

Comrades,
Work for your
Own Press!

ST. LOUIS LABOR

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

Comrades,
Work for your
Own Party!

THE FEARLESS CHAMPION OF ORGANIZED LABOR

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ST. LOUIS, MO., SEPTEMBER 9, 1911.

PHONES: Kinloch, Central 1577; Bell, Olive 4198.

TO RISCH'S GROVE!

To-morrow, Sunday, September 10, the Socialists of St. Louis will give their annual fall festival at Risch's Grove, in Luxemburg. One of the special features of this Socialist family reunion will be the "county fair." There will be concert and dance music, and all kinds of amusements for everybody, especially for women and children.

Comrade M. E. Kirkpatrick, Mayor of Granite City, Ill., will be the speaker of the day. Kirkpatrick is the youngest Socialist Mayor in the country, and our St. Louis comrades will certainly give him a fine reception.

Broadway or Bellefontaine cars will take you within ten minutes' walk of the grove. Bring your family and friends along and have a good time.

The Committee.

Your Best Weapon

Comrades:

The power of the Socialist political and the Trade Union movements in every country, state or city can best be judged by the Socialist and Labor press. Our press is the thermometer of our movement. Without a strong Socialist press solidly and permanently established there cannot be any solid and reliable movement.

Germany's Socialist and Trade Union press is the backbone of the strongest and most solidly organized labor movement on earth. Austria and the Scandinavian countries are much in the same position as Germany. A strong press and a good movement. The same cannot be said of the French movement. The weak Socialist press of France is the reflex of the great want of that unity and solidarity of the Socialist and Trade Union movement which is the most characteristic feature of the movement in Germany.

It was Ferdinand Lassalle, the great Socialist agitator and organizer, who in 1862 first pointed out to the German proletariat the vital importance and absolute necessity of an independent labor press. Fifty long years of hard work and sacrifices were required to build up the present powerful Socialist press of Germany.

Comrades of St. Louis! Over ten long years of work and sacrifices have been put into your local party press. You have built up ST. LOUIS LABOR and Arbeiter-Zeitung until these two organs have become powerful factors in the economic and political working-class movement.

Your local party press has never been of the up-in-the-air variety. Utopianism and wild-cat schemes never found expression in the columns of your ST. LOUIS LABOR or in your German organ. Both papers always have been conducted in strict accord with the principles and policy of International Social Democracy, which are the recognized principles and policy of the Socialist Party of the United States.

We are fully justified in saying that your local Socialist press has done its full share in the work of building up the present Socialist Party movement in the United States.

Your local party press has gone through many battles and struggles, caused not only by the "Big Business" interests and their political machines, as represented by the Democratic and Republican parties, but by the elements who attempted to do their work of disruption under the disguise of "Clear-Cut Socialism" in your own party.

Your local party press has been victorious in all of these vicious attacks, irrespective of whether they came from the common enemy on the outside or from the more dangerous "good, polished comrades" from the inside.

Your local party press stood its ground in the early days when the Socialist Party polled from 500 to 800 votes in St. Louis city. Your local press, upholding the same dear old principles and policy, is fighting the battles of the proletariat to-day, when the Socialist vote of St. Louis, after ten years, has increased to 12,000.

You appreciate your local party press and you praise it. But appreciation and praise are not sufficient to pay its printing bills and increase its circulation.

Comrades, get to work! Increase the circulation of ST. LOUIS LABOR. Work among your German friends and induce them to subscribe to Arbeiter-Zeitung. Your papers do not deal in sensationalism. Yellow journalism is foreign to the bona fide journalism of International Social Democracy.

Each and every one of you should hustle for new subscribers to ST. LOUIS LABOR. Never before has there been a more favorable time to get the people interested in our press and our movement.

Your local party press will soon be compelled to renew the great battle against the powerful corporation interests on the political field. Increase the circulation of your papers and you have increased the number of militant comrades in our movement. Your press is your best weapon!

To work, Comrades, to work!

G. A. Hoehn.

"County-Fair" Presents

Jos. Buschmann—Several pairs of shoes.

C. H. Bachmann—One fancy cream pitcher, 1 fruit dish.

Jacob Devus—One cake tray, 1 fruit tray, 1 fancy plate, 1 fruit stand, 1 sugar bowl.

Mrs. Frk. Gerber—One fancy plate, 1 pin receiver, 1 handkerchief receiver.

Lesley & Laubis, Manufacturers—One cold storage window box.

Fred Raschdorf—Three volumes "Millennium Tages Anbruch."

Mrs. C. Sauer—One pair child's slippers.

Mrs. Swaby—One fancy salad dish, 1 fancy head rest.

Alex. Haase—Eleven copies International Socialist Review.

Peter Weisz, Jr.—One pair carrier pigeons.

Mrs. Paula Haefele—Two fancy beer steins.

Val. Tellian—Cash, 50 cents.

Mrs. John Kafol—Cash, 50 cents.

Miss Mary Waisz—Cash, 50 cents.

Mrs. H. Wolf—One pair gloves.

Mrs. Weber—One fancy cake plate, 1 vase, 1 toothpick holder, 1 glass powder box.

Mrs. Mueller—One-half dozen cups and saucers.

Mrs. Horner—Two fancy cups and saucers.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Luther—Three bottles wine.

Mrs. L. Randolph—Three bars soap, 1 colander, 1 flour sieve, 1 pudding pan, 1 box writing paper.

W. E. Kindorf—One dozen pairs Union label hose, 5 cans Union label milk, and other articles.

George D. Sauter—Two books.

Noonday Cigar Co.—One giant corn-cob pipe.

Herman Starck Hardware Co.—One granite tea kettle, 1 granite coffee pot, 6 granite dippers, 3 granite saucepans, 1 bread box, 2 flour bins.

No Name—Eight cups and saucers.

J. H. Teel—One combination wind mill, made by himself.

Mrs. Liebrich—One Battenberg dresser scarf.

Miss Jennie Liebrich—One artistic hand-painted burnt-wood still-life.

Mrs. Chris. Rucker—Two pictures, 1 fancy pipe rack, 1 china tobacco bowl, 1 ash tray, 2 fruit dishes, 1 vase.

Mrs. A. Heins—One fruit dish, 1 glass butter dish, 1 pickle dish, 1 glass fruit dish.

Mrs. Otten—One large fruit dish.



MAYOR M. E. KILPATRICK OF GRANITE CITY.

Who Will Address the St. Louis Socialists at To-Morrow's Picnic at Risch's Grove.

Every St. Louis Reader of This Paper is

INVITED TO ATTEND
The Annual Fall Festival

AND

County Fair

OF THE

St. Louis Socialists

TO BE GIVEN AT

RISCH'S SUNDAY
GROVE SEP. 10

LEMAY FERRY ROAD AND BAYLE AVE., LUXEMBURG

Concert, Songs by Socialist Singing Societies,
Socialist Speeches, County Fair, Dance.

Admission to Grove \$1.00, which includes 25 "Chips", each good for any 5 cents article on the grounds. Ladies without escort pay 25 cts. admission including 6 Chips.

Comrades of St. Louis, attend this annual family rendezvous of the St. Louis Socialists. Your friends and families are also welcome.

2 fancy cake plates, 2 sauce dishes.

Ed. Heilmann—Ten Union label combs.

Phil. H. Mueller—Six Union label watch fobs.

Mrs. Otto Pauls—One fancy sofa cushion with Debs' picture.

Mrs. Anna Siegel—Two statues, 2 souvenir slippers, 1 mirror, 1 sauce dish, 1 savings bank.

Mrs. H. Siroky—Cash, \$1.00.

L. E. Hildebrand—Cash, \$1.00.

THE ADVANCING MILLIONS.

Keep your ear to the ground this fall about election time and you will hear Los Angeles make a noise like Milwaukee, and once we have a Socialist Mayor and city government, it will be good-bye to "Otis Town of the Open Shop."—E. Bost in Painter and Decorator.

It's Up to the Council!

The bill repealing the fifty-year franchise of the Southern Illinois Traction Co. to use the municipal free bridge and certain St. Louis streets was passed by the House of Delegates by a vote of 17 to 11. The vote on the bill to repeal was as follows:

Ayes—Bischoff, Ebrecht, Eckelmann, Eilers, Gazzolo, Giegerich, Hale, Hall, Igoe, Ittner, Klose, Loeffel, Methudy, Mohrstadt, Scully, Sommerich, Walker—17.

Noes—Barnett, Becker, Eigel, Gallagher, Gevers, Gregory, Lahiv, McCarthy, Oviatt, Rabenberg, Lawton—11.

It will be noticed that Lahiv of the "Sixth," who had introduced the repeal bill "by request," voted against it. He seemed to get scared of his own "boldness," and tried to explain his vote by saying that as the western approach of the bridge was in his ward, and since many business men of that ward had asked him not to vote against the Southern Traction Co., he was obliged to vote against repeal to satisfy his constituents.

We cannot see any sound reason why Mr. Lahiv should have complied with the wishes of "his constituents" when the adoption of the bill to be voted on means the killing of one of the most damnable franchise steals ever railroaded through the St. Louis Municipal Assembly.

Whenever my constituents ask me to vote for sanctioning a measure like Jep Howe's Southern Traction steal, then duty compels me to openly and defiantly tell these constituents: "Hands off! I shall not help robbing the people of this community for the sake of your own petty business interests!"

It's now up to the Council to act. Will the upper house of the Municipal Assembly dare to defy the will of the people of St. Louis? Will the Council jeopardize the supplementary Municipal Bridge bond issue at the special election in November?

It was said by a member of the House of Delegates that even if the Council would pass the repeal bill, the measure would never get Mayor Kreisman's signature.

That's Kreisman's business. He may do as he pleases about that. The people of St. Louis will attend to the rest when the proper time comes. It's now up to the Council to comply with the wishes of the great majority of the people by following the example of the House of Delegates in voting for the repeal.

Possible that some of the Councilmen might consider their vote for the repeal a self-indictment or condemnation of their former action. Well, if their "consciences" are clean and their personal bank accounts free of "tainted" figures they need not fear. If their vote in the old Council was simply a mistake or an "error in judgment," they have the best chance now to get on terra firma and take a good, healthy bath in the clear water pool of public opinion.

G. A. Hoehn.

Berlin's Socialists in Action

In the Berlin "Vorwärts" of August 22 we find the annual report of the "Social Democratic Party Organization of Berlin and Vicinity" for the last year. It is an interesting document which gives an idea how the Berlin Socialists do their work.

The Social Democratic Party of Greater Berlin has a dues-paying membership of 111,021, an increase of 9800 in the last year.

October 9 there were twenty-four public meetings held to protest against the brutality of the police during the Moabit strike. One million papers, giving the history of the Moabit strike troubles and severely criticizing the police department and the government, were distributed.

November 13 the party distributed 834,000 circulars containing an appeal to the workers of Greater Berlin to affiliate as dues-paying party members.

March 15 special council elections to fill vacancies were held in four districts. So effectively organized are the Socialists in these districts that the capitalist parties did not even nominate candidates.

January 20 over 1,250,000 circulars were distributed announcing eighty-three public meetings for January 22 to protest against the three-class-election system for the Landtag. Every one of these meetings was overcrowded.

Nine hundred thousand circulars were distributed for seventeen public meetings, held April 27, to protest against the action of the government in making new regulations for the workingmen's sick benefit societies.

In the suburban district Teltow-Beeskow the Socialists elected 202 members of city and town councils; a year ago they had 135. In the suburban district Nieder-Barnim the party has now 138 city and town councilmen, an increase of six over last year.

The Berlin "Vorwärts" has increased its daily circulation from 141,000 to 156,000. The party papers in the suburbs have increased correspondingly. One Socialist almanac was sold in 320,000 copies. Twenty-one new locals, with 3000 members, were organized in the smaller suburban districts.

Receipts for the year were 426,071.91 marks; expenditures, 326,633.87 marks, leaving a balance for the year of 100,038.04 marks. Of the total receipts 179,000 marks were paid over as dues to the national party organization.

The foregoing figures may give an approximate idea of the tremendous propaganda and organization work of our Berlin comrades.

Work, hard work, sacrifices, love and enthusiasm for the cause of the Socialist labor movement speak out of these figures. Comrade Christensen, an old pioneer of the German Socialist movement, who was driven from the fatherland by Bismarck, the Iron Chancellor, once said to the writer of these lines:

"You may not believe it, but it is true. I met many a comrade in Berlin in the dark days of Bismarckian rule who would rather go without breakfast than miss one number of his party paper or fail to make his financial contribution to his party organization."

Who will count or measure the sum total of the sacrifices the Berlin proletarians have made for their party, for their unions, for their press?

In 1862 the great agitator, Ferdinand Lassalle, could not muster 1,000 Berlin wage workers to follow his call to action. The workers were yet sleeping under the chloroform influence of Capitalism.

Lassalle's agitation work was cut short by a tragic death. But there were others to take up his work. Bebel, Liebknecht, Singer—soon the Socialist agitators could be counted by the dozens, hundreds, thousands.

The Socialist labor movement of Berlin stands to-day as a monument of human progress and civilization. If you are not yet aware of the marvelous awakening of the working class from the sleep of inherited slavery, study the last fifty years' history of the working class of Berlin! Study the history of the Berlin Social Democracy, of the Berlin Trade Unions, of the Berlin Socialist press!

Greater Berlin, with an army of over 400,000 Socialist voters, with a Trade Union movement numbering over 300,000 members, and a Socialist paper with 156,000 daily circulation, has become a powerful factor in the struggles of mankind for a higher civilization.

G. A. Hoehn.

Mr. Capitalist, What Would You Do?

BY CLYDE J. WRIGHT.

(Not Written for the Working Class)

Mr. Capitalist, my space is limited, therefore think fast.

If you were a wage-earner and only getting \$40 per year, and had a wife and four children, and had no mill to work in, and was willing to work, and couldn't get a chance to work all of the time, and if you foresaw your chances to get work growing less and less—

If you had tried the courts and found that a man without money could not get the same consideration as a man with money—

If you had asked the owner of the mill for better wages and discovered that the law gave you no right to say what share of your product you should get for producing it—

If you discovered that the very nature of the system was to make it impossible for the many to own any of the means of their own employment—

If you discovered that the very nature of the system was to compel the means of producing everybody's necessities to be owned by a very, very few—

If you discovered that the very nature of machinery was compelling monstrous factory systems too big for the man who owns them to use them, too perfect to return to individual tools—

If you discovered that perfected machinery privately owned knocked out ninety-nine men entirely and created unemployed men to beat down the wages of the last man of the one hundred who retained his job—

If you discovered that every law enacted embodied but the one idea, that of protecting and building up the corporations—

If you discovered that law had deserted you, your wife, your babies, and had denied you an equal opportunity among men, denied you enough wages to live like other people, rendered you a tenant to live in another man's house, forced you to go from place to place in order to find work, made life tiresome and a home uncertain—

If you saw yourself kidnaped because the rich wanted you kidnaped; saw your proposed laws declared unconstitutional because the rich wanted them declared unconstitutional; saw yourself enlisting to face bullets because you needed to eat when you would be too cowardly to face bullets unless you were starved to it—

If, as a last resort, you banded together with other wage workers, and found that the law did not even allow you to desert the rich when the rich needed you, but permitted the rich to desert you when you needed a job—

If you discovered that the very nature of private ownership was to compel your daughters to work in sweat shops, your wife to work in factories and your brothers to become tramps—

What would you do, Mr. Capitalist, on Labor Day?

