

Comrades,  
Work for your  
Own Press!

# ST. LOUIS LABOR

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

THE FEARLESS CHAMPION OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Comrades,  
Work for your  
Own Party!

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## Eruption of the Social Volcano

Old Europe resembles a volcano in eruption. From the sunny shores of the Mediterranean to the icefields of the Scandinavian North, from the Ural to the Atlantic coast general unrest of the people is manifest.

Within the last few weeks we have repeatedly reported of the great anti-war demonstrations of the Socialist workmen in Madrid and London, Paris and Berlin. Over 200,000 Berlin Socialists assembled at the Trepow Park and in no uncertain manner informed the government that there shall be no war about the capitalist Morocco adventure.

Last Sunday 200,000 people assembled in front of the city hall in Vienna, Austria, to protest against the high prices of food. Socialist members of Parliament addressed the crowds of workmen and women, and demanded that the government take immediate steps to relieve the suffering. After the monster meeting big crowds gathered in other parts of the city, and the police and the military were ordered to disperse them. Six or more people were killed and over 200 wounded. Martial law was declared, the first time in Vienna since the revolution of 1849.

All over France and in Belgium the people demonstrated against the high prices of foodstuffs. In many cities thousands of excited women gathered, paraded the streets, demolished stores. The scenes enacted resembled those in the ante-revolutionary days of 1789 in Paris, when starving women and children stormed the bakeries.

Germany, Belgium, England—in fact, all Europe—is suffering under the enormously increased food prices. The suffering of the masses is intensified by the conservative Agrarians in Germany, Austria and Hungary, who will not permit that agricultural products be imported into these countries.

There are serious labor troubles in almost every European country. England has just concluded a most exciting chapter in the history of the British labor movement. Ireland is in the midst of a general railroad strike. In the Scandinavian countries the combined employers have inaugurated several lockouts, involving many thousands of men.

A general strike has been declared in the leading industrial centers of Spain. The government, frightened by this sudden insurrection of the Spanish working class, "suspended the constitutional guarantee" and ordered martial law throughout the country.

In Turkey, Russia and Italy the situation is even worse. There the cholera horror is added to the general suffering caused by the high food prices.

High food prices are also causing general alarm in our own country. The trusts and combines dictate the prices for labor and for food. To cut wages and to increase the prices of everything the common people need to sustain life is the trust king's highest ideal.

"High prices are becoming a world wide issue," says the Chicago Daily Socialist. "The capitalist class, through the concentration of industrial control into fewer hands, is acquiring power to regulate prices as much as it pleases and dares. A new era in the development of the labor movement seems about to begin as a result of this general rise in prices of food. Organization of capital must produce greater and better organization of the workers. The latter will naturally turn to the ballot box where they can. They will also strengthen their labor unions by propaganda and organization work, by removing restrictions that have tended to limit membership, and by broader federations that will make possible strikes of sufficient magnitude to affect not merely one employing corporation or association of corporations, but whole industries, when the remedy demanded requires such an extensive strike. The strikes will be more bitter than heretofore. So will the political battles of the workers through the Socialist Party. The demands of the workers will become clearer. They will be for a greater portion of what we produce, pending the time when we shall be able to force you to let us keep it all."

"Demonstrations and riots are inevitable in those countries where the franchise is limited. In the United States the movement against high prices should soon manifest itself in a stampede of the workers to the Socialist Party."

Two of the most significant events will take place in 1912, events that will cause general interest all over Europe and America.

In January the Reichstag elections will not only stir the German empire, but all Europe, and when the votes will be counted and the result known the mighty waves of enthusiasm caused by the German Socialist victories will be felt on the American side of the Atlantic Ocean.

In November, 1912, our own presidential and congressional elections will take place. A well-organized, militant Socialist Party, with about 150,000 dues-paying, active members, will enter the political arena to fight the Democratic-Republican twin party of Capitalism.

The campaign of 1912 will be the liveliest, most important and most exciting national political campaign since the memorable political struggle which resulted in the election of Abraham Lincoln.

Comrades everywhere, prepare for the next great, glorious campaign of the working class under the banner of the Socialist Party!

G. A. Hoehn.

### APPEAL BELIEVES

#### SHOAF WAS SLUGGED,

Loaded Into Yacht and Taken Aboard Ocean Vessel, is Information Conveyed to Appeal.

In regard to the disappearance in Los Angeles of its special writer, George H. Shoaf, the Appeal to Reason this week says:

"The most plausible theory the Appeal has had concerning Shoaf's disappearance comes to us under the signature of three responsible newspaper men of national reputation. They claim to have their information from sources that are well nigh authentic. They say Shoaf was slugged, loaded into an automobile while unconscious, taken to the Pacific Ocean under direct supervision of Otis and Burns, then conveyed south in a private yacht. This yacht turned south and transferred Shoaf, under charge of several detectives, to a boat putting into the Pacific for a long voyage. On this voyage Shoaf was to be submitted to the third degree, in the hope of obtaining information concerning the Appeal and the Socialist movement in general, preparatory to the making of a concerted fight on Socialism in America. The Appeal cannot go into de-

tails at present. It is possible this clew, too, may prove futile. But it is in keeping with the general fight made on Socialism and with the methods of the masters. Only this week the press reports that the president of the Socialist Party of Cuba and the chairman of the County Workers' Trade Union have just been kidnapped, rushed on a boat making for Europe, and banished by force. If they would do it in an island dominated by American capitalists, why would they not do it in the mainland? Another thing: The information comes to the Appeal in a letter sent to a friend in another town and by him brought to us. It says that telegrams sent by and to prominent Socialists are repeated to Burns, and that letters sent them are opened and their contents forwarded to Burns. The information given to the Appeal was repeated by the three editors in question to two men of prominence, connected with the defense, and, as if to prove their suspicions true, the letters have not yet been delivered! In view of the possibility of a concerted fight to be made on Socialism, and of Shoaf having declared, after investigation, that Otis was responsible for the explosion of the Times building, the Appeal has put a night watchman in the office, for the first time in its history."

## Criminal Detective Work in Cleveland

DETECTIVE HIRED TO SLUG BUSINESS AGENT OF STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS.

(Cleveland Citizen.)

An incident occurred in this city this week that throws a brilliant flashlight on the methods that are being pursued by the Steel Trust to victimize the McNamara brothers and destroy the Iron Workers and all organized labor, if possible.

One C. H. Patterson, a "guard" in the employ of the garment manufacturers, was arrested Monday night by Detectives Soukup and McGulness upon the charge of carrying concealed weapons. While the charge is technical in a sense, behind it lies a plot that is far-reaching.

The information upon which Patterson was arrested was furnished by John Sullivan, a Pittsburg glass worker, who informed the police that Patterson is in the employ of the Woodward Detective Agency of Pittsburg. Besides acting as "guard" for the garment manufacturers for big money, it appears that Patterson was assigned to a job on the side—of killing or maiming P. J. Smith, business agent of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, who had given the Steel Trust considerable trouble in calling successful strikes against the octopus.

Sullivan declared that Patterson had been offered \$150 to "get" Smith, and that he had promised him (Sullivan) one-half of the amount to assist him. Patterson called at Smith's home on East Thirty-eighth street on two occasions to identify the latter, and Smith accused him of being a thug to his face, which Patterson denied, claiming that he was looking up some iron worker.

While Patterson awaited an opportunity to slug Smith, a certain H. H. Bold, supposed to be a go-between for the Steel Trust, arrived