

Comrades,
Work for your
Own Press!

ST. LOUIS LABOR

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

THE FEARLESS CHAMPION OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Comrades,
Work for your
Own Party!

OFFICE: 966 CHOUTEAU AVENUE.

ST. LOUIS, MO., AUGUST 19, 1911.

Kinloch, Central 1577; Bell, Olive 4198.

No. 550

Does Jephtha Howe Control the Municipal Assembly?

The question whether Jephtha Howe can control the Municipal Assembly will have to be decided within a few days. The motion to repeal the Southern Traction bill will come to a vote at next Tuesday's session of the House of Delegates. Last Tuesday evening the bill was reported favorably by the committee. A motion to place the bill on its passage was defeated. Some of the members wanted delay, claiming that they were not acquainted with the contents of the Southern Traction bill and could not vote intelligently.

Queer, indeed, when the members of the Municipal Assembly are not acquainted with the contents of a fifty years' franchise like the one granted in the Southern Traction bill!

After the exciting public hearings, after all the newspaper discussion, and after all the opposition on the part of the progressive citizens, there are members of the Municipal Assembly who pretend not to know the contents of the Southern Traction Franchise bill!

Alderman Gazzolo seems to be especially interested in the efforts to assist Jephtha Howe and his brother-in-law, Seebert G. Jones, in stealing a fifty years' franchise from the city for a mysterious corporation, of which a certain Illinois politician and Federal office-holder, Hon. Trautmann, claims to be the president. Mr. Gazzolo also pretended not to know anything about the contents of the bill. Whether he was in a perfectly sober condition when he made the assertion may remain an open question. We do know, however, that he offered a gross insult to the majority of the citizens of St. Louis when he hurled his "Shame on you!" to the Alderman who had introduced the bill to have Jephtha Howe's Southern Traction steal repealed. The demand for repeal was made by the Central Trades and Labor Union, assisted by thousands of other progressive citizens, and no Alderman, be he drunk or sober, has the right to make any such insulting remarks on the floor of the House of Delegates.

The Public Service Commission has been asked for an opinion on the Southern Traction steal, and next Tuesday the bill to repeal will be put on its passage. We should like to know what right the Municipal Assembly has to rob the people of St. Louis of a fifty-year franchise and hand it over to a mysterious corporation, of which a bankrupted political boss is the attorney and lobbyist?

In these days of public ownership and civic progress in every direction, we cannot permit the municipal legislature to rob this and the future generations of our public highways and public institutions.

When our children and children's children read of the Southern Traction steal by a Municipal Assembly in 1911 they will be surprised why every one of the Councilmen and Aldermen who voted for that steal was not given a ten years' term in the state penitentiary and why he was not deprived of his right of citizenship.

It is up to the present House of Delegates to act in behalf of the people. It is up to the Municipal Assembly to show by their action whether a political ex-boss and crook can bulldoze and control the Council and the House of Delegates for private corporate interests, or whether there are men enough in both houses who will say: We stand by the people and it is for the interest of the people that we repeal the Southern Traction bill!

If the bill is not repealed, you may bet your last penny that the organized wage-workers of St. Louis and the progressive citizens in general will kill the Municipal Bridge bond issue in November.

If the bill is repealed there will be a free municipal railway on the Municipal Free bridge which will be the pride of a progressive St. Louis and a great benefit to the entire city.

G. A. Hoehn.

THIS MEANS YOU!

In this week's issue of ST. LOUIS LABOR our readers will find a big display announcement of The Co-Operative Printery.

The Co-Operative Printery is the property of the Labor Publishing Company, which also publishes the ST. LOUIS LABOR and ARBEITER-ZEITUNG.

The "ad." of The Co-Operative Printery should be read most carefully by every St. Louis Socialist and Trade Unionist. It tells the truth.

There are "smart people" in every labor union and society. They want everything done in the real capitalist business way. When a few letter heads and envelopes or some picnic tickets are to be printed, these smart people insist that bids be called for from a number of printing offices. This is the only business way, in their opinion.

It may happen that some shop will do the work for a few cents less than the standard union price upheld by The Co-Operative Printery. The dull season may be on and the boss will take the job as a "filler." Or there may be several bosses interested in running the shop; they offer to do the work at a price that no bona fide union concern paying full Union wages and operating under strictly Union conditions can afford to do it for.

But so long as they see the Union label on the job everything is O. K., in the opinion of the "smart people," because it's business.

Now, Mr. Union Man, listen for one moment:

Whenever your Union gets into trouble with the employing class; when you are compelled to strike and boycott, what do those same "smart people" in your organization propose?

Very simple. They want the public informed of their troubles. They want the press to air their grievances.

Very well. They go to the capitalist publishers and ask for a hearing in the columns of their publications.

You know the result. Mr. Capitalist Publisher will say: "Gentlemen, it's business not to mix up in your troubles. We are sorry, but we can't do anything for you."

The same "smart people" who do everything in a business way report back to their Union. As a rule, there is some little indignation and loud talk about the "servile capitalist publications." But this does neither help the strike nor the boycott.

Then the "smart, business-like" gentlemen recollect that there is a labor press published at 966 Chouteau avenue in The Co-Operative Printery. Why, of course, there we go, and ST. LOUIS LABOR and ARBEITER-ZEITUNG will promptly open their columns and fight our battles, when no other paper will publish a true line of our Union troubles.

Yes, that Co-Operative Printery concern at "966," with its fearless press, is O. K. whenever we are in the midst of strike or boycott troubles! ST. LOUIS LABOR and ARBEITER-ZEITUNG are making a splendid fight for the cause of Organized Labor, etc!

Wonder whether the same "smart people" think the two bona fide labor papers, that have nothing but business persecution to expect from the capitalist corporations, can live on wind?

When the strike is over or the boycott settled, the same "smart people" will renew their noise about calling for printing bids and getting cheaper work done at other printshops.

Brother Socialist and Brother Unionist, The Co-Operative Printery is



OSCAR AMERINGER OF OKLAHOMA.

The Ameringer Lectures

Don't fail to attend the Ameringer lectures! Comrade Oscar Ameringer will lecture in four public meetings in St. Louis, as follows:

Wednesday, August 23, at 8 p. m. at Southwest Turner Hall, Ohio and Potomac.

Thursday, August 24, at 8 p. m., at New Club Hall, Chouteau and Thirteenth.

Friday, August 25, at 8 p. m., at Freiheit Hall, 4444 Penrose street.

Saturday, August 26, at 8 p. m., at Dodier Hall Garden, Twentieth and Dodier.

Comrade Ameringer is known as the "Dutch Humorist" in the American Socialist movement. He is one of the ablest lecturers and platform speakers working for the Socialist Party, and no reader of ST. LOUIS LABOR should fail to attend the Ameringer meetings.

Admission is free. Also induce your fellow workers and neighbors to attend.

Frotherally yours,
General Committee Socialist Party of St. Louis.

The Wm. M. Brandt Election Contest

ST. LOUIS, MO., August 14, 1911.

Comrades:

The Wm. M. Brandt election contest will come up in court in September. Every effort will be made by Mr. Eigel and his Republican machine to invent new obstacles and prevent a final decision at an early date.

One of the objects of Mr. Eigel and his crowd in delaying the final settlement of the contest as much as possible is to cause new heavy expenses to the Socialist Party.

We had to deposit an additional \$100.00 with the court. In addition to the hundreds of dollars we must pay for attorney's fee we have to pay bills for stenographic and typewriting work amounting to nearly \$150.00.

Comrades! More money is needed to get the Brandt election contest to a successful conclusion.

We must have several hundred dollars within the next few days. Prompt action is necessary. Every comrade and party member is called upon to make an additional donation for the Wm. M. Brandt Election Contest Fund.

Do not delay action. Send all contributions to

WM. M. BRANDT,
Secretary Socialist Party of St. Louis,
966 Chouteau Avenue.

Much of the election fraud committed against our party by the capitalist political machines was due to the fact that the political crooks figured that election contests are connected with such heavy costs that the Socialists would never be able to contest.

Comrades, show by your prompt action in response to our appeal for further financial help that the Socialists of St. Louis are determined to secure their rights, no matter how much the fight may cost.

Frotherally yours,

General Committee Socialist Party of St. Louis, Mo.,
Wm. M. Brandt, Secretary.

your property. So are ST. LOUIS LABOR and ARBEITER-ZEITUNG.

For this very reason your capitalist business smartness and slickness in connection with getting your organization's job work done "cheaper" at capitalist shops is poor business, after all—poor business for your organization and for the entire labor movement.

When you get into new strike and boycott troubles you may once more remember 966 Chouteau avenue.

But what are you contributing toward building up the Labor Publishing Co., its Co-Operative Printery and its press?

G. A. Hoehn.

"Battle for A Livelihood"

The St. Louis Republic of last Tuesday published a "fine news item." It was a scoop on the other papers. The news item came from Granite City, Ill., and deserves reproduction in full in ST. LOUIS LABOR. Here it is:

"700 AMERICANS ROUT 1,000 FOREIGNERS.

"Battle for Employment at Granite City is Won by Strategy.

"A bloodless battle in which strategy played the principal part was fought yesterday at Granite City, at the plant of the National Lead Company, and resulted in a decisive victory for 700 Americans over 1,000 foreigners.

"It was a battle for a livelihood, and as bitterly fought as were the Civil and Spanish-American wars, but withal no one was injured, although about 800 of the foreigners were forced to retreat, depressed in spirit.

"For some days it had been known that the newly constructed plant of the National Lead Company would be opened. It is known as the keg department, where the casks for the white lead are manufactured and shipped to the distributing centers, and the output is enormous, the plant employing about 1,000 men.

"The foreigners banded together, hoping to take possession of all the jobs in the plant. The Americans also banded together, but did not make known their plan of attack until they were ready to make the attack.

"The foreigners took what they considered an advantageous position on the eve of the battle.

But the sentinels went to sleep. The scouts of the Americans slipped up and found the entire army asleep. They immediately reported to the American camp, and the entire party of Americans slipped through the lines and took possession of the plant.

"When the foreigners awoke they were completely at the mercy of the Americans. Without any difficulty they were repulsed. Two gates at the plant, one at Sixteenth and C streets and the other at Fifteenth and State streets, were guarded by the Americans.

"When the superintendent arrived, the Americans took possession of about 700 jobs, but as the plant employs between 800 and 1,000 men, a few of the foreigners who had either the patience or the temerity to remain around were given jobs. The others went home."

Of course, it was a victory for the Americans. And the foreigners lost out. The victorious Americans were poor, wretched wage slaves, fighting desperately for a miserable job at starvation wages. And the routed foreigners were wretched wage slaves, fighting desperately for a miserable job at starvation wages.

There were nearly two thousand workmen fighting for less than a thousand jobs. That about half of them would be routed was evident when the army of the wretched besieged the plant of the National Lead Company and bivouacked there practically the whole night in order to be in the front ranks and have the first chance when the superintendent would arrive.

It was a bloodless battle and there was no one injured, says the St. Louis Republic, although it was as bitterly fought as the Civil or Spanish-American wars.

When the 800 "foreigners" retreated without a job, after a night's waiting and waking, most of them were wounded and their hearts may have been bleeding with pain. They left home the evening before hoping to get a chance to sell their labor power—i. e., themselves—in order to pay rent and buy some food for their beloved wives and children, or for their old parents, for their sisters and brothers. They waited in vain. Their fellow-slaves, equally as miserable and hungry, managed to get the jobs, and thus they retreated, defeated, depressed, hopeless.

Yes, they were deeply wounded. The hearts of the poor wives and mothers were also bleeding when the fathers and brothers returned with the news: "All in vain! No job for us!"

No job for them means no bread for their wives and children. And who will claim that a mother's heart is not bleeding when her little ones are suffering with want?

The St. Louis Republic item may have been a nice little advertisement for the National Lead Co. Just think of it: this concern employs 800 Americans! Why, the employment of Americans by some of the big corporations seems to have become such a rare thing that its announcement in the daily press attracts general attention. Take the Steel Trust, for instance, the majority of whose 90,000 employes are foreigners!

The scene at the National Lead Works in Granite City is a striking social picture of modern Capitalism. The "battle scenes" enacted there remind us of some of the old Greek war stories described by Homer in his "Odyssey." How men are compelled to fight for a miserable job, like starving dogs for a bone, in order to sustain their life of slavery! And how these slaves must apply all kinds of trickery in order to get and keep the job!

We have not the least doubt that the employing class enjoy this state of affairs. Nothing suits them better than an overcrowded labor market. Five unemployed for every available job is an ideal condition for the capitalist employer. Under such conditions he can successfully fight the labor organizations. He can dictate the hours of labor and the wages. He can do the kicking and the slaves must submit to his arbitrary rule.

That the St. Louis Republic could not find one line of editorial comment on the Granite City "battle for a livelihood" simply attests to the fact that the capitalist press finds nothing extraordinary in such disgraceful, dehumanizing scenes.

And the political, religious, judiciary and other highpriests of Capitalism will continue to glorify these horrible conditions under which the working class is crushed and forced into the cesspool of degradation and ruin. The same highpriests will arraign themselves against the Socialist and labor movement which is working for labor's improvement and emancipation.

News like the above will open the eyes of many people and induce them to study the great labor problem and Socialism. No wonder Granite City elected a Socialist Mayor!

G. A. Hoehn.

Annual Socialist Fall Festival at Risch's Grove, Sunday, September 10. Rendezvous of all the St. Louis Socialists and their families and friends.

Some weeks ago, when Mr. Charles Nugent took sick and died while on an automobile ride in South St. Louis, a local daily paper circulated the lie that a bartender had refused to give the dying man a drink of water. This lie has since been so persistently peddled around that the Bartenders' Union, through its business agent, Brother Miller, must take official cognizance of it and inform the public that the parties that seem to be so much interested in circulating the lie are doing this for the purpose of injuring the people engaged in the saloon business. Any member of the Bartenders' Union who would commit such an inhumane act would be promptly ousted. The fact is that no such occurrence as reported by the capitalist paper took place.

How Socialism is Coming.

By Winfield R. Gaylord

IV.