That's all—WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

Legislature Fails, Union Succeeds.

Again has organized labor demonstrated its ability to get an eight-hour day for its workers, when legislatures would not or could not enact eight-hour laws.

It happened in Denver this time, and the Waiters' Union, assisted by the other labor organizations, has established an eight-hour day for girls that cannot be declared unconstitutional.

Until recently the waitresses employed in Denver have been working nine hours a day in restaurants operated seven days a week and eleven hours a day in establishments open six days a week. Some of them will continue to work the same number of hours until they learn the necessity of co-operating with their fellow workers, but 150 union girls, employed in twelve restaurants, will from now on work eight hours a day in seven-day houses and nine hours a day in those operated six days a week. There will be no reduction in wages.

The girls were imbued with the proper spirit of unionism, and with the assistance of their fellow unionists secured the splendid concessions without resorting to a strike. The union men of Denver will eat in Union houses in the future, and many who are not unionists will do likewise.

McNamara Defense Fund.

Two international unions in convention lately have contributed liberally to the fund which will be used in the defense of the McNamara brothers. The convention of the Amalgamated Sheet Iron Workers, in session at Chicago, levied an assessment of \$1 per member, and the convention of the International Typographical Union, in session at San Francisco, adopted a resolution favoring an assessment of 25 cents a member.

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.

Justice, Not Charity

WANTED: A COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM OF LIABILITY AND COMPENSATION LAWS.

(Bulletin of the Clothing Trades.)

The most striking example of the condition of society to-day which has come under our observation is a picture in the August 12 issue of the Survey, which represents a tree, the roots of which are marked with the many different agencies engaged in dispensing charity, the trunk of the tree is labelled "society for organizing charity" and the branches set forth the ailments of society, for which a cure is sought. The thought sought to be conveyed by the picture is the proposed comprehensive manner of caring for the needy, but it does not appeal to us in that manner.

There is no question but that there are thousands of helpless people in our midst, a vast majority of whom are so through no fault of their own, and if this be true the question naturally arises, who is responsible for their condition?

The answer is the deplorable lack of interest in the welfare of our people by the state and national governments, which permit the continuance of the most barbarous industrial system known to man—a system which maims, cripples and kills the workers; a system which compels men and women to work under conditions which shatters their health; a system which has and still continues to invade sacred mother and childhood for still more victims; a system which makes the father a competitor of the mother and the child in the awful battle for existence! And yet we read of the great work being done for the workers by the charitable organizations, and while the people engaged in this work may believe they are on the right road to a solution of the problem which engages them, they are working on a wrong premise.

The workers do not want charity, but they do want justice, and will never be satisfied with anything short of this.

The workers want a comprehensive system of liability and compensation laws enacted which will protect them and those dependent upon them against industrial accident; they want rigidly enforced sanitary laws for factory and home and they want the state and the nation to see that these simple acts of justice are done. These they must have, and as soon as an enlightened public sentiment can be brought to bear on our officials to secure them, then, and not till then, will there be any appreciable mitigation of the ills from which our society is suffering.

Carpenters' Strike Settled.

With an increased wage scale of 5 cents an hour, established after a strike of fifteen weeks, the contest at Minneapolis has been officially declared off by Local No. 7 of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Garment Trades Organize in Montreal

Montreal, Canada.—As the result of an open-air campaign conducted by general organizers of the United Garment Workers of America and local organizers from the Central Labor Union, the union has been firmly planted in Montreal.

Three new locals have been organized and the workers are giving earnest support to the movement.

A special effort has been made to reach the Hebrew workers and large numbers of them have joined the Carpenters', Capmakers', Bakrs' and Bricklayers' Unions.

Freno (Cal.) Central Labor Union requests all workers to keep away from that city. Hordes of men out of employment and no work in sight.

OUR SUBSCRIPTION HUSTLERS.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| W. F. Crouch | 1 |
| L. Hauserman | 1 |
| Hirschenhof | 1 |
| A. Strnadl | 1 |
| L. Neubauer | 1 |
| J. R. Teel | 1 |
| Henry Schwarz | 1 |
| W. F. Crouch | 1 |
| FK. Gerber | 1 |
| O. Zuefle | 1 |
| F. J. Kloth | 2 |
| J. J. Leuenberger | 3 |
| Robert Haul | 5 |
| A. Baumgartner, Beckemeyer, | 1 |
| Ill. | 1 |
| H. L. Hunter | 2 |
| J. J. Cosgrove | 1 |

Outside Renewals.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| Ernst Seidel | Stanton, Ill |
| R. D. Morrison | Milan, Mo |
| Mrs. L. Huettner | Baltimore, Md |
| Chas. Radotinsky | Kirkwood, Mo |
| T. J. Fitzgerald | Kirkville, Mo |
| Paul Manthel | Bourbon, Mo |
| H. Grindell | Bevier, Mo |
| F. G. Bufe | Moline, Ill |
| Aug. Schepke | Jennings, Mo |

SEND IN YOUR NEWS.

All Socialist locals in the state are requested to send news of their locality to ST. LOUIS LABOR for publication. We need a means of communication between the comrades in different parts of the state. Then we can act intelligently as a whole.

RIFFIE'S BLUE BELL MILK

Is the only Brand of milk sold in St. Louis on a positive guarantee.

SATISFACTION OR MONEY BACK.

RIFFIE'S
Blue Bell Milk

is
the only milk

in
St. Louis

made by

Union Labor.

BLUE-BELL
BRAND



UNION
MADE

MILK

The Price of
RIFFIE'S
Blue Bell Milk

is just the same
as other milks,
that are
not half so good.

One trial
will
convince.

These three points to remember, when you order milk again.

Blue-Bell-Quality — Union Made.

For sale by all leading Grocers.

Kansas City, Mo.
301 Reliance Bldg.

James W. Riffie.

St. Louis, Mo.
2338 OLIVE STREET

Kinloch, Central 6393
Bell, Bomont 991

THE EIGHT HOUR DAY IN MILWAUKEE

By Carl D. Thompson.

The City Council of Milwaukee has gone on record officially establishing the eight-hour day for all its public employees, including not only all laborers and mechanics that work for the city directly, but also for all who are employed by any contractor or sub-contractor doing work for the city. The ordinance reads as follows:

"An ordinance fixing the number of hours which shall constitute a day's work for laborers, workmen and mechanics employed upon the public works of the City of Milwaukee—The Mayor and the Common Council of the City of Milwaukee do ordain as follows:

"Section 1. The service and employment of all laborers, workmen or mechanics who are now or may hereafter be employed by the City of Milwaukee, or by any contractor or sub-contractor upon any of the public works of said city, is hereby limited and restricted to eight hours in any one calendar day; provided, that not less than the current rate of daily wages in the locality where such contract may be performed, for the same or similar services rendered by such laborer, workman or mechanic shall be paid under the provisions of this ordinance by said city or by any contractor or sub-contractor upon any public works of said city. And it shall be unlawful for any officer of the city government, or any sub-contractor or sub-contractor, whose duty it shall be to employ direct, or control the services of such laborers, workmen or mechanics, to require or permit any such laborer, workman or mechanic to work more than eight hours in any calendar day except in case of extraordinary emergency.

"Section 2. Any officer of said city, contractor or sub-contractor whose duty it shall be to employ, direct or control any laborer, workman or mechanic employed on any public works of the city, who shall intentionally violate any provisions of this ordinance, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and for each and every offense shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in the house of correction not more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court having jurisdiction thereof.

"Section 3. The Board of Public Works is hereby required to make the provisions of this ordinance a part of the specifications of each and every contract which said board shall hereafter let for the performance of any public work pursuant to law. And all contracts not incorporating the provisions of this ordinance shall be null and void.

"Section 4. All contractors and sub-contractors violating the provisions of this ordinance shall forfeit all rights under their contracts.

"Section 5. This ordinance shall not apply to existing contracts.

"Section 6. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication."

This ordinance, establishing the eight-hour day, is in line with the policy of the present administration in Milwaukee, which, as is well

known, is under the control of the Socialists, a distinctly working-class movement.

This fight for the eight-hour day began years ago, and has been kept up continuously since 1904, when the Socialists elected their first representative to the City Council. In that year the city was building some big twenty-million-gallon engines in their waterworks system. The Socialists tried to get a resolution passed providing for the eight-hour day for the men who were employed upon this work. The resolution was adopted and constituted the first victory for organized labor in this respect.

Later on, in 1906, various street car companies were seeking franchises from the city. The Socialists opposed the granting of these franchises except upon condition that the company should employ union labor and grant their employees an eight-hour day. These provisions were defeated, but the Socialists kept up the fight for the eight-hour day in other directions.

About the same time an ordinance was introduced in the City Council providing for the general eight-hour day for all public employees. The Machinists' Union sent petitions and resolutions to the City Council urging the passage of the ordinance. But the City Council was still at that time in the control of the Republicans and Democrats, and they refused to pass the ordinance.

Meanwhile the courts had rendered decisions adverse to the eight-hour ordinance and thus served to strengthen the position of the opposition.

The Socialists introduced a resolution to have the case appealed to the Supreme Court, instructing the City Attorney in the matter. This resolution was adopted, but it seems the City Attorney did nothing.

Other measures looking to the shortening of hours and the establishment of an eight-hour day were introduced from time to time and, besides, a number of resolutions, which had the effect of shortening hours of labor. For example, the bridge tenders were on duty for 78 hours consecutively. By readjusting the shifts and adding a few men it became possible to reduce these hours so that the men were on duty only 12 hours per day.

But best of all was the passage of the ordinance referred to above, fixing the official policy of the City of Milwaukee upon an eight-hour day for all its public employees.

The National Executive Committee has donated \$100.00 to the New Castle Free Press for legal defense, and requests comrades and locals everywhere to make liberal donations according to their means and to send the same to the Free Press Defense Fund, New Castle, Pa.

HOW THE UNION BENEFITS.

Writing in the Brauer Zeitung, Jos. Fessner of Beer Bottlers No. 187 illustrates the benefits of the organization. He states that bottlers received \$1.25 for ten hours' work before the Bottlers' Union was formed. Now they get \$2.25 for eight hours.

A Pennsylvanian Preaches

When the political leaders of Pennsylvania become virtuously indignant they preach vigorously or they act with force. Only a few months ago the legislators at Harrisburg, some of whom have been kept for years by the corporations, and who hope to continue in such unclean employment, were shocked beyond the power of words to describe when they looked at the statues formed for the new Capitol by George Gray Barnard. The result was that the sculptor was forced to put stone and plaster pantaloons and skirts on the offending figures. Now the legislators can go on being bribed without having their morals endangered. While this storm was on there was still the aftermath of the Capitol bribery cases. But the swindling did not seem nearly as shocking as the Barnard figures did.

Pennsylvania has been aroused again, and this time it is ex-Governor Pennypacker who voices the state's indignation.

He was Governor of the state while some of the Capitol bribing was under way, but at no time did it seem a matter of sufficient importance to make him go on the public platform and denounce it.

But he makes up for it by the fervor with which he denounces Astor's contemplated marriage. His reason seems rather a simple one. Astor, in the first place, was married to a woman connected with "one of the oldest and finest families in Philadelphia."

Yet in spite of this his wife was compelled to divorce him.

In order that other fine old Philadelphia families may not have similar disgrace and slights come upon them, Pennypacker demands that something drastic be done. His idea is that stringent divorce laws be passed by each state and that they be rigorously enforced. As the laws now are they form a series at once absurd and oppressive. But it is within the power of a very rich man to get new laws if he earnestly desires them. There was Henry Flagler, of the sanctified Standard Oil Company, for instance, who had the Florida law changed so as to enable him to divorce his wife, who was insane. There could be no valid objection to such a proceeding. Yet it was necessary for Flagler to apply the might of his money to obtain what he individually wished. Other people could get no such favor.

Colonel Astor, being also a very rich man, would find no particular trouble in getting the kind of legislation he wished if really serious in desiring it. The chaos of the State laws serves a well defined purpose, and such men as Astor know how to take advantage of them.

But the really serious thing in this matter is not the stain brought upon a member of an old and respectable Philadelphia family. Yet it is for such that Pennypacker speaks just the same as he acted for them when he was Governor. His ethics and solicitude apply only to such families. For the great mass of the Pennsylvanians, for the workers in the mills, factories and mines, Pennypacker has little thought, unless it concerns the amount of wealth supplied by them either to new or old wealthy and respectable families. Those preventable accidents in mines and mills which rob the working class women of their husbands seem

utterly of no consequence to him. Doubtlessly he could find a religious text that would console him, if he did think of them. He has no thought of the real condition of affairs in his state, or if he has he has resolutely kept his thought to himself.

The two great cities of the state, Philadelphia and Pittsburg, are unspeakably vile. But as long as prominent families are not involved in the degradation and death, nay, while many of them draw revenue thence to keep themselves prominent, Pennypacker can contemplate it with resignation.

But he had to speak out resolutely when one of his beloved prominent families seems to be smirched, though it is ever so slightly.—The Call.

THE REIGN OF MAMMON.

By Anna Rappaport.

Business, business, all is business,
Mercenary, mean and cold;
Love and friendship, truth and justice—
Everything is bought and sold.

Money, money, always money;
Nothing else but money counts;
Let a man possess no money—
And to nothing he amounts.

"That one there is worth a million,
This one is not worth a cent."
Wealth is proud and independent,
Poverty in three is bent.

Dollars, dollars, mighty dollars!
Everything is bought and sold;
Brain and talent, skill and wisdom
Could be gotten just for gold.

Mammon, Mammon, heartless Mammon!
Laugh, thou monster, and rejoice;
Suck the blood of youth and manhood,
Thou canst always have thy choice.

Trample motherhood and childhood,
Sneer at all that's good and pure;
There's enough for thee to feed on,
Plenty always to devour.

NEWSPAPER LIES.

Woman Mayor Will Stick in Defiance of Lawless Element.

In reply to newspaper statements that her official duties were unsatisfactory to her, Mrs. Wilson, Mayor of Hunnewell, Kas., on August 13 wrote the National Suffrage Association as follows:

"The reports recently published in the newspapers about me and my attitude toward the work in which I am engaged are unjust and absolutely false. I am quoted as saying, 'Politics is not a woman's game.' I have never made such a statement, nor have I arrived at that conclusion.

"As to my resigning, I have no intention of so doing; neither have I any desire for such action. I am in a fight for higher morals and a better city government, and I am confident that I shall be victorious. The men of Hunnewell who belong to the whisky and gambling element are opposing me in every possible way, but I shall stick to my post and earnestly endeavor to accomplish some reforms that are greatly needed here."—Woman's Journal.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

ST. LOUIS, MO., September 1, 1911.

Comrades:

Inasmuch as the statement sent out by National Committeeman Comrade Clyde E. Berry brings my name and actions into the Missouri controversy, and inasmuch as I have had access to the facts in the matter, it is proper that a statement should be made by me of the principal facts in the case as I understand them.

Committeeman Berry bases his appeal from the action of the National Executive Committee on the point raised as to the date when the controversy arose.

