

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!

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No. 547

Are Open Shop Murderers Protected by the Police Department?

Some years ago, under the rule of Chief Mathew Kiely, the St. Louis Police Department was conducted as a branch office of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance. The brutality practiced by the managers of the department toward Organized Labor reached its climax when Chief Kiely issued his memorable order: "Shoot and Shoot to Kill!"

This was about ten days prior to the Carriage Drivers' strike, at a time when there was no trouble or disturbance whatever.

Kiely was the tool of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance. Our labor press, supported by Organized Labor, went after Kiely and his political allies good and strong, and the Democratic party machine was compelled to either drop the brute at the head of the police department or get into an open fight with the labor movement, not only locally, but all over the state.

Col. Creecy was appointed as Kiely's successor by Governor Folk. Col. Creecy was a gentleman. And while Chief of Police he acted like a gentleman. He insisted that the police department be not used against the labor movement in cases of strikes. He introduced reforms in the department that proved the old gentleman to be a man of higher education and a believer in a higher form of civilization. "Old Creecy" opposed the idea of making Russian Cossacks out of the St. Louis policemen. In every police officer he recognized the fellow man, the husband, the father of a family.

And this was his weakness, according to the Citizens' Alliance anarchists and allied "Big Business Interests."

The enemies of Organized Labor hated the old gentleman at the head of the Metropolitan Police Department. They decided that he would have to go.

The "Big Business Interests" needed a strong man to run the police department of St. Louis. In their cruel frankness they admitted that "Old Creecy" could not be relied on in cases of labor troubles.

When at the last election Hon. Hadley succeeded in climbing into the gubernatorial chair in Jefferson City the "Big Business Interests" in St. Louis concluded that the time for action had come. Citizens' Alliance influence and political pie-hunting worked wonders. The local Republican party machine and Governor Hadley's state machine were put in operation. As a matter of "practical politics" the St. Louis Police Department had to be reorganized. This gave the "Big Business Interests" a chance to get rid of "Old Creecy" and put a strong man at the helm of the police department.

The Governor appoints the St. Louis Police Commissioners, hence the Governor and his appointees select the Chief of Police. To get the police force cut off from Democratic politics seemed quite an item for smooth Hon. Hadley and his Republican machine.

When the John Healy steal in the Police Relief Association was discovered, Governor Hadley's St. Louis machine politicians got busy. Every possible attempt was made to mix Chief Creecy up with the Healy affair. A dozen or more of flimsy charges were drummed up against the old gentleman in order to bring about a radical reorganization of the police department.

Chief Creecy again proved to his enemies that he was a gentleman. He fought to protect his honest name. He resigned as Chief of Police to escape the slimy work done against him.

The present Chief Young was appointed as Creecy's successor. Young had the support of the same "Big Business Interests" that were anxious to get rid of Col. Creecy.

Chief Young is a strong man. Just the kind of a strong man the Citizens' Alliance was anxious to have. While he is not as clumsy and unvarnished as ex-Chief Kiely, he is a strong man, nevertheless.

Recent events seem to demonstrate the fact that Chief Young is doing his level best to deliver the goods to his capitalist masters.

A negro strikebreaker, by the name of James Weathers, shot and killed Business Agent William Keane of Teamsters' Union No. 700 and Patrick Kane, a member of the same organization. It was pointed out by members of the Central Trades and Labor Union that the strikebreakers are enjoying the protection of the police department and that the murderous rowdies are permitted to carry and display revolvers without the least interference on the part of the police.

Weathers, the murderer of the two Union men, is looked upon as a kind of a hero, and if he repeats his murderous work in the near future he may have a chance of being promoted to a patrolmanship under Chief Young's regime. We are also informed that the Citizens' Alliance will take care of Weathers' defense. The strikebreakers repeatedly attempted to provoke Union teamsters and create serious disorders, but Chief Young seemed to know nothing about it.

Had a Union man killed two strikebreakers Chief Young would have mobilized the entire police force, and his capitalist masters would have compelled the daily papers to fill their front pages with sensational articles about the "Murder and Anarchy of Union Labor."

In this connection the attention of the public must be called to these vital facts:

The strikebreaker, Weathers, is employed by the Ehrler Drayage Co., that is making the fight against the Teamsters' Union. Mr. G. H. Ehrler, president of the Ehrler Drayage Co., is a cousin of President Woerheide of the Board of Police Commissioners.

If you know how to add 2 and 2, you may figure out for yourself why it is that the police department under Chief Young don't care to protect Union labor against murderous strikebreakers.

There is no representative of Organized Labor in the Board of Police Commissioners to defend the cause of the murdered Union men. Governor Hadley is a great "friend of labor" during political campaigns. Why did he not give the 45,000 Union men and women of St. Louis proper representation on the board? Why did he not give the Central Trades and Labor Union a chance to select at least one member?

We do not blame the rank and file of the police force for the deplorable conditions; the responsibility rests with the machine at police headquarters, Chief Young and the Commissioners, and Governor Hadley and his St. Louis machine, which is being used in the fight against the labor movement.

We ask Chief Young: How long will you permit the murderous work of Citizens' Alliance strikebreakers? How long will you permit the Citizens' Alliance and "Big Business Interests" to use the Metropolitan Police Department in their fight against Organized Labor?

Answer, please!
The people of St. Louis will not stand for Open Shop anarchy and murderous strikebreaker activity under the sanction and protection of the police department, irrespective of whether the Chief's name is Mr. Kiely or Mr. Young.

Thanks to the intelligence and moral courage of a woman and to the sincerity of a judge of the court, the women of Portugal have secured the right to vote. Mrs. Dr. Angelo, a physician, insisted that her name be entered on the voters' list for the general elections. The election officials refused. The brave woman took the matter into court, claiming that the clause of the constitution which grants the suffrage to "every Portuguese over 21 years of age" must also apply to women, because they were neither British, nor Spanish, nor French, but Portuguese. The highest court, presided over by Judge Dr. Baptista da Castro, decided the case in favor of Mrs. Dr. Angelo, and this is why to-day the women of Portugal have the same right to vote as men. How the smart lawmakers got caught!

Now for Labor Day?

To make this year's Labor Day a decided success must be the object of every Union man and woman.

Organized Labor of St. Louis must be thoroughly aroused. There is no good reason why West End Heights should not be the gathering place of 50,000 people on Monday, September 4.

The Labor Day celebration will be given under the auspices of the Central Trades and Labor Union and the Building Trades Council. It is superfluous to say that almost every militant Socialist is also an active member of his trade union, and as such it becomes his duty, as class-conscious worker, to do all in his power to make the Labor Day demonstration of 1911 a great success.

State Senator Winfield R. Gaylord of Milwaukee will be the principal Labor Day speaker in St. Louis, and we may assure our readers and friends that the Socialist Senator will know how to handle the great labor problem on this occasion. He has fought many a battle for the working class in the Wisconsin state parliament and is thoroughly acquainted with the history, struggles, aims and mission of the modern labor movement.

Impress on every wage worker's mind the slogan:
"ON TO WEST END HEIGHTS ON LABOR DAY!"

G. A. Hoehn.

Vote for the Capitol Bond Issue!

Tuesday, August 1, 1911, a special election will be held in the State of Missouri to decide the question of the three and one-half million dollar bond issue for the new State Capitol building in Jefferson City.

Organized Labor throughout the state will vote in favor of it, because the assurance has been given that all the building work will be done by Union labor.

The Citizens' Industrial Alliance crowd is lining up against the bond issue, because they insist that scab labor should do the work.

We advise our comrades and friends to vote for the bond issue by scratching the "NO" on the ballot.

Don't fail to vote! The polling places are the same as in regular elections.

G. A. Hoehn.

OSCAR AMERINGER OF OKLAHOMA

Will Lecture in St. Louis August 23, 24, 25 and 26.

Comrade Oscar Ameringer of Oklahoma City, the well-known Socialist lecturer and campaign speaker, who helped to capture Milwaukee for Socialism, will speak in St. Louis from August 23 to 26.

He will deliver four lectures under the auspices of the Socialist Party of St. Louis. Further particulars as to subjects and places of meeting will be announced in due time.

Comrade Ameringer is one of the most popular speakers in the American Socialist movement, and I feel convinced that the St. Louis Socialists, Union men and wage workers in general will not fail to give him a most cordial and rousing reception.

WM. M. BRANDT,

Secretary Socialist Party of St. Louis.

During the last three months there were 2124 persons killed and 16,430 injured on the railroads in Uncle Sam's domains. Seven hundred and six of the killed and 10,974 of the injured were railroad employes. This is official!

Gaylord Meetings NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY NOTES

ATTENDANCE EXCEEDS EXPECTATIONS—THIS WEEK'S MEETINGS.

Interest continues unabated in connection with the Gaylord meetings. Not a single meeting has been a fail-



WINFIELD R. GAYLORD.

ure. In every instance the attendance has exceeded expectations, and the collections and book sales are equally good.

The meetings scheduled for the coming week are as follows:

Friday, July 28, 8 p. m.—Fennel Hall, 5018 Florissant avenue.

Sunday, July 30, 4 p. m.—Longwood Grove, 9400 South Broadway.

Monday, July 31, 8 p. m.—Heigheim's Garden, 3676 French avenue.

Wednesday, August 2, 8 p. m.—Mt. Pleasant Bohemian Turner Hall, Neosho and Minnesota.

Congressman Berger's Speech.

The speech delivered by Comrade Berger in the United States Congress on June 14, entitled "Protection, Free Trade and the Working Class," may be had at a slight reduction from the cost of printing—that is, 25 cents a hundred, or at that rate for any quantity. It is contained in a sixteen-page pamphlet printed by the government, and each pamphlet will be enclosed in an envelope ready for mailing. All that is required is to write on an address. Comrade Berger's office in Washington has been swamped with orders and all kinds of correspondence. All orders should be addressed only to the National Office of the Socialist Party, 205 West Washington street, Chicago, Ill., accompanied by a remittance of 25 cents per hundred.

Conference of Elected Socialist Officials.

The local comrades of Milwaukee are engaged in making proper arrangements for the program for the conference of elected Socialist officials, to be held in that city on August 12th, as provided for by the National Executive Committee. As far as reported, the first day will be given over to the discussion of state and national problems. Saturday evening, the 12th, a monster mass meeting will be held in the Auditorium, and on Sunday evening, the 13th, a banquet will be tendered to the visiting comrades by Local Milwaukee.

Scandinavian Translator-Secretary.

By a recent referendum the Scandinavian Socialist Federation elected N. Juel Christensen, address, 2517 Elms street, Chicago, Ill., as Translator-Secretary. All communications regarding that organization should be addressed to Comrade Christensen.

Politically Bankrupt

The present Municipal Assembly proves the absolute political bankruptcy of the Republican and Democratic parties in St. Louis.

Since the elections in April no legislative work of any importance for the good of the people has been done. Neither the Council nor the House of Delegates have paid any attention to vital questions affecting the public welfare.

Neither in the Council nor in the House has there been a single man who could emancipate himself from the petty capitalist peanut and machine politics. Not one man possessed of the manhood, political independence, intellect and moral courage to call a halt to the contemptible and outrageous work of wirepulling and obstruction which has been going on in the Municipal Assembly during the last three months.

During the last hours of its existence the old Municipal Assembly sanctioned Jephtha Howe's Southern Traction steal, whereby operation of an electric railway line over the Municipal free bridge is to be made the monopoly of a private corporation for fifty years.

Up to this date the new Assembly has not even attempted to reconsider that franchise steal.

The Hospital bill will have little show of passing either house. There are three political "elements" at work in the Municipal Assembly:

1. The Kreismann Republicans.
2. The Kiel Republicans.
3. The Democrats.

What difference is there between these three classes of statesmen? Little, if any. Put the entire political outfit in a sack, shake them, take them out, and you will have the job of your life to distinguish the few Democrats from the Kreismann Republicans, or the Kielites from the Kreismannites.

Personally they are "good fellows," every one of them. Politically, they are the most helpless, pitiable creatures. Their every act and action in the House and Council attests to the political bankruptcy of the party machines that put them into office.

The obstruction carried on by these municipal legislators is criminal. There are 14 Kreismannites (including the 5 Democratic "metlopers") and 14 Kielites. In order to break the tie vote and force vacation adjournment the Kreismannites resorted to "kidnaping" methods. City Central Committeeman Reichmann, a saloonkeeper, invited Alderman Klose (Kielite) to have a few drinks with him. Then Reichmann invited Klose to an automobile ride to the county, where they had many more drinks, and where the Alderman was kept drinking and joy-riding until late in the evening, i. e., just long enough to miss the meeting of the House of Delegates.

