

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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ST. LOUIS, MO., AUGUST 12, 1911.

Kinloch, Central 1577; Bell, Olive 4198.

No. 549

The Anti-Strike Injunction

For the first time in the history of the American labor movement has a strike been called off by order of court. The injunction has done its work.

Last Saturday the street railway employes of Des Moines, Iowa, went on strike. Within a few hours the entire street railway service of the city was paralyzed. Efforts of the company to get imported strikebreakers to work failed completely. The suit for an injunction was brought by the city authorities. According to the press dispatches, the strikers, 500 of them, obeyed the injunction and returned to work, including the man who was the cause of the strike. It is claimed that the granting of this injunction means a victory for the strikers and that they have gained their points, at least temporarily.

At this time we are not in a position to say whether the strikers have gained or lost. It matters not whether they have gained or lost. That they obeyed the injunction was a serious mistake on their part, because it meant the recognition of a right that no court in this or any other civilized country has, or should have. We challenge any court to point out any clause in the state or federal constitutions of this country that authorizes the judiciary to prohibit the workmen from going out on strike for good and reasonable causes.

Courts have issued injunctions against the boycott. It was prophesied that the next step would be to issue injunctions against strikes. The prophesy has come true.

Some smart lawyers may say that the injunction issued by Judge De Graff of Des Moines was not to prohibit, but to end the strike! This is a difference without a distinction. If the court has the constitutional right to call a strike off, it has the right to issue an order against declaring a strike. In no instance has the anarchy of our American judiciary been so conclusively demonstrated as in the decision of Judge De Graff.

Whenever an employer learns of the strike intentions of his wage slaves all he needs to do is to apply for an anti-strike court injunction and the trouble is settled. The employes will either have to remain at work under the same old conditions or strike and go to jail for violating the injunction.

The Des Moines injunction not only menaces the Trade Unions, but it endangers the very existence of the whole labor movement. Such injunctions are unconstitutional, cruel, brutish, and cannot be obeyed by any man or class of men who have the interests of the labor movement and the welfare of humanity at heart.

Anti-strike injunctions must be violated. It must be an honor to violate them, because they have no place in a country that calls itself free and civilized. The courts of this country have torn to shreds the veil of sacredness and pious veneration that surrounded the temples of justice in former days. The Goddess of Justice has been torn down from her pedestal and dragged in the mud of class-hatred and class-justice, to the detriment of the great mass of the people.

The right to strike has been declared null and void by this latest Des Moines decision. President Comptroller of the American Federation of Labor says the De Graff decision means slavery for the workers. So it does. It makes the Trade Union helpless, because it takes away from them the best weapon, i. e., the strike. If you cannot refuse to work under the conditions the employer may dictate, if you cannot agree with your fellow workers to stop work until such time as the conditions of employment may be remedied, you have reached the stage where labor falls beyond the standard of the chattel slaves. The Southern slaveholder could use the cowhide on his slaves whenever they refused to work under the conditions he dictated. That's true. But the slaveholder had to feed his slaves so long as he was their master. And he did feed them, because to starve them would have meant to decrease their market value.

By means of the anti-strike injunction the modern master of slaves can compel his employes to either work under his conditions or go to jail. In neither case need he feed the slaves. In the first case he makes them accept unbearable conditions of labor at starvation wages, while in the second case the community will have to pay the "board bill."

Neither the Des Moines street car men nor the great mass of the rank and file of Organized Labor realize the full meaning and dangers of the anti-strike injunction. The strikers were caught in a trap. They saw a little temporary advantage in the anti-strike injunction, and they obeyed. Soon they may get their eyes opened and exclaim:

What fools these mortals be!

G. A. Hoehn.

Maryland Socialists' Successful Convention

BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT CON-
DEMNED AS HARMFUL TO
LABOR MOVEMENT.

Socialist Party Growing Fast.

Baltimore, Md., August 6.—The state convention of the Socialist Party was held in this city during the last two days. Delegates were present from all over the state and from Washington, D. C.

Secretary A. B. Claxton of Hyattsville called the meeting to order. He reported that there were a dozen locals in the state and many members at large.

Saturday evening a banquet in honor of the convention delegates was given.

The convention unanimously adopted a resolution condemning the Boy Scouts of America on the ground that it is an organization which will prove harmful to the working class and the labor movement.

One of the reasons advanced by the Socialists in condemning the Boy Scouts' movement is that boys might, in times of strikes or labor troubles, fight against their own class of people. One paragraph of the resolution reads:

"Whereas, The greatest crime of all ages has been and is the monumental crime of war, whose burdens have fallen upon the men of the working class, but more upon the women, whose blood has mingled with the blood of the millions of vic-

tims that have stained the blood for countless centuries.

"Therefore, we take our stand with the position of the International Socialist movement against war, against militarism and that we unqualifiedly denounce this insidious attempt to inoculate murderous principles in the minds of our children and to turn them against the members of their own class."

The Resolutions Committee presented a platform reaffirming allegiances to the Socialist Party of America and to the principles of International Socialism. It calls upon the wage-earners of Maryland to organize under the banner of the Socialist Party.

An eight-hour day is urged for all workers. Equal suffrage is demanded regardless of sex or race.

Equal compensation for men and women employed in public service; a law making employers liable for injuries to their employes; the initiative, referendum and power of recall and proportional representation; municipal ownership of all public utilities, and the abolition of all police and civil magistrates and the substitution thereof of municipal and county courts, are advocated.

GERMER TO SPEAK.

St. Louis Twelfth Ward Comrades Will Hear Miner Socialist at Sunday's Picnic.

Comrade Adolph Germer of Belleville, Ill., will speak at the picnic of the comrades of the West Branch, St. Louis, Twelfth Ward, on Sunday, August 13, at Gravois View Park, 8200 Gravois avenue. A good attendance is expected.



OSCAR AMERINGER OF OKLAHOMA,

Who Will Deliver Four Socialist Lectures in St. Louis, August 23, 24, 25 and 26.

AMERINGER DATES.

Wednesday, August 23, 8 p. m.—
Freiheit Hall, 4444 Penrose.

Thursday, August 24, 8 p. m.—
New Club Garden, Thirteenth and
Chouteau.

Friday, August 25, 8 p. m.—South-
west Turner Hall, Ohio and Potomac.

Saturday, August 26, 8 p. m.—Dod-
dier Hall Garden, Twentieth and Dod-
dier.

Missouri Notes

RED FLAG HUSTLERS

AT MINDEN MINES

Editor ST. LOUIS LABOR:

Dear Comrades—Generally, when you have a good joke on the other fellow, you are all smiles and you walk around almost bursting with anticipation, waiting for an opportunity to tell it on him in the largest crowd you can find. Now, the joke that we are almost bursting to tell to the Socialists of Missouri happens to be a joke and a reality as well—one that is putting the plutes in our little town up against it for the count at the next election.

Our local meets every second and fourth Thursday night of each month, with a good attendance. At our last meeting, which was on the 27th of July, we had twenty-one new applications, which were voted on and accepted as comrades. Pretty good joke, isn't it? Oh, but wait before you laugh. Something better coming. Since our last meeting, by our persistent effort and sound arguments, we have knocked plutocracy out and put Socialism into the heads of TWENTY-FIVE more that want to become members at our next meeting, on August 10th.

That will give us a MEMBERSHIP OF SEVENTY-FIVE, in a town where there are in all one hundred and forty votes. Look out for the Socialist ticket at the next election.

We know that this news will swell the heart of every Socialist in the State of Missouri. For each new member that we get breaks one of the fetters that bind us to capitalism's tyrannical rule. There is always great rejoicing in the ranks of Socialism when a new recruit stands up and says that he has shaken capitalism's octopus loose and in the future will stand for truth, love and justice. For we realize that when once a man or woman is converted to Socialism there is no turning back.

Comrades, let each and every one of us in the State of Missouri take a bunch of literature and get into the fight for Socialism, and stay there until we have made four new Socialists each. If we will do that, our vote at the next election in grand old

Missouri will pass what the plutes call the danger mark.

Let us lay our little prejudices aside, let us kindly forget and forgive and all work together, for united we stand, but divided we are bound to fall.

A. LOWE.

Minden Mines, Mo.

WHOOOP 'ER UP!

As the Kicker goes to press the hustlers for the literature fund are getting in reports for July. Thus far heard from are: Gustav Hilemann, Macedonia, \$2.00; J. B. Finley, Oran, \$2.25; Alfred Pobst, Bleda, \$1.00; Lorenz Seyer, Ancell, \$1.20. Comrade Finley leads the band so far, as he did last month. Full report next week. Whoop 'er up!

There are over fifty school districts in the county, and if I can succeed in establishing an active worker in only half of these, who can get as much as a dollar per month, it will mean \$25.00 a month. It will not require this amount to keep up the work for the present, and the surplus will be held for the "heavy firing" in 1912. Should the distribution of literature not consume all that is contributed, the overplus will be turned over to the county secretary to employ speakers and defray other campaign expenses.—Scott County Kicker.

WAKING UP THE PEOPLE.

Writing to his own paper, editorially, from Benton, Bob Buck pours out some slobber and winds up by saying to the common people, "Wake up." That's just what the fool yap is doing, Bob. He has been fed on the dope your party has been handing out until he is fed out. When his larder began to get empty, why he put his think box in proper running order, and there is soon to be something doing. You hear the cannon-ading now, don't you?—Sikeston Hornet.

UNION LABEL BOOKLET

Soon to be Published by All Organizations Having Labels.

Washington, August 10.—All of the organizations having labels are to issue in the near future a label digest. It will be in book form, and contain all of the laws of the various states relating to labels, forms for registration in the states, decisions of courts, the manner in which to proceed legally in civil and criminal suits, and other matters regarding the legal status of union labels.

The digest has been in preparation for some time, but, it being such an intricate task to compile, it has taken more time than was at first expected. The compiling of the digest was awarded to Eugene Clifford, who has been the attorney for the International Cigarmakers for many years and fully conversant with label laws. The digest is now in the hands of the printer.

Pete Collins' Apostleship

The Milwaukee capitalist press is jubilant. The Catholic Western Chautauqua for 1911, at Spring Bank, Wis., did great work against Socialism and the Socialist movement. "The Socialists are enemies of Unionism!" This was proven beyond the shadow of a doubt at the Spring Bank chautauqua. By whom? By "Peter Collins, National Secretary of the Electrical Workers."

The Milwaukee Journal is overjoyous. In a special correspondence of nearly three columns this much-troubled organ of Capitalism informs the organized wage workers of Milwaukee that the day of emancipation from the Socialist reign of terror is near.

The Milwaukee Journal spreads this chautauqua report on its front page, starting off on column 1 with these sensational headlines:

"Socialists Are Enemies of Unionism."

"They Are Accused of Trying to Wreck the Cause of Organized Labor."

"Charge Is Made by Prominent Union Leader."

"Peter W. Collins, National Secretary of the Electrical Workers, Uses Plain Language in an Address at the Spring Bank Chautauqua—Other Speakers Condemn Socialism and Urge Radical and Concerted Action."

According to the Milwaukee Journal, Mr. Collins sees in the Socialistic invasion of Labor Unions a purposeful and deliberate attempt to wreck the Trade Union movement. He charged that Eugene V. Debs is working openly to destroy the unions, and that Victor L. Berger is seeking the same end, by secret means. He added that Socialists were employed as strikebreakers in some instances, and said that the Catholic workmen have a duty to perform in the unions because of the Socialistic propaganda, which is endeavoring to disrupt the unions.

Thus the Capitalist organ, and Pete, with the Catholic Central Verein (under whose auspices the chautauqua was held), will do all in their power to free Milwaukee from Socialism and to check the further growth of the Socialist disease in the great commonwealth of Wisconsin. But above all this anti-Socialist combination will protect the Trade Unions against the destructive work of the Socialists. Indeed, the Milwaukee Trade Unions would be down and out if the Catholic Central Verein had not imported Pete Collins of Springfield, Ill., to make chautauqua speeches at Spring Bank and thus furnish anti-Socialist time-copy for the Milwaukee Journal, the paper that is so terribly scared of the coming Socialist daily organ in the famous city.

For the benefit of the Catholic Central Verein, of the Milwaukee Journal and of the admirers of Pete Collins, we wish to give a little information that may interest them, especially those non-Socialists who are honestly striving to advance the good and welfare of the Trade Union movement.

Peter W. Collins is the national secretary of the McNulty faction of the Electrical Workers. If Pete would stay at his headquarters, pay proper attention to the business of his organization, and try to educate his constituents on the principles and duties of true Trade Unionism, he would not find time to act as anti-Socialist chautauqua apostle for the Catholic Central Verein. What wonder, therefore, if we find among his constituents people who scab on their fellow workers and who violate the fundamental principles of Trade Unionism so outrageously that their local union must be expelled from central bodies of Organized Labor.

If Mr. Collins or his anti-Socialist crowd desire any further information, they may secure the same by applying for a copy of the official minutes of the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union, regular meeting of Sunday, July 9, 1911. What happened in that meeting of the St. Louis central body of Organized Labor was reported in ST. LOUIS LABOR of July 15, as follows:

Delegates of Electrical Workers Unseated.

In plain language, the secretary reported on the troubles between Picture Machine Operators' Union No. 143 and the sub-local of Electrical Workers' Union No. 1 (McNulty faction). By request of No. 143, the C. T. & L. U. had endorsed the boycott of the Lillian Theater and boycott literature bearing the seal of the central body was issued accordingly. The sub-local of Electrical Workers' Union No. 1 went to work and issued a counter-circular, claiming that the Lillian Theater was fair to Organized Labor. At the same time Electrical Workers' Union No. 1 was distributing boycott circulars against the Bernays Theater, which place is considered fair by Union 143 and the C. T. & L. U. In strong terms Secretary Kreyling condemned the action of Union No. 1 and insisted that a stop be put to this kind of work. The A. F. of L. will never uphold or sanction the work of one affiliated union scabbing on another union also affiliated, which was the case in this instance, he claimed.

The matter was later taken up, and after a lengthy and thorough discussion it was decided, by an overwhelming vote, to unseat Electrical Workers' Union No. 1. The unseated delegates immediately left the hall.

This would have been another nice little chautauqua story, Mr. Collins! Your St. Louis constituents that scabbed on the central body are non-Socialists, we suppose. No doubt, you will stand by their disrupting work. Perhaps you may charge the Central Trades and Labor Union of being socialistic, but be careful, for neither Socialists nor non-Socialists in the St. Louis movement will uphold your Trade Union disrupters!

It is not surprising in the least to see the Electrical Workers of America split up in two hostile camps, when men like Collins are in position to do most of the work of internal disruption. Very often men of his caliber are opposed to harmony and co-operation of the rank and file because they are afraid of losing their jobs. And we are not slow in making the prophesy that the moment Peter W. Collins loses his job as national secretary of the McNulty faction of the Electrical Workers neither the Catholic Central Verein, nor the Milwaukee Journal, nor any other chautauqua managers, will have any further use for him.

Pete knows this better than any one else, and this is but another reason why he will do all in his power to prevent the unification of forces among the Electrical Workers of America.

But unity will come, in spite of Peter W. Collins. Some day the Electrical Workers will get together for their own good and for the interest of the entire American labor movement.

