

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., JULY 8, 1911.

Kinloch, Central 1577; Bell, Olive 4198.

No. 544

Kreismann's Big Cinch Anarchy.

The Kreismann administration has become a disgrace to the city of St. Louis. If the people of this community had the imperative mandate, better known as the recall, Mayor Kreismann and his Big Cinch machine would have been thrown out of the City Hall months ago.

It is superfluous to repeat our charges against Kreismann's Big Cinch anarchy. Suffice it to say that if this reign of corruption and graft continues much longer the political gang in power need not be surprised if some day there will be popular demonstrations about the City Hall that may convince the Big Cinch politicians that their time is up.

We do not care to meddle with the Kiel-Kreismann factional fight. It is a fight for the spoils—a factional fight in the Republican party machine.

However, it is through this factional warfare that the Kreismann administration exposes its real character. In order to force the opposition to accept the administration's supremacy Kreismann will make use of the most contemptible methods of the peanut politician. Wholesale discharge of city employees have become part of the Mayor's program, and the vacant places are filled with men recommended by "His Honor's" political henchmen.

Every move of Mayor Kreismann is made for "the good of the service"; in other words: for the good of the Big Cinch machine.

The Big Business interests are preparing for greater harvests within the near future. In order to carry out their big business schemes they must first get into absolute possession of the city administration. Kreismann is their man. He is expected to do their political business for them. He was taken from obscurity and put into the Mayor's chair. He has the unanimous sanction and support of the Big Business interests. He is the man of the Big Cinch. Even his Democratic predecessor in office, Rolla Wells, thinks that a better Mayor than Kreismann could not be had.

Rolla Wells may be right. He is right.

Kreismann showed his loyalty to the Big Cinch interests in every political fight on important issues. He favored the New Charter, he favored the attempted \$20,000,000 United Railways' franchise steal, he opposed the Union Electric Light regulation scheme, he helped his friend, Jephtha Howe, in the Southern Traction steal.

Kreismann is determined to deliver the goods to his Big Cinch masters. In order to accomplish this he will buy up and corrupt every politician that can be bought up or corrupted. He will discharge day laborers and other poorly-paid city employees en masse in order to weaken his opponents and strengthen his machine.

Kreismann should be kicked out of the City Hall for the good of the city. His conception of municipal politics is the same as that of the ancient robber-knight: "To the victor belong the spoils!"

Every friend of civil service must feel the most intense contempt for a machine-ridden administration like that of the present Mayor.

In one day thirty men, mostly laborers, were summarily discharged for no other reason than to fill their places with Kreismann creatures.

At the same time he threatened to discharge 300 men in the Water Department!

We ask the polite question: Is it not high time for the people of St. Louis to discharge Mayor Kreismann and his Big Cinch machine?

Or, at least, is it not high time to call a halt to his political Big Cinch anarchy?

Some months ago Councilman Schutz resigned. It was generally expected that a special election would soon be held to fill the vacancy. The City Charter prescribes very plainly how the Mayor shall call such special election. But up to his hour no effort has been made to fill the vacancy. No doubt the Mayor and his henchmen in the Council, under the "management" of President Gundlach, are of the opinion that they can operate more successfully with less Councilmen, and for this reason they prefer to have the vacancy caused by Mr. Schutz's resignation not filled at once.

What is a City Charter in the eyes of "great statesmen" like Kreismann and Gundlach?

In order to bring this question to an issue, the Socialist Party of St. Louis, through its secretary, Comrade Wm. M. Brandt, addressed the following letter to Mayor Kreismann:

"St. Louis, July 5, 1911.

"Hon. F. H. Kreismann, Mayor of St. Louis:

"Dear Sir—I desire to inquire why no election has been called to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Councilman Schutz?

"In this connection Section 7 of Article 3 of the Charter of the City of St. Louis is herewith quoted for your information:

"Sec. 7. Vacancies in Assembly—How Filled.—When a vacancy occurs, from any cause, in the office of any member of the Assembly, the Mayor, upon information thereof, shall, by proclamation, order an election to fill such vacancy for the unexpired term thereof, if the same exceed three months, to be held upon some day named in such order, not less than twenty nor more than thirty days next after the issuing of the proclamation."

"Trusting that you will favor me with a prompt reply, I am,

"Respectfully yours,

"WM. M. BRANDT,

"Secretary Socialist Party of St. Louis."

So general has become the dissatisfaction and indignation among the people against the reign of Kreismann's Big Cinch anarchy in the City hall that even his own party organ, the Globe-Democrat, has been compelled to sound a warning note, of which we quote:

"St. Louis is a safely and strongly Republican city, on party issues. When the issues are clearly defined, and momentous enough to arouse the electorate, Republican majorities in St. Louis tower into large figures. Two years ago, when the issue was the one of commercial freedom for the city, the Republican party, standing for the removal of all incumbrances, won grandly. The people voted for Mr. Kreismann as the exponent of their policy. They took no thought of who was to be in the City Committee, or who was to be in the chair of that committee. They were right, although recent action at the City Hall seems to indicate that the paramount issue, then and now, was and is, control of a body of legs than two-score men representing wards.

"The summary discharge from city employment of two or three dozen workers in city departments, accredited by one of the Republican city committeemen, immediately following the failure of that committeeman to support an attempted reorganization of the committee, can bear but one interpretation. Republicans are being told that what they voted for was not commercial freedom, but political slavery. They are being informed that in seeking to rid the city of selfish bossism they were voting for a system of bossism under which minor employes would be held as hostages for their bosses, and beheaded when their bosses failed to meet the wishes of other bosses higher up and nearer the throne. They are being assured that the test of merit they



MAYOR KREISMANN IN ACTION.

Socialist Party OF ST. LOUIS.

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

GAYLORD'S MEETINGS.

A number of meetings have been arranged, at which Senator W. R. Gaylord of Milwaukee will speak. The advertising for the first three meetings will be ready by Saturday, July 8th. The rest will be done next week.

Branches that have not taken up this matter should do so at once, so that plenty of time can be given to thoroughly advertise the meetings. The following is a list of meetings arranged so far:

Wednesday, July 12, 8 p. m.—North St. Louis Turner Hall, 20th and Salsbury.

Thursday, July 13, 8 p. m.—South West Turner Hall, Ohio and Potomac.

Friday, July 14, 8 p. m.—New Club Hall Garden, 13th and Chouteau.

Tuesday, July 18, 8 p. m.—Seeger's Hall, Jefferson and Allen.

Wednesday, July 19, 8 p. m.—Mehle's Garden, 10th and Sidney.

Thursday, July 20, 8 p. m.—Freie Gemeinde Garden, 20th and Dodier.

Friday, July 21, 8 p. m.—No. 7260 Gravois avenue.

Sunday, July 23, 8 p. m.—Walnut Park Improvement Association Hall, Thrush and Lillian.

Tuesday, July 25, 8 p. m.—Freiheit Hall Garden, 4444 Penrose.

Wednesday, July 26—The meeting place to be announced later.

Thursday, July 27, 8 p. m.—New Club Hall Garden, 13th and Chouteau.

W. M. BRANDT CONTEST FUND.

A. Wanner\$.20
W. R. Bowden	1.00
Al. Schuerer35
N. Berlinger25
Jacob Wuest15
J. A. Phillips80
Previously reported	584.76

Total to July 3.....\$587.51

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RECOUNT OF BALLOTS.

The recounting and examining of the Tenth Ward ballots began on Thursday, July 6. It is possible that there will be further developments to report in our next issue.

aimed to establish has been displaced by the one of fidelity of little bossism to big bossism, in purely political affairs."

That even the Globe-Democrat had to take a stand shows conclusively to what dangerous extreme the sweet, polite, polished Mayor Kreismann has been running his machine.

It is not for us to decide whether the Kiel faction or the Kreismann faction deserves any public sympathy.

But we object to the reign of political anarchy in the City Hall at the expense of the people of this community.

Because Organized Labor, the Socialist Party and the progressive citizens in general killed most of the Big Business schemes, Mayor Kreismann now seems to think that he can accomplish the Big Cinch purposes in spite of the people.

That he is mistaken he will soon find out. Politically Mayor Kreismann is a dead man to-day. He may not yet realize it, but it is a fact nevertheless.

The inscription on his political tombstone will read: "Here rests Mayor Kreismann, the Obedient Servant of the Big Cinch Interests."

G. A. HOEHN.

GAYLORD IN ST. LOUIS

Comrade Winfield R. Gaylord will spend the next three or four months in St. Louis. He will pay special attention to the work of propaganda and organization under the auspices of the Socialist Party of St. Louis.

Last Saturday evening Gaylord addressed fully 2000 people at Priester's Park for nearly two hours, and his remarks on "The New Patriotism" met with the undivided support and enthusiasm of the attentive audience.

A series of public meetings in the different parts of the city has been arranged, and it is to be hoped that the members of the Socialist ward clubs and the comrades in general will do all in their power to make these meetings successful.

The Socialist Party of St. Louis has to-day a membership of about 800. With a little more display of energy, enthusiasm, persistent work and co-operation the membership of our party in St. Louis must be doubled within the next six months.

We have a right to expect that at least 10 per cent of our 12,000 Socialist voters should be dues-paying members of the Socialist Party of St. Louis.

This would mean 1200 members, a fairly good organization. But there is no good reason why we should not reach the 1600 mark.

With Comrade Gaylord as general lecturer and propagandist and Comrade Brandt as permanent secretary-organizer, assisted by a live General Committee and the active membership of the ward clubs, we are now in a position to do splendid work. Let us prepare for the next general election campaign that must and will scare the capitalist party politicians out of their wits.

The latest disgraceful operations in the City Hall under the auspices of the Kreismann administration will open the eyes of thousands of citizens.

On the other hand, the McNamara case and our energetic work on behalf of the outraged man and his International Union will strengthen our position in the labor movement and get the Trade Unionists and Socialists closer together for the common good of the wage-working proletariat.

We welcome Comrade Gaylord in our midst and assure him of the cordial and energetic co-operation of every militant comrade of St. Louis and vicinity.

G. A. HOEHN.

THE SEAMEN'S STRIKE

According to the latest news from England, the sailors and seamen have won their strike.

This means a great victory for the international solidarity of labor. The strike extended all over Great Britain, Holland and Belgium and affected every sea harbor of Europe and America. For the first time the employers failed to break the strike of the seamen. It was the biggest strike ever undertaken by the International Seamen's Union.

Marx's appeal, "Proletarians of all nations, unite!" is no longer an idea, a dream; it is a reality.

This latest victory will do much to improve the conditions of the many thousands of men upon whose labor depends the entire transatlantic transportation service.

The international solidarity of Labor forever!

G. A. HOEHN.

In 1908, according to the Economist (London), says the Brisbane Worker, the new British investments in Australasia totalled £4,028,200; for the last year, with a Commonwealth Labor government in office most of the time, the total was £13,385,200. What awful truth perverters fly-specked Australians are, who say that capital is fleeing from the country!

Mail Clerks Convention

ADOPTS INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM AND PROVIDES FOR WELFARE COMMITTEE.

Department Losing Control.

While the Postoffice Department dominated the Railway Mail Association convention to a very great degree, yet it was not in full control. The convention adopted the initiative and referendum, which the department is very much opposed to, for this plan will give the members of the Association an opportunity to decide questions of vital interest by secret ballot. The convention also passed resolutions condemning the methods employed by department inspectors. It must be remembered that the inspectors have been the cause of practically all of the trouble now existing in the department, although these inspectors are working under direct instructions from the department.

The convention also provided for a welfare committee, and this also has been opposed very vigorously by the department at all times. So, to sum the matter up, while the department endeavored to exercise an absolute control, it has failed in a most signal manner. The initiative and referendum will give the employees in the service an opportunity to express their views without fear of being victimized.

JUST PLAIN VINDICTIVENESS.

Evidence is cumulative of the fact that the heads of the Postoffice Department are pursuing an extremely vindictive course. A railway mail clerk, O. J. Rogers by name, of Sedalia, Mo., recently tendered to the department his resignation for the purpose of engaging in the newspaper business. In an early issue of his paper he advised that the men in the service be permitted to decide themselves whether or not they should become affiliated with the American Federation of Labor without interference upon the part of the department. As a result of this advice, and notwithstanding that his resignation had been tendered, the department officials could not let the opportunity escape of displaying their animosity and vindictiveness toward a former employe, and instead of accepting the resignation already tendered, summarily discharged him. "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad."

ELECTION OF SENATORS.

After the House of Representatives passed the bill providing for election of Senators by direct vote it went to the Senate, which added the Bristow amendment (giving federal control over elections). This amended bill was then sent back to the House, but the House has defeated the Bristow amendment by an overwhelming vote and passed it back to the Senate. The amendment is considered to be a "joker."

EIGHT HOURS FOR QUARRY WORKERS.

A settlement has just been made at St. George, Me., whereby the quarry workers employed by two firms have secured the eight-hour day. This accomplishment practically places the Quarry workers in New England on a general eight-hour basis.

The Quarry Workers' International Union of North America reports that thirty-eight local unions have this year effected new agreements, which run from one to five years, and with an increase in wages of from 1 to 6 cents per hour.

UNIONS IN SWITZERLAND.

It is said that labor conditions in Switzerland are somewhat better than anywhere on the European continent and the organized workmen relatively greater. The trade union movement, however, is not thoroughly united, political and religious questions precluding a complete unification. Beneficial associations and other organizations based on religion are common in Switzerland. Of a total of 113,800 organized workmen in 1910 only 67,348 were affiliated with the general federation of that country, the "Trade Union Association." The railway workers have an 82 per cent organization. Membership is on the increase.

To Avoid Coal Dust.

A new coal dust extractor is soon to be introduced in the coal mines of the Dumfriesshire district, Scotland. The extractor consists of a combination of pressure air jets, worked by electricity, directed upon the surface to be cleaned in order to raise the dust, and the simultaneous withdrawal of the dust by suction. The apparatus can either be operated by an electric motor or compressed air.

FALSE REPORTS TO STOP COLLECTION OF MONEY.

Sinister Motives Behind Statements that Large Fund Has Been Raised to Assist the Mc-Namara Defense.

Statements in newspapers have been made with reulagrity, and evidently systematically, asserting that a large fund has already been raised for the purpose of making it possi-

ble that a fair and impartial trial shall be accorded the members of organized labor charged with the Los Angeles dynamiting outrage. These stories are also creeping into the columns of labor journals. The statements are made with the self-evident purpose to soothe the feelings of organized labor into a sense of security, and in order that only a beggarly sum shall be raised in support of those who are shortly to be tried for the heinous crime charged.

Let it be understood, and emphatically so, that a comparatively small amount of money has as yet been received at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor in response to the appeal sent out on May 6, 1911. It is necessary that there be sufficient funds to guarantee the men charged with a fair and impartial trial, and rumors and false stories which have been given currency should not be allowed to hinder organized labor in fulfilling its part in raising a sufficient amount of money to defray the legitimate expenses which must of necessity be incurred.