Of course, this was a smart piece of political work in the eyes of the peanut statesmen.

The people of St. Louis think that it was a most contemptible piece of rotten politics.

There is a limit to this shameful work by municipal legislators who were elected to represent and protect the best interests of the people of St. Louis.

The day of reckoning will come. In the near future the working class of St. Louis will rise en masse, throw off the shackles of capitalist politics, rally to the banner of the Socialist Party, elect their own representatives to legislate for them and clean out the Augean stables of capitalist peanut politics.

G. A. Hoehn.

Solidarity or Ruin — Which?

The attempt of the Building Industries Association to disrupt the Carpenters' District Council by smuggling Boyd's organized strikebreakers into the A. F. of L., via the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, was promptly exposed and counteracted by the Central Trades and Labor Union. That the central body would not stand for organized scabbery should have been well known to the gentlemen who were engineering the schemes against the Carpenters' District Council. Our readers' attention is called to the C. T. & L. U. meeting report on page 5 of this issue of ST. LOUIS LABOR.

We have no desire to meddle with the internal affairs of the St. Louis building trades. We recollect the story told by Joe Buchanan, one of the pioneers of the American labor movement, about his "thankless and hopeless job" of trying to harmonize the K. of L. and A. F. of L. The preaching of harmony is one thing, to achieve harmony is another.

We do know, however, that there must be solidarity and unity in the St. Louis building trades, or the near future will bring ruin and destruction for every local building trade union. The common enemy has been scheming and conspiring for years to break up the building trade unions, or, at least, to create friction and dissension, to encourage jurisdiction fights and to disrupt the movement.

Be on your guard! Protect your class interest by insisting that solidarity and unity shall be the supreme aim and object of every member connected with any of the local building trade unions.

It is either solidarity or ruin!
Take your choice!

G. A. Hoehn.

Presents for Our County Fair

To Our Comrades and Friends:

This year's fall festival of the Socialists of St. Louis will be held at Risch's Grove, Sunday, September 10.

Like in former years there will be a "County Fair" connected with the picnic. The Committee of Arrangements asks all comrades and friends to give such presents for the "County Fair" as they may be able to give. All presents should be delivered at headquarters, 966 Chouteau avenue. The time is short and no time should be lost in getting the several thousand presents together. Committee of Arrangements.

Polliteness and brotherly love reigns supreme in our House of Delegates. Alderman Lahiv asked Alderman Becker a question. Becker replied rather "sassy," and Lahiv responded, disappointedly: "You are a damned fool!" Alderman Becker stepped aside, walked toward the press table and indignantly announced: "That fellow Lahiv is 'verreckt'! If he wasn't crazy I would give him one in the snoot!" Our honorable Aldermen would make first-class Sunday school teachers.

One man was burned to death and the lives of forty others were endangered by a fire in the Salvation Army barracks, 13-15 North Third street. Who is to blame for the death of this man? The building has been known as an old firetrap for years. For many years it was used as a newspaper office. It is about time that the city authorities pay closer attention to these Salvation Army barracks. Have they already forgotten the catastrophe on Ninth and Market streets, where a number of men lost their lives? Of course, the victims were poor hoboes and tramps, and there are plenty of them!

How Socialism is Coming.

By Winfield R. Gaylord

II.

In three ways, principally, may it be said that Socialism is coming now in all of the civilized world. The first to be mentioned is the Co-Operative Movement; the second is the Trade Union Movement; and the third is Political Action. It is not intended that the order in which these are mentioned shall be taken as any indication of their relative importance in the writer's mind. Each is important, and all appear to be essential to the development of society up to that form of social organization which we sum up under the name of Socialism.

The Co-Operative Movement.
First, then, Socialism is coming through the co-operative movement. We speak of The Co-Operative Commonwealth as one of the synonyms for Socialism completed. I can hardly do better here than to give this message from Kautsky's essay on "The Co-Operative Consumers' Societies and the Labor Movement." Says Kautsky: "However little suited even to-day the endeavors in some localities may be for the creation of a great co-operative, however much consumers' societies may be the means of making the workers narrow-minded and of frittering away their strength in unfruitful compromising experiments; sooner or later in every country, alongside the trade-union battle for influencing the conditions of production, alongside the struggle of the proletariat for power in the municipality and the state, alongside the efforts of the municipality and the state for the extension and multiplication of the branches of production to be controlled and administered by them, the co-operative movement is called to play no inconsiderable part in the emancipation struggle of the proletariat.

"And what else is the picture which we sketch for ourselves of the Socialist society (of the future) than that of a gigantic consumers' co-operative society, but rather, at the same time, a producing co-operative whose enterprises produce for the consumption of its own members?" Another phase of the question is presented in Von Elm's brochure on "The Co-Operative Movement (also quoted by Kampfmeier), in which he says: "It is not sufficient to snatch away only the political power from our opponents, but it is equally necessary to gradually conquer the economic power. Without this, it is inconceivable that we can attain our goal. I do not at all believe that the thing will develop in such a fashion that one fine day, in possession of the political power, the entire Socialist society can be organized from one central point. That is an entirely mistaken idea, and is also an inherent contradiction to our democratic way of looking at things. In this matter I adopt the point of view of La Salle, who declared: 'The revolution will only be successful when it has already come to maturity in the womb of (present) society.' I am accordingly of the opinion that the working class must first acquire a greater measure of economic power and must create a mechanism with which the further construction of the Social-Democratic organization can connect itself."

Hard to Work Without a Master.
In Belgium the Socialist movement has gone far in the development of its own economic institutions, so far that they have their own club houses and trade schools, as well as their own stores and bakeries. And in speaking concerning the function of the co-operatives, at a meeting in Paris, in 1900, E. Anseele, who is one of the founders and managers of the Belgian Co-Operative Movement, had something to say which opens up another view of the question: It is so illuminating that we quote it at length. Anseele said: "Working for a master is sometimes difficult, especially to satisfy him, because he stipulates for so many things. You remember Figaro's saying: 'For the virtues which masters require in a servant, very few masters would be worthy of being one.' Working for a master, then, is difficult. But for many workmen working without a master is still more difficult; and that is what we must teach the workers—how to work without a master. That is one of the reasons why in many trades co-operative production cannot succeed; that is what we must get the proletarians to learn—to master themselves, to work of themselves, without having forced on them the will of an authority."

"What I am going to say will, perhaps, draw down an uproar on my head," Anseele proceeds. "I shall say it all the same. I say there must be order in industry, order in the factory, discipline in labor; the laborers must know that it is their duty to push on the production of all for the gain of all. If only every one had a character of intellectual and moral strength, strongly equipped with professional skill and abounding in energy! But find me such a rare bird. Find the manager who can be employed in a productive co-operative society. Moral qualities and knowledge of the trade are his only means of influence there. Find me this paragon of a manager, and find a hundred of them combining all the superior qualities which make a man superior in his own place, which make him one of the smiths who shall hammer out the new

world. Find me that in every village, every quarter, every trade. Alas, no; the working class, we must say it out loud, has not yet reached that point as regards either personal qualities, technical knowledge, or professional knowledge of trades. That is why the distributive co-operative societies, which help to form and support the productive ones, are of immense benefit and service to the working-class education, which should impel the worker to work for himself, without a master and without fear. That is the great practical end of distributive co-operation and of productive co-operation."

There is another very important aspect of the co-operatives in their relation to this working-class movement, which was touched upon by Anseele in his Paris address, and it comes out characteristically in the following extract: "We had a few weeks ago ten thousand strikers among us, thousands of flax-spinners, and the carpenters' lockout, and there was a general meeting at the 'Vooruit.' I was then, as you are now, sitting listening, and they were there in the hall, thousands upon thousands. They said: 'You know, there's the strike'—'Yes, yes'—'That means money'—'Of course it means money'—'The Society will give something'—'All you want,' was the reply; 'you have free course, you can use the chest as largely as you wish, according to circumstances.' And after results like that, people come and say that Co-operation lessens the Socialist spirit, the class-consciousness, the class-war, the spirit of revolution in the proletariat. How untrue! And it is the same at Brussels, the same at Jolimont, at Liege, at Bouvy; go north, south, east or west, you will everywhere see big bakeries topped by the red flag."

The co-operative movement, then, when successful, brings to the workers, at the least, control over the economic channels of production and distribution, to the extent to which it has been developed; it brings by the very process of its development the discipline, the training in self-restraint and self-direction, the capacity for social self-control which is absolutely necessary for the Co-Operative Commonwealth. And it brings meanwhile the sinews of war for the present battle, as well.

There are plenty of people in America, as well as other lands, who call the working people "cattle," and ridicule the idea of their ever attaining the capacity of running their own affairs. Worse still, there are many working people who believe in their hearts that they can never learn, nor their children, how to manage their own affairs. They think they must have some superior person, who shall "give them a job" and look after the business. If these people are right, then Socialism can never come. But they are wrong, for Socialism is coming now in the tremendous success of the co-operative movement all over the world.

And so we can say it in this way: Whenever the workers succeed to any extent by their own organization in securing control, through ownership, of the means of producing and distributing the comforts and necessities of life for their own advantage, there, for those workers, and to that extent, the principles of the co-operative commonwealth are being practiced now.

A Second Way in Which Socialism is Coming.

Again, wherever the workers succeed to any extent, by their own organization, in securing control over the hours of their own labor, their wages of labor, and the conditions of their labor, there, to that extent and for those workers, industrial democracy is being practiced now.

Should some one ask what industrial democracy has to do with Socialism, we reply, "Much every way."

A democracy which is to be of any value to the workers of the twentieth century must give the workers self-government in their daily labor. **DEMOCRACY MEANS TO THE SOCIALIST THE SAME THING FOR THE BODY OF SOCIETY THAT SELF-CONTROL MEANS FOR THE BODY OF ONE MAN.**

There is no part of the life of the people more important to them than the time which they spend in earning their daily bread. And a democracy which does not give the workers self-control of their work, while they are at work, is not a democracy at all—it is an hypocrisy and a mockery. Therefore Socialists demand an industrial democracy. The fact that this industrial democracy is being realized in any degree means that to that degree Socialism is in process of coming wherever that is true. And that is true wherever there is a labor organization.

Organized Labor the School of Industrial Democracy.

There are those who say that organized labor has not accomplished anything for the workers, that all its efforts have been wasted. But no one who knows the history of organized labor in this country alone can say that organized labor has been a failure.

The United States Labor Bureau published a report of the history of twenty-five years of strikes and lockouts in this country. It is a big book—two inches thick. And you can sum it all up in three sentences. Over 50 per cent of these battles

Jas. W. Riffie's "Original" Union Brand Milk and Blue Bell Milk

are made from the purest milk possible to produce. The factory at Columbia, Mo., is in the heart of the finest natural dairy district in the world; finest because it grows the most luxuriant blue grass and has the finest cold pure spring water for the cows to drink.

Every cow producing milk for our factory has been Tuberculin Tested by the State Authorities and the dairies are operated under directions from the MISSOURI STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE which is located at Columbia, Missouri.

of organized labor have resulted in complete success.

About 13 per cent of these battles resulted in partial success.

Only about 37 per cent of these battles ended in total failure.

These were the openly fought battles for shorter hours, for better wages, for improved working conditions, against child labor, and to improve the condition and the pay of the women workers. And over 50 per cent of them were completely successful.

Besides that, it must be borne in mind that many of these strikes and lockouts resulted from the unorganized condition of labor. Organization prevents more strikes than it causes. And there must be taken into account the fact that many struggles between labor and capital were decided by agreements without ever coming to an open battle or strike.

Labor's Benefits Were Not Gifts from the "Good Capitalists."

At this point there are those who claim that organized labor, for all that it has won so many victories, has not gained any real benefits for the workers. Such a question cannot be settled by a glance at the history of even a ten-year period. But let us look at a longer period—look back to the time when the City of Washington, D. C., was first built—about one hundred years ago. We are told that the workmen in the building trades worked fourteen hours a day at that time, and that they received sixty-five (\$65.00) dollars PER YEAR, sometimes being provided with lodgings in addition. This is typical of the labor conditions of that day.

Imagine the members of the building trades working fourteen hours now—or consenting to receive pay at the rate of sixty-five dollars a MONTH even!

There can be no doubt that the conditions of labor have been tremendously improved in the intervening time. The printers have the eight-hour day; the brewery workers have an eight-hour day; so have the cigarmakers, and about two-score more of the organized crafts of today. The average working day for all kinds of labor to-day is less than eleven hours. The standard of living, of education, and of independence of the individual worker has been tremendously improved.