"Public Property" as Real as "Private Property."

But there is such a thing as property that is not private at all. No one thinks of a school house or court house as private property. Here the matter is very plain. Also in the case of a street, a sewer.

But it is safe to say that more than half of the wealth of this country is of a kind of property that is not "private" at all.

A large share of the property of this country, of the most valuable kind, is not personal, individual or speak 's social in its origin, having to its origin, its proper use, or its continued existence.

All of this property of which I speak is social in its origin, having been put into its present form because of the changing nature of industrial and economic society and having required an army to construct. It is social in its structure, being adapted, not to one person—to the form and stature of the body of society. It is social in its operation, requiring another army to operate it. (Imagine one man—privately—operating a railway system, or a telegraph. Not even one WOMAN could use a telephone alone.) It is social in its functions, in the services it renders and the product it furnishes. To conceive of the shoe factories of St. Louis as existing for the feet of one man or one woman is a monstrosity unthinkable. Not even a Milwaukee German would suggest that all the product of even one brewery was for the individual benefit of one drinker of the amber fluid. Nor would any railroad man feel especially complimented if told that all the work of even one train crew was just for the special benefit of one nabob of American royalty. Of course, we know that special trains have been run for the express purpose of getting some poodle to a dog hospital; but it is not likely that the men who ran the train felt especially proud of their performance.

Railroads, street car lines, telegraph, telephone, water works, electric light plants, coal mines—none of these things are private, personal or individual in any way that is essential to their use. Their present owners might all go to heaven by "the only way" to-night, and it would not interfere with their actual operation to-morrow for one minute. The only question would arise when it was time to pay the dividends! And if the dividends SHOULD NOT BE PAID—the blamed machinery would go right on running if the working-men stayed around!

A Thumb on Your Jugular Vein.

But there is another spect to the social character of such properties as I have mentioned, which is even more serious, and that is the fact that those who own these properties own the means of controlling the life of a nation. If the wealth of a Rockefeller merely secured for him such comforts and luxuries as he desired, without thereby also giving him the power to control the life and comfort of the rest of the community, we should never be able to organize the Socialist Party on any very large scale. But when the sources of great wealth are also the sources and means of great social power—power which its owners MUST USE and cannot refrain from controlling so long as they own the properties in which that power inheres, it begins to be plain that we are dealing with something that is not to be viewed simply as "private property."

The social nature of such wealth is recognized by the very men who hold it, when they talk in hypocritical terms about their "obligations to society," and make little gifts to universities and libraries to cover up with the dust of alleged "philanthropy" the extent of their social power.

Would it be right for you to have a wire around the neck of another man, so arranged that by pressing a button you could shut off that man's jugular vein and paralyze his heart? You say, NO. Well, then, what about the "right," property right, or any other kind of right—that gives one man or a few men the control over the jugular vein and the nerves of a nation? By so much as the life and liberties of a nation are more important than the life and liberties of one man, by so much is the latter crime greater than the former.

Is It a Crime to Hold and Use Property?

In the recent trial of the Standard Oil Co. under the Sherman anti-trust law, one of the attorneys for the trust had the following conversation with the court:

Attorney—Your Honors, are we to understand that in this country it is to be considered a crime to own property, and to use that property according to its proper nature?

One of the Court—Well, suppose, sir, that the magnitude and character of the property is such that its ownership and proper use involves a monopoly?

Attorney—Even so, just so—are we to understand that the private ownership of property, and its use according to the nature of the property, is to become a crime under the laws of this nation?

The court did not answer that question in its decision. Nor can it answer that question, with the present conception of private property. But we can find some things in the history of property which may enable

us to give the true answer to the question.

The "Gun Man" in History.

Time was, and not so very long ago in this country, when it was not only permissible, legal and proper, but was even considered the proper and appropriate thing for every gentleman to do, to carry his own "gun" or pistol. And each man expected that he would be permitted not only to own and carry his own weapon, but to "use it according to its proper character" when occasion demanded.

Not so to-day—or at least not so in any community where law and order have been established. The community has said to each man, "The state reserves the right to carry and use weapons dangerous to human life. You may carry them only by permission of the state. The ownership and use of a 'gun' by the individual citizen is a thing dangerous to the community and has been made a crime."

Now, this has been done for two reasons. One reason is the marvelous development of the weapon. The other reason is, that the settling up of the community makes it possible for society more certainly to protect the individual citizen by making each one of them give up his weapon, and furnishing weapons only to the representative of the state—the policeman.

Evidently there has been more than one point in the experience of the community's life, where it was found that the private possession and use of CERTAIN KINDS OF PROPERTY BECAME A MENACE TO THE COMMUNITY. And society has not hesitated to take decisive action against the use of powers, weapons, property, skill and cunning which could be used to the damage of the rest of men.

Right Use of Property Indicates Right Ownership.

And so we are ready to state a principle in the development of property, and it will be something like this: WHENEVER THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY OR OF ANY GIVEN KIND OF PROPERTY MAKES THE PRIVATE OWNERSHIP AND THE CONTROL FOR PRIVATE BENEFIT OF THAT PROPERTY DANGEROUS TO THE REST OF THE COMMUNITY, THE PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF THAT PROPERTY BECOMES A CRIME, AND THAT FACT IS SOONER OR LATER RECOGNIZED BY LAW.

And we are also ready to state a principle of law, relating to all property: The right use of any kind of property indicates the right ownership of that property, because the wrong ownership of any kind of property hinders and often prevents the right use of that property.

Why was there a coal famine, with Mr. Baer and his friends making more money during a coal strike than they made when the mines were running? Because the private ownership of anthracite coal mines prevented the proper use of them.

What other reason can there be but that THE WRONG OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY WHICH THE PEOPLE MUST USE IN ORDER TO LIVE IS PREVENTING THE RIGHT USE OF THAT PROPERTY?

Only when these properties can be used in such a way as to make profit for their owners and managers can the owner afford to permit them to be used.

And the constitutions and laws of the states and of the United States PREVENT THEIR OWNERSHIP BY THE PEOPLE in such a way that they could be operated so as to produce for use instead of profit.

In the parliaments of the nations there sit NOW nearly eight hundred men and women, elected to office on the ticket of the Socialist parties in those countries, helping to write the laws of the nations.

In 1867 there were eight representatives of the Socialist Party in the German Reichstag, and they have not been without there representatives these since that time. With the election of Victor L. Berger to the United States Congress from the Fifth Congressional District of Wisconsin the last of the great civilized nations stepped into the ranks of the nations having Socialist representatives in their national legislative bodies.

Nor have these representatives been without their influence upon legislation. A minority party in every case, their ideas have been so definite, so clearly presented, and have appealed so strongly to the general good sense that many of them have been enacted into law. Bismarck very frankly took up the Socialist ideas, saying that thereby "the bird call of the Socialists" would lose its effect when the people saw that the administration was trying to improve the conditions of the common life. But it worked the other way.

And in all the nations and states the laws of property are being changed to correspond to the necessities of modern life and civilization. One nation after another is taking over the railroads. Many nations are taking over their coal mines. The United States is probably the only nation of the first class which does not own its own telegraph system. Other nations are taking over the express business in the form of the parcels post.

Municipal ownership is a settled thing in the great cities of other nations. While our daily papers are still trying to befuddle the minds of

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the people on these issues, progress is being made even in this country in the same direction, and state legislatures are being forced by the pressure of public opinion to loosen the bonds that have held the cities back from their freedom to do for their own people the same things that private corporations have hitherto had a monopoly of doing.

The carrying of the city of Milwaukee and the election of a Mayor and a majority of the City Council, while it does not give the Socialist Party complete control, has given an opportunity for them to demonstrate their point of view and their methods of work. Slandered by a lying capitalist press, they have gone forward steadily, against the limitations of state laws, the injunctions issued by "non-partisan" judges, and the hindrances put in their way by the left-overs of former administrations.

The fact that twelve Assemblymen and two Senators sat in the Wisconsin Legislature, having been elected on the Socialist ticket, had much to do with the very important legislation enacted by the 1911 session of the legislature. More important legislation for the city of Milwaukee was secured than had ever before been passed at any single session. Great progress was made in state matters, and especially in the proposed amendments to the constitution enlarging the powers of the state and of the cities.

The presence of Socialist members in the State Legislatures of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Minnesota also had a wholesome effect upon these bodies and a strongly educational effect upon the working class of those states.

The calling of a national conference of Socialist officials in Milwaukee on August 12, 1911, is itself a sign of the growth of the political power of the working class, expressing itself through the Socialist Party.

No one will deny that the work of Victor L. Berger in Congress, as compared with that of the other twelve union "card men" there, has stood out like a column of fire at night, and has meant more to the organized working class than the activities of all the others put together.

And so, as we look over the whole field, count the gathering hosts of the Socialist movement, mark the growing numbers of those who each election are sent to places of public office and responsibility, we must and can affirm that the workers are succeeding by their own organization in securing control over the power to remake the laws of property in their own interests.

They Are Doing This Now.

It is established, therefore, that the working class are demonstrating their power to do the three great things which are essential to the organization and control of society.

1. They are organizing and conducting business enterprises, accumulating capital, and successfully carrying on the processes of production and distribution of commodities, without profit to capitalists as such.

2. They are successfully organizing for the control of their own hours of labor, wages of labor and conditions of labor, even in the face of the tremendous handicap of having to control property that does not belong to them in order to succeed.

3. They are successfully organizing a world-wide political party, electing their representatives to office,

and affecting vitally the processes of the making, interpretation and administration of the laws of property.

And, THEREFORE, I say, Socialism is coming. NOW.

The A. F. of L. and the Building Trades Troubles

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF FEDERATION SENDS IMPORTANT LETTER TO BUILDING TRADES DEPARTMENT.

Vital Points at Issue.

At the last meeting of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. a letter was ordered forwarded to the officers of the Building Trades Department, dealing with the jurisdictional controversy between the International Unions of Carpenters and Sheet Metal Workers, from which the following is quoted:

"You E. C. asks the A. F. of L. to suspend therefrom the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers of America. In connection therewith your attention is called to section 9, section 12, of the constitution of the A. F. of L., which reads as follows:

"The E. C. of the A. F. of L. shall only have power to revoke the charter of an affiliated national or international union when the revocation has been ordered by a two-thirds majority of a regular convention of the A. F. of L., by a roll call vote."

"You will readily observe that under this law the E. C. has no power to suspend an international union (which carries with it the revocation of its charter.) The fullest limit to which our authority extends is to make such report and recommendation to the forthcoming convention of the A. F. of L. at Atlanta, November, 1911, and this course we shall pursue, as in our judgment the circumstances warrant, with the hope that our respective Executive Councils and conventions may work out an adjustment of this and similar contentions which will tend to retain and cement still more the bonds of unity and fraternity of all our affiliated organizations and members as fully in harmony as the movement in which we are engaged will permit.

"We present to your consideration the fact which the history of the labor movement demonstrates beyond cavil of doubt, that to revoke charters, suspend organizations, enforce compulsory obedience to edicts and decisions, have invariably led to a rebellious spirit resulting in bitter conflict, relentless antagonism, and disintegration and dissolution. While realizing the necessity that discipline in the labor movement must be observed, at least to some degree, yet this fact is self-evident: that the best, most enduring and advantageous discipline in the organized movement is that discipline which comes with time and experience and is suggested and later self-imposed. It is something not yet generally understood how perfectly safe freedom is, and this truism applies to the administration of the organized labor movement as much as it does to any government on the face of the earth."

Peonage in Pennsylvania.

TERRIBLE CONDITIONS ARE BROUGHT TO LIGHT BY CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Striking Social Picture From Westmoreland County.

(A. F. of L. Correspondence.)

Washington, D. C., August 10.—The Labor Committee of the House, to which had been referred by the Committee on Rules the Wilson resolution calling for an investigation of the alleged peonage in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, held a hearing on August 1. Attorney McNair, who has been attorney for the miners and other labor organizations, appeared on behalf of the resolution.

The testimony brought out in reference to the Irwin field coal strike showed an appalling state of affairs. During this contest sixteen miners were killed by deputies of the company, many of them in cold blood and without provocation, and the extreme sentence for these murders by the courts in Westmoreland county has been on the average three months in jail.

In connection with this hearing, Attorney McNair and a Mrs. Fox brought out a most terrible condition of affairs which existed during the strike in the Pressed Car Wheel Company's plant at McKees Rocks, Pa., among unorganized workmen. When the strike occurred men were brought in to take the strikers' places under false pretenses, and were not allowed to leave their employment, though they desired, the company claiming that they must work until their transportation had been paid for. This is in direct con-

flict with the statutes and has been decided to be peonage under the law.

Attorney McNair filed information of peonage before United States Attorney Jordan at the time of its occurrence, but Mr. Jordan refused to issue a warrant on the information produced. A little later an immense mass of information, charging peonage, came from men who had been held against their will in the works, declaring that they had been made prisoners and forced to work for the Pressed Car Company against their wishes. This evidence was presented by witnesses under oath and subject to cross-examination by the company before the authorized representative of the United States Bureau of Labor. This information, however, up to the present time, has not been made public.

It developed at the hearing that United States District Attorney Jordan had taken the matter up with the Department of Justice at Washington and the Department of Justice had refused to take cognizance of it. This is one of the most reprehensible acts ever committed by the Department of Justice, and also places the legal representatives in a peculiarly conspicuous position of disregarding the laws relating to labor.

It was stated before the committee that where the men who were compelled to take the strikers' places refused to work, they were placed in a box car and fed on bread and water until they would agree to again return to work.

While the committee has not yet taken any definite action, as soon as the testimony and brief is printed the entire matter will be certified to the Rules Committee, which, in turn, will undoubtedly take definite action.

It will be seen by a perusal of the above that it does not tally exactly with a report which gained circulation a month ago in regard to this matter.

PRESSMEN'S STRIKE ENDS.

Denver Newspaper Proprietors Sign Up With Union and Men Return to Work.

Denver, August 10.—Through the efforts of James F. Maloney, third vice-president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, who has been in this city but a short time in behalf of the Webb pressmen, an agreement has been reached with the Rocky Mountain News, Republican and Post, whereby union pressmen throughout will be employed hereafter.