Women's Influence in Perpetuating War.

By DR. EDWIN E. BOWERS.

An evil which has received but little consideration is the influence which women have exercised in perpetuating militarism through the false spirit of hero worship displayed toward the man who wears a uniform.

This is a survival of the hereditary adulation accorded a war-successful chief, and the instinct is almost ineradicable in the minds of unthinking women.

The male (except in the case of the spider and one or two other species of animal creation) has always been the pursuer, and nothing more potent than the display of trophies of successful battle has ever been devised to impress the female favorably toward the selection of her mate.

The Dutch government has tried for twenty-five years to stamp out "head-hunting" in the Islands of Borneo, but no drastic measures of repression have ever been effective in abolishing this hideous practice.

The government officials have finally realized that the women are the real instigators in these murder expeditions because of the laudation which they accord the warrior who returns with the greatest number of heads with which to decorate his lodge pole.

Considerable progress in ending this practice has been made through the efforts of missionaries in educating a more gentle and humane spirit in the women.

It may seem a far cry from the Ingaraos and the Borneo head hunters to the gentle girls or women of our civilization, but remember Kipling said that:

"The Colonel's lady and Judy O'Grady Are sisters under their skins."

As long as women will cheer and encourage men who wear the brass buttons and epaulets, who is decorated like unto Solomon in all his glory with waving plumes, flashing arms, and gaudy colored garments, just so long will men don these foolish habiliments and "seek the bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth."

The world is ripe for a reconsideration of this savage state of mind. The blare of the trumpet, the flash of the bright arms, and all the glory of panoply that appertains to war (as the cheering women in hall, rostrum, and curbstone see it), is but the veil which hides the hideous skeleton, the crushed and maimed fragments of what was a man (now a mass of putrid tissue torn to pieces by the screaming shell).

The agony, the inferno of suffering, which constitutes but a part of what Sherman called the "hell of war," the weeping mother, the desolate wife, the children bereft of their natural protector through this blood lust—all these wait grimly in the background, unnoticed and unheeded under the psychological influence of this foolish hero worship.

"Scratch the Russian and you find the Tartar."

Scratch a woman soldier worshiper and you find a savage.

Isn't it about time that women awoke to a realization of her immense influence for good or ill, and throw the weight of that influence on the side of Justice, Peace and Love, instead of Oppression, War and Hate? Think it over.

Women in Industry.

The number of women employed in Germany, according to the last statistical data, is 9,400,000; France, 6,800,000; Austria, 5,600,000, and England, 5,300,000, this great number being employed in manufactures and trades.

SUPPORT OF THE UNION LABEL.

Men Vs. Women.

The measure of support given union-made products by St. Louis women trade unionists has been found far from encouraging, as proven by the experience of the Woman's Trade Union Shop, conducted by W. C. Lind, in the Mermod-Jacard building. Supplied with a large assortment of women's union-made wearing apparel, including shirtwaists, skirts, collars, under-

wear, ties, hosiery, gloves, etc., and with notices of the opportunity to secure such union-made goods, at prices as low as any for like quality, mailed to all women trade unionists, the response was very limited.

On the other hand, union-made goods for men are in such demand that every store of any consequence must stock up on them. This demand is growing in St. Louis, so that a steady increase in variety is the result. Men's dress shirts, with union label, can now be had, ranging in price from 50 cents up, in neat patterns and coat style; 50c union-made underwear, and everything in the men's clothing line. The variety in quality and style is such that no union man can offer any excuse for being clad nowadays in non-union apparel. And the fact that the number of merchants who handle these goods is constantly increasing shows that union men are demanding the label.

The following are some of the firms supplying union-made goods: Neu & Lind, 916 Franklin avenue. Rist & Leimbach, 3000 Lemp avenue.

Scheer Bros., Nineteenth and Sullivan avenue. Globe Shoe and Clothing Co. D. Glaser, 1901 Cherokee street.

If a merchant tells you he cannot secure the union goods, show him the advertisement of W. C. Lind, in this issue. Mr. Lind is agent for a number of manufacturers, whose goods form a big selection in quality and prices, and he has sold large quantities to merchants in all surrounding cities, from Chicago to Kansas City.

Now, why are the women's union-made goods not purchased by the merchants like the men's goods? The cause is simple. Men have agitated and educated their fellow unionists for years. They often fine them in the unions when caught wearing non-union goods. The women unionists will have to educate their membership, too, if they would do their duty by the union label—or, rather, the workers who make the goods bearing the label.

Fire Protection

In a letter in which he resigned the presidency of the Committee on Safety of the City of New York, Mr. Henry L. Stimson said:

"Enormous hives of industry are sprouting up almost over night in a locality whose laws, system of administration and customs have made no provision for them."

When one stops to consider, says the Garment Workers' Union Bulletin, that on this subject of fire prevention and protection we have state laws, city ordinances, court decisions, investigations by the press and other agencies that would fill volumes; we have building, fire and factory codes, state, city and borough officers for their enforcement; coroners and coroners' juries as well as grand juries! supervision by the police as well as the State Labor Department, this is certainly a strange statement from one who should be reasonably familiar with all these provisions, presumably for the benefit of the workers, as well as for property.

Surely there is ample provision for protection, so far as laws, officers for their enforcement and system of administration are concerned. Indeed, the real trouble seems to be with a multiplicity of laws and officers, each confined to a certain sphere, with a consequently divided authority that apparently never gets anywhere but in the way of some other law or officer, this fact having been strikingly developed in the Triangle fire, the result being a circle of officialdom each pointing at the other, and claiming the fault for that disaster was in the other's department.

Great burst of indignation on the part of the people through the press that so many people could be brought to such a horrible and untimely death were the order of the day, as a result of that catastrophe, and a demand made that a repetition of it be made impossible, but with what practical result?

Several bills were introduced in the State Legislature, many of them having some merit, but in the main they simply added chaos to confusion, and we are still in the same position we were before the great hue and cry immediately following the Asch fire.

What is really needed is a comprehensive law, which will do away with any possibility of a conflict of authority and responsibility, by abolishing the several petty departments and officers now in existence which provide a fertile field for "graft," this law to be state wide in its application, with provisions for punishment for its violation either wilfully or in collusion with officials that will be a real deterrent for violators and security for property made secondary to the life and limb of the workers.

Until some such law is enacted, we can reasonably look for many repetitions of the Triangle fire.

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

For Angelina Napolitano

ITALIAN SOCIALIST WOMEN TAKE UP FIGHT AGAINST CANADIAN GALLOWES.

By Caroline A. Lowe

(Correspondent of Socialist Women's National Committee.)

The votes of the Women's National Committee of the Socialist Party upon the question of issuing an official protest against the hanging of Angelina Napolitano are coming in expressing approval of such action upon the part of the Socialist women.

Italian Women Busy.

The Italian women have taken up the fight in defense of their country woman, Victoria Licci, is sending out petitions all over the United States; every effort is being put forth not only to save the life of this mother who is so greatly wronged, but to secure her freedom, that her babies may not be deprived of the mother's love and care.

Women of every nationality and every class are expressing their determination that such a barbarous sentence shall not be put into execution.

Will Abolish Death Sentence.

The following letter exemplifies the splendid spirit of the womanhood of this twentieth century and gives rare promise of the early coming of the day when the death sentence shall become a thing of the past.

The letter comes from Muscatine, Iowa, and is addressed to the Woman's National Committee:

"Dear Comrade—Interest in the case of Angelina Napolitano is at its highest pitch in this town, and as I think an official petition will have more effect than an ordinary impromptu petition, I ask you to send me one more.

"Women are even asking for ways to protest against this terrible travesty on justice.

"Desiring as prompt a reply as is convenient, I am,

"MRS. ELLA McBRIDE,
"514 East Fourth Street,
"Muscatine, Ia."

Thirty Thousand Illinois Women Aid in Big Protest.

Thirty thousand organized women of Illinois, affiliated with the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, were placed on record against the outrage on civilization that may be perpetrated if Angelina Napolitano is hanged for the murder of her husband, who attempted to force her into a life of white slavery at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

At the meeting of the state board of the associated clubs, held in the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, a resolution was introduced and unanimously indorsed protesting against the sentence of capital punishment and petitioning Earl Grey, governor general of Canada, for clemency and pardon in behalf of the unfortunate mother.

MEETING DIRECTORY

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

SECOND WARD SOCIALIST CLUB

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

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

NINTH WARD SOCIALIST CLUB

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

TENTH WARD SOCIALIST CLUB

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

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

26th AND 27th WARD SOCIALIST CLUB

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

T. PRENDERGAST, Sec'y.

WORKINGMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY "FORWARD"

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

PETER KIEFER, Secretary,
5116 Cologne Avenue.

PLATFORM OF THE Socialist Party OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

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

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

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

The Class Struggle. A bitter struggle over the division of the products of labor is waged between the exploiting 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.

Power of Corruption. 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.

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 enmeshed 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 Actory 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.

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

To unite the workers of the nation and their allies and sympathizers of all other classes to this end is the mission of the Socialist Party. In this battle for freedom the Socialist Party does not strive to substitute working class rule for capitalist class rule, but 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 reforestation 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 misrule of the capitalist class.

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

INDUSTRIAL DEMANDS.

7. The improvement of the industrial condition of the workers.
- (a) By shortening the workday in keeping with the increased productivity of machinery.
- (b) By securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half in each week.
- (c) By securing a more effective inspection of workshops and factories.
- (d) By forbidding the employment of children under sixteen years of age.
- (e) By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child labor, of convict labor and of all unimpacted 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.

Missouri's Woman and Child Labor Laws New Regulations Effective June 20, 1911.

The new woman and child labor laws that became effective on June 20, 1911, contain a number of provisions that will be of benefit to these badly-exploited toilers.

The following extracts will acquaint our readers and the public in general with the new regulations for child labor.

Who May Not Work.

No boy under ten nor girl under cepting those engaged in agriculture or domestic service, may be employed in this state.

No boy under ten nor girl under sixteen may offer for sale newspapers or merchandise of any kind.

Who Must Have Certificates.

No child under sixteen years of age may be employed without an employment certificate on file with the employer.

Working Hours for Children.

Children must not be employed more than eight hours in any one day nor more than forty-eight hours during any one week.

They must not be employed before 7 a. m. nor after 7 p. m.

Prohibited employments.

Children must not do any work with machinery as follows:

- Sewing belts in factories.
- Adjusting belts in factories.
- Oiling or wiping machinery.
- Operating or assisting in operating circular saws of woodworking machinery.
- Picker machines.
- Job or cylinder printing press other than foot power.
- Emery or polishing wheels.
- Stamping machines in tin or metal.
- Corrugating rolls.
- Steam boilers.
- Dough brakes or cracker machinery.
- Punches, or shears.
- Washing, grinding or mixing mills.
- Laundering machinery.

They must not work in preparing compositions in which dangerous drugs, acids or alkalis are used, manufacturing paints, colors or white lead, matches, powder or other explosives.

They must not work about any brewery, distillery, hotel, concert hall, moving picture show, pool or billiard hall, wholesale drug store, saloons, bowling alleys, nor in operating any automobile, motor car or truck, nor in any employment declared by the State Factory Inspector to be dangerous or injurious to children under sixteen years of age.

Evidence of Employment.

The presence of any person under the age of sixteen years in any place where labor is employed shall constitute prima facie evidence of his, or her, employment therein.

Penalty.

The violation of the provisions of this act shall be deemed a misdemeanor and every day's violation shall constitute a separate offense, and any person, firm or corporation committing such violation shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$100.00 or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and punishment.

Employer Must Post Notice.

Every employer shall post in a conspicuous place in every room where such minors are employed a printed notice stating hours of service required of them each day of the week, the hours of commencing and stopping work, and the hour, or hour, when the time, or times, allowed for meals begin and end. The printed form of such notice shall be furnished by the State Factory Inspector.

WOMAN'S NINE-HOUR LAW AS ENACTED.

Penalty for Violations.

Section 7815. No female shall be employed in any manufacturing or mechanical and mercantile establishments, laundry or workshop, in this state, more than nine hours during any one day, nor more than fifty-four hours during any one week.

Section 7816. Any employer or overseer, superintendent, foreman, agent or any other employe who shall require or permit or suffer any female to work in any of the places mentioned in Section 7815 of this act more than the number of hours therein specified, or any employer who permits or suffers any overseer, superintendent, foreman, agent or other employe to require or to permit or to suffer any female to work in any of the places mentioned in Section 7815 of this act more than the number of hours therein specified shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined for each offense not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

Enforcement of the Law.

The best laws are useless unless they are enforced. The two laws whose main provisions are set forth above may not be perfect, but they are a step in the right direction. Every reader of ST. LOUIS LABOR is requested to assist in the enforcement of these woman and child labor laws.

How You Can Help.

Our readers should cut out the provisions of the law, as published above, and keep them ready for reference. When you find that the law is being violated by an employer,

you should communicate with this office, either write, telephone or call in person. ST. LOUIS LABOR will then take the matter up with the State Factory Inspector, who will investigate and have the violation, if any corrected.

The name of parties giving such information will not be used and no employe will run the slightest risk in supplying such information.

But be sure of your facts. The Factory Inspector has a large territory to cover with a limited force of assistants and cannot afford to spend time running down false clews.

The present Factory Inspector, W. W. Williams, with offices in the Fullerton building, St. Louis, is doing the best he can with the limited means at his disposal. The office is on a fee basis and is not allowed to expend more than \$30,000 in two years.

Being a Republican appointee, there there is a tendency on the part of the Democratic State Legislature to limit the office of factory inspector as much as possible.

However, much can be done under present conditions, and the co-operation of our readers is earnestly solicited in order that the violations of the regulations governing woman and child labor may be promptly remedied.

Easy Lessons In Socialism

LESSON NO. 5.

Propositions.

(a): It has been seen that all progress since the dawn of civilization has been a series of class struggles; that the present struggle is between the capitalist and the worker; and that the interests of these two classes are diametrically opposed.

(b): That political parties are the representatives of class interests, and any party which stands for the continuation of the profit system is essentially a capitalistic party, no matter what its name may be, or what reforms it may propose.

(c): That the profit system must of necessity fall.

(d): That the revolution which has taken place in production and which has greatly increased the product of each worker has been brought about by co-operative methods, and that the only thing which prevents the worker from living in comfort and security, instead of his present poverty, is the private ownership of the means of production and distribution.

Therefore:

The Socialist Party, a party of the workmen, organized strictly on class lines, proposes to abolish this system before it brings disaster upon the people and institute a co-operative commonwealth by the following methods, which are the only ones possible:

First—Gain control of the powers of government and exercise them in behalf of the working class.