How did this all happen? Was it by the organized benevolence of the employers of labor? Did they call their workmen together, and say to them: "Please, now, gentlemen, will you not consent to work for a shorter number of hours if we will pay you more wages?" Did they?

By no other method than by the stubborn, persistent and costly fights of organized labor have these benefits been gained. Through years of struggle, agitation, suffering and toil have the workers won their way to their present position of strength and self-control.

And if this were not true, I could not say with good conscience that Socialism is coming, now. Because it is true that the workers are succeeding, to an increasing extent, in controlling their hours of labor, their wages and the conditions of labor to their own advantage, therefore I am justified in saying that by this means, among others, Socialism is coming now, in the increased capacity for self-control which the workers are developing.

Read What the Organizer

Of the American Federation of Labor for Missouri Says:

TO THE HOUSEWIVES AND FRIENDS OF UNION LABOR:

I take pleasure in announcing that on June 17th, 1911, I organized at Columbia, Mo., the first Milk Handlers' Union, ever organized in the United States, for the purpose of manufacturing evaporated milk.

The brands of milk being made are: JAS. W. RIFFIE'S "ORIGINAL" UNION BRAND MILK, and BLUE BELL BRAND, which are the only brands of Union Made Milk on the market.

I also had the pleasure of being shown through the factory in detail. It is a very fine, sanitary plant, and the milk which is being turned out is the highest quality I have ever seen.

It is well to remember that every time you buy a can of "RIF-FIE'S UNION BRAND MILK" or "BLUE-BELL BRAND," you have the satisfaction of knowing that you are helping the cause of Union Labor, and supporting an industry that is paying its employees satisfactory wages for reasonable hours.

JOHN T. SMITH,

State Organizer American Federation of Labor.

Labor Temple, Kansas City, Mo.

"Original" Union Brand Milk and Blue Bell Milk for SALE AT ALL GROCERS.

JAS. W. RIFFIE, Kansas City, U. S. A.

Organized Labor Vs. the "Misery Theory."

But there are others who say that the very fact that the unions are gaining improved conditions for the workers is a thing which prevents the coming of Socialism. It has been said for years, in the labor movement of the world, that "when the workers have their bellies full they will not think." There is an old motto going the rounds of the labor movement to the effect that "The worse off the people are, the better."

Those who hold this idea are sincere enough. What they mean is this: They think that fullness breeds contentment; that only those who are miserable become discontented; that only those who suffer pain and deprivation will rebel; and that, therefore, only when the people are miserable enough, only when enough of the people are miserable, will they turn against their oppressors, overthrow the existing system, and thus make way for something new and better.

For this reason many honest enthusiasts have opposed the existing trades unions, and do so to-day. But they are exactly wrong. "The worse off the people are"—the worse off they are. And that is all there is to that anarchist motto.

If hunger made Socialists, we should have had many more votes for Debs in 1908. But hunger does not make Socialists. It only makes degenerates! I do not deny that most of us could with some benefit to ourselves go without solid food for a week—provided we had been well fed previously! But to go on half rations for six months, then to starve for three months, and THEN to go without food for a week—that means either death or insanity. The starved cells of brain and body refuse to work without sustenance, and when forced too far they simply die. When only part of them die, it means a DEFECTIVE person; when all of them die, it means a dead person. And neither defectives nor dead ones are of much value to the Socialist Party.

We Need Men; Not Starved Degenerates.

No! it is not men empty-bellied—and, therefore, empty-headed; not men who have been starved into submission until they are willing to crawl for a crust; not men who have been bullied, browbeaten, terrorized and beaten into the gutter—not that kind of men will serve very much in the building of a new civilization. They have had all the juice taken out of them. They are not to blame. They are but the by-product of a senseless and dying capitalist system. But they are not the material of which victorious armies are made. And what we must have is a victorious army, which shall march to a new kind of victory, over a road built by the army itself, into a land prepared and reconstructed by the genius and labor of the army that marches to take possession.

No! that takes men with plenty of good, red blood—enough to spare a little, if needs be there must be some blood-letting. That takes men who have had enough to eat for quite a while, so that they may have accumulated some reserve force and power of resistance. Men who have had time to feed their brains as well as their bodies, time to think, and

time to will their own will, away from the domination of the foreman and the boss. Men who have learned by practice to think and will TOGETHER. This—and more—we need if the new civilization is to be built.

Proof of this, if proof is needed, is to be found in the make-up of the membership of the Socialist Party of the world. In the United States over 70 per cent of the dues-paying membership of the Socialist Party comes from the ranks of organized labor. These are men, trained and experienced in organization of labor, resourceful and strong, with a record of successful battles behind them, who are capable of fighting greater battles in the future, and WINNING THEIR BATTLES.

Organized Labor Vs. Individualism.

Another great work that the labor unions are accomplishing is their effective education of the workers out of the old ideas of individualism which are so characteristic of Americans. Few of the workers have realized that individualism, when it is logically stated as a theory, and developed into a doctrine, becomes nothing else but philosophic anarchism. Probably fewer still have learned that the first book on anarchism to be written in any language was written by Josiah Warren, a successful Yankee business man in Cincinnati. After that, and in other languages, other men wrote books on anarchism. But the American soil furnished the first book on the subject.

That was natural enough. In the early days of this country, when the anarchist motto of "Do as you please and mind your own business" could be practiced by any man who cared to take an ax and a rifle and walk toward the setting sun. Every man could be a law unto himself when he had a boundless prairie ahead of him, and no one to care whether he killed a deer, a bear or an Indian. He did not care for a sheriff—the sheriff would be sure to be too late.

And this idea of individual liberty, absolute and complete, with as little law as possible, crept into our American blood and thought, until it became a popular thing for politicians to play upon, and even statesmen gave utterance to it. Not out of place altogether a hundred years ago, it is to-day completely out of place, because absolutely impossible of practice, now and here, in the twentieth century.

Nevertheless, men like Uncle Joe Cannon, Theodore Roosevelt, William Jennings Bryan, etc., are teaching and trying to put into law the essential principles of individualism. They claim that civilization rests upon free competition, and that individualism is the corner-stone of progress.

Also, men like Chas. W. Post and David M. Parry are constantly advising working men to assert their "independence" of any "walking delegate" and to keep free from the "tyranny of labor unions." These gentle advisers of the working class assert that every man has a right to work for whom he pleases, as long as he pleases, and for the wages he chooses to accept; that it is none of his business what arrangements he makes with his employer, and that he is a free individual. In other words, the employing class wants the workers to do their thinking in the same

The high quality of the milk

and our own secret process of Evaporating produce that rich creamy flavor so necessary to good milk.

You cannot imagine how much better and richer it is than ordinary milk until you have tried it.

After that you will have no other.

It is too rich to use without diluting and the price is

no higher than other

milk.

terms in which they want the government to make the laws, i. e., in terms of "one man."

That Imaginary "One Man."

But there is no "one man." There never was "one man" since civilization began. You cannot find "one man." And if you do find such a being, you will have to put him in the insane asylum.

You cannot get "one man" started. The only starter for "one man" would be just "a baby." Not a son, nor a grandson, but just "a baby." If you could reach up in the air, wave a magic wand, and then blow "a baby" out of your sleeve, that would be a good starter for "one man." But it would only be a start. There is still the food and clothing, the housing and warming, the cleaning and tending, the mothering and nursing, before the baby becomes a man. And such a being, having been nourished by all the myriad processes and forces which modern society affords, would show scant intelligence or comprehension of his own life and what made him possible by declaring when he had reached the period of maturity that he was an "individual," and that his business was his own and nobody's else.

Least of all is there any such being as "one man" in the world of labor to-day. There the world's work is done by industrial armies, who march and countermarch according to the blowing of the bugles on factory roofs, and keep step according to the pace set by factory wheels.

The invention of labor-saving machinery has led to the building of big machines. The proper use of this machinery compels its use on the largest possible scale—for the saving of labor. When modern machinery is properly used, the result is that one great organization of machinery dominates an entire industry. There are about four hundred "trusts" listed by Moody in his book, "The Truth About the Trusts"; while it is acknowledged that there are one thousand two hundred corporations doing business in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

This is not because John D. Rockefeller is either a very good man or a very bad man—though he is probably both. It is because the nature of modern machinery compels its use on the largest possible scale.

You Cannot "Do as You Please."

But the significance of this big machine work for the worker is this: There is no such thing as "the work of one man" in the operation of a modern industrial plant. Modern machinery, to be properly used, must be operated by an industrial army. No individual member of this army can "do as he pleases and mind his own business"—primarily, because he can have no "business of his own" to mind. He must enlist in the army of industry; take his place in the ranks where the captains place him—and that may not be to-day the place for which he is best adapted; he must march with the rest of the army at the blowing of the steam bugles; his pace is set for him by the speed of the factory wheels, and he halts again only when the army pauses at a signal given by those who must act as its officers now.

(To be continue.)

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Speaker Lawton of the House of Delegates made it his special business, in opening the last two meetings of the House, to remind the spectators that he would clear the floor at the first attempt to interfere with the business. There was no need for such childish threats on the part of the speaker. A more orderly crowd of spectators could not have attended. Most of them were intelligent-looking, nicely-dressed working women. Speaker Lawton should not get the idea into his head that the law-and-order loving men and women who watch the "shows" areasmuch inclined to childish fighting and noise-making as some of the leading statesmen in the House of Delegates. Don't get scared, Mr. Speaker!

"Work of Our Socialist Friends Deeply Appreciated"

Under the above caption, The Bridgemen's Magazine for July publishes the following leading editorial.

"Since the outrageous kidnaping on April 22d last of our worthy secretary-treasurer, John J. McNamara, on trumped-up charges of murder and dynamiting alleged against him and his brother, James W. McNamara, now prisoners in the Los Angeles (Cal.) jail, the Socialist Party of the United States and Canada has been rendering magnificent service in the work of frustrating the plans of the powers of wealth and privilege to railroad these brothers to the gallows and incidentally discredit and obstruct the labor movement in general.

"That party, with its four thousand organizations, its press of ten dailies, over one hundred weeklies and ten monthlies, and its array of able orators, has been devoting itself with unwavering assiduity to the task of arousing the masses to a full realization of the atrocity of this latest

plutocratic outrage against organized labor and has been accomplishing splendid results. With a spontaneity, unanimity, generosity, enthusiasm and determination that is truly noble and inspiring, the Socialist Party has at this crisis thrown all of its powerful influence and its every resource on the side of the cause of justice, and is heroically and effectively defending as sacred the legal and constitutional rights of the common citizen against his latest onslaught of the power of Mammon. With a sincere and unselfish devotion to the cause of the toiling masses, its press and its speakers are everywhere bringing the common people to a realization of the dangers which threaten them from the high-handed arrogance of the monied aristocracy.

"To our Socialist friends, one and all, we desire to express our deep appreciation of their magnificent support in this crisis, and we earnestly assure them we will ever remember it with sentiments of heartfelt gratitude."

The Missouri Controversy

National Headquarters
Socialist Party.

Chicago, Ill., July 18, 1911.

To the National Executive Committee:

Dear Comrades—I report herewith upon the consideration given to the subject matters submitted under date of July 6th, relating to Missouri, as contained in two propositions, as follows:

First. The request by the State Committee of Missouri for the National Executive Committee, at its own expense, to investigate the question of Local St. Louis violating the National Constitution in the spring campaign of 1909.

Second. The petition, signed by 512 (to which number ten have been added since the submission of the question) persons, requesting a referendum for the election of state officials, according to Article III, Section 9, of the National Constitution.

Upon the first proposition Comrades Hillquit and Spargo voted in the negative. Comrade Hunter voted in the affirmative. Other members not heard from.

Upon the second proposition Comrades Berger, Hillquit, Hunter, Lewis and Spargo voted in the affirmative. Other members of the committee not heard from. No action has, therefore, been taken on the first proposition; the second has been adopted.

Upon the two questions Comrade Carey submits a motion as follows: "That action be postponed until the Milwaukee session of the National Executive Committee."

Comrade Lewis submits the following motion: "I move action on No. 1 be deferred till the National Executive meeting, August 12th."

The letters of the members are herewith transmitted:
Letter of Comrade Hillquit, Dated July 10th.

"Please record me as voting in the negative on Question No. 1, submitted by you under date of July 6th, and as voting in the affirmative on Question No. 2, submitted by you under the same date.