The three papers mentioned have been employing non-union pressmen for nearly a year, the strike occurring over the papers refusing to comply with an agreement in reference to wages. This settlement cleans up the Denver situation, and all the daily papers are now employing union men in every department.

Reasonable Restraint.

Jones—Is it necessary for you to send your daughter to Europe to complete her musical education?

Brown—Yes—I can't stand the infernal racket here any longer.—Portland Oregonian.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

Will be Given Special Attention by the Minnesota Labor Bureau.

Minneapolis, August 10.—Under

the present administration of the Bureau of Labor efforts are being concentrated on an effort to prevent industrial accidents. In the office of the Labor Commissioner there are on file records of over 20,000 accidents. A careful investigation is being made of these records, with a view to suggesting methods whereby these accidents may be avoided in the future.

TEN HOURS A DAY

To be the Maximum Working Time in Georgia Cotton Mills.

Atlanta, Ga., August 10.—A bill providing for a ten-hour day, with virtually no exceptions, for cotton and woolen mills in Georgia, has been enacted by the House of Representatives, now in session. It provides that no employe in textile industries, except mechanics and those having direct care of the property, shall be allowed to work more than ten hours of any day, and makes infringement on the part of the employer punishable as a misdemeanor. The bill passed the House on its final passage by a vote of 128 to 40.

Washington News Letter

CONGRESSMAN BERGER WARNS HIS COLLEAGUES.

(By National Socialist Press.)

Washington, D. C., August 13.—“Within a year you will have to make up your minds on the subject of old-age pensions,” declared Victor L. Berger, the Socialist Representative on the floor of the House last Monday. “You will have to determine where you stand. A mighty wave of demands for the passage of some such law will roll in from every section of the country and the issue will have to be met.”

Berger obtained unanimous consent to address the House on old-age pension legislation. He spoke about fifteen minutes. At the conclusion of his address he was applauded by members of both old parties.

“In the life of the toiler,” said Berger, “there are weeks, and sometimes months, of enforced idleness, weeks of unavoidable illness, losses from cheating and swindling, and then, as age creeps on, from about his forty-fifth year, a constantly declining capacity to earn, until at 55 or 60 he finds himself helpless and destitute.”

“There is hardly a more pitiable tragedy than the lot of the toiler who has struggled all his life to gain a competence and who at 60 years faces the poorhouse. The black slave had no such tragedy as this.”

“Any toiler who has faithfully labored for a meager wage for twenty years or more, has created more wealth than a meager pension in old age can repay. Every toiler earns more than he is paid. Otherwise he

would not be employed. It is a condition of the capitalist order of society that the employer must get the lion's share of the product.

“The word ‘pension’ is thus a misnomer. The payment ought to be called either ‘partial restitution’ or ‘old folks’ compensation.’”

The Socialist Representative took occasion to attack the pension schemes now being established by various corporations. He said:

“In order to gain a pension from a corporation it is necessary for the workingman to tie himself to the corporation for life. In order not to lose the pension the working man or working woman must be satisfied with his or her wage, laboring conditions and hours of labor. This subservience makes the laborer virtually a serf or slave and establishes a new feudalism.

“The second objection to private old-age pensions is that the system smacks of charity. This causes the worker to feel that some one owns him. The private system results in the bestowal of too much power in the hands of the employer over his workers.”

In the course of his remarks Berger included his statement which he issued to the press at the time of the introduction of his old-age pension bill. Berger also inserted for publication in the Congressional Record the Supreme Court decision of 1868, which admitted Congress has superior powers to the courts.

From press clippings received by Berger it is evident that the public is greatly interested in old-age pension legislation and in his efforts to secure the enactment of the same.

THE EIGHT-HOUR BILL

Will be Reported and Placed on Calendar of House.

Washington, D. C., August 16.—What is commonly known as the Hughes Eight-Hour bill, limiting the hours of daily service of laborers and mechanics employed upon work done for the United States, or for any territory or for the District of Columbia, or for other purposes, has been considered by the House Committee on Labor, of which Congressman Wilson (coal miner) is chairman. The chairman has been instructed by the committee to draft a favorable report on the bill and report it to the House of Representatives prior to its adjournment. This will place the eight-hour bill, endorsed by the American Federation of Labor, in a strategic position on the calendar of the House, and no doubt it will be reached early in the regular session, which convenes in December. This bill has been before numerous sessions of Congress, but has always been kept in committee until Congress died. Some amendments were made to the present bill by the committee which strengthened it.

WILL PUSH THE BOYCOTT.

California Federation of Labor Defies Decision in Hatters' Case.

San Francisco, August 16.—Judge Van Fleet of the United States Circuit Court made permanent the injunction restraining the California State Federation of Labor, the San Francisco Labor Council and the Building Trades Council from boycotting the goods manufactured by the Loewe Hat Company of Danbury, Conn.

The Executive Council of the State Federation of Labor declares in a resolution that “notwithstanding the injunction in the Loewe case, the right and duty still remains to refrain from purchasing hats which do not bear the label of the United Hatters of North America, which right and duty they earnestly urge all members and friends to observe in the future, as in the past.”

This resolution puts it squarely up to the judge and shows conclusively the fighting proclivities of the California trades unionists.—A. F. of L. Correspondence.

EIGHT HOURS FOR MINERS.

International Congress Adopts Important Resolution Offered by German Delegate.

London, August 16.—The International Miners' organization has just concluded its session in this city, and very important discussions were had. The German resolution was adopted, and is as follows: “That this congress is of the opinion that the length of the shift of all the workmen employed in the mining industry, on the surface or underground, should be reduced by law to eight hours, from bank to bank; in very hot and wet places the length of the shifts should be six hours at the most.”

Other discussions were had on pensions for miners; there being resolutions introduced by Austrian, Belgian, French and English delegates, and while there were wide differences in the plans proposed all three resolutions were adopted.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

7,500,000 Trade Unionists Represented at Budapest Assembly.

Budapest, August 15.—The representatives of the Federated Trade Union movements of nineteen different countries are in session in this city. The British General Federation of Trades Unions is represented by W. A. Appleton and James O'Grady, while the American Federation of Labor is represented by James Duncan. At previous gatherings over 6,000,000 of the world's 9,000,000 organized and federated workers have been represented by delegates, while this convention represents close to 7,500,000.

Of the many interesting proposals at the conference one is brought forward by the American Federation of Labor, calling for the establishment of an International Federation of Trade Union Organizations, to promote international action for securing improvements in the conditions of the workers.

QUIT CHURCH OR UNION!

Christian Reform Congress Determined to Have House Cleaning.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—The Christian Reform denomination, having seventeen churches and 8000 members, unanimously adopted the report of the committee of fourteen, which demands that all members of the denomination must resign from labor unions. This denomination takes the position that the oath required cannot be taken by a church member, that the burial section of the ritual is not sufficiently religious and that the organizations are not founded on religion. This action by the Christian Reformers affects 700 of the striking furniture workers in this city, 400 men in Chicago, 400 in Paterson, N. J., and about 300 in various other cities. The church organization referred to is inconsequential and its action is only an instance of toleration.

Printer's Convene In San Francisco

ADDRESS OF WELCOME DELIVERED BY MAYOR P. H. MCCARTHY.

San Francisco, August 15.—The fifty-seventh session of the International Typographical Union opened here yesterday with an address by Mayor P. H. McCarthy and remarks from representatives of the daily press, the commercial printing branch of the industry and from representatives of the local Typographical Union. While the union was organized in 1852, this is the fifty-seventh annual convention that has been held, but it is not the fifty-seventh annual gathering. In 1894 the organization adopted a biennial plan and no convention was held in 1895 or in 1897, but a return to annual conventions began in 1898 and have been held yearly since.

The report of officers show that for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1910, the membership of the International Union earned an average of \$953 per member. For the fiscal year ending May 31, 1911, the membership earned an average per member of \$973. At the end of the fiscal year ending with May, 1911, the average membership was 51,095.

MACHINISTS VICTORIOUS.

Win Eight-Hour Day in Several Shops.

New York, Aug. 15.—The strike of the machinists in this city to establish the eight-hour day is being successful. Aside from the big printing press plant of Hoe & Co., which has made an amicable agreement, another large firm, employing about 300 machinists, has also made a settlement. Every indication points to a complete victory for the machinists.

The eight-hour day has been granted on the plan of shortening the hours gradually, it requiring something over a year to reach the ultimate eight-hour day, but no reduction in wages follows the reduction in hours.

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.

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. Office: 408 Olive Street, Room 508. Phones: Central 5076, Olive 2133. Protection of members of affiliated unions against loan sharks, collection of wages, etc., are the objects of this union.

THE STATEHOOD BILLS

For New Mexico and Arizona May Not be Signed by Taft.

Washington, August 16.—The Senate has passed the statehood bill, with amendments requiring that in the New Mexico case a provision be submitted to the people of that territory whereby the constitution can be more easily amended, and in the case of Arizona, submitted to the people the question of the recall of judges. If the Senate amendments stand, it will be necessary for the people of these two territories to submit these propositions before the President issues his proclamation declaring statehood, even should he sign the statehood bill, which he is not likely to do.

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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.

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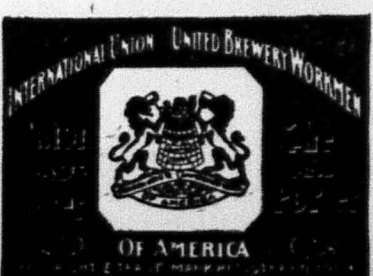
Order your coal now if possible and avoid the high Prices in the fall. Arrangements have been made by the undersigned with the SCHROETER COAL CO. and the UNION FUEL CO. for delivering coal this season to all comrades and friends who send their orders to me. The benefit will go entirely to St. Louis Labor and the Arbeiter-Zeitung.

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The "Third Degree"

CONDEMNED BY SENATORIAL COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL LAW.

Washington, D. C., August 12.—The Senate adopted, April 30, 1910, a Senate Resolution No. 186 “to inquire into and report to the Senate facts as to the alleged practice of administering what is known as the third degree ordeal, by officers or employees of the United States, for the purpose of extorting from those charged with crime statements and confessions, and also as to any other practices tending to prevent or impair the fair and judicial administration of the criminal law.”

This committee reported to the Senate August 4, 1911. The committee report states (referring to the police of the District of Columbia) “in one instance a policeman of the Metropolitan police force was proved to have been guilty of gross brutality inflicted on an innocent citizen in an attempt to arrest another citizen. This officer was afterward convicted and discharged from the force.”

In another part of the report it is stated: “These examinations and investigations are carried on by all departments of the government, by detective agencies and by the police forces in the different states and municipalities. From the nature of the case, there is no witness to it except the police officer conducting the examination and the prisoner himself, and, from the nature of the case, convincing evidence of brutality would be difficult to obtain. Whatever may be the facts as to the alleged administration of the so-called ‘third degree’ by the police of the states and cities, in the opinion of the committee, the Congress of the United States is lacking in authority to legislate concerning the alleged practices, except when it is practiced by officers or employees of the United States.”

The committee stated that the practice of hurrying accused men from one state to another, without giving them an opportunity to be heard, should be prevented by prohibiting extradition until after the lapse of a certain number of days, or by some other effective plan. The concluding portion of the report is strong in character, and is as follows:

“If the court before whom the person charged with crime is brought in reality has no jurisdiction and the person is deprived of any opportunity to test that question, by reason of his hasty transportation to, and custody in, a remote part of the United States, he has, to all intents and purposes, been kidnaped, and such person would seem to have been deprived of his liberty without due process of law. We, therefore, recommend to the consideration of Congress, whether Congress cannot constitutionally provide some remedy against the possibility of injustice in the execution of extradition under clause 2 of Section 2 of Article 4 of the Constitution of the United States, either by providing that the person so charged with crime shall not be removed from the state from which he is brought within a certain number of days, thus affording him an opportunity to test the validity of his arrest and extradition in habeas corpus proceedings, or in some other manner, if authority for such exists.”—A. F. of L. Correspondence.

Fortunate.

“She's the most fortunate girl I know of.” “That so?” “Yes; she's been married three times, and each time successfully.”—Detroit Free Press.

President Gompers On Anti-Strike Injunction

DES MOINES DECISION WOULD LEAD TO SLAVERY.

A Dangerous Precedent.

As already reported, the Des Moines (Iowa) City Council applied for and was granted an injunction restraining the street car men from maintaining a strike against the local traction company. President Gompers of the American Federation made the following comment, which is pertinent and to the point:

“The judge's order is simply the logical result of an illogical premise. It is the natural development of the abuse of the injunction. The whole policy of the species of injunction has been to tie the men of labor to their work and to make ineffectual any effort to secure improvement in the condition of the worker or to effectually protect against the deterioration in the condition of the workers. That has been the purpose and the policy of the judges who have issued the injunction against workmen engaged in a dispute with employers—injunctions which would never have been issued against other citizens, or even against the same workmen, were they not engaged in a labor dispute with employers. The purpose and policy is to tie the workmen to their work, or, in other words, to bring them into a condition of slavery.”

WILL GET CHARTED BACK.

Terre Haute Central Labor Union Compliments Electrical Workers.

Although Compelled to Unseat Their Delegates.

Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 14.—Last spring the local Central Labor Union lost its A. F. of L. charter because it refused to unseat the Electrical Workers' Union (Reid faction).

Ever since that time every possible effort was made to disrupt the central body and to organize a new central organization. For some time the work of disruption and dissensions became so intense and general that for the good of the entire local trade union movement the Central Labor Union, at its last meeting, decided to unseat the Electrical Workers' local union, in order to have its A. F. of L. charter returned and thus make an end to the underhanded work of the disrupting elements.

Before the delegates of the Electrical Workers withdrew from the meeting hall the Central Labor Union passed the following resolution, offered by Delegate Chamberlain of the Glass Blowers' Union: “Are Good Union Men.” “Whereas, The Electrical Workers' delegates have been unseated from this body, and, “Whereas, We believe this has been done for the benefit of the labor movement in Terre Haute, and, “Whereas, We have always been their friend and because we believe them to be good union men and have the labor movement at heart; therefore, be it

“Resolved, That should the Electrical Workers ever need aid as union men, we shall tender them our moral and financial support.”