The challenge as to the validity of the title to office of State Secretary Ristine and the others mentioned is based upon the exclusion from the party membership of over four hundred and fifty members of the party, constituting Local St. Louis. This exclusion dates from the time when the vote of this local was excluded from the count in a certain State referendum on April 15, 1910. This referendum was directed at the standing of Local St. Louis in the party. The vote of that local was excluded by the arbitrary action of the Local Quorum at Joplin—an action which was afterward rebuked by the State Committee.

The vote in this election was as follows, according to the official report, dated April 20, 1910:

For the Investigation.	
State vote	213
St. Louis vote	10
Making a total	223
Against the Investigation.	
State vote	121
St. Louis vote	156
Making a total	277

Or a majority of 54 against the investigation.

This is, where the controversy originated, and this controversy must, until adjusted, affect the validity of every action of the State organization so long as the rights of these members of the party are not recognized.

Their vote being thrown out arbitrarily, their local expelled illegally, the control of the State organization seized by their enemies and opponents within the party, the old St. Louis local has no recourse except to challenge the validity of the State election, under the provision of the national constitution, by the filing of their petition. Had their vote not been excluded as it was, there would have been another State Secretary at the election in December, 1910.

And they are not to blame for the delays which have taken place. According to the reasoning of Comrade Berry, any controversy affecting the validity of an election within the party must arise after that election in order to be recognized under the national constitution.

This is nonsense. And, according to the principle adopted by the Joplin Quorum in excluding the vote of Local St. Louis, little Local Ithaca of New York State could demand an investigation of Local New York City, deny them any voice in the matter, because they were under suspicion, and have them expelled from the party, not permitting those knowing about the matter and most involved to vote. The case would be exactly parallel.

This is the old De Leon tactics. When the State Committee voted to elect a committee of three to look into the St. Louis situation, and did so, the committee not being satisfactory to the Joplin Quorum, the latter at once chose a committee of their own, over the heads of the State Committee, and paid their expenses to St. Louis to investigate. The St. Louis comrades properly denied the jurisdiction of the latter committee.

The investigating committee elected by the State Committee never acted, having no funds. If the national constitution did not intend to protect the rights of members of the party under circumstances of this kind, where highhanded and arbitrary action leads to the exclusion of the strongest local and the oldest and best known comrades in the State, and putting the control of the party into the hands of tricksters, then I would like to know what was intended.

As to the merits of the charges made, on which, as alleged grounds, the "eleven men" were expelled from the party, I can say the following:

Comrade Dr. Simon was nominated on the Socialist Party ticket for member of the School Board, having been a member of the party at least three years. As a political trick, owing to a fight within their own ranks, the Republican party placed his name on their ticket. They filed his name at the last hour fixed by law, making it thereby also legally impossible for him to either decline the nomination or to withdraw his name from their ticket. The first notice he had of the matter was the publication in the daily press of the facts. He forthwith prepared and gave to the press a repudiation of the nomination, declared his candidacy as a Socialist candidate alone, and affirmed his Socialist Party membership and principles. He in no way aided the Republican campaign or ticket. When the votes were counted he was declared elected, and has been serving to the best of his ability as a Socialist. What else could he do?

As for the charges of alleged fusion in connection with the so-called Board of Freeholders, the following record of the action shows exactly what happened:

Proceedings of Charter Revision Convention.

In compliance with the election laws, the Socialist Party of St. Louis held a delegate convention at Druids' Hall, Thursday, March 18, to nominate candidates for Freeholders for the Charter Revision Board. On motion of the Committee on Resolutions, the following was unanimously adopted:

Attitude of the Socialist Party on Charter Revision.

The Socialist Party of St. Louis, in convention assembled for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Board of Freeholders on Charter Revision, renews its allegiance to the principles, platform and uncompromising independent policies and tactics of the Socialist Party of the United States, and declares that the independent political movement of the working class as advocated by the Socialists has become an absolute necessity.

We call upon the working people of St. Louis to unite with the Socialist Party in this and in all future campaigns for the purpose of building up a powerful political labor movement and bringing about the amelioration of labor's condition and the emancipation of labor from wage slavery.

This convention hereby declares that the Board of Thirteen Freeholders for Charter Revision, to be elected on April 6, 1909, in accordance with the provisions of the State Constitution of Missouri, is in no sense a political legislative, nor executive body, but simply a joint committee of citizens whose duty it will be to draft a new city charter to be submitted for adoption or rejection by the people of St. Louis at a future election. Said Board of Freeholders will cease to exist as its draft of the new charter has been submitted to a general vote.

In view of the fact that the Democratic and Republican parties, by their joint sub-committee, consisting of Boss Ward, Boss Howe, Edmund Koeln and others, flatly refused to give representation to the Socialist Party in the Board of Freeholders, in spite of the fact that recommendations to that end had been made by the Joint Conference on Charter Revision (a delegate body of civic

and business organizations), the Socialist Party is in duty bound to co-operate with the progressive citizens of this community in nominating a number of men for Freeholders who will stand for the timely and necessary changes in the organic law of this municipality, as advocated not only by our own organization, but by many public and ward improvement societies and labor organizations, such as the Tenth Ward Improvement Association, Central Trades and Labor Union and practically all the affiliated labor organizations of the city.

(Signed) L. G. Pope, Chairman; David Allan, Secretary; W. M. Brandt, W. E. Kindorf, G. A. Hoehn.

On motion of the same committee, the following candidates for the Board of Freeholders on Charter Revision were nominated:

G. A. Hoehn, Editor St. Louis Labor.

Dr. Wm. Preston Hill, Physician, President Missouri Referendum League.

Wm. H. Priesmeyer, retired merchant, vice-president Missouri Referendum League.

Owen Miller, Musician, President St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union.

It was through the activity of the Socialists, working in the various organizations mentioned, that the politicians were compelled to take action looking toward a charter convention. But the latter sprung it as a surprise in the Municipal Assembly at the last meeting, hoping to catch the people unready and force through an ultra-capitalist slate. Our comrades took the only action which promised any results at all.

Whether they did wrong or right, it is a fact that, with perhaps one exception, every one of the comrades who later protested against it signed the petitions for the nominating of the various candidates on the so-called independent ticket. The big local was unanimous in the matter, lacking one man only.

These same men afterward had to lead the fight against the charter submitted to the people. They had the co-operation of organized labor and the other clean and progressive elements of the citizenship. And they beat the crooked new charter. The elements that worked together were the same in both cases. In one it was a question of who should sit in the Board of Freeholders. They lost out in that fight. In the second the question was whether the people should accept the Big Cinch charter. In that fight they won out. Had they won out in the first fight, St. Louis working men would be better off than they are. Our comrades at Joplin propose to discipline them for trying to make the first fight in the strongest possible way. In my opinion, they should be commended for their fight. And if they made a mistake in judgment—which is always possible for all of us—I DO NOT THINK THAT ONLY THE MISTAKES SHOULD COUNT in passing judgment.

Comrade Berry makes an appeal to the prejudice against intellectuals in the party. Lest that appeal should be effective, let me tell about these people.

Of the "eleven leaders" against whom the charges were directed, five are active union men. All are party members of from six to twenty-five years' standing. Comrade G. A. Hoehn, editor of St. Louis Labor, is one of those not a union member. That is because the charter of his union was taken away just to get him out of the union movement.

That the old local has the confidence of the organized labor movement in St. Louis is shown by the fact that the Central Trades and Labor Union and the Building Trades Council have united in asking me to speak for them on Labor Day.

And note these facts:

Since April, 1910, the old local has practically doubled its own membership; has carried on local campaigns that increased the vote from about 3000 to 12,000; has acquired a party press, owned by the working class, representing \$25,000 in value; has, in a word, been the real, live working class party in St. Louis. And they have done this under fire. Of course, any dues stamp they could use would be called "phony" by the Joplin Quorum.

Curiously enough, the greatest growth and activity has been since the impossibilists got off by themselves and quit "talking the party to death." That is not a new phenomenon, either.

Since April, 1910, the State organization has gone backward. They have routed no speakers this year. They are now in debt. Their dues have fallen off until the income cannot support the State Secretary, who has had to give up his office work and make a living by manual labor. Locals are dropping out and "going it alone."

More than one-third of the old party membership believes old St. Louis Local is entitled to a voice in party matters.

Why not let the Missouri comrades, who understand this thing, settle it among themselves?

That is what it means if the National Committee endorses the action of the National Executive Committee.

Winfield R. Gaylord.

As secretary of the old Local of the Socialist Party of St. Louis, I endorse the above statement, and have nothing to add to it, except that we hope that there will be as little delay as possible. We have been trying for a long time to build up the Socialist Party in Missouri, and do not like to see our good work destroyed.

Wm. M. Brandt, Secretary.

Our Milwaukee Letter.

Milwaukee Socialists have expected that the "interests" and the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association would put up a large amount of money to beat the Socialists in the next city campaign. It was hardly anticipated, however, that they would start in nearly eight months before election.

But here they are! The so-called "Tax Payers' League" has a big advertisement in all of the Milwaukee capitalist papers showing up the alleged inefficiency of the Milwaukee administration in the collection of garbage. This ad. contains figures which are supposed to prove that a great deal more garbage was collected in 1909, under the Democratic administration, than in 1910, under the Socialist administration, and that the collection cost a great deal less before the Socialists carried the city. These statements are a pretty good disproof of the stupid old proverb, "Figures cannot lie." The fact is, that these "statistics" about the garbage collections in 1909 are pure guess work.

Under the old Rose administration practically no records were kept of the collection of garbage. The old method of record-keeping was very simple. The collectors were notified that at a certain time their loads would be weighed, and they were instructed to make these loads as heavy as possible. All the other loads collected were multiplied by these "samples" to get the total weight of garbage collected during the year.

Since the Socialists have had control of the Board of Public Works, however, they have kept exact and careful records of this, as well as of all other work done in every city department. Consequently no correct comparison can be made between the old and the new systems of collection.

But the significant feature of all this is that the Tax Payers' League is already spending money freely against the Socialist administration. This is a pointer which shows what they will do from now on. It means war to the knife. They are determined to get back the Milwaukee administration into their own control, no matter what it costs. The "Tax Payers' League"—sometimes

nicknamed the Tax Dodgers' League—at least furnishes a splendid example of class-consciousness.

The city inspectors working under the Socialist Health Commissioner of Milwaukee have done excellent work this year. Never before were the factories of Milwaukee so thoroughly inspected. A visitor to Milwaukee recently called upon one of the factory owners. While he was in the office a city inspector passed upstairs. "See that man?" growled the irate manufacturer. "Since the blankety blank Socialists were elected that man comes to this factory fifty times a month!"

Last week these city inspectors accused one of the big manufacturers of Milwaukee of violating the elevator ordinance. This is the man, by the way, who is suing the Social-Democratic Herald for calling him a labor skinner, etc. The state factory inspectors testified that the elevators were not unsafe. But the evidence presented by the city inspectors was so strong that even a capitalist judge fined this big employer fifty dollars and costs.

Now, is this not a moral which workingmen should take to heart? The state inspectors are appointed under civil service rules by the Republican state government. The city inspectors are appointed, also under civil service rules, by the Socialists workingmen's administration. And that is the reason that they are so much more concerned for the safety

and health of the workers. Can anything else be expected? Why imagine that our enemies will care for our lives and limbs?

E. H. THOMAS,
State Secretary.

CO-OPERATE WITH US.

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!

Julius Friton

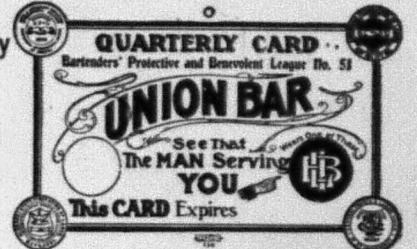
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You get the BEST Tobacco handled and made into Cigars by EXPERT WORKMEN.

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St. Louis, Mo.

Order Coal Now.

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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Kinloch, Central 1577
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L. E. Hildebrand,
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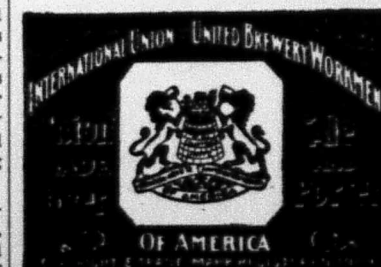
ASK YOUR GROCER OR BAKER FOR THE BAKERS UNION LABEL. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE!

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Subscribers changing their residence are requested to promptly
notify this office of new address. Also state old address.

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966 Chouteau Avenue.

Germany's Socialist Party in 1911

Within a few days the Social Democratic Party of Germany will hold its annual congress in Jena. We have just received a copy of the annual report of the National Executive, to be submitted to the Jena congress.

This report shows the splendid progress of our movement in the land of the Kaiser.

The dues-paying membership of the party has increased from 720,038 in 1910 to 836,562 in 1911, a gain of 116,524 within the last twelve months.

In other words: about 26 per cent of the Socialist voters of Germany are enrolled as dues-paying members of the party.

The per centage of Socialist voters who are enlisted as dues-paying members in the leading districts of Germany is as follows: East Prussia, 16.34; West Prussia, 17.98; Greater Berlin, 26.87; Breslau, 26.63; Goerlitz, 21.73; Magdeburg, 22.84; Halle, 24.19; Erfurt, 19.71; Schleswig-Holstein, 39.42; Hannover, 29.88; Westfalen, 31.96; Frankfurt, 25.43; North Bavaria, 39.51; South Bavaria, 28.93; Dresden, 31.06; Chemnitz, 20.30; Leipzig, 40.93; Wurttemberg, 23.93; Baden, 20.45; Hesse, 25.72; Mecklenburg, 17.04; Thuringen, 33.56; Altenburg, 30.16; Braunschweig, 27.48; Hamburg, 43.05; Luebeck, 40.67.

Hamburg leads in the per centage of Socialist voters who are active members of the party. Another year's work and half of all the Socialist voters of Hamburg will be dues-paying members.

Of the 836,562 party members 107,693 are women!

The Young People's Socialist movement comprises 454 local organizations. Their official organ, "Arbeiter-Jugend," is published in 65,000 copies weekly.

During the year 2,849,883 agitation pamphlets and Socialist almanacs were distributed; also 33,525,719 leaflets.

During the last two years the party took part in 37 special elections to fill vacancies; in these 37 districts the capitalist parties lost 135,787 votes, compared with the general election result, while the Socialists made a total gain of 24,026 over their vote at the general elections.

The party made most encouraging gains in the state and municipal elections. The number of Socialist city and town councilmen increased from 7729 in 1910 to 8910 in 1911.

Six new Socialist daily papers have been established within the last twelve months, increasing the number of Socialist dailies in Germany to 81, which are published in 61 party-owned printing plants.

The daily circulation of the Berliner Vorwärts is 157,000; the total receipts of this one Socialist organ for the year were 1,985,275 marks; total expenses, 1,819,699 marks, leaving a net profit of 165,578 marks.

The "Wahre Jacob," an illustrated weekly, has increased its circulation from 286,000 in 1910 to 307,000 in 1911.

The book department of the Berliner Vorwärts made a net profit of 40,000 marks.

A total of 26 years, 1 month, 2 weeks and 4 days of imprisonment and 32,609 marks' fine was "enjoyed" during the year by comrades active in the party and trade union movement.