"My reasons for voting in this manner are as follows: It would obviously be useless to undertake an investigation as suggested by the State Committee of the State of Missouri, and at the same time initiate the referendum petitioned for by the five hundred and twelve petitioners. We can only undertake one or the

other of the two proceedings proposed, and since we have no discretion in the matter of the petition, but are bound to initiate the referendum under the provisions of our constitution, the petition must prevail over the invitation to investigate. I wish, however, to add in all frankness, that even in the absence of the petition for a referendum, the invitation would not commend itself very favorably to me. The controversy in the State of Missouri arose over the alleged violation of our National Constitution by the St. Louis Local in the municipal campaign of 1909, but it also involved the question of the fairness and legality of the proceeding by which the charter of the local was revoked. The resolution of the Missouri State organization would limit the investigation of the National Executive Committee to only one branch of the controversy, that of the alleged offense of Local St. Louis, but would not allow our committee to review the proceedings against the Local.

"What we principally desire is to re-establish a harmonious and efficient organization in the State of Missouri and not merely to fasten the blame for the present deplorable state of disruption, and rest satisfied with that.

"The National Executive Committee has time and again offered its good services to the State organization of Missouri to restore harmony in the movement of that state, but the Missouri State Committee, instead of facing the situation in a straight and direct way, has been fencing with us and has to my mind shown more regard for cavils and technicalities, than for the cause of Socialism and an efficient organization of Socialists. The petition of the five hundred and twelve Missouri comrades, if acted upon by the National Executive Committee, will leave the entire matter in the hands of the membership of the State of Missouri, and as far as I am concerned, I trust implicitly in their collective wisdom and broadness of mind to settle it in the best interest of the Party."

Letter of Comrade Spargo, Dated July 13th.

"On the Missouri matter you will please record me as voting in the negative on the first motion and in the affirmative on the second motion.

"State Referendum A' upon which the first motion is based, is obviously one-sided. When Comrade Boswell, at our February meeting reported that a referendum was being taken I sincerely hoped that referendum would be carried. It provided

for the acceptance of the good offices of the National Executive Committee to investigate the whole controversy, with a view to bringing about a full settlement of the controversy.

"But 'State Referendum A' merely provides for an investigation of the original charge against Local St. Louis, and does not make it possible for the National Executive Committee to carry its investigations further into the subsequent actions of the Local Quorum. This is manifestly no way to set about the solution of the difficulty.

"But even if the referendum had been wholly satisfactory to me, I should regard it as useless to vote for the motion based upon it in view of the petition upon which motion No. 2 is based. As I read the National Constitution, we have no option in the matter. Its provisions are absolutely mandatory. Except for your own satisfaction there seems to me no reason why you should even submit the question to this committee. Automatically, the receipt of such a petition makes the taking of a referendum by the National Office imperative.

"Of course, you will satisfy yourself that the signers of the petition were all members in good standing at the time the controversy arose. It seems to me that you ought not to accept the mere assertion of anybody in this matter, but demand and secure satisfactory evidence of such membership."

Fraternally submitted,
J. MAHLON BARNES,
National Secretary.

Board of Education And the Peabody School

Editor ST. LOUIS LABOR:

Whenever the Board of Education sees fit to close a school, a howl goes up from real estate owners and shopkeepers in that vicinity; they fear their property will depreciate and their business will suffer—hence they claim they are interested—sentimentally, of course—in their educational center, and the members of the board, who have nothing at stake there, are not. They forget that the board has to look after the interests of all the taxpayers and all the children. When the board closed the Pope School the members could easily be convinced that the closing of that school would work a hardship for the smaller children of that district and spent \$40,000 to rebuild the school for their needs. In regard to the Peabody School, the facts are these: The building is badly in need of repairs, it is unsanitary, not up to date and, while not a fire-trap, it is not fire-proof. To rebuild the three different sections composing the school is out of question, to modernize the central building so as to accommodate the 400 children of the lower grades would cost \$75,000, according to the report of our own Building Commissioner and our architect, and we have to rely on the reports of our trusted and disinterested employees. The board, therefore, had to decide only one question: Are we justified in spending \$75,000 for 400 children, when these children can easily be accommodated in nearby modern buildings, not one of them farther away than a few blocks, say a walk of five minutes to the Clinton and ten minutes to the Sigel School? So much for that.

It is true the Board of Education disposes of four million dollars a year; but, then, while out income is stationary, our expenses are increasing fast for higher salaries, new departments and the extension of old ones, and we are compelled to economize, which we do principally in the building department.

Matters concerning the closing of schools come first before the Committee of Instruction. This committee consists at present of Mr. Moore, Mr. Stromberg and myself. Mr. Moore has been for many years and still is president of the Society of Ethical Culture; Mr. Stromberg has been, until a year ago, president of one of the largest Hebrew congregations, and I have been for over four years president of the South St. Louis German Free-Thought Society. To suppose that men occupying such places should work for the interests of the parochial rather than the public schools is too ridiculous to need any refutation.

Let me add that the members of the board, and especially the undersigned, are always willing to listen to and be influenced by reasonable demands, but that we do not care at all for misrepresentations and insinuations; neither do we believe that we can satisfy everybody.

EMIL SIMON, M. D.,
Member of the Board of Education.

SOCIALISM IN TENNESSEE.

Memphis Comrades Nominate Full Municipal Ticket.

Memphis, Tenn.—The Socialist Party of Memphis nominated the following ticket:

For Mayor—H. E. Bradford, a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

For Commissioners—George E. Pardue, a member of the Painters' Union; Perry E. Rice, a veteran of the great Debs strike in 1894; Chas. Roper, of the Machinists' Union, and H. G. Terlinner, president of the Bricklayers' Union.

Every man nominated is a member of organized labor with clean records and their public and private life above suspicion.

First Socialist Member In Bulgarian Parliament

Sofia, Bulgaria, July 9.—Three years ago the young Socialist Party of Bulgaria could not muster over 2500 votes. Three weeks ago, on June 18, the election for the national parliament took place and 13,000 Socialist votes were the result.

Much to the surprise of the old political machines that have been running the public affairs under "Little Czar Ferdinand's" direction, the Socialists elected one of their candidates to parliament.

In the city of Troyan, Comrade W. Wlaskowsky, a leather worker, was elected, receiving 1920 votes.

In several other cities, like in Sliwen and Samokow, the Socialists polled more votes than the old parties combined, but were outvoted by the rural portions of these respective election districts.

In Sofia the Socialist vote increased 400 per cent, while in Philippopol, Warna, Rustchuk and Plewna the Socialist Party cast the second highest vote of all the parties.

The Socialists will make a determined fight against the despotic regime of Prince Ferdinand, whose latest "Czarish tendencies" caused general indignation among the radical factions of the Bulgarian people.

THE UNION LABEL

FORGING ONWARD.

Every week brings evidence of the increasing variety of things to be had with the union label. The most recent article is evaporated milk, or condensed milk. Mr. John T. Smith of the Missouri State Federation of Labor lends his unrestricted endorsement for the purity of the product of the firm engaged in making "Original" Union Brand Milk, as can be seen in his letter appearing in the advertisement on another page. The demand for union-made goods is increasing with rapid strides. Let everyone boost for the union label. Don't forget it when you buy milk.

Missouri Notes

GAYLORD STIRS ST. LOUIS.

The series of meetings arranged by the Socialist Party of St. Louis, at which Senator Gaylord of Milwaukee was the speaker, are astonishingly successful. Meetings at out-of-the-way places, never attempted before, have developed "standing-room-only" audiences. Gaylord's addresses will be of lasting benefit to the movement in St. Louis.

THE LITERATURE SQUAD.

One splendid feature of the propaganda work in Scott county is the regular distribution of literature that is being carried on.

The locals and individuals make regular contributions each quarter. This money is turned over to Comrad Hafner of the "Kicker," and he buys the leaflets, pamphlets or whatever may be decided upon. The literature is then divided among the hustlers in various parts of the country, who have been previously selected, and is then distributed where it will do the most good.

Secretary Slinkard's report for the quarter ending June 1 shows that \$15.00 was expended for literature. If this work is kept going, there is no doubt as to the outcome of the next election in Scott county.

HOW THE POLITICIANS ANSWER GRAFT CHARGES.

Editor Hafner of the Scott County "Kicker" has been exposing some particularly rotten grafting by the "court house gang" at Benton. For weeks afterwards no reply to the charges was made and Hafner began to think he would get none.

He has a reply now. Suddenly, and without a hearing of any kind, the County Court ordered Hafner to disconnect his house from the public sewer. Later developments proved that the court had made the order last fall, but that it was held in abeyance as a convenient club, to be used when the grafters saw fit.

That is how the grafters at Benton replied to Hafner's charges.

MULES—AND MULES.

Last week our readers, no doubt, thought that Wylie Mangrum had a good mule, inasmuch as the assessor had placed a value of fifty dollars on it. But value—when the assessor comes around—is governed by who owns it. For instance, if you will take the time to go to the city hall, you will find that one of our prominent physicians, another good, pious, Christian gentleman, Dr. J. A. Milem, turned in his list as owning five horses, mules and geldings, and THE TOTAL VALUE OF THE FIVE IS FORTY DOLLARS. Mangrum surely has a good mule.—Sikeston Hornet.

N. E. C. TO CONDUCT ELECTION.

The National Executive Committee has voted to conduct an election of state officials in Missouri, in accordance with the request of the 520 signers to the petition from this state.

FROM LOS ANGELES

The McNamara Case Stirring Up Things in California.

(By National Socialist Press.)

Los Angeles, Cal.—John J. McNamara sends the following greeting through the National Socialist Press to the workers who are so deeply interested in his welfare and the progress of the battle on the Pacific coast:

"Give a word of greeting to my comrades in the field. Tell them I am never for a moment unmindful of their kindly interests, their efforts and their good work. We are all fighting for our cause, each in his own place. At present my place is not the most pleasant, but I know that much good is to come out of this by knitting the working class together. It is through solidarity that labor will win its battles and come into its own.

"Tell my brothers to keep up the work of education and agitation to the end that our struggle will result in emancipation of the workers. Keep something doing all the time, and we will win in the end."

John J. McNamara looks strong and robust. Despite the fact that he takes daily exercise and works to keep in trim, he and his brother, James, are gaining in flesh and are philosophically making the best of their surroundings in the county jail.

"I have scarcely written a line today," said John, in speaking of the constant stream of visitors that poured into the county jail all day to see the McNamara boys. The secretary of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union spends much of his time writing and devotes his spare moments to reading and making notes. He is closely watching every move of the attorneys for the defense and the action of the court. No detail of the proceedings is not watched and understood by him. He explains the finer points to his brother Jim.

"We will be ready when the trial opens and we are eager for the fray. Tell the boys everything is going as well as could be expected, but we must win this fight for labor," was the final word of the big, handsome secretary as he turned to greet a party of friends who had just arrived.

Clarence Darrow and Lecompte Davis of the defense have gone to San Francisco, and it is likely the former will make a trip to Chicago before he returns to Los Angeles. Job Harriman and Joseph Scott are handling the multiplicity of details in Los Angeles, and it is believed the defense will have a much stronger case when the time for trial arrives.

The failure of the District Attorney to get Mrs. Emma McManigal put into jail or to force her to testify before the grand jury was a serious blow to the prosecution.

The woman broke down and came near dying in the corridor of the court house on Monday after the ordeal of hearing the assistant prosecutor plead to have her sent to prison for her refusal to answer questions propounded by the labor-hating members of the grand jury. The judge's decision to the effect she need not testify in cases where indictments have already been returned was based on good law as well as good judgment.

Public sentiment took such a decided swing in favor of the defense after the facts became public of the torture of Mrs. McManigal that the prosecutors became alarmed. Mrs. McManigal's troubles have scarcely ceased a moment since she arrived in Los Angeles. She was tortured into insensibility in the grand jury ante-room. Then, while the prostrated woman was on the way home the brutal Burns operatives, who had given her the "third degree," contrived to cause a collision between their automobile and the one in which the physician was taking the woman to her home. On Sunday night a Burns automobile, which had been following the McManigal party, ran down little Evelyn McManigal and seriously injured her. The detectives' machine was running without lights and it was a wonder the child was not killed.

George Behme, uncle of Ortie McManigal, is in Los Angeles, and has paid two visits to his nephew. Behme is a locomotive engineer from Portage, Wis. He says the story told by Ortie is fantastic and that he can disprove a part of it; that Ortie was with him at the time some of the dynamiting was alleged to have been done by him.

Behme declares that Ortie acts strangely, as if his mind were affected, or that he is strangely influenced in some manner. He is convinced the detectives are wielding a mysterious power over the young man and that he is weak enough to yield to the Burns men.

Mrs. McManigal says she will visit her husband no more, as it seems to be a futile task to try to persuade him to tell the truth about the whole

affair. She had hoped that he would abandon the Burns outfit and tell the whole truth about the influence the "operatives" are exerting over her husband. She believes he could shed a great light on the methods of the Burns outfit.