Secretary D. J. Williams wired Secretary Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, immediately after the meeting, apprising him of the action taken, for the immediate restoration of the charter.

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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Grime in Public Office

Are we a civilized community? In perusing some of the press reports on the investigation of our public eleemosynary institutions by a committee of the House of Delegates we must come to the conclusion that we have not yet outgrown the shells of barbarism.

If but one-fifth of what the newspapers reported is true, the conditions existing in these institutions are an outrage on humanity and civilization.

Who is responsible for these conditions? Directly the political machines of the Democratic and Republican parties, that have governed the institutions for many decades. Indirectly the people themselves are responsible, because they have silently and carelessly permitted these horrible conditions to exist. They left the management of public affairs to political rings and cliques, to be run for the benefit of ward heelers and wirepullers, while the men higher up in political office attended to the more important mercenary work for the benefit of capitalist corporations.

We take notice of the fact that there have been some improvements made in recent years and that there are still honest efforts made by men in public office to bring about a radical change for the better. But in spite of this the situation is such that unless the great mass of the people wake up and take a hand in the management of these public institutions the capitalist political party machines will continue their old methods.

For the average peanut politician and ward heeler the City Hospital, the Poor House, the Sanitarium, the Industrial School, the Robert Koch Hospital and similar institutions are not maintained for the benefit of the city's sick, unfortunate and poor people, but for the benefit of an army of hungry office-seekers who must be provided with some kind of a political job for the "good work" they did for the party machines in past campaigns. And unless they are provided with such jobs they may go back on the political party bosses in future campaigns.

Every man holding an important office in the City Hall, or in any other public institution, is more or less pledged to support the ward-heelers and wire-pullers that supported him during the campaign and helped him into office. Every one of these public officials had to do so much handshaking and make so many promises in order to get the vote that landed him in the well-paying office that he is bound to get some of his gang into political jobs, irrespective of whether they are gentlemen or hoodlums.

Our City Hospital, our Poor House and the other eleemosynary institutions have been considered and treated as penal institutions by the politicians. And it is a well known fact that for years people preferred to die in the gutter to going to the City Hospital. The conditions in our City Poor House are still so inhumane and brutal that only the most helpless creatures will consent to look for help there. Yet considerable improvements have been made in recent years, and we do not feel inclined to blame the present management for the conditions that have developed during the last thirty or forty years under Democratic and Republican rule.

It is a crime in public office when such conditions are permitted to exist. The public officials responsible for such crime should find safe quarters behind the prison walls in Jefferson City and be disfranchised for life. Some of this responsibility rests with the Municipal Assembly, that has neglected to provide the necessary means and the proper legislation and reform required to put these institutions in first-class condition.

Is there a nobler and more human duty for any municipality than to properly care for its unfortunate, sick and poor people? Has St. Louis ever had a Municipal Assembly that accepted any of these noble and humane obligations? No, never!

What will the present Assembly do? The time for action has come. The people are getting sick and tired of the neglect of duty on the part of the City Fathers, and unless some radical action will be taken very soon the St. Louis working class will, under the political leadership of the Socialist Party, cause a political revolution that will sweep the political corporation machines into the sea of oblivion.

This is no attempt to bulldoze either the House or the Council on any measure, but the last two elections in St. Louis were the political "mene tekel, upharin" on the walls of the Municipal Assembly, and it should not require much of a statesman to read the signs of the time.

Too long have the people of this city permitted the crimes in public office. The crimes committed against the sick and dying in the City Hospital! The crimes in the Poor House against the suffering men and women! The crimes in the Sanitarium against the most unfortunate of our fellow men and women!

The crimes of neglect of duty in public office must stop. They will be stopped. And when that time comes then the Chambers of our Municipal Assembly will cease to be the arena for monkey shows.

G. A. Hoehn.

Editorial Comment.

BY G. A. HOEHN.

Labor Day Celebration, Monday, September 4, at West End Heights, under the auspices of the Central Trades and Labor Union and the Building Trades Council. Speaker: Senator Winfield R. Gaylord of Wisconsin.

The Socialists in Cleveland, Ohio, secured 15,000 signatures to a petition whereby they compel the Board of Election Commissioners to submit for a general vote of the people a franchise scheme which had been agreed upon between the administration and the street car monopoly. Neither the Democratic nor the Republican parties could have accomplished this within the limited time which the law prescribes.

President Taft has vetoed the Arizona and New Mexico statehood bill because the constitutions of the new states contain the recall of judges. What we should have to-day is the recall of the President of the United States and the recall for removing those old feudal mummies in the United States Supreme Court. Our judges have placed themselves above the law, and it is high time that we get some kind of a hook fixed up whereby we can get a hold on them and pull them down where they belong.

The class war in England is getting more critical every day. While the London dockers' strike has been settled, new troubles have arisen in Liverpool, Glasgow, Southampton, Manchester and other cities. Over 150,000 men are out on strike. In Liverpool the police and military have been called out against the strikers and several bloody collisions took place, in which many people were wounded. The strike has also extended to Amsterdam, Rotterdam and Antwerp. If the Transport Workers' Union succeeds in keeping the strikebreakers out of the respective cities the employers will be compelled to sign up within a few days.

Missouri Notes

The Kicker's Work

OVER TWO THOUSAND PEOPLE
GATHERED

At the Scott County Picnic at Morley.

(Phil. Hafner in The Kicker.)

The largest gathering of farmers and workers that has assembled in Scott county in twenty years gathered at the Socialist Picnic at Morley last Saturday to hear Mrs. Kate Richards O'Hare. The only gathering that approached it was twenty years ago, in Benton, when Governor Stone came here to tell the farmers to vote for Cleveland, put the Democrats in control and get \$1.25 a bushel for their wheat. The farmers believed him, voted for Cleveland, put the Democrats in full control of the government—and got 50 cents for their wheat.

Although it rained in the morning and the weather appeared threatening all day, the crowd gathered early, and there were fully 2000 people on the grounds by noon. This is not my own estimate. I asked several in whose estimate of a crowd I had confidence, and they agreed that there were at least 2000 people on the ground at one time. Some estimates placed the crowd at 3000. Had it not rained the crowd would easily have reached 3500.

It was sure a "red" day for Scott county. And such an orderly, well-behaved crowd! Not a cross word from any source all day. Constable John Little was noticed on the ground and we had no use for him in his official capacity. Later reports say three young rowdies jumped on a man and beat him up considerably, but this was after midnight—after all the picnickers had gone home.

Shortly after 1 o'clock Chairman Jacob of Elmo introduced Mrs. O'Hare. She has a powerful voice, yet so great was the crowd that many could not get near enough to catch all that she said. It was a poor man's picnic and no seats were provided. They stood shoulder to shoulder and listened attentively for two hours, frequently interrupting her with bursts of applause.

I looked over the crowd carefully to see if any of the old party lawyers, politicians or officials were there, but I saw none. I was sorry, for they had not only been invited, but challenged by the Kicker to meet her in debate.

She had not gone far in her address until she issued her famous challenge. After leading up to it, she showed that the great mass of people had absolutely no voice in the affairs of government; that the nation is controlled by five trusts that dominate the President, Congress, the courts, State Legislatures and state officials. She classed all of these as the private property of the trusts. Then she spoke of Scott county, and said that the officials here were the private property of the men who own the wealth of Scott county. "I will give \$100 to any lawyer, politician or anyone who will get on this platform with me and disprove what I say," she said.

Then she hesitated. "Where are you? Why don't you come on?" she insisted. Here is an easy chance to pick up \$100. You fellows are smart, while I am only a woman with not sense enough to vote. Why don't you come on?"

But there wasn't anybody present who wanted that \$100—although all the smart men had been notified that such a challenge would be issued.

Another statement by her that took well was that farm products are not worth anything until they get into the other fellows' hands. She asked the price that farmers were getting for watermelons.

"Sixty dollars a car," someone answered.

"How many melons in a car?"

"Twelve hundred."

"That is five cents apiece," she went on. "My husband and I are wage-earners. The little O'Hares have had watermelon twice this year. For one little knotty melon that gave them the stomachache we paid 45 cents and for the other 30 cents. The transportation trust, the commission men and the dealers get the difference."

The educational feature of the picnic was great. On trees all about the grounds were posted large red show cards, on which was printed in large letters such as follows:

"Workers, unite! You have nothing to lose but rags."

"The workers live in shacks, while the shirkers live in mansions."

"The one who owns the land you farm owns you."

"What is woman? If she is free, why don't she vote?"

"The laborers make fine shoes and wear brogans."

"Socialism is the Hope of the World."

"Scott county for Socialism in 1912."

The picnic was also a financial success. The exact amount will not be known until the committee meets here Saturday. Immediately another picnic will be planned for next year, with Eugene V. Debs as the principal speaker.

It is reported that Blodgett is to have a picnic or barbecue next month, with W. R. Gaylord, State Senator of Wisconsin, as speaker.

Keep saying it to yourself:

"Scott county for Socialism in 1912."

MAKE YOUR UNION PAY



—THROUGH ITS PRINTING — PART OF THE COST OF YOUR FIGHT FOR BETTER AND MORE HUMANE CONDITIONS AND HIGHER WAGES

Have the profits made on it go, not to enrich any individual, but to help carry on your **UNION LABEL AGITATION** — to build up your organization.

Because the Order May Be a Small One is No Reason for Being Careless as to Where It Goes. As Pennies Make Dollars. Here Small Profits Swell the Aggregate for the Constant Advancement of Labor's Cause

Why pay an alleged friend \$5.00 for a job on which he may make a profit of 75c for his sole benefit—even if you should otherwise pay \$5.25 for the same job, on which the probable profit of \$1.00 goes, not to the individual, but to extend the influence and strength of organized labor? Pay the \$5.00 and some individual may make 75c. Pay the \$5.25 and you will contribute probably as much as \$1.00 to your cause. Which is the better way?

There may be a hidden purpose in the apparently lower prices of some of these alleged friends. These alleged friends may be antagonistic to your interests in many ways and may quote low prices just to injure or even destroy the very institution which always stands and fights for you.

Somehow these "friends"—these "good fellows"—sometimes get into the good graces of one or more of your members and your union's printing always goes to their shops, regardless of price? Why is this? Have you ever inquired?

THE CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY

is owned and controlled by the WORKING CLASS. It is YOUR institution. Therefore give it a chance, at least.

For the sake of argument—supposing you did pay a little more for your printing: What difference would that make? If there were any difference it would be in YOUR favor.

It would be to your benefit—because all the profits made are used in YOUR interest, for YOUR class, to strengthen YOUR influence. But, as a matter of fact, you do NOT pay more here. Our facilities are ample to turn out work as good and as cheaply as in any other well-equipped and well-established shop. In some instances our facilities are even superior. Our workmen are of the best. Such conditions do not necessitate charging exorbitant prices. But it is impossible to meet the prices of competitors who regard all above the cost of wages and paper as profit, who operate their plants any number of hours and whose office expenses are not reckoned.

Some proprietors of print-shops man their own shops, hold the best paying jobs. Under these conditions do they strictly observe union rules? Or do they undermine union conditions wrung from the employers by the militant members of the union?

Rumors are circulated just to destroy confidence in your own plant—to damage YOUR institution. Are you going to do the bidding of these enemies? Will you allow any of your members to use your funds in this manner? Surely not!

Remember that ALL the profits on printing done in this shop are ALWAYS used to help spread the wageworkers' demands for economic justice, to secure laws and legislation of benefit to YOU, and to mold public opinion in favor of YOUR cause.

Get estimates from us on all your printing, examine some of the samples of our work, and we feel convinced that you can come to but one decision—that it pays to make your printing do double duty.

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ST. LOUIS, MO.

44

FROM THE BATTLEFIELD OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Central Trades and Labor Union

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE SUBMITS DRASTIC REPORT ON CITY INSTITUTIONS.

Management Severely Criticized and Condemned.

THE IMPERIAL TENT BOYCOTT AGAIN ON.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR LABOR DAY WELL UNDER WAY.

Bakers' Union Inaugurates New Plan for Label Work.

INDORSED BY CENTRAL BODY.

TWO WOMEN ELECTED AS DELEGATES TO STATE FEDERATION CONVENTION.

Fight Against Prison-Made Goods With Fraudulent Union Label.

Letter to the Governor.

OTHER IMPORTANT MATTER.

"Eleemosynary Institutions Are a Disgrace."

At last Sunday's Meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union the Legislative Committee submitted the following report, which was received and the recommendations concurred in:

"St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 12, 1911.

"To the Officers and Delegates of the Central Trades and Labor Union—Greeting:

"As reported by this committee the eleemosynary institutions of the City of St. Louis are a disgrace to any civilized community and a crime against humanity. Must the sick and insane poor be deprived of proper food and medical attention to enable a petty political official to make a reputation as an economist and political capital for the party to which he owes his official position. In times gone by officials holding public office were hanged for less than this.

"Think of your sick, insane and indigent poor compelled to sleep in beds overrun with lice and other vermin, while the city fathers recommend public golf links for the private use of people who can afford to pay for their pleasure.

"Just how long the people of St. Louis will stand for such outrageous treatment for those unable to help themselves is a question.

"Your committee endeavored to have a public hearing on this bill, but was unable to obtain it. However, at the meeting of the House of Delegates on Friday, August 4th, a special committee was appointed to take charge of this Hospital Bill and make a thorough investigation of the conditions in the city institutions.

"The personnel of this committee is, in the opinion of your committee, of such character as will see to it that the patients and inmates of the city institutions shall have such care, food and medical attention as is needed by the unfortunates who are compelled to become inmates of the above institutions.

"The Capitol bond issue carried by a vote of over 3 to 1 in favor of issuing the \$3,500,000 bonds to build the new Capitol. In the labor centers throughout the state the vote was largest in favor of the bonds. While a very light vote was cast, it was very satisfactory.