Second—Operate all industries collectively, giving the worker the full social value of his product.

The above things we have learned in the four previous lessons. Much more could have been said on the subjects covered in each lesson, but it was the writer's intention to make these lessons short and simple.

Now that you have mastered the subject, what do you think of Socialism? Count the points in its favor, shown in the first four lessons:

Lesson No. 1 shows that the Socialist movement is evolutionary in character, and is based upon a most vital principle—the class struggle. That's no idle dream nor fanciful theory—it is a fact, a cold, stubborn fact.

Lesson No. 2 shows the necessity of the workman breaking away from the old capitalistic parties and joining a party which has for its purpose the abolition of the damnable system under which we are living, which causes so much misery and poverty. Every vote that is cast for any other party (and this is not an egotistical boast, but a logical conclusion) simply forges another link in the fetters which hold the workman in bondage.

Lesson No. 3 shows that it is impossible for the present system to last for any great length of time and that sooner or later it will fall. Its doom is certain. And there is a very great possibility of there being bloodshed and internal war, brought upon us by the capitalist press, through the ignorance of the workers. If the people are sufficiently educated as to the Socialist solution this period of disorder may be greatly shortened and perhaps prevented altogether. But should ignorance prevail, it is hard to say how long it will last.

Lesson No. 4 shows that the cause of the evils of this system is the private ownership of the means of production and distribution—the means of life, in short—and proves that the only way to get rid of the effects is to remove the cause.

After carefully considering all these things you must certainly come to the conclusion that Socialism is not only not impracticable, but it is inevitable; and that it is not only

your privilege to vote for the Socialist Party, but it is your DUTY. It is a duty that you owe to your wife and family, and to yourself. It is not only your duty to vote right, but it is also your duty to do all possible to induce others to do likewise; for should the crisis come before the people, or at least a very large majority of them, thoroughly understand that the only possible remedy is Socialism, the vast army of unemployed, starving workmen are liable to cause a good deal of damage

—perhaps provoke a bloody internal war. YOU can help the Socialists to solve the matter peaceably.

The very best way to help bring Socialism is by the united efforts of thousands; ergo: join the party; find out where there is a branch in your neighborhood, and join it at once. If every man who votes the ticket even now should join the party organization and work in harmony with his comrades, Socialism would be very near at hand.

Wonderful Railroad Work In the Far North

Under the caption, "A Noteworthy Norse Railway," we read in the Literary Digest:

"One of the most interesting railways completed in Europe within recent years has just been opened across the Scandinavian peninsula, to provide direct communication between Bergen and Christiania. In constructing the line great natural difficulties were successfully overcome, necessitating preparatory labors extending over a number of years, during which a variety of alternative schemes were discussed. The line, we are told by C. Van Langendonck in an article contributed to The Engineering Magazine (New York, May) was first projected in 1870, and was estimated to be about 300 miles in length; five years later, the Norwegian Parliament voted a grant for the construction of a railway from Bergen to Vossevangen, at the foot of the mountain range, a distance of about 67.5 miles. The work was commenced forthwith and was opened for traffic in 1883, forming the western section of the scheme. We read further:

"The extension of the line eastward was not abandoned, but the main difficulty was to find an easy passage through the mountains of the Dovrefjord range. The district in question is the most mountainous in Norway, with short, narrow valleys, from which the mountains rise abruptly, if not perpendicularly, to great heights. The fjords penetrate far into the country, and nearly all the valleys forming the natural outlines for the railway scheme are traversed by large streams. Another point of great importance was the amount of rainfall and the snow, the latter having proved a serious trouble. At one time eleven alterna-

tives for construction of the line were under consideration. . . .

"The direction chosen across the mountain necessitated the construction of not less than twelve tunnels, with an aggregate length of 11 1/4 miles, or about 25 per cent of the total length. . . . The Gravehals tunnel has a total length of 17,420 feet, and is the longest work of its kind in Northern Europe. . . .

"Altogether, there are no less than 184 tunnels on the line, representing a total length of about 24 miles. The line crosses 14 bridges. The constructional work entailed the excavation of nearly 36,000,000 cubic feet of earth and 28,000,000 cubic feet of rock on the high mountain section, while the consumption of dynamite ran to 1,800,000 pounds. There are 55 stations between the two terminal points. Of the 14 bridges, three are in masonry, one having a span of 150 feet and another being 566 feet in length with eight 70-foot spans. Owing to the exposed nature of the line in the upper section above the timber line, extensive fencing as a defense against drifting snow was necessary beside the track, these screens being almost continuous for 60 miles between Mjolfjeld and Gjeilo. The line passes through a wilder stretch of country than any other European railway. The winter lasts nine months and sometimes longer, the snowfall is heavy, and the rainstorms terrific with a tremendous downpour. The line cost about \$15,600,000 to build, and the difficulties of construction are only equalled by those experienced in keeping it open for traffic. . . . The line, however, has reduced the time of transit between Bergen and Christiania from 54 to 14 hours."

Are You A Coward?

Are you not afraid to leave your children in the fierce struggle for bread and butter that the growing trusts and monopolies have produced for those who work? Surely you are not so stupid that you believe there are just as many opportunities now as there were when you were young? If you are, then there is no use appealing to your reason—for you have none. Any man who thinks his children have the same chance to get on as when the lands of the middle continent were free to any who would enter them, as when with a small kit of tools he could engage in tanning, wagon making, shoe making, or a hundred other channels now monopolized by great capital—I say any man who thinks there are as many opportunities now as when we were boys is simply a simpleton.

Men have often said to me that their children could rustle as they had done—the poor fools not knowing that it is altogether different today, and those who say this are so poor, so illiterate and ignorant—well, they have never been inside a really furnished house, never traveled except on foot or short journeys in a smoking car, never had anything but sweatshop clothes, never ate at a really good hotel—and they say their children can rustle as they have! The pity of it is that these old party bigots are honest, really thinking

they are fortunate, and have as good brains as the so-called "great" of the land, but their brains are undeveloped, are uninformed, like the muscles of the boy who can be made into an athlete by the proper training. But to the men who really think the future of their children is a cause of much alarm. The boys and girls growing up—I mean the great millions of them—will have as little show in the struggle of life against the present combinations of private capital as do the lambs that send their money to Wall street for shearing.

Socialists have made a study of these things—and that is why they are Socialists. They know the cause of conditions and they know the remedy for them, but as they are helpless until they can get enough of others whose interests are similar to see the problem and with their votes change things so that every willing worker will have exactly the same chance to rise to peace, plenty and pleasure that any other may. All we ask of you is to investigate. All your old party heeler wants is to keep you from coming in contact with the Socialist argument. You are a soft snip for them now and they don't want you to get away from them, like the rest of us have. Are you brave enough, are you free enough, to read a book on Socialism?—Appeal to Reason.

STREET CAR STRIKE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Police and Military Called Out to Uphold "Law and Order."

During the last part of May two hundred street railway employes of Johannesburg, South Africa, went on strike for better conditions.

To fight this handful of men the mayor and his supporters on the town council and the tram committee called out approximately 1000 armed policemen with rifles and ball cartridges.

Barriers were erected all along the market square, across the principal streets in town, but this was evidently not sufficient to keep 200 tramwaymen in order.

Troops had to be brought from the garrisons and stationed in the immediate vicinity. The coarse brutality of the police is beyond description.

Mounted troops, galloping four and six abreast, policemen charging and running like matadors in a bull fight—only the bull appeared to be some helpless citizens going to or from one part of the town to another.

Their conduct, behavior, language and attitude toward anyone who was unfortunate enough to get mixed up in one of the small crowds of spectators beggars description.

The labor problem in South Africa is getting more serious every day. Every effort is made to displace white

labor by employing native colored slaves and Chinese coolies.

Socialist Editor Barred from Being U. S. Citizen.

Houghton, Mich.—Judge Streeter dismissed the naturalization petition of Toive Hiltunen, editor of the Hancock Finnish Socialist Daily Tyomies, on the ground that he is not well disposed toward the laws of the United States.

In the meantime the same brand of judges who are so fearful about the laws, when a workman is concerned, dutifully close their eyes to the constant lawbreaking of the millionaires and multi-millionaires.

It's about high time to put Socialist judges on the bench if you want real justice.

Bureau of Mines Meet.

There will be held a national meeting in Arsenal Park, Pittsburg, Pa., Saturday, September 16, by the Bureau of Mines. Dr. Holmes, director of the Bureau of Mines, will attend and speak to the miners. It is expected that between 20,000 and 30,000 miners will attend, and that many of the important coal companies will send their trained first aides and rescue corps to take part in the exhibition.

Suppression of Real Fraternalism.

(United Mine Workers' Journal)

The strike of shophmen on the Pennsylvania railroad in Pittsburg, Pa., and adjoining industrial centers, is being conducted with increased vigor. All indications point to the ultimate success of the struggling strikers, as their forces are constantly augmenting, despite the activity of the railroad detectives and other despicable hirelings who are resorting to criminal methods in order to stem the extension of the strike.

Ever since the inception of the struggle Altoona has been regarded as a key to the situation. However, persistent efforts of the organizers have been rewarded with the formation of a large local and the partial tying up of the largest machine and repair shops that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has east of Pittsburg.

To say that the strikers are conducting this titanic struggle nobly is indeed putting it mildly. None but those who fully realize the strength of this vast railroad system can have any idea what a herculean task the shophmen have undertaken. Yet they had no other alternative. They had to revolt sooner or later against a condition of employment that was steadily growing worse. It was a question of either stopping work or permitting themselves to be ground to the condition of degraded slaves.

Since the struggle commenced new features have developed that are indeed wholesome, though somewhat disagreeable food for thought. It was thought that the various railroad brotherhoods would exert their power and influence in speedily ending the trouble. That they are sufficiently strong to effect such a happy termination of a bitter conflict is indisputably true. When rumors were current to the effect that the brotherhoods would take action to bring the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to a sense of reasoning the railroad officials manifested their alarm by instituting an immediately inquiry into the situation. They summoned the grand chiefs of the brotherhoods to either verify or falsify the report. Had the grand chiefs been men in all that the term implies, instead of spineless jellyfish, they could have terminated the suffering and privation of their fellow men there and then. But they betrayed their class. They fawned at the feet of their haughty masters. In a cringing attitude of a mercenary creature who knows no principle or honor and who prostitutes his ability and influence for "pelf," these misleaders assured the railroad barons that their fears were based upon pure fabrications, as the brotherhoods could not and would not strike in sympathy with the shophmen.

What a shameless perversion of a

laudable institution designed to bless the world. A labor union is supposed to be the expression of the highest form of democracy, and yet here we behold the disgraceful, not to say dishonorable, spectacle of labor leaders exercising the overbearing authority of despots.

If they did not intend to help the oppressed men now on strike, they could have saved themselves the infamy of assisting the company. The fact is, that when hundreds of trainmen refused to work alongside of scabs the grand chiefs sent word all along the line that if they did not return to work at once their places would be filled by other union men. Some returned to work, but the major portion of them sacrificed their jobs for a principle.

Similar sacrifice was made by several entire train crews at the commencement of the coal strike in the Irwin-Greensburg field. The railroaders showed the real spirit of unionism when they refused to haul the scab coal. They thought—and properly so—that one union man, even though a member of a separate body, should not engage in defeating the just aims of another. But in this case, as well as that of the shophmen, the officials of the railroaders acted in concert with the company in suppressing the manifestation of working-class sympathy and solidarity.

Much opprobrium has already been attached to the railroad brotherhoods, whose rank and file, however, is throbbing with the spirit of fraternalism that knows no limitations except the walls of the universe.

With but few exceptions, all the organized railroaders recognize the fact that their interests are mutual with the rest of the working class. They may for a time tolerate the dogmatic leadership of their chiefs, but the time is fast approaching when they will assert their independence and place the stigma of Cain upon those who would force them to work with scabs and thus crush the aims and aspirations of those who are heroically struggling to rise up from the dust.


Workmen, irrespective of trade, must stand together or fall one at the time. The railroaders should join hands with both the shophmen and the miners in the Irwin field and bring the stubborn railroad barons to a sense of reasoning.

Justice, Peace and Order.

We seek justice and fight injustice. We seek free labor and fight wage-slavery. We seek peace and order and combat the murder of people, the Class War and Social Anarchy.—William Liebknecht.

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LABOR IN MEXICO

The attention of our readers is called to the interesting article, "The Revolution in Mexico," by our friend, Dr. Wm. Preston Hill, in this week's ST. LOUIS LABOR. Mr. Hill brings out some very good points, but fails to touch on the most vital problem by which the Mexican people will be confronted in the near future—i. e., the labor problem.

Some years ago we acquainted our readers with the strike horrors of Cananea. We showed by photographic illustrations how the Diaz government handled the strikers. Dehumanized soldier slaves, known as rurales, were ordered into the strike district, martial law was declared, strikers were shot to death or "strung up" on trees in the wilderness.

Col. Green, the American-Mexican mining king, had such an influence with the Diaz machine in Mexico City that he could commit, or order to have committed, any outrage of crime against the mine workers of Cananea.

Under the Diaz despotism there was little chance for an orderly development of the labor movement. In more than one way Mexico resembled "Darkest Russia."

The work of the revolution went on. Men struggled, suffered and died for a radical political change so absolutely necessary in the neighboring republic.

Sooner than the outside world ever dared to hope Porfirio Diaz fell—his system collapsed.

Madero is the lion of the day, the patriot, the hero, although it was not Madero who fought, sacrificed and suffered most. The real revolutionary work was done by men like Magon, de Lara and many others who united under the banner of the Liberal Party, and who represented the Mexican working people.

But Diaz is gone. His system of tyranny cannot be resurrected. No matter how much Madero & Co. may feel inclined to compromise with the old system, the fact remains that the same fundamental causes that brought about the downfall of the Diaz regime will force the new government either to proceed on the road of human progress or quit business forthwith.

Revolutions are queer phenomena in the onward march of nations. They cannot be trifled with; they cannot be checked at will; nor can they be pushed beyond their course prescribed by the economic, political and social conditions.

Capitalist Liberalism will not reign supreme in Mexico. Modern industrialism and commercialism will dictate the policies of the government—nationally, in state and municipalities.

An industrial, wage-working proletariat will soon grow up in every industrial center of Mexico. The capitalist class interest to exploit the toilers and the class interest of the toilers to protect themselves against excessive exploitation will clash sooner or later. The class struggle begins, the labor movement appears as a new factor in the relations between the owners of the means of production and the wage workers.

The Madero government must recognize the right of the working class to organize. Without granting this right the new government cannot hold itself in power.

Encouraged by the victorious revolution, the Mexican wage workers, thoroughly aroused, demand better conditions.

Eleven thousand mine workers at Mapima are out on strike for increase of wages and better conditions in general.

In Mexico City the street car men, 2500 in number, went on strike. It is reported that Mexico is in a state of universal unrest and that the "lower classes" show much discontent.