Ortie McManigal has lost eighteen pounds in weight since his confinement in Los Angeles county jail. He is thin, gaunt and has a hunted look. No one but the Burns detectives are allowed to speak to him or to see him. Burns' man McLarin spends a couple of hours daily with the self-confessed dynamiter. It is the common expression among newspaper men and officials at the jail that Ortie is "getting his daily lesson" when McLarin calls. Operative Mills, head of the local Burns headquarters, declares he was working for the Pinkertons during the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone case. He knew Harry Orchard well. In comparing the two "confessors," he says Ortie McManigal is a much better subject than the notorious and discredited Boise stool-pigeon. Mills says Ortie will stand pat and stick to the story agreed on and that there is little danger of their man weakening.

"Forward"-Workingmen's Consumer's Society

The Workingmen's Consumers' Society, "Forward," decided at its last meeting to open their first store as soon as possible.

A committee was elected to work in conjunction with the Board of Directors and report suitable places for the location of the store. A special meeting of the society will then decide on some particular one. In a few weeks, it is expected, the store will be ready for business.

It is to the interest of every working man and woman to investigate the aims and objects of this society. It is built on the same plan that has proven so successful in England, Germany, Belgium, Austria, Denmark and other countries.

Millions of dollars has been saved to the workers and employment has been given to thousands of black-listed union men and women. The bakery workers in the co-operative bakeries did not need to strike for the eight-hour day, nor was a law needed. The workers, who control these bakeries and other co-operative enterprises, adopted the eight-hour day as a matter of course.

It is stated that such things are possible in European countries, but that they won't work in America. The argument is very flimsy. The workers of this country should, at least, be as able to run their own business as are the workers of Europe. As Socialists claim the workers are capable of attending to their own business, they should make a start and stick to it. With hard work success will be their reward.

By order of the Press Committee.
L. F. ROSENKRANZ,
Secretary.

TEN THOUSAND PERSONS

Attend Garment Workers' Picnic at Normandy Grove.

It is estimated that fully 10,000 persons attended last Sunday's picnic of the Special Order of Garment Makers' Union, Local No. 166, at Normandy Grove, and heard John J. Lahiv, member of the House of Delegates, tell of the benefits of unionism to employer and employe. At the close of his talk Lahiv was given a meerscham pipe.

Athletic contests were held. Theodore Margalis won the 220-yard dash for men and received a loving cup; Sadie Meyers won the 75-yard dash for women; Charles Powers the race for boys under 14; the misses' prize in the same race went to Miss Muscochy, and the membership prize to A. W. Holstein.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LABOR PUBLISHING CO.

A number of paid-up shares are still uncalled for by the subscribers to the stock. These can be had at any time by the owners by calling at the office, or, if they prefer, same will be mailed to their address upon request. A few subscribers are still owing a part of their subscription on stock, and the Board of Directors decided to grant all such another month to complete their payments. There are still 60 shares of stock not subscribed for.

Abonnist auf
Arbeiter-Zeitung.
\$1.50 per Jahr.

First Annual Picnic

GIVEN BY THE

12th Ward Socialist Club (West Branch)

Gravois View Park, —8200— Sunday, Aug. 13th, 1911

Tickets 10c. First Class Speakers, Dancing and Refreshments. — Take Cherokee Car to End of Line. Bus to Grounds every 20 minutes (10 minutes walk from end of line) All Day — rain or shine — PLENTY OF SHELTER

FROM THE BATTLEFIELD OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Central Trades and Labor Union

Organized Scabbery Condemned

Amalgamated Carpenters Rejected by St. Louis Central Body

POLICE DEPARTMENT SHOWN UP

Murderer of Two Union Teamsters Projected by the "Interests"

Will Jury Commissioner Explain?

Local Labor Parliament Holds One of the Liveliest Meetings in Its History

SENATOR GAYLORD AS LABOR DAY SPEAKER

The best attended and perhaps the liveliest meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union within the last year was held last Sunday.

That there was some extraordinary business to be transacted could be seen by the intense interest displayed by the delegates the moment President Phillip had called the meeting to order.

Hardly had Secretary Kreyling read his semi-monthly report when the valves of the suppressed emotion and excitement were thrown wide open and some of the most vital questions affecting their unity and success of the local labor movement were taken up.

The Carpenters' Trouble Started the Tempest.

Among the credentials submitted were those for three delegates from Local No. 801, Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, the same union which was dropped from the roll for non-payment of dues some six months ago.

The delegates from the local unions of the United Brotherhoods of Carpenters and Joiners, who were present in full force, objected to the seating of the Amalgamated delegates on the grounds that Local No. 801 had permitted itself to be made the tool of the combined unfair contractors in the fight against the Brotherhood men represented by the Carpenters' District Council.

The complaints or charges against the Amalgamated carpenters were plainly set forth in a letter of Secretary Lyons of Carpenters' District Council, which reads as follows:

The Brotherhood's Charges Against "Amalgamated" Carpenters.

"St. Louis, Mo., July 22, 1911.

"Central Trades and Labor Union, Mr. D. Kreyling, Secretary:

"Dear Sir and Brother—The carpenters of this city, as you are aware of, went on strike April 1st for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour, which was granted by a good many employers. Stubborn resistance, however, was offered by a number of contractors allied with the Building Industries Association, which is another title for the Citizens' Industrial Alliance. This association has imported a well-known exponent of the open shop and tool of the Citizens' Alliance, named F. G. Boyd, who has been operating in various cities of the East to disrupt the building trades movement. He has imported scabs and strikebreakers to St. Louis to take the places of the striking Carpenters, and the contractors have worked them under the protection of police and gun men. This organization has offered to meet the contractors half way and did accept a proposition, offered by some of the fair-minded employers, of 62 1/2 cents per hour, and have established the wages at that rate, but all overtures have been rejected by the contractors' association, who have refused to accept any proposition for settlement that did not carry with it an arbitration plan which would prohibit this organization from assisting any other craft; in other words, making it impossible for us to strike for any cause.

"Mr. Boyd organized those scabs and personally conducted their meetings, and, falling to discourage our members by this method and by the use of police and private detectives, has sought to get recognition for his bunch from the organizers of the A. F. of L. It is needless to say that his attempt has failed, and so have all the attempts to create dissension through certain tools within our organization. Determined, however, to accomplish his mission, this man Boyd has sought, and unfortunately has found, an organization connected

with the A. F. of L. that has entered into negotiations with the contractors' association and accepted their terms. The organization referred to is known as the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters. Said society is now receiving the application of those strikebreakers into their organization and labeling them union men. It is hardly necessary to tell the delegates to the C. T. & L. U. that the object of using the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters is to discredit the U. B. of C. and disrupt the Labor movement. This society is now taking advantage of the condition of our members, and realizing that some of them are in straightened circumstances, are inducing them to join their organization.

"We, therefore, appeal to the delegates of your honorable body to take such action as will assist in frustrating this attempt of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance to disrupt the U. B. of C. of this city.

"I desire to add that the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters had only 35 or 40 members in this city, the great majority of whom were working at the advanced scale procured by the efforts of the above-named organization.

"Trusting this matter will receive your careful consideration, and with best wishes for the general welfare, we are

"Fraternally yours,
"CARPENTERS' DISTRICT COUNCIL,

"Per J. C. Lyons, Secretary."

As the above letter shows, Local Union No. 801 of the Amalgamated Carpenters' Association agreed to accept Boyd's organized strikebreakers and scabs and thus attempt to lead them into the A. F. of L. with a view of disrupting the St. Louis Carpenters' District Council, i. e., the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

A representative of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Mr. Crampton, was granted the floor to plead for the admission of his local union.

The motion that the delegates be not seated was followed by an amendment to refer the entire matter to the Executive Board, and then by a substitute that the credentials be laid over until the "Amalgamated Carpenters" would have adjusted their troubles with the Brotherhood.

Substitute and amendment were lost and the motion not to readmit the Amalgamated Carpenters' Society was carried almost unanimously.

The debate preceding the final vote was hot and exciting. Delegates Kreyling, Stopp, Galoskowsky, Shanessy, McDonough, Conroy and others took the floor, and most of the speakers made it very clear that the Central Trades and Labor Union will not stand for organized scabbery, no matter under what pretense or name it might be attempted.

Strong Resolutions Adopted Denouncing Scabbery.

The rejection of the delegates of Local No. 801 did by no means end the subject, for Delegate Shanessy, in a very emotional way, offered the following resolution:

"St. Louis, July 22, 1911.

"Whereas, On April 1st, 1911, members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners went out on a strike for an increase of wages to 65 cents per hour, as per notification served on the contractors July 16, 1910, and

"Whereas, The General Contractors' Association have refused to grant said demands or accept a compromise offer of 62 1/2 cents per hour, and have imported scab strikebreakers to fill the places of their former employes and have been protecting

these scabs by police, gunmen and private detectives, and

"Whereas, Union pickets have been continually arrested and persecuted for trying to induce those strikebreakers to desist from taking their places, and

"Whereas, An organization known as the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, have seen fit to permit themselves to be used by the Contractors' Association to scab on the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners by accepting the terms of the Contractors' Association and taking in those scabs and thugs into their Union,

"Therefore, we, the Central Trades and Labor Union, most forcibly denounce and condemn the said Amalgamated Society of Carpenters for their outrageous and most unprincipled action, and we earnestly request all trades affiliated with the Central Trades and Labor Union to refuse to work with these pernicious disrupters of the labor movement; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Executive Council of the A. F. of L."

By practically unanimous vote the resolution was adopted.

Long Hours of Labor for Women in City Institutions.

The Legislative Committee submitted a report referring to the wire-pulling methods in connection with the Hospital bill in the Municipal Assembly. It has been reported to this committee that women employed in city institutions are compelled to work twelve, fourteen and more hours a day. In order to protect the interest of these women wage workers the Legislative Committee moved that the C. T. & L. U. offer an amendment to the Hospital bill stipulating the eight-hour workday for all female employes in the city institutions.

For the State Capitol Bond Issue.

The Legislative Committee, in its report (signed by McDonough and Shanessy) again recommended the endorsement of the State Capitol bond issue, to be voted on at the special election on August 1. In conclusion, the committee's report says:

"We have every assurance that the Capitol bond issue will carry with a substantial vote in favor of it, in spite of the efforts of the Assassins of Industrial Peace, who have flooded the State of Missouri with their circulars, demanding that open-shop conditions shall prevail in the building of the new Capitol. This organization, the Citizens' Industrial Association, are at this time, we are informed, sending out an appeal for funds to their dear beloved members (?), which fund shall be used to defend one James Weathers, the negro scab who murdered two members of the Teamsters' Union on July 11, 1911. Just how long the labor movement of this city will tolerate the deliberate murder of their members by hired thugs armed with deadly weapons is for them to say. Your committee hopes that some action be taken by this C. T. & L. U. at this meeting to put an end to the murder and persecution of our members. The circular sent out by this unholy organization has published on the back page of the circular a clipping from a Chicago paper calling attention to some professional gun men in that city, supposed to be members of labor unions, but we believe they ought to get out another circular and advertise the fact that professional murderers will be defended by the Citizens' Industrial Association.

"This outfit say that unless the State Capitol is built by the open-shop method they will try to defeat the Capitol bond issue August 1st. They said August the 4th, a year ago, that they would elect a man in the First District to the Legislature, and also on January 31st that they were going to jam a charter down the throats of the citizens of this city, but they did neither, and they will not defeat the Capitol bond issue if Union men will do their duty on August 1st.

After a short discussion the matter was endorsed by the meeting.

Murdering of Union Teamsters Stirs Central Body.

The thermometer of emotional temperature marked an exceptionally high point when the committee reported on the action of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance in behalf of the negro strikebreaker, Weather, who shot and killed Brothers Kane and Keane, two members of the Teamsters' Union, at Broadway and O'Fallon street.

The report declares the Citizens' Industrial Association is collecting funds to defend Weathers, and urges action in retaliation. A motion that the expenses of Weathers' prosecution be paid by the central body was passed.

Delegates Conroy, St. Clair, Shanessy, Negele, Stopp and others went after the police department without gloves and openly charged that the "men higher up" in the department were doing the work of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance anarchists. St. Clair said that for some time past the strikebreakers, who seemingly enjoyed the protection of the police department, were making systematic efforts to provoke some of the leading Union teamsters and get them mixed up in serious trouble. In one

case a number of shots were fired into the brick wall of the house where one of the Union teamsters lives, undoubtedly for the purpose of inducing the man to get outside and be "done up."

Woerheide an Interested Police Commissioner.