As to the progress of Socialism, we need not fear the Collins sort of people, who are like little pups barking at the locomotive of a passing east mail train. The mercenary "Petes" will come, will go, will be forgotten, while the Socialist movement will live, and grow and prosper, ever forward on its triumphal march!

And the Trades Unions will live, grow and prosper in like manner, though Peter W. Collins and his chautauqua managers be dead, buried and forgotten.

G. A. Hoehn.

A Unique Political Strike

While the doings of European royalties and aristocratic degenerates find ample space in the columns of the American capitalistic press, the news of real interest to the common people everywhere is either willfully distorted or wholly suppressed. A signal instance of this is in the way in which the boycott going on in Turkey against Greece and everything Greek is entirely ignored, although it is a political action of a serious character. The reason for this is, of course, not hard to find. Our capitalist press does not want to hold up a lesson to American workers of how organized popular force may be used as a diplomatic instrument in international affairs.

The story of this boycott is a very interesting one, because it may help to dispel the idea prevalent among Americans that the Turk is only a barbarian incapable of intelligent organization or action. That this is not so is proved by the fact that the esnaf or trade guild is one of the oldest institutions in Turkey, and one of the most powerful organizations of the kind is the esnaf of the harnals or porters in all the seaports and principal cities of the Ottoman empire.

These harnals play an important part in the commercial and social life of the people of Turkey. They are recruited principally from the peasant class and bring to their work an amount of physical vigor and simple honesty not surpassed and hardly equalled in any other country. No one who has traveled in Turkey and visited the capital, Constantinople, can have failed to see the harnals at the landing places or toiling up the steep streets handling or carrying weights on their backs almost incredible, and for a remuneration that to an American would seem contemptible.

The diet on which their prodigious physical power is nourished is simple enough. Whole wheat meal bread, cheese, yogurt or thick sour milk, onions, a modicum of coffee a la Turque well sweetened and water, are the chief items of their bill of fare, in which meat of any kind is more or less of a luxury.

They have a system of reliefs, by which, when a man through overwork, sickness, accident or other disabling cause needs rest, he may return to his home and his place be taken by a substitute during the time he is absent. The management of the affairs of each guild or esnaf is managed by a head who is nominated by the members, who exercise vigilant control of his conduct of their affairs. They may also act as messengers, and in this capacity their trustworthiness is proverbial.

Before the revolution that overturned the rule of the Sultan, Abdul Hamid, now a prisoner at Salonica, and the parasites through whom the financiers and concession hunters of Europe were entangling his empire in a net of debt and complications that threatened it with ruin and dismemberment, the esnafs of the harnals and bargemen at the ports were of no particular importance, but under the constitutional regime, when the new government of the Ottoman empire has need of its organized forces of all kinds to support it against both internal and external foes, the banded working classes have become a political power of the first order.

The first occasion on which it has been used was more than a year ago, when the Kingdom of Greece, taking advantage of the confusion in Turkish affairs, began stirring up revolt among the Greek inhabitants of Turkey, particularly in those districts of Macedonia adjoining the Greek frontier. At the same time the Greek Patriarch at Constantinople, who is the head of the Greek or Eastern Orthodox Church in Turkey, tried to retain in his hands the civil functions which his predecessors since the conquest had performed on behalf of his community in its relations with the Ottoman despotism, just as if there had been no change to a constitutional regime, in which the religious distinctions between its citizens had been abolished and each one had equal privileges and duties in and toward the state. Among other things, he wanted to have the control of the enrollments of the Greek Christians in the army, to which they, in common with other non-Mohammedans, are subject, and further to have them enrolled in separate regiments.

This, of course, and very naturally, the new government of Turkey refused, and the trouble began. Co-operation was tried to be established between the Greeks in Turkey and the kingdom, and at one time a war between Greece and Turkey appeared inevitable. Had this taken place it would have found Greece without any friends among the Christian nationalities in Turkey, for all of them, Roumanians, Bulgarians and Servians, have at different times in their history suffered from the arrogant pretensions of the Greek Patriarchate at Constantinople. Whoever was responsible for the action taken in Turkey at the critical moment cannot be said with certainty, but the Cretan question and the frontier troubles gave the opportunity, and the organized harnals and bargemen in every Turkish port in Europe and Asia declared a boycott on all Greek ships, merchandise and passengers, even on steamers under other flags. The ports at which the boycott was most thoroughly organized and ef-

fective were Constantinople, Salonica and Smyrna.

So thoroughly was it carried out and maintained that in a short time the Greek flag practically disappeared from Turkish ports, and even neutral vessels began to refuse to carry Greek merchandise, for no one could be found in Turkish ports either to load or unload it. The Greek government protested and made representations to the governments of the great European powers, who, in their turn, called the attention of the Ottoman government to the matter; but without effect. The Ottoman government repudiated responsibility for the boycott, but engaged itself to prevent the destruction of private property. This it did as a matter of policy to avoid having to pay indemnities, and the measures taken to that end have been successful; but it would not interfere with the boycott, which it laid to the patriotic sentiments of the harnals and bargemen. At the end of May it was still in full force, with the result that the Greek government found itself obliged to enter into more friendly relations with the Ottoman government, and the Greek Patriarch at Constantinople abated his pretensions so far as to resume intercourse with the heads of the communities that had been excommunicated and cut off from all kind of association with his church.

As an organization for peace the boycott in Turkey has proved itself more practically effective than any Hague tribunal, Carnegie fund or Drednoughts. It touched the pockets of the Greek people, their merchants and steamship owners, and in their turn they brought pressure to bear on the Greek government and Parliament in Greece and on the Greek Patriarch in Constantinople, and what at another period might have provoked a war has brought about peace.

The lesson for American labor, with its larger political power and means of organization than is enjoyed by the people of Turkey, is obvious. With a full and intelligent application of its political force it could turn out of the national and state legislatures and every municipal council the band of crooks that are more dangerous to the continued existence of American freedom than the Greeks were to Turkey.

But the capitalist press of America is not interested in having these things known.—Esnaf in Coming Nation.

The March of Destiny.

BY JOHN M. WORK.

The thing that strikes terror and dismay to the hearts of the capitalists is the fact that the Socialist movement keeps marching steadily, constantly and persistently onward.

To them this is a new and inexplicable phenomenon. They have been accustomed to killing off radical political movements by shrewd maneuvers.

They confidently expected to lay the Socialist move in its grave in the same manner.

But continuous events have rudely awakened them to the fact that the Socialist movement is a law unto itself. It does not respond to the old tactics. Capitalist weapons hurled against it rebound with their points turned.

The Socialist movement is not a loose organization of half-baked reformers who are hazy as to what they want.

On the contrary, it is a compact organization of class-conscious, definite, positive, aggressive men, and women, who know just what they are after, and how to get it, and who keep right on following the direct path to their goal, regardless of blandishments, flatteries, threats, invitations and insults.

These men and women understand the meaning of history.

They understand the signs of the times.

They understand the development of industry.

They are, therefore, able to forecast the future in its general outlines. When they say that Socialism is the next step in industrial evolution they are not guessing. Neither is the wish the father to the thought. They are simply giving voice to a conclusion to which the whole of human history points.

The capitalists are not only appalled by their inability to sidetrack the Socialist movement, but also by their inability to injure it by direct attack before the people.

This is where we are invulnerable. You can kill a lie by vigorously attacking it and showing the people that it is a lie.

But the truth thrives on opposition.

Every attack on truth causes people to investigate it. And when they investigate it, they discover that it is the truth.

So, to attack Socialism is merely another means of propagating it.

This aggravating fact leaves the capitalists stranded. They do not know which way to turn. They will be damned if they do, and likewise if they don't. Small wonder that they are scratching their heads in vexatious perplexity. It is beginning to dawn upon them that Socialism is inevitable.

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The Growing Power of German Socialism

(The following account is written by a Jesuit priest for the Catholic paper, America. It contains a good estimate of the greatness of the German Social-Democratic movement.)

If numbers and organization are synonymous with power, then the Social-Democracy of Germany is a political and social force of the first magnitude. Its steady and rapid growth since its rise in 1871 is the more significant, because with the march of time and the change of events, it shows no signs of abatement or decrease. A brief summary of Socialist progress in Germany should be of interest to thoughtful Americans, since what has come to pass in Germany is at least possible in America.

At the first Reichstag elections—1871—the Social-Democracy received 120,000 votes, and ten years later, though restrained by the "Socialist laws," it nevertheless counted 312,000 adherents. With the cessation of governmental checks the party waxed strong, and in 1890 it polled a total of one-half million votes. In 1898 the two million mark was reached, followed by three million in 1903. At the last national election "Die Social-Democratie" registered 3,260,000 votes, and to-day even their enemies are willing to concede that in the impending January election they will come close to four million votes, making them by far the strongest party in the Fatherland! The Socialists themselves are more confident and look for higher figures. They base their estimate on the fact that in the last five years, 1906 to 1911, the number of their organized party members has already doubled, having risen from 384,000 to 720,000. Never has their agitation been more vigorous than to-day, and if local elections are any forecast of the coming national struggle, the Social-Democracy is fully justified in its hopes. It will be of interest to study this development of power in detail, for in studying the various factors, the resultant becomes plain and tangible.

The finances—always the sinews of war—of the party are most flourishing, as is evidenced by the fact that the party income for the last years (July, 1909-1910) was no less than 935,409 marks. To this amount their leading organ, Vorwärts, contributed its annual profit of 113,000 marks. The manner in which the 300,000 marks were used for agitation purposes gives a striking confirmation that the children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light. The annual report of 1909-10 states that 29,826 members were added and 13,814 public meetings were held; that 23,162,440 tracts gratuitously spread "the glad tidings of the future," and that calendars and pamphlets were distributed to the number of 2,545,811. Thus, as an example of their propaganda, the farmers received an "agitation leaflet" in the form of a personal letter, in which the city comrades lovingly addressed their country cousins as "Dear Relatives."

By far the most potent agitator for German Socialism is the press,

and here a veritable campaign of printers' ink comes into view. In 1910 the party controlled seventy-eight dailies, issued from fifty-seven of their own establishments, and these papers counted 1,160,086 subscribers—just double the amount given for 1904—only six years before. Der Vorwärts, the leading party organ, daily sends forth 140,000 copies, giving it rank with the chief newspapers of the empire. Another influential journal is Die Gleichheit, the official organ of the women Socialists. Last year it had 85,000 subscriptions. The literary weekly, Neue Zeit, claims to have nearly one hundred thousand readers, while the more learned Sozialistische Monatsheft is almost equally popular. Comic papers are not wanting, and the leader, Der Wahre Jakob, dispenses smiles as well as Socialism to nearly three hundred thousand interested readers. To this mighty array of printed power must be added the influential press of the Socialist trades unions, an influence which may be measured by the fact that in 1907 these unions had 1,837,146 members and 33,000,000 marks in their treasury. It is difficult to set a clear-concept of the magnitude and intensity of this press propaganda; it must be seen, especially in the large industrial centers, to be fully realized.

Perhaps the most fearful feature of German Socialism is the astoundingly rapid and almost meteoric growth of its Frauenbewegung or its female propaganda. Since the first conference of Social-Democratic women in Mainz, in 1900, it has advanced with leaps and bounds. The German female Socialists are veritable amazons in the cause.

In 1909 62,000 women were members of the party organization; one year later they numbered 20,000 more, and to-day they loudly claim to have a hundred thousand members.

The official Journal of the women is Die Gleichheit (Equality), which enjoys an ever increasing popularity (77,000 subscribers in 1909; 85,000 in 1910).

Nor have the Socialists been unmindful of the aphorism, "Whoever has the youth has the future." Their Jugendbewegung's simply amazing in its extent and variety; no means is left untried in the effort to capture the coming generation. Beginning in 1904 with societies and journals nominally indifferent, they have gradually developed a propaganda as insinuating as it is effective. This propaganda includes the youth of both sexes, and its influence finds its way into the remotest country school.

But beneficent Socialism is not content to supply the mind of youth with nourishment; the body, too, must receive its attention, and hence sports and entertainment play an important part in the winning of the younger generation to the cause. Clubhouses have been established in 105 places, 70 of which are provided with free libraries and—a point to be noted—these clubhouses are open to both sexes, certainly equality with a vengeance. In connection with this "uplifting" of the youth the annual re-

port for 1910 chronicles 1434 lectures and entertainments, 38 courses of instruction, 259 theatricals, 215 visits to museums, 1466 outings, etc. Here, too, printers' ink is not spared.

German Socialism, though checked by the might of monarchy and an opposition ministry, has not worked altogether in vain in its efforts to seize the reins of government. Thanks to class elections and other political agencies, its representation in parliament is in no proportion to its political strength. This fact fills the Socialists with wrath, and they are promising themselves an ultimate victory and an awful day of reckoning. Nevertheless, in 1909, they held in nineteen of the provinces nearly two hundred seats in the respective diets, while in the various city and town councils they were represented by no less than 7,533 members—often a majority—and these numbers have been increased by the last elections.

This is German Socialism in the year of grace 1911. It is a giant octopus, extending its feelers into every corner of the empire, to be seen with the naked eye or deciphered in the columns of unemotional statistics. It has grown thus in forty years, in prosperous times, and in a land economically the best situated on the continent, and among a people hitherto regarded for their intelligence and conservatism. Could history thus repeat itself in our land of freedom and plenty? Would a change or check in our "good times"—for they cannot continue forever—precipitate such a movement and lead to like results?

A few years ago, Professor Werner Sombart, the well-known German sociologist, came to America to study its conditions, and on his return to Europe he published his results in a work entitled "Why Is There No Socialism in the United States?" The book discusses the economic, political and social conditions which have thus far made impossible the successful propagation of continental Socialism in the United States, and yet Sombart closes his volume with this remarkable sentence: "All the factors that have up to this time retarded the evolution of Socialism in the United States are on the point of vanishing, or of changing into their contraries, and, as a consequence, Socialism will, in all likelihood, during the next generation attain in the Union its highest development." Here is a statement to make Americans pause. Is it possible? Is it probable?

FREDERICK SIEDENBURG, S. J.

STATE LIFE INSURANCE IN WISCONSIN.

The State of Wisconsin will go into the life insurance business as an active competitor of old-line and co-operative organizations.

Gov. McGovern has signed the bill recently passed by the Wisconsin Legislature, empowering the State Life Insurance Commission to write policies in any sum from \$100 to \$3000. The premiums will be based on established mortality tables.

Insurance will be furnished at net cost. No charge will be made for anything above the amount needed to pay policies falling due on account of deaths. The cost of conducting the business in all other respects will be borne by the people of the state as a whole. Wisconsin is the first state to try the plan of state life insurance.

And yet the Socialists have but thirteen members in the legislature.

DOESN'T HELP THE \$1.50 MAN.

The Bethlehem Steel Company has built a car that will carry 150 tons of freight. It is 105 feet long. It was not many years ago when an Atlantic liner, schooner rigged, didn't have a larger capacity. Progress is going some, says the Milwaukee Journal. But it's hard to show that the man who is getting a dollar and a half a day has any particular reason to congratulate himself that we have left the ox cart behind.

CREDIT WHERE CREDIT IS DUE.