This is a healthy sign, encouraging to every friend of human progress. Within the next ten years a powerful labor movement will grow up in Mexico. It is natural, unavoidable, because side by side with the Capitalist system of production must develop the movement of the wage workers, who themselves are the products of that system.

We hope to see the day when the Mexican labor movement will be a powerful ally of the labor movement of the United States.

G. A. HOEHN.

Editorial Comment.

BY G. A. HOEHN.

The Western Federation of Miners will hold its annual convention at Butte, Mont., on July 17. Our best wishes for success to the brave pioneers of the Western labor movement!

Will Ortie McManigal be a second Harry Orchard? Or will he show up Burns and his criminal detective work during the McNamara trial? These questions are of vital interest to all who have followed the McNamara kidnaping case.

Mr. Hugo Risinger, son-in-law of Adolphus Busch, has bought the \$1,000,000 residence, 939 Fifth avenue, New York. Such news items must be good consolation for the brewery workers, who can hardly earn enough to support their families and make both ends meet.

Read Winfield R. Gaylord's speech on "The New Patriotism," delivered at the Priester's Park picnic of the St. Louis Socialists!

Every working man and woman should carefully read and study the new Missouri Woman and Child Labor Law. See page three in this issue of ST. LOUIS LABOR.

Comrade Mayor Seidel of Milwaukee spoke in Cooper Union, New York, Wednesday evening of last week. The meeting was opened by our esteemed veteran comrade, Alexander Jonas, who referred to Mayor Seidel as "colleague," for he said thirty-three years ago he ran for Mayor of New York City, and received exactly 1600 votes.

It is reported that the labor unions of Los Angeles have organized a system of weeding out the spies and traitors in the employ of General Otis et al. An exchange very strikingly remarks that organized labor of Los Angeles may be successful in exposing many of the Orchards and McManigals, who are on the pay roll of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, but the Judas will infest the labor organization just as long as exploiters reward treachery with dirty dollars.

Commenting on the attempted organization of a scab carpenters' union in St. Louis, the Cleveland Citizen remarks: "St. Louis contractors, having been worsted in their fight with the carpenters, are trying to form a 'union' of strike breakers. That has been attempted before, but such unnatural organizations last just about long enough to permit, the shrewdest grafter in the bunch to get his hands as exploiters reward treachery with dirty dollars.

The citizens of Hoboken, N. J., voted down the proposed Commission form of government. We are glad that our Socialist comrades were leading in the fight against this latest political fad of Capitalism. The Socialists published a special edition of their local paper, which was devoted to the question of the commission form. It was shown that it was nothing more than a scheme of the money interests to get control of the city and to forever exclude the workers from influencing the public affairs of the city.

Los Angeles is now a fertile field of operation for that class of professional criminals known as Pinkertons and other private detectives. Wonder whether there will be any more dynamite bombs found before the opening of the McNamara trial? That depends on General Otis' judgment. If conditions are favorable to work up some new anti-Union sentiment, Otis might spend a few more dollars to have Detective Burns et al. find some more bombs with the fuse lit. It is now charged that General Otis was not at all displeased with the Los Angeles Times explosion.

Here is what the Miners' Magazine thinks of the scab carpenters' union recently organized by the contractors in St. Louis: "At St. Louis, the contractors having made every effort to inaugurate the 'open shop' and failed, have now started a 'scab' union which is known as the 'Allied Carpenters' Trade Union.' A degenerate named Boyd is the promoter used by the contractors to launch a rival carpenters' union. The man who joins such a union, fostered by contractors, is a willing and servile slave, and deserves to live beneath the lash of a master's whip as long as he disgraces the earth with his presence."

The National Civic Federation is doomed for the junk pile, says the Miners' Magazine. James O'Connell of the Machinists, who is a candidate of re-election, has issued a circular letter, in which letter he denies that he is a member of the National Civic Federation. There was a time when some labor officials would not deem it necessary to issue such a circular letter, but it seems that sentiment among the rank and file has changed, and the "labor leader" who hobnobs with the plutocrats has commenced to realize that his official position is in jeopardy when hooked up with the Belmont-Carnegie fraternity.

The Newark News presents the picture of the new 14-inch gun which Congress has authorized for the main batteries of the battleships New York and Texas, now being built at New York and Norfolk. Each ship will carry ten of these mighty guns, whose 1,400-pound projectiles, it is said, will pierce any system of armor-plating which has yet been devised. As seen here, the gun costs about \$75,000, and the mounting will add more than \$50,000 to this sum. Its length is 53 feet and 6 inches, and its weight a little over 63 tons. The shell and powder for one shot cost \$700. Three cheers for our Christian-Capitalist civilization!

It was superfluous for Chief Warren S. Stone of the Locomotive Engineers to let the public know that the Galesburg convention of his organization would not favor independent political action or the formation of a labor party. Mr. Stone is the successor to Chief Arthur. How could the Locomotive Engineers expect to be treated as the favorite sons of toil, to the detriment of their fellow railroaders, if Chief Stone would not follow the policy of Chief Arthur? Some day, however, the Locomotive Engineers will be treated no better than the \$1.25 a day trackmen. Then there may be a general change of opinion as to the wisdom or advisability of independent political action.

"The Folk Boomers at Work!" exclaims the St. Louis Republic. "St. Louis headquarters will soon be opened! The Missouri Democratic League will soon begin exploiting the reform governor as presidential candidate!" We feel sure that the days of the personal boom business in politics will soon be over. The Socialist and labor movement will press their issues to the front and compel the "reform politicians" of the Joe Folk sort to take a decided stand for or against them. Problems based on clearly defined class interests will become the issues of political campaigns, and the "good-man" booms inaugurated in every political fight will be looked upon with suspicion by the rank and file of the people.

Some people seemed to be shocked when informed by the daily press that the Mormon Church in Utah owned about 50,000 shares of stock in the Sugar Trust. Why, this is a plain business proposition, and Mr. Smith, the Mormon leader, sees nothing wrong about it. We see no reason why the Mormon Church should not speculate in Sugar stock, so long as the Catholic Church is one of the leading real estate speculators in the country. In St. Louis, for instance, the best located and most valuable blocks of real estate are in the possession of the Catholic Church. And this expert real estate speculation is permitted, to the detriment of the community, because the property of the Church is free of taxation.

Chas. Huttig of the Huttig Sash and Door Co. purchased the plant of the Wm. G. Frye Manufacturing Co. Recollect that the Huttig plant was destroyed by fire June 15, while a large part of the Frye company was burned the next day. Its factory, however, is intact. The Huttig company will now collect over half a million insurance money. Since it was repeatedly hinted at that Union labor might have caused the big lumber yard fires, it might not be out of order to ask this one question: Did Mr. Huttig contemplate the consolidation of the two companies before June 15? If he did, who was, then, the most interested party in the big lumber fire? Of course, we common people ask some foolish questions sometimes, but queer things happen in the business world nowadays.

Our big little Comrade Walter Thos. Mills is doing some fine propaganda work in far-off Australia. A comrade writes from Perth, Western Australia: "It is with great pleasure that I am able to inform you that a Socialist Party has been formed in Perth. We met Sunday week for that purpose, and last Sunday a few more came along to join up to twenty. We intend, for the present, to meet on Sunday nights for the purpose of carrying on a reading class to study Prof. W. T. Mills' book, 'The Struggle for Existence,' and intend appealing to all those who have purchased the book to join. Later on, we propose to change the class night to a week night, and utilize Sunday evening for lectures and afternoon for out-door meetings, and also to start classes at Fremantle and Midland Junction, where a number of people have bought Prof. Mills' book. We hope, by these means to be able to form branches of the Socialist movement." Comrade Mills addressed rousing meetings in the leading industrial centers of the Australian continent.

Another Socialist victory is reported from Eureka, California, where on June 16, our comrades elected one councilman, two library trustees and one school trustee. The vote increased from 246 in 1909 to 746 in 1911.

Now comes the Civic League and endorses the Socialist platform plank concerning the electrification of the entire Terminal Railway system. A committee of the League, appointed some time ago, says: "Both passenger and freight traffic electrification is practical, in the opinion of the committee, and its consummation would do much toward solving the smoke problem in St. Louis. The investigations of the committee show that it will cost the railroads \$17,116,000 to electrify the present terminal trackage, which aggregates more than 262 miles. The largest expense would be in the erection of a power-house and the purchase of the 150 needed electric locomotives. These improvements would total \$11,750,000 the report says. The average cost per mile for electrification would be \$65,300."

How the manufacturers and corporations cut the wages of their employes may be seen by the following Washington (D. C.) dispatch: Agreement among manufacturers to curtail production of cotton goods and reduce wages and working hours of employes was the means employed through the Arkwright Club of Boston to maintain the prices of cotton products, according to E. M. Stanwood, secretary of the club, who appeared to-day before the House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice. The committee is inquiring into the recent "corner" in cotton. Two efforts of the club to get concerted action among the New England cotton mills' owners for curtailing the output of the mills were described by Mr. Stanwood. "On December 18, 1907," he said, "the club instituted a policy of curtailment and a letter was read from Richard Olney, giving as his opinion that an agreement among cotton millers to curtail production would not be in violation of any law. A letter also was read from William Wood, president of the American Woolen Company, in which he said his concern was ready to curtail its output and expressing the hope that the cotton spinners would agree to curtail. At that meeting a committee was appointed to draw up a circular for the signatories of the cotton spinners, agreeing to curtail their output." "Did all the firms represented agree to curtail?" asked Chairman E. Ball. "Probably not more than half did. In February, 1908, we considered curtailment again, and an early reduction in wages through the New England mills. A

committee appointed to consider these questions was appointed. In October, 1909, an agreement was made by the members of the club to cut the working hours of each week from October, 1909, to August, 1910, to fifty-six hours. The agreement was generally observed.

SUMMER FESTIVAL ENJOYED BY MANY.

Senator Gaylord's Address on Patriotism.

Between 4000 and 5000 people crowded into Priester's Park last Saturday evening and took part in the summer festival of the St. Louis Socialists.

Although the weather man was doing his worst in the way of hot weather, and prospective Fourth of July celebrations kept many away, nevertheless there was a steady in-pour of picnickers between 6 and 8 o'clock p. m.

The stifling heat caused a decided drop in the dance floor patronage, but the concert, moving pictures, box ball and other attractions provided suitable diversion for all comers.

A little after 8 o'clock the band drew the crowd around the stand in the northern part of the grounds, where the speaking was to take place. Comrade Pope officiated as chairman, and after a few appropriate remarks he introduced Winfield R. Gaylord as the speaker of the evening. Below we give some of the main points in his splendid address on "The New Patriotism."

One of the remarkable features was the close and earnest attention given to Gaylord's address. Fully 2000 men and women left the festivities behind them, and for an hour and a half they stood or sat around the speakers' stand absorbed in the Socialist idea. This was most gratifying to members of the committee, as it is usually difficult to secure a good hearing at picnics.

The whole affair indicated that the workers of St. Louis are ready for the message of Socialism and that the series of Gaylord meetings in various parts of the city can be made to bring good results.

SYNOPSIS OF ADDRESS OF WINFIELD R. GAYLORD,

Delivered at Priester's Park Picnic of the St. Louis Socialists.

Socialism is international in its fundamental ideas, its plans, its organization. Socialists have long since lost all superstitious and un-reasoning reverence for "the flag," and for the military brand of patriotism.

Does it, therefore, follow that Socialists are not and cannot be patriotic? I do not think so.

Thousands of Socialists in this country have revolutionary blood in their veins. Our forefathers fought under George Washington. If we have any country at all it is this country—"these states."

And I know of no sufficient reason for becoming a "man without a country."

This is "my country" in every sense it is vital—except that the title deeds read otherwise just now.

In fact, it was just because the idea was impressed upon me that my country is being taken away from me, and given over to a lot of dukes, scyphants, countesses and no-accountesses, that I hunted up a way to stop the process—and thus became a Socialist. And, unless I am much mistaken, that is what has happened in most of the cases where "born Republicans" have been converted to Socialism.

Patriotism means love of country. And we who are Socialists love this country too much to see it turned over, hide, hair and "innerds," to a reckless gang of exploiters. In fact, we like this country well enough to put up a fight to retain possession of it for all of us.

Some of our new comrades may wonder how this squares with our "international" program. And the answer is this: The strength of the international consists in the combined strength of the organized national units. The international is not a kettle of mush nor a box of mortar. It is a building constructed out of solid parts. If these parts are crumbling and uncertain in their quality the international will be the same.

The international organization of the capitalist class is powerful, because it is made up of powerful units. Destroy or weaken one of these units, and you have weakened the capitalist "international." Take away from the capitalist class the control of the United States, by the united action of the workers of this land, and you have made a big hole in the capitalist international organization.

Patriotism has been invoked against the enemies of the land, and the enemies of the people, within and without.

When invaders attack a nation, and hire traitors to poison the wells it is the part of patriots to repulse the invaders and to punish the traitors.

"Well, then, why is it not the part of patriots to attack and punish those who in time of peace pollute the food supply of the nation? Everybody knows that the Beef Trust used formaldehyde in its meat. The fact that the poisoners brand those who would punish them as "unpatriotic" does not change the fact that the poisoners are the real traitors.

The fact that the poisoning is done quite as a matter of course, in the regular channels of profit-making,

and in cold blood, makes it so much the worse. We have actually come to the point of making laws against putting poison in the people's food!

Those who refused to enlist in the army in time of war "at their country's call" were cowards unless they were bankers. And those who deserted from the army were called traitors and sentenced to death by court-martial. They had refused to "do their duty" in time of need.

Is it so very different, when those who according to the laws which they themselves have made ought to pay taxes, that those best able to pay taxes should desert their country in time of financial need and become tax-dodgers?

Is it especially a mark of patriotism when those money-bags threaten to "leave the country" if we insist that they pay their just taxes under the existing laws and take means to make them do so? Or are they just another kind of deserter—and a more sordid kind?

And is it unpatriotic to make them pay?

Who are the enemies of the country in these days? Find out who they are, and then see who are attacking them. That is not a bad plan for the discovery of patriots—and traitors.

Certainly any man or set of men who will deliberately poison or pollute the food or water supply is a traitor to the people.

Certainly any man who will deliberately attempt to corrupt public officials, or prostitute a public office to private ends, is a traitor to the government.

Certainly any man or set of men who will deliberately organize an industrial plant, a railroad or mine, so that its operation involves the needless destruction of human lives, must be traitors to the commonwealth. (Nobody denies that in many of the coal mines greater regard is had for the safety of the mules than for the safety of the men.)

Certainly any man or set of men who will deliberately rob the government of money which belongs to the people (under any pretext whatever) are not entitled to the name of patriot. And those who use the government to rob the people have properly been called "tyrants."