"The Citizens' Industrial Association made an effort to defeat the bond issue, because the Capitol is to be built by Union labor, but the result of the election clearly shows the standing of that organization in the city and throughout the state is not as great as they would lead the public to believe.

"J. P. McDONOUGH,

"Chairman.

"J. C. SHANESSY,

"Secretary.

"SADIE SPRAGGON."

Secretary's Report.

Secretary Kreyling read his report, of which the following is of public interest:

Grievance of Carpenters' Council against Kresge's Five and Ten Cent Store has been amicably settled.

Grievance of Moving Picture Operators' Union No. 143 against the McKinley Roof Garden Theater has also been settled.

Every effort possible was made by the secretary to prevent men from St. Louis going as strikebreakers to Caney, Kansas, where the smelters, members of the Western Miners, are on strike.

Mr. Koplar of the Imperial Tent Show again violated his agreement with the Union.

The Steiner Engraving Company again unionized its shop.

The strike of the Brotherhood of Carmen at the works of the St. Louis Refrigerator Car Co. is still on.

Secretary Kreyling also submitted a reply to the appeal of the I. B. of E. W., whose delegates were unseated at the previous meeting.

The Entertainment Committee reported that the arrangements for the Labor Day celebration at West End Heights are progressing nicely; that 50,000 cards would be distributed; that Senator Gaylord of Wisconsin would be the speaker, and that the Women's Trades Union League would have the same button project as last year.

Bakers' Union No. 4 submitted a resolution setting forth a systematic plan of label agitation and the introduction of the so-called card system. Delegate Beisel supplemented the resolution in a fiery speech. The resolution was adopted by unanimous vote and the card system indorsed, after Delegates Biggs, Goodman and others had spoken on the question.

Delegates to State Convention. J. C. Shanessy, Miss A. May Smith and Mrs. Spraggon were elected delegates to the Missouri Federation of Labor convention, which meets in St. Joseph in September. Beisel, Goodman and Mueller were elected alternates.

Prison-Made Garments Advertised as Union-Made.

Considerable discussion was indulged in over letters from United Garment Workers' District Council No. 4 and the Women's Trades Union League concerning the deceptive methods of the Star Clothing Co. of Jefferson City by attaching labels to clothing manufactured at the State prison, purporting that said clothing is Union made.

Delegate Owen Miller offered a resolution condemning this fraud practiced on the public and calling upon the state administration and the prison management to investigate the matter. The motion was carried, with the following amendment:

"That the president and secretary be authorized to present the resolution and protest of the C. T. & L. U. to Governor Hadley in person at the earliest possible date and demand immediate action.

Imperial Tent Boycott Re-Endorsed.

The Theatrical Brotherhood reported that Mr. Koplar of the Imperial Theater Show had again violated his agreement with the Union and asked for the re-endorsement of the boycott. Mr. Koplar, who was present, insisted on having the floor, but Delegate Suarez objected, and after some lively discussion, in which Secretary Kreyling criticized Koplar for his action, the boycott on the Imperial Tent Show was re-endorsement.

A New Building Trades Council. Letters from the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. announced that a new council has been organized in St. Louis.

Some More Differences.

A letter was read from the Moving Picture Operators No. 143, requesting the services of the secretary in adjusting their grievances with the following-named theaters: Vandora, Fair Tent Theater, Lowell Family Theater and the Olympia. The request was granted.

Machinists' Union No. 41 reported on the strike at the American Brake Co. plant, which began April 14. Request for aid was referred to the secretary, with power to act.

Grievance Adjusted. The differences between Picture Machine Operators 143 and the Lyric Theater have been adjusted.

The Cleveland Garment Workers sent a letter saying that the 600 garment workers of Cleveland are still out on strike, and requesting that this fact be given the widest publicity possible, especially among the merchants who are about to place their orders for the fall trade.

For the McNamara Defense Fund. Ten dollars and twenty-five cents were received from Secretary Wm. M. Brandt of the Socialist Party of St. Louis for the McNamara Defense Fund.

Union Milk. A communication was received from Milk Handlers' Union, A. F. of L., of Columbia, Mo., that the Blue Bell brand is a strictly pure and rich Union product. Therefore they recommend same to all families of Union men and their friends.

The Nine-Hour Law. Delegate Conroy requested that all delegates should gather all information possible on any violation of the woman's nine-hour law.

To Fight the Star Manufacturing Co. The delegates to the State Federation convention were instructed to have said convention take prompt action against the Star Manufacturing Co. for deceiving the public by fraudulent Union labels on clothing manufactured in the penitentiary.

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.

Local Labor Field

BY OTTO PAULS.

Telephones: Central 1577. Olive 4198.

Cigars Made By Strikebreakers

PEORIA CIGAR MAKERS' UNION ISSUES WARNING TO ORGANIZED LABOR EVERYWHERE.

Asks for Justice and Fair Play.

The following warning to Union men and sympathizers has been issued:

The following brands of cigars are made by professional strikebreakers:

By Sprenger Bros., Factory No. 37, 5th District, Illinois—Gate Post, 5c; Pure Stock, 5c; Porto Rico, 5c; Monte Carlo, 10c; Cuban Princess, 10c; Union Bond, 5c; Preferred, 5c; Tiger Inn, 5c; El Veretta, 10c, and others.

By Max Grossman, Factory No. 53, 5th District, Illinois—Straight Havana, 5c; Current Issue, 5c; Standards, 10c; Success, 5c; Ye Old Tavern, 10c; El Dora, 10c, and others.

By Frank P. Lewis, Factory No. 39, 5th District, Illinois—Single Binder, 5c; Victoria, 5c; Emerson, 10c.

The cigarmakers of Peoria, Ill., asked for no increase in their scale of wages in eighteen years and were forced on strike because they could work no longer under conditions that had become unbearable.

Their wages had been reduced to \$10.50 per week. They had worked faithfully for eighteen years without a murmur and when they presumed to ask for relief they were forced out of the above-mentioned shops and professional strikebreakers were imported to take their places.

We ask all who believe in a fair day's pay for a fair day's work to insist on cigars that bear the Union label.

Cigarmakers' Union No. 118, Peoria, Ill.

Aid Westmoreland Miners

More than sixteen months ago the coal miners in the Westmoreland county district of Pennsylvania went on strike in order to maintain the pitiful wage they were then receiving and to protect themselves from the increasing despotism of the coal operators.

Between 18,000 and 20,000 people were involved, and there is no greater proof of the justifiableness of the strike than the fact that the capitalist press has refused to give any space whatever to this life and death struggle. Their "stock" stories of rioting and disorder could not even be used to advantage, so great were the offenses of the operators and so just the demands of the men.

For sixteen months this battle was waged by determined men and women, who have endured unspeakable outrages and appalling suffering. Evicted from the miserable company houses they found shelter in shacks, sheds and tents. Our national president, who has recently visited the district says: "I do not believe I have ever seen greater suffering nor greater heroism. I saw men and women and little children living in tents and sheds with hardly enough clothing to cover them and without even the bare necessities of life."

Half clothed, half starved, the union treasury exhausted, these brave men and women were forced early in July to make a temporary surrender. But even this will not relieve the suffering unless assistance comes from the outside. Clothing, shoes for men and women, warm underwear are badly needed.

The Women's Trade Union League, with the consent of the president, vice-president and secretary of District No. 5 of the United Mine Workers of America in arranging a monster "Piece and Pound Party" for Wednesday, September 6th, at 8 p. m., at 3535 Pine street, for the benefit of the strikers. Every man and woman in St. Louis interested in the cause of labor is earnestly requested to respond to the appeal by contributing one or more whole garments, new or old, for man, woman or child, or one or more pounds of dry food.

Contributions can also be left at any of the following places: Miss N. A. Quick, Room 412 Panama Bldg.; Mrs. D. W. Kneifer, 5273 Waterman avenue; ST. LOUIS LABOR, 966 Chouteau avenue.

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.

The Milwaukee Conference

(Written for St. Louis Labor.)

The first attempt at anything in the nature of a national conference is never what its promoters hoped for; but it always shows the way to do it next time.

What with the uncertainty of the local committee as to the outside attendance, the newness of the visiting comrades to the problems up for discussion, and the necessity as well as the advantage of visits to points of interest in the city, the Milwaukee program was largely filled up by discussions given by a few of the local men. Of these it must be said that they were "loaded to the muzzle" in every case.

The Milwaukee comrades on the committee had given the thing up and asked the National Office to call it off, owing to the small attendance promised. But this undoubtedly would have been a mistake. Such a conference, bringing together finally the comrades who are more or less familiar with municipal problems and methods of action for the working class, will undoubtedly become a feature of the American Socialist movement. The subjects properly discussed there cannot by any possibility be taken up at national conventions or congresses, since they verge on the technical and deal with such subjects as paving, taxation, accounting, administration of public works departments, legal work, etc.

That Socialists, when in charge of any part of governmental machinery, by bringing expert knowledge and scientific knowledge to bear, together with hard work and conscientious service, can secure results of great value to the workers, was brought out in the various discussions.

And, also, that the cities must secure Home Rule before they can go forward with the development of the Socialist municipal program, was also made equally plain.

That there is no dulling of the edge of the class conflict by the election of Socialists to office, but rather a sharpening of it, was clearly manifested in Mayor Seidel's address of welcome. He declared that we are going to use the legislative power, the executive power, and the judicial power, for the benefit of the working class, just as definitely and as certainly as the capitalists now use them for the benefit of their class. His remark that "if we do make mistakes occasionally, we at least so far have not made the mistake of making more than was coming to us," was suggested by the story of the local Circuit Judges, who have been for several years drawing one thousand dollars a year more salary than they are by law entitled to.

The next conference of elected officials of the Socialist Party will probably have a program arranged through the National Office, enlisting a wider circle of officials, and giving more time for discussion. Some one suggested that it might be well to limit the next conference to the discussion in detail of only one or two of the most important topics, so that they might be thoroughly dealt with. However, it might well be that members of state legislatures would need much more of a discussion of problems connected with the drafting and promoting of legislation than a two-day discussion of municipal accounting. This suggests the division of the conference into sections, according to the nature of the officer and the character of the work performed, with a "round-up" once a day for discussion of broader questions.

Certain it is that the Socialist point of view in many matters of municipal government will warrant the assembling of Socialist officials. The time will come when the proper development of municipal administration in this country will render largely unnecessary a special party conference on technical matters. Special conferences are now being held of Tax Commissioners, Commissioners of Public Works, etc., serving under old party governments, and there can be no denial that they are improving conditions.

But for some time to come the special point of view of the Socialist movement will doubtless justify the holding of these conferences of elected officials of our party.

Winfield R. Gaylord.

For Russian Refugee's Freedom

MALKOFF CASE PUT UP TO SECRETARY NAGEL.

Congressman Berger Point Out He Is Refugee Like Rudowitz and Pouden.

(By National Socialist Press.) Washington, August 10.—Protesting against the deportation of Theodore Malkoff, the political refugee, to Russia, Victor L. Berger, the Socialist Representative, has written the following letter to Secretary Nagel of the Department of Commerce and Labor:

"I learn from New York that the Board of Special Inquiry, acting in the case of Theodore Malkoff, has refused to take into consideration the political nature of the alleged offense of the prisoner and has ordered that he be returned to Russia on the next steamer of the Russian-American Line on August 19. An appeal from this decision has been taken to the Commissioner General of Immigration.

At the hearing Malkoff testified that in 1905 he was a sailor in the famous steamship Potemkin; that the quality of the food; that heretated by the act of the captain, who shot a sailor complaining to him over the quality of the food; that thereupon the remaining sailors got together in an exciting and protesting group. They were ordered to disperse, but ignored the order.

"Fire was opened upon them by the officers of the ship and some 'loyal' sailors. They returned the fire, and in the fracas they killed the captain. The Potemkin then hoisted the red flag and joined the forces of the revolutionary movement.

"Malkoff admitted that he had taken part in the shooting. Several witnesses appeared before the board, testifying that Russia was in a state of civil war in 1905, and that the Potemkin episode was an incident of that war.

"The also undertook to take care of Malkoff until such time as he would get employment. Malkoff is an able-bodied young man and a machinist by trade. His deportation was ordered on the ground that he was an 'undesirable alien' and a mutineer.

"I wish to enter my strong protest against the deportation of this political refugee to Russia. His return would mean his murder by the Russian authorities. He is of the same class of refugees as are Christian Rudowitz and Jan Pouden, both of whom were granted their liberty here against the demands of Russia."

WHERE GAYLORD SPEAKS.

Sunday, August 20, 8 p. m.—Freight Handlers' picnic, 9400 South Broadway.

Monday, August 21, 8 p. m.—Taft Avenue Garden, 4501 Gravois avenue.

Tuesday, August 23, 8 p. m.—Chippewa Hall, Chippewa and Neosho.

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

Sunday, August 27, 3 p. m.—Electrical Workers' picnic, Roth's Grove, on the Olive street road.

Monday, August 28.—Lazear Hall, Union and Easton avenues.

Branches of St. Louis county locals desiring further dates can have August 29, 30, 21 or September 1. Notify this office at once if dates are wanted.

BARBERS STRIKE IN BOSTON.

Boston, August 16.—Barbers in about twenty-five of the shops in this city were called out a few days ago to enforce the signing of a new union agreement that calls for an increase of \$1.00 per week in pay, together with bettered conditions. Approximately 300 employers have signed the agreement and others are expected to do so within a short time. Nearly seventy are still out, but the organization is making splendid headway.

ANNUAL PICNIC

Given by

Brewery Freight Handlers & Ice Plant Workers Union

NO. 237

SUNDAY, AUGUST 20TH, 1911,

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ANNUAL PICNIC

Fine Hall for Rent

"Turn Out the Jellyfish, Elect a Few More Bergers."

What A Leading Trade Union Organ Has to Say on Berger's Old Age Pension Bill.

Old Age Pension.

The bill recently introduced in Congress by Victor L. Berger, representing the Socialist Party of Milwaukee, Wis., has produced considerable favorable and unfavorable comment. The same arguments that were used several years ago in defeating a similar bill introduced by Congressman W. B. Wilson, former secretary of the United Mine Workers, are now being advanced.