The foregoing facts and figures from the annual report of the party management indicates that the working class of Germany is fully equipped and prepared for the liveliest Reichstag election campaign ever experienced in Kaiser Bill's domains since the memorable days of Prince Bismarck.

G. A. Hoehn.

Now the Free Bridge Quiz

The next on the program "for the public good" is an investigation of municipal free bridge legislation by the Citizens' Municipal Bridge Committee. According to daily press reports, the committee thought a Free Bridge quiz on the part of representatives of the leading civic and commercial associations of St. Louis had become necessary because of the wide circulation of the charges in question and their persistency. Among other things, there is a charge that the methods of construction are not of the best; that the approaches of the bridge have not been planned to give free passage over the bridge to everbody without partiality, as was clearly intended by the people when the bonds were voted, and that the legislation now pending in St. Louis and East St. Louis is not so drawn that it will properly defend the interests of the people.

In other words: it is generally charged that the Terminal monopoly and the Big Cinch interests have their long fingers deep in the Municipal Bridge pie.

It is reported that the Legislative Committee of the House of Delegates will also investigate. We sincerely hope that before this investigation has proceeded very far some suspiciously-inclined body will not come along with the request that these investigation committees be investigated!

It is indeed a most serious matter when no public work of any size can be completed without an investigation of the acts of the authorities in charge of such work. Where there is so much smoke there must be some fire. That there have been some dark-lantern transactions can easily be seen in the Southern Traction deal, consummated in the last Municipal Assembly. Men who voted for Howe's bill may not have received any "corporation money," but a \$6.00-a-day job from the Kreismann administration was a rather alluring inducement to play the role of the fly in Jep's spiderweb.

That Citizens' Quiz Committee appointed by Mr. Karbe better be careful. Some of the gentlemen have suspiciously close relations with the Big Cinch interests. When slick Ed Devoy, "that man Sawyer" of the Manufacturers' and Exporters' Association, President Garneau of the Merchants' Exchange etc. are to investigate Big Cinch Tricks, we have our doubts as to the outcome of such investigation. It seems like an attempt to throw red pepper in the eyes of the citizens. That a number of trusted men from ward improvement associations have been added to the committee cannot deceive any man who knows the network of business interests that lead up to the Terminal general office and the Big Cinch's secret chambers of management.

In this connection it is interesting to quote a few sentences of the speech which Francis J. Heney, former Assistant District Attorney of San Francisco, made at the City Club last Tuesday.

Mr. Heney, among other things, said:

"I did not say St. Louis is worse than before Folk prosecuted the hoodlums, but I did say that San Francisco is worse than before my persecutions, and that I believe the same forces are at work in St. Louis as in other large cities. After being here, I am more

than ever convinced of this fact. This is not a fight against individuals, but against the system. I am not a Socialist, but I would prevent certain individuals from procuring their revenue from all other individuals.

"The forces which are back of corruption in San Francisco are back of bad government in all large cities in America. I refer to the private ownership of our municipal utilities. Those forces are constantly at work here as well as elsewhere, I have no doubt. It is not because any of these men want bad government, provided it does not interfere with their rates or with their power to issue watered stock and make money in various ways known as high finance. Whenever their privilege to do these things is threatened, however, they immediately become active in an effort to control that part of the city government which has to do with rate making and franchise grabbing. This leads to combination with those who wish to exploit the tenderloin, and bad government results. In my opinion, the only permanent remedy is the public ownership of public utilities. This would enlist all energetic, wealthy and influential men on the side of good government at all times, in order to procure general prosperity in the city through efficient and economical management of these utilities. It is on account of their interest in procuring efficiency that the fire department in every large city is always efficient, notwithstanding the existence of corruption and inefficiency in other departments."

Heney's words apply to St. Louis as accurately as to San Francisco or any other large city. The shoe fits the Big Cinch better than any one else. If the "Committee of 15" is anxious to dig into the Municipal Bridge secrets with a view of getting at the real facts and submit its report accordingly, some members may find themselves on the Big Cinch blacklist before the investigation will be completed. Do they know what that blacklist would mean for them? You bet they do!

G. A. Hoehn.

Editorial Comment.

BY G. A. HOEHN.

"Meet me at the County Fair, meet me at Risch's Grove!" You know how to get there. Just follow the others!

Sunday, September 10, Mayor M. E. Kirkpatrick of Granite City, Ill., will address the St. Louis Socialists at their Risch's Grove picnic.

Julius Kruttschnitt of the Harriman railroad lines would not let the Federation of his shop employes run the business. Now, Julius, who is running the railroad business, anyway, you or the tens of thousands of employes? Better change your mind, and change it quick, too, in order to avoid unnecessary trouble. The Federation of Railroad Shop Employes is here to stay!

The War Department is now planning to send additional troops to Panama. It is asserted in diplomatic circles that a crisis in the affairs of the republic may come this fall, when the time arrives for the presidential election. A correspondent claims that in case of trouble no one could be held responsible if a band of insurgents should slip over to the canal and blow up one of the locks of the big canal. Thus American militarism follows American imperialism.

Comrade Winfield R. Gaylord of Milwaukee has just completed two months' propaganda work in St. Louis which will be of permanent benefit for our local movement. The St. Louis comrades will get him back at the earliest date possible. For the present we lost out, because the Milwaukee comrades insisted that they must have their "Win" back on the old battlefields, for Milwaukee Capitalism was trying awfully hard to get back into political power.

Some of the leading business concerns of St. Louis placed the Post-Dispatch on the "We Don't Patronize" list because of the high advertising rates. Now the P.-D., with the help of somebody in the Water Department, has made the discovery that "several large mercantile and industrial concerns have been stealing water from the city." Queer, indeed, that the P.-D. failed to publish these well-known facts before the same mercantile and industrial concerns withdrew their advertising patronage!

Los Angeles workmen are determined to elect a Socialist Mayor and a Socialist City Council. Now the question is in order: Will Desperado Otis and his M. & M. kidnaping gang sit idly by and let the city administration slip into the hands of the working class? With General Otis and Detective Burns at the point of despair almost anything is liable to happen in Los Angeles. The Shoaf case may not be the last of the Otis-Burns mysteries. What the Socialists and Trade Unionists of Los Angeles now need is discipline, courage, perseverance and eternal vigilance.

Missouri Notes

NO GAYLORD DATES AT PRESENT

As locals are continuing to apply for Gaylord dates, it is again announced that all dates in Missouri were cancelled, it being necessary for him to again take-up his work in Milwaukee, commencing September 5th.

"FRIENDS OF LABOR" IN OFFICE

Organized Labor in Kansas City ought to have a kick against the present Mayor and Council. There is an ordinance prohibiting shows and circuses on Labor Day. Buffalo Bill had advertised his show for that day, but the Labor Herald said he would not run a counter-attraction to the Labor Day celebration at Electric Park. The Mayor and Council got together and had their legal department decide that Buffalo Bill's show was not covered by the ordinance.

On top of this, they would not allow the boys to sell beer in Electric Park. It had been hoped that a good sum would be cleared to help pay off the indebtedness on the Labor Temple.—W. L. Garver.

MOURNING THE "BOY ORATOR."

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Edward Mansfeldt, the "boy orator," is requested to communicate with Fred Koehler, Independence, Mo., who is holding the bag to the extent of \$17.50 on one of Mansfeldt's checks that has been protested.

LOCAL LUEBBERING PICNIC.

The picnic and barbecue at Lonedell on September 2 was quite a success. There was a very good attendance, and the address of Gaylord was closely followed. Luebbering comrades feel good over the \$50.00 profit that has been added to their war chest. The barbecued meat was so good that vegetarianism was at a discount.

A propaganda meeting was arranged for Sunday at Robertsville,

and the "sermon" that Gaylord delivered in the little church helped those that heard it to get on the path of political righteousness.

SCOTT COUNTY.

The Sikeston Hornet has suspended publication and the plant has been sold to a capitalist concern which will be careful not to offend the "best people," who control the advertising in Sikeston. Comrade Cooksey has learned by bitter experience just how many ways a Socialist newspaper can be stabbed until it bleeds to death.

He hopes to start anew in a more favorable spot as soon as his affairs are adjusted.

Comrade Phil Hafner's friends are predicting that if the court-house gang forces him to detach his sewer it will make 400 more Socialist votes in the county. Hafner replies that "if it does that, I only regret that I have not more sewers to be detached and steps to be removed."

HARD TIMES COMING.

The Portageville Critic admonishes those of its readers who are poor in this world's goods to prepare for a costly winter while there is time to do the work. Dry some apples and some peaches; can as many as you are able to put up. Pick some field peas and beans after they have been matured. Can pumpkin or dry it in thin slices. Slop a few shoats until time to begin feeding corn. Fatten a calf by giving it skimmed milk, and when the weather is cold air-dry it. These are timely hints, and if you heed them you can get through the winter fairly well.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS.

The National Office has called for nominations by locals in Missouri, preparatory to conducting a vote for new State officers. The nominations will close on September 30.

EXTRADITION ILLEGAL.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 6.—Judge Charles Remster of the Marion Circuit Court to-day held that Police

Judge James A. Collins cannot lawfully hear extradition cases.

This decision means that Judge Collins had no right under the laws to give John J. McNamara, secretary-treasurer of the Structural Iron Workers, into the hands of Detective Burns and Deputy Sheriff Jas. Ho-sick of California.

CALLERY ON THE ROAD.

Comrade Phil Callery, formerly of Carthage, Mo., is now speaking in Pennsylvania and New York and meeting with a rousing reception. He is one of the Lyceum speakers on the Western circuit.

Local Labor Field

BY OTTO PAULS.

Telephones:
Central 1577. Olive 4198.DELEGATES TO MISSOURI
FEDERATION
OF LABOR CONVENTION.

Bartenders—Anton Mayer, Hartwell Wilson, A. Baum
Musicians—Owen Miller.

BAKERS' CONVENTION.

St. Louis delegates to the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' convention, in Kansas City, will leave on Sunday, September 10. Local No. 4 is sending Peter Beisel and Gus Goeckler. Claude Briggie will represent the East St. Louis local. John Nix, a Louisville delegate, will accompany the St. Louis men.

SHANESSY SPEAKS AT JOPLIN.

The Labor Day celebration in Joplin had bad weather to contend with but made a good showing in spite of the rain. J. C. Shanessy of St. Louis was the principal speaker and took occasion to rebuke an attack on Socialism made by a Joplin lawyer who had preceded him.

Ben Wilson, of Girard, Kansas, spoke in the evening.

CHRIS ROCKER SPEAKS
AT BECKEMEYER.

Labor Day at Beckemeyer, Ill., promised well until a rainstorm at 4 o'clock drove the people to shelter. Mayor Thomas of O'Fallon was the first speaker and was followed by Chris Rocker of St. Louis. The speakers were heartily cheered, in spite of the discomfort of wet clothing.

ALTON CELEBRATES.

Alton observed Labor Day with a parade and festivities. L. G. Pope, of St. Louis, was the speaker of the day. Over 400 copies of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Herald were handed out in the crowd.

MCNAMARA SENDS GREETINGS.

On his return from the Eagles' convention, National Organized J. C. Shanessy, of the Barbers' Union, stopped off at Los Angeles long enough to visit the McNamara brothers in jail there. Shanessy says that the McNamaras send heartfelt greetings and their best wishes to Organized Labor and the labor press of St. Louis.

UNFAIR.

The Master Bakers' Baking Co. is still unfair to the Bakers' Union. Do not buy their bread. Do not buy any bread without the union label.

CARNIVAL NIGHT
FOR WAITRESSES.

On September 16 Waitresses No. 249 will have a carnival night at Lemp's Park. All friends are invited to attend. A good time is assured. The Waitresses have agreements with Wohler's, Broadway and Pine; Regent Cafe, 14th and Chestnut, and have good prospects of getting the Grand Leader and Famous to sign up. Duffy's restaurant in East St. Louis is also employing union waitresses.

DELMAR GARDEN SUED.

The committee in charge of the McNamara demonstration at Delmar

Garden has entered suit to compel a settlement by the management of the garden.

Mr. Janoupoulo claims his receipts did not cover expenses and refuses to abide by the terms of his contract.

DON'T SMOKE BENTE'S CIGARS.

The Henry F. Bente Cigar Co. has locked out all of its union workmen and intends to run an "open shop," which means a non-union shop. Here are some of Bente's brands:

Five Cent Brands—Bente's Special, Cupid, Faust, Jr., Frost, H. F. B., Rosadina, St. Louisiana, Sterling.
Ten Cent Brands—Faust, Rosadina, Wm. G.

Boycott these brands until Mr. Bente agrees to pay living wages once more.

LOS ANGELES PRINTERS.

W. W. Baker, a former St. Louis union printer, who is now in Los Angeles, writes of local labor conditions as follows:

"The Socialist leaven is working fine among the union men, and the unions are growing in numbers, but the men are not as united as they should be, considering the intensity of the class struggle here. Out of nearly 300 printing offices here only about forty are on the list of union offices and most of them are one-man shops. There is very little union label agitation and as a result it is difficult to secure union-made goods. Just before a political campaign some of the offices make application for the label for use on campaign cards and other campaign printing, but after election these "policy" shops drift back into the non-union class. Some of this ilk have been rejected and told the time to make application for the label is just after election and not before the primaries. It is the same old story here as elsewhere, only more so. The boss won't concede anything to us working stiff until he is compelled to do so."

MAILERS INCREASE SCALE.

Mailers' Union No. 3 has recently secured considerable improvement in wages and hours. The wage scale is now \$19.00 per week instead of \$17.50, the old scale.

The hours remain the same for day work, but night work has been reduced from eight to seven and one-half hours. Extra men get \$3.25 per day.

PAINTERS BATTLE FOR
WAGE INCREASE.

New York painters are on strike for a \$4.00 per day wage. Many of the bosses have signed up and the Painters' Union officials look for a complete victory inside of a week.

It is interesting to note that the painters' scale in St. Louis is \$4.40. No doubt the great quantity of immigrant labor in New York tends to keep the wage down.

LABOR HEADQUARTERS.

The trend towards a permanent headquarters and home is very noticeable among labor organizations of St. Louis.

Among those already established we can mention the Beer Drivers, Musicians and Bartenders as owning their own homes. Then the Painters, Waiters, Cooks and others have leased property for the same purpose.

The Brewers and Carpenters are now considering the purchase of property as permanent homes for their respective organizations.

BEWARE OF LABOR AGENCIES.

The National Labor Agency at 113 North Sixth street, St. Louis, is duping many workers who apply there for work. They supply men to work as freight handlers for the steamboat lines on the Mississippi. After going to work the men discover that conditions are vastly different from the labor agency's claims. The food is little better than swill, no place to sleep is provided and the men are sworn at and abused by negro straw bosses.

ANNUAL BALL

GIVEN BY THE

South Side Propaganda Club

(consisting of 7th, 8th and 15th Ward Branches, Socialist Party)

CONCORDIA CLUB HALL, 1441 Chouteau Ave.

-Saturday Evening, September 30, 1911.

Admission 10 cents @ Person.

UNION MEN demand FREEBURG MILLING COMPANY'S
UNION MADE FLOUR

Made by Union labor. Bearing the Union Label. Costs no more than flour made under non-union conditions. Equal to any flour made. If your grocer does not handle it, order direct from the

AMERICAN CO-OPERATIVE UNION SUPPLY CO.,

Distributors for St. Louis.
Kinloch Phone, Central 861.404 North Main Street,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Sunday, Sept. 10.: Socialist Fall Festival at Risch's Grove.