Score one for Berger. He has elicited from the postoffice department the information that postmasters who prohibit mail carriers from wearing blouses in hot weather exceed their authority. Why a mail carrier should be compelled to wear a heavy uniform when the thermometer registers 98 in the shade has been more or less a mystery; but it was supposed to be due to the bureaucratic regulations issuing from Washington. If we ever have Socialism with every citizen in the government employ, we shall need a lot of Congressmen who will listen to our tales of woe.

DOWN IN SCOTT COUNTY.

The editor of the Memphis Social Democrat, the new Southern Red paper, tells how he visited Scott county, Mo., nine years ago and found no Socialists. A couple of weeks ago he made another visit to Scott county and discovered two thriving weekly Socialist papers and a thousand votes. He thinks that we all can safely reckon that the farmers are taking Socialism to their bosom right smart.

WOMEN AS TOWN COUNCILLORS.

Sweden has just elected thirty-five women as town councillors, practically all of the political parties being represented. The Liberals elected 18, Conservatives 9, Socialists 3, Liberals and Conservatives jointly 1, Independents 4. The majority of the women are school teachers.

UNCLE SAM ADMITS DRESDEN PLAN IS GOOD.

Dresden has completed the erection of a modern slaughter house, the construction of which covered a period of four years and which cost \$4,300,000. There are 68 buildings, which are not only the largest in point of size, but also the most modern in matter of equipment perhaps in all Europe.

In planning the slaughter house provision was made for the killing daily of 550 cattle, 3450 sheep and calves and 2500 pigs. According to the per capita consumption of meat in Dresden, these figures represent the needs of 600,000 people. The capacity of the buildings, however, can be increased without further enlargement to meet the requirements of 1,000,000. The site of the new building covers an area of 89 acres. Of this the cattle yard occupies 47 acres and the slaughter house 37 acres.

Details of the various buildings and illustrations accompanying the report are filed for public reference in the Bureau of Manufactures.—Daily Consular Reports.

Bakery Workers Forced Into Serious Struggles.

About the most serious struggle ever had since its formation is at the present time confronting the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America. "To be or not to be" is the question involved in this struggle for this valiant organization. The fight is directed against the bread monopoly which has recently been formed for the purpose of controlling the bread market of the entire country. It is a well-known fact that the United States is the home of some of the most gigantic trusts of combination and capital, and, although some of the most important industries of our country have already been monopolized, nobody seemed to entertain the belief that the bread market also would become the field of activity of the monopolistic efforts of our most enterprising capitalists. Even in face of the fact that the Bread Trust has become a reality, there are still people who refuse to believe that the bread market can be controlled by any trust. The maintain that the baking trade industry is still being carried on in a large measure upon a small basis and that it would be impossible to crush these small competitors and force them to the wall. However, developments during the past few years have proved the fallacy of this contention, and the bakery workers were the first ones to realize the impending danger for themselves and the bread-consuming public. They saw how the large bread factories continually increased in numbers, how these large factories, by introducing the latest and most modern labor-saving machinery, were seeking to displace human labor power, and they were compelled to somewhat counteract these efforts on the part of the large bread manufacturers by continually aiming to reduce the hours of labor for their members. Now a number of the largest factories have formed the Bread Trust. At the present time there are three of these combinations of capital, but the time will soon be here when one gigantic bread trust will be in existence. These three combinations of bread manufacturers are capitalized at thirty-five millions of dollars. The General Baking Co., already operating in twenty-five of the largest cities, where it controls just as many factories, is capitalized at \$25,000,000; the Schultz Baking Co., operating principally in the city of Greater New York, is capitalized at \$6,000,000, and the Ward Bread Company claims a capitalization of \$5,000,000.

These three combinations of capital have combined all bread factories whose products have been for years on the market, carrying a certain trademark. And there certainly was some method to this particular action of the Bread Trust. The bread manufacturers, not satisfied with supplying the market in their own city, loaned these trademarks under contracts to master bakers in smaller towns, and whenever these contracts expired they refused to renew them. When the master bakers were deprived of the right to the future use of the trademark and when the public had become accustomed to it, the bread manufacturers set out to capture that trade. The bread-consuming public, being used to the trademark for so many years, then became easy prey for the Bread Trust.

Can you realize the seriousness of this fight which the bakery workers are at present compelled to carry on? On the one side we find three gigantic combinations of capital having uncounted millions at their disposal, even being blindly supported by the majority of unthinking members of the working class. On the other side we find the organization of the bakery workers, with its very limited financial means. The international organization of the bakery workers has about \$70,000 in its treasury, and of this amount a considerable sum belongs to the various funds created for the support of members in case of strikes, lockouts and sickness, and this money cannot be used for other purposes.

One of the principal intentions of the Bread Trust—and there will be but one in the near future, for the three companies will undoubtedly consolidate—is to destroy the Bakery Workers' International Union of America, so that the trust may proceed unhampered in the exploitation of its workers and the bread-consuming public. Already the trust has discharged many of the old and experienced bakery workers and is employing CHILDREN IN THEIR stead. The Bread Trust is seeking to reduce the number of its employees to a minimum, lengthen the hours of labor at its pleasure and pay its employees starvation wages. The Bakery Workers' International Union seeks to stop these practices, and, therefore, the Bread Trust has decreed that it must go.

The bakery workers have now taken up this inevitable struggle and organizers have been stationed in all cities where the Bread Trust is controlling the factories. An energetic campaign against all trust products which do not bear the union label of the bakery workers is being carried on. The Ward Bread Co., for the time being the smallest trust, is operating in some of the largest cities, like Greater New York, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Boston and Providence. The Shultz Baking Co. controls practically all the largest bread factories in New York, while the General Baking Co. has extended its operations over twenty-five cities.

In all of these cities a hot fight is in progress. But the supreme efforts have been centered in the City of New York, where representatives of the organized workers have formed an organization which has taken up this battle as its own. With the aid of this body, a general campaign of distributing all kinds of literature has been begun and good results have already been achieved. The columns of the official organ of the bakery workers' organization, The Bakers' Journal, have during the past two months been devoted exclusively to this anti-trust campaign, the paper being published in an edition of over one hundred thousand at different times.

Pensions for Poor Mothers

An Illinois statute, which took effect July 1, is an amendment of the Juvenile Court law, a result of the humanitarian agitation set on foot by Judge Cleland while on the Municipal Court bench of Chicago, under which poor families need no longer be broken up by sending children to charitable institutions. Following is the new provision, without a precedent in any statute so far as we know:

"If the parent or parents of such dependent or neglected child are poor and unable to properly care for said child, but are otherwise proper guardians and it is for the welfare of such child to remain at home, the court may enter an order finding such facts and fixing the amount of money necessary to enable the parent or parents to properly care for such child, and thereupon it shall be the duty of the County Board through its County Agent or otherwise to pay such parent or parents, at such times as aid order may designate, the amount so specified for the care of such dependent or neglected child until the further order of the court."

Another result of Judge Cleland's humane policies in the criminal branch of his court in Chicago is a probation law, which also went into effect on the 1st of July, that gives discretion to judges to save first offenders from prison by placing them on probation. Of this law, the National Probation League (443 South Dearborn street), of which Judge Cleland is president, rightly says:

"On July 1st Illinois will have a probation law and if it is administered in the spirit adopted by Judge Cleland when he was Judge at the Maxwell Street Police Court the number of men in jail will grow less, fewer 'Bridewell widows and orphans' will be left to subsist on the uncertain crust of organized charity, and the taxpayers will have to give up less of their money to support jails, policemen, judges and courts. The law will not enforce itself and in the hands of men hostile to the idea of kindness in dealing with delinquents it will mean no improvement. If it is administered as Judge Cleland intended when he conceived the idea and began the organization that placed the law on the statutes of Illinois, it will be a great blessing to minor offenders, to their families and to society. As the court and prison system has been working, minor offenders were given first a small dose of prison, taught prison habits, given the prison pallor and the prison reputation. Then they were turned out to make their way. Being weak brethren to start with, they find in almost every case that their way to honest living is harder than ever, and they again commit crime. So certain is this process in its results that the police always expect every major crime of theft or murder to be the work of an ex-convict. Society places its citizens in danger, makes a great expense and ruins the lives of thousands by the method. Under the new probation law adopted at the last session of the State Legislature, judges may exercise mercy and save first offenders from prison. A judge may place the offender on probation and without disgracing him, without giving him the prison brand, use his power to get the weak citizen back upon the path that leads to honest work and a complete life.

"The judge may place the offender on probation and hang over his head the certainty of imprisonment if he again violates the law, providing the prisoner expresses a desire to have another chance. If the judge does his work properly he will attempt to excite in the prisoner a desire for a new life and the hope for better days for himself and family. Hope thus implanted in the prisoner, he is released. If he keeps his promise and makes an effort to obey the law he finally is freed from the fear of punishment for crime. Judge Cleland is convinced that this is the only way to reduce the number of criminals. He believes that the Probation Law will bring about the reformation of first offenders who, if imprisoned, are sure to become worse instead of better. All good citizens are urged by Judge Cleland and others interested in this law to take every opportunity to aid in its proper enforcement."

The Smoke Nuisance

WHY SHOULD THE RAILROADS NOT BE ELECTRIFIED?

Electricity Will Solve Problem.

Editor ST. LOUIS LABOR:

In their municipal program the St. Louis Socialists insist that the worst smoke nuisance in St. Louis is caused by the Terminal Railways Association, and that the only way to successfully abolish said smoke nuisance was the electrification of the entire railroad service within the city limits.

We are informed by some public improvement commission that the electrification of the "Terminal" would cost about \$17,000,000. But suppose it would cost that much. Have the railroad monopolists the right to poison St. Louis by means of smoke and gas? If they cannot operate the roads without filling the Mill Creek Valley and the adjoining districts with a never-raising cover of black smoke-clouds, let them go out of business for a while.

My attention has been called to an article in a recent issue of the Literary Digest, showing the progress of the electrification of railroads. For the information of your readers, I wish to quote part of the item, as it contains some good arguments in favor of the Socialists' demand that the Terminal be compelled to electrify its service. I quote:

"The New York terminal of the Pennsylvania Railroad is now in operation with electric power, and prospects are good for trunk line electrification on this road in the near future. The Southern branches of the Southern Pacific Railroad terminating in Oakland, Cal., are undergoing electrification. The electric zones are to be extended on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. Electrification of terminals in Boston and Chicago is slow, but sure to come. These data are from an editorial in The Electrical Review and Western Electrician (Chicago, June 24). The writer goes on to say:

"An innovation is about to be made in the Carolinas by the Piedmont Traction Co., which has decided to electrify with apparatus operating on continuous current at 1,500 volts. The length of line involved is 140 miles, in two sections, one in North Carolina and one in South Carolina. Another distinctive feature of this project is the purchase of power from a hydroelectric company. . . . By supplying the power necessary for electrical operation at the point of consumption, central stations can relieve the railroads of this new element entering into electrification in those cases where individual power supply must be arranged for, and where large power systems exist more dependable and continuous service can be supplied.

"In Continental Europe progress is much more rapid. The feasibility and advantages of electrification having once been demonstrated, management there, whether private or governmental, are much more keen on making the change than they are in this country. The dense population of Western Europe makes the conditions better for electrical operation, and besides, railroad management is probably not so intimately connected with the supply of material and repair equipment for steam operation as in this country. In Switzerland, Italy, Finland, Norway and Sweden, an abundance of available water power makes electrical operation cheaper and more attractive, and this feature makes up for the less dense population of the northern countries.

"Rapid progress is being made in Switzerland, where the work is under way, and one generating station now being erected in Bavaria will have a capacity of 24,000 horse-power.

"In Prussia the entire system of state railways is to be electrified and an appropriation of \$12,500,000 has been made to begin the work. One line has been equipped for some time for experimental purposes, and the eighty-mile stretch between Magdeburg and Leipzig will be the next to receive attention. By 1913 it is expected to have 960 miles of line under electric operation.

"In Southern France a number of short lines are to be electrified, the water-power of the Pyrenees furnishing the necessary current. Four stations, aggregating 50,000 horse-power, have already been planned. In Sweden, complete electrical operation is the ultimate purpose, and a start has been made in the work.

"In England electrification has met with sufficient success, in spite of lack of hydroelectric power, to warrant its extension, and the London, Brighton & South Coast Railway has undertaken to electrify its entire system. It is expected to complete this work, covering 479 miles, by 1916. The portion of the line between London and Victoria has been in operation for over a year.

"All things considered, it looks as if King Steam might have to abdicate before long, so far as his control of locomotive traction is concerned, except on lines through sparsely settled districts, where trains are few and electrification would not pay."

Now, let the people of St. Louis wake up and act! Why should the Terminal monopoly be permitted to maintain a nuisance that will make one big smoke-hole out of this city?

ARTHUR L. MORGARTH,
St. Louis, August 9, 1911.

The Crisis in Milwaukee.

BY CARL D. THOMPSON.

The Socialist movement approaches a crisis in Milwaukee. It is an entirely new kind of crisis. It is a crisis the decision of which will depend upon whether or not the great mass of the population in the city are able to find out the truth about what the Socialists are doing.

The Socialists have begun, and begun well, some great and important municipal projects. They are such that would naturally awaken the enthusiasm of every student of municipal problems and every lover of his kind.

But the people do not understand it. The politicians have thrown dust in their faces. The press misleads them.

And the crisis now is just this—will the Socialists be able to sufficiently inform the people of Milwaukee to get them to support the splendid measures that they are advancing?

There is the project for the municipal electric lighting plant. There are the splendid array of labor measures—the eight-hour day, the raise of wages of the ward laborers, the settling of the garment workers' strike, and many other similar measures.

There is the park project, one of the most comprehensive and splendid things any city has ever undertaken.

But the people misunderstand these things. They have been deceived about them. Needless alarm has been created, all of which can easily be removed, providing only we had a means of daily publication.

Now, it is a question of ignorance against knowledge, of facts against prejudice, of the simple truth against misconception. And in a fight like that we must have a steady means of publicity. There is the question of the city finances. An attempt has been made to make the people believe that the Socialists are destroying the city's credit, breaking down its industrial prosperity. And the people, especially certain classes of them, are inclined to believe these things. And yet there is not a scintilla of truth in any one of these prejudices. If the facts can be brought out and gotten to the people, these prejudices will vanish like the mists of the morning.

In short, the only question now is whether or not the splendid fighting force of the Socialists of Milwaukee can be given the necessary means of

MEETING DIRECTORY

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

SECOND WARD SOCIALIST CLUB

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

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

NINTH WARD SOCIALIST CLUB

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

TENTH WARD SOCIALIST CLUB

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

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

26th AND 27th WARD SOCIALIST CLUB

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

T. PRENDERGAST, Sec'y.

WORKINGMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY "FORWARD"

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

PETER KIEFER, Secretary,
5116 Cologne Avenue.

Workingmen's Protective Union.

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

MARTIN C. SEEGER, Clerk.

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publicity—a daily paper. It is the supreme need in this crisis.

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You must furnish funds—the cash required by a cash civilization—to start this daily paper in Milwaukee.

Toward the \$100,000 that will be needed to begin, about \$44,000 worth of bonds have been sold. The bonds are \$10 each and will be a good investment. They will be issued December 1, 1911, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent per year.

The man in charge of this is H. W. Bistorius, Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee, Wis. Write to him to-day. Subscribe for some bonds without delay.

Milwaukee Wis.