Mr. St. Clair also volunteered the information that President Woerheide of the Board of Police Commissioners is a cousin of G. H. Ehrler, the president of the Ehrler Drayage Co., by whom the strikebreaker, Weathers, was employed when he shot and killed the Union teamsters, Kane and Keane.

After considerable debate, a motion was adopted to refer this Teamsters' case to the Legislative Committee, with instructions to use all honorable means to induce the Circuit Attorney to prosecute this murderer to the fullest extent of the law, all expenses to be borne by the C. T. & L. U. Should the Circuit Attorney refuse to push prosecution, the President and Secretary stand instructed to send notice of his action throughout the state.

To Present Case to Attorney General.

Another motion was carried authorizing the chairman and secretary of the Legislative Committee to go to Jefferson City and present the case to the Governor and Attorney General, and insist on them giving the matter their attention and see that the law be enforced by the St. Louis authorities.

Senator Gaylord to Take Mayor Seidel's Place.

The Labor Day Committee reported that owing to previous engagements Mayor Seidel of Milwaukee could not accept the invitation to deliver the Labor Day address in St. Louis, and that the committee would make an effort to secure some other speakers.

(We have since been informed that State Senator Winfield R. Gaylord of Wisconsin has been secured as the Labor Day speaker in St. Louis. The celebration will take place in West End Heights.

Other Business.

Secretary Kreyling's report contained the following interesting items:

The differences with the Imperial Tent Show have been adjusted and an agreement signed which is satisfactory to all concerned.

Grievance of Moving Picture Machine Operators 143 against the Alps Theater has been adjusted.

The Lillian Theater, after a three weeks' fight, has been unionized.

The troubles on the Autenrieth Hotel in Clayton have been amicably settled and only members of Carpenters' District Council are now employed there.

The Badge Makers' Union has been reorganized and an agreement entered into with a firm providing for a wage scale, a nine-hour day from July 1, 1911, to January 1, 1912, and thereafter the eight-hour day; the assurance is given by the Steiner Engraving Co. to sign the contract within a few days.

Financial Secretary F. A. Heller submitted a report for the last quarter. Total receipts, \$730.93; expenses, \$717.64.

The Carpenters' Council placed Kresge's 5-cent store and Kunze's saloon on the unfair list.

The Arch. Terra Cotta Workers levied a 15 cents' assessment for the McNamara Fund.

The Secretary was instructed to investigate the grievance of Steamfitters' Union No. 29 against the Sommers' Furniture Co.

The Bartenders' Union requests Union men to patronize only such saloons as employ union labor.

The Moving Picture Operators have a grievance against the Heidelberg Airdome and the McKinley Roof Garden.

President Gompers of the A. F. of L. sent notice of appeal of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers against the action of the C. T. & L. U. in unseating the delegates of Electrical Workers No. 1, with a request that a reply to said appeal from the C. T. & L. U. be forwarded, in order that the case may be given consideration. Secretary Kreyling was instructed to send the reply.

Western Federation of Miners notified the central body that the smelter company of the Caney (Kansas) zinc district are importing foreign workmen from the railroad shops of St. Louis for the purpose of disrupting the recently organized Union of Smelter Men, and requesting that aid be given to prevent people from being sent to the district. The Secretary will take this matter up.

Delegate Kindorf moved that the Legislative Committee be instructed to investigate the granting of the right of 75 acres of Forest Park to the American Athletic Association, to be used for golf, lawn tennis, etc., by said club.

Election of Delegates to State Federation.

At its next regular meeting the Central Trades and Labor Union will elect its delegates to the annual convention to the Missouri State Federation of Labor.

It was 7 o'clock p. m. when the meeting adjourned.

Local Labor Field

BY OTTO PAULS.

Telephones:
Central 1577. Olive 4198.

WAITRESSES UNION GIVES FIRST PICNIC.

The first annual picnic of the Waitresses Union, Local No. 249, will be held Saturday evening, July 29, at Lemps' Park.

Dancing and many other amusements have been provided for, and members and friends of Organized Labor are invited to participate in the festivities.

Considerable progress is being made by Local 249 in securing new members. Some of the department store restaurants are being organized and new members are admitted each meeting.

PATTERNMAKERS TAKE IN APPRENTICES.

By referendum vote, the Patternmakers' League has decided to organize all apprentices into the union. The plan is to initiate the apprentice when 16 years of age and admit him as a full-fledged member when 21 years old.

It is further intended to prepare a scale of wages for apprentices and include same in agreements with the bosses.

BAKERS' UNION NO. 4.

The election, last Saturday, of Peter Beisel as business agent of Bakers' Union No. 4, marks the sixth year of his service in that capacity. Gus Goeckeler was elected delegate to the Kansas City convention of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers.

At present Business Agent Beisel is in Hannibal on an organizing trip. The bakers of Hannibal are without an organization of any kind and are entirely at the mercy of the bosses. Forget it not—buy only bread that bears the union label.

A LITTLE RECREATION.

A. P. Sovey of the Bookbinders and L. F. Galoskowsky of Printing Pressmen No. 6 have been on a week's vacation at Leasburg, Mo.

This is a little place down on the Frisco, where one can get the buzz and whirr of machinery out of their ears and breathe air untainted with coal smoke.

WAITERS' UNION NO. 20.

L. L. Monroe has been elected financial secretary of No. 20 in place of J. J. Hansbury. It is stated that Local No. 20 is looking for new headquarters and will move in the near future.

Beer Bottlers Lose Member.

Despondent over his ill-health, Charles Schmoll, one of the charter members of Beer Bottlers No. 187, committed suicide by hanging himself on July 15. It appears that the recent hot weather, added to rheumatic troubles, had affected him unfavorably. There is no foundation for the daily press reports that unemployment caused Schmoll to take his life.

BUILDING TRADES CONFERENCE.

A conference was held last Tuesday between representatives of the building trades, a committee from the C. T. & L. U., the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Association of Carpenters.

It was finally decided to appoint a committee to work out a plan whereby the various factions could get together and present a solid front to the bosses once more.

All United Brotherhood Carpenters

have been pulled off all of the Anheuser-Busch jobs until such time as the non-union carpenters on these jobs have been fired.

ELECTRICIANS ON EAST SIDE.

The Collinsville central body seated the dual Electrical Workers' Union that was recently launched by Peebles and Manson. This took place at a special meeting.

A committee from the Tri-Cities Trades Council was present at the next meeting of the Collinsville central body and explained why the Peebles-Manson union should not be seated. A committee was then appointed to bring in a report on the whole matter at the next meeting.

AMERICAN BRAKE CO. STRIKE STILL ON.

The lockout of over one hundred machinists at the American Brake Co. is still on, as no agreement can be reached by the contending parties.

Unable to secure competent men in St. Louis, the company is sending their forgings to Wilbeding, Pa., and have them finished in their plant there by non-union men.

MILK WITH UNION LABEL.

John T. Smith, secretary of the Missouri Federation of Labor, has succeeded in organizing the condensed milk plant of James W. Riffle, Columbia, Mo.

This concern puts out the "Blue Bell" brand of milk with the union label on the can. The milk comes from cows that have been thoroughly tested for tuberculosis by the state inspector. The price is no higher than that of the non-union brands.

Every union man should instruct his wife to ask her grocer for the "Blue Bell" brand of condensed milk. All the wholesale houses are in position to supply grocers with this brand.

LABOR DAY PARADE IN GRANITE CITY AND MADISON.

Plans for a Labor Day picnic September 4 at Madison, Ill., were discussed at a recent meeting of the Tri-Cities Central Trades Union and committees were appointed to have charge of the outing. A feature will be the parade, starting at D and C streets in Granite City and marching to Madison. The outing will be at Ulsover's Park.

Mississippi State Organization.

The National Executive Committee, by unanimous vote, granted a charter to the comrades of Mississippi for the establishment of a state organization. The referendum by the Mississippi comrades resulted in the adoption of a State Constitution and the election of Comrade W. A. Knight, R. R. No. 2, Hattiesburg, as State Secretary, and Comrade J. J. Lipscomb, Jackson, as a member of the National Committee.

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Important Warning Issued to Int. Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

To Affiliated Unions—Greeting:

This letter has been prepared and is being forwarded as a matter of information and protection for past and present officials and active members of the International Association.

It has, of course, been known in a general way that the unfair employers have for years past attempted to destroy our usefulness by the hiring of private detectives and the placing of spotters and spies in our ranks, who would incite and bring about trouble of all sorts and then cast odium on our organization and the entire labor movement by their Judas and Harry Orchard tactics.

It is well known fact that international officials, both past and present, as well as local officials and active members of the rank and file, have had their every step closely watched for years and years. In spite of all this, it was necessary for Burns, Drew & Co. to violate very law, throw all decency to the winds and abduct Secretary-Treasurer McNamara in their attempt to discredit not only our International Association, but other labor organizations as well.

The recent actions of Burns and his thugs and character assassins were so clearly persecution instead of prosecution, as the latter should be conducted, that there has been a complete and healthy reversal of public opinion, and the indications are that this reversal of opinion, which is highly favorable to us, will continue to grow from day to day as the rottenness and corruption of our persecutors is exposed.

It naturally follows that our enemies will leave no stone unturned to bolster up their lying statements, and it is right here that our members should guard themselves and that our officials should guard their organizations.

International and local officers, both past and present, as well as any active members of the rank and file, may as well make up their minds now as any other time that their every movement is watched and watched carefully both day and night. Watchers will be switched frequently; one time it will be a neat, clerical individual, then a middle-aged working man, and the next week a young girl in her teens that will look and act like anything but a private detective, but do not be deceived. They have ways that are wary and devious. Their duty is to watch and follow, and become familiar with not only one particular individual, but to start and perfect a system of espionage against anybody and everybody that gets in touch with labor union officials, providing their actions indicate in the slightest degree that any information of an organization character may be obtained.

Even worse than the plan outlined above is the scheme of placing spotters and spies in our own ranks, so that a system of checking up may be carried on from within as well as without.

The course usually followed is to have hired spies on the pay rolls of our enemies join organizations in localities where it is easy to procure membership and operate either there or, if necessary, transfer to some other local union where their services may possibly be made beneficial to their employers.

The spy has an advantage from the start, even in a new territory, because he can obtain funds to go on and can also procure work, no matter how plentiful men may be, for the reason that the people behind him can easily get in touch with the employers and see to it that he (the spy) is kept employed on any particular job or in any particular locality.

In a great many instances this plan is carried out in spite of the foreman or superintendent on the job.

The activities of the spotter or spy within the organization are varied and many, and are governed according to the ability of the individual.

One of them will manifest a hatred of unfair employers in general and non-union men in particular and will suggest all sorts of weird illegal and unlawful plans against unfair employers, unfair jobs and non-union men, with the intention of implicating the officials or active members of the organization and thereby be in a position to give advance information to the employers and the authorities.

A second will start a campaign of criticism against the policy of the organization and the manner in which its business is being conducted, the officials will also be held up to vilification and abuse, and Mr. "Spy" will, by the expenditure of money and a goodly supply of "hot air," gather around him a following, and to them he will recite his good palities, what he has done years ago at some far distant point and in some other organization and what sacrifices he is willing and ready to make if the "bunch" will but elect him to office at the first opportunity. This same individual never overlooks an opportunity to find fault with the manner in which the business of the International Association is being conducted, and is always on hand to abuse and vilify the international officials—in short, do everything and anything that will tend to break down and destroy the effectiveness of the organization.

A third will confine his efforts en-

tirely toward criticizing the policy of local unions and the International Association and finding flaws in the officials of both. He will be quite a letter writer, have a large circle of friends "all along the line," will be boosting their game and they will be boosting his, and they will be thoroughly posted on all organizations in a general way. This type seldom if ever seek any office of prominence, as they are content to remain in the background and "pull the wires" whereby a less intelligent tool is directed.

This in a general way outlines the methods used by spotters and spies both within and without the organization.

Of course, occasionally, an individual of considerable ability will act in two or more capacities, while his less fortunate companion in deceit will have to be satisfied in a single role.

Spotters and spies usually room alone, attend all union and committee meetings, work pretty steadily, always have funds, do a great deal of writing, receive many letters, generally at the general delivery or a post office box, and are good talkers and mixers.

This is the condition that confronts us, and our members should understand it, and understand it thoroughly. It is not a theory, but an assured fact.

All our officials, and active members as well, can make up their minds that their movements are carefully watched and that everybody and anybody that gets in touch with them in any way, shape or form, will receive similar treatment.

While this spotting and spying has been going on for years and is nothing new to us, we feel positive that it is more acute now than ever before, because our enemies, with all their unfair tactics, have been unable to fasten any wrongdoing on our organization.

In view of their many failures, these traitors will be more active than ever at this particular time, and all our members should be more careful than ever, so that the best interests of our organization may be protected.