SPEAKER: Mayor Kirkpatrick of Granite City, Illinois

The West End Heights Labor Day Demonstration

Senator Winfield Gaylord's Address

Applauded by an Enthusiastic Audience

Rain in the Afternoon and Evening Keeps Thousands Away from Picnic

GREETING TO THE McNAMARAS

"If it had not been for the unfavorable weather conditions everything would have been all right!" said a member of the Committee of Arrangements in answer to a question as to the Labor Day Demonstration at West End Heights.

The forenoon was cloudy and sultry and there was good reason to fear that the Labor Day picnic would be cut short by heavy showers.

After 2 o'clock p. m. West End Heights visitors were compelled to look for shelter. The picnic weather was over, and at about the time when the evening crowds make their appearance at the Heights the rain poured down in torrents.

In spite of the unfavorable weather a crowd of nearly 5000 people gathered at West End Heights to take part in the demonstration under the auspices of the Central Trades and Labor Union and the Building Trades Council.

Most of the people present had arrived early in the afternoon.

The "Get Acquainted" button feature, under the management of the Woman's Trade Union League, caused general interest and amusement among the jolly crowd of Union men, women and children.

The matinee performance of "Facing the Music" attracted many of the visitors, who could not enjoy moving about freely on the grounds, owing to the rain.

The principal feature of the program was the Labor Day address by Senator Winfield R. Gaylord of Wisconsin. It was 4:30 o'clock when the band played several pieces at the entrance to the summer theater as the signal for the opening of the speaking. Fully 2500 people gathered in the theater.

President Louis Philipp of the Central Trades and Labor Union called the meeting to order and introduced the speaker of the day as "the first Socialist State Senator of Wisconsin." Senator Gaylord, in a humorous way, corrected the chairman by saying that the first Socialist State Senator of Wisconsin was not Gaylord, but a Union cigar-maker.

Senator Gaylord was greeted with much applause, and he lost no time in digging right into his subject. He said:

Gaylord's Labor Day Address.

"Comrades, Sisters, Brothers—Twenty-five years ago Labor Day was celebrated for the first time in St. Louis, the Cigar Makers' Union taking the initiative. Labor Day then was an expression of the hope of the labor movement and the day was set apart for the purpose of agitation and education and for an occasion when the solidarity of labor should be expressed.

"To-day we stand at the end of a quarter of a century of achievement. Our task is not finished; but it is well under way. It will not be finished until industrial democracy shall take the place of plutocracy and the working class shall govern itself in the most important part of its life—its labor.

"To-day we celebrate our accomplishments and look into the future. When in 1881 the first convention was held at Pittsburg which resulted in the organization of the American Federation of Labor, there were barely two hundred thousand members represented.

"Last year, when the convention of the American Federation of Labor was held, there were represented 120 international unions, 39 state federations, 632 city central bodies, besides 647 other bodies.

"When the Federation was organized the eight-hour agitation was just coming to its culmination, which took place in 1885-1886. That agitation failed to gain its end at that time. To-day over thirty trades and industries are working on the eight-hour basis, as against the fourteen-hour day forty years ago. Wages have been increased, and labor conditions improved, in spite of the organized opposition of the corporations and the corruption of government in all its branches for the purpose of defeating labor.

"Government reports show that during a period of twenty-five years organized labor has won over 50 per cent of the open battles—the strikes and lockouts; has been partly successful in about 13 per cent of them, and has lost outright only about 36 per cent.

"The latest report of the A. F. of L. shows that out of 827 strikes, with 259 pending, over 56 per cent won completely, and less than 10 per cent loss.

"This is not counting the numerous and important trade agreements entered into between employers and the unions without coming to the open battle.

"I know that there are those who object to calling the work of the unions a 'battle.' Well, it is no ping pong game, nor pink tea party. This is a struggle between capitalists and laborers; between the class of the necessary workers on the one hand and that class—the capitalists—who will soon have to prove that they are essential to civilization or get off the map. It is a class struggle. And in this struggle the organized workers are 'making good.'

"It has always been the way of the employing class to begin with fair words; but they never hesitate to end up with the militia and the Pinkertons when they think they can beat the laborers by that means.

"In the same courts where in 1842 the workers vindicated their right to combine, as against the old English 'conspiracy laws,' in those same courts labor is still fighting for the right to use its power when organized.

"In the same legislatures which only a few years ago fixed the limit of a day's work on a railroad train at seventy-two hours, the fight is being made to-day for the right to picket on the one hand, and the capitalists are fighting, on the other hand, any effective law to abolish the blacklist.

"The same police power which was used at Homestead and in the great railroad strikes is being used to-day to kidnap a McNamara and to put Mrs. McManigal through the 'Third Degree,' to beat working girls over the heads with blackjacks and clubs in Chicago, New York and Cleveland; to smash the printing presses belonging to the workers in Colorado and Pennsylvania, and to shoot down the officials of the Teamsters' Union in St. Louis with guns in the hands of scabs.

"The same Federal government which sent the regular troops to Chicago in 1894 applies the Sherman anti-trust act to labor unions, and sulcs the Hatters' Union of Danbury, Conn., under a law which, when passed, was expressly declared by its author to be impossible of use against organized labor—but he refused to have the clause inserted in the law declaring that to be the intention.

"The same judges who issued injunction against organized labor, like Taft of Ohio, Jenkins of Wisconsin and Grosscup of Illinois—not to mention others of equal repute—continue to-day, though unaware of the general contempt in which the working class is coming to hold the judiciary, to issue injunctions against the workers and to start contempt proceedings when free men maintain their right to free speech and a free press.

"If it were only the power that inheres in the owners' title of property that the organized workers had to meet and overcome, theirs would have been the battle years ago. They came into this battle unorganized and ignorant of the methods of their own best organization. They came empty-handed and without resources. To back them up they had only their wives and babies and the justice of their cause.

"Opposed to them was the growing power of the capitalist class, in possession of the means of labor and of life. Back of this class stood the legislatures and Congress, making laws against labor; back of them stood the lawyers, to play tricks with these laws; back of them stood the police, the sheriffs and their deputies, the militia and the regular army; back of them the courts and the yawning gates of the prisons and bullpens.

"And out of this struggle of half a century the workers have come with a record of victories gained; with shorter hours of labor, with better wages and standard of living; with safer conditions of labor as the years go by; with a marching army of 2,500,000 of men, women and—God, forgive us—some children in the ranks, too; with war chests containing millions of dollars; and,

not least important, with a labor press which can be trusted to tell the truth for the workers' side of the battle.

"In St. Louis organized labor has several definite and immediate problems. First, it appears to me a curious thing that 60,000 organized workers should not have a single representative on the Police Commission, when the few hundred people who are fighting organized labor are able to name all of them. The Governor who will make such a list of appointments does not value the good opinion of the workers very highly.

"Second, it cannot be of no importance to organized labor that nearly 20,000 shoe workers in this city are practically unorganized. And it is of great importance to the organized shoe workers of New England, whose wages and conditions are being undermined.

"Third, St. Louis organized labor must aim at solidarity. A separate Union picnic on Labor Day is only a little rift. But it is too much. When the body of labor moves, directed by one purpose, there is nothing that is right which it cannot gain.

"Fourth, the cost of living in St. Louis is all out of proportion to the wages of the workers. Evidently the real estate men of St. Louis hold the same opinion that John I. Beggs expressed, in speaking of the street car service in St. Louis and Milwaukee, when he said that 'The people of St. Louis are more packable than the people of Milwaukee.' Most St. Louis lives in 'two-rooms-and-a-bath,' when they have the bath. That is not decent—nor necessary.

"In these problems, as in those which concern organized labor as such, we find that in the last analysis the question is, 'Who is going to run the business?'

"The employers of labor object to the unions 'running their business for them.' They want the unions to behave like ladies' aid societies and give missionary teas.

"If the workers are to control the hours of labor of their own hands and brains—and that means the average length of their own lives—they must to that extent 'run the business.' If the workers are to control the percentage of killed and wounded in the factories and mines, they must to that extent 'run the business.' If the workers are to have anything to say about the kind and amount of bread they eat, the clothes they wear, the houses they live in, and the education of their children, they must to that extent 'run the business' and fix the ratio of dividends to wages.

Mr. Kruttschnitt of the Harriman railway lines admits that more wages means less dividends. Well, it is better for the mass of the people, better for civilization, better for the schools, better for the world that there should be more wages. And if it should prove that in order to have more wages we must go to the extent of abolishing dividends, that would not stop the operation of a single railroad nor the mining of a single ton of coal.

"Organized labor seeks to control, in the interests of the workers, the hours of labor, the wages of labor and the conditions of labor. It is not the fault of labor that this means the control of the property on which the lives and labor of the workers depends. For the abolition of child labor, for the annihilation of white slavery, to put an end to unemployment, to educate every boy and girl, and to clean the Augean stables of political corruption—these are some of the tasks which the working class must accomplish.

"And for the doing of this work no obstacles are too great, no efforts beyond their power, no honorable methods outside their reach.

"The wage and profit system of industry and commerce are not feeding the babies nor furnishing employment to willing and capable hands and brains. Let the advocates of this system look to it. Unless they shall make good in terms that the workers can approve and accept their system will crumble beneath their feet, and another shall arise which must be able to feed the babies and employ the willing and able hands and brains of the working class. For the workers of the world are uniting. They have nothing to lose but the chains of their wage slavery and they have a world to gain.

"It seems to me that the working class of St. Louis is just beginning to see the necessity of doing things. Your central body takes up important political issues in the interest of labor. It is high time that St. Louis follow the example of Milwaukee and make it impossible for scabs and hired thugs to shoot and kill Union men and the business agent of the Teamsters' Union.

"The labor movement has two arms: the arm of the economic organization, as represented by the trade union, and the political arm, which is represented by the independent political organization of labor. In Milwaukee we had the same experience as you have in St. Louis. Strikers were clubbed by the police and shot at, but we put a stop to it. You know how Milwaukee did it. St. Louis must do likewise.

"I have read the platform of your Central Trades and Labor Union. I know the platform of the A. F. of L. It is needless to say that many of the demands stated in these trade union platforms can only be put into effect by political action. Now, get the right kind of political action, the kind based on a clear, working class platform.

"After the police, the Free Bridge and Big Cinch questions are settled, there are other vital questions which should be and must be taken up by you, questions that affect the very life of the working class.

"I told a real estate man that the working men of Milwaukee had better houses than those in St. Louis, and he said the real estate men there must not know how to manage. The real question is, 'Do the working people of St. Louis know how to manage their public affairs?'

"There are municipal, state and national questions and issues. They are political issues. You must meet them as citizens and wage workers. To meet them successfully you must be politically organized. You must do what we had to do in Milwaukee.

"Learn from your masters. They control the men who make the law; they control the men who construe the law; they control the men who execute the law. They have been doing this until they got so saturated and permeated with the idea that they themselves are the law.

"They are few, you all the many. You are the 95 per cent. Mr. Dooley said that patriotism follows the flag, and that the United States Supreme Court follows the election returns.

"So it is. You have the right and the might to put your own legislators and Congressmen into office. You can dictate who shall be police judge and justice of the United States Supreme Court. Do it! Don't expect the other side to do it for you.

"You are acquainted with the Gompers-Mitchell-Morrison case. You know the arbitrary decisions of the highest courts. The other side are anxious to rob you of the right of a free press and of free speech. The free press is an absolute necessity in the people's fight for freedom. There was a time when the people could express their opinions in town meetings. But when hundreds of thousands of people live together in cities, when our country gets near to 100,000,000 people, then the free press becomes the main guarantee of democracy.

"A free press is essential to a twentieth century civilization. When a justice of the peace or a supreme judge lays his hand on the free press he is literally stepping up to you and laying his hands on your mouth so that you cannot talk.

"Some of the methods pursued in the arrest of McNamara were so bad that even the United States Congress had to condemn them. The McNamaras' trouble represents our battle and their fight is our fight. If they are convicted the capitalists can cause the arrest of innocent men in St. Louis as well as in Indianapolis, and no one will be safe."

The speaker was repeatedly interrupted by applause, and his concluding remarks were followed by rounds of applause that showed how much the audience appreciated the excellent Labor Day address by the Socialist Senator from Milwaukee.

When the applause had subsided, Comrade Gaylord stepped to the front of the stage and motioned the audience to remain. He asked: "Don't you think that we should wire words of greetings to our McNamara brothers, who are celebrating their Labor Day in the jail of Los Angeles?"

"Yes, yes, we do!" came the response in chorus. Comrade Gaylord then read the following telegram:

"John J. McNamara, in Jail,

Los Angeles, Cal.:
"Organized labor of St. Louis, assembled to celebrate Labor Day, sends greetings to you and your brother in confinement. Your fight is our fight, and it will be kept up until the last stronghold of Otis, Parry, Post and Belmont, together with their Orchards and Burnses, has been overthrown."

"Everybody in favor of sending that telegram signify by saying aye," said Gaylord, and a roar of ayes went up.

The reading of the telegram and the vote was the most exciting happening of the Labor Day demonstration and brought the meeting to a successful conclusion.

The arrangement committee in charge of the demonstration was composed of J. J. Widdicombe, chairman, and James Prendergast, Emil Ruhl, Lon St. Clair, Fred Quarnstrom and Charles Goodman. A subcommittee of twelve members assisted.

Owing to present and possible vacancies on the National Socialist Lyceum Bureau, the National Executive Committee is now voting on an additional list of lecturers.

The Danger of Referendum G.

VOTE DOWN REFERENDUM G.

By Barney Berlyn.

The pending amendment to reduce the national dues is a stupendous mistake. Surely, no member who takes the trouble to familiarize himself with the facts will vote for it. Let us take a look at these facts.

As for the Lyceum department in the National Office, it is expected to bring in as much as it costs. It may, therefore, be dismissed from consideration, so far as this question is concerned.

If the amendment were carried, the amount of dues received, after deducting the mileage, would be about twelve hundred dollars per month. Supplies, literature, buttons, etc., would bring the net receipts up to about two thousand dollars.

Now, as to the expenses. The expenses for organizers could be cut entirely. The press service from Washington, D. C., could be abolished, though it ought not to be. We could cease to pay the wages of an assistant for Camrade Berger and let him shift for himself in order to get the necessary assistance to ship out hundreds of thousands of his speeches. These are just about the only items of expense that could be cut.

The wages paid to employes in the office and to the foreign translator-secretaries are more than a thousand dollars per month and are constantly increasing. The postage bill runs from two hundred to eight hundred dollars per month and is also constantly increasing. The express and freight bills are two or three hundred dollars per month and are constantly increasing. Hereafter the printing bills will not likely be less than one thousand dollars in any month. It costs nearly two hundred dollars per month to publish the Monthly Bulletin. Exchange, general

expenses, telegrams, telephone, office expenses, stationary, etc., etc., take several hundred dollars more. And there's the rent, which has been one hundred dollars per month, but which will hereafter be more, because more room is necessary.

These necessary expenditures come to at least four thousand dollars per month.

Just take your pencil and tary to figure out how four thousand dollars are going to be paid with two thousand.

Then vote against the amendment. Besides, it is a shame to retrench. We need to expand instead of retrenching.