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Peace Treaties and Socialism

The United States Government signed arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France. President Taft and Secretary Knox are heralded as the great men "who point the way for all the world to universal peace."

We have no objection to the honors bestowed upon them. We find more true heroism in the man who fights for peace than in the blind war patriot who may sacrifice his life in the excitement of bloody combat.

It is a mistake to believe that the treaties with Great Britain and France were brought about for the love of peace. Look at the proposition coolly and sober-mindedly and you will soon discover that this international arbitration is a mere matter of business. It is the almighty dollar that talks. The question of humanity, of protecting the lives and the welfare of the people are of secondary consideration.

War has become a rather risky and expensive business nowadays. Of course, so long as we, the most powerful nation on earth, are face to face with a bankrupt little country like Spain, we can knock the life out of the poor fellow. With our tremendous machinery of destruction, with our battleships, cruisers and torpedoes, we can sink the old wooden wash-tubs of Spain in Manila Bay. Within twenty-four hours we can plant the Stars and Stripes on "Our Philippine Possessions." We can send our Rough Riders with Theodore Roosevelt up San Juan hill and can have the great victory stories set up in type in New York newspaper offices before the bloodless events take place.

However, it becomes a more serious matter when we get into a backyard fence row with Great Britain, France or Germany, or even Japan. Of course, we are always sure that we can whip the world into line, but war is like lottery. Even if we should win we might be the losing party after all. Our business relations with Great Britain, France, Germany, Japan, etc., are such that we can no longer risk them by any adventure war. The fact of the matter is that neither of these great countries can afford to have the spectacle of an international war without endangering its industrial and commercial interests. The government in neither of these countries would care very much for the loss of human life. It is the poor who are sent to the battlefield to sacrifice their lives in order that others might reap immense fortunes.

Hence it pays better to have international peace. It is a better dollar-and-cent proposition. It is safer.

But there are other reasons why the ruling powers are afraid of international wars. The great powers of Europe and America have been increased by one during the last twenty-five years. This one power is today the most powerful of them all. It is really the power that dictates the international arbitration treaties.

This latest of the great powers of the world is the International Social Democracy, the International Socialist Party of Labor, the International Labor Movement. This latest of all the great powers is not confined to any one country or nation. Its power and influence roots within the very heart of all civilized nations.

A war between Great Britain, France and Germany is almost unthinkable at the present time. When the Morocco controversy caused the capitalist press of Europe and America to fill its columns with all kinds of sensational articles, this latest of the great powers called its forces to action. In London, Berlin, Paris and Madrid monster Socialist labor meetings were held in favor of international peace and the international solidarity of labor. Representatives of the Socialists and Trade Unionists of France appeared in labor mass meetings in Berlin and assured Germany's wage workers that the French proletariat could not be commanded to go into war against their brothers of Germany. In Paris monster mass meetings of working men and women passed resolutions of international fraternity addressed to the people of Germany.

The Berliner "Vorwärts," the official organ of the Socialist Party, with its 150,000 daily circulation, warned the German government in very plain and decisive language against any attempt to drive the nation into a war excitement. And the same good work was done on the other side of the Rhine, in Paris, where "L'Humanite," the daily Socialist organ, voiced the sentiments of the French proletariat.

In Madrid the voice of Socialism and Organized Labor was heard in public mass meetings, in the press, and in parliament. Thus the International Social Democracy kept up its grand work of international peace between the capitals of Europe.

The voice of August Bebel in the German Reichstag in favor of universal peace is more powerful than all the bayonets of Kaiser Bill's army. When Jean Jaures mounts the tribune of the French Parliament to announce the Socialist gospel of universal peace as a protest against the war propaganda of the Chauvinists his words express the sentiments and convictions of millions of Frenchmen.

And when Pablo Iglesias appears in the Spanish Cortes in Madrid to voice the sentiments of the Spanish working class the government will take note of his remarks, because the Socialist movement has become a powerful factor even in the land of degenerate feudalism and clericalism.

When in 1870 Louis Napoleon caused the Franco-German war that Bismarck was so much in need of, small troops of Socialist workmen paraded the Paris boulevards demonstrating for international peace. They were almost mobbed by the fashionable boulevard crowd. When they sent a telegram to the workmen of Berlin protesting against the war their action was denounced as unpatriotic and "Prussian."

When at the same time Bebel, Liebknecht, Braacke and other German Socialists returned the fraternal greetings of their French brothers and told the Iron Chancellor that, like the French Socialists, they were opposed to the Franco-German war, they were arrested and imprisoned in a fortress, and tried for lese-majeste and high treason. Bebel and Liebknecht were sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and it was in these two years of involuntary vacation when Bebel wrote his great book, "Woman and Socialism."

Then the Socialists of Germany and France were few and Trade Unionists were hardly known. To-day Germany has an army of nearly 4,000,000 Socialist voters and 2,300,000 Trade Unionists! Bonaparte and Bismarck are dead and almost forgotten.

The most powerful factor for universal peace is the great International Labor Movement. With an army of about eight million Socialist citizens, equipped with the weapon of universal suffrage, and about ten million Trade Unionists, supported by an influential women's movement, the International of Labor can rightly and justly claim to be the leading of all the great powers of the world.

And this greatest of the great powers stands for International Brotherhood and Universal Peace!

G. A. Hoehn.

THE SOUTHERN TRACTION BILL

At its session of Friday, August 4, the House of Delegates took the first step to kill the Southern Traction bill which was railroaded through the last House at the eleventh hour of its existence. The bill was supported by the Kreismann machine under the management of Jephtha Howe, the Republican ex-boss, who acted as attorney for the corporation. For some time it was impossible to find out anything as to the personnel of the Southern Traction Co., but now it is discovered that Mr. William E. Trautmann, United States District Attorney, is president of the mysterious concern.

According to Jephtha Howe's franchise steal, the Southern Traction Co. would have a fifty years' monopoly on the operation of the electric car service on the Municipal Free Bridge. The bill was passed by the gang that controlled the last House of Delegates, in spite of the general protest and indignation of the progressive citizens of St. Louis. Shortly after the present House had organized a bill for the repeal of the Southern Traction bill was introduced. This bill was referred to the Committee on Railways, of which the Honorable Tenth Ward Alderman, Eigel, a Howeite, is chairman. There the bill remained buried until last Friday, when Alderman Lahiv moved that the bill (House Bill No. 4) be taken out of the committee. The motion was carried. After suspension of the rules the bill was sent to engrossment. What the further fate of the bill will be remains to be seen. We take it for granted that Jephtha Howe and the president of his company, District Attorney Trautmann, will be busy lining up their friends in the House and in the Council.

It may be accepted as a "fait accompli" that unless the Southern Traction bill is killed forthwith by the Municipal Assembly and proper provisions are made for a free electric car line operated by the city, the \$2,500,000 additional Bridge Bonds issue will be overwhelmingly defeated at the special election in November.

The people of St. Louis, and especially the Socialists and Trade Unionists, are of the opinion that the welfare of this community will be better protected by letting the piers and the other parts of the Municipal Free Bridge stand as monuments of the municipal corruption of the last Municipal Assembly and the administration than add another two and a half million dollars and then let a private corporation have the monopoly of exploiting the people of St. Louis and vicinity for half a century.

The fact must be borne in mind that it is the City of St. Louis that pays for the bridge, that will have to lay the tracks, put up the electric wires, etc., and then the railway line is to be handed over to a private corporation to be operated for private profit.

With the sum of \$100,000 the city can equip a first-class street railway service with all the modern conveniences and operate the same free of charge for the exclusive benefit of the people. Even from a general business point of view this free municipal street railway service will be of incalculable advantage, because it will increase the traffic over the new Municipal bridge to an extent that few people to-day may fully realize.

In these days of hurry-up life the free street car service on a free municipal bridge is as much a matter of course as the free elevator service in a modern skyscraper office building.

If the Municipal Assembly and the Kreismann administration are anxious to have the new Municipal Bridge Bond issue sanctioned by the special election in November they must kill Jephtha Howe's Southern Traction steal and make provisions for a free electric railway service on the new bridge.

Nothing else will save the bond issue from defeat.

G. A. Hoehn.

Editorial Comment.

BY G. A. HOEHN.

Sunday, September 10, the annual Fall Festival and County Fair of the St. Louis Socialists will be held at Risch's Grove. Don't fail to attend.

Be sure to attend the Labor Day demonstration at West End Heights, Monday, September 4. Senator Gaylord of Wisconsin will be the principal speaker.

For Socialist books and pamphlets call at the Labor Book Department, 966 Chouteau avenue. Open from 8 a. m. till 9 p. m. during week days, and from 10 till 11:30 a. m. on Sundays.

Every reader of St. Louis Labor should attend at least one of the Ameringer mass meetings, which will take place August 23, 24, 25 and 26. Bring your fellow workers and friends along.

By permitting the United States Steel Corporation to swallow the Tennessee Coal and Iron Co. Theodore Roosevelt checked the panic of 1907 and saved the country. This is official. This is to certify that the Steel Trust has the power to make and unmake panics.

Comptroller Taussig might do at least some little good for the people of St. Louis by taking a back seat and keeping his mouth shut until the Hospital bill is passed by the Municipal Assembly. His fight against the appropriation for the proper equipment of the new City Hospital is the cheapest kind of peanut politics.

The Sacramento Star, a daily paper, announced in a lengthy editorial article that its honor as a decent and self-respecting newspaper demands that it support the entire Socialist ticket in the coming municipal campaign, because the only hope of bringing order into the political chaos of Sacramento and give the city a good administration lies with the Socialist Party.

According to Commissioner Dr. Morfit, some of the food furnished for the patients in the City Hospital and other city institutions seems to be too rotten to be fed to dogs and swine. As a rule provisions of this kind cannot be smuggled into public institutions without some little graft for somebody. And the grafters seem to make most of the noise against the passage of the Hospital bill.

The Republican City Central Committee is still reorganizing. The Kreismannites claim the upper hand at this time, but the Kielites have taken the fight into the courts and expect to win out. Well, even if the fight for supremacy should be continued, by the time of the next campaign opening the two gangs will get together again, at least temporarily, in order to save the party on election day and bleed the people for the benefit of the capitalist corporations.

Nine miners were killed and thirty-two wounded by troops in the El Oro district of Mexico, where a strike has been on for some time. The Mexican miners complain of the poor pay they receive for their hard labor, which barely keeps them from starvation. It seems that the Madero regime does not differ very much from the rule of Porfirio Diaz. The same capitalists have charge of the means of production and of the service of the rurales whenever such murder service is needed against striking workmen.

At the same time when the Socialists and Trade Unionists throughout the country are co-operating in their heroic efforts to save the McNamara brothers from the hangman of the Steel Trust and kindred interests, the hypocritical chautauqua speechmaker, Peter W. Collins, of the McNulty faction of the Electrical Workers' organization, is doing his level best to cause internal dissensions in the movement, much to the satisfaction of the capitalist class, whose leading press organs are over-anxious to publish the worthy gentleman's anti-Socialist attacks. Every dog has his day!

Col. W. C. Greene, the American mining and cattle magnate in Mexico, died last week in Cananea, Mexico. Greene was known as the tyrant of the Cananea mining district. When, several years ago, the miners went out on strike, Greene succeeded in getting all the rurales he wanted from President Diaz. Strikers were shot down like dogs. A number of strike leaders were caught, dragged to the woods and lynched by Col. Green's soldier tools. A carload of doctors and nurses, sent by special train from El Paso, Tex., could not save the magnate. He was dead before the special train reached its destination.

Aristocratic Hooligans

(The Labor Leader, Official I. L. P. Organ.)

The sorry display of ill-temper and bad manners on the part of the young bloods of the Tory party is good evidence that they realize they are beaten in their struggle to retain the unfettered veto of the House of Lords. Time was when Tory speakers affirmed in every speech the loyalty of their party to crown and constitution. It would seem that they were only loyal to institutions so long as these served party purposes, personal interests, and class ascendancy. The moment the advance of working-class movements established new principles in taxation and legislation, and led to a modifying of constitutional forms which have long been obsolete and oppressive, the sons of lords and dukes—the rising hopes of the "gentlemanly party"—indulge in an outburst of hooliganism which would have disgraced a public-house debating society.

Their demonstration on Monday was organized and deliberate. It was intended to offer personal insult to the Prime Minister and to humiliate and degrade the House of Commons. Lord Hugh Cecil, the aristocratic leader of mob rowdiness, in a letter to the Times on July 5 expressed the opinion

"that it would be easy for 100 members to arrest the proceedings of the House of Commons by continuous disorder, as has been done abroad. In normal times this would be unjustifiable. But when the constitution has once been broken by an abuse of the prerogative there is nothing not in itself immoral which would not be justified by way of retaliation and as a protection of the rights of the minority."

What does this amazing statement mean? It means that when all is going well with Lord Hugh Cecil and his class, the constitution is a holy ark upon which profane hands must not be laid. But when the electors have chosen a majority, of whom Lord Hugh Cecil does not approve, and when this majority carries legislation repugnant to the noble lord, parliamentary forms are to be set aside, the democratic principle is to be defied, and the defeated minority is to stop progress by organized violence and continuous disorder. The astounding impertinence of such a proposal fills us with amazement. If any members of the Labor Party were to act after the fashion of the Cecils and the Gouldings, they would probably be removed from the House by the sergeant-at-arms.

No disorder can prevent the parliament bill from going through. The lords, with wry faces, must "drink the hemlock." They have cast the dice like reckless and desperate gamblers. They have "damned the consequences." Now that they are faced with the consequences, their benches in the Commons foam with impotent rage and passion. Wiser and calmer counsel will probably prevail when the present blind fury has spent itself. In any case, the parliament bill will be placed on the statute book, and, though far from perfect, it does mark another stage in the curtailment of aristocratic privileges and the extension of popular rights.

INTERNATIONALISM.

We read in the London Labor Leader:

"The French Socialist Co-Operative Societies are making arrangements to receive British, German and Austrian children in Paris during the third week in August, with the idea of inculcating in their young minds the ideals of Internationalism and Peace. M. Paul Tribourg, the secretary, writes inviting British Trade Unionists, Socialists and Co-Operators to send their children. 'Our English comrades,' he says, 'have only to pay to travel, and we take upon ourselves all the other expenses, and we put all our heart to receive your children, and they shall be our children during a week.' We hope many of our readers will avail themselves of this offer. They should write direct to M. Tribourg, 40 Boulevard Reville, Paris, for full particulars."

DR. ANGELO IN FRANCE.

She Receives a Warm Welcome in Paris—Describes the Present Status of Woman Suffrage in Portugal.

Dr. Carolina Beatriz Angelo, who won the test case in the courts establishing the right of the women of Portugal to vote, is now visiting Paris. She has been warmly welcomed by the suffragists of France.

Dr. Angelo says that the most intelligent men in Portugal are supporters of woman suffrage. The decision of the court in her favor has aroused much interest among the women of Portugal, and a Suffrage Association has been formed with a large membership, including the wife and three daughters of Dr. Bernardino Machado, who was Minister of Foreign Affairs in the provisional government, and the strongest factor of Braga's Cabinet. These ladies are prepared to resist any effort to take the ballot away from women. They have adopted three white carnations as the badge of their association.

