the result as heralded over the wires of the big press associations.

The acquisition of the Amalgamated Company in the state of its big mineral properties proved a great source of propaganda material for the Socialists in showing the trend toward centralization, and, although the population is of a transitory nature, the Socialists were not to be daunted and willingly worked early and late for victory.

Helena, Mont., Elects Socialist as Alderman. Helena, Mont., April 4.—Helena elected one Socialist Alderman, the first Socialist ever elected to office here. Of the remaining six Aldermen in Helena the Democrats secured two and the Republicans four.

The Socialist vote in the city increased tremendously.

## Gompers Discusses Labor Legislation

VICTOR L. BERGER AND OTHER CONGRESSMEN IN CONFERENCE WITH A. F. OF L. PRESIDENT.

Lively Battle for Labor's Cause Is Expected.

Washington, April 4.—President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor has invited Congressman Berger and a number of other Representatives carrying union cards to confer with him as to the best methods to be used in furthering the legislative demands of organized labor before the next Congress. This conference will be held this evening.

To Pass Labor Laws.

The officials of the A. F. of L. are of the opinion that the incoming Congress will pass more labor laws than any of the past.

They claim that sixteen Representatives are members of labor unions, some of them formerly prominent labor leaders. However, fifteen of these have been elected on old party tickets, and have, therefore, party obligations which may at times make it impossible for them to serve the cause of labor.

Victor L. Berger, the Socialist union printer, is the only member of the Sixty-second Congress who will be able to champion organized labor without endangering his standing in the party he represents.

In fact, Berger's future depends on the service he renders to the toilers of the country. The future of the other representatives above mentioned depends on their standing with their party leaders at home.

They Will Succeed.

But should "the sixteen" put up a solid front for the enactment of laws in the interest of organized labor and the workers generally, it cannot be denied that they would succeed to a considerable extent.

President Morrison and Secretary Morrison go so far as referring to these men as the "labor group," and seem to be very optimistic as to results.

Here is the list of the sixteen unionists in the House and their affiliations:

Victor L. Berger of Wisconsin, printer and Socialist.

W. B. Wilson of Pennsylvania, former Secretary of the United Mine Workers and Democrat.

Frank Buchanan of Illinois, former International President of the Structural Iron Workers and Democrat.

Isaac R. Sherwood of Ohio, printer and Democrat.

E. E. Roberts of Nevada, member of Western Federation of Miners and Republican.

Robert E. Lee of Pennsylvania, blacksmith and Democrat.

John A. Martin of Colorado, railroad fireman and Democrat.

W. J. Cary of Wisconsin, telegrapher and Republican.

William Hughes of New Jersey, weaver and Democrat.

James T. McDermott of Illinois, telegrapher and Democrat.

David J. Lewis of Maryland, miner and Democrat.

Charles B. Smith of New York, telegrapher and Democrat.

James P. Maher of New York, hatter and Democrat.  
Carl C. Anderson of Ohio, musician and Democrat.  
John R. Farr of Pennsylvania, printer and Republican.

C. J. Cantrill of Kentucky, president Farmers' Union and Democrat.  
Won't Be Caucus.

The above Representatives will attend the conference simply to discuss labor legislation. The meeting will not be a caucus in any form.

## Capitalist Comment On Socialist Vote

(Report in St. Louis Times of April 5th.)

The Socialists made heavy gains in nearly all wards. In three South Side wards the Socialist vote exceeded the Democratic vote, and in the Tenth Ward William M. Brandt, Socialist, ran only twenty votes behind George Eigel, the successful Republican candidate. The Socialists polled 11,770.

Socialists to Contest.

Otto Pauls, secretary of the Socialist party, said Wednesday that Brandt would probably contest the election of Eigel.

"A meeting of the Socialist watchers in the Tenth Ward will be called, probably for Friday," said Pauls Wednesday. "We feel certain that Brandt was elected, and if the watchers can supply us with evidence of irregularities which we believe existed a contest will be filed. Brandt was elected on the early returns, and it was not until the last few precincts came in that Eigel was shown to have just enough votes to win. There will be no other contests by Socialists."

### FERRER CASE IS DEBATED.

Argument on Trial of Executed Professor is Begun in Madrid.

Madrid, Spain, March 27. The debate on the trial of Prof. Ferrer, who was executed in October, 1909, opened in the Chamber of Deputies to-day.

The proposal to discuss the trial was made by the Republicans and accepted by the government months ago.

The Republican press says the revival of the Ferrer case means the end politically of Senor Maura, who was premier at the time, and his colleagues.

Deputy Soriano opened the debate and said none of the facts charged against Ferrer constituted the crime of rebellion, according to the military law. The government was advised to that effect, he said, by the local military authorities.

Ferrer's trial and execution were directly due to political causes, for which the conservative government and party were answerable.

He pointed out that the court-martial before which Professor Ferrer was tried had only four hours in which to examine the papers in the case, which took up 1200 pages of printed matter.

This alone would give some idea of what the trial was worth.

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## 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.

Building 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 labor 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 propertied 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 competitive 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 he 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 will lessen the widespread misery of the workers caused by the misuse of the capitalist class.

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 unscrupulous 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.

# Capitalist Press Comment on Socialist Vote

## The Socialist Vote Inspires Star Editorial

(St. Louis Star Editorial of April 5.)

THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

Dissatisfaction with the conduct of municipal affairs, by the Republican majority is shown more by the great increase in the Socialist vote yesterday than in the scratching of particular candidates—though the way Mr. Paule was scratched should be a warning to him and others that disregard of the public welfare by municipal officials can be carried too far.

The large Socialist vote is a warning to the Republican party leaders and manipulators, that they are not merely driving voters to independence of action in scratching their tickets, but are driving them into the Socialist Party.

If this continues, protest against government of the city by the public service corporations and political bosses will not take the form of healthy, independent action, but that of turning the city over to the Socialists, as has been done in Milwaukee.

## The Handwriting On the Wall

(St. Louis Times Editorial of April 5th.)

THE ELECTION.

A sign of the times, as developed by the election yesterday, is that both leading parties are less emphatically indorsed by their followers than in years past.

There was first the light vote as evidence of this, and there must be found a genuine significance in the decided gains of the Socialists.

The result of the contest in the Tenth Ward, where Eigel, Republican, received only twenty votes more than Brandt, Socialist, may not be regarded as proof of normal conditions in the ward.

In many other wards the Socialists proved unexpectedly strong, in not a few cases showing a strength but slightly less than that of the Democrats. The Socialist gains here, following similar gains in other localities, may well serve to remind the heads of the older parties that the people of every faith and class are tiring of politics as a fighting ground, and are turning their thoughts to some method of insuring a better and more straightforward performance of public business.

The handwriting on the wall is plainly visible here as it is elsewhere. A party which means to retain its power must come to the point where it regards itself as a machine for furthering the interests of the whole community, and not as a clan for the retention of power, unworthily and clanishly employed.

## Socialist in Congress

VICTOR L. BERGER DEMANDS DATA ON TAFT'S ARMY MANEUVERS.

Protest Against Soldier Play.

Washington, April 5.—Asserting that the military force of the United States has been exerted to assist President Diaz of Mexico in an attempt to retain his despotic control of that republic, Representative Victor L. Berger, the Socialist member from Wisconsin, to-day introduced a joint resolution, demanding that the President transmit to Congress all information available showing why he ordered the Texas army "maneuvers."

In an interview Congressman Berger said:

"The mission of the American army at the Mexican border and the American warships at the Mexican coasts is to save the reign of Diaz and to quell the rising of the Mexican people.

"Against this unspeakable outrage the Socialist Party of the United States, representing over six hundred thousand America citizens and voters, lodges its public and emphatic protest.