We need to expand the news service. We need to expand our incipient leaflet and pamphlet industry into an enormous Socialist publishing business. We need to expand the Woman's Department until it shall reach every woman in the land with the message of emancipation. We need to expand the agitation among the unions. We need to have more money to give active assistance in every battle of the class war.

Furthermore, the presidential campaign is fast approaching, in which the National Office should have enough money to flood all unorganized communities in the land with propaganda literature. In conclusion, do you know where this amendment originates? It emanates from a privately owned publishing house, which exploits the movement for individual profit. And, naturally, it tries to prevent the development of the national organization to take on the publication of Socialist works, even at the expense of destroying the efficiency of the national organization.

In view of all these facts, it would be nothing short of a crime against the cause to reduce the dues at this time.

Chicago, Ill.

LABOR DAY IN OTHER CITIES.

Women March in Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 4.—Eight thousand unionists, including 500 women, marched in to-day's labor parade in Milwaukee. The procession, under the auspices of the Federated Trade Council, moved in five divisions and wound up at a local park, where the crowd attended a picnic and listened to an address by Frank Hayes, vice president of the United Mine Workers of America. The affair was made the occasion for making collections toward the McNamara defense fund.

Gompers Makes Frisco Address.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 4.—San Francisco observed Labor Day by the customary parade. Members of 100 unions were in line. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, made the address.

The McNamaras Honored.

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 4.—Ten thousand members of Los Angeles labor unions to-day marched in a parade three miles long. There was little attempt at display, being an unaffected workmen's turnout.

The long line was put in motion by C. E. Sebastian, chief of police, who led the parade with a detachment of mounted policemen, and followed closely by E. J. Hendricks, grand marshal, and a score of aids. Before the parade started scores of street vendors reaped small harvests selling McNamara buttons, badges and pennants. "United We Stand, United We Vote," was the favorite pennant of the marchers.

As the procession passed the Federal building and Temple street, near the jail, each band in turn played the "Marseillaise," the favorite of J. J. and J. B. McNamara. When the men crossed the Temple street junction of Spring street, a block from the county jail, each man uncovered his head. There was a demonstration at this point, with cries of "Hurrah for the McNamaras! They're all right!"

At the county jail the McNamaras are located on the second floor, near the street, and the music from the bands as they passed could be plainly heard. The prisoners passed the

day quietly and stated they had no particular message to send to union labor workers.

Sheriff Hammel took precautions against any disturbance and had all his deputies and several extra men at the county jail. There also was a special detail from the police station present. The men carried long night sticks and were heavily armed.

Sedalia Dedicates Labor Temple.

Sedalia, Mo., Sept. 4.—The dedication of the Sedalia Union Labor Federation's temple was the principal feature of the local Labor Day celebration. During the forenoon there was a parade of union trade organizations. Lunch was served the members of the Union Men's Club at Labor Temple.

At 2 o'clock the new headquarters were formally dedicated, after an informal reception to the members of the federation and their families. The dedicatory address was delivered by E. T. Behrens, editor of the Weekly Liberator. He talked on "The Progress and Development of the Labor Movement."

The day's program was concluded to-night with a concert, addresses by union men and a ball. Nearly all business houses were closed to-day.

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Hall has windows on four sides and is on the third floor. There is no cooler meeting place in St. Louis. Convenient to all sections of the city. Located at South East Corner of Chouteau Avenue and Tenth Street. Inquire per phone or call. Kinloch Phone Central 1577; Bell Phone Olive 4198. LABOR PUBLISHING CO. L. E. HILDEBRAND, Manager.

Consider the Supreme Court

Please consider briefly nine men in Washington. Not one of them is the President. Not one is a member of Congress. Not one of them was elected by the people. Not one of them can be dismissed by the people. Yet, a mere five of these nine men can, if they choose to do so (and they have frequently chosen to do so), undo the work of the president, the work of Congress and set at naught the will of a nation of 90,000,000. They can tell the President, the Congress and the people that, when they made a law, they meant either more or less than they said. They can take out or put in; add or subtract.

Nor, under the present practice, can any power stay their hands. No power can stay their hands because everything is below them and nothing is above them. We of New York, nine millions strong, are below them. You of the middle west, the far west and the south, many more millions strong, are below them. Only the Constitution of the United States seems to be above them—and it isn't. The Constitution of the United States, if it were above them, would constitute a barrier beyond which they could not go. These nine gentlemen who compose the Supreme Court of the United States can go anywhere. They can go anywhere, because they have arrogated to themselves the exclusive right to declare what the Constitution means. If the Constitution is in their way, they push it back. If it is too rigid, at one joint, to suit them, they limber it. If it is too limber, at another joint, to suit them, they stiffen it.

Look at the Facts.
Nowhere in the Constitution of the United States is the Federal Supreme Court authorized to declare an act of Congress unconstitutional.

When it was proposed, in the constitutional convention of 1787, to give the Federal Supreme Court even a limited veto upon Congress, the convention, not once, but four times, refused to do so. The Federal Supreme Court in the beginning claimed no such power and, for years, made no attempt to exercise it.

The power to declare acts of Congress unconstitutional was usurped on behalf of the Supreme Court by Chief Justice John Marshall, who, in order to read into the Constitution his authority to do so, was compelled to repudiate his own words upon the same subject, as expressed before the Virginia convention that ratified the Constitution, and at least one other of his earlier utterances.

Congress has the power, which it may exercise at any time that it chooses to do so, to compel the Federal Supreme Court to keep its hands from the Federal laws—the best proof of which is that Congress once exercised this power, and the Supreme Court, without hesitation, yielded to it.

Also, it will be shown that, prior to the revolution, no colonial supreme court ever dared to set aside the act of a legislature, and that, to this day, the United States is the only great nation on earth that permits a court to overrule a legislative body.

—Allan L. Benson in Pearson's Magazine.

The Garment Workers

THE UNION LABEL THE ONLY SAFEGUARD AGAINST UNFAIR PRODUCTS.

Every Union Man Must Help His Fellow Unionist.

All power to the Garment Workers, whose campaign of education is bringing them the success they deserve.

They've conquered the union field, and are sailing in, bravely, to capture the "other fellow."

Field organizers are all over the country telling the story; the New York headquarters are advertising constantly, and the whole force never sleeps. Union men don't get a chance to forget the label and their pledge to give the Garment Workers' output the preference. And with what result? There are three times as many union makes called for and worn as there were five years ago. There are more skilled workers in the trade. Union-made clothes are as good, if not better, than any made in America to-day, with non-unionists looking to the "fair" label as their guarantee as well as members of the unions who know what it means.

Here in Cincinnati tailors who formerly worked in custom shops only have quit that for the ready made, which demands good work and is willing to pay for it. Many retail stores are advertising union-made clothes and take the agency for one of the high-class lines, while organized labor is learning that the business man who caters to their wants usually has the best trading place in town.

And, on the other hand, this is what the union is doing: They are asking every sister union to help; every fair man to wear label clothes; asking every Labor Council in every city to do its share of the work; and this with satisfactory results.

The Garment Workers are accomplishing their purpose, besides backing the concerns which use their label. The result has been that one of the largest Cincinnati clothing houses employs an expert advertising man, who, with a considerable office force, conducts an active campaign in conjunction with the firm's customers, and makes their union clothing agency an asset as desirable as any the retailer has.

They supply union cards to every man in the town; aid with attractive window work, and use many novel means to prove the value of the label and the excellence of clothes which bear them. For they turn out some of the very best.

The local merchants whose stock has the Garment Workers' tag on clothing shows organized labor where he stands. His store becomes the union man's trading place, and one tells the other, as his duty is. That influence grows.

The Garment Workers have, we think, gotten more for their advertising and made their label more thoroughly known than any other union body we know of, and their example is to be commended to and should be followed by all organized labor.—Cincinnati Chronicle.

To Prevent Railroad Disasters.

On the 21st inst. Representative Sherwood of Ohio introduced in Congress a bill (H. R. 13911), the object or purpose of which is to prevent, or reduce to a minimum, the great number of railroad accidents in the future, which within the past three years have caused such a tremendous loss of human life. This measure should receive the unanimous support of the members of both houses of Congress. The title of the bill is as follows: "To provide the least number of men who must be assigned to each engine or locomotive engaged in handling cars used in interstate commerce and in switching cars on any railroad or on railroad tracks in the states and territories of the United States."

Generous and Timely Aid.

Members of the United Mine Workers' Union in the Crow's Nest country have been on strike for about four months and have conducted a magnificent fight against tremendous odds. Learning of existing conditions, District No. 10, United Mine Workers of America, in session at Seattle, Wash., immediately appropriated \$25,000 and dispatched one of the members with the money, so that it might reach the strikers without delay.

Lumber Workers Locked Out.

Lumber mill employers in the Gulf Coast territory of Texas, in response to the order of the Southern Lumber Operators' Association, are putting up a terrific battle against the union. Ten large mills in that territory have been closed on account of labor troubles, and the employers' association has ordered twenty more to cease operations in order that the work of unionizing the plants may be stopped. The thirty-odd mills thus closed employ 12,000 men and had a daily output of 4,000,000 feet of lumber.

CO-OPERATE WITH US.

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!

Plumbers of Sheboygan, Mich., obtained an increase in their scale to 45 cents an hour after a few days' strike.

The Industrial Principle in Railway Labor Organizations

By Winfield R. Gaylord.

In view of the recent letter of Debs to the Chicago Daily Socialist, asking that the Chicago Socialist Party "declare itself openly for industrial unionism," the development now going on within the railway organizations in this direction is of special interest.

One might refer with much pertinence to the effect already given to this principle among unions affiliated with the A. F. of L., such as the Miners, Building Trades, Brewers, Allied Printing Trades, etc., which include more men organized on the industrial principle than the I. W. W. ever did or every will have.

Early in August of this year there met at Sedalia, Mo., representatives of the Machinists, Boilermakers, Tin and Copper Workers and of the Car Repairers and Inspectors' Unions. The purpose of the meeting was to consider the federation of these unions connected with the M., K. & T. system. Just the outcome it is not possible to give at this time. The significant thing is, that while Comrade Debs is talking, the railroad boys are getting ready to act. And they are preparing to do this—not by smashing existing unions, but by using and welding together the elements of strength and experience in those already organized, and which have cost them so much to build.

Another item of this same sort is to be found in the fact that the Grand Division of the Order of Railway Conductors, covering the United

States and Canada, at its meeting last May, at Jacksonville, Fla., took action which opened up the way for a federation of all train service organizations on any railway system. This means that from switchmen to enginemen the service is in process of organization industrially. For such action is never taken until the minds of a large part of the men are ready for it.

The Conductors and Brakemen on the forty-two roads west of Chicago have an association, under an agreement providing that every two years one conductor and one brakeman from each line hold a meeting to go over the working conditions. At their meeting in 1910 they asked for a 10 per cent raise, and they got it. They are to hold another meeting next year.

Such items as these can be picked up all over the country, showing that the old heads in the rank and file of the labor organizations of all kinds have not been asleep. Following the tendency of the combinations entered into by the corporations, they are beginning to follow that lead, and inevitably, in order to maintain their own existence, they are taking up the principle of industrial organization. They do not have to depend upon outside advisers; and they are very wisely steering clear of those advisers who invite them first of all to smash their old organizations and give up what has cost them years of battle to gain.

The Proposed Labor and Socialist Daily in England

The joint committee representing the Independent Labor Party and the Labor Party are issuing a statement of the scope and policy of the paper which it is proposed to establish in the interests of Labor and Socialism. The initial work, which has been hard and difficult, is now well in hand and two appointments have been made, so that during the next few months the Trade Union and Socialist movement will be circularized, many of the lodges will be personally visited, and special articles contributed to the trade organs dealing with the new daily, whose provisional title is "The Sun." An attempt will be made on large and well organized lines to arouse interest, to enlist prospective subscribers, and to secure financial backing and support. Every effort is being made to place the venture on a sound business footing, and we notice that the capital aimed at is £150,000. If the Trade Union and Socialist movement really desires to have a first-class fighting daily organ—and this we think is essential to its future growth—an opportunity presents itself which should be heartily taken advantage of. A daily paper, full of life and vigor, will lift up the whole position of the working-class movement, will make its meaning plain to thousands outside the organized ranks, and strengthen every section of it. We are certain that now the paper begins to loom large as a practical reality taking concrete shape, all differences will disappear, and the I. L. P. will throw itself with whole-hearted enthusiasm into an enterprise which, in many respects, is the most daring, yet the most hopeful and necessary, we have yet undertaken.

Underneath we give some of the main points from the circular to be issued by the Joint Committee and signed by W. C. Anderson (chairman); Arthur Henderson, M. P. (treasurer); J. Ramsay MacDonald, M. P. (secretary); and T. D. Benson, J. Bruce Glasier, E. R. Pease, Ben Riley, and G. H. Roberts:

"The new movement, organized political in this country under the name of the Labor Party, brings with it not only fresh principles and methods of political action, but a fresh outlook upon all the public affairs of the nation and at all events affecting the welfare and progress of mankind. Yet the Labor Party is the only political party in the United Kingdom which has no daily newspaper to voice its views and explain its policy. Scores of daily newspapers are published in the interests of the Conservative, Liberal, and Irish parties. The Labor Party, with its 4,200,000 members of parliament and its 1,500,000 organized adherents, has, as yet, not a single daily paper to explain its policy to the country and promote its interests among the electors. In this respect, Great Britain lags behind every Continental country. In Germany, 74, and in Denmark, 33, daily papers appear as Labor and Socialist organs, and the health and strength of the movements in these countries are due largely to their newspaper support.

The Need for a Paper.

"Our Labor Movement is grievously handicapped by this want. The other parties have their successes chronicled, their projects discussed, their policies defended, and their actions recorded. Whatever they say or do is fairly put before the public, and the best made of it for the benefit of their supporters. Our leaders have their speeches reported in the daily press only in so far as it suits

the other parties, and with a bias in selecting passages. The Liberal papers make much of every phrase in support of the government; the Tory press emphasizes our criticisms of the ministry; but whenever any words or proposals of the Labor Party happens to be distasteful to both sides, the party papers leave them severely alone or gravely misrepresent them, and we have no defense or redress.

Especially are we handicapped at three-cornered elections, when every speech and meeting of our opponents are reported, and the bright hopes of their success are constantly put before the electors, whilst our candidates are entirely ignored, or only mentioned in a line or two as obscure interlopers with no prospects of success, and unworthy of consideration.

Obstacles Removed.

"For years the rank and file have called for a Labor paper, and their delegates at trade union congresses and Labor Party and I. L. P. conferences have passed resolutions with practical unanimity directing their executives to start it. Hitherto, the difficulties have proved insuperable, but during the last few years the Labor movement has become unified and consolidated, and it is now confidently believed that the way is clear for the realization of our project.

A Real Newspaper.

"We propose now to establish a half-penny daily paper, to be published from Manchester, the center of the greatest industrial area of the country. It will be a newspaper in the proper sense of the word, a paper that the public will buy for its news of the events of the day, of happenings at home and abroad, of industrial struggles, of cases in the law courts, and of incidents in everyday social, political, and industrial life. Our paper will be a live, bright, and up-to-date journal, which should find a ready sale, not only amongst those who are specially interested in politics, but also those who buy a paper to read in the dinner-hour, or to learn the latest about cricket or football.