The San Francisco Post says: "Not the least encouraging report of Portugal's Progress may be found in the advance of the feminist movement. It would not be surprising if the youngest of the republics could prove the leader in recognizing woman's political rights, and who shall say that such recognition will not be a long step in advancing Portugal's destiny?"—Woman's Journal.

FOR MACHINISTS' STRIKE FUND.

International Association Levies Special Assessment of \$200,000 to Help Men Win Strikes.

Indianapolis, August 10.—With a pay roll in excess of \$14,000 a week, because of the several big strikes in the country, the International Association of Machinists finds itself without funds to carry on the strikes much longer. A special assessment, which will raise \$200,000 within 30 days, has been levied by the International Executive Board.

The levy is made on a basis of \$2.50 for each journeyman machinist and \$1.25 for each apprentice. In addition to the assessment, each local is asked to advance from \$50 to \$200 to the international organization at once. The special assessment on each union machinist in the country is payable on or before August 31.

The machinists' strikes, which have been draining the treasury of the international organization, are principally in New York, on the Pacific coast, and against the Pennsylvania Railway Co. and the Baldwin Locomotive Works. In the jurisdiction of New York there are nearly 2000 machinists on strike.

It is stated that the strike of the Pennsylvania shop men of the East could not be carried on without this special assessment.

LABOR THUGS FOUND GUILTY.

Chicago, August 10.—Peter Gentleman, Edward Storgaard, William Connors and Arthur O'Connor, alleged "labor sluggers," were last night found guilty of assault with intent to kill Morgan H. Bell, a union steamfitter, whom they had driven from work at the point of a revolver. The verdict of guilty was brought in by a jury after nearly four hours' deliberation.

The four men convicted are said to be members of a slugging crew that has terrorized Chicago for months, and among whose members there have been several killings and numerous affrays.

EVERY ONE CAN HELP.

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

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

POSITION WANTED.

Young man, 20 years old, desires position as bookkeeper, collector or solicitor; can give good reference. Address A. F. G., 966 Chouteau avenue. (549)

First Annual Picnic

GIVEN BY THE

12th Ward Socialist Club (West Branch)

Gravois View Park, — 8200 — Gravois Av. 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

Free Motion Pictures in Garden **PRIESTER'S PARK** Concerts Daily, Pelzer's Military Band

SOUTH GRAND AVENUE AND MERAMEC STREET. UNSURPASSED RESTAURANT MEALS AT POPULAR PRICES

NEW!—AUTOMOBILE TRACK!—NEW! 10c a ride.

Thoroughly Remodeled — Fine Dancing Pavillion — Billiard Hall — Patent Bowling Alleys.

Liberal Terms to Societies and Schools. Both Phones. Frank M. Priester, Prop.

FROM THE BATTLEFIELD OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Local Labor Field

BY OTTO PAULS.

Telephones:
Central 1577. Olive 4198.

Labor Day Preparations.

To the Officers and Members of All Local Unions—Greeting:

Labor Day, the only day recognized by labor as a legal holiday, will soon be here, Monday, September 4th, 1911. The annual demonstration and picnic will be held at West End Heights, under the auspices of the Central Trades and Labor Union and Building Trades Council.

Organized Labor should put forth every effort to make this celebration the most social and intellectual affair to the cause of labor. Will you help us? Appoint a committee and see that your local is the best represented on the grounds and assist in the advancement of the working class.

Do not hold a private picnic of your own. Come to the West End Heights and hear Senator Winfield Gaylor expound Labor's Cause. The Entertainment Committee has arranged for many entertaining features. The popular Get-Acquainted button system will again be conducted by the Women's Trade Union League. Many valuable prizes have been secured for this feature. Bring your family and have a good time. Remember, West End Heights, Monday, September 4, 1911.

Yours fraternally,
JOINT ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE,

J. Witcome, Chairman; James Pendergast, P. J. Brice, Emil Ruble, Lon St. Clair, Chas. Goodman, Secretary.

The Labor Day button contest will be in charge of the Women's Trade Union League, which makes it certain that the buttons will go like hot cakes.

Everybody come!

POLISH WORKERS, ATTENTION!

Stay Away from Caney and Dearing, Kansas.

The smelter men of Caney and Dearing, Kansas, are on strike for the right to belong to a labor union. The bosses are doing all in their power to bring in men from St. Louis and vicinity to break the strike.

A Pole named John Wollack is inducing Polish workers of St. Louis to go to Caney and act as strikebreakers. Do not let yourself be used in this way. Stay away from Caney until the smelter men are conceded their right to organize.

UNDERTAKERS STOP SHAVING.

Due to the efforts of the Barbers' Union, the Union Undertakers' Association will no longer shave corpses unless the family of the deceased objects to the calling in of a licensed barber. Heretofore the undertakers have been doing all barber work required in connection with burial preparations. When notified of the state law requiring a licensed barber to do such work, the undertakers promptly took the above mentioned action.

The Barbers' State Board of Examiners claim they have a clear case of violation of the license law by a St. Louis barber college. Former prosecutions under the law, which provides for the licensing of all barbers, came to naught, owing to insufficient evidence. This time, it is stated, the evidence is conclusive.

PHONE MEN STRIKE AGAINST DISCRIMINATION.

Local No. 199 of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, composed of men who install telephones, is on strike against the Bell Telephone Co. The men state that the company was discharging members of the union as fast as their union affiliation became known. When over 40 members of the union had been let out the remaining members decided to force the issue by a strike. This step was only decided on after a committee had exhausted every means of reaching an agreement.

Secretary Walter Dickinson states that Local 199 was organized last March and that the men are determined to fight for their right to organize.

CHIPS AND SPALES.

Boot and Shoe Workers have moved from the Fraternal building to 810 Olive street. Joseph Woracek is secretary, in place of M. T. Flahive.

Secretary Phil. H. Mueller of Cigar-makers No. 44 is on a short vacation—a boat excursion to Davenport, Iowa.

Waitresses No. 20 made a nice surplus on their picnic at Lemp's Park. The money was much needed to assist in organization work.

The Labor Day Joint Entertainment Committee will have 50,000 announcement cards printed and distributed for the purpose of advertising the September 4 demonstration.

Bakers' Joint Executive Board will have a picnic at Longwood Grove on

September 2.

Brewery Freight Handlers are expecting a large crowd at their picnic on August 20 at Longwood Grove.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

Local No. 10 of the Photo-Engravers has elected George Mincke and Phil Hauck as delegates to the I. P. E. U. convention, which takes place in Detroit early in September. Great preparations are being made by the Detroit local for the entertainment of all visitors to the convention.

Working conditions have been improved somewhat at the Republic as a result of the walkout some time ago. Our readers will remember the infamous conditions that were found to exist in the Republic's basement and which caused all photo-engravers to lay down their tools and quit as a protest.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the photo-engraver has much to endure and suffer under. A few of the poisonous materials which assist in sending the photo-engraver to an early death are: Metal, platinum paper, chromates, cyanide, Chinese white, etc. All of these are poisonous and deadly to human life. In addition, consumption is a scourge that claims many victims on account of the bad ventilation which exists in so many shops.

Dutch for Motorcar.

One of the linotype artists connected with Typographical Union No. 8 has evolved the following as being Dutch for motorcar:

"Suepaardezloonderspoorweg-petrollyting."

CONVICT-MADE GOODS

Shall Be Kept Out of Oklahoma, Says Labor Commissioner.

Oklahoma City, Ok., Aug. 10.—Labor Commissioner Daugherty has commenced action against firms shipping convict goods into the state without being labeled as convict-made goods. The manufacturers employing convicts are using every possible means to put their wares upon the market in a manner so that the identity of convict manufacture may be covered up.

Labor Commissioner Daugherty, who is a printer, has been exceedingly successful in having the labor laws of this state properly administered, and it is apprehended that he will be successful in his present effort.

Shorter Hours for German Transport Workers.

Hamburg, August 10.—The Amsterdam Transport Workers' Union has secured an agreement for the loaders from some of the large steamship companies, reducing the working time to eight and one-half hours per day and increasing the wage.

TIMELY WARNING.

Those Golden Promises for Harvest Labor in Canada.

(A. F. of L. Correspondence.)
Washington, August 10.—From Canada comes the statement that 40,000 extra men are needed for the harvesting of crops in Western Canada. This work is of short duration, and should it be possible to get a large number of men into that country it would only be a matter of a short time before these men would be without any hope of employment and probably stranded.

It is reported that the Canadian Pacific Railway is to inaugurate a campaign and that the Canadian Immigration Bureau is entering into arrangements with 7,000 newspapers of the United States in an effort to get men into that country. Laboring people should be warned of the danger.

CLERKS MOVE HEADQUARTERS.

Protective Association to Be Established in Indiana.

Denver, Colo., August 10.—Removal of the headquarters of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association from Denver to Lafayette, Ind., was announced here yesterday.

News of the change from this city, which has been the headquarters of the organization since its inception, eighteen years ago, brought strong protest from members of the local union, who declared the removal was surrounded with the greatest secrecy, and without proper action.

The selection of a more central location is given as the reason for the move. The association has about 50,000 members in the United States and Canada.

Workingmen Requested to Stay Away from Detroit, Where Labor Market is Overcrowded.

Detroit, August 10.—The Employers' Association of this city is advertising broadcast, inviting workmen to come to Detroit, stating that there is plenty of work, with the best possible conditions. This is not in accord with the truth, for there are a large number of men in all of the trades that are not employed. The central body on two occasions has been compelled to meet these questionable methods on the part of the Manufacturers' Association and circularize the country advising men to avoid Detroit. There are more men in Detroit at the present time than there is work for.

Detective Burns In Los Angeles

Preparing for a Desperate Fight Against the McNamara's

(By National Socialist Press.)

Detectives W. J. Burns, who is directing the prosecution of the McNamara brothers, arrived here a few days ago, accompanied by some of his assistants, and was met by the operatives who have been working on the case in Los Angeles. Guy Biddinger of the Chicago police department came with Burns.

The first utterance of the detective were in his characteristic bombastic style. "The brains and the actual operators of this crime are in custody. I will state positively that we were after the men who did the job and we have got them right here under arrest," said Burns.

In commenting upon the statement of Burns, the local Socialist paper said:

"Burns' statement shows that he is unprincipled and will go to any length to carry out his part of the plot to convict the striking structural iron workers.

"District Attorney John D. Fredericks said: 'Any person who expresses belief in the innocence of the McNamaras is guilty of contempt of court.'

"That was after Fredericks had made a statement to the New York World that the men were guilty and would be convicted.

"Judge Bordwell says he is too busy to read the newspapers, but he is much annoyed by publications that are expressing opinions of innocence or guilt of the men.

"Loud have been the shouts that the imprisoned workers should be given a fair trial. Now comes Burns, who says that the imprisoned men are guilty and that he can state positively that they did the dynamiting. His statements are given the widest publicity.

"Is this the way to assure the people that these men will be given a fair trial? When the hired blood hounds of capitalism seek to give workers a 'fair trial' they usually start in by kidnapping the victims and rushing them out of the state, in violation of all law, by force and by fraud, and against constitutional guaranty of rights. This case lacked nothing in such detail.

"The McNamaras were kidnapped. Requisition papers were obtained by perjured affidavits, based on a lying telegram sent by Burns. (See Rapaport's statements before congressional committee.)

"On this foundation of felony and fraud the men are imprisoned here. A grand jury, known to be prejudiced against labor, some of its members actually employes of H. G. Otis, the arch-enemy of the working class, others who have been guests of this man, brought the indictment against the McNamaras, who are now promised a 'fair trial.'

"In the public press Burns tries and convicts his prisoners. Is that the preliminary step in a fair trial? "Can a fair trial be based on a foundation of lies, perjury, felonies and fraud?"

It is known that the District Attorney's office in Los Angeles regards Burns' statement that Schmidt and Caplan are in London and will be captured as merest moonshine. It was said there at the time Burns announced from England with great flare of trumpets that the men were in custody that Burns was flourishing, seeking notoriety and making a general mess of the case.

Burns was strong in his commendation of Operative MacLaren, who has been giving Ortie McManigal instructions and training him for his coming ordeal as star witness in the McNamara trial. The detective placed his seal of approval upon the way Mrs. McManigal has been treated. He chuckled when he was told that the woman swooned under the third degree and that she was now lying in a hospital in a semi-paralyzed condition.

Women of Los Angeles are circulating a proclamation in which they denounce in most emphatic terms the inhuman treatment of Mrs. McManigal. They express their abhorrence of the Burns methods of handling helpless prisoners and women and children.

Mrs. McManigal's children have been taken to Chicago. The woman lived in constant fear that the babies would be kidnapped or killed by the detectives, who have hounded her every hour since she came here.

George Behm, uncle of Ortie McManigal, has been one of the chief figures in the McNamara case this week. Almost every day he has been summoned to the inquisitorial chambers by the grand jury, which has been kept in session since last October for no other purpose than to intimidate and browbeat witnesses for the defense, according to Attorney Clarence Darrow, who made a scathing arraignment of the grand jury and its methods when arguing the case of Behm.

Behm, who is a Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers member, says he does not care how often he is sum-

moned by the grand jury and that it can ask Judge Bordwell to send him to jail if it wants to. He was expected to tell something of his interviews with the self-alleged dynamiter who will be the chief witness for the prosecution.

Mrs. Emma McManigal still lies in the Pacific Hospital, her future condition a matter of conjecture, according to her physicians. A strange series of police brutalities is linked with her case. While she has been and is being hounded by Burns detectives, the regular city police have been in business equally as reprehensible.

Charles Pfister, almost a shadow of a man, 80 years of age, weighing barely 80 pounds, took a five-cent bottle of stale milk set out to be returned from the doorstep of a grocery near the fashionable home of Gen. Otis. Policeman Nelson saw him and promptly proceeded to wreak the vengeance of the outraged State of California and City of Los Angeles upon the feeble old man, who, it developed later, intended to share the pitiful supply of pilfered milk with a cat left to starve by a rich family when it left for the seashore.

Pfister was handcuffed. His spirit was broken. He was thrown into jail with huge gashes in his weakened wrists where the menaces had cut him under pressure exerted by the six-foot officer. Then in the dark of the night the old man hung himself with his necktie.

Officer Nelson has been discharged, but it is rumored there will be a special berth for him in the Burns agency. They need that sort of men. He will make a good "operative" to work with women when they need the "third degree."

No more had public indignation gotten over the shock of the brutality in Pfister's case than the story of Lillian Higgins, pretty and 18, came to light. Lillian is a striking cracker factory worker. Since the lockout in February the Central Labor Council has given her a little work, that her five dollars a week. She has managed to live and has kept up her end of the struggle bravely and without complaint. She is a true working-class fighter. One night two men entered her room at her boarding house. She told them to go, indignant and afraid.

"That's all right now, kid," they said. "Be a good fellow." She threatened to call help. "Who will you call?" they asked, throwing back their coats, displaying their police shield. Then they rifled her dresser and her trunk, counted her pitiful horde of pennies and heaped insult after insult upon her. Then a third man came. He told her he believed she was a bad girl and had been leading a dissolute life. He made her promise to report to the Humane Society the next day. Lillian went. The matron accused her of being a prostitute. Lillian, in tears, denied it. She was told to confess or a physician would be called to prove the accusation. The girl said she would go to a physician, and with the matron she went. Her word for her good name was proven. The matron did not even apologize. She just said there had been a mistake. The woman then lectured the girl severely and urged her to abandon her union and to get work in a department store or a laundry. Lillian told her the girls in those places were paid only about \$4.50 per week. The matron persisted in her attempts to urge the girl away from her union to become one of the helpless slaves in the department store, where the white slave trade is plied viciously and to the knowledge of all.