It is just as certain that those who work for the common good, who strive most energetically for the welfare of all, who are concerned about honest government, and who do their share to bring about the most favorable conditions for all the people, must be classed as patriots, whether they like it or not!

Patriotism is a good word. It has had a good history—and also some bad history, because it got into bad company.

But there is no reason why we should give the money-devils a monopoly of the good word.

There is such a thing as a proper love of one's own land, its people and its institutions. There is such a thing as a desire to preserve and use these for the common benefit rather than for the benefit of a few or for the benefit of outsiders. There is such a thing as the impulse to protect the heritage of our forefathers from destruction, and to add to it all that we can, so as to pass on to our children these guarantees of the civilization which makes life worth living.

There will, for many centuries still to come, be Germans, and Russians, and Englishmen—and Americans. There will be Japanese, and Hindus and Chinamen. And these races and nationalities will have their traditions, histories, peculiarities and national pride. And they ought to have.

The mission of Socialism is not to abolish races and nationalities. And it is well that it is so. For we could not fulfill that mission.

The mission of Socialism is expressed in the words of Marx: Workingmen of all countries, unite. But that does not mean that all must unite in the United States and to learn to speak one language inside of ten years.

The mission of Socialism is to bind together the working class of the various nations. But it cannot do this until the working class in each nation has become unified within itself and offers a solid block of material which can be built into the international wall.

And so we say to American workingmen: "Be truly patriotic! Love your own country well enough to claim it, and preserve it, and maintain your title to it against all comers!"

Iron Molders Win.

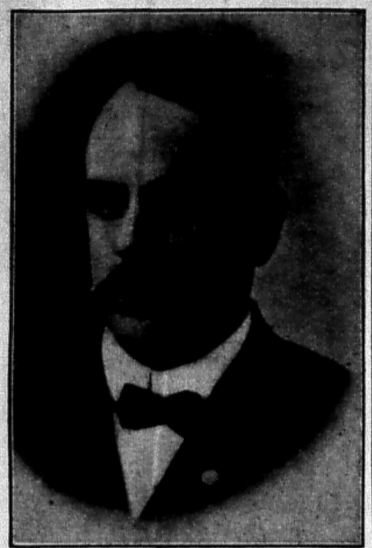
The Toronto iron molders have won their strike for an increased wage rate. The old agreement called for a minimum wage for molders of \$2.90 per day and for coremakers \$2.65 per day. Under the new agreement the molders are to receive \$3.10 per day and the coremakers \$3.00 per day.

FROM THE BATTLEFIELD OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Successful McNamara Demonstration.

Messrs. Keegan, Gompers and Ryan Deliver Appropriate Fourth of July Addresses.

The McNamara Protest Demonstration held at Delmar Garden July 4, under the auspices of the Central Trades and Labor Union and the Building Trades Council, was a decided success. There were fully ten thousand people in attendance listening to the addresses by J. J. Keegan of Indianapolis, President Samuel



Frank M. Ryan.

Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, and President Frank M. Ryan of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Association.

President Louis Philippi of the Central Trades and Labor Union called the meeting to order, and with a few appropriate remarks introduced Bro. J. J. Keegan as the first speaker.

Mr. Keegan, who is a member of the Indiana Legislature, said: "We have come here to protest against one of the most outrageous crimes committed on free citizenship. On this day of the birth of our nation we must protest against the lawlessness of which J. J. McNamara is a victim. This fight forced upon us is but a phase of the great battle going on between the capitalist interests and Organized Labor. Especially in the last two years the agencies of the special interests have been waging a war of extermination against our labor organizations. We did not think that such an abominable outrage was possible in this free country of ours. Yet it has happened. The National Erectors' Association, in its fight for the so-called open shop, desperately applied to criminal methods in the hope of accomplishing its purpose, as the kidnaping of Bro. J. J. McNamara in Indianapolis by private detective thugs has demonstrated. We believe J. J. McNamara innocent. It takes more than a private detective agency to blackmail the good character of J. J. McNamara."

Mr. Keegan then spoke of his personal acquaintance with McNamara and of the general indignation in Indianapolis at the outrageous work of Detective Burns and some of the state officials who violated the laws which to uphold they had pledged themselves.

President Owen Miller of the Missouri Federation of Labor

took the platform and introduced a resolution condemning in strong terms the kidnaping of the McNamara brothers and assuring them and the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers the loyal support of Organized Labor.

The resolution was adopted by unanimous vote.

President Frank M. Ryan of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers

was the next speaker on the program. Mr. Ryan spoke with much feeling and in plain, but decisive language. He told of the history of his International Association, which is now 15 years old. For the last six years the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers have been savagely attacked by the Steel trust and affiliated combines, such as the National Erectors' Association. The speaker informed the audience that his International Union had increased the wages of its members about 100 per cent, lowered the hours of labor and improved their condition in general. He spoke of the hardships and risks in health and life under which the bridge and structural iron workers are compelled to work, of the great number of men killed or crippled for life, etc. Then Mr. Ryan continued: "Naturally, something had to be done against our organization to check our onward march and to break up our ranks, if possible. Not being able to fight us openly with any show of success the employers' associations resorted to bribery, corruption and crime. Men in our own ranks were bribed, detective agencies were employed against us, agents provocateurs got busy. Some years ago they even attempted to bribe our National Secretary J. J. McNamara, and failing to accomplish this purpose they decided to destroy him. By the same methods they at-

tempt to destroy labor organizations.

"In the six years of my official connection with our organization we have never used any unlawful means to better the conditions of our members. We have no need for such unlawful means. The labor movement stands for honorable methods, for law and order, not for lawlessness and crime. Our enemies are not only trying to corrupt and demoralize our movement, but the same gangs are buying up legislative bodies to make laws against us, and they are the men who contribute their \$100,000 to the political campaign funds in order to control politics and the law-making powers. This will bring the working men to the point where they must take more interest in labor politics and elect their own men to legislative offices to represent labor's interests." (Applause.)

Mr. Ryan drew a parallel between the treatment accorded McNamara, who was haled across the continent on "trumped up" charges, and the utter immunity enjoyed by Taylor, who is wanted in Kentucky for the murder of Goebel.

President Gompers of the A. F. of L.

was then introduced. Mr. Gompers said:

"The band has just played 'America,'"

"My country 'tis of thee
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing!"

"If this was an entirely free country we should not be assembled here on this Fourth of July afternoon to protest against a crime committed against the liberty of the McNamara brothers.

"137 years ago the fathers of this republic met in Independence Hall in Philadelphia, gave us a new declaration of the rights of man and a new country. This Declaration of Independence is an excellent theme for any speaker. Therefore you will pardon me for reading parts of this historic document. Substitute the word 'monopolist' for the British government of George III. and our law-making bodies for his legislatures, and you will find that the Declaration of 1776 pictures most strikingly the existing conditions of 1911.

"We are confronted to-day by the same evils, the same troubles, the same lawlessness of the ruling classes etc. as the colonists were in 1776. The Magna Charta upon which the political freedom of the people of England and America is based, was forced from the brutal rulers of England by the English people some 500 years ago. It required a revolution to secure those fundamental rights.

"Let me say that the oldest, best known republic our people know of was Rome. There were republics before, there have been republics since. But they disappeared; they were swept away, because privileged classes were created and the common people were disfranchised until they lost all civic pride and interest in the commonwealth. They suffered so long as evils were sufferable, they had no further interest to uphold the republic—and it fell.

"I am not pessimistic; on the contrary, I am quite an optimist and believe in the future of our country. When the American people wake up they will wake short work of the special privileges." (Applause.)

Mr. Gompers then spoke of the Los Angeles Times explosion and of the efforts of General Otis & Co. to fasten the cause of the catastrophe on Organized Labor.

"We are opposed to crime," the speaker said; "we cannot live by crime, we cannot prosper by crime, and I again denounce the accusation of Otis & Co. as a fabrication of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association!"

"If they should succeed in hanging J. J. McNamara, I say that there will be others of our brothers going to the front proudly and fearlessly exclaiming:

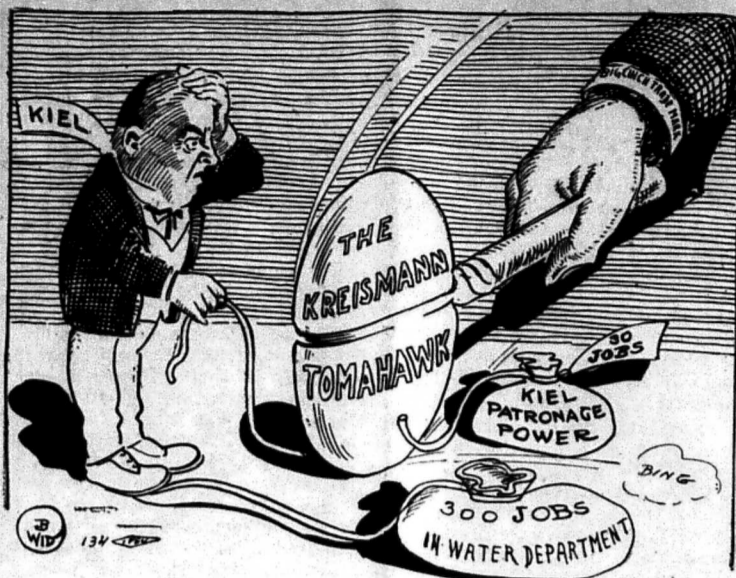
"Take me!"
"Take me!"
"Take me!"

"And their number would grow until the people would rise and throw off the infamous rule of shame and tyranny."

In conclusion the speaker referred to the Gompers-Mitchell-Morrison case. He said that on Labor Day 1911, he would either be in jail or in California. He would not apologize to Judge Wright or any other court, for he is not conscious of having done any wrong. What he had done, he would do again under the same circumstances.

With an appeal for financial aid in behalf of McNamara President Gompers concluded his address, and Chairman Philippi adjourned the meeting.

We are proud to say that our comrades and readers of St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung attended this McNamara demonstration in great numbers showing by their presence that they fully understand the importance and seriousness of the McNamara case for the entire American labor movement.



Fight for Political Patronage.

Local Labor Field

WOMAN'S TRADE UNION
LEAGUE BOAT EXCURSION
ON JULY 11TH.

The Woman's Trade Union League will give a boat excursion on the steamer Grey Eagle on Tuesday, July 11th.

Tickets for the trip are 25 cents, and the boat leaves the foot of Olive street at 8 p. m. All friends and sympathizers are invited to attend and become acquainted with the noble work of the organized workers of St. Louis.

METAL POLISHERS MOVE.

Local No. 13 of the Metal Polishers has moved its headquarters from Seventeenth and Wash to Painters' Hall, 2651 Locust street.

Ed Leberman of Local 13 has recently returned to St. Louis from Kansas City, where he endeavored to adjust a controversy with the Star Brass Works.

CUSTOM TAILORS'

Executive Board Aids McNamara Defense.

Hy. Werdes, president of Tailors' Union No. 11, has just returned from the monthly meeting of the Journeymen Tailors' Union's National Executive Board at Bloomington, Ill., and reports that the board voted \$2,000.00 for the defense of Secretary J. J. McNamara of the Structural Iron Workers. The money was ordered sent immediately. This is the kind of support which counts. The tailors of America can feel proud of having an executive board with the courage to act at the right time.

The national secretary of the Tailors, Brother E. J. Brace, had the misfortune of losing his wife by death on Wednesday, June 28.

RECENT LOCAL ELECTIONS.

Officers Chosen for Ensuing Term by Local Unions.

Picture Operators No. 143.

President—Chas. Cline.
Vice President—Chas. Chasteen.
Financial Secretary—W. J. Fueller.

Recording Secretary—George Rafferty.

Treasurer—Ray Johnston.
Guide—J. Nick.

Guardian—Wm. Gray.
Trustees—R. Finnegan, W. Smith, S. Lederman.

Delegates to C. T. & L. U.—Chas. Cline, Wm. Canavan, W. J. Fueller.

Delegates to Convention of the Theatrical Stage Employees—Chas. Cline, R. M. Finnegan.

The convention takes place at Niagara Falls on July 10. The delegates from Local No. 6 of the Theatrical Brotherhood are John Suarez and James Downing.

Carpenters No. 1596.

Locals 1596 and 1100 have recently consolidated and will be known as No. 1596. The officers elected are:

President—Gus Eckhoff.
Vice President—Nick Becker.

Recording Secretary—Wm. Tuelbel.

Financial Secretary—Edw. Schaefer.

Treasurer—John Wondra.
Doorkeeper—John Young.

Warden—John Hoff.
Delegates to C. T. & L. U.—M. Stopp, M. Brosin, Messmer.

Electricians No. 2.

President—Harry Thompson.
Vice President—Ed Merritt.

Recording Secretary—W. Davis.
Financial Secretary and Business Agent—Harry Meyers.

Executive Board—R. R. Rice, H. L. Heckart, Ben Watts, W. H. Pollard.

Delegates to Metal Trades Council—F. O'Connell, W. H. Pollard, Kellogg.

Waiters' Union No. 20.

President—George Meredith.
Vice President—Wm. Fuller.

Recording Secretary and Business Agent—Thos. W. Hooper.

Financial Secretary-Treasurer—J. J. Hansbury.

Chaplain—Jos. Kenney.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Fred Buckner.

Inner Guard—Joseph Ryan.
Board of Trustees—Geo. Ringler,
Jos. Holmes, Alex. Goodman.

Delegates to C. T. & L. U.—A. Louviot, J. J. Hansbury, Thos. W. Hooper, C. Schott.

Steamfitters and Helpers No. 29.

President—Frank Meara.
Vice President—L. Rogers.

Business Agent—Frank Sworts.
Inspector—A. Fassel.

Inner Guard—H. McDonnell.
Outside Guard—James McGinn.

Trustees—Thos. McLean, Frank Patterson, H. Marston.

Executive and Examining Board—F. Meara, chairman; J. Riegert, secretary; F. Sworts, Ed Welsh, T. Powell, L. Larkin, James Flaherty, J. J. Sullivan, P. Tierney, E. Bosley, H. Peiffer, B. Strode, James Malloy, H. D. Rodgers, J. J. O'Brien.

There was no election for secretary-treasurer, as he is elected for one year at the December election.

Cigarmakers' By-Election.

On July 8 the by-election of the Cigarmakers' International Union takes place in all locals. The fourth, sixth and seventh vice presidents and four delegates to the A. F. of L. convention are to be elected.

Union Labor on State Capitol.

J. P. McDonough, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Central Trades and Labor Union, is in receipt of a signed statement from the Board of Permanent Seat of Government which declares union labor will be used in the construction of the new state capitol.

The statement is signed by Elliott W. Major, J. P. Gordon and Cornelius Roach, being a majority of the Board of five members. The Governor and Treasurer are the two remaining members.