"In the name of America's revolutionary past and her best traditions of the present, we protest against the attempt to degrade our country by reducing it to the position of a co-sack of a foreign tyrant.

"In the name of liberty and progress we protest against the use of the army of our republic to suppress and enslave the people of a sister republic fighting for their freedom and manhood.

"In the name of the workers of the United States we protest against the use of the men and money of this country for the protection of the so-called "American" interests in Mexico. We assert that neither the government nor the people of the United States have any property interests in Mexico; that the speculative Mexican ventures of a ring of American industrial freebooters give us no warrant to interfere with the political destinies of the country, which they have invaded upon their individual responsibility.

"And we call upon all local organizations of the Socialist Party and all labor unions and other bodies of progressive citizens to hold public meetings and demonstrations of protest against the latest executive crime. Let the voice of the people resound from one end of the country to the other in loud and unmistakable tone, "Withdraw the troops from the Mexican border!"

## Three Socialist Mayors Elected

Nebraska Towns Indicate Coming Political Change.

Omaha, April 5.—Beatrice, with a population of 10,000; Wymore, 2,700, and Red Cloud, 3,000, three of Nebraska's smaller towns, elected Socialist Mayors yesterday.

William E. Griffin, the Beatrice executive, formerly drove the city's sprinkling wagon and now is a driver for an oil company. He defeated Rutherford, Democrat, for re-election by 177 votes, though hardly anybody knew him. Mishandling of the water bonds was charged against the old administration. Beatrice also voted "dry," reversing the verdict of a year ago. The saloon was an issue elsewhere and there was an even break.

In Wymore, Edward Mauck was chosen Mayor, and the new City Clerk, Treasurer and two Councilmen are also Socialists.

At Red Cloud, Edward Foe, Socialist, was elected Mayor, though other officers are old line partisans. Broken Bow Socialists failed to elect their mayoralty candidate, but J. J. Painter was named for the City Council.

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# Muscatine Button Makers

## In Hard Battle for Union

### MUSCATINE BUTTON WORKERS

Charles Reynolds and James Gray, representing 2,600 locked-out button workers of Muscatine, Iowa, have arrived in St. Louis, where they intend to visit most of the local unions. In behalf of their constituents half of whom are women. These two comrades and brothers are expected to remain here for probably three or four weeks, and we hope that they will be cordially received by every local union in St. Louis.

The story of how the button workers of Muscatine, seeing ahead of them a hard and uphill fight for better wages and better conditions, organized and were locked out will be told before the unions.

These two men are members of Button Workers' Protective Union No. 12,854 of Muscatine. Assist them financially as much as you can.

The story of the lockout of the button workers, as told by them, is a graphic one.

Conditions in the shops are fearful. The cutting plants where the blanks are cut are breeding places of disease, as the cutting out of the blanks for the buttons must be done in a rush, for there is no telling when the work is going to stop.

While the saws are cutting the blanks out of the mussel shells a constant stream of water plays on the saw. This keeps the lime dust out of the air, but makes everything soaking wet, causing the men to stand in what is practically a pool of water.

The girls who do the facing, drilling of the buttons have a worse time of it. The lime dust from the drills flies through the air and coats the lungs of the workers. Most of the machinery is unprotected, the manufacturers fighting the state labor commissioners at every step. Unprotected belts are ready to catch the clothes or hair of the workers and carry them to a smashing death on the floor or ceiling.

The result of the lime dust on the lungs is terrible. The button manufacturers as a rule pick out old buildings and remodel them for their purposes. There are never enough toilet facilities or sufficient ventilation. State factory inspectors always have something to say about the button factories.

The workers are paid a piece-work scale, except the very young children, who are paid \$3 a week. These are under 16 years of age. By setting pacemakers who will keep up a high speed the price paid per gross is automatically kept at a dollar a day. If a girl is very efficient and makes more she is made a pacemaker and the price adjusted to the minimum.

The buttons are weighed, instead of counted, and the girls are not allowed to see the buttons weighed. They are docked and fined with great regularity and precision. They are worked overtime without any extra compensation.

Seeing that an organization would be needed to combat the evils of the industry, the workers started to organize their union November 1 of last year. The first month only 25 women and 75 men joined the union. After the women started to join they all started to come in, and for six weeks 100 were taken in each week, until nearly all had joined the organization, with the exception of some of the men who belonged to the state militia. There are now 2,900 members in the organization. This was the first of four attempts to come out successfully.

Captain Long of Company C, state militia, had refused to allow some of the men to join the union. A delegation called on him and obtained the honorable discharge of the men involved. Organization was complete.

The manufacturers had to pay attention to this, so they met in the parlors of the Grand Hotel at 3 p. m., February 25, and at 5 o'clock that evening all the workers were informed that the plants would close down on account of over-production. The only exception to the lockout was the plant of Leo Hirsch, which was out of the combine. A flood of telegrams and a personal visit from the members of the combine to that firm's headquarters in New York produced results and a week later that plant also closed. The lockout was complete.

On March 20 the orders had piled up to such an extent that the factories got out a special edition of the Muscatine Journal offering to take back the workers.

Several conferences, in which the workers demanded that all be taken back, produced no result, and the plants, after keeping open four days with only twenty workers, closed again.

Regarding the report of bombs being thrown, they said: "The pickets do not throw bombs; those were eggs; some were good and some were bad."

"They are being thrown by our sympathizers, of whom there are many in Muscatine. We are in this fight to win."

"They locked us out for unionizing, but they will have to get out their orders pretty soon or they will lose all their trade, and they know it."

"Since they were successful in getting Governor Carroll to send the militia, we will peaceably, but thoroughly, picket those shops."

The following official circular is self-explanatory:

"Muscatine, Iowa, April 4, 1911. To Organized Labor and Friends—Greeting:

"The Button Workers' Protective Union No. 12,854 of Muscatine, Iowa, a local union affiliated direct with the American Federation of Labor, was organized in last October. The union was born of the misery of the button workers. Under prevailing conditions, it grew by leaps and bounds until early in February over three-fourths of those employed in the industry were organized.

"Notwithstanding the oppressive conditions, no demands were ever made on the employers, the union being content to continue the work of organization in outside places, with the intention of organizing the industry in its entirety before presenting any demands. Until this period was reached the employers paid little attention to the organization. Then, without warning, on Saturday, February 25th, ten of the largest employers locked their employes out. The lockout affects over two thousand workers, among whom are eight hundred women. The employers immediately disclosed the purpose of the move by endeavoring by every low and unfair means to get the women to desert the men, the offer being held out that they could have their positions back if they would destroy their cards and leave the union. This the women refused to do.

"Owing to the fact that the button workers have no national union of their own, and to the additional fact that the organization is so youthful, we are, in this emergency, required to appeal for financial assistance to our fellow unionists.

Local unions and the Muscatine Trades Assembly are doing all they can to sustain the button workers until relief can be had from the outside, but, brothers, we need your aid to win this fight. To you it means at most a few dollars; to us the right to organize, to live better and enjoy the blessings that come to the organized worker.

"Any assistance, however small, that you may be able to grant, will be gratefully received, and should the occasion ever present itself, you can rest assured that Button Workers' Protective Union No. 12,854 will reciprocate. We are in this fight to win and will never forfeit our right to organize.

"Send all donations to 'FRANK SWOPE, Treasurer, 516 E. Fifth St., Muscatine, Iowa.'"