Ortie McManigal believes Harry Orchard is a free man. The story was told him by the Burns operative who gives McManigal his daily lesson and training on how to be a good witness. It is believed McManigal is working under the promise of freedom and reward if he will carry out the program as per the present agreement.

NOTICE.

Further communications in reference to the closing of the Peabody School will not be published. Both sides have been heard and our space must be devoted to other matters.—Ed.

THE NINETY AND NINE.

There are ninety and nine who live and die

In want and hunger and cold,
That one may live in luxury,

And be wrapped in its silken fold!
The ninety and nine in their hovels bare,

The one in his palace with riches rare.

They toil in the fields, the ninety and nine,

For the fruits of our mother earth,
They dig and delve in the dangerous mine,

And bring its rich treasures forth,
But the wealth released by their sturdy blows

To the hands of the one forever flows!

The Tide at The Flood.

BY JOHN M. WORK.

Shakespeare says:
"There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows and in miseries.
On such a full sea are we now afloat,
And we must take the current when it serves,
Or lose our ventures."

Of course, he used a poet's license. Things are not always so drastic that there is only one opportunity. Nevertheless, there is a vast domain of truth in his statement.

No one knew better than Shakespeare that real success—for he uses the word fortune and the word success interchangeably—means success in doing good in the world. If the immortal bard is privileged at the present time to gaze upon the human tragedy-comedy that is being enacted on this earth, it must cause a smile to creep over his countenance when he sees men deliberately mistake success to mean the achievement of personal ambition.

It is interesting to note how many men fall to take the tide at the flood. It is also interesting to note how magnificently successful are those who do take it at the flood.

The majority of the people of the United States in the former half of the nineteenth century thought Daniel Webster and Henry Clay were successful men.

They also thought Wendell Phillips and William Lloyd Garrison were wasting their opportunities.

But, later on, it was discovered that Webster and Clay were trimmers. They spent their entire lives compromising with evil. They sought only the furtherance of their personal ambitions. They were too cowardly to attack the great evil of the day. And they died disappointed and chagrined.

Truly, the voyage of their lives was cast in shallows. They dealt only with superficialities. Deep and fundamental questions they touched not. Well might they look back at the hour of death with bitter disappointment over their wasted lives. They had grand opportunities to throw their powerful abilities into the fight for human liberty.

But they failed to take the tide at the flood.

On the other hand, Garrison and Phillips were two of the prophetic souls of the age. It is not necessary to believe that they understood the economic significance of chattel slavery. But they recognized the flood of the tide and threw themselves body and soul into the struggle for human rights as it then presented itself. They cast superficialities aside. They achieved an immortal success.

Humanity respects Webster and Clay for their intellectual ability. But humanity loves Garrison and Phillips for their transcendent moral heroism and their mastery of aggression against the strongholds of chattel slavery.

Similar illustrations could be drawn from every period of the world's history. But there are plenty of living men who serve as better illustrations than any of those who have been gathered to their fathers.

I shall call your attention to one or two of them.

ogsogrgaKGF(drjfo shrdluan uanaa
(To be continued.)

YOU ARE INVITED.

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

MORE TAX DODGING.

All But One Per Cent of Taussig Personality Escapes Taxation.

Last week ST. LOUIS LABOR exposed the fact that Mrs. Bernero had been assessed on but 2 per cent of her personal property. Further investigation shows that her case was not exceptional and that tax-dodging is a fine art in St. Louis.

The late Joseph S. Taussig of 4201 Washington boulevard can be recommended as having been a past master, so far as tax dodging was concerned. When his personal property was listed in the St. Louis Probate Court, it was found to total \$101,867.27. Of this \$5628.83 is listed as notes; stocks, \$82,156.65; bonds, \$12,644.16, and cash, \$1437.63.

This is a tidy bit of wealth and, no doubt, made the price of meat, flour and potatoes a matter of indifference to Mr. Taussig when he was alive. But, lo and behold! when it came to making a sworn tax return for 1911, Joseph S. Taussig had but \$1030 in personal property. Assessor Brinkop's books show that Taussig is taxed on \$550 cash and \$480 "other property."

IT IS CLEAR, THEN, THAT MR. TAUSSIG WAS TAXED ON JUST A LITTLE MORE THAN ONE PER CENT OF HIS PERSONALTY.

Mrs. Bernero paid on a little less than 2 per cent, which goes to show she was in the amateur class of tax-dodgers. Given a few years' more experience, she might have reduced her tax return to 1 per cent, as well as Mr. Taussig did.

The house and lot at 4201 Washington boulevard also belonged to Taussig, and is assessed at \$5340—about one-third to one-half its value.

Some kinds of bonds are not subject to taxes, but even when given the benefit of the doubt there is still a vast sum of personalty on which no return was made.

There is no reason to suppose that the two cases mentioned are in any way different from that of many other wealthy persons. If death overtook D. R. Francis, James Campbell or one of a hundred wealthy men in St. Louis, it would be found that they have all perjured themselves like "gentlemen" when it came to swearing to their tax returns.

Think of the many necessary and useful things that could be done if these wealthy tax dodgers were compelled to pay their just share of taxes.

Given a Socialist Mayor to appoint the district assessors, a Socialist assessor and Board of Equalization, one-half of the demands in the St. Louis Socialist platform could be carried out without increasing the rate of taxation.

The old cry, "Where will you get the money?" can be easily answered by the Socialists. We will stop the tax-dodging and make the wealthy exploiters of labor pay their share.

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Hall has windows on four sides and is on the third floor. There is no cooler meeting place in St. Louis. Convenient to all sections of the city.

Located at South East Corner of Chouteau Avenue and Tenth Street.

Inquire per phone or call.

Kinloch Phone Central 1577; Bell Phone Olive 4198.

LABOR PUBLISHING CO.

L. E. HALDEBRAND, Manager.

Criminals and Criminals

By A. M. Simons in Coming Nation



A. M. Simons.

Anyone who is trying to hang a union man is absolved in advance for all crimes he may commit. In the eyes of capitalist courts, press and public opinion his high aim justifies any means. We do not know whether the McNamara brothers have committed any crime or not. We have a right to presume them innocent until evidence sufficient to overcome that presumption shall be submitted.

We do know that those who are trying to hang them have run the entire scale of criminality. Up to the present time they have openly and defiantly committed the crimes of burglary, assault, kidnaping, perjury, subornation of perjury, intimidation of witnesses, false imprisonment, and highway robbery.

Pretty fair record for so short a time? A survey of the admitted facts will show that this catalogue of crime committed by those who are supposed to be upholding the majesty of the law is far short of the facts.

The burglary and safe-breaking at Indianapolis is still fresh in the minds of every reader. The kidnaping was flagrant and boastful.

A congressional investigation has proven that perjury was committed to further the burglary and kidnaping.

This career of crime is continuing, unchecked. In fact, the criminals grow bolder as they become convinced of their security in the commission of crime.

They recently added assault and highway robbery to their record. The trunk of Mrs. McManigal was being taken from the depot under the escort of the son of Job Harriman, one of the attorneys for the defense. Thugs in the employ of the organized gang of criminals conducting the prosecution assaulted Mr. Harriman,

robbed the trunk, and carried it away to the rendezvous of the gang at the headquarters of the prosecution.

The climax of this carnival of crime seems to have been reached in the treatment of the wife of Ortie McManigal, the man whom it is expected will play the part of Orchard in carrying out the conspiracy to hang. The old common law and the statute laws agree that a wife cannot be forced to testify against her husband. There is also a whole bunch of laws in this country designed to protect a witness against torture. In violation of all these laws, Mrs. McManigal was seized and subjected to the most ingenious sort of mental torture. Not unmixing with physical discomfort and pain, in order to compel her to bolster up the story of her husband.

She seems to be made of different stuff than the miserable wretch who is depended upon to railroad the McNamaras to the gallows. In spite of threats and bribes, she refused to perjure herself. So the torture of the grand jury room and the abuses of the trained thugs of the detective agency went on until she fainted.

Any comment I might make on such actions would be pitifully inadequate to the occasion. The facts furnish their own comment.

After all, horrible as is this torturing of the woman to compel her to join in perjury, it is not the most significant thing about the whole affair.

Here is the really important thing. Whoever wishes to make an attack upon organized labor is given free license for unlimited and undefined crime.

Up to the present time no word of protest has come from the defenders of law and order against the actions of this gang of criminals.

the world. The chief of police claims it is the best.

After perusing the interesting report of the Prohibitionist on the conditions in Milwaukee, I asked the chief of police to give me his authority for the statements he had made. He replied by calling my attention to what he said were the latest reliable and complete statistics on the subject, the statistics compiled by the Department of Commerce and Labor, prepared in 1907, found on pages 410 and 418. These show that while Milwaukee ranks thirteenth in population it ranks thirty-fourth as to total number of arrests, and thirty-fifth as to the number of arrests for drunkenness. There are but twelve cities in America showing a percentage of arrests lower than that of Milwaukee. The average arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct per one thousand of population in cities of 300,000 or over was 55.26, while the average arrests per one thousand population in Milwaukee was only 15.36 in 1907, and in 1910 this average had fallen to 13.23. In other words, drunkenness and disorderly conduct in Milwaukee, according to official government reports, is only about one-third per one thousand of population as great as the average in all of the other American cities of its size, and larger.

And, so far as the social evil is concerned, the chief of police declares: "The conditions in Milwaukee are certainly no worse, if not better, than in any large city in the world. This assurance is based on observations and information acquired from a period of twenty years. No reliable statistics are obtainable on this subject." And as to gambling, the chief declares: "There is no gambling publicly in Milwaukee."

Some day the Socialist party, perhaps, will secure a sufficient control in the city of Milwaukee and in the State Legislature to get control of the police department. When this happens the Socialist Party may then be held responsible.

But what is vastly more important, some day a new social order of Socialism, the higher civilization which is its purpose to achieve, will be established. In the new environment of that day a healthier and a happier humanity will be reared. On that day we shall give back to the working class a childhood sacred to education and play; a womanhood redeemed from the devil's dilemma of degrading toil or sexual damnation; a manhood armed with the conscious power of fully requited toil. On that day we shall give to him that toils—a home, a father, mother, wife, children, and at least some leisure, some music, some joy, some beauty, some hope—time at home to feel the touch of baby fingers, the caress of loving hands, the inspiration of his own youth about him climbing steadily and exultantly the heights of opening opportunity.

Then will he drink and be drunken?

Life, liberty, joy! Let's try these on the working class for once, just to see how it will work.

Second Class Mail.

(The American Pressman.)

Until the present (Taft) administration came into power, fraternal and labor organizations always enjoyed the privilege of carrying general advertising. The attempt to pass a bill at the last regular session of Congress, which, if enacted into law, would have increased the postage on second-class mail from one to nine cents per pound, met with such powerful opposition that it was for the time being glossed over—by the appointment of a commission to take evidence regarding the cost to the government of the transmission of such mail, and to report to the President on or before December 1. Had this nine cents per pound measure been adopted it would have put many publications out of business. Let no one imagine that the danger is permanently passed. The Senate Committee on Postoffices and Postroads persistently refuses to report the Dadds bill (H. R. 22239), which will give to fraternal and labor organizations the privileges they have, as noted above, always enjoyed. This Dadds bill passed the House of Representatives in the closing hours of the second session of the Sixty-first Congress and is still pigeonholed in the Senate. Anything that tends to put an exorbitant tax on the product of the printing press cannot fail to demoralize many industries and at the same time prove detrimental to the spread of education. How President Taft can approve of the tactics adopted by his subordinates towards the suppression of reasonably priced literature is more than we can understand. This is one of the most important questions that has confronted this country in a long while, for it is one that affects the happiness of the people, industrially and educationally. Let everyone be prompt to use whatever influence they have to put a stop to this everlasting nagging of second-class mail. The people want cheap postage—the world over—for it has become a part of our existence.

YOU ARE INVITED.

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

Co-operation vs. Competition

The Lipscomb Grain Company of Liberal, Mo., is in receipt of a bulletin, sent out by the International Harvester Company, which contains the following paragraph:

They used to say that "competition is the life of trade." But time has proved the they-sayers to be wrong. The life of trade is co-operation. And the closer the co-operation, the larger the life and the greater the trade. This significant admission was immediately taken advantage of by Comrade Lipscomb in the following letter:

"July 22, 1911.

"International Harvester Co., Parsons, Kas.:

"Gentlemen—Your advertisement addressed to our company, marked Adv. 664a, is rather wholesome reading to an old-time Socialist. It calls to mind some things of bygone days. In 1898 the few scattering Socialists of Kansas met at Fort Scott and nominated your humble servant as their candidate for Governor of Kansas. I made a few speeches in your state, and it was a rare thing we could get a hall in which to speak. I generally spoke on the streets. Sometimes we encountered hostile police and sometimes rancid and raw eggs. We cared little what the dear people chose to give us. We felt that we had a message which was true and some time the offensive agitator would be heard. On the street in your town I narrowly escaped the 'cooler.'

"What do you suppose I said that gave such offense? I said that competition served its purpose in one age, but now it was a delusion. That the old saying that 'Competition was the life of trade!' was all wrong. Not only wrong, but perfectly insane. That the only sensible thing for all workers to do was to organize themselves into a class-conscious, intelligent band and set aside this insane system of competition and form an organization based on the principle of co-operation. In order to do this it would be necessary for all workers to own all the means of production and use those for the benefit of all. I argued that the greatest individual liberty came from the most perfect co-operation.

"Now it is wholesome to read in your add.: 'They used to say 'Competition is the life of trade.' But time has proved that these sayings are wrong. The life of trade is co-operation and the closer the co-operation, the larger the life and the greater the trade.'

"When I said what you are saying the International Harvester Co. did not exist. You were split up in warring factions. Necessity forced you to combine. You have learned combination is good. I preached this on your streets. You now confirm my sermon. I am glad of it.

"I like to do business with you because you are up to date.

"We only hope that the workers to whom I am preaching to from time to time will get wise and do for themselves what you have done for yourselves. I am ready for the change. I established our company eleven years ago with the same object in view you say you have. We have done very well. Of course, we have now and then to make a statement to our state officials that we have not formed unlawful combinations. We try to not break the law. But it would be lots nicer if those of us who see the good of co-operation could carry out the plan more fully. Then the millions of workers might wake up and want to come in out of this competitive scramble and all go partners, and then we would make the whole earth bloom like a rose.

"Fraternally yours,
"CALEB LIPSCOMB."

FUNERAL TRAIN FOR DOG.

Pet Canine Buried in White Satin Coffin.

The St. Louis Republic of Wednesday, July 19, published the following special dispatch from Buffalo, N. Y. It is but one among hundreds of such items one may see in the big papers daily, and it clearly shows how the laborers pile up wealth for the idle rich to be spent upon dogs, while hundreds and thousands of men, women and children throughout the country are to-day hungry.

"A funeral more elaborate than those given for many human beings was held here yesterday for Taunt, an Irish setter, owned by Mrs. Cronin of No. 225 Virginia street. The dog was killed at a veterinary hospital because it had the rabies.