As this board is in control of all affairs connected with the building of the state capitol, Mr. McDonough is of the opinion that it will be a strictly union labor job and that organized labor can now safely support the capitol bond issue.

In case the bond issue carries at the August election, the \$72,000.00 appropriated to repair the remains of the old building will not be used.

NINE HOUR LAW AND THE NORTH ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS.

The avowed intention of all persons connected with securing the passage through the Missouri legislature of the law limiting the hours of work for women in stores and shops to nine per day was to relieve them of drudgery and incidentally relieve the small merchants of long hours. But certain merchants in the northern part of the city are circumventing this humane law by increasing the time allowed for lunch and supper etc. and thus while the sales girl may be on duty in the store only nine hours she is actually at work or waiting to go on duty a total of thirteen hours daily. To meet this kind of treatment it may be up to the people in the neighborhoods of such merchants to try their virtues of a boycott.

It is refreshing to note on the other hand that some retailers, the KRAMME DRY GOODS CO. and others, believe in meeting the clear intent of the law and are informing the public that hours in their store will conform thereto namely 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

The Supreme Court of the State of Texas has just handed down a decision whereby it has upheld the recall provision in the Dallas (Texas) city charter.

Blacksmiths & Helpers Make Steady Gains

INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP AND WAGES

EVERY-DAY STORY WITH PROMINENT IRON TRADE.

The International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers report that the organization is moving along in splendid shape and is making exceptional progress this year.

The Carriage and Wagon Workers, affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, of Pittsburg, Pa., went on strike to enforce the Saturday half-holiday during the months of June, July, August and September, with full pay. They were out only a week, when settlements were reached with practically all of the employers and new agreements signed.

Mining tool manufacturers of Alton, Ill.; Ottumwa, Ia.; What Cheer, Ia.; Chicago Heights, Ill., and Salem, Ohio, are about to sign up their annual agreements with the International Brotherhood.

The Chain Makers in Columbus, O.; Braddock, Pa.; Pittsburg, Pa., and Brewster, Ohio, have just been organized and charters issued by the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths.

Shop federations, consisting of blacksmiths, boilermakers, machinists, sheet metal workers and carmen, have been organized on the Illinois Central, Harriman lines, Rock Island and Chicago & Northwestern, and agreements will be presented in the near future.

The strike on the Pere Marquette by the railroad department has been adjusted, and conferences are now being held with the various crafts and the general manager.

The Brotherhood of Blacksmiths have signed an agreement with the Canadian Northern Railroad, with a 2-cent per hour advance and improved conditions in the shops.

Minimum for School Teachers in Australia.

A minimum wage of \$550 per year for adults has been adopted in the New South Wales State Departments. The same minimum has been adopted in the Education Department for male teachers over 21 years of age and for female teachers working under onerous conditions in outlying places.

Glory to God.

"Glory to God in the Highest." Hear them sing it, thereby to drown the groans of the men and women they have used and cast out into the hell of hardupness.—The Maoriland Worker.

Walter Thomas Mills in Australia.

This is what the Sydney Morning Herald publishes in its issue of May 15, 1911, in description of our friend, Prof. Walter Thomas Mills:

"An old-fashioned-looking, elderly gentleman of small stature, wearing a loose sack suit, mounted the stage of the Protestant Hall on Saturday night precisely at 8 o'clock. Most people would regard his appearance as eccentric. His iron-gray whiskers were worn mutton-chop fashion, and his attire generally was the reverse of fashionable. But he turned out to be a man brimful of humor, and had a kindly eye and a gentle smile. He quickly demonstrated that he was a powerful platform man, who could rage and storm, and yet pull his audience up with a jerk laughing."

UNIONS, TAKE HEED!

Just recently warnings were sent to labor papers and the unions cautioning them against entering into business relations with irresponsible men who are traveling about the country getting out special editions. This warning was issued because in several instances these men had gone into various cities and, after securing the endorsement of the central body, would take advertisements indiscriminately and further fail to fulfill the obligations they had entered into.

Information has just been received at headquarters that another scheme has been concocted. The placards having the lithographed union labels of the various crafts, issued by the American Federation, have been secured in some manner, and then advertisements solicited to be placed

around the lithographs as a border, the solicitor agreeing to divide the proceeds with the union from which he got the endorsement. It is stated that in numerous instances these obligations have not been fulfilled. The unions should be very careful in giving endorsements to any one, no matter for what purpose.

COOPERS IN FINE SHAPE.

Information has been received from the secretary-treasurer of the Coopers' International Union that business in the cooperage trade throughout the country is exceedingly good, and that there are no idle men; in fact, there is a dearth of men.

This organization has signed up numerous contracts this spring, every one of which gave a substantial increase in wages and also the shortening of the workday to eight hours. These agreements have all been secured without strike, except in one instance, that in Chicago, lasting only five days.

LOAN SHARKS TO GO.

By an order of Secretary Nagel of the Department of Commerce and Labor assignments of salaries of employees to loan companies are prohibited. The practice of loan companies in the past in appealing to government officials to aid them in the collection of loans has been in existence for a number of years, and has worked not only to the disadvantage of the department, but the employes as well. This order affects all subsidiary bureaus connected with the Department of Commerce and Labor.

ANTWERP STRIKE.

The ship boiler cleaners of Antwerp are on strike. As a result work has entirely ceased in this branch, with bright prospects for an early and favorable settlement.

Denver Musicians Win.

The Banda Mexicana, known to the Musicians' Union as the Peon Band, has been withdrawn from Luna Park in Denver. The union men of the city refused to patronize the park, and it proved such a serious injury that a settlement was made with the local Musicians' Union.

CEREAL MILL WORKERS.

There has been organized a local union of Cereal Mill Workers at Freeburg, Ill. An agreement has been signed for a nine-hour day at 20 cents per hour. The product of the mill in which the members of this organization are to be employed are to use the union label on its products.

Carriage Workers Win.

The local union of the International Carriage and Wagon Workers at Milwaukee, after a short strike against the open shop, reached an agreement and all the men returned to work.

Stove Mounters Get Increase.

After a strike of five weeks against the Toledo Stove and Range Company by the Stove Mounters a satisfactory settlement has been reached. Increases on piecework, varying from 1 cent to 15 cents, have been secured, as well as an increase of 10 cents a day for day work, and a Saturday half-holiday.

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JOB WORK

GO TO
CO-OPERATIVE

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Fine Hall for Rent

— TO —
Unions and Societies!

Hall has windows on four sides and is on the third floor. There is no cooler meeting place in St. Louis. Convenient to all sections of the city. Located at South East Corner of Chouteau Avenue and Tenth Street.

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Value of Constant Repetition.

On the above subject the New York Call publishes the following interesting editorial comment:

A somewhat captious correspondent writes us to the effect that he is growing tired of the eternal repetition of Socialist phrases, views and familiar expressions, which appear in The Call and Socialist papers generally, and wants to know if a new and more interesting line of propaganda cannot be evolved.

While we recognize to some extent a certain justice in the complaint, we fear that it will be difficult to satisfy our correspondent in this respect, for various reasons.

In the first place, we may remark that the Socialist writer, and especially the editorial writer, also feels a sense of weariness in constantly repeating the same truths, even if he can manage to vary the presentation in every case, knowing as he does that despite the variety of presentation, the thing presented is essentially the same, and may be candidly admitted to be a repetition.

But our correspondent should remember that these repetitions are not specially devised for pronounced Socialists like himself, but altogether for those not familiar with or accepting Socialist views and conceptions of matters economic and political.

Possibly because the phrase "vain repetitions" is familiar to most people, all repetitions are regarded as such. We believe that the qualifying adjective is not always pertinent—in fact, we would go so far as to say that in the vast majority of cases it is not pertinent. Under present conditions, and taking into account the psychology of the mass we desire to impress, there is far more truth in the saying that "continual dropping wears away stones"—that continual repetition, though tedious, is indispensable.

For instance, how many millions of voters are still under the spell of much more worn repetitions of the politicians of the capitalist parties? It takes no very keen observation to detect the fact that it is under the hypnotism of these continual repetitions that votes for the old parties are secured, and capitalism maintained. How many such votes are cast through the repetition of such phrases as "equal rights for all and special privileges for none," "protection for the American workingman," "business administration," etc., etc., ad infinitum?

Right now the capitalist press is trying to divert the attention of the workers from the kidnapping of the McNamara brothers by the constant repetition of the assurance that they will get "a fair trial." And that this is completely ineffective, we think no intelligent person will venture to assert. To make an impression, constant repetition is absolutely necessary.

Every now and then some capitalist statesman or some editorial writer sets before the public views favorable to Socialism. Warnings that So-

cialism is coming, that it is growing and cannot be checked, or suggestions like those of Judge Gary, which though not Socialism, lead so clearly in that direction that the newspapers take the alarm—they lack constant repetition and therefore lose most of their effect.

A day or two ago a striking example of this appeared in one of the Brisbane editorials in Hearst's Evening Journal. Dealing with the propensity of multimillionaires to buy expensive works of art, the writer went on to say that we should not think too hardily of these men of great wealth, for the reason that they were doing useful work, in that they were organizing and concentrating industry so that later on the community might take possession of it.

Despite the fact that the words relating to the community taking possession were featured in the usual big type employed for emphasis in the Hearst publications, the statement will have no such effect as might be supposed. It will be forgotten because it will not be systematically repeated. In three months' time perhaps the same statement will appear again in the same editorial column under another form, and will then be omitted for another three months. But its effects on the readers will be practically nil. The scores of thousands of voters who have read Hearst's editorials for years will not be attracted to the Socialist Party thereby. Rather they will vote for Hearst or, Hearst's Tammany or Republican candidates, as they have always done.

If, however, one can imagine an editorial containing this statement appearing every day, say for six months in the Evening Journal, who can doubt but that it would have an appreciable effect in familiarizing the readers, through constant repetition, of the necessity of collective ownership of the means of life? Of course, Hearst is too shrewd to permit anything of the sort, for as an experienced politician and journalist, he is under no delusion about the effect of constant repetition.

There is little that is new that can be added to the fundamentals of scientific Socialism. The work has long ago been practically completed. The duty of those engaged in editorial propaganda must now almost wholly consist of interpreting current events in the light of Socialist science and philosophy, and though this may involve much repetition, it cannot be avoided if effective work is to be done. The correct attitude of the well-balanced Socialist on this work is not so much what effect it has upon himself and other Socialists who do not need it, but what effect it will have on others who lack the Socialist perception of such questions. Nor should it be forgotten that if the information is given, as it should be given, in the most simple and direct language, the avoidance of repetition is utterly impossible.

Readers of this paper are urgently requested to send the names of college men and women, graduates and undergraduates who may be interested in the work of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society to Harry W. Laidler, the organizer, Room 902 Tilden building, 105 West Fortieth street, New York City. The executive secretary, Miss Rosa Laddon, and the organizer will be pleased to send the literature of the I. S. S. to those interested and to furnish any information which may be desired concerning the Society's activities.

has a membership of 200, double that of last year. The Boston Chapter organized this year, has recently lost a staunch friend in the death of Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson, one of the founders of the society, and members of the I. S. S. since its formation.

Perhaps the most noteworthy event of the year in I. S. S. circles was the big Carnegie Hall meeting of May 4, on which occasion Victor L. Berger, the first Socialist in Congress, was introduced to the New York public. No less than 3000 persons, a large portion collegians, paid admission to hear the Congressman's message, while hundreds were unable to gain entrance to the hall.

Of interest was the annual convention in December. At the convention dinner, which was addressed by Dr. Albert Suedekum, Socialist member of the German Reichstag, graduates and undergraduates were present from sixty-five American and five foreign colleges.

Another phase of the society's activity was the arranging of scores of lectures on Socialism and allied subjects at the colleges themselves. John Spargo alone spoke at twenty universities. Thousands of pamphlets on Socialism were furthermore sent to college students from the headquarters in the Tilden building, 105 West Fortieth street, New York City, while the executive secretary, organizer and assistant were kept constantly busy answering the large number of inquiries which came daily to the office.

The present is the sixth and most successful season in the history of the society. The I. S. S. was formed in 1905 "to promote an intelligent interest in Socialism among college men and women. J. G. Phelps Stokes is president; Upton Sinclair, first vice-president; Mrs. Jessica G. Finch, second vice-president; Morris Hillquit, treasurer; Leroy Scott, secretary; Miss Rosa Laddon, executive secretary; Harry W. Laidler, organizer; Executive Committee—Rehe E. Hogue, Miss Jessie W. Hughan, Ellis O. Jones, Mrs. Florence Kelley, Harry W. Laidler, Algernon Lee, Walter Lippmann, Ernest Poole, Miss Mary R. Sanford and Miss Helen Phelps Stokes.

In answer to the question why the college student should be interested in Socialism, the society, in its leaflet, "Socialism and the Student," says, in part:

"To the college man or woman of

to-day there is perhaps no subject more worthy of thorough and impartial study than Socialism. There are many reasons why this is so.

"First, the enormous growth and the tremendous vitality of the Socialist movement make it important that the collegian study it as the greatest political phenomenon of the twentieth century. In 1870 there were 30,000 Socialist votes in the world. To-day there are more than nine million, and if adult suffrage obtained in all countries there would probably be at least three times as many. In the year 1888 there were 2067 Socialist votes cast in the United States; in 1910 the number has risen to over 600,000. In Milwaukee, a city of 400,000 inhabitants, the Socialists already have complete control of the city government. The movement is already represented in the National Legislature.

"Secondly, viewed from a purely humanitarian and educational standpoint, the study of Socialism and of the Socialist movement is of great value. It may be said, indeed, declared Prof. Richard T. Ely of Wisconsin University (Socialism and Social Reform, page 145), 'that nothing in the present day is likely to awaken the conscience of the ordinary man or woman, or to increase the sense of responsibility, as a thorough course in Socialism. The study of Socialism has proved the turning point in thousands of lives and converted self-seeking men and women into self-sacrificing toilers of the masses.'

The study of Socialism gives an insight into our whole national life. Its adherents claim that in their movement lies the only real solution of those great social problems which are year by year forcing the nation into so grave a crisis. In that crisis those who are to-day college students will undoubtedly take an active part. It is, therefore, urged that they now take time to investigate the claims of the Socialists. Some no doubt will disagree with the Socialists, either wholly or in part. But a careful study of the subject will at least serve to clear away some of the utterly false conceptions so common in this country, such as that Socialism is a scheme 'to divide up,' 'to penalize the thrifty,' and to establish an 'immense despotic bureaucracy.' In America Socialism is a force that is here and is growing rapidly. The truth concerning it should be known to every intelligent citizen."

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Bourtseff Unmasks Government Spies

ACCIDENTAL DISCOVERY THAT PARIS GROUP SET TRAP FOR RUSSIAN HISTORIAN.

Another Azeff has just been exposed by Vladimir Bourtseff, the historian of the Russian revolution.