The way to offset the rotten tactics of unfair employers and private detectives is to take an active interest in the affairs of the organization, and by your voice and vote see that the organization is conducted in an entirely honest and upright manner. See to it that capable, honest and efficient officers are elected from time to time, and they in turn should see to it at all times that their correspondence, minutes, records and finances are in such shape that all the detectives in the universe could inspect them and not find a flaw.

As to correspondence, great care should be exercised by officers and members as to what is written and placed on file. The same applies to telegrams.

It has come to such a pass that we believe private detective agencies in the employ of the labor crushers can invade the postoffice department, steam open certain mail, examine the contents, reveal it and then forward it on to its destination.

The same holds good as to the telegraph companies and, in many instances, detective agencies and newspapers obtain copies of important telegrams before they are delivered to the person to whom they are addressed.

When we consider that the original telegram, usually in the handwriting of the sender and the intercepted letter can be photographed and the photo retained for evidence or blackmailing or something else, the necessity for being extremely careful becomes doubly apparent.

Speaking of photographing letters and telegrams, it would not be amiss to state that efforts were made both in Cleveland and Indianapolis to bribe persons working in the office of the International Association so that inside information may be obtained, and in Indianapolis a local detective agency wanted to photograph any important letters or telegrams that were in the files at headquarters and promised to have them returned fifteen minutes after receiving them.

Even supposed private conversations are not always as "private" as we think, for the fellow in overalls leaning against the electric light pole at the corner and who looks like a "Dago" or a "Hunyak" was simply an operator of a private detective agency.

Telephones in the offices of local unions, building trades councils, central bodies and even in the homes of officers and prominent members are not as private as we might imagine, and instances have come to our notice where telephone lines have been secretly tapped so that detectives, municipal and private, may become familiar with the conversations of union labor men that were carried on in that manner.

The daily press and popular magazine articles are exploiting another agency for prying into affairs of a private or secret nature, namely, the "dictaphone." Briefly, it is an instrument somewhat similar to the transmitter of a telephone. It is connected up with ordinary dry cell batteries and electrical wiring and can be concealed in desks, gas or electric fixtures, under beds—in fact, in a dozen different places. The wiring leads to the next room or up or down stairs where a hidden spy, with ear-

trumpets similar to the ones used by telephone operators, takes hordhand notes of the conversation as it comes from the other room; it is then an easy matter to transcribe the shorthand notes and file a record of the conversation away for future reference.

By having outside spotters, it is an easy matter to ascertain just who enters and leaves any particular place, also days and dates.

Another favored way for private spotters to obtain information of a business or organization character is to rent adjoining rooms or rooms in the same building; if that is not practical, rooms in the immediate neighborhood are secured that are so located that the interested person or places can be readily watched at all times. This scheme applies particularly around offices, but it has occurred that when a single individual was being hounded, the spotter secured accommodations at the same hotel or boarding house; if that were impossible owing to the person being married, living at home, or something of that sort, then Mr. Spy would secure accommodations in the immediate neighborhood and as convenient as possible.

Thus is our supposed privacy invaded bands of thugs, criminals and ex-convicts sailing under the title of spotter, spy or private detective.

Organizers and business agents can depend upon it that they have "shadows," male or female, young or old, at hotels and other places they may chance to be.

The selection of local officials is more important than would be imagined at first blush. Fancy what a handicap an organization is working under that has a traitor for a president, business agent, recording or financial secretary, treasurer or member of the executive board, to say nothing of the harm he would be able to do as a trustee, member of the examining board or on an important committee. Each additional traitor in office, of course, means an added burden for the organization to carry.

The extent of this spotting and spy-system can best be understood when it is stated that the Wm. J. Burns Agency has upwards of five thousand men on its pay roll; three hundred of them are employed in a single city—Chicago. Of course, they are employed on various cases, such as "The Black hand," "bank robberies," "divorce evidence," "blackmailing," spying on labor officials, and a dozen others, too numerous to mention.

We should bear in mind that this is but a single agency; nothing is said of Pinkerton, Perkins, Baldwin, and many more of national reputation, and in every center of any size, several companies of lesser light can be located by simply referring to a city or telephone directory.

We should also bear in mind that private detective agencies consider labor unions, labor troubles, strikes, lockouts and the like "legitimate graft" and easy money and are always at the beck and call of designing and greedy employers.

In this circular letter we have attempted to set forth briefly a few of the disreputable practices of private detective agencies as they apply to organizations such as ours, and to warn our members against these practices. Much more could be written if time and space would permit, but we believe what has been written is sufficient to put our members on their guard and to impress on them the necessity of being extremely careful at all times, both in word and deed, so as to protect the interests of their organization and themselves.

Of course all local unions are not infested with spies, but the point we want to make is that the supply is large, and that they are unscrupulous, and will go to any length to make a point against us either by fair or foul means, and that if the slightest opportunity presents itself they will be on the job.

It was a wise man who said: "We had two eyes and two ears, but one mouth," signifying that we should see and hear twice as much as we said. Silence is the most deadly enemy of the traitor and the spy, and our members should practice it in the company of strangers or suspicious persons. Silence applies to organization work that is purely legitimate, for all institutions have information on hand that must be kept more or less secret if it is to be effective; if silence is not maintained, our enemy obtains the information in advance and is in a position to checkmate our moves, no matter how expensive or extensive they may be.

It should not be inferred from all that has been said in this letter that we are face to face with any insurmountable proposition. On the contrary, it is quite easy to overcome.

First: Elect men of known honesty and integrity to office.

Second: Conduct the business of the organization and keep its records in a proper and legal way.

Third: Respect the obligation, reveal no private business, and work for the advancement and protection of the organization.

As to secrecy, only a small amount is necessary, and that but temporarily.

Organization, that is, the control of the competent men, is the key to the situation, and the sooner we realize that fact and eliminate personal

likes and dislikes and work on that basis, the better it will be for all concerned.

Our members should not take it from this letter that the calling of the spotters and spies is a bed of roses. Far from it.

At best, their career is a short and dishonorable one. It takes but a few months, or years at most, until their sins find them out, and as soon as that occurs they can no longer be used as tools by the employers and are cast aside, and being exposed, as far as the workers are concerned, their lot is indeed a sorry one.

The spy, spotter, traitor, informer, not only disgraces himself, but his wife, children, relatives and friends, and can only look forward to a life of dishonor and disrespect. All that the most of us have is our reputation among our fellow men, and when that is gone all is gone.

Neither should our members understand us as finding fault with honest and called for criticism; it is always in order, and does a world of good, no matter how high or mighty the individual against whom it may be directed.

However, our experience has shown that in very, very many instances criticism both of local and international conditions have come from persons living in glass houses, who should have been the last ones to cast a stone.

We need no great amount of secrecy, irrespective of what anybody may say to the contrary, and the best evidence of that assertion is that the conventions of the largest and strongest organizations are open to the press as well as to any visitors who may care to attend. To bear out this assertion, we need only note that such organizations as the American Federation of Labor, the United Mine Workers and the International Typographical Union conduct their conventions on that basis and they are none the worse for it; in fact, it goes a long way toward disarming the very object of this letter—the paid spotter and spy.

With kind regards and best wishes, we are

Fraternally yours,

F. M. RYAN, President.

Attest: H. S. HOCKING,

Acting Secretary-Treasurer.

What Can a Socialist Do

It has often been asked, "What can a Socialist do if elected?" And if the question means, what legislation can he get while in the minority, it must be admitted that if he sticks closely to Socialist principles and the entire good of the producing class, he cannot do a great deal. However, if it means what he can do toward indicating what his party will do when it becomes the majority, he can do much.

Sumner W. Rose, away down on the gulf coast, in the City Council of Biloxi, Miss., has now been seven months a Socialist officer. He says he has so far succeeded in getting no legislation carried into effect for the laboring class, but that he has succeeded in placing the old party councilmen on record on a number of embarrassing propositions that will go hard with some of them at the next city election.

For instance, Mississippi has a very obnoxious road and street tax. He endeavored to have this eliminated from the ordinance book of Biloxi. The ordinance was permitted to live by the majority of the old party vote, three old party men voting with Rose for its repeal.

Rose attempted to defeat a "vagary" ordinance, recently passed, and when he saw that he could not do this, he attempted to amend it so to include illegal whisky sellers and dog and rooster fighters within its mandates—as it was reported that some of the City Council were among those who broke the laws along this line. Rose's amendment was defeated, but the old party members were placed on record.

Rose offered an ordinance requiring a minimum wage of \$1.50 per day of eight hours for city work, whether done for cash or in working out a tax or a fine—the per day of ten hours minimum wage now, when working out the street tax, is fifty cents—but the ordinance was defeated seven to two. Those who voted against this ordinance were placed on record, and Rose notified them that they would find their action staring them in the face during the next city campaign.

The above are but samples of the foundations that are being laid by the Socialists in office over the entire country for future campaign, and the working people are beginning to take notice. Even in far South Biloxi it is freely predicted that the next City Council will have more Socialists in it.

The Socialists of the State of Mississippi are alive, though at present few in numbers. They have a complete State ticket in the field, and some of the counties have nominated county tickets. Comrade Rose, mentioned above, has been nominated for Governor, and the Socialists say they are going to give him and all the rest of the ticket a good vote.

The Cheapest Thing Is Human Life

As we note the great progress in our American cities there is always a sense of pride, and we boast and are proud of our citizenship. We see great bridges built of steel spanning our rivers; we see great skyscrapers going up and feel proud of the great achievements, but how many think of the awful price that has been paid by the sacrifice of life? There is not a day passes but there are bread winners killed. Without a moment's warning men are hurled to their death; they fall, a crowd gathers, the ambulance comes, takes the body to the morgue and the work goes on. The employer, as a rule, rushes to his lawyer to see if he can prevent the payment of money to the widow and children. No thought of the future of those who were dependent on the one killed. Compensation acts declared illegal, judges ruling no cause for action on the ground that the worker assumed all the risk. Just a few friends gather at the humble home to offer condolence, just a few gather at the grave to see him lowered into Mother Earth. The widow and children are left to weep alone; all but the Trades Unionist forgets all about it; they alone do their part to help the widows and the orphans. The busy world moves on with its progress, not for a moment thinking of the cheapness of human life.—Rochester Labor Journal.

By a recent referendum in Maine, Comrade Orville J. Guptill, North Yarmouth, was elected a member of the National Committee.

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President.

JACOB F. LEIENDECKER,
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The Significance of the Strike at the Baldwin Locomotive Works

(Translated from the Philadelphia Tageblatt.)

It is evidently the design of the Baldwin Company to starve their 12,000 employes now on strike into submission. The company has so far refused to enter into any negotiations with the men with a view to await their unconditional surrender and their return to the "bone-malting mill." The company declares they are protected in their contracts by strike clauses, and that, under the circumstances, they will not be hard pressed by their capitalist patrons, goes without saying.

Now, will the workers of this country take up the cause for which the Baldwin employes are fighting as their own cause? If so, it is the duty of the workers of the United States to come to their rescue. Let us see what is at stake.

Philadelphia stands among the larger cities of this country as the city where labor organization is weakest. Philadelphia is the great scab center of the United States. Where and whenever a strike of any importance break out, one will read in the papers, "Scabs Have Arrived from Philadelphia." Philadelphia, up to this present day, has been an inexhaustible reservoir for the elements that are ever ready and willing to make the rear attack upon the struggling workers.

In the eighties of the past century Philadelphia was the seat of the general headquarters of the Order of the Knights of Labor. This organization was not intended to be a militant force; it was organized as an educational society, with educational aims and aspirations. Yet, against the will of its founders and leaders, this order developed into an organization of a militant character, with which, during or about the year 1886, almost the entire working population of Philadelphia, excepting the building trades, were affiliated. At the rate of tens of thousands new members flocked into this order during this memorable period, and at once their watchword was, "Strike." The movement at that time has assumed proportions with which the leaders were unable to cope. Here in Philadelphia 70,000 textile workers demanded permission to go on strike. They were refused, but nevertheless walked out and lost out. The result was general demoralization among the working population of the city and the bungling up of the trade union movement for tens of years to come. Thus Philadelphia became the notorious scab town of America.

For the last ten years there has been a perceptible improvement. The textile workers made a gallant fight for shorter working hours, which, however, was but scantily appreciated by the outside labor world. The general strike in the spring of last year was not a general strike, but it was nevertheless a splendid

manifestation of solidarity never before witnessed in any other American city. Other important strike movements were also on foot at the same time.