"An expensive coffin, lined with white satin, such as is used for children, held the dog's body. A white hearse, drawn by two white horses, carried the coffin to the railroad station, where the funeral party took a train for Westfalls.

At Westfalls Taunt's body was lowered into a grave lined with hemlock boughs. Canations and roses covered the top of the coffin."

BERGER FOR LABOR DAY.

Congressman Wanted in Minneapolis to Deliver Principal Address.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 29.—The Joint Labor Day Committee here consists of members from the St. Paul and Minneapolis Trade and Labor Assemblies, the Building Trades Council, also the Executive Board members of the State Federation of

Labor from the Fourth and Fifth Districts. The joint committee met and discussed plans for Labor Day. A committee on speakers was appointed and instructed to invite Congressman Berger to deliver the principal address.

Not His Fault.

"Oratory is a gift, not an acquirement," said the proud politician, as he sat down after an hour's harangue. "I understand," said the matter-of-fact chairman. "We're not blaming you. You done the best you could." —Detroit Evening Press.

McNAMARA BUTTONS TO BE DISTRIBUTED.

The American Federation of Labor is now having manufactured a very large number of buttons on which will be the inscription, "Justice for the McNamaras," together with J. J. McNamara's picture, with the word "Kidnaped" in the lower portion of the circle. These buttons are to be distributed in all parts of the country, to be sold at 5 cents each.

Stamps about one-third larger than the postage stamp are also being prepared. These also carry the photo of J. J. McNamara, with an appropriate inscription. These stamps are designed to be used on the backs of envelopes, the postal regulations prohibiting their use on the address side. They will be sold for 1 cent each. In addition, there is to be distributed a very large number of leaflets containing an appeal for funds. Orders for stamps and buttons will be filled immediately upon application to headquarters at Washington, D. C.

J. HAHN BAKERY COMPANY (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL)

Union Label Bread

Delivered to All Parts of City 2801-5 S. 7th St. Both Phones

SINDELAR SHOE CO.

2612-14-16-18 North 14th Street

UNION MADE SHOES

Guttering, Spouting and Furnaces

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Small Pipe and Lath Work. Lawn Mowers and Scissors Sharpened.

Phone, Bell South 706, or call

ARTHUR M. LEISSE 4706 GRAVOIS AVE. Res. 4727 GRAVOIS AV

UNION MEN AND FRIENDS.



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

ASSIST THE BAKERS!

DOES THE BREAD UNION



YOU EAT BEAR THE LABEL?

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

St. Louis is the headquarters of the \$3,000,000 BREAD TRUST. Its managers have been fighting organized labor for years. They are opposed to short hours and high wages.

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

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

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

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

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

FRANK TOMBRIDGE, President.

JACOB F. LEIENDECKER, Vice-Pres't and Notary Public

TOMBRIDGE AGENCY

ESTABLISHED MARCH 13, 1885.

A General Real Estate and Insurance Agency.

Fire and Tornado Insurance.

We represent good and responsible Insurance Companies. We loan money on Real Estate and our charges are reasonable; you will make no mistake in dealing with us.

Have your legal papers, such as last wills, deeds and conveyances, drawn at our office; they will be drawn correct.

First Real Estate Mortgages for sale, secured by double their face value. Tell us how much money you have and we will tell you what we have on hand.

Twenty-five years of fair dealings have made the office of the TOMBRIDGE AGENCY well liked by the public.

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CHAS. WERZ & CO.

Wood, Brass, Muslin, Embossing on Glass, Etc., SIGNS

1505 CASS AVE., St. Louis Kinloch, Central 1451

The City of Butte Under Socialist Rule

The Socialist victory last spring was by no means the result of the sudden rising of public indignation in revolt against rotten politics that the capitalist newspapers would like to have it appear. It was the legitimate outcome of a long, hard, forceful, never-ceasing campaign to bring the working class of Butte to a class-consciousness that would make them see that their interests are the interests and purpose of the Socialist Party.

After the fall election, which showed a surprising increase in the Socialist vote, the time seemed ripe for the launching of a Socialist paper, and so, in December, the Butte Socialist was brought forth under the auspices of the City Central Committee. Following the plan adopted in Milwaukee, the paper was distributed free to every home in Butte. The first edition contained 8000 copies, the second 10,000, the third 11,000, and now we are distributing 12,000 copies. At first the paper appeared monthly, but prior to the election in the spring it was changed to a semi-monthly, and has so continued.

It was evident at once that the paper had appeared at the psychological moment. The people received it gladly and watched for the succeeding copies eagerly. As the election drew near, extras were printed every other day and faithfully distributed to the people. It was purely a literary campaign, there being only three meetings held during the entire time. We launched our platform two weeks ahead of the other parties, and it was of such a character that it left the old-line politicians not a plank to stand on.

In the meantime we had secured the services of the State Organizer, and, altogether, we made the campaign, what it was afterward pronounced to be by the old-party war horses, "the most perfectly managed campaign ever seen in the city of Butte." It accomplished its purpose, for the working-class vote was practically unanimous for the Socialist Party, and we elected the Mayor, City Treasurer, Police Judge and five Aldermen. This leaves us still in the minority in the City Council, but we are bending every effort to make it a Socialist City Council in the next election.

Meanwhile, these are some of the things the Socialists have done in the two months of their tenure of office:

Established economies of from \$5000 to \$7000 per month.

Established a clean city for the first time in ten years.

Recommended and accomplished a plan for the purchase of city horses for street work.

Purchased materials and instituted a policy for doing public improvements by the city whenever and wherever state laws favoring a contract system can be evaded.

Proposed a new license bill, designed to secure additional revenue from corporations and large business institutions heretofore exempt.

Discontinued the old practice of blackmail on women of the red-light district.

Submitted to the City Council an ordinance providing for the funding of the warrant indebtedness of the city, a plan which, if adopted, will mean an immense saving in interest to the city.

These matters will be discussed in future bulletins as the conflict occasioned by their introduction of accomplishment arises.

A. G. EDMUNDS,
Secretary Socialist City Central Committee.
Butte, Mont., August 6, 1911.

The Usurped Power of Our Courts

BY ELLIS O. JONES.

In the August number of Pearson's Magazine appears the first article of a series on one of the most important subjects with which the American people have to deal. The title of the series is, "The Usurped Power of Our Courts." The author is Allan L. Benson, who is well known, not only as a magazine writer of great virility, but as a full-fledged Socialist of long standing and the author of several pamphlets of wide popularity among Socialists.

The series is important from two standpoints. In the first place, from the psychological standpoint, it is significant of the progress of thought, that a capitalist publication should give over its columns to an attack upon this most holy and sanctified of all the bulwarks of capitalism. Socialists, of course, have already familiarized themselves with many of the ways in which courts nullify the will of the people. They know that a fitting motto of capitalism would be: "I care not who makes the laws, so long as I can render the decisions." They know that we are coming to have a government of court decisions, by court decisions, for the capitalists. Socialists, of course, were able to see through the flimsy texture of the recent anti-trust decision. They had no illusions about it. But the great majority of the people have been mystified by the technicalities which they could not fathom, and felt that the great and mighty Supreme Court had somehow saved us all from a dire fate. But, although for some

time, Socialists have indulged in attacks upon court system in general and upon numerous wearers of the ermine in particular, the idea now seems to be spreading out, and the result must inevitably be to remove that sacred tradition of impeccability with which the courts have surrounded themselves, just as others of our outworn traditions have succumbed to the scalpel of the muckraker.

But, in the second place, Comrade Benson's series of articles is important for the definite information that the Supreme Court has not, never had and never was intended by the makers of the constitution to have the right to review the acts of Congress and nullify them. This is a usurped right. On one occasion Congress specifically forbade the Supreme Court to pass upon one of its acts. The author goes back to original sources and digs up much meat for our orthodox legal lights to digest. The result is bound to be a shaking up of jurisprudential dry-bones and a clarification of the problems before us.

Socialists who intend to keep up with the course of events should be in possession of these facts, ready to hurl them forth at the advocates of blind respect for judicial dignity which turns out to be but confiscation of power.

EVERY ONE CAN HELP.

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

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

YOU ARE INVITED.

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

In the Milk Business.

"How much milk does your cow give?"
"Eight quarts a day."
"How much of it do you sell?"
"Ten quarts, Miss."—Life.

Rev. J. Wesley Hill.

J. Wesley Hill has been engaged by some chautauquas to preach his anti-Socialist doctrine, and for the benefit of comrades in such localities the announcement is made that the August issue of "The Open Letter," published by J. C. Hogan, Spring City, Pa., will contain a write-up of the record of this reverend. Copies may be secured from the publisher at the rate of \$3.00 per thousand, postpaid.

For McNamara Fund.

Since last reported contributions for the McNamara Defense Fund have been received at the National Office and forwarded to the office of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers as follows: Local Columbus, Ohio, \$5.60; Swedish Socialist Branch and Paving Cutters' Union No. 51, West Concord, N. H., \$9.60; New Jersey State Committee, \$85.00.

The second edition of "The Diary of a Shirtwaist Striker," by Comrade Theresa Serber Malkiel, has been published. The book has splendid agitational value for women. The price is 25 cents a copy, or six copies for \$1.00. Orders should be filed with the National Office.

IN REBUTTAL.

How to Answer the "Open Shopper."
When an "open shopper" tells you an employer has the right to "employ any one he sees fit," agree with him.

When a business man tells you a trade unionist has no right to "dictate to him," agree that this is correct.

And when this same business man tells you he, also, has the right to employ non-unionists, assure him that no sane man denies him this great American right.

And after you have agreed with your friend, tell him the RIGHTS union men enjoy. Tell him, we, also, have the right to refuse to work for any one we see fit. We have this right, either singly or collectively, regardless of the effect on the said "open shopper" or business man.

We have no right to "dictate" to anyone, but WE HAVE the right to agree that we will no longer patronize those we don't like. Further, we have the right to announce it to the world.

"Open shoppers" are strong on their rights, but they refuse to concede the same right to workers. When they do, it "interferes with business." This fact we overlook, and too often are dazzled by a staggering array of meaningless words, uttered by men who would deny workers the same rights they themselves insist on, viz.:

To work for whom they please and to spend their money with whom they please, and to make public this fact, even if it does hurt.—Toledo Union Leader.

Scottish Miners' Conference.

Edinburg, July 29.—The Annual conference of the Scottish Miners' Federation will convene within a short time. There is much dissatisfaction among the miners over a multitude of existing grievances.

The convention will pass upon many important matters, such as weekly pay days, "abnormal places," and the abolition of what is known as "Billy Fairplay." This is a system of working by which the pay of miners is determined by the amount of round coal produced by them.

WESTERN MINERS WILL NOT GIVE UP CHARTER.

Butte, Mont., Aug. 6.—By a vote of 200 to 95 the Western Federation of Miners yesterday defeated a resolution favoring the surrender of the charter of the Western Federation and as a whole going into the United Mine Workers' organization.

ESTABLISH EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Springfield, Ohio, Aug. 6.—The United Association of Plumbers, by an agreement entered into without friction, has established the eight-hour day. This makes nine crafts in the city now enjoying the shorter work day.

CHAUFFEURS WIN STRIKE.

Atlantic City, Aug. 6.—The taxicab chauffeurs went on strike as a protest against a reduction in their weekly wages for their outfits, in addition to the gasoline rebate which the company demanded. A few hours only were necessary to reach a settlement, whereby the money should not be deducted for uniforms and the men allowed to purchase their own gasoline.

BRITISH ENGINEERS GET ADVANCE.

Birmingham, Eng., July 29.—About 10,000 men are affected by the increase in wages which has been granted by the Birmingham Engineering Trades Employers to the employees belonging to the Engineers and Allied Trades Societies' Federation. The amount of advance totals \$130,000 a year. An agreement has been entered into for the increased scale of wages, to continue for three years.

CIGARMAKERS VICTORIOUS.

Non-Union Company Compelled to Take Union Label Off Its Boxes.

The Cigarmakers' Union won a signal victory by a recent decision rendered by Judge Stein, to which they refer as one establishing a precedent.

The Detroit Cigar Company of 50 East Congress street, of which Geo. McLean is manager, had been conducting a union shop until 1909. Since then it has been a non-union shop. Union labels, accumulated in 1909, were used on later goods, although the cigars were made by non-union labor, it is claimed. The local union brought the matter before Judge Stein, who issued an order compelling the Detroit Cigar Company to soak the union label off boxes containing from 30,000 to 40,000 cigars.

The case was worked up by David S. Jones, business agent of the union.

THE MARX & HAAS FIGHT IN MONTANA.

Fannie and Kate Among the Miners.

Butte, Mont., Aug. 6.—Among the visitors at the annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners who attended yesterday's session Fannie Sellins and Katherine Hurley, representatives of the St. Louis Garment Workers in the fight against the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. Judging from the cordial reception accorded them, the two women garment workers seem to be well known to most of the delegates present, as they have visited many of the leading mining centers of the Rocky Mountains during the last few months.

They have just returned to Butte from Portland. They have been addressing unions with much success all over the Northwest in the interest of the 1000 locked out garment workers of St. Louis. They will address the convention to-morrow. Misses Sellins and Hurley has received an invitation to attend the district convention of the United Mine Workers August 7, and there expenses there will be borne by that organization.

DELUDED MEN GET JUDGMENT.

The Architectural Woodworking Company and the Grand Rapids Show Case Company have been mulcted in damages to the amount of \$435.00. These two companies brought from Philadelphia under false pretenses, thirty-seven laborers, to be employed in factories where a strike is now in progress. When these men arrived they were hurried to the sixth floor of the Show Case Company plant, where 150 were already quartered, and forced to sleep there over night. In the testimony it was brought out that the strike breakers are all foreigners, unable to speak English, and that few, if any, are mechanics, simply being common laborers placed in the factories as a bluff. Walter H. Hendig, representing fifteen of the imported men, was awarded the verdict above mentioned.

GOMFERS' TRIP TO THE COAST.

Has Completed Itinerary to Cover Portion of the Northwest and California.

In response to an urgent request, President Gompers is to make a trip

to the Northwest and the State of California. Leaving Washington on Thursday, August 17, his first stop will be at Denver Saturday August 19, arriving there at 1 p. m., and leaving for Salt Lake City on Monday morning, August 21, at 8 a. m., arriving in Salt Lake City on Tuesday, August 22, at 12:30 p. m., where he will remain until Wednesday August 23, at 2:50 p. m., when he will leave for Butte, Mont., arriving there Thursday, August 24 at 7 a. m. and leaving on Friday, August 25, at 7:10 p. m. for Spokane; arrive at Spokane, Saturday August 26 at 6:20 a. m. He will leave Spokane Sunday, August 27 at 6:20 a. m. and arrive in Seattle at 8:15 p. m.; leaving Seattle Monday, August 28, 11:30 p. m., arriving at Vancouver Tuesday, August 29 at 8:30 a. m., and leave Vancouver same day at 11 p. m.; arrive Seattle Wednesday morning, August 30, at 8 p. m., and proceed immediately to Tacoma; leaving Thursday morning, August 31, at 1:40 p. m., arriving in Portland at 7 a. m. On Friday, September 1, he will leave Portland at 6 p. m., arriving in San Francisco on Saturday, September 2, at 9:18 p. m., where he will remain to deliver the Labor Day address. The itinerary through California is in the hands of Secretary Gallagher of the San Francisco Labor Council.