This new Azeff differs from his prototype in that he works not alone for the Russian government, but for several European governments. The name of the new Azeff is Dr. Reichman and he is a Roumanian. In his native country Reichman has for years posed as a violent anarchist. Despite his rabid utterances, however, he never was arrested.

A few years ago the Socialists of Roumania exposed Dr. Reichman as an agent provocateur, but so strong was his influence in certain anarchist circles that he was declared to be a victim of calumnies by many sincere anarchists. The expose of Bourtseff leaves no doubt of his being an agent provocateur.

With Reichman are associated as his chief lieutenants two men named Bled and Fourny. The three operate from Paris and their specialty seems to be to advocate violence and terrorism.

They publish a journal which they call Destruction, which is devoted to "practical anarchism and terrorism," as they put it.

Try to Trap Bourtseff. The object of this publication, Bourtseff shows, is to entangle political exiles. As Socialists and revolutionists the foreign government will not extradite Russian or other exiles, but as soon as Reichman and his clique manage to entangle the unwary exile in some anarchistic "group" the Russian government then has a case. It can demand the extradition of an "anarchist."

Bourtseff makes his exposure of the new Azeff and his aides in the Socialist organ, L'Humanite, and warns the Socialists and revolutionists to be on guard against these provocateurs.

The discovery of this band was made by Bourtseff more or less accidentally. Some time ago one of Reichman's aides, Bled, visited Bourtseff and asked for an interview on Azeff.

Bled said he represented a Belgian paper. Bourtseff gave him the inter-

view. To his surprise, however, Bourtseff did not find the interview in the paper Bled said he represented, but in a little paper published by one Fourny and called International Illustrated Press.

Exposure is Complete. Moreover, the interview was not only distorted, but a bold attempt was made by the writer to declare Bourtseff an anarchist and a believer in terrorism.

Bourtseff was astounded and began investigating the journal in which the interview appeared, the writer of the interview, Bled, and the publisher, Fourny.

After long investigations he found indisputable proof that the trio, Reichman, Bled and Fourny, are agents provocateurs in the employ, not alone of the Russian government, but of several European governments, including, possibly, the French, and that they make a specialty of entangling revolutionists in supposed anarchist and terrorist circles, so as to be able to betray them to the police and have them extradited on the ground that they are anarchists and advocates of assassinations and bomb throwing.

Forward is the Word

By John M. Work.

You all remember how General Grant gradually drew his lines about the enemy, fortifying here, encroaching there, strengthening everywhere, until, upon received from he enemy a proposal regarding terms of capitulation, he was in a position to fire back that bold reply, "No terms except an unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately upon your works."

Comrades of America, do you want to get in position to demand the unconditional and immediate surrender of the beleaguered remnant of the hosts of capitalism?

If so, there is but one way to get in that position. It is the way that was adopted by General Grant.

We must surround the enemy.

We must draw our lines ever closer and closer.

We must fortify here.

We must encroach there.

We must strengthen everywhere.

In short, we must extend and perfect our organization. The secret of success is summed up in the word organization. Whenever we have half a million dependable dues-paying members, we will be in position to demand and receive the unconditional and immediate surrender of most of the enemy. We will be able to elect the President, the Congress and most of the state and local officials.

There is no other way whatsoever.

An invincible organization is the thing, and the only thing, that will bring us victory.

We have made a mighty good start. We have doubled our membership in a short period of time. But we can accelerate the pace if we try. There is all manner of raw material for us to work on. It is waiting for us. It is waiting for us to come and mold it into form.

Shall we do it?

Of course we shall.

We can redouble our participation in the political affairs of the nation whenever we want to. If we have the energy and the enthusiasm and the self-sacrifice, we can elect a fine bunch of Congressmen in 1912. If we have the necessary amount of resolute vigor and bold initiative, we can carry the country in a very few years and plant our banner upon the National Capitol.

We will do that whenever we have half a million clear-headed and aggressive members. The quality is just as necessary as the quantity.

And we will begin to reap the results long before we reach the goal. In fact, we have already begun to reap them.

Never before would the expenditure of time, energy or money of the cause bring such swift and satisfactory returns as right now.

Forward is the word!

Let the whole line advance!

CANADIAN TRADE COUNCIL IGNORES THE CORONATION FESTIVITIES.

"No Concern to Workers."

"The most disloyal act ever known in Western Canada," are the words applied by leading citizens of Regina, at the capital of the Province of Saskatchewan to the act of the Regina Trades and Labor Council in refusing to take part in to-day's coronation parade and festival.

The arrival of Borden, leader of the opposition in Parliament, and to speak against reciprocity and the demands of the Western grain growers, accentuated the feeling against the Trades and Labor Council, who in a letter to the Coronation Committee said:

Dear Sir—With reference to your invite in the public press for labor men to take interest in the coronation day proceedings, I have been instructed to write you and explain that it is the opinion of this council that the coronation of the king is a matter which is of no concern to the working class, and that we, as representatives of that class, have no wish to parade in any affair to which we are indifferent. Yours sincerely,

Regina Trades and Labor Council.

E. Locks, Secretary.

THE BALDWIN STRIKE

Locomotive Works Completely Closed

Down as Result of Discriminating Tactics.

TWELVE THOUSAND MEN OUT.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works, one plant of which is located in Philadelphia, the other at Eddystone, a suburb of Chester, Pa., is closed down as the result of the 12,000 employes ceasing work. A few weeks ago a number of men were laid off, and, strangely enough, these men were the active spirits in the various organizations. This act caused considerable comment and uneasiness on the part of their fellow-members, but no action was taken. Following this, however, a number of employes were told to remove their union buttons, and because some refused they were laid off. It became apparent that the company had decided to destroy the organizations in its employ. When this fact became generally known it resulted in practically every man employed in the two plants mentioned leaving the works.

The locomotive company has a number of large contracts on hand. With a cessation of work continuing any length of time the company will be mulcted in penalties for undelivered product. The men on strike are firm and everything indicates that a victory is in store for them.

INSTITUTES FOR WOMEN.

The Department of Agriculture of Prince Edward Island is establishing women's institutes. They are being organized in all portions of the province, with a small membership fee. The department purposes to furnish lectures at least twice a year and literature on domestic economy, hygiene and dietetics. Housekeepers are instructed on the importance of ventilation, cleanliness, cooking of foods, change of diet, nurture of infants, etc.

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The Mexican Revolution.

By Wm. Preston Hill, M. D.

Few people realize the far-reaching significance of this event. It marks the downfall of a system of government rather than the personal failure of a man. Diaz was himself a great man and with few exceptions he was fully the

equal of any absolute ruler the world has produced. But the one-man power can no longer be a permanent system at this stage of the world's progress and it will become increasingly apparent that nations cannot be governed without their consent and active participation therein.



Wm. Preston Hill, M. D.

he who people bought the revolutionary paper that appeared once a week. At every station the newsboys sold hundreds of copies. Most of the people could not read, but they would find somebody who could, and every such reader had his small audience gathered around him to absorb every word of the news.

It is the printing press that has done the work. That is the ferment that has leavened the mass of mankind and made the one-man power increasingly impossible.

After the invention of the printing press, the revolution that took place in Europe, the Dutch, the English, and the French, where only a question of time.

And the impulse is still going on. We see it all over the world. In Portugal, Spain, Turkey, Persia, even in China and Russia. In all these countries the absolute ruler has had to yield a parliament to his people.

Russia is the only country to-day that most nearly represent the conditions that obtained in the old Roman empire, but even there the revolution is only smoldering, and it will break out again and again with ever-increasing violence until the will of the nation is made supreme.

While this is going on all over the world we have in this country a plutocracy blinded with greed and insane with the grist of plunder and the frenzy of their gambling game, that imagines that the will of this nation can be permanently obstructed by decisions of a fossilized and antiquated Supreme Court and by corrupting a few Senators and Representatives.

The last decisions of the Supreme Court are simply another Dred Scott decision which precipitated the civil war.

The amiable old gentlemen who compose the Supreme Court are very apt to repeat the mistakes they made in the past. Just at the time when the sentiment of the nation has changed they cling, by their associations, to the notions and feelings of the past generation that has disappeared forever from the scene of action.

To the progressive youth of the nation, they are dead and belong among the prehistoric relics of antiquity. To attempt to rule a nation by decisions of such a Supreme Court is to rule it by the dead. A thing so absurd that even a child could laugh at it.

Does anybody doubt that ere long the people will find a strong leader, call him a demagogue if you like, who will say to that Supreme Court: "Your place is to interpret the laws and not to make them; to obey the will of the nation and not thwart it. If you belong to the past, we will send you there; we want to be ruled by the living and not by the dead."

All this our plutocracy does not yet see or realize, but I predict it will soon become apparent to every thinking man.

From New Zealand.

ANTI-MILITARIST DEMONSTRATION IN AUCKLAND.

The usual Sunday evening lecture held by the Auckland Branch Socialist Party on Sunday, May 21, took the form of an anti-militarist demonstration. Over 2000 persons were present in the opera house. The chair was taken by M. J. Savage. H. Scott Bennett commenced his address by saying that he regretted that demonstrations such as this had not been held throughout the country prior to the Compulsory Training Act becoming law. He was not speaking to jingoists, property owners and members of the capitalist class, but to workers, because it was the working classes that were affected by the law.

The resolution was moved by Comrade P. Fraser, who, in moving, spoke some home truths regarding militarism generally: "That this meeting of Auckland citizens declares its opposition to militarism in all its forms, and calls on the workers of New Zealand to oppose in every possible way the present scheme of compulsory military training, and further declares that there is but one army to which the workers can belong, namely, the industrial and political army of the international working class."

Robert Semple, in supporting the resolution, said that he belonged to the army of the exploited, the army that had too long paid the blood tax, that had too long spilled the blood of fellow workers in wars instituted by the capitalist class.

P. H. Hickey made a strong point of the fact that the military training had been brought in by the master class to counteract the effect of industrial organization and to befuddle the brains of the workers with ideas regarding imaginary enemies.

The resolution was put and carried with only a very few dissenters in the whole crowd. The meeting closed with three ringing cheers for the International Socialist Movement. Tom Bloodworth in the Maori Land Worker.

Full Crew Bill a Law.

Washington, July 1.—Governor Tener of Pennsylvania has signed the full crew bill, passed by the last legislature.

"HORSE LAUGH" BOMBS

Important "Find" by Los Angeles Detective

(By National Socialist Press.)

Los Angeles, Cal., June 28.—A prolonged guffaw is going the rounds over the story of the "finding" of a "bomb" of highly dangerous character. The dreadful thing was "found" where it was "planted" near the Hall of Records.

The "bomb" is now in possession of Sam Browne, chief of the county detectives, and the "terrific explosive" with which it was loaded is still in the hands of the chemist to whom it was sent for analysis.

The day after the finding of the "bomb" Browne said it was a part of the "McNamara plot" and undoubtedly a part of the "union labor conspiracy." He displayed a section of rusty gas pipe, some wire and an empty tobacco sack. He said there was a McManigal watch attached to the contraption. He spoke alternately of a fuse and of a battery; he said the bomb had been loaded with a dangerous explosive of the character of which he was unable to determine.

No mention was made of any barnyard product, yet it is believed he was aware there was a reasonable doubt about the "gun-cotton and dynamite" statements.

The daily newspapers played pictures of the terrible death-dealing instrument. Otis' papers babbled over with horror and again the timid readers had chills. Then came the exposure that set the town laughing and talking of the "rossappel bomb."

A workman employed in the construction of the Hall of Records per-

petrated the hoax. Here is what he said:

"One noon, while the McNamara talk was the hottest and cops were stationed everywhere, some of us were sitting on the curbing of the Hall of Records, after eating lunch.

"Picking up an old piece of gas pipe, I remarked to the others: 'I'm going to make a bomb.' I inserted a piece of wire, scraped up some horse manure from a little pile left by the street sweeper, dumped it into the pipe and tamped it in with a stick.

"An old broken watch that the boys had been throwing at each other was used as a McManigal clock. I scraped the insulation off the end of a wire, which I wound around the stem of the old 'turnip,' drawing an empty tobacco sack over the rusty, battered old timepiece.

"This device was planted, to show the way evidence was manufactured against union men by detectives in the employ of union-crushing institutions.

"I recognized the 'infernal machine' pictured in the Herald (Otis) as the identical one made by me in fun that afternoon."

Detective Browne refuses to discuss the matter now and will not make a statement concerning his opinion of a "pferdemist" as a high explosive. He will not tell what the chemist said about the taste, smell and analysis tests of the contents of the "bomb."

One wag proposes to ask the City Council to pass an ordinance to remove all horses from the city streets until the people become reassured of their safety.

Washington News Letter

LABOR NEGLECTED BY DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS.

(By National Socialist Press.)

Washington, D. C.—It is now about three months since the Sixty-second Congress convened, but still not a labor bill has even been reported out of a committee in either house.

The House is controlled by Democrats. The Senate is controlled by Republicans. Both parties are to blame.

The House Committee on Labor is headed by Representative Wilson of Pennsylvania. Wilson is an ex-labor leader and stands high in the councils of the present administration of the American Federation of Labor. Yet Wilson has not reported out a single labor measure.

Why? Wilson is a Democrat. Wilson gets his orders from Representative Underwood, leader of the Democrats in the House. And Underwood is an employer of labor and a very rich man.

The other day Underwood boasted on the floor of the House that he had instructed all committee chairmen not to report any bills until ordered otherwise. And Wilson is a Democrat first. He always obeys.

Three months have passed, and yet there is not the slightest intimation that Congress is to consider any injunctive legislation. And yet for the lack of such legislation labor men are being sent to jail every day.

As to the other so-called "union-card" men in Congress, one has to have a printed list before his eyes to distinguish them from the other Representatives. They are in Congress as Republicans and Democrats, and not a spectator in the galleries knows that they are anything else.

From the standpoint of the A. F. of L. leaders, the most vital measures now pending before Congress are those regulating injunctions, exempting unions from the operations of the anti-trust laws, and establishing a Federal eight-hour day. All these measures are in storage at the Democratic committee rooms.

From the Socialist point of view, these measures, while important and necessary, are not aggressive enough. To have these bills enacted into law organized labor would only return to the conditions existing prior to 1892.

While the Democrats have received the support of the A. F. L., they are here representing the small business men, the middle class. And, consequently, they are now tinkering with the tariff. To them labor legislation is a side issue—something to "consider" when all other bills have been passed.

BERGER FIGHTING CONTRACT LABOR.

Unemployed workers of the Southwestern States are appealing to Berger to use whatever influence he has in stopping the importation of contract labor from Mexico by the American railroad companies. Berger has taken up the matter with the Bureau of Immigration.

In a letter to Daniel J. Keefe, Commissioner General of Immigration, Berger tells of the complaints he has received, and asks Keefe if he has "any information bearing upon these serious charges of the violation of the alien contract labor laws."