Foreign Correspondents.

"Our paper will also have special features which will attract many readers. It will voice the policy and record the doings of the Labor and Socialist movement. It will, for the first time, enable British readers to follow intelligently the great democratic movements which are now molding public opinion and legislation throughout the world, by the engagement of a staff of foreign correspondents, who will explain from the inside what these movements in Germany, Belgium, Australia, Italy, and other countries, are doing and proposing.

Neither in its news nor its editorials, however, will the paper be a narrow party organ. All reformers will find in it strong and effective backing and support, and every movement voicing modern, robust thought regarding land, housing, unemployment, sweating, pauperism, destitution, temperance, militarism, international arbitration and peace will find hospitable welcome and advocacy in its columns. Literature and art in all their modern phases and expressions will also, it is hoped, be regular features of the paper.

Women will also receive a vigorous backing from the newspaper in all their demands for political and economic liberty.

Malkof, the Russian Revolutionist, Saved

A Fight for Life and How it Was Won.

Score one more for the Socialists. From the strangling embrace of "the bear that walks like a man" we have rescued the body of Feodor Malkof, Russian revolutionist, and one of the daring band who lowered the emblem of the Czar's tyranny on the battleship Kniaz Potemkin, and ran up the red flag of the social revolution in its stead.

But as it could not stay there, neither could Feodor Malkof, so he fled to the land of the free, the alleged refuge of the oppressed of the old world, the land which owes its national existence to revolution.

And the welcome he received from American officialdom was a notice that they intended to deport him—not merely to send him to Europe, but into Russia, into the hands of the Czar and his torturers and hangmen.

But there is a Socialist movement here to stay, and because of that fact Feodor Malkof is here to stay also. His revolutionary countrymen among us merely had to notify the Socialist press, and the work of rescue was at once begun. And in that work this paper bore its part.

Washington remained silent during the proceedings, until the voice of the lone Socialist Representative, Victor Berger, rose in protest. Not a single Republican or Democratic Representative displayed the least desire to stop the proposed murder, but the voice of the Socialist Representative was not silenced thereby. It was heard again, and would not cease—and Malkof is free.

It is not the first time, and probably will not be the last, that a Russian revolutionist will owe his life to the fact that there is a Socialist movement here.

There is rejoicing among his comrades that Malkof is free. There will be universal rejoicing when his class is free—a task that it must perform for itself. Just as no other representative of capitalism endeavored to free Malkof, so we need not expect them to assist in freeing the working class.

There are few who would rejoice over the deportation of Malkof, but those few are yet powerful and influential. There are millions who would rejoice over his freedom, for the heart of the American people is still sound on such matters. But we can reach but a fraction of them, and the majority do not know nor understand.

It is our business to reach them and make them understand, not only how to free a Russian revolutionist, but how to free themselves.—New York Call.

WHO BROKE UP THIS FAMILY?

Marie Fleming, not quite 6 years old, whose father, Frank Fleming, disappeared last Monday, leaving an ill wife and three small children, with 10 cents on which to support themselves indefinitely, would like a job to provide for the entire family. "Give me a job," she lisped to a reporter, who visited their cramped quarters in a squalid tenement at 1914 North Fourteenth street last night.

The family of four have since Monday subsisted on 10 cents which they found in a coffee cup, and the generosity of neighbors, poverty-stricken like themselves. Edward Polkhaesner, a grocer at 2501 North Sarah street, contributed enough groceries to keep off starvation. In addition to Marie, there are Loretha and Lawrence Fleming, 4 years and 1 year old, respectively.

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IF NOT, WHY NOT?

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

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

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

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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 the feel like.

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PLATFORM OF THE Socialist Party OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

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

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

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

The Class Struggle.
A bitter struggle over the division of the products of labor is waged between the exploiting propertied classes on the one hand and the exploited propertyless class on the other. In this struggle the wage working class cannot expect adequate relief from any reform of the present order at the hand of the dominant class.

The wage workers are, therefore, the most determined and irreconcilable antagonists of the ruling class. They suffer most from the curse of class rule. The fact that a few capitalists are permitted to control all the country's industrial resources and social tools for their individual profit, and to make the production of the necessities of life the object of competitive private enterprise and speculation is at the bottom of all the social evils of our time.

Overproduction and Idleness.
In spite of the organization of trusts, pools and combinations, the capitalists are powerless to regulate production for social ends. Industries are largely conducted in a planless manner. Through periods of feverish activity the strength and health of the workers are mercilessly used up, and during periods of enforced idleness the workers are frequently reduced to starvation.

The climax of this system of production are the regularly recurring industrial depressions and crises which paralyze the nation every fifteen or twenty years.

Labor's Exploitation.
The capitalist class, in its mad race for profits, is bound to exploit the workers to the very limit of their endurance and to sacrifice their physical, moral and mental welfare to its own insatiable greed. Capitalism keeps the masses of workmen in poverty, destitution, physical exhaustion and ignorance. It drags their wives from their homes to the mill and factory. It snatches their children from the playgrounds and schools and grinds their slender bodies and unformed minds into cold dollars. It disfigures, maims and kills hundreds of thousands of workmen annually in mines, on railroads and in factories. It drives millions of workers into the ranks of the unemployed and forces large numbers of them into beggary, vagrancy and all forms of crime and vice.

Power of Corruption.
To maintain their rule over their fellow men, the capitalists must keep in their pay all organs of the public powers, public mind and public conscience. They control the dominant parties and, through them, the elected public officials. They select the executives, bribe legislatures and corrupt the courts of justice. They own and censor the press. They dominate the educational institutions. They own the nation politically and intellectually just as they own it industrially.

The Vital Issue.
The struggle between wage workers and capitalists grows ever fiercer, and has now become the only vital issue before the American people. The wage-working class, therefore, has the most direct interest in abolishing the capitalist system. But in abolishing the present system, the workmen will free not only their own class, but also all other classes of modern society: The small farmer, who is to-day exploited by large capital more indirectly but not less effectively than is the wage laborer; the small manufacturer and trader, who is engaged in a desperate and losing struggle for economic independence in the face of the all-conquering power of concentrated capital; and even the capitalist himself, who is the slave of his wealth rather than his master. The struggle of the working class against the capitalist class, while it is a class struggle, is thus at the same time a struggle for the abolition of all classes and class privileges.

The Rock of Class Rule.
The private ownership of the land and means of production used for exploitation is the rock upon which class rule is built; political government is its indispensable instrument. The wage-workers cannot be freed from exploitation without conquering the

political power and substituting collective for private ownership of the land and means of production used for exploitation.

The basis for such transformation is rapidly developing within present capitalist society. The factory system, with its complex machinery and minute division of labor, is rapidly destroying all vestiges of individual production in manufacture. Modern production is already very largely a collective and social process. The great trusts and monopolies which have sprung up in recent years have organized the work and management of the principal industries on a national scale, and have fitted them for collective use and operation.

Land and Public Welfare.
There can be no absolute private title to land. All private titles, whether called fee simple or otherwise, are and must be subordinate to the public title. The Socialist Party strives to prevent land from being used for the purpose of exploitation and speculation. It demands the collective possession, control or management of land to whatever extent may be necessary to attain that end. It is not opposed to the occupation and possession of land by those using it in a useful and bona fide manner without exploitation.

The Socialist Party is primarily an economic and political movement. It is not concerned with matters of religious belief.

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

To unite the workers of the nation and their allies and sympathizers of all other classes to this end is the mission of the Socialist Party. In this battle for freedom the Socialist Party does not strive to substitute working class rule for capitalist class rule, but by working-class victory to free all humanity from class rule and to realize the international brotherhood of man.

PROGRAM.
As measures calculated to strengthen the working class in its fight for the realization of this ultimate aim, and to increase its power of resistance against capitalist oppression, we advocate and pledge ourselves and our elected officers to the following program:

GENERAL DEMANDS.

1. The immediate government relief for the unemployed workers by building schools, by reforesting of cut-over and waste lands, by reclamation of arid tracts, and the building of canals, and by extending all other useful public works. All persons employed on such work shall be employed directly by the government under an eight-hour work day and at the prevailing union wages. The government shall also loan money to states and municipalities, without interest, for the purpose of carrying on public works. It shall contribute to the funds of labor organizations for the purpose of assisting their unemployed members, and shall take such other measures within its power as will lessen the widespread misery of the workers caused by the misrule of the capitalist class.

2. The collective ownership of railroads, telegraphs, telephones, steamboat lines and all other means of social transportation and communication.

3. The collective ownership of all industries which are organized on a national scale and in which competition has virtually ceased to exist.

4. The extension of the public domain to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power.

5. The scientific reforestation of timber lands, and the reclamation of swamp lands. The land so reforested or reclaimed to be permanently retained as a part of the public domain.

6. The absolute freedom of press, speech and assemblage.

INDUSTRIAL DEMANDS.

7. The improvement of the industrial condition of the workers.

(a) By shortening the workday in keeping with the increased productiveness of machinery.

(b) By securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half in each week.

(c) By securing a more effective inspection of workshops and factories.

(d) By forbidding the employment of children under sixteen years of age.

(e) By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child labor, of convict labor and of all unscrupulous factories.

(f) By abolishing official charity and substituting in its place compulsory insurance against employment, illness, accidents, invalidism, old age and death.

POLITICAL DEMANDS.

8. The extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the amount of the bequests and to the nearness of kin.

9. A graduated income tax.

10. Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women, and we pledge ourselves to engage in an active campaign in that direction.

11. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall.

12. The abolition of the senate.

13. The abolition of the power usurped by the supreme court of the United States to pass upon the constitutionality of legislation enacted by congress. National laws to be repealed or abrogated only by act of congress or by a referendum of the whole people.

14. That the Constitution be made amendable by majority vote.

15. The enactment of further measures for general education and for the conservation of health. The bureau of education to be made a department. The creation of a department of health.

16. The separation of the present bureau of labor from the department of commerce and labor, and the establishment of a department of labor.

17. That all judges be elected by the people for short terms, and that the power to issue injunctions shall be curbed by immediate legislation.

18. The free administration of justice.

Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry and thus come to their rightful inheritance.

Confiscation.

By Oscar Ameringer.

The question now arises, How will the Socialists take possession of the trusts? There are a great many ways of getting hold of the other fellow's property. One way is by confiscation, which means to swipe, to hook, to take the other fellow's property without saying "Thank you," or "Please, Mam," and without batting an eye. And we Socialists have the reputation of being the first confiscators that ever came down the pike. If it were not for the grand old Republican party, that stands like a rock on the shore, throwing back the waves of confiscation and reputation, the Socialists would have swiped John D. Rockefeller's grease business long ago.

Certainly the Republican party never confiscated anybody else's property. But let us refreshen the memory of our Republican friends. About 1863, when that party was still young, it confiscated five million chattel slaves, valued at one billion dollars, and belonging to the Southern people. Here was property, private property, holy, sanctified, private property, recognized as such by the constitution of the United States, and upheld by every decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, yet our Republican friends went down to Dixie, hooked and swiped all that property, and never paid a counterfeit nickel with a hole in it to the rightful, legitimate owners. The men who defended private property in 1863 were called rebels and traitors, and our Republican friends even used to sing a cruel song about hanging Jeff Davis on a sour apple tree, and yet the only crime committed by Jefferson Davis and his crowd was that they defended private property in black men.

Certainly, our Democratic friends would never do such a thing. But about three years ago, in the State of Oklahoma, that party had 40,000 majority. It was then that these good Democrats voted for prohibition. By doing so they confiscated every booze joint, saloon and brewery in the state. Anheuser-Busch of St. Louis had invested a million dollars of hard-earned money in a brand-new brewery in Oklahoma City, invested a million dollars earned in the sweat of their brow, the fruit of their thrift and frugality, the reward of their abstinence, in a legitimate industry, and our good Democrats destroyed all that value, wiped out the whole industry with the scratch of a lead pencil and never offered a wooden nickel as an indemnity to the rightful owners. These good Democrats would not even allow Anheuser-Busch to take their movable property out of the state, for down in the bowels of that brewery were 300,000 barrels of lager beer—cold, foaming lager beer.

Friends, you may appreciate the feelings of a German, like myself, when he writes on a painful subject like that. These Democrats would not allow Anheuser-Busch to take that lager beer up to Kansas, to sell it to the Prohibitionists of that state, but on a hot summer day they poured that precious liquid in the gutters of Oklahoma City, and the crowd and the fish were drunk for two weeks afterwards. This is confiscation with a vengeance. This is swiping the other fellow's business and rubbing it into him. And if the time ever should come when we Socialists have to go in the confiscating business, we shall be only too glad to turn the job over to the Republicans and Democrats, for we believe they are past masters in the gentle art of confiscation.

Confiscation is one way of acquiring people's property, but it may not be the best way. Slavery was abolished in the colonies of England, Portugal and Spain by paying an indemnity to the slave owners. In the long run, this was cheaper than the American way, for the freedom of these five million chattel slaves, valued at one billion dollars in 1861, has cost the American people by this time about ten billion dollars in money, hundreds of thousands of valuable young lives, seas of blood and rivers of tears. After all, the price was too big to pay.

Up to 1789, the soil of France belonged to the clergy and the nobility. About that time the French people raised a disturbance. During the excitement some of the nobles and clericalists lost their heads and ran off to Germany; still others lost their heads by remaining at home, and their land was inherited by the French peasantry. It looks like a cheap way of acquiring land, and yet the French revolution, followed by the Napoleonic war, cost more money, lives and blood than the soil of France is worth even to-day. A similar condition to that in France, in regard to land ownership, existed in Prussia until 1815. In that year the Stein laws were enacted, which allowed the serfs to purchase land of their former masters on the installment plan. It required many years to do this, but in the end it was a cheaper way than the one taken by the people of France. We Socialists who understand history are not pledged to confiscation, and for the sake of expediency we are perfectly willing to pay the trust owners for their property in their own coin.

OSCAR AMERINGER.

THE DIFFERENCE.

A Washington correspondent of one of the Boston papers was cruel and exaggerating when he said, "There are fifteen union card holders in Congress and nobody knows it; there is only one Socialist and everybody knows it."

Yet there is a good deal of truth in the acrid statement. The reason is that Berger has definite ideas of what the workers need. And so may the other fellows, forsooth. They are, however, sent to Washington for other things than 'exploiting their labor views, and might get into trouble if they did too much of that. On the other hand, Berger is likely to get into trouble if he does too little of it.—Painter and Decorator.

Court Says Labor is Not Property.

According to a decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York, labor does not constitute property. In handing down the decision, Justice McLaughlin said: "If labor constitutes property, then it seems to me to necessarily follow that the right to labor must also constitute property, and whatever deprives the laborer of his right deprives him of his property." All of the justices concur.

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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 Reis' Hall, Blair and Salisbury, second floor. All workmen 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 CONSUMERS' 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. Payments on shares are accepted in any business meeting and at the store, 1109 South Jefferson avenue, where any desired information about the organization may be had.

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. SEEGERS, 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.

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OFFICE HOURS SUNDAYS.

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

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Picnic Calendar

Sunday, September 10—Socialist Party of St. Louis, at Risch's Grove.

Socialist Party OF ST. LOUIS.

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

TRUST YOURSELVES.

The voters of the congressional district which elected Victor L. Berger knew, to secure any laws for the benefit of the workers, they must elect a man from their own class, and this they did.