NATIONAL HOME FOR BARBERS.

If plans already in hand are carried out, the Journeymen Barbers' International Union will establish a home for its members on the lines of those already established by the Typographical Union and Pressmen's Union. An offer of one hundred acres of land at Sand Springs, Okla., has been tendered free of cost to the national officers on which to erect a building. Another offer has been made by a prominent business man to donate 5 per cent of the gross receipts of his business for five years for a fund to build the home.

BRITISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

The forty-fourth British Trades Union Congress will convene in the town hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, on Monday, September 4. This is the third time the congress has been held in that city. Mr. W. Mullin, the chairman of the Parliamentary Committee, will preside this year. W. B. McFarlane and Daniel J. Tobin will attend the sessions this year as fraternal delegates from the American Federation of Labor.

A RECORD LABOR WAR.

Westmoreland County Miners Have One of the Longest Strikes in History.

The strike of the coal miners in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, is made a subject of an article in the American Magazine by A. S. Crapsey, and some of the paragraphs make interesting reading.

"No one could be with these men for any length of time without feeling for them a sympathetic admiration. They were sacrificing their immediate comfort for a future good; they were fighting for a cause; they were convinced that they were battling for two primary rights of man, the right of a man to own himself and the right of a man to own his job. Most of them had come from Eastern Europe, lured by promises of freedom and plenty. They found slavery and starvation awaiting them. These men were living on starvation allowances. The union gave each man \$2.50 a week, with a small additional sum for each child. They would march every afternoon a distance of five miles to and from the mines and go supperless to bed, and yet they held on. The condition of the women and children in the shacks that the labor unions built to shelter them will not bear description. They are half-starved; they are clothed in the cast off rags of others; they are innocent victims of a great social wrong. The strikers are beaten, but only for a time."

REPREHENSIBLE.

Employers' Methods to Supply Labor for Saw Mills.

Jacksonville, Fla., Aug. 6.—At a meeting of the Georgia-Florida Saw Mill Association a set of resolutions was adopted that ought to bring the blush of shame to the cheeks of every self-respecting American citizen. It appears that this association, with its beggarly wage, has been unable to obtain sufficient help to keep in its mills a sufficient complement of men. The resolutions in substance call upon town and city officials and boards of trade to enter into a campaign whereby all idle men will be declared vagrants and forced to leave the towns and cities under pain of being deprived of their liberty. One of the whereases to the resolution says that "from investigation of the statutes of the State of Florida, it is apparent that the idle men are violators of the law and can be forced to work and contribute to the wealth and prosperity of themselves and the state." A resolve incorporates "that the secretary of this association call on the Jacksonville Board of Trade to use its influence toward bringing about an active campaign throughout the entire state to run the vagrants and idle out of the cities and towns and force them to earn their support."

Charles Dold ReElected.

Charles Dold, for the past thirteen years president of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union, has been re-elected to that position for the ensuing four years. The convention of the organization, just held, levied an assessment of 25 cents per member in aid of the McNamara Defense Fund.

Carpenters at Wakefield and Reading, Mass., secured an advance from \$3.28 to \$3.82 per day.

TELEGRAPHERS GET RAISE.

The Board of Conciliation appointed to investigate the dispute between the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company and the members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, has filed report with the Canadian government at Ottawa. This report is unanimous in its findings and provides for a set of working rules and a schedule of minimum wages 6 per cent higher than the former scale. All of the men who were dismissed on account of activity in the union were reinstated.

OFFICE HOURS SUNDAYS.

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

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Picnic Calendar

Sunday, August 13—Twelfth Ward Socialist Club (West Branch), at Gravois View Park, 8200 Gravois avenue.

Sunday, August 20—The Brewery Freight Handlers, at Longwood Grove, 9400 South Broadway.

Socialist Party OF ST. LOUIS.

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

PINE LAWN SOCIALISTS TO HEAR GAYLORD.

Senator W. R. Gaylord of Milwaukee will lecture on "How Socialism is



Coming," under the auspices of Local Pine Lawn, at Kenwood Springs, St. Louis county, Tuesday, August 15th, at 8 p. m.

The comrades out in the county should avail themselves of this opportunity to hear Gaylord.

This lecture is one of the very best and clearest on constructive Socialism that has ever been given in or near St. Louis.

The fifteen lectures just finished by Comrade Gaylord in St. Louis have been eye-openers, and those who heard him say that he has few equals as an orator and platform lecturer.

BRANCHES—GET BUSY!

Another series of Gaylord meetings are being arranged. The Campaign Committee at its meeting held last week decided to recommend the same to the General Committee, which meets next Monday night.

The fifteen meetings just held were "rousifiers" and preliminary to still greater ones.

There is still plenty of territory in St. Louis that has not been touched and which is ready for Socialist propaganda, especially in the outlying districts.

Two meetings have been arranged so far, as follows:
Monday, August 21, 8 p. m.—Taft Avenue Garden, 4501 Gravois avenue.

Wednesday, August 23, 8 p. m.—Murmans' Hall, 3400 Park ave.

The branches should send in their dates at once. Gaylord has a brand-new lecture ready, and it is even better than the old.

McNAMARA DEFENSE FUND.

General Committee Socialist Party\$10.00
Stephan Delugery25
Total to Aug. 8, 1911.....\$10.25

W. M. BRANDT CONTEST FUND.

A. Nettmann\$.25
M. Schegula25
W. E. Kindorf50
Joe Pisch50
John Kafal25
Wm. Crouch list:
F. V.50
Jos. Schuber list:
Collected by friends of Peter Michl 2.00
Ben Warshansky list:
Max Korn15
Jake Korn10
Nathan Korn10
Jacob Korn15
Oscar Adler15
Harry Gold15
A Friend15

M. Cytron list:
Jacob Kabecnell25
Morris Kontin25
Seltner25
O. Sanero50

D. Cohen list:
D. Cohen25
Klein list:
L. Horwitz50
A. Marohak50
E. Zerbarner25
Previously reported 591.76

Total to Aug. 8, 1911.....\$599.71
Correction.
Anton Loy, in No. 545, July 15th, should be 50 cents, instead of 76 cents.

Twelfth Ward Picnic.

The first annual family picnic of the Twelfth Ward Socialist Club (West Branch) will be held Sunday, August 13th, at Gravois View Grove, 8200 Gravois avenue. Tickets, 10 cents. Refreshments of all kinds; dancing, music, games and other amusements.

Comrades L. G. Pope of St. Louis and A. F. Germer, secretary-treasurer of the Miners' Union of the Belleville district, will be the speakers.

Take Cherokee car (south) to end of line. Wagon (fare 5 cents) to grounds every twenty minutes, or, if you prefer it, it's only a ten-minute walk from the end of the car line. Come, and bring your family, and spend a day where the air is pure and fresh, and where everybody is sociable and agreeable.

PRAISE FOR THE SOCIALIST WOMEN.

The following passages are taken from the official report of the Strike Committee of the Woman's Trade Union League of Chicago:

"The Socialist women were the earliest in the field to help the strikers, and in the hour of special need brought into the treasury over three thousand dollars from the sale of their first strike edition of the Chicago Daily Socialist. Without ever appealing to the regular workers, and by enlisting the help of 400 striking girls as 'newsies,' they set a high standard for service and co-operation."

"The emissary of the Polish Socialists, Mrs. Franceska Jankiewicz, brought \$1,750.03 into the treasury, and it was touching to see collections of one hundred and fifty dollars in pennies, and a thousand dollars in nickels and dimes, telling in unmistakable language the stories of hardship and self-sacrifice typified by these gifts."

WOMAN'S NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Woman's National Committee will hold its first meeting in Chicago, beginning August 11, to discuss ways and means for carrying on the propaganda among women. They will lay plans for systematic district organization and for increased activity along lines that will more effectively reach, not only the women in the homes, but the thousands engaged in large industrial establishments. Special work for the presidential campaign of 1912 will be planned for those states in which women have the suffrage.

Our Milwaukee Letter.

THE CORONER'S OFFICE UNDER SOCIALIST MANAGEMENT.

What can a Socialist coroner do? It seems like a dead office—one in which the liveliest comrade could accomplish no work for the movement. Yet the report of the Socialist coroner of Milwaukee goes to show that even here a Socialist who knows his duty can do good service.

Until the Socialists carried Milwaukee the coroner's office rendered verdicts very convenient for the corporations. The deaths of corporation employees were usually reported as "accidental," and that ended the matter.

The first semi-annual report of our Socialist coroner shows, for instance, thirty-three cases. In fifteen of these the railway companies were charged with negligence. In nine cases the District Attorney was called.

For the same period in 1910, under an old-party coroner, forty-two railway cases were reported, and every one was reported as "accidental." The District Attorney was not called once.

This shows what it means to have the working class represented in any office, even the least important. When workmen care so little for their own interest that they vote for capitalist party officials, is it to be expected that these officials will take much interest in the safety of workmen? Who is to blame if the lives of workmen are held to be of little value?

A thorough investigation of all cases in which workmen lose their lives, and complete publicity given to all cases in which the employing corporation or firm has been negligent of its employes, can only be secured through the activity of the coroner. If he brings out all the evidence possible the case will be rigidly investigated. Otherwise it will be hushed up.

The results of activity on the part of the coroner will be two-fold. The employers will become more careful. The people, having these painful facts brought to their attention, will demand a radical law for workmen's accident compensation. Thus here we have another illustration of how important it is for workmen to put their representatives even into the minor offices.

The opposition in Milwaukee is doing its best to hamper and harass the Socialist administration. Mayor Seidel is now being sued for slander because he is alleged to have said: "It is always possible to find one man on a bench dirty enough to do a political trick." Of course, the dignity of the courts should be upheld—even when they come to the rescue of the asphalt trust!

But the people of Milwaukee are beginning to see through these tricks in behalf of the grafter.
E. H. THOMAS.
Milwaukee, August 9, 1911.

EVERY ONE CAN HELP.

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

"County-Fair" Presents

The "County Fair" will be one of the most interesting features of the Socialist Fall Picnic at Risch's Grove, on September 10.

As in former years, our comrades and friends are asked to donate presents to the "County Fair" and assist in making it even more successful than ever.

If suitable gifts are not at hand, then cash donations will be very welcome. The Entertainment Committee will receipt for all presents and donations by publication in ST. LOUIS LABOR and ARBEITER-ZEITUNG.

Send all "County Fair" donations and presents to the office, at 966 Chouteau avenue.

The following presents have already been received:

Pauline Foerster—Cash, \$2.00.
Otto Pauls—Cash, \$1.00.
Al Slepman—Two rabbits.
Dora Slepman—One Leghorn rooster.
Frank Slepman—Two fancy glass sugar bowls.

Augusta Slepman—Two glass cream pitchers.

E. F. G.—One saucer, 1 milk can, 1 coffee can, 1 sugar bowl.

Andrew M.—One case of fancy art glass.

C. Hirschenhofer—Twelve propaganda books.

Brandt & Stahl—One box (50) cigars.

W. M. Brandt—Cash, \$1.00.
W. E. Eckart—Cash, \$1.00.

A Friend—Five flower vases.

Suffragist—One sugar bowl, 2 mantel ornaments, 12 tablespoons.

Louis Dely—Six sets of knives and forks, 12 soup plates.

Union Baker—One fancy cake.

O. Kaemmerer—Cash, \$1.00.

Patternmaker—Cash, 75 cents.

Mrs. R. J. Alban—Twelve handkerchiefs, 1 petticoat, 1 shirt, 6 napkins.

Newlyweds—Twelve baby necessities.

Willie Morine—Three whistles, 1 large top, 1 jack-in-the-pulpit.

Wellwisher—Cash, \$25 cents.

The Socialist Point of View

BY OTTO PAULS.

Of course, you have noticed the difference between the Socialist Congressman, Victor L. Berger, and the dozen or more "labor representatives" in Congress who boast of holding "cards" in various unions. Berger has accomplished more for the benefit of the workers than all the "card" men combined.

It must not be supposed that this difference exists because Berger has more brains and energy than the union men elected as Republicans or Democrats.

The reason lies in the fact that the Socialist has a definite policy to pursue and knows which road he must travel. The process of social evolution—the trend of modern industry—is clear to the Socialist, and his grasp of legislative wants and needs is, therefore, far above that of the non-Socialist.

Right here is where the fallacy of workmen voting for "good men" on old party tickets comes in. It matters not how "good" a man may be, the workers are not benefited if he lacks the vision and understanding that marks a Socialist.

The work of Congressman Berger is proving so acceptable to the working class that he will receive heavy re-enforcements after the next election.

The greatest thing in the world to-day is the International Socialist movement. It is time you became a part of it.

Attorney General Wickersham is spending the people's money like water in various trust prosecutions that accomplish nothing except the lining of the pockets of a lot of parasitic lawyers. This same Wickersham is also scheming to bring about the discharge of Dr. Wiley, the pure food expert. The "interests" can feel safe, so far as Attorney General Wickersham is concerned.

Love, Justice and Socialism; and the greatest of these is Socialism. Both love and justice will be made possible under Socialism.

A correspondent in an afternoon paper asks that the sale of carbolic acid be stopped, with a view of preventing many suicides.

This is another case of a well-meaning individual who sees only effects and is blind to causes.

The abolition or prevention of a common method of suicide will not improve matters in the least. The misery, poverty, suffering and despair that cause suicide would still exist.

What we need to do is so to improve the conditions of life that no one will desire to commit suicide. Let the workers have a ready access to the means of life, the power to regulate the conditions of their labor; then suicide will disappear, because the cause of suicide will no longer exist.

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FLOUR AND CEREAL MILL EMPLOYEES' UNION, LOCAL NO. 14057.

Freeburg, Ill., August, 1911.
Mr. David Kreyling, Secretary Central Trades and Labor Union, St. Louis, Mo.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Our local union members are employed by the Freeburg Milling Co. and conditions are favorable to us. To make employment permanent, we would like to create a demand for this flour. Every sack bears the union label. We would like to have union labor people ask their dealer for this flour. The agent for this flour in St. Louis is the American Co-Operative Supply Co., 404 North Main street. Supplies always on hand and can be obtained in any quantity desired.

Faternally yours,
F. & C. M. E. U. No. 13057,
Per Fred C. Etling, Pres.

COMRADE LOUIS DUCHEZ DEAD.

Louis Duchez, one of the best-known Socialists in the country, died at the home of his father, at East Palestine, Ohio, last week from a throat affection. Duchez was a popular writer and fine speaker, and much of his time was spent in New York and Chicago during the past few years. Alternately he has been a soldier, sailor, miner, cowboy, etc., and traveled over much of the earth's surface. A few months ago he married and decided to settle down. Then came death and claimed him.—Cleveland Citizen.

WESTERN MINERS ASSIST ST. LOUIS GARMENT WORKERS.

Butte, Mont., Aug. 3.—The Western Federation of Miners to-day decided to give moral and financial support to the striking garment workers at St. Louis. The convention heard a St. Louis delegation.

John M. O'Neill, editor of the Miners' Magazine, answered the criticisms of delegates that he had devoted too much space to his private feuds.

The brewery workers asked the Federation to give them jurisdiction over the engineers employed in the breweries. No action was taken.

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