**200,000 Union Men and Women March in Funeral**

**GREAT DEMONSTRATION HELD IN SHADOW OF RECENT FACTORY FIRE.**

**MANY FAINT IN STREETS.**

**City Buries Seven Unclaimed Bodies During Silent Labor Protest.**

New York, April 5.—Union labor to-day registered a gigantic protest against conditions that made possible the recent Washington place fire horror. There was a general suspension of business in the factory districts as a tribute to the 143 workers killed in the Triangle Waist Factory fire. Lowering clouds and intermittent drizzling rain added to the mournfulness of the occasion.

More than 200,000 men, women and children were among the marchers. Two columns, from the uptown and downtown districts, joined in Washington Square, within sight of the scene of the disaster.

Simultaneously, the city held the funeral of the seven dead, still remaining unidentified. The ladies' Waistmakers' Union had endeavored

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1 Copy of "The Power and Weakness of Trade Unions," by John M. Collins. The best work on this subject yet produced . . . . . .10  
1 Copy of "SOCIALISM, What It IS and How to Get It," by Oscar Ameringer of Oklahoma. Just off the press and by far the best booklet ever published which makes converts. Worth a dollar or more refunded . . . . . .10  
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to get possession of these charred bodies that they might bury them, but the officials declined to give them up. The union, however, had a hearse filled with flowers, which headed the procession, and later the flowers were placed on the graves of the unidentified in Evergreen Cemetery.

**Mourners Faint in Street.**  
In the front rank, directly behind the big funeral car, piled high with flowers to be deposited later on the graves of the unidentified dead, came the families of those who lost their lives in the fire. Their grief was pitiable. A number fell senseless on the street, and were carried into stores to be revived. Many of the paraders were in tears as they passed through the muddy streets.

In addition to being the largest, the demonstration was the most orderly that ever took place in the city. By direction of the union leaders; there was no talking in the ranks. It was literally a "protest of silence."

As the head of the column swung across Greene street and passed along the pavement, where only a fortnight ago the bodies of the unfortunates had been piled up like cordwood, the wailing in the ranks was pitiable in the extreme. Many of the women fainted and had to be cared for by their fellow marchers. In several instances the grief-stricken workers had to be rushed to hospitals.

**East Side Out En Masse.**  
The union workers turned out in solid ranks, but they were a minority, as the residents from the crowded East Side flocked to the scene and swung into line behind the organized marchers. Everybody wore crepe of some sort, while the union members also wore pinned to their coats broad crepe badges on which were inscribed in white letters, "We mourn our loss."

**Socialists Sweep Flint City, Mich.**

**Elect Entire City Ticket Over Old Party Machines.**  
Flint, Mich., April 4.—The Socialist city ticket was elected yesterday with the exception of Treasurer.

John A. C. Menton won in a three-cornered contest for Mayor by a majority of 841 over E. W. Atwood, Republican. The Socialists also elected three Aldermen, three Supervisors and two members of the Board of Education.

Besides the election of Jack Menton, who is a cigarmaker by trade, three Aldermen, two School Trustees, one Ward Supervisor and several other candidates elected on the Socialist ticket added to the magnitude of the victory.

Louis Trafelet was elected Alderman in the First Ward, Orran H. Castle in the Fifth, and J. Melvin Wood in the Sixth. The School Trustees elected are Etta Menton and J. Renwick. John Siemens will represent the Board as Supervisor.

The rottenness of the old parties and the graft situation was exposed in the Socialist weekly paper week after week, in which also was handled the International Socialist cause in a way that has made thousands of converts for Socialism.

**Menton an Old-Time Union Man.**  
A union man of twenty-eight years' standing and a Socialist Party member for eleven years, Menton is more than ready to take hold of the steering wheel of the city of Flint with its 38,500 people.

Flint is abig automobile manufacturing center, the Buick plant of the General Motors Company, J. P. Morgan's trust, is located here.

# THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT IN ITALY

L. P. in The Socialist Review.

The politics of a people are conditioned by natural climate and national character. It is a truism that the Latin races are more excitable than the Teutonic; their warm nature is expressed in the fervor of their political life. Other causes are, no doubt, to be looked for in determining the trend of political thought. Repression breeds revolution; the Socialism which is prevalent in autocratic Russia and imperial Prussia is of a fiercer and more uncompromising type than the Socialism of democratic South Germany or Denmark. While other circumstances must be taken into account, we would naturally expect to find among the Italians a Socialist movement of a revolutionary kind.

Italian Socialism is a phenomenon of modern origin, and may be said to have come into the world about thirty years ago. The republican movement of Mazzini ran to waste; the fight for freedom of Garibaldi ended in disappointment and disaster. Two years before the death of Garibaldi was held the Congress of Chiasso in the December of 1880. At this meeting Carlo Cafiero was the exponent of anarchic Socialism; Giuseppe de Franceschi was the interpreter of Socialism of authority. The next three years was a period of the working out of ideas, until in 1883 Andrew Costa created, on the ruins of the old International, the new revolutionary party of Italian Socialists.

The movement, however, was still in its infancy. Some would pass over these early signs of vitality, and date the beginning of a national workmen's movement from the congress at Genoa in 1892. The congress was composed of amixture of Utopian Socialists, Anarchists, Mazzinists, Republicans, representatives of workmen's clubs, and so on. The leaders of this band of teachers were themselves followers and disciples of Karl Marx. The two protagonists were Antonio Labriola, professor of philosophy, and Anna Kuliscioff, the wife of the youthful Filippo Turati. The last-named learnt wisdom from his wife, and a council of three was formed. In the course of the nineties the doctrines of Marxian Socialism were propagated over the whole of Italy, chiefly by Turati's weekly review, *La Critica Sociale*. There was soon a multitude of Marxians of every shade and sort, and it has been computed that the Italian Marxian literature is, next to the German, the most voluminous and comprehensive.

At the beginning of the twentieth century opposition was raised against the policy of Turati, and a split in the Socialist party appeared probable. The mouthpiece of the opposition was Enrico Ferri, professor of criminal law in the University of Rome. Matters came to a head on the day of the party conference at Bologna in 1904, at which Ferri and his followers triumphed. It was, or was said to be, a victory of the true and undefiled Marxian over the revisionist or reform Marxian. Turati, the first exponent of Marxian doctrine, had so thoroughly assimilated the ideas of Marx that he did not shrink from entering the field of

practical politics. The same antagonism may be observed, and similar controversies have been carried on in Germany and England at the present time. On one side there is the so-called clean or revolutionary Socialism, on the other side the revisionist or evolutionary Socialism. Or late we have read about the dispute between Bebel and Franck on the question of policy; the Socialists of Baden claimed the right to adapt their methods to the political situation. In our own country it is well known that criticisms have been levelled against the Labor party concerning its tactics, which are alleged to be opportunistic and revisionist, if not worse. The same thing happened in Italy, but the warm temperament of the Italians expressed itself in more violent and passionate language.

After all, the difference lay in methods, not in aims; it was a dispute about words rather than facts. Socialists have been inclined sometimes to put too much faith in scientific shibboleths, while the true test of all systems is their success in practice. Ferri himself, though claiming to be an orthodox Marxian, was in favor of practical action. An appropriate quotation from Ferri is to be found in Werner Sombart's "Socialism and the Social Movement" and may be cited here. It runs as follows: "Just before human society is aliving and natural organism, it cannot undergo any immediate and unexpected changes, as those persons still imagine, who think that one must, exclusively, or in the first place, have recourse to revolt or personal outrage, in order to bring in a new social order. It would be just as if one should demand that a child or a youth should in one day go through such a biological development—be it even in the revolutionary period of puberty—as to become at once a grown-up man. The tactics of scientific Socialism have, under the direct influence of Marxism, entirely rejected those old methods of revolutionary romanticism, which, as often as they come to be applied, have always failed, and therefore are, at bottom, less feared by the governing classes. Marxian Socialism has the candor to proclaim, by the mouth of its most celebrated representatives of the great suffering army (falange dolorosa) of the modern proletariat, that it possesses no magic wand to change the world from to-day till tomorrow, as side scenes are shifted at the theater, but it says: 'Proletarians of all countries, unite!' It says that the social revolution can only attain its ends, when it has been beforehand matured in the consciousness of the workers themselves."