This Congressman, who is a member of the Typographical Union and a Socialist, elected upon a Socialist ticket, is endeavoring to present and have laws passed beneficial to the working class, and while all the other Congressmen represent the interest of private property, the passage of this bill is doubtful. It, therefore, requires that unions and individuals should write and urge upon their Congressmen to support this bill, which is known as H. R. 13114.

The more interest the workers take in behalf of laws to their benefit, the more cognizance will Congress take and heed the voice of the people.—The Glass Worker.

Local Labor News.

HERE AND THERE.

C. F. T.—The Douglas Shoe Co. is now fair to the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

The Woman's Trade Union League added a nice sum to its treasury by the sale of numbered buttons at the Labor Day outing.

The Lowell Family Theater is unfair to the Picture Operators No. 143. All Union men are requested to stay away until they again pay union wages.

LOOKING FOR ST.

LOUIS EVIDENCE.

It is stated that District Attorney Fredericks of Los Angeles is looking for evidence against the McNamara's in St. Louis.

The explosion that occurred while the Eighteenth Street viaduct was being rebuilt in 1908 is to be laid at McNamara's door.

It will be remembered that this explosion did almost no damage and was generally considered at the time to be a ruse by which the bridge builder hoped to get public sympathy in his fight on organized labor.

OLD SOCIALIST PIONEER DEAD.

Comrade Christian Kloth, a pioneer of the International Socialist movement, died in Arvada, near Denver, Colo., August 22, at the age of 83 years and 6 months.

Comrade Kloth was born February 28, 1828, in Zurich, Switzerland. As a young man he went to Germany and soon joined the Socialist movement. He lived in Wandbeck, near Hamburg, where he acted as the literature agent of the Hamburg Socialist daily, Volks-Zeitung (now the Hamburg Echo). When in 1878 Prince Bismarck succeeded in railroad his anti-Socialist bill through the Reichstag, Kloth was one of the first "undesirables" who were blessed by Bismarck's police persecution. In 1879 Kloth was ordered to leave the fatherland, which he did. He emigrated to America, reaching New York on the same boat with Comrade Max Stoehr, and both came to St. Louis (where Stoehr still lives). Later on Comrade Kloth removed to Colorado.

The deceased leaves a widow, Mrs. Catherine Kloth, and two daughters, Caroline and Mary, who live in Colorado; and three sons, Ferdinand, Henry and Carl, who reside in St. Louis.

Comrade Christian Kloth was well known to the older German Socialists in St. Louis, who remember him as a brave and reliable pioneer of the Socialist movement.

McNamara's Union Heads Parade.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 4.—With more than 7000 union men in line today, labor leaders of Indianapolis declared that from every standpoint it was the best Labor Day parade ever given in Indianapolis.

Prominent in the parade were the honors bestowed on John J. McNamara, secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, now awaiting trial at Los Angeles. Behind the mounted police and the carriages containing J. P. Frey of Cincinnati, who delivered the Labor Day address in the afternoon, and the officers of the day, was the Central Labor Union float, bearing a big picture of McNamara, a dozen white-clad girls being grouped on the float. The slogan of the American Federation of Labor in the McNamara defense campaign, "Our men must be defended. Kidnapers must be punished," was emblazoned on the sides of the float.

Local Union No. 22 of the Structural Iron Workers had first place in the parade. The local carried a banner on which was inscribed McNamara's statement since he was incarcerated in jail at Los Angeles. "I am innocent of any infraction of the law by word or deed. Truth is mighty and must prevail."

The clothing worn by many of the unions in line was distinctive of that particular union. Approximately two-thirds of those marching in the parade wore the McNamara button issued by the federation. This bears a likeness of the secretary of the iron workers and the words "Justice for the McNamara's." In red letters is the word "Kidnaped."

After the parade it was said at the headquarters of the Labor Day committee that the entire supply of 5000 McNamara buttons had been exhausted.

AMERINGER'S GOOD WORK.

Oscar Ameringer of Oklahoma delivered four lectures under the auspices of the Socialist Party of St. Louis.

As an illustration of how much our local comrades enjoyed the lectures, we need but say that a large number of those who attended the first lecture also attended the remaining three; although each meeting was held in a different part of the city.

That Ameringer will receive a rousing reception when he returns to St. Louis is a certainty.

Comrade Ameringer went from here to Milwaukee, where he works under the auspices of the Wisconsin State organization during September and October.

When we get our State organization in working order again we could do nothing better than to route Comrade Ameringer through the state for a month or two. As a lecturer and entertainer, Ameringer comes pretty near being the whole show. Auf Wiedersehen, "Oscar," for we want you again.

BOHEMIAN BRANCH.

A meeting was held Sunday afternoon, September 3, at National Hall for the purpose of perfecting the organization of a Bohemian branch of the Socialist Party in St. Louis.

There was a good crowd in attendance, and eighteen new members were added to the roll, making a total membership to start off with of twenty-six.

Our Bohemian comrades have set the membership mark at one hundred for the first of the year. Judging by the enthusiasm displayed at the meeting and our knowledge of the hustling qualities of those that are already members, we have no doubt but that they will succeed.

The next meeting will be held at the same hall on Sunday, September 24, at 3 p. m.

BACK TO MILWAUKEE.

Winding up his work with a splendid address at the West End Heights Labor Day celebration, Com. Gaylord bid good-bye to St. Louis and left for Milwaukee Monday night—called back home for work in the local movement there.

In reviewing Gaylord's two months' stay in St. Louis, it is sufficient to say that he has done much good for the local Socialist movement here.

It is not to be wondered at that Milwaukee has grown to be the foremost Socialist city in this country when they have men of Gaylord's caliber to help them in the work.

The nearly thirty ward meetings which Gaylord addressed, we repeat, has done much good for St. Louis.

Our "Will-o'-the-Wisp" impossibilist friends didn't get much encouragement out of them, we admit, but the sound, constructive, working-class elements which comprise the Socialist Party of St. Louis have been inspired to do greater work and make more sacrifices for the Socialist and Labor movement.

Gaylord said in leaving: "With my two months' work in St. Louis and from my personal observation of the type and character of your movement and your sound policy and program, all of that weighed together, I can say this, that in my opinion St. Louis will be the next big city in this country that will be carried by the Socialists, and if at any time in the future I can be of any help to the St. Louis movement, just call on me."

GENERAL COMMITTEE MEETING.

All delegates to the General Committee should attend the next meeting, September 11, as matters of great importance will come up.

A communication from the National Secretary is on hand in reference to nominations for State officers and must be acted upon at the coming meeting. Other matters of equal importance will come before the meeting.

EVERYBODY TO RISCH'S GROVE.

Sunday, September 10, is Socialist Picnic Day. Bring your family and dinner basket. Bring all your friends along for a good time.

The "County Fair" is ready, the racing schedules are set, the lemonade is made, the bowling alleys are smooth as glass and the swings have been newly oiled.

Come a-running, one and all! Enjoy yourselves and help the good cause at the same time!

The stage hands in Austin, Texas, have formed a local union of the International Ass'n of Theatrical Stage Employees.

NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY NOTES

Reported from National Headquarters.

Comrade Soukop's Lecture Tour.
The National Executive Committee of the Bohemian Socialist branches announces the fact that Dr. Francis Soukop will arrive in this country for an extended tour, beginning about September 15. Comrade Soukop was a member of the Austrian Reichsrath and one of the best-known speakers of his own country. He speaks fluently in the Bohemian and German languages and will accept lecture dates for either. All inquiries for dates should be addressed to Tomas Pesek, 2317 Trumbull avenue, Chicago.

Militarism in High Schools.
It is reported that the Federal War Department is in communication with the Governors of several states, commending a law recently enacted by the California Legislature providing for the organization of military companies of high school boys, who are to be armed with Krag rifles and trained by competent instructors of the regular army. Regarding the same, Local Columbus, Ohio, has adopted resolutions emphatically protesting against the public schools being used for military training, and it is suggested that the National Office circulate petition for signatures protesting against the action of the government in this case.

Berger Keeps Uncle Sam Busy.
Word has been received that the mailing and folding room of the government printery has become clogged with orders and that it is at least 75,000 copies behind with Comrade Berger's speech on the tariff.

Petition for Old-Age Pension Bill.
The following motion was adopted at the recent session of the National Executive Committee: "That we urge all the members of the Socialist Party to send letters and petitions to the Congressmen in their respective districts asking for support for Congressman Berger's old-age pension bill, and to start an agitation along the same lines in the various trade unions, societies, lodges and all manner of organizations, and that we call upon the Socialist press to support this matter as much as possible."

By a recent referendum in West Virginia, Comrade H. W. Houston of Parkersburg was re-elected State Secretary-Treasurer.

Berger's Old-Age Pension Speech.
The latest speech in Congress by Comrade Victor L. Berger was in support of his old-age pension bill. One hundred thousand copies of that speech are now ready for distribution. The price is 25 cents a hundred, or at that rate in any quantities. Orders with remittances should be filed with the National Office.

Remember that two speeches by Comrade Berger may be had from the National Office, both at the same price. One was on the tariff and one on old-age pensions. Those who order should be particular to state plainly which is desired.

New Socialist Locals.
Since last reported, charters have been granted to locals in unorganized states as follows:
Alaska—Seward, 10 members; Cordova, 8 members; Valdez, 17 members; Douglas, 9 members; Haines, 7 members; Juneau, 19 members.

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North Carolina—Raleigh, 15 members; Massey, 7 members.

The Milwaukee Socialist Daily.
The National Executive Committee directs the attention of the members of the party to the efforts which our comrades in Milwaukee are making to establish a Socialist daily paper in that city.

Comrades everywhere will recognize the fact that it is of the highest importance to the entire Socialist movement in this country that our Milwaukee comrades should be adequately supported by an efficient daily press.

We, therefore, urge that all locals and all individual party members do all in their power to assist the Milwaukee comrades in raising the funds for the purpose of establishing a Socialist daily paper."

WHY YOU SHOULD VOTE AGAINST REFERENDUM C.

By J. Gerber.

To the Editor: Permit me space to say a few words in opposition to Referendum C, 1911, now before the members of the party for a vote.

I am afraid that by reducing the income of the national organization to about one-third of its present standard we will greatly hamper the work of the party.

Is the income of the National Office too much?

I had occasion to be in Chicago lately, and while there visited the National Office daily. I found every one of the employes working, and not working regular office hours, either.

I found them working at 9 a. m., and most of them were on the job at 9 p. m., receiving no remuneration for overtime work, or only supper money.

I found them working Saturday afternoon and some of them on Sunday. Surely they must have work to do! I found that there is a great deal more work in that office than most comrades imagine.

There is the press service, where a news letter is sent to 330 labor papers in the country at least once a week, and oftener when necessary. The National Office maintains the Socialist Press Bureau in Washington.

It maintains at present the Socialist Press Bureau in Los Angeles. It pays one clerk for Congressman Berger. It prints and distributes literature at a loss. It looks after the unorganized states and assists many of the organized states.

It would be impossible to describe all the work that is being done in that office. The correspondence alone would keep a few people busy, not there will be as much bookkeeping on 2 cents as there is on 5 cents).

I cannot see how the National Office is to continue the work it is doing and extend it with a reduced income; and there are many other channels the propaganda of the party should reach and can reach only by the national organization.

The proposition emanates from Local Philadelphia. Surely this local should not try to cut down the revenue of the national organization and thereby destroy its usefulness.

Possibly Local Philadelphia knows that the National Office has too much money, because it offered financial and moral aid to the local to do some agitation work at the time of the street car and general strike, of which Local Philadelphia did not avail itself, considering it a waste of time and energy to do propaganda work among men and women on strike.

Is it not strange that those who criticize the national organization the most for not doing this, that and the other thing, those who want the national organization to support all

kinds of movements in the United States, and even outside of it, are the same people who want to disintegrate the national party, and after all other means have failed are trying it now by cutting down the revenue?

I am not surprised, however, that certain party members who believe that political action is futile and that the co-operative commonwealth will be ushered in some nice day by means of a general strike and all other things that go with it, are in favor of this proposition.

Comrades, you who believe in one Socialist Party in the United States and not in a different Socialist Party in every state, vote this proposition down, just as you did that famous Texas proposition.

Next year is presidential year, and we will need not only a united party, but a party provided with funds and in a position to do things, big things.

In Germany, where the party is the strongest, the comrades are increasing the revenue of the national organization. Here, where the party is the weakest, it is proposed to reduce it.

In all the countries the comrades are concentrating their forces and in the United States it is proposed to divide them and organize the Socialist Party on the lines of the old parties, each state supreme by itself.

Ours is THE Socialist Party, and needs must be organized on different lines than the Republicans and Democrats.

Vote against this Referendum C, 1911, and let us show that we do not want a bunch of anarchist groups, but a solid party, organized on national lines, and that we are willing to assist the national organization morally and financially.

Let us bury this proposition and then let us start, repair our fences, and perfect our organization for the great campaign of 1912.

New York, N. Y.

Big Parade in Denver.

Denver, Colo., Sept. 4.—Business was practically suspended in Colorado cities and towns today for the annual celebration of Labor Day. A parade of 50,000 union men was the opening feature of the celebration in Denver, followed by a basket picnic, a program of athletic events and an address by Henry George, Jr. At Pueblo a similar program was carried out and in the Southern Colorado coal fields the day's celebration centered at Trinidad.

Sixty Thousand in Chicago Parade.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 4.—Over 60,000 union men and women took part in the Labor Day parade. Union labor men and their friends attended two picnics given under the auspices of the Chicago Federation of Labor and other organizations, where a large defense fund for the McNamara brothers, who are to be tried in Los Angeles, Cal., charged with blowing up the Times building in that city, was raised by the sale of souvenir buttons.

New York for McNamara.

New York, Sept. 4.—Despite ideal weather, Labor Day failed to draw the expected number of marchers into the procession. Conservative estimates of the number in line were 40,000, of whom perhaps 1000 were women. The latter took advantage of the occasion to get in a word for equal suffrage, one section bearing a banner with the inscription, "Equal Work, Equal Pay, Equal Say."

As elsewhere throughout the country, the McNamara case was prominently referred to. A majority of all banners and transparencies in the parade were in praise of J. J. McNamara. Detective Wm. J. Burns, who arrested McNamara, came in for condemnation. One sign set forth that "If there were more men like Victor Berger in Congress, the McNamara Outrage would not have happened."

At different places along the line of march stood men with red flags, taking contributions for the defense of the McNamara's. An immense crowd watched the procession, which was led by Police Inspector Schmittberger and a detachment of mounted police.

Berger Addressed Big Crowd in Cleveland.

Cleveland, Ohio., Sept. 4.—Organized Labor of this city held a Labor Day parade and picnic. Congressman Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee was the speaker of the day.

Guy Miller in Elvins.

Elvins, Mo., Sept. 4.—Three thousand union men, the majority being members of the Western Federation of Miners, composed the Labor Day parade which this morning marched two miles through the St. Francois county lead belt from Desloge to Elvins, where the annual picnic was held. Delegations were present from the miners' unions at Bonne Terre, Leadwood, Flat River, Desloge, Doe Run and Elvins. Speeches were delivered by Guy Miller of Joplin and Anton Lassich, foreign organizer of the Western Federation.

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