The Wilson measure met with an overwhelming opposition and also with a contention that it was unconstitutional. However, Comrade Berger has inserted a clause in his providing that it shall be exempt from review by the Supreme Court. That is in case it is enacted into law by Congress it will not be submitted to the Supreme Court for slaughter. In this respect Congressman Berger displayed exceptional judgment, for, as at present constituted, if that tribunal were to pass upon a law of this nature, that is designed to relieve distress and misery among the thousands of poor who have exhausted their strength and energy by excessive toil, it is the same to say that it would be consigned to the graveyard of labor legislation.

Regardless of the strong opposition to this beneficent measure in Congress, we feel certain that if it were submitted to the people for a vote it would be enthusiastically adopted. Some may call it paternalism, but it is an admitted fact that the aged and invalid are being cared for now at even a greater expense than the sum of \$347,000,000 that has thrown some so-called benevolent people into hysterics. "Impractical!" they spasmodically exclaim. All the reasoning of the opponents to this measure consists in drawing arbitrary lines. What they now do in a haphazard way is considered practical, but the scientific plan for carrying on the same work is branded as "impractical."

This plan if put into practice would without a doubt produce incalculable good. There are many aged and invalid people to-day who have spent the best days of their lives in laborious toil for which they received recompense that was barely sufficient to supply their daily needs. As age crept upon them and they became feeble and decrepit they were dismissed from service. If they applied for employment elsewhere they found the doors of the industry closed against them.

What are we to do, then, with the thousands of our aged, crippled and invalid who made our present-day civilization possible? Are we going to let them beg or die of worry or melancholy in a poor house? Rank ingratitude, so it is! Men who have provided for us sustenance in our childhood, educated us in our youth and now surrender to us the task of wielding our own destiny are surely entitled to a much higher reward than a bunk in a poor house, or a lot in potters' field.

Of course, this is the extreme case, and it may be contended that indolence and extravagance is the chief cause of it. The opponents to Berger's bill are vehemently insistent that had those whom it is intended to pension been frugal and thrifty they could have saved something to fall back on in their declining days. But this is an insolent lie that ought to choke those who utter it. How is a man to save anything from starvation wages, and especially when he is employed only about half time?

We cannot see any reason why the Berger bill should not be adopted. Other countries that are considered less progressive have already enacted such a law. It is working well, thought it can be considerably improved.

If Congress turns down this beneficent measure the country should turn out at the next election the spineless jellyfish and elect a few more Bergers.—United Mine Workers' Journal.

for shot the attacks on the Milwaukee Socialists.

A daily newspaper will be started here when \$100,000 has been raised. Of this amount nearly \$50,000 has been subscribed in ten-dollar bonds.

In charge of the bond sale is H. W. Bistorius, Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee, Wis. Write him about it.

Abolish Criminal Fine.

UPTON SINCLAIR'S VIOLATION OF THE DELAWARE SUNDAY LAW.

Upton Sinclair and his friends have served a work-house sentence for playing tennis on Sundays in Delaware. They were subjected at the workhouse to all the indignities that go with the most degrading penal servitude, and Mr. Sinclair announces his intention of prosecuting rich violators of this left-over law of Delaware until it is repealed. His success is more than doubtful, since they may easily escape all those indignities by paying a small fine. He might have escaped himself for only four dollars. The rich violators of the law whom he prosecutes will pay their fines and laugh at him. They won't even stand at the bar of the court to do it. They will send a lawyer to plead guilty for them and get their receipt for the fine. Whereupon they will be ready for another Sunday's sport, and another \$4.00 penalty if Mr. Sinclair catches them at it.—The Public.

EX-SENATOR PETTIGREW

Gives His Views on the Trade Union Movement.

"CAPITAL CANNOT EXIST WITHOUT LABOR."

We have been requested to publish the following:

"Sioux Falls, S. D., Aug. 8, 1911.

"Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor:

"Dear Sir—Mr. F. C. Almont, one of your organizers, has asked me to write to you and give an opinion with regard to the Trade Union movement.

"The Trade Union should be universal and include every man who toils, not only in the factory, but on the farm. The strike and the boycott are but crude and savage and warlike remedies, and I am sure labor will never receive what it earns until the land and implements of production are co-operatively or publicly owned.

"Capital cannot exist without labor and is entirely dependent upon labor, while labor is independent of capital, can and does exist without it. Yet under the present system of production capital exploits labor and takes more than two-thirds of the earnings of labor, and until the system is changed labor will struggle in vain to secure what it produces.

"Yours truly,
"R. F. PETTIGREW."

CENTRAL MEAT MARKET FOR MOSCOW, RUSSIA.

The "Nachrichten für Handel und Industrie" (Berlin) states that the municipal authorities of Moscow, Russia, propose to establish, at a cost of 2,947,000 roubles (about \$1,500,000), a central meat market, at which shall be concentrated the wholesale meat trade of the city and the official inspection of meat. The market is to be connected with the Moscow Railway by a junction line, a bill authorizing which is now before the Duma. The greater part of the projected outlay will be on the central cold storage house, which is to have a capacity for 93,000 pounds (about 1500 tons) of meat. The refrigerating machines are to be of the compression type.

Chickens Coming Home to Roost.

For many years the government paid a handsome rental for the use of the Union building in Washington. It develops now that one of the principal owners of the building is a daughter-in-law of Senator Hale, and that Senator had inserted in the Senate appropriation bill an item which compelled the government to lease the building. Senator Hale also caused millions of money to be expended on a naval shore station off the coast of Maine, the bulk of which expenditure was sheer waste. The principal mission this yard performed was to provide a place for Senator Hale's political henchmen. Nor was that all. While Senator Hale was in exercise of almost unlimited power in the Senate as chairman of the appropriations committee, his son, Frederick Hale, secretly received a fee of \$5000 out of the secret service fund for alleged diplomatic labors in helping to fix a Canadian boundary line. No one can find out what young Hale actually did to earn this \$5000. Those and other acts of Mr. Hale while he was Senator justify the demand that he be given an opportunity to explain. Perhaps he will demand it in justice to himself. If modesty restrains him, the opportunity may be forced upon him by one of the House investigating committees.—San Francisco Star.

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.

"History of the United States Supreme Court."

By Gustavus Myers.

(ADVANCE SHEET.)

The employment of women and children at factory labor was not fortuitous or incidental. It was not, as ill-informed or apologetic writers present, a gradual growth, unpremeditated by the factory owners. Nor was it, as those owners themselves so often glossed it over, a philanthropic concession on their part to afford work to the women and children of destitute households.

Woman and child labor in factories began with the very inception of the factory system in the United States. It was instituted deliberately, as part of a well-planned system to found a factory system that would effectively compete with the British. The aim was wholly that of profits.

During the year 1774 many of the British colonies in America passed resolutions denouncing the monopoly of the selling often granted by the British government to the East India Company. At the same time, in retaliation for the laws passed by parliament restricting such American manufacturers as were established, the colonies declared a boycott on British goods generally. Then came resolutions on the part of most of the calling calling for measures adopted to the establishment of American manufactures. Farmers were urged to increase their flocks of sheep and to promote the making of wool; the killing of lambs was curtailed by law. To increase the manufacture of linen and cotton, it was recommended that every farmer raise as much flax, henip and cotton as he conveniently could, and that no flax seed of the growth of the year 1774 ought to be bought for exportation. The resolutions of the Provincial Congress, at Boston, on December 8, 1774, contained a more ambitious program than those of the other colonies. These resolutions called for the establishing of manufactories for the making of steel, tin-plate, firearms, paper, buttons, wool, stockings and other enumerated commodities.

The clear purpose of those nascent capitalists is to be seen in full in the report of the proceedings of a company formed in Philadelphia in 1775 for the establishment of woolen, cotton and linen manufactories. An elaborate account of a speech delivered at a meeting of this company in Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia, on March 16, 1775, is to be found in Niles' "Principles and Acts of the Revolution in America," published in 1882. This book is "A Collection of Speeches, Orations and Proceedings," etc., and "Other Fugitive or Neglected Pieces." It does not specify the name of the company, nor does it give the name of the promoter who made the long speech, but it says that the account was published at the time by request of the company.

The speaker dwelt at considerable length upon the great riches to be derived from the establishment of manufactories, and he described the factories of Great Britain as "the foundation of her riches and power. They have made her merchants nobles, and her nobles princes." He then proceeded to consider in turn each of the objections advanced against the founding of factories.

"Two-thirds of Our Labor Will be Women and Children."

The plan of the company, he said, was to employ the poor, "and the principal part of the business was to be carried on in their homes." Here, evidently, was the origin of the sweatshop system, at least in conjunction with the factory system. A certain portion of the work could be done in the home of the poor, but the age of machinery had arrived, and factory buildings were quite necessary. The colonies were largely of an agricultural character; there was much apprehension that factories would absorb the men, who were wanted as tillers of the soil. The speaker went on to dissipate these fears of the large landholders. As to where the labor was to come from, he said that in England the greater number of the factory "hands" had been taken from the plow. But there would be little need of such a drain in America. "Because," he went on, "if these manufactories are conducted as they ought to be, two-thirds of the labor of them will be carried on by those members of society who cannot be employed in agriculture; namely, by women and children." (Page 205.)

Continuing, the speaker considered other objections. "A second objection," he said, "is, that we cannot manufacture clothes so cheap here as they can be imported from Britain. It has been the misfortune of most of the manufactories which have been set up in this county to afford labor to journeymen only for six or nine months in the year, by which means their wages have necessarily been so high as to support them in the intervals of their labor. It will be found, upon inquiry, that those manufactories which occupy journeymen the whole year are carried on at as cheap a rate as they are in Britain. The expense of manufacturing cloth will be lessened from the great share women and children will have in them; and I have the pleasure of informing you that the machine lately brought into this city for lessening the expense of time and hands in spinning is likely to meet with encouragement from the legislature of our province. In a word, the experiments which have already been made among us convince us that

woolens and linens of all kinds may be made and bought as cheap as those imported from Britain, and I believe that every one who has tried the former will acknowledge that they wear twice as well as the latter.

"A third objection to manufactories is that they destroy health and are hurtful to population. The same may be said of navigation and many other arts which are essential to the happiness and glory of a state. I believe that many of the diseases to which the manufacturers (factory workers) in Britain are subject, are brought on, not so much by the nature of their employment, but their unwholesome diet, damp houses and other bad accommodations, each of which may be prevented in America." (Page 205.)

This meeting was held, and this project expounded, more than a year before the drafting and adoption of the principles embodied in the Declaration of Independence. Here we lucidly perceive the factory class at work at its very birth, calmly setting out to promote its wealth and power on the bodies of women and children. We see, also, that the plan was no vague, dimly-defined one, but an alert, already-matured, determined one of competing with England, and operating the machines with the very cheapest labor obtainable—that of women and children. If former agricultural laborers did the factory work cheap in England, women and children would do it cheaper here, thus outdoing the capitalist class of England in cheapness of labor. This was the plan resolved upon before the beginning of that revolution which pretended to act upon the principle that all men were born free and equal. And these facts must give a shock to radical writers who, without tracing the origin of women and child labor to its iniquitous source, have maintained that it was originally somewhat of an accidental development, over which the capitalist had little initiative and power.

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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.

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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.

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Who Pays the Bills?

BOILER-PLATE WORK AGAINST DIRECT LEGISLATION.

In its issue of August 5, Collier's Weekly asks this interesting question in a very interesting connection. It is the title to an editorial, and here is the editorial:

"The Western Newspaper Union is offering to a list of papers throughout the West page plates containing the speech of Senator Sutherland of Utah against the Initiative and Referendum. Many newspapers which are not careful or scrupulous will accept this gift, because it means the saving of a very considerable amount of money—the cost of setting up a page of type. Equally, the broadest distribution of these plates must cost many thousands of dollars. Who is paying the bill? It is perfectly proper that Senator Sutherland's speech should be widely circulated and read, but when the work of getting it into the newspapers is done by stealth and at great expense it is proper to inquire who is sufficiently interested to pay the bill. Senator Bourne is getting his views in favor of the Initiative and Referendum widely circulated, but there is no secrecy about the method by which it is being done."

Sure enough, then, who does pay those bills? The remark about getting into the newspapers "by stealth" is at least suggestive of some of the political methods of our industrious friend, Mr. Allen Ripley Foote, of Columbus, Ohio; and the whole affair recalls Mr. Foote's "Ohio State Board of Commerce." Neither he nor his "board" may in fact be aware of this particular scheme for "knocking" the Initiative and Referendum. Nevertheless, as they are soliciting contributions, especially from corporations, for influencing the coming constitutional convention against the Initiative and Referendum, Collier's might learn something to public advantage if it pursued its inquiries in Ohio.

But the imprisonment of those Arden men will not be without good results—better than merely shaming a backward commonwealth into repealing an archaic law. They have emphasized the fact that under the survival of criminal fines from the "weregeld" period, rich law breakers may buy immunity cheap, while poor law breakers buy it at a much higher price relatively to their ability to pay, and penniless law breakers are put into prison stripes and set to breaking stone.

This fining system also is archaic, but unlike the Delaware blue law it is not confined to one state. It is universal in the United States. Ten dollars for a disorderly drunk if the criminal has ten dollars; ten days if he hasn't. And so with a long list of crimes in ever state, tennis playing on Sunday happening to be one in Delaware. If Mr. Sinclair and his Ar-

den associates can make of their work-house experience and their probable failure to give like experience to other Sunday tennis players an occasion for bringing about a repeal of the whole system of criminal fines, they will not have gone to prison in vain. Where any persons are made prison convicts for the same offense, all should be made prison convicts for the same offense—regardless, at least, of their financial ability. Suspensions of sentence with a warning for first offenders is a wise discrimination if fairly used; but the custom of money commutations should end. Fines for crime ought to be abolished.—The Public.

TEN BILLION NEWSPAPERS.

By Carl Sandburg.

Is your brain in good working order? Are you ready to take hold of a big, powerful idea?

Is so, then look for a moment at these figures.