According to the complaints received by Berger, over 3,000 Mexican laborers have been imported the last few days by the railroad companies of Arizona and California. Every train that arrives over the Mexican Central Railroad at Juarez

brings about 300 men, who come across to El Paso without interference from United States authorities.

A Southwestern newspaper states that these Mexican immigrants "are furnished free transportation to the points where wanted—but not back."

Another newspaper says: "There is no need of laborers in the Southwest, as this section is already overrun with idle mechanics. They benefit no one excepting the railroads in keeping down wages."

"They do not spend a dime for merchandise with local merchants, for they are compelled to buy all their supplies from their employers' commissary, and at about four prices, so that the commissary absorbs every nickel of their wages each month."

"When their employment comes to an end they generally find themselves several hundred miles from El Paso, without transportation, and flat broke."

"LEAVINGS FOR THE POOR."

Those residents of Washington who have not as yet succumbed to the rank snobishness of this city are indignant over the action of President Taft in ordering a cheap imitation of the silver wedding celebration for the "benefit of the public" for the night after the real thing occurred.

After the diplomats, politicians and parasites had enjoyed the celebration to the limit of their snobbish appetites, the White House grounds were opened to the public, but twenty-four hours elapsed in the interval. Thus the "upper crust" were spared the humiliation of rubbing shoulders with the poor.

To the credit of the respectable poor be it said that they did not accept Taft's invitation to inspect "the leavings." But Taft is not worrying. He is to-day probably a half-million dollars richer, having received priceless presents from potentates and parasites from all lands. The prestige of a President makes a silver wedding golden.

\$10,000 TO ENTERTAIN ADMIRAL TOGO—NOTHING FOR CHAR-WOMEN.

The Democratic House Appropriations Committee has unanimously decided to recommend to the House that \$10,000 be immediately appropriated to defray the expense of entertaining Admiral Togo of Japan while he is in this country on his expected visit. The Republican members of the committee naturally assented to this slight donation.

The same Democrats used to denounce the Republicans for hobnobbing with foreign nobility and officialdom. Especially was this the case a few years ago when the Republican Congress was called upon to entertain Prince Henry of Germany.

Again, both Democrats and Republicans pay or hours of government employees are under consideration. At the last session of Congress, Representative Macon, Democrat, from Arkansas, made a point of order against increase of pay for the charwomen who wash the floors of the government buildings. And Speaker Cannon, a Republican, sustained that cheap parliamentary trick.

STANLEY "DISCOVERS" SOCIALISTS.

Chairman Stanley of the Steel Trust Investigating Committee of the House claims that he has caught the Socialists with the goods. The Louisville Courier-Journal says that Stanley "believes he has erected a sign-

post to show where Socialism hopes to lay hold of the votes of the American people."

That "discovery" was made during his colloquy with Berger, which took place immediately after the latter had finished his maiden speech in Congress. Answering a number of queries from Stanley, Berger said he believed in government regulation of trusts as a first step, but that the only solution is the national ownership of trusts.

To have found out the Socialist position on the trusts, known to all students of Socialism, is regarded by Stanley as his "chief achievement" thus far in Congress. In that interview Stanley says:

"When this hope of Socialism becomes known, it will convince the people that, as a safeguard against this insidious menace, the states should be given greater autonomy and all of us go back to the principle of state rights."

And Stanley is considered a Moses by the middle class:

Los Angeles Grafters

MAYOR ALEXANDER WANTS TO REWARD BURNS.

City Officials Are Busy Filling Their Pockets.

(By National Socialist Press.)

Mayor George Alexander of Los Angeles wants the City Council to permit him to pay Detective William J. Burns \$11,399.50, which is the remainder of the \$25,000 appropriated as a reward in the Times disaster case.

It has been pointed out that it would be better to find the real cause of the explosion first and then fix the responsibility afterwards. It is believed Alexander will be unwilling to pay the remainder of the money to anyone who would show that the crime was that of criminal carelessness in connection with the fire in the old death-trap.

Graft Everywhere.

Every day sees additions to the stories of graft, bribery, embezzlement and protection of vice by officials of the "good government" administration which is making such desperate efforts to cover up the scandal that smoldered so long.

An employe of the auditor's department was found to be short \$16,770.94 in his accounts. Instead of turning the case over to the authorities, Mayor Alexander and his associates sought to keep the matter quiet. It leaked out, and the daily papers made a spread on it, only to put the lid on the next day. The man was allowed to get the money together and pay it back into the city treasury and resign.

A number of officials are either under arrest or under investigation on a number of charges. One member of the Fire Commission has resigned, while the grand jury is investigating his case. A member of the Police Commission is under grave suspicion. A patrolman of the "purity squad" is under arrest and has confessed to taking bribes from men and women of the "tenderloin," and it is believed a number of the "good government" officials will be involved if not actually indicted.

Labor Under Capitalism.

Within the capitalist system all methods for raising the social productivity of labor are brought about at the cost of the individual laborer; all means for the development of production transform themselves into means of domination over, and exploitation of, the producers; the mutilate the laborer into a fragment of a man, degrade him to the level of an appendage of a machine, destroy every remnant of charm in his work and turn it into a hated toil. . . . They distort the conditions under which he works, subject him during the labor-process to a despotism the more hateful for its meanness; they transform his lifetime into working-time, and drag his wife and child beneath the wheels of the Juggernaut of capital.—Karl Marx, in Vol I. of Capital.

MUST REPORT ACCIDENTS.

A law was enacted by Congress about a year ago making it compulsory for transportation companies to report any collision, derailment, or other accident, resulting in the death of one or more persons. This enactment has not been satisfactorily complied with, and the Interstate Commerce Commission has just issued an order to all common railway carriers that the law must hereafter be strictly complied with. The commission being required by law to keep a record of such accidents, decided that more drastic rules were necessary; hence the issuance of the order.

SEAMEN'S STRIKE WINNING.

The latest accurate reports obtainable are to the effect that the Seamen's strike is being successful. It is now asserted that the Shipping Federation, a world-wide concern, is about to permit the individual companies, a part of the Federation, to use their own discretion relative to settlements with the Seamen. If this decision is arrived at, the ultimate success of the organization is assured.

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Picnic Calendar

Saturday, July 8, 3 p. m.—Bakers' Union No. 4, in Lemp's Park.

Missouri Notes

IMMENSE GATHERING AT ELVINS PICNIC.

St. Francois County Socialists Break All Records in July 4.

What is considered on all sides to have been the grandest picnic ever held in St. Francois county took place at Elvins on July 4.

It is estimated that 10,000 people attended and took part in the affair. Every Socialist local in the county worked hard to make this picnic the best ever, and they now have the satisfaction of knowing that they succeeded. About \$200.00 was realized for the Socialist campaign fund.

Two big counter attractions—a picnic at Bonne Terre and an aviation meet at Farmington—failed to affect the Socialist picnic at Elvins in the least.

L. G. Pope and Kate O'Hare were the Socialist speakers and Guy Miller represented the Western Federation of Miners. Each spoke for over an hour and poured hot shot into the camp of capitalism.

It is safe to say that many a voter in St. Francois county had his eyes opened as to his real condition and the way to remedy it.

There are now about 4000 organized miners in St. Francois county and they offer a fertile field for Socialist propaganda.

The grand outpouring at Elvins last Tuesday indicates that a political revolution is on among the men who delve and dig in the lead mines.

ONE OF THE METHODS.

The sentiment of the American people, outside of the Socialist Party, is growing rapidly toward the theory of public ownership, and if the Socialists are forced to make a fight—as they will certainly do—on a franchise extension, several Socialist Aldermen will be swept into office in Kansas City at the next spring election.

Public ownership of the street railway system will not be Socialism by a good deal, but it is one of the methods by which Socialists will demonstrate the practicability of government ownership.—Kansas City Socialist.

POLITICAL BAIT.

Governor Hadley went down to Branson, on the White River line, the other day to fish. No doubt that if the fish had known that it was the Governor of the State of Missouri they would have bit at the hook "just as easy" as the great American voter bites at much of the political bait.—Miller Herbold.

ST. LOUIS SOCIALISTS PICNIC.

The Priester's Park picnic of the St. Louis Socialists was an unequalled success, even though it was held on a Saturday and the heat was blistering.

Winfield R. Gaylord was the speaker, and he will stay in St. Louis for a month lecturing and organizing.

THE "KICKER" PAYS A VISIT.

Comrade Phil Hafner, editor of the Scott County Kicker, spent a few days' vacation in St. Louis last week.

He is the same genial, good-natured comrade as of old, and says he enjoys the wallopings he is handling out to the county ring at home.

He was much interested in our Socialist printing plant at 966 Chouteau avenue, and was surprised to learn of the size and strength of our local movement.

Comrade Hafner reports that the

Missouri melon crop is somewhat uncertain, but hopes for a big yield. We say Amen to that.

BELLEVILLE SOCIALISTS BOOST THE "ALARM"

Picnic for Benefit of Socialist Daily is Successful.

The Socialists of Belleville and vicinity are much pleased at the outcome of the picnic held on July 2 for the benefit of their daily paper, "The Alarm."

Carl D. Thompson was slated to speak but the serious illness of his mother caused a change of plans at the eleventh hour. Fortunately, Winfield Gaylord was in St. Louis and available for that date. He stepped into the breach and saved the day for the Belleville comrades.

The attendance was most encouraging and quite a nice sum was cleared on the affair, all of which will go toward strengthening "The Alarm," the daily socialist paper of Belleville.

OUR LIST OF SUBSCRIPTION HUSTLERS.

- Jacob Dorner 2
- J. E. Akins 1
- O. Pauls 2
- F. Stocker 1
- H. Schwarz 3
- F. J. Kloth 1
- J. J. Leuenberger 12
- W. F. Crouch 1

Outside Renewals.

- P. A. Anderson, Springfield.
- Wm. Jansen, Millfield, O.
- T. Theobald, Toledo, O.
- Jno. Sauter, Clayton, Mo.

FURNITURE WORKER STRIKEBREAKERS WANTED.

Grand Rapids Strike Effective.

Furniture workers and cabinet makers in St. Louis are being solicited to go to Grand Rapids and act as strikebreakers.

A general walkout took place in the furniture factories of Grand Rapids some time ago, and the Employers' Association is having a hard time finding sufficient scabs to take the places of the strikers.

Circulars are being sent to St. Louis men inviting them to come to Grand Rapids and "fill the shops." It is further stated that "the Circuit Court has issued a sweeping injunction against picketing" and that strikebreakers "will not be molested or interfered with in any way."

A humorous feature of the circular is that "We have no wish to secure 'strikebreakers.'" All they want is men to come and take the jobs of the strikers. This distinction, without a difference, will not fool wide-awake workmen.

MAILERS' UNION NO. 3.

A new scale has been demanded by Mailers' Union No. 3, and a Committee of Arbitration will be selected to hear both sides—the Mailers and the Newspaper Association—and endeavor to agree on a scale of hours and wages. The Mailers are particularly desirous to reduce the hours of the labor of the men who work at night.

CONVICT LABOR ABUSES.

An article has just been published in the American Magazine under the caption, "Something for Nothing." It deals with convict labor and is full of interesting facts. It may seem rather singular, but it is recounted that in the county jail at New Haven, Conn., a company has a contract whereby 200 men in the county jail are employed at an average price of 8 cents a day. Other interesting matter is included, together with a table showing the general loss sustained by penal institutions in their contracts with private concerns.

NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY NOTES

Comrade J. O. Bentall, State Secretary of Illinois, reports action taken by Local Cook County as follows:

"Rev. Edward Ellis Carr Expelled from the Socialist Party."

"To the Members and Locals of the Socialist Party:

"Comrades—The Socialist Party of Cook County, Illinois, represented by its delegate committee, at a meeting held June 25th, 1911, expelled from its membership the Rev. Edward Ellis Carr by a vote of 51 for expulsion and 21 against. This action was taken in response to charges made by the Seventh Ward Branch in the city of Chicago, Comrades Mabel Hudson and Lena Morrow Lewis."

The Free Press Publishing Co. of New Castle, Pa., has produced the speech of Comrade Berger, as delivered in Congress, in a thirty-two-page pamphlet, size 4 1/2 x 6 inches, good print, on good paper, and containing an excellent picture of Comrade Berger. The price is \$16.00 per thousand. Address orders and inquiries for further particulars to the publishers.

Relating to the conference of Socialist municipal officials, which is to be held in conjunction with the National Executive Committee meeting in Milwaukee, Wis., on August 12th, reports are at hand that a goodly number of the thirty-eight Socialist Mayors will participate. The local comrades in the cities enjoying a Socialist administration the generally providing the funds for the expenses of their chief executive to represent them.

Since last reported contributions to the McNamara Defense Fund have

Unity of action on the part of the entire American labor movement is absolutely necessary in connection with the McNamara case. This is also the opinion of the Miners' Magazine, the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners, which writes: "The grand jury of Marion county, Indiana, has brought an indictment against J. J. McNamara for conspiracy to destroy with dynamite the bridge of the Peoria and Pekin Railroad Company at Peoria, Ill., and he is likewise indicted for storing explosives in the city of Indianapolis. The same grand jury brought an indictment against Detective Burns charging him with kidnaping McNamara. The work of the grand jury of Marion county, Indiana, will create unfavorable suspicion in the minds of honest and intelligent men. The indictment against Burns will never bring him before a court for trial, and the indictments against McNamara were found, for no other purpose than to prejudice his case in Los Angeles. The conspiracy against McNamara has become national in its scope, and labor from the Atlantic to the Pacific must unite to defeat the conspiracy that plots against human life, to place the brand of Cain on unionism in this country."

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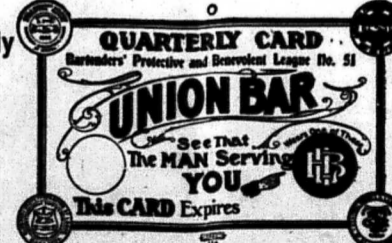
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been received at the National Office, and forwarded to the office of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, as follows: Local Melrose, Ark., \$1.25; The National Finnish Socialist Organization, \$20.00.

Comrade John Keller, organizer of Local San Francisco, reports that the local has entered a formal protest, addressed to the President and to the Secretary of War, against the United States permitting the passage of Mexican troops over United States territory in the effort to suppress militant insurrectos.

Jewish Labor World.

The Jewish comrades of Chicago, at great sacrifice, have built up and maintained this publication during the last three years. It is an eight-page weekly, devoted to Socialism and trade unionism. The subscription price is \$1.00 a year, 50 cents for six months. The publication also maintains a well-equipped jobbing plant, and the comrades everywhere are requested to secure subscriptions and place printing orders with the Jewish Labor World. Address 1114 Blue Island avenue, Chicago, Ill.

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