Here Ferri appears to adopt the methods of the reformists themselves, which he had condemned in Turati. They invaded the trade unions, which in Italy, as in France, are the most advanced section of the labor movement. The trade unionists are in favor of direct action and the general strike, and look on practical reforms with contempt. In 1904 there was a general strike, which, as one of their leaders, Arturo Labriola, said, was a great as-

sertion of discipline, of cohesion, and of revolutionary sentiment in the proletariat. On the subject of practical reforms Labriola once said: "What does it matter whether a man works half an hour more or half an hour less?"

A crisis in the Socialist party was reached in May, 1906, when the section in the Chamber laid down their mandates in a body. It was passed over safely, but the bond between the party and the revolutionary Trade Unionists, led by Arturo Labriola and Enrico Leone, was loosened. At the annual congress in September, 1906, at Rome, the Reformists won a victory over the Syndicalists by a large majority of votes. As a consequence of this, the Syndicalists held their own first congress in 1907 at Ferrara, and decided to separate themselves from the party. For the same reason they profess a complete aversion to political or parliamentary action, and one of them, writing in *Pagine Libere*, a Syndicalist review, expresses this opinion: "Whoever upholds, with or without restriction, directly or indirectly, parliamentary action, is not a Syndicalist." They abuse the Reformists, and especially Ferri, whom they represent as a parliamentary hack and a faithful lackey to the government. They accuse him of being a friend of Luzzatti, the President of the Council, and of the King. He is suspected by them of monarchial tendencies, though it is difficult to determine how much or how little that may imply.

It is a curious fact that the strength of the Syndicalists lies in the agricultural districts. The purely Syndicalist working class movement is restricted to the provinces of Parma, Piacenza and Ferrara. Outside of this district there are, indeed, Syndicalists, but they are isolated in small groups. The effect of the movement in these provinces is shown by the agrarian strike of 1908, by which the workmen obtained certain concessions. The agreement was observed by the employers in the way familiar to those who have had experience of conciliation boards in our own country. In April, 1910, a congress was held of the peasants of the province of Parma at the Labor Bureau to examine the situation created by the administration of the contract by the employers' federation, the *Associazione Agraria Parmense*. This was followed by a congress in May of the Agrarian Association, at which 4,000 proprietors were present. A typical speech was made by Cardini, a lawyer. "Every one of you," he said to the proprietors, "must know how to keep himself within the precise limits indicated. To go beyond these limits means to betray the cause of the good and thinking workmen and of the organization. \* \* \* We shall have with us the free-workmen (liberi laboratori) and the willing workmen (alias crumiri or black-legs)." From the 1st of May there was a strike of workmen in the district of Langhirano. After a month's fight, the employers granted a rate per hour of 28 centesimi (about 3d.) for men, and 17 centesimi for women. there was a Syndi-

calist congress at producing considerable effects in the country districts.

It remains to review the progress of the different Socialist organizations in the past year. On May 29, 1910, there was a Socialist congress at Rome. In the opinion of one who writes on the congress, it was a confession of errors and of want of success. The writer claims that the deficiencies of Italian Syndicalism are partly the effect of its fault of origin. The Syndicalist idea was not the result of experiences acquired from the proletariat, but rather a movement of ideas outside the working classes. Outside the agricultural districts there were only isolated groups of Syndicalists.

In September the Italian Socialist congress assembled at Milan. The orders of the day of Turati formed the basis of their deliberations, and among the articles were universal suffrage and reduction of military expenditure. The General Confederation of Labor, which is reformist, was represented at the congress by the ex-Deputy Rigola.

The Syndicalists fixed a second congress at Bologna for the 26th to 28th of November, but it was postponed to the 10th to 12th of December. The orders of the day included the electoral questions, the Syndicalist Press, anti-Militarism, and anti-Clericalism. Attilio Rossi, writing his impressions of the second congress in the January number of *Pagine Libere*, professes to have understood the necessity of anti-intellectualism among the Syndicalists. He mentions the suggestion of Arturo Labriola that a party should be formed, but rejects the proposal. He believes that Syndicalism can only be the fruit of a proletarian intuition manifesting itself under the stimulus of emotion. The mind of the working class will remain untouched, and will modify itself not by force of ill-digested formulas, but by practical action.

What, then, is the outlook of the Socialist movement in Italy? Enough has been said to show that the Syndicalists or Revolutionary Socialists are weak, and conscious of their weakness. A leading article in *Divinare Sociale* (The Making of Socialism), their chief organ, published in 1907, asks the question, Why is Syndicalism not popular in Italy? The answer is that it is too doctrinal, and not practical enough. It is admitted by Michele Giula, in an article on the "Transformation of Socialism," that the value of Reformist Socialism consists in procuring immediate reforms. The Reformists have realized that Socialism is not made in a day, and that Society, like nature, does not change by sudden cataclysms, but by gradual evolution. They recognize that the workers will not be content to wait for the Socialist millennium, but need immediate practical reforms, as long as they can be obtained without sacrifice of principle. In the fight for freedom, it is all-important that the progressive forces should be united against the common enemy. They should sink minor differences of means rather than ends, and strive together toward the ideal of a better and a happier society.

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Meets every second and Fourth Thursday, at 8 p. m., at Reiss' Hall, Blair and Salisbury, second floor. All workmen and women in sympathy with the Socialist Party are welcome.  
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3319 N. Ninth street.

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

**TENTH WARD SOCIALIST CLUB**  
Meets the second and fourth Thursday, 8 p. m., at South West Turner Hall, Ohio avenue and Potomac street, in large hall, upstairs. All comrades or those interested invited to attend our meetings.  
**DR. W. L. MOORE, Sec'y,**  
3747 South Jefferson Ave.

**21st WARD SOCIALIST CLUB.**  
The Twenty-first Ward Socialist Club meets every second and fourth Thursday at 4444 Penrose street. Every Socialist, working man and woman is invited.  
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Meets every second Thursday at Labor Hall, 966 Chouteau avenue. All friends of the co-operative idea are welcome to attend and join the organization. Every member will be pleased to give information regarding the aims and plans of the society. Payments on shares are accepted in any business meeting.  
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## Due Process of Law

By Perin in The Call

The Court of Appeals of New York State has just declared unconstitutional the Workmen's Compulsory Compensation Act, passed last year by the Legislature of the state. This act was held by the court to conflict with Article XIV of the amendments to the United States Constitution, which contains the following clause:  
"Nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law."  
Now, let us see if they are justified on this ground in denying compensation to injured workmen, or whether this is merely another of those hypocritical, lying interpretations of the United States Constitution for which our courts are famous, or rather infamous, and for which our judges receive high salaries, paid by the workers, to say nothing of the perquisites and privileges awarded them by the capitalist class.

"Due process of law," what is it? Upon the answer to that hangs the answer to the main question, that is, whether or not the Workmen's Compulsory Compensation Act is constitutional, and, therefore, to be obeyed, or unconstitutional, and, therefore, not to be obeyed?  
Let us grant, for the sake of argument, that there is no distinction between an individual and a corporation. Let us grant that a public service corporation has the same rights and privileges as a natural person. Then if a state may not deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, it may not so deprive any corporation, whether or not engaged in an undertaking which entails danger to the men in its employ.  
The compensation which the State Legislature compelled, by the act in question, the employer to pay an injured employe undoubtedly constituted private property, and hence the act did deprive persons of property. That is plain.