In a magazine article, Col. Charles H. Taylor, of the Boston Globe, makes the estimate that in one year "the total circulation of the newspapers of the United States was not less than 10,000,000,000 copies."

Ten billion newspapers in one year with facts and thoughts and pictures and impressions in them.

Ten billion newspapers telling the people what to think and what not to think. Ten billion newspapers that enter the very brains and lives and acts of the people.

Ten billion newspapers crammed and packed with colored and shaded statements, with poisoned and perverted information.

The knowledge and opinions of the people, the very brain life of the masses of people, controlled by a Master Class!

O, yes, there are a few Socialist papers. And there are some radical independent sheets here and there. But they do not represent a half billion out of this total of ten billion.

The thinking of the country is done for the people by the powers who control the overwhelming mass of this ten billion.

We MUST have a stronger American Socialist press.

We have made splendid forward strides during the past few years. As against the sixty working-class daily newspapers of Germany, however, we have less than half a dozen in America.

As necessity arises, driving us like desperate men backed to a wall and forced to find new weapons and new methods, so here and there over American are daily newspapers going to be established by Socialists.

The one point where a daily newspaper is a desperately needed weapon is the city of Milwaukee. Nine opposition newspapers are daily shooting their volleys of falsehood and vile insinuations.

Before we can answer one lie with our weekly paper a dozen others have been started.

You can help in this situation. You can do your share toward getting a battery started that will answer shot

THE STORY OF AN AMERICAN TRUST.

By Ben Olin.

A Lesson for Farmers and Wage-workers.

Sane and thinking people in the United States, and especially students of economic conditions had thought that silly talk of trust regulation had been relegated to the past and that only little two-by-two Democratic sheets were musing over themselves on the subject.

Imagine the surprise when the Philadelphia North American, self-styled defender of the common people, uses the history of the Harvester trust as published in the New York World as an argument against the Aldrich scheme of monetary monopoly.

"Many a farmer first learned that a change was in progress when he needed some small part to replace one broken in his well-preserved Champion or Osborne or Buckeye or Adiance, or Walter A. Wood reaper or mower and found that the parts no longer were on sale," says the North American. "Why is it that he finds now only two makes to choose between in the majority of communities—the McCormick and the Deering?"

It quotes the New York World's story of the trust as being especially worthy of belief because the World is an extoller of Taft and on terms of amity with the administration. The story is especially valuable to Socialist students.

First, because it shows the economic development of the trust with the aid of the big financial powers, and second, the saving by the trust in reducing the number of various machines made, standardizing them and marketing them at a great economy over the previous senseless sales waste of many small firms.

Here is the Story.

In 1902 there was keen competition among the various manufacturers, the most powerful being the McCormick Harvester Machine Company, controlled by John D. Rockefeller, whose daughter married a McCormick.

George W. Perkins, then partner of J. P. Morgan, enlisted the interest of Cyrus J. McCormick, who obtained a \$1,000,000 option on the plant of the Milwaukee Harvester Company. Then he and Perkins held a confer-

ence with the other big makers, the Deerings, the Joneses and the Glessners, and after negotiations covering several weeks, the International Harvester Company, a New Jersey corporation, was formed.

The capital was \$120,000,000, about \$15,000,000 in excess of the generous valuations put upon the various plants by their owners, \$5,200,000 being a bonus for J. P. Morgan & Co.

Immediately after the merger the International Harvester Company, the trust, acquired by purchase four of its principal competitors—D. M. Osborne & Co. for \$4,000,000, Aultman, Miller & Co. for \$700,000, the Minneapolis Harvester Company for \$700,000 and the Keystone Company for \$460,000.

The plants of the Minneapolis company, manufacturing the "Minnie" harvester, and of Aultman, Miller & Co., manufacturing the "Buckeye," were at once shut down, the two plants having been bought for \$1,400,000 simply to destroy them.

In less than one year from the establishment of the trust it controlled more than 90 per cent of the total harvester business of the United States.

The "Milwaukee" is dead. The "Piano" is dead. The "Champion" is dead. The "Buckeye" is dead. The "Minnie" is dead. They are all dead, sacrificed to the greed of "big business." Till the types which a few years ago were engaged in strong, healthy competition, striving for improvement and giving the farmers the best and most efficient machines American genius could create, have disappeared.

If the owner of an abandoned type has a breakage, the part cannot be replaced, and he must perforce buy a new machine from Mr. Perkins' harvester trust.

A binder which costs \$35 to make is sold for \$120. A mower which costs \$20 is sold for \$42. A corn shredder which costs \$85 is sold for \$235. That is the way the farmers are "climbed." Such prices are due to monopoly, and to monopoly alone.

In foreign countries the International Harvester Company sells to the foreign farmers for less than to the farmers of this country.

Big freight rebates—some in the

form of switching allowances to terminal lines owned by the trust—give the combine an advantage over competitors. Besides, Perkins, of the harvester trust, was able to induce Perkins, of the steel trust, to make a special rate on all steel used, including a rebate of \$3 a ton on steel used in farm machinery made for export.

But the destruction of long-established rival companies was not accomplished by these means alone. It was the money and credit control of the Morgan and Standard Oil groups, aided by clearing-house machinery, under the skillful manipulation of Mr. Morgan's former million-a-year partner, that put sentence to death upon the living rivals of the trust and closed the doors of the future upon any that might desire to come into existence.

The investigations of the bureau of corporations have shown how, with its unlimited financial support, the International Harvester Company was able to open a credit system with the farmers. It gave the farmer buyers the machinery he needed and took one, two, three or even four year notes, due in the autumn, and known in the trade as "one fall," "two fall," "three fall" and "four fall notes," bearing interest at from 6 to 10 per cent.

The International Harvested Company could borrow at 3 and 4 per cent all the money it wanted from the banks in which the farmers deposited their money, and loan the same back to the farmers at 6 and 10 per cent.

Mr. Perkins, who was chairman of the finance committee of the International Harvester Company, was also able to induce the western banks to throw out the discounted notes of the competitors of the International Harvester Company.

Mr. Perkins, chairman of the International Harvester Company, was also able to obtain from Mr. Perkins, member of the New York Clearing House committee, accurate information as to the financial standing and the loans of the independent harvester companies.

The banks which had made loans or were handling the business of the independents were controlled either by Morgan, whose partner Mr. Per-

kins then was, or by Rockefeller, who is equally interested in the fortunes of the International Harvester Company. The independent manufacturers, paying higher prices for their raw material, with their credit at the mercy of their giant competitor, were forced either to sell out or go to the wall.

To-day Mr. Perkins' methods have placed the International Harvester Company in control of the agricultural resources of the United States. The trust makes the plows and the harrows with which the soil is prepared. It makes the seeders and the drills. It makes the mowers, the hay rakes, the corn cutters, the corn shredders, the headers, the reapers, the binders, the harvesters, the engines, the windmills, the wagons, the hoes, the rakes, the forks, the spades, the dairy machinery and implements used to produce almost all the nine thousand million dollars' worth of farm and agricultural wealth which is the backbone of the prosperity of this country.

There is a lesson in the above story for the farmer who is not yet a Socialist, as well as for the wage earner in the city. At the McCormick and Deering plants of the harvester trust in Chicago the wages paid are the lowest, and, owing to the specialization of machinery during the last few years the labor is of the cheapest kind IMPORTED from Southern and Eastern Europe.

Despite the low cost of production, the trust charges an enormous price for its products. The farmers and the wage earners are the victims of these big profits which enhance the treasuries of the money lords.

The lesson is that as long as the factories and shops of the nation are owned by our masters, the capitalists, the workers will be compelled to suffer. Regulation of the trusts is no cure, no, not even a temporary remedy.

The cure is ownership of the trusts by the nation.

Under social ownership the workers would be given high wages and the farmers could purchase the machines at cost.

That is what the Socialists want.

Five Dollars A Week

Thus it is down in Beelzebub's books: "August the seventeenth — Isabel Brooks; Home in the country; folks, decent but poor; Character excellent; morals still pure; Came to the city to-day and found work; Wages, five dollars; department store clerk.

Wages, five dollars; To last seven days! Three for a miserable hall-room she pays; Two nickels daily the street car receives; One dollar-forty, for eating, that leaves. One-forty has quite a long way to reach— Twenty-one banquets at seven cents each!

There! Every penny of wage has been spent— Squandered for feasting and riding and rent! Spendthrift! She doesn't remember life's ills. How in the world will she pay doctors' bills? What if she's furloughed (there's always a chance)? Isabel ought to save up in advance.

Hold! We've not mentioned her clothes she must wear— Dresses, hats, shoes, stockings, ribbons for hair— How shall she get them? Suppose that we stop; Perhaps it's as well if we let the thing drop. You good mathematicians may figure it out; It's a matter of figures or figure, no doubt. Carry this picture, it's better, I'm sure: "Character excellent; morals still pure."

What else is written, we won't try to see; Beelzebub thinks much the same as we. Why, as I live! There's a tear in his eye! Now, what in Hell can make old Satan cry? Surely the devil is feeling his age; Look what he's writing on Isabel's page: "Virtue's a luxury hard to afford When a girl hasn't money enough for her board." —Herbert Kaufman in Organized Labor.

The Time to Shiver.

Maud Muller has just refused the Judge. "Marry a fellow who may lose his job any moment on the recall?" she sniffed. "Not much." Herewith she smiled on a farmer instead.—New York Sun.

Education of Women in India.

By Mrs. Sattianadhan.

Judging by Gladstone's standard that nothing is so decisive a test of the degree of civilization to which a nation has attained as the position assigned to women by the people of that nation, we have no reason to be ashamed of our early ancestors, as the position of women in ancient India was indeed on a high level, higher even than in Greece and Rome in their palmiest days. There was no attempt made then to keep the Hindu woman uneducated. She was considered the intellectual equal of her husband and honored and respected by him as his friend and helper in life. She was allowed full supremacy in his home. We hear of wives joining their husbands in the performance of sacrifices; we hear of cultured ladies who themselves were Rishis and composed hymns like men. We find mention of women distinguishing themselves in science and literature and politics. There was no religious obligation that every girl should be married; but, where there was marriage, there the sacredness of the marriage tie was everywhere emphasized in Vedic literature.

Does not this form a pleasing picture? But what a falling off from this high standard is presented by the condition of the women of the present time. At the present day no Hindu woman has, in theory, at least, any independence; for one of the precepts in Hindu books is that women should be kept in subjection all their lives. The Hindu woman belongs to the father first, and then to her husband, and, even after his death, she is not free, for she is generally ordered about by her sons and other men relations. The Hindu girl rarely or never has a voice in the selection of her husband; and worse than this, there is the degrading custom of early marriage, which means that girls are often married at the age of five and six years. The evils of such a custom, as may be surmised, are many. In the first place, the girl is allowed no time when she can prepare herself for the responsibilities of marriage; in the second, she can have no education worthy of the name; for education after marriage is nothing like the education which an unmarried girl can receive, when most of her time is at her disposal and her fresh intelligence is in no way impaired by the exactions of marital relations. Then, again, it often happens that the husband is much older than the wife, and early widowhood is one of the results of such a union. Picture such women drifting into middle life, and picture the children in such a home! Then another evil from which a Hindu girl suffers is the want of independence at home. Her authority here is very little, and often her spirit is broken by the treatment allotted to her by her mother-in-law. Another evil is

the custom of seclusion, which, however, is not so stringent now as in former times. Another handicap to the forward progress of the Hindu woman is the custom that widows should not remarry. As we said before, the women are often left widows at a very early age; and then, indeed, their lives are made a burden to them, with not even a single gleam of hope to brighten their miserable existences. And, last but not least, among the impediments to the advancement of our women is their want of education—a great want indeed.

What ought to be done, therefore? It is easy to suggest reforms, but so difficult to carry them out. Many grand speeches are made on public platforms; but in how few instances are the theories carried into real practice! Abolish early marriages, allow the girls to choose their own husbands, educate them, make them queens in their homes, allow them to mix freely in society, do not prohibit the marriage of widows—!—such things could be done what would be the drawback to the swift advance of Indian society? But great reforms can only be gradually made, and where radical changes are not possible much can be done by the men themselves, who can encourage the women to take advantage of the opportunities that are sometimes held out to them.

For, indeed, there is no cause for despair. As Dr. Denis says in his new Horoscope of Missions, "a new India is in sight; a new society is in the making; new intellectual forces are at work." Many influences are working silently but surely toward a steady progress. The great example of the Europeans, with their high value of female worth, and their high ideals of female excellence, is doing much for India. The benign influence of Christianity and the exertions of Christian missionaries are combining to work a slow but sure change in the sentiments which have hitherto been felt regarding the education of Indian women. Last, but not least, there is the example of the little community of Indian, Christian, Parsee and Brahman women, who are not handicapped by the disadvantages of Hindu society. Among these education is quickly advancing and they are doing much for the regeneration of India.

Most beneficial of all, many girls' schools have been established and the government is taking a keen interest in female education. There are not less than five real colleges in India for women alone.

The total number of girls under instruction in public institutions in the whole of India rose from 241,568 in 1886-7 to 360,000 in 1901-2 and to 440,470 in 1908. This is encouraging. But how insignificant is this number when compared with the number of girls of school age in In-

dia. This means that out of every hundred girls of school age not even three are receiving instructions. And out of this small number still fewer are pursuing their studies beyond the upper primary stage. The total of the whole number of girls in the high stages, in the whole of India, a few years ago was only 550, almost entirely in Bombay, Bengal and Madras. The number in the middle stages was 3,998. It is only in the two lowest stages that the number of girls becomes really large and bears some reasonable proportion to the number of boys.

It may be interesting to know that the lead in female education is taken by the Parsee community. The Indian Christians and Brahmans are not far behind; but the percentage of Hindus and Mohammedans falls very low. It is noteworthy that the Brahman community, which stands foremost in the education of males, is extremely backward as regards female education. Among some representative women who are doing noble work for our country are Krupabai, the first lady novelist; Yorn Dultand Sarojini Nandel, the talented poetess; Ramabai, the great philanthropist; Miss Cornelia Lorabji, the first lady lawyer, and sister or revered memory. These are only, we may be sure, the vanguard of that great army of Indian women who will one day regenerate India as no others can. Sooner or later the Indian woman, regenerated and refined, will take her place in society, side by side with her sisters in Europe and other countries. May that day soon dawn!