The great disadvantage the labor movement in Philadelphia at all times had to deal with was the apparent impossibility to unionize any of the large establishments of the city. Baldwin's Locomotive Works, Cramp's Shipyards, the Midvale Steel Works, Disston's Saw Factory, Brill's Wagon Factory, Dobson's Textile Factories and others are still non-union. The most favorable that can be said in this regard is, that in some of the establishments union men are tolerated. Agreements with unions do not obtain in any of them.

Now a strike has broken out in the largest of these establishments. The general strike furnished the first inducement for a part of the men in Baldwin's Locomotive Works to join the union of their trade. Since then the company has been watching for an opportunity to strike a death blow to the incipient organization in their factory and restore their old system of terrorism.

The company threw 12,000 men on the street, and while at first they denied that this was a retaliative measure intended to intimidate their employes and victimize those who had dared to join the union, they now admit that such is the case. The men are fighting this battle to secure for themselves the right to organize. The 12,000 men on strike are battling in the first place to get redress for the 12,000 who are victimized, then for themselves, then in the interest of the entire working population of the city, and last for the inherent right of workers all through the country.

A victory of the men in the Baldwin Locomotive Works would undoubtedly have the effect of thoroughly stirring up the workers of this city. The men employed in the other large establishments here above mentioned would be drawn into this fight. Philadelphia would cease to be the city of the lowest wages and the scab town of America.

Hence, the workers of the entire country are interested in the outcome of this strike. It is in their power to deliver Philadelphia from the stigma of being this country's Eldorado for strikebreakers. We are not authorized to make an appeal for the assistance of the striking Baldwin employes, but such an appeal must soon be sent out, and we wish to prepare the workers for it.

We hope that as a preliminary step in this direction the labor press will take this matter up and invoke the sympathy of their readers in behalf of these 12,000 men struggling for human rights. Let the workers know that they will be appealed to for assistance in a cause as worthy as ever downtrodden mankind has fought for.

Our Milwaukee Letter

The Wisconsin Legislature has now at last adjourned. While Socialists must view with disgust the results accomplished by this "Progressive," supposedly "radical" legislature, still we must admit that some things have been gained. Our Socialist members have succeeded in pushing through some good labor laws. Not all their labor has been in vain.

For instance, the law limiting hours of labor for women, was alone worth a struggle. Considering the frightful condition under which Wisconsin wage-working women have suffered, it is a decided gain that henceforth they will not work more than ten hours a day and fifty-five hours a week, and that for women working on night shifts the time will be eight hours, or forty-eight hours per week. The bill, as originally introduced by a Socialist member, provided for an eight-hour day for all working women. That was much too strong for the "radical" legislature. It was accordingly amended—but, even so, it marks a long step forward. "Progressive" Wisconsin never took much interest in its toiling women. It remained for the Socialist members to push through this most necessary law. For protection of the real material interests of women, only Socialists can be trusted.

Another important measure carried through the legislature was the workmen's compensation bill. For many sessions this measure was introduced and again reintroduced by our faithful Comrade Brockhausen, secretary of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor and member of the Wisconsin Legislature ever since 1904. The old party politicians do not like to pass a Socialist bill. But this time they got around it by appointing a commission to consider the matter, which was again referred to an Assembly committee of which Comrade Brockhausen was a member and finally the measure which he originally fathered was reported as a committee bill and passed. The legislature got the credit, but the workmen got the victory.

The most important consequence of this bill was the provision for a proposed constitutional amendment for state insurance. This would solve the whole question of workmen's compensation. This really valuable measure, however, must also

pass the next legislature and then go to the people before it can finally become a law.

Another good law secured through our members of the legislature is the one establishing an industrial commission, which serves also as the Industrial Accident Board, and will supervise the enforcement of the workmen's compensation act. It has control over the Labor Bureau and is given much stronger powers for the enforcement of sanitary and safety devices.

Considering the really good work which has been done by our Socialists at Madison, some of whom, especially the younger members, have surprised us by their ability and good sense, these results may look small. But, after all, it is not the immediate effects for which our comrades must be credited. They are plowing the soil—their propaganda is for the future!

The annual Socialist picnic at Milwaukee was a tremendous success this year. According to the capitalist papers, 24,000 persons were in attendance. This year the main part of the program was given up to the women and children. A large arena was cleared, and the spectators watched the exercises from raised seats. Then the women of the Socialist clubs, dressed in white and crowned with flowers, marched in, two by two, carrying two immense flags, the Stars and Stripes, and the red Socialist banner. They were presented to the Socialist Party in a fine speech of dedication, delivered by the wife of Mayor Seidel. Next the children went through a beautiful and impressive flag drill, each boy bearing a red banner and each girl a United States flag. As the two lines marched together, crossing their flags, the audience applauded wildly, and many an old-time Socialist wiped his eyes at sight of this inspiring vision of the future. No words were needed to expound the beautiful lesson.

At the close of the flag drill, Comrade Victor Berger surprised every one by suddenly stepping on the platform. This was a feature not on the program, as every one had supposed him to be in a distant state, and hearty indeed was the welcome given by the comrades to their old veteran. It is but a step from the sublime

to the ridiculous. Next day a Republican writer in one of the capitalist papers came out with an earnest appeal to his party to arrange just such a picnic, in imitation of the Socialist picnic, for the purpose of harmonizing the Republicans and raising campaign funds. Just fancy! Would not a picnic composed of Standpatters and Insurgents be a picnic, indeed!

E. H. THOMAS,
State Secretary.

PROSPECTUS OF THE "HISTORY OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES."

By Gustavus Myers,

Author of "The History of the Great American Fortunes," Etc.

No established institution in the United States is more powerful than the National Supreme Court, nor is there any, the actual story of which is less known or more wrapped in exalted mystery.

Irrespective of what Legislatures or Congress or lower courts may do, the nine men composing this court have the power of nullifying or setting aside any law as unconstitutional. Of these men a majority of five can and do dictate what our laws and government and conditions are to be, thus becoming a dictatorial and irresponsible body, swaying the welfare of ninety-five millions of people.

The ruling class is willing to allow every other institution, political or social, to be criticised, but it has ever demanded that the Supreme Court of the United States be held above reproach and above criticism. The reason is obvious. This tribunal has been the most powerful instrument of the ruling class, the studied and persistent policy of which has been to proclaim its sacred character and to inculcate popular reverence for it.

It is urgently necessary to narrate the facts concerning the Supreme Court as it has been from the start and as it is to-day. This, up to the present, has never been done; nothing but eulogistic and flowery accounts have been written.

To get the accurate facts, Comrade Myers has had to spend a protracted period in difficult research. They are not mere nominal facts or those of a superficial character. They are the authentic underlying facts, all taken from court and other public records, and for the first time will present the actual story of the United States Supreme Court. These facts will show overwhelmingly and indisputably the following:

That the majority of the men who drafted the Constitution of the United States drew it up expressly to safeguard the ruling class and to allow the accomplishment of vast schemes of plunder under color of organic law.

That the greater number of those men were themselves already deep in the schemes of personal plunder, and that immediately after the government was organized put through still greater schemes of pillage. An abundance of acts hitherto never brought out will be presented.

That the Supreme Court of the United States was designed to be the arch protector of the inviolate rights of personal and corporate property; that it was designed to be the authoritative mandate of the ruling class, and has consistently remained so.

That from its inception the Supreme Court Justices have been men carefully selected because of their wealth, their powerful connections, their interests, or their proved subservency and bias. For the first time Comrade Myers will present the detailed and hitherto unknown facts from the time of John Jay, the first Chief Justice, to Edward D. White, the present incumbent of that office. The facts connected with a great number of the Associate Justices will also be brought out.

That some of the most important decisions of the Supreme Court—decisions which have been cited as precedents in thousands of cases and which are the literal law to-day—have sprung in many instances from the personal interests of the judges making them or of their associates. The real, startling history of these will be fully described. The facts are certain to make a great sensation.

That the successive Chief Justices have represented the special interests of the particular dominant section of the capitalist class of their day. This will be demonstrated in detail and beyond question.

That just as the Supreme Court judges of early days were interested in great landed estates or schemes to obtain great tracts of land (the landed interests were then the dominant interests), so to-day the majority of men of the Supreme Court bench have been attorneys for railroads, banks, and other corporations. Here also the continuous, specific details will be given.

This work is certain to be of the greatest propaganda value. It will not be mere statement. It will be nothing but the verified facts, with the references from the records for every fact given.

STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS. International Convention Called to Milwaukee.

The International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers will hold its 25th annual convention in Milwaukee September 18. It is expected that this will be the most important convention ever held by this organization.

Corruption in Austrian Elections

Dead Vote—Electors Put to Death.

It will perhaps interest the readers of the Labor Leader to know something of the conditions under which parliamentary elections in Austria are conducted. It will not be too much to state that the dead are voting, while the electors are put to death.

A few days ago a delegation from Drohobyer waited upon the Home Office at Vienna, protesting against the wholesale corruption and bribery initiated for the benefit of government candidates. They pointed out the fact that 1400 totally imaginary names have been placed upon the electoral register, but no notice has been taken of the protest. Later, when the electors of Drohobyer, disgusted with the general corruption, seeing that there, inside the committee room, thousands of votes have been bought and falsified—knowing that the true will of the people could not prevail under such conditions, attempting to prevent this by forcing their way into the committee room—military arrive, and without warning five volleys are fired and the ground is littered with 20 dead and 40 wounded. And those morally guilty of this terrible bloodshed, guilty of despising the will of the people, gloat with satisfaction. New elections will come and maybe the names of the victims of this outrage will be used as voters in favor of the Conservative candidate!

A further striking instance of the remarkable length to which election corruption can be carried on in Austria is shown by the following facts: At the second ballot in Cracow, on June 21, the Conservative committee room was searched by the police, in response to an urgent appeal by the Socialists. In sight of the police, 40 men, including several high city officials, fled from the premises, leaving behind in their haste 453 voting papers, which had been bought and filled up with the Conservative candidate's name. In an adjoining room many suits of clothes were discovered, which had been used for the purpose of disguising paid men in accordance with the description of the voters from whom the ballot paper had been bought.

These are some of the conditions with which the Austrian Socialists have to contend, and, taking this into consideration, it is astonishing how they have succeeded in getting more than 80 candidates elected, and this, notwithstanding the fact that all the candidates stood as Socialists, and not as Labor members.

Surely Socialism has made wonderful progress in Austria since I left that country fifteen years ago.

MAURICE JEGER.

THEY SPEAK EVERY DAY.

By Carl Sandburg.

Napoleon Bonaparte is reported to have said: "I fear one newspaper more than a hundred thousand soldiers."

The power of the newspaper is one of the strongest, deepest powers in all modern society.

The newspaper costs only a penny. Those who do not have libraries, those who have never gone to college—millions on millions of people—depend on the cheap daily newspaper. To them it is a library and college. To them it is a daily speaker and teacher.

And so the capitalist interests have got the newspapers. Vast armies of soldiers could not exercise control over the minds of the people as the newspapers do.

Even you who read this now, you know how you have to struggle sometimes against false impressions which the whole capitalistic press is trying to drive into your mind.

This is why Charles Edward Russell regards the power of the press as a power fully as tremendous and perhaps greater than all the power of the trusts.

These are the reasons why you must do your share to get a daily newspaper in Milwaukee.

The ground we have gained here is working-class ground.

A terrific campaign of misstatements, insinuations, lies and half-lies, is being carried on against the Milwaukee Socialist.

A daily paper here must be started. We must have this one-cent daily newspaper to speak to and teach the people and present the truth.

It will be one more weapon for close, hard fighting against the System.

To begin, \$100,000 will be needed. Of this amount over \$41,000 has been subscribed in bonds of ten dollars each. It is believed that a big circulation will be attained and that the bonds will be a paying investment.

Take your pencil and write a card to H. W. Bistorious, Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee. He will inform you of the details of the plan.

East River Bridge Tolls Abolished.

Alderman Frank Dowling introduced a resolution yesterday at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen abolishing all tolls on the four bridges over the East River—the Brooklyn, Manhattan, Williamsburg and Queensboro spans.

A few weeks ago Mayor Gaynor wrote to the bridge commissioner, saying that he saw no reason why tolls should be collected on the bridges.—New York Call.

A WELCOME ADDITION.

The California Social-Democrat, published in Los Angeles, is a welcome addition to our exchange table.

It is owned by the party membership of California and is the official organ of the party. A corporation has been formed, and stock is sold to members and organizations in the same way that we did in St. Louis. A pleasing feature of the Social-Democrat is that it stands for sound, constructive, International Socialism. California has been afflicted with a weird variety of alleged Socialists, but it is evident that the impostors and kindred spirits are being forced into the background.

OFFICE HOURS SUNDAYS.

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

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