But did the act deprive persons of property without due process of law? And what is due process of law? The Court of Appeals says that the term "due process of law," as used in the Constitution of the United States, means the basic law, that is, the Constitution itself, and not the very act of legislation which deprives the citizen of his rights, privileges or property, and adds the statement that "any other view would lead to the absurdity that the constitutions protect only those rights which the legislatures do not take away."

In plain language this means that an act of the New York State Legislature is not due process of law, as that term is used in the United States Constitution. What is "due process of law" within the meaning of the Fourteenth Amendment the muddle-headed gentlemen up the state, the highly intelligent and honorable Court of Appeals, do not tell us, but they do tell us in unmistakable terms, and by their official utterances make it a part of the jurisprudence of the state, that an act of the New York Legislature is "not due process of law" as meant by the Fourteenth Amendment, and that no property can be taken from any person, company or corporation by any act of that Legislature.  
This is now the law in New York State, and we must accept it, and the writer for one is perfectly willing to accept the interpretation of the Fourteenth Amendment, and that limitation of the power of the State Legislature.  
If an act of the New York State Legislature does not constitute "due process of law" under which a person may be deprived of his property, neither does an act of the New York State Legislature constitute "due process of law" under which a person may be deprived of his life, or under which he may be deprived of his liberty. So, strictly according to the interpretation of the Court of Appeals as to the meaning of the

phrase, "due process of law," every exception for capital offenses in this state has been unconstitutional, and an illegal murder, and every inmate of our prisons is illegally deprived of his or her liberty, and the people of the state, acting under the pronouncement of the Court of Appeals, would be justified in battering down the prison walls and freeing the poor unfortunates who are deprived of their liberty under an act of the New York State Legislature, but without "due process of law" and in violation of the United States Constitution.

Gentlemen of the Court of Appeals, you have blundered once more. Once more you have shown your subservency to the class that owns your mind, body and soul; once more you have shown yourselves ready to lie, twist, and misinterpret and to pervert the constitutional guarantees to the uses of your masters, the capitalist class, to prate of liberty and to construe it to mean unbridled license for those whom you so ably serve

and yet heavier shackles for the workers.  
And then you wonder whence arises the widespread contempt for the courts, the contempt for our judges. My only wonder is that the workers are so self-controlled that they do not spit in your faces as you pass along the streets.  
May this hypocritical anarchy of yours soon end, and the workers come into their own. On with the revolution!

**Protest Against Taft's Troops' Concentration.**

Orders for the proclamation, "Withdraw the Troops," and for petition forms upon the same subject, are reaching the National Office in great volume. The petitions should be circulated with dispatch and mailed, at latest, April 10th, addressed to Victor L. Berger, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

### 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 bakeshop they have no use, if they belong to their respective unions.  
Therefore, union men and women and citizens, show that you are opposed to slavery and that you are further opposed to a concern which tries to monopolize the bread market of St. Louis.  
Therefore, we ask the public in general for their support; you can give us your support by asking for bread with the Union Label.  
Shun the product of the following firms—they are Trust bakeries: Heydt Bakery Co., Condon Bakery Co., Hauck-Hoerr Bakery, St. Louis Bakery Co., Welle-Boettler Bakery, Home Bakery Co., Freund Bros. Bread Co. Ltd., McKinney Bread Co.  
They want the men to fall at their feet and ask them for a job, so they can pay the employes small wages and work them the hours they feel like.

### UNION MEN AND FRIENDS.



Kindly insist that your Barber displays this Shop Card in his Barber Shop. It stands for short hours, sanitary conditions and a fair day's pay.  
**HELP THE BARBERS** who are struggling to maintain these conditions and build up their organization.  
This is the only Emblem of our Craft recognized in the A. F. of L.  
**JOURNEYMEN BARBERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA, LOCAL NO. 102.**

**FRANK TOMBRIDGE,** President.  
**JACOB F. LEIENDECKER,** Vice-Pres't and Notary Public

### TOMBRIDGE AGENCY

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A General Real Estate and Insurance Agency.  
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We represent good and responsible Insurance Companies.  
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Have your legal papers, such as last wills, deeds and conveyances, drawn at our office; they will be drawn correct.  
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Twenty-five years of fair dealings have made the office of the TOMBRIDGE AGENCY well liked by the public.  
**Office No. 324 Chestnut Street. Both Phones.**

# The Socialist Movement in Roumania

By Simon Libros.

For forty-five years King Charles de Hohenzollern has ruled over Roumania with an iron hand. Born in Germany, he was insignificant army officer, poor and unimportant. He is now one of the wealthiest monarchs in the world. He is the possessor of twelve of the richest provinces, presented to him by lackey politicians out of the state domains, exempt from all taxes, and is paid the magnificent-royal salary of \$200,000 annually. His greed and thirst for money are without parallel. Roumania, in a stage of extreme poverty, is sucked to the marrow by this relentless and bloodthirsty tyrant.

The illiteracy of the people is appalling; 82.67 per cent of the nation do not know how to read or write. Out of 425,000 children entered in the lower schools only 18,696 have graduated. The amount spent by the government for the rural schools for one year is less than one-quarter of the King's income from his property.

The priesthood, supported by the state, and the press, subsidized by the ruling class, lose no opportunity to imbue the minds of the peasantry with all sorts of prejudices and falsehoods. From such conditions the frame of the mind of the people can be easily judged.

Four years ago the peasantry, dissatisfied with their lot, rose in revolt, determined to improve their conditions and obtain justice. Immediately the priests, the press and the leaders of political parties began throwing the blame of their poverty upon the unfortunate Jews. The peasants were not to be fooled this time. They went right after the landlords. Alarmed at the possibilities of such an uprising, which was spreading like wild fire, the government, with the aid of the King, rapidly suppressed the revolt. Fifteen thousand peasants have paid with their lives for their courage. Whole villages have been wiped off the map. Hundreds of peasants have been thrown into jails to rot, accused as instigators. Socialist organizations have been destroyed, peaceable meetings broken up and forbidden, papers have been subjected to close censure, freedom of correspondence has been

violated, hundreds of Socialists have been exiled, the right to strike was made punishable by law, with two years' imprisonment. "Law and order" are now prevailing throughout Roumania.

The sufferings and martyrdom to which this downtrodden people were subjected find no parallel, even in labor history of other countries. All this was borne patiently, and out of it the people came with more determination and with greater hope.

Most revolting is the case of our comrade, Dr. C. Racovski, a scholar of note, author of several Socialist works, known in almost every European country. He had incurred the enmity of the Prussian government and, forced by it to leave its territory, was later also compelled to leave Russia, gaining the thanks and admiration of such comrades as Plechanoff and Deutsch. Born in Bulgaria, while he was a child his parents immigrated to Roumania, settling in the Dobrogea Province. After the Russian-Turkey war, Dobrogea was annexed to Roumania, and all its inhabitants were legally declared citizens. Having completed his studies in foreign countries, he returned to Roumania and soon became the leader of the growing Socialist movement there. He was elected member of the Provincial Administrative Council with a big vote. His Socialist activities soon began to show results, and the party grew by leaps and bounds. His former comrades, now renegades and influential members of the ministry and Parliament, became the leading reactionists and oppressors of the movement. While attending the International Socialist Congress at Stuttgart orders were sent out by the government prohibiting his return to Roumania. He was banished. The decree for this crime was signed by V. G. Mortzun, then Minister of the Interior, former friend of Racovski, and ex-leader of the Socialist party. Two leading jurists of France, Prof. E. Levy, of Lyon, and Prof. A. de Lapradelle, of Paris, have written extensive opinions upon the illegality of the Roumanian government's action in this case. Not content with this infamous deed, a military tribunal

was soon summoned. Racovski was tried secretly and in his absence. He was sentenced to be dismissed as medical lieutenant of the army. The basis of this criminal act was an article written by him in L'Humanite of Paris and another in the Arbeiter Zeitung of Vienna, in both of which he advised the Roumanian soldiers to shoot in the air and not at their own brothers. The King, at the instigation of the Russian spies, was instrumental in bringing about Racovski's punishment. Racovski gained Russia's enmity for his activity during the Kniaz Potemkin incident.

All these actions committed by the ruling class are efforts to prevent the inevitable growth of the Socialist party. It is useless to say that their attempts are futile. The economic development of Roumania is proceeding at a rapid pace.

In 1900 the import and export business was 497,000,000 francs; in 1906 it reached 911,000,000 francs. The industrial establishments, protected and encouraged by the government through exemption from taxes, in 1906 numbered 281, and in 1911 numbered 512.

The inhuman exploitation to which the workers are subjected can be seen at a glance from the rates of profit harvested by various industrial corporations. Steaua Romana, a corporation engaged in the petroleum industry, with a capital of only 58,000,000 francs, has reaped in 1910 pretty near 12,000,000 francs. The Gotz, a lumber corporation, with an invested capital of 12,000,000 francs, has in 1910 reaped the enormous profit of 1,178,000 francs. The sugar industry netted to its investors 40 per cent profit. The paper industry renders still larger profits to its owners. The small manufacturers are constantly being wiped out of existence; at the same time industry is steadily concentrating in fewer hands. The number of Roumanian millionaires is amazingly large. The misery and poverty of the workers is most pitiful. The ruling class is not in the least concerned about it, and, on the other side, does its utmost to discourage the conscious aspirations of labor.

this regard may wake up when it is too late.

### This and That.

All wage-earners who value their rights should patronize those manufacturers and firms who recognize that working people have got rights. We should stand by our friends.

Whether or not men are organized, they know that the Union Label insures the product was manufactured under fair conditions, that it is not sweatshop stuff or the product of child labor.

Brother Heller addressed the Second Ward Club. He is a hustler for the cause. Confidence and work; that's what counts! The amount of business at this meeting was so large that it did not adjourn till 11 p. m.

The Union Label Section of Boston, Mass., has been established something over a year. Its official organ, The Bulletin, is an attractive periodical.

There are 108 manufacturers of hats in the United States whose output bears the Union Label.

A district club is to be established in the Sixth and Seventh Wards. Its headquarters will be at 966 Chouteau avenue.

Brother Goodman reported much progress at the Tenth Ward Club. The meeting was a great success. Sister A. May Smith was elected treasurer to succeed J. G. Schwartz, who resigned. Thomas Sims was elected to the Business Committee.

The Eighth and Ninth Ward Club had a big attendance at their last meeting. They have ordered a seal.

It takes patience, labor and enthusiasm to build up a demand for the label.

Carpenters' No. 1100 have affiliated and sent their delegates.

The amendment to the constitution was passed without a dissenting vote.

The last meeting at 3535 Pine street was an interesting one.

District clubs are looked upon with favor.

New officers were elected in the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Ward Club. The Business Committee audited the books and found them correct.

disadvantages be ascertained, in order that the party may act in such a way as to get the best service at the least cost. Fraternally yours,  
(Signed) ALGERNON LEE,  
Secretary.

**NEW SOCIALIST PROPAGANDA LEAFLETS ISSUED BY THE NATIONAL OFFICE OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY,**  
205 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

"The Labor Movement Here and Abroad," by Morris Hillquit.  
"The Rising Tide of Socialism," by Carl D. Thompson.  
"Private Property," by John M. Work.  
"Old Age Pensions," by W. J. Ghent.  
"A Legislative Program," by Winfield R. Gaylord.  
"The Children of the Poor," by Eugene V. Debs.  
"Government by Commission," by J. J. Jacobsen.

The above leaflets are all four-page, on good paper and with large type. Price, \$1.50 a thousand, or \$1.00 a thousand in lots of 10,000 or more, either for a single leaflet or assorted. Orders should be filed with the National Office.

### 78,000 Dues-Paying Members in Socialist Party.

For the month of March, just closed, the receipts for dues at the National Office exceeded the previous high record for any one month, which was made in December, 1910, by \$136.05. The comparative receipts for the first quarter of 1910 and 1911 are as follows: 1910, \$7,999.46; 1911, \$11,873.70; increase, \$3,874.24. The average paid-up membership for the year 1910 was 58,011, which was an increase of 16,000 over the previous year. The figures for the quarter just closed show more than 78,000 members, an increase of 20,000 for the three months.

### Work of Investigating Committee Approved.

The National Committee, by vote closing March 30th, adopted Motion No. 1, approving the report of the Investigating Committee, the vote being as follows: Yes, 39; no, 2; not voting, 22. The votes of Comrade Ameringer of Oklahoma and Ordway of Vermont were received too late to be counted.

### The Dick Military Law and the Mexican Situation.

Anent the Mexican situation, the salient clause of the Dick military law is herewith submitted:  
"That he militia shall consist of every able-bodied male citizen of the respective states and territories and the District of Columbia, and every able-bodied male of foreign birth who has declared his intention to become a citizen, who is more than 18 and less than 45 years of age."

### The PROGRESSIVE WOMEN

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE SOCIALIST WOMAN GIRARD, KANSAS.  
SUBSCRIPTIONS RATES:  
Single Copy.....5c  
One Year.....50c  
Bundle of 5 Copies or more, at the Rate of, each.....2c

**GET YOUR HAMMER AND KNOCK THE BREAD TRUST. KEEP ON KNOCKING TILL THE SIDEWALK IS CLEARED OF ALL THE HEYDT-FREUND-MCKINNEY-CONDON-HAUCK-HOERR-WELLE-BOETTNER-HOME AND ST. LOUIS BAKERIES BREAD BOXES.**  
ALL THESE FIRMS ARE OWNED BY THE BOYCOTTED BREAD TRUST WHICH REFUSES TO RECOGNIZE THE BAKERS' UNION.

**St. Louis Workingmen's Protective Union.**  
504 Market Street.  
MEETING:—2nd and 4th Wednesday.  
MARTIN C. SEEGERS, Clerk. C. J. ANDERSON, Attorney.  
Office Hours from 5 to 6:30 p. m. SATURDAY from 12 to 1:30 p. m.  
Suite 508 Merchants LaCade Building 408 OLIVE STREET  
PHONES: Kinloch, Central 5076; Bell, Olive 2123  
The purpose of this Union is for the protection of organized and worthy wage-workers and Unions against the injustice of employers, money lenders, time payment merchants, etc. It shall furnish an attorney, without additional cost to an affiliated Union, also to the members of said Union or their immediate family.

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

Phone, Kinloch, Delmar 1489-L

Window Shades To Order Estimates Given

**FURNITURE** Special Terms To Couples Contemplating Housekeeping

**STOVES, KITCHEN OUTFITS AND HARDWARE**

**PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS**

**ECKHARDT FURNITURE AND HARDWARE CO.**  
28057 N. GRAND AVENUE

### The Anti-Socialist Combine in Milwaukee.

The so-called partisan campaign in the city of Milwaukee, for the election of judges, school directors and one alderman at large, is showing about the highest type of partisanship ever exhibited in any community in this country. The capitalists are all in one party and thoroughly united. Ten daily papers, forgetful of all previous differences, are united to defeat the Socialist candidates, and besides the regular papers, the combined opposition, in the name of the religious element, lead by Catholic dignitaries, are publishing and freely circulating a sheet named "The Cardinal." This campaign sheet is filled with the most bitter and violent attacks upon the Socialists, and is used as a vehicle for such raw articles as the other papers would not care to stand sponsors for. To combat such influences as described above, the Milwaukee comrades have been forced to the decision that a daily Socialist paper is an absolute necessity and that it must be issued at the earliest possible moment.

**Union-Made Cigars.**  
One of the best and oldest brands of Union-made 5-cent cigars is the "305." This cigar has been on the market for twenty years and the original high quality has always been maintained. The result is that this brand is not only the largest seller of any cigar in the city of St. Louis, but is popular all over the country. It is made in a strictly union shop, and should be called for by those in sympathy with organized labor. Of course, there are imitations out—lots of them—but the genuine can be told, because each cigar is stamped "F. R. Rice 305."—Adv.

FOR FINE JOB WORK

GO TO CO-OPERATIVE Printery  
966 Chouteau Avenue.

**BADGES**  
BANNERS, BUTTONS & PINS FOR ALL PURPOSES  
STEINER ENGRAVING & BADGE CO.  
820 PINE ST. ST. LOUIS.  
BOTH PHONES.

## Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society

26TH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE W. S. & D. B. F. OF THE U. S. FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1910.

The year 1910 was equally important in the history of our society on account of the great convention held during that year, as was the year 1909, when the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization was celebrated in almost every large city of the United States. If in 1909 the stability and duration of the society was evidenced, in 1910 great efforts were made to introduce several far-reaching reform measures. It will suffice to mention the great discussion on the proposition of a graded assessment plan and what fairly might be called the fight for the introduction of children's insurance, to corroborate the above statement.

There was no convention of the society held before 1910 in which such important measures were so thoroughly discussed, and even if the main object of discussion, the graded assessment plan, was defeated by a small majority, the minds of the delegates and members were so deeply impressed and the knowledge so widely spread, that one is justified in predicting that the next legislative convention will adopt the graded assessment plan at least in principle. Not only that the natural development of the organization will impel it to take such action, it also seems very much that state legislation will make itself felt in that direction within the near future.

As for the introduction of the children's insurance, according to the results of the latest investigation, there is very little, if any, hope to realize that idea on account of the objections raised by the various insurance departments on legal grounds. The convention has repeated these two propositions and the defeated minorities are obliged to submit loyally to the will of the majority.

The following 26th Annual Report of the conditions and affairs of our society shows, however, that these internal struggles have not impaired the growth of the society in the least. On the contrary, the number of branches and members have increased at a higher rate than the year before. There were 16 new branches organized and 2 (Fairmont, W. Va., and 249 Pottstown, Pa.) dissolved during the year. 259 Camillus and 254 Aliquippa have been dissolved in January, 1911, so that there were 271 branches in existence on December 31, 1910, as shown by the itemized tabulation in this report. All the dissolved branches have settled their financial and other affairs to the satisfaction of the National Executive Board.

During 1910, 3,955 new members were admitted. The decrease was as follows: Suspended for non-payment of assessments, 1,089; withdrawn and expelled, 73; and died, 483, a total of 1,645. Net increase,

2,310. In 1909 the increase was 1,917, and in 1908 only 1,215.

The average age of the entire membership in the report for 1909 was given as 40.1-3 year. The statistical research made during the year 1910 to ascertain the death rate for the entire period of existence and other conditions of the society included a recounting of the age of the members by means of a more scientific method of counting than that employed formerly, the result of which was that an average age of the membership of about 40 years and 1 month was ascertained, or 3 months lower than that given in the report for 1909. The average age of the entrants of 1910 was about 29 years and 9 months; that of those departed for the various causes stated above was 38 years and 1 month. Thus the average age of the membership on December 31, 1910, was about 40 years and 4 months.

The decrease by death was 483 (48 women and 435 men); i. e., 49 more than last year, or an increase of over 11 per cent. The increase of the membership was only 5.4 per cent. Taking the number of members in good standing on December, 1910, as a basis of calculation to find the death rate, the result is 11 1/2 on 1,000 male and 6.4 on 1,000 female members. In 1906 it 9.4 and 8.6 respectively. In addition thereto it must be considered that of the 3,955 members initiated in 1910 only 5 died. With this increase of young members, and assuming that no other decrease of members had occurred but that by death, the rate in 1910 would have been 13 1/2 per 1,000 male and 6.7 per 1,000 female members. Besides this, the mortality fund would have a lower standing to the amount of \$4,000—for the reason that the new members paid into that fund \$5,350—while their cost for death benefit was only \$1,250.

These facts evidence again and again that our present assessment plan is not only unjust, but entirely inadequate.

Tuberculosis with 90 cases, or 23 per cent of all deaths incurred, leads the list of casualties again. Thirty cases of suicide were reported this year. Tuberculosis and suicide as a cause of death appear to be much more numerous in our society than in any other of its kind, therefore fluctuations in the number of deaths on their account deserve special consideration.

In regard to occupation of newly admitted members, our statistics for 1910 show 905 machinists, iron workers and plumbers; 478 general laborers, farm workers and gardeners; 328 woodworkers of every description; 317 brewers, maltsters, beer bottlers and coopers; 185 clerks and salesmen; 164 truckmen, chauffeurs and motormen; 117 bakers, 115 miners, 114 cigarmakers, 110 painters, varnishers and paperhangers; 103 weavers and embroiderers. The number of entrants

of other trade groups are too insignificant to be enumerated here.

As to the countries of birth of the new members, 1,505 were born in Germany; 1,168 in the United States, England, Ireland and Canada; 769 in Austria and Hungary; 151 in Russia, and the rest in seven different other countries.

The income during the year 1910 was as follows:  
Mortuary Fund, \$125,977.45;  
Sick and Accident Fund, \$301,982.04; Expense or Administrative Fund, \$26,832.74; total, \$454,792.23.

From other sources: For the Expense Fund, \$2,416.00; For the Reserve Fund, (a) initiation fees \$14,492.00; (b) interest, \$15,087.39; total net income, \$486,787.62.

Death benefit due and not claimed for a period of six years to the amount of \$1,083.33 has been transferred from the mortuary fund to the reserve fund.

The total expenditures were \$441,453.85. Total assets on December 31, 1910, \$432,803.47, of which \$347,164.65 was under the control of the National Executive Board, and \$85,638.82 under control of the branches.

The assets are apportioned into the various funds as follows:  
Mortuary .....\$ 67,549.46  
Sick and Accidents..... 63,361.03  
Expense ..... 15,657.10  
Reserve ..... 286,235.88

Total .....\$432,803.47

## The Label Section

By D. G. Biggs.

There never was a time in the history of the labor movement in St. Louis when the demand grew so fast for the Union Label as it is now growing. The work of extension is being taken up systematically. The members of one Union are paying more attention to the labels of other Unions. And those craft that have no labels are falling into line with those that have.

Every Union ought to have a committee on labels, to examine the clothing, hats, shoes, etc., of every member. There is no excuse now. Some business houses are offering 10 per cent off to Union men with paid-up cards. Union goods are now being made in finer qualities and larger lots. Several business houses have sent in word to the Label Section that they carry 25 per cent union goods. Quite a number carry label stock in excess of this. Their names and locations were read off at a recent meeting; also the names and locations of a few houses that could not be interested in unionism in any shape.

One dealer asked the Label Section for a list of names, to be used as a mailing list. This merchant wanted the Union men and women to know where goods with the label could be found. It will soon be necessary for all dealers to carry some label goods, if they do not want to lose some of their customers. The careless ones in

# The Carpenters' Strike

**OF THE 4,500 CARPENTERS WHO WENT ON STRIKE LAST SATURDAY.**  
**1,500 RETURNED TO WORK.**  
**Bosses Granted Union Demands and Men Resumed Work.**  
**MR. HOLTEN GETTING BUSY.**

Of the 4,500 Carpenters and Joiners who ceased work last Saturday and decided to remain idle until the bosses will have granted their demands for an increase in wages, about 1,500 returned to work, their demands having been granted by the employers.

There are over 400 cabinet makers and machine hands among the strikers.

Mr. L. Holten, the leader of the boss cabinet makers, is making himself very busy just now trying to induce men to return to work under the old conditions. However, his efforts are in vain. He is hauling coal to Newcastle, because the cabinet

makers are experts when it comes to the question of strikes. This is not the first battle they are engaged in, and experience shows that they know how to win the contest.

The general situation is very favorable to the carpenters. At the headquarters of Carpenters' District Council where the men out of work must report every day, general confidence prevails and everybody is encouraged at the outlook.

On the other hand the Building Industrial Association has a secretary endowed with the habit of breaking into the daily press with all kinds of misleading "news items" concerning the strike. However, the carpenters are well aware of the little tricks of Mr. Boyd and his colleagues. Socially they are very nice fellows, but when it comes to the adjustment of differences then the members of the Carpenters' brotherhood know full well that everything they say must be taken with a few big grains of salt.

There is no doubt that there will be an early settlement of the controversy.

## North St. Louis Socialists Good Work Shows Results

In North St. Louis, where, in some districts, for a number of years our movement had been diseased with impossibility, our comrades have done excellent work, as the Socialist vote for House of Delegates will show. There is a general awakening and wherever you go you find life and encouraging activity in our movement.

We have already referred to the

Twenty-seventh Ward. But the other wards also make a good showing.

In a week or two we shall publish the Socialist vote by precincts, together with the vote of last fall's elections, so the comrades may make comparisons.

The First Ward with over 500, the second with 477, the Third with 513 votes—these are fine figures!

## Hamstringing the National Socialist Party Organization

From California Socialist Bulletin.

National referendum "A" 1911, recently submitted reads as follows:  
 "All National party officers shall be elected annually and shall not hold the same office longer than two terms."

If adopted, all official terms will be reduced to one year, and the maximum period of service to two years.

What beneficial purpose can such a provision serve?

Take for example the office of National Secretary,—this is the most important office in the party organization and is rapidly becoming more and more important as the party increases in numbers and power.

It is not a mere clerical position, the official routine is of minor importance as compared with the higher duties of the office.

It is a position of far greater importance to the cause than that of the United States Senator or Congressman, or Governor of any State, and if the party is to grow and develop as it should and must, if we are to accomplish anything, we should have in that position the very highest type of combined statesmanship and executive ability which our ranks can supply.

One of the absolute essentials to such qualifications is experience. It matters not what may be his ability no man can possibly render his best services until after at least one year's experience in that office, and other things being equal, he will never cease to improve.

Under this proposed amendment, he will no sooner have provided ourselves with an efficient, experienced executive officer, than we must at once throw him on the scrap heap and proceed to try our luck on new material. This, even with those who favor this amendment, if proposed to be applied to any institution or enterprise on earth, save only the Socialist Party, would be characterized as the acme of "all mighty dam phoolishness." Experience is the one thing above all others which is demanded in the ordinary affairs of life, and which is secured, if such affairs succeed.

Again, what man possessing the requisite ability could afford to or would break up his fixed occupation in life to accept a one year term in such an office, at the compensation would be compelled either to move his family or remain away from home, in either of which the compensation would not cover his expenses. Besides, no competent man would take the position, because he

would know that he would be wholly unable to do either the cause or himself justice.

The periodical recurrence of efforts to emasculate the Socialist movement of America, emanating from certain quarters, is beginning to exhibit suspicious features, to eliminate which, the only alternative is to credit them to the total lack of common "horse sense," and as the conscious admission, on the part of their advocates, of lack of ability and confidence in themselves,—of weakness and inefficiency, as such limitations are not on the officer to which nominally applied, but limitations on ourselves.

We have the power of recall at any and all times, whenever an officer proves inefficient or untrustworthy, but under this provision we would arbitrarily prohibit ourselves from continuing in our service any one, no matter how efficient, or how badly we needed and wanted him.

In Switzerland, where the recall has existed for generations, and where the people have sufficient confidence in themselves to use it when necessary, the evils which are alleged to spring from a long tenure of office do not occur, and it has become a common practice there, when they have secured efficient officer, to keep him in an office indefinitely.

In view of these facts the proposed amendment is simply folly.

The writer never held, and does not expect or desire to hold, any position in the National organization. Nor is this written for or in the interests of any one who how is or may hereafter become an officer in the National organization, but solely with the hope that sometime we may have an end to this sort of stupidity.

Fraternally,  
 KLM.  
 Los Angeles, Cal.

### The PROGRESSIVE WOMEN

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE SOCIALIST WOMAN GIRARD, KANSAS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RATES:  
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## Socialist Votes in the United States.

| States         | Debs 1908. | State or Congress 1908. | Straight Vote 1910. | Highest Straight Vote 1910. | Per Cent over Debs 1908. |
|----------------|------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Alabama        | 1,399      | 6,106                   | 1,042               | 1,633                       | -24.1                    |
| Arkansas       | 5,842      | 31,293                  | 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                 | 200                         | -65.8                    |
| Idaho          | 6,400      | 6,106                   | 5,342               | 5,791                       | -16.5                    |
| Illinois       | 34,711     | 31,293                  | 49,687              | 49,687                      | 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                       | 23.8                     |
| 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                  | 23                          | -97.5                    |
| Missouri       | 15,431     | 14,505                  | 19,831              | 19,857                      | 28.5                     |
| Montana        | 5,855      | 5,112                   | 5,381               | 5,442                       | -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              | 62,356                      | 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                      | 6.4                      |
| Rhode Island   | 1,365      | 1,321                   | 520                 | 520                         | -61.2                    |
| South Carolina | 101        | 70                      | 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                       | 92.9                     |
| Vermont        | 255        | 266                     | 1,055               | 1,067                       | -100.0                   |
| Virginia       | 14,177     | 4,311                   | 15,994              | 15,994                      | 12.8                     |
| Washington     | 3,679      | 3,308                   | 8,152               | 8,152                       | 121.6                    |
| West Virginia  | 28,164     | 28,583                  | 39,547              | 40,053                      | 40.4                     |
| Wisconsin      | 1,715      | 2,486                   | 1,605               | 2,155                       | -6.4                     |
| Wyoming        |            |                         |                     |                             |                          |
| Territories    | 420,973    | 350,139                 | 555,475             | 604,756                     | 32.0                     |
| Arizona        |            | 1,912                   |                     |                             |                          |
| Nem Mexico     |            | 1,056                   |                     |                             |                          |
|                |            | Socialist Party.        | Soc. L. Party.      | Total.                      |                          |
| 1910*          | 605,000    | 15,000                  |                     | 620,000                     |                          |

### LOSS OF LIFE IN MINES.

The five anthracite mine inspection district in Pennsylvania for 1909-1910 produced 61,906,776 long tons of coal, and the number of fatal accidents were 512. The loss of life in the mines of these three districts for the last three years is said to be one-third of the total number of lives lost in the Revolutionary War. In addition, there were 182 wives left widows and 532 children left orphans, while the non-fatal accidents were 282. It is not often that the records of mine accidents show a larger total for the fatal ones than does that for non-fatal, due, we presume, to the nature of work in the anthracite mines differing very much from that of bituminous. This is true in almost all coal mining, there scarcely being a mine that does not have its own local peculiarities and dangers which differ from those at others to a more or less extent.—*Mine Workers' Journal.*

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