COMRADE JOHN COLLINS

Returns from Successful Tour in Middle West.

Chicago, August 14.—John M. Collins, national organizer for the Socialist Party, has just returned from a four months' tour of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas. He spoke under the auspices of machinists' unions and Socialist locals and states that his tour was the most successful he ever made.

Collins' largest meetings among the unions were held at Danville, Ill., Dubuque, Iowa, Bloomington, Ill., and Springfield, Mo.

"The drift of the people toward Socialism is growing tremendously," said Collins. "The farmers are very dissatisfied with the present condition of things and are taking to it rapidly. The tendency among the farmers seems to be greater than among the city workers."

"There was not a union that refused to allow me to address them, while in the past there have been several that did so."

"I was able to reach men through the unions who would never have listened to a speech on Socialism otherwise. Great quantities of literature were disposed of and I was received well everywhere."

AGAINST CHILD LABOR.

Oakland, Cal., August 16.—An active campaign against child labor in this country will be inaugurated at once. The last legislature raised the age limit from 14 to 15 years, and requires all permits to be signed by the judge of the Juvenile Court. An effort will be made to reduce the number of young children employed in the California cotton mills in East Oakland, who are, in many instances, said to be working under the age limit law.

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Send us the name and address of your friends and we will mail them sample copies of ST. LOUIS LABOR. Use a postal card. DO IT NOW! SENATORIAL INTEGRITY.

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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House with 3 rooms; lot 30x108. Water, gas; half block from Cherokee car. 4919 Blow street, 6900 South on Gravois. Price, \$1,050.00. (547-550.)

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Picnic Calendar

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

Convention of Socialist Officials

The first Conference of Elected Socialist Officials ever held in the United States opened at Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee, on August 12, and continued for three days.

Addresses of welcome were delivered by E. T. Melms, in behalf of Local Milwaukee, and by Mayor Seidel, in behalf of the city.

The Mayor compared the government to a piece of machinery and said that to get proper control of it the party must get control of all its parts.

"When we get control we are going to use the legislature to pass laws in the interest of the working class," he said. "We are going to use the executive power in the interest of the working class. And we are going to use the courts, when we get possession of them, to define the laws in the interest of the working class just as the capitalist slaveholders did in the interest of the slave-holding class.

"Milwaukee is not yet a Socialist, but an ultra-capitalist city. Every industry is still run on a capitalistic basis.

"The workers and the children are not yet protected as they should be.

"We have not yet got possession of the police department in the city, and the capitalist class knows why it wants to keep this department.

"When that class saw that it was going to lose control of the department it went to Madison to change the law so as to take the power out of the hands of the Mayor. In every other city in the country the Mayor has the power to enforce the laws."

The speaker ridiculed those who, as he expressed it, were making a fetish of the referendum, declaring that it was a means only and not an end.

"When it is a question of getting something for the people, such as a park, don't put the matter to a vote," he said, "because some might be deceived in voting against it. When it is a question of taking something away from the people (he gave it a franchise as an example); put it to a vote to see if the people won't defeat it."

Referring to complaints of mistakes made by the administration, Mayor Seidel declared that the capitalist class made mistakes, too, and instances "six Circuit Judges in the city who have drawn \$1,000 more a year than they should, not understanding the law."

"We are charitable enough to believe that they made a mistake," he added, "but whatever mistakes we have made, we have never drawn more than we were entitled to."

W. J. Millard of Ohio then responded in behalf of the national organization, Comrade Barnes being absent.

A wide range of subjects were discussed in the three days allotted to the conference. Some of the principal topics were:

"Problems of State Legislation," Winfield R. Gaylord.

"City Planning," C. B. Whitnall and John Spargo.

"Municipal Ownership," Carl D. Thompson and John C. Menton.

"Labor Problems in the Municipality," Albert J. Welch and M. E. Kirkpatrick.

"Legal Problems," D. W. Hoan and W. C. Zabel.

"Finance and Accounting," Carl P. Dietz.

"Public Health," F. A. Kraft.

"Public Works Department and Its Functions," Harry E. Briggs.

"The Unemployed Problem," W. E. Leiserson and D. L. Thomas.

A number of other subjects were touched on at various times, and a very valuable exchange of opinions and experiences was had.

Plans were laid for the founding of a Bureau of Information to which Socialist officials can apply for enlightenment concerning the solution of problems that may confront them. The intent is to make the bureau a clearing house for Socialist ideas and experiences.

On Saturday evening there were two large mass meetings in the Auditorium building. Members of the National Executive Committee addressed both meetings and were given a hearty welcome by the 5000 or more persons who attended.

In all about 200 officials and visitors took part in the program of discussion and entertainment. An auto ride, a theater party, a boat trip to the incinerator and a banquet at the Blatz Park filled in all the time that could be spared from the other features of the program.

Milwaukee comrades had a large job on their hands and acquitted themselves in a very creditable manner. For an initial effort, the Conference was a decided success and paved the way for still greater ones in the future.

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Missouri Notes.

MISSOURI PETITION ACCEPTED.

National Office Will Conduct Election of State Secretary and Other Officials.

At its meeting in Milwaukee on August 14, the National Executive Committee took up the Missouri situation and acted on the petition from this state, which requests that the N. E. C. conduct an election for state officials.

The petition in question had 543 signers, a number considerably in excess of the one-third required by the National Constitution. A committee, consisting of James Carey, for the N. E. C., Otto Pauls, for the old local of St. Louis, and C. A. Berry of Joplin, examined the signatures and reported that there was no evidence to disprove the validity of any of the signers, except a statement by Secretary Brandt that three names on the St. Louis list should be omitted.

Berry also took exception to one signer from Jasper county, but had no evidence other than his own word.

By motion, the N. E. C. decided that the date when the controversy arose was April 15, 1910, when the Local Quorum excluded the vote of Local St. Louis. This date was agreed to by both sides to the controversy.

After hearing considerable argument by Berry and others against the acceptance of the petition, the N. E. C. decided that it had no choice in the matter, as the petition was in accordance with Section 9 of Article 12 of the National Constitution, and that it was mandatory on them to conduct the election as asked for in the petition. The National Secretary was instructed to call for nominations and get the election under way at once.

Berry stated he would appeal from the N. E. C. to the National Committee.

One regrettable but unavoidable feature of the election is that only members who were in good standing on April 15, 1910, can vote, as the constitution makes that provision. This will debar from voting about 500 new members that have since joined the old local, or Socialist Party of St. Louis. Other locals will have a similar condition. On the other hand, this provision leaves the matter in the hands of the older members, and they are more apt to be posted on the merits of the controversy.

As a safeguard, the N. E. C. further decided that the membership card of all voting must be sent with the ballot to Chicago. In case the card has been lost, the secretary of the local must certify that the member was in good standing in April, 1910.

The officers to be elected are: State Secretary, two National Committeemen, and two State Committeemen from each the Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Congressional Districts.

GAYLORD IN MISSOURI.

Quite a nice lot of applications for Gaylord dates from locals in Missouri have been received, and with the arrival of September he will spend the larger part of his time out in the state.

On September 2 and 3 he will speak at Luebbering and Robertsville. Then to St. Louis for Labor Day, after which a string of dates in the southeastern part of the state will be attended to.

Locals in the central and northern sections will be taken care of from the middle of September to October.

An Optimist.

Tennessee state capitol is the rendezvous of thieves. Let us hope that when Missouri's three million and five hundred thousand dollar Capitol building is completed it will never be dishonored with the presence of any but honest lawmakers and officials. —Portageville Critic.

(This means that Socialists must be elected. Well, it can be done, but we will have to hustle. By the time the new Capitol is completed we will have enough Socialists in it to keep the Republicans and Democrats from looting the public crib, at least.)

Co-Operative Publishing.

The Kansas City Socialist is now published by the Co-Operative Publishing Co. of Findlay, Ohio. This move was made in the interest of economy and until such time as the organization on both sides of the Kaw will be able to manage it alone.

BREWERY FREIGHT

HANDLERS GIVE

ANNUAL PICNIC.

Their annual picnic will be given by Brewery Freight Handlers and Ice Plant Workers' Union No. 237 on Sunday, August 20, at Longwood Grove, 9400 South Broadway.

Refreshments of all kinds; sauerkraut and "fixins"; dancing, music, games and other amusements.

Comrade W. R. Gaylord of Milwaukee will be the speaker.

Family tickets, including refreshments, \$1.00; extra lady, 25 cents.

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KENWOOD SPRINGS MEETING.

Gaylord's meeting at Kenwood, in St. Louis county, on August 15, was the best ever held in that vicinity. Close to 150 were in attendance and the collection was over \$8.00. Pine Lawn comrades want to "do it again."

State Officers to be Elected. The National Executive Committee has decided to conduct an election of state officers in Missouri. Nominations will be called for at once and each local in good standing in April, 1910, can nominate.

Twelfth Ward. Notice! The Twelfth Ward comrades (East Branch) will hold their regular meeting on Monday evening, August 21, at Neitchman's Hall, Michigan and Bowen. Matters of interest will come up and all comrades should attend. All Socialist voters of the Twelfth Ward are invited to come out and join the party.

COMRADE GERMER EXPLAINS HIS ABSENCE.

Comrade Adolf Germer of Belleville requests the editor to publish the following:

"I wish through ST. LOUIS LABOR to apologize to the comrades of the Twelfth Ward for not appearing at their picnic yesterday and saying a few words. I assure them that my failure to come was not of my making, but it was caused by a sudden call to come to one of our mining camps on some serious trouble.

"It is always my desire to fill whatever engagements I make, and I regret very much that circumstances in this case prevented my carrying out my engagement with the Twelfth Ward comrades.

"Wishing the St. Louis movement every success, I am

"Always yours,
"ADOLPH GERMER."

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Three-room frame cottage; south of city; lot 50x150; price reduced to \$1230 from \$1600.

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The following presents have been received since last report:

Hy. Struckhoff—One box (50) cigars.

L. E. Hildebrand—Cash, \$1.00.

Ninth Ward Club—Cash, \$2.00.

N. C.—One pair spectacles, 1 pair scarf pins.

Mrs. Rosenkranz—Three vases, 2 fancy plates, 1 towel rack, 1 gravy dish.

A. Nagel—Twelve fruit dishes.

Mr. and Mrs. Lange—Twelve fancy plates, 3 ornaments.

Oswald Braun—One volume of American History.

Fred Stocker—Three pieces of fancy bric-a-brac, 2 flower vases.

J. G. Brown—One dozen tablespoons; 6 fans, 1 dozen soaps.

A Comrade—One mirror.

Mrs. Lili Wender—Three fancy ornaments, 1 neck tie, 6 glasses, 1 sugar bowl, 1 cream pitcher, 2 baseballs.

Hy. Schwarz—Cash, 25 cents.

Jac. Wunsch—Cash, \$1.00.

J. R. Richarz—Cash, \$1.00.

TWELFTH WARD SOCIALIST CLUB'S SUCCESSFUL PICNIC.

The Comrades of the "Great Southwest" Have Good Time.

COMRADE L. G. POPE DELIVERS ADDRESS.

The first annual picnic of the Twelfth Ward (West End) Socialist Club was a splendid success. It was held at Gravois View Park, 8200 Gravois avenue, last Sunday, and the presence of so many new faces among the active members of the party was the best proof that the Twelfth Ward comrades did some energetic hustling during the short time of the existence of their club.

There were a number of visitors present from the other ward clubs, but the great majority of the crowd consisted of Twelfth Warders.

It was a real family affair. The children were roaming up and down the hills in the shady grove. Even boat-riding was on the unwritten program. The most frequented place was the dancing pavilion, where a good orchestra kept Terpsichore's admirers in almost perpetual motion all the afternoon and evening.

Comrade L. G. Pope was the speaker of the occasion. Stationed on the stairway leading up to the dance pavilion, he addressed the picnickers, who were conveniently seated in the shady surroundings. For nearly an hour Comrade Pope spoke of the work of the Socialist Party in the past and its mission in the immediate future. With rapt attention the crowd listened to the speaker, whose remarks were repeatedly interrupted by prolonged applause.

The comrades who served on the committees deserve special credit for their services, that brought forth such good results.

No doubt the success of the first family picnic will tend to increase the activity and enthusiasm of the Twelfth Ward comrades in the "far-off southwest" of St. Louis.

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.

FOR THE ST. LOUIS GARMENT WORKERS.

Montana Unionists Want "Kate and Fannie" at Their Conventions.

The following letter is self-explanatory:

"Montana Federation of Labor, (Affiliated with A. F. of L.) Butte, Mont., Aug. 3, 1911.

"Mr. Goodin, Esq., Secretary, Garment Workers, St. Louis, Mo."

"Dear Sir and Brother—The State Convention of the United Mine Workers of this district will be held in the city of Missoula on the 15th inst., and the State Convention of the Montana State Federation of Labor will be held in Missoula the week beginning August 21, 1911. We have made arrangements to have President Gompers of the A. F. of L. address us at said convention.

"Your Misses Sellins and Hurley have been in our state and addressed several of the unions here and their mission has borne good fruit, not alone from a financial standpoint to your local, but their efforts in behalf of the use of the Union label have been of much benefit to the labor movement.

"I would respectfully ask of you that you allow the ladies to be present at both conventions mentioned above, as they will be able to reach delegates from Unions that they could not reach otherwise without considerable time and expense.

"Hoping that you will grant this favor, I remain

"Yours fraternally,
"M. M. DONOGHUE,

"President of the Montana Federation of Labor.

"Box 31, Butte, Mont."

MEMBERSHIP KILLS "ROTATION IN OFFICE."

National Referendum "B" has been adopted by a vote of 11,057 in favor to 7,428 against.

This is a larger vote and a much bigger majority than was given to Referendum "A," which indicates that the membership woke up and found out that the "rotation in office" idea was not what they wanted.

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MONDAY, September 4, 1911 [Labor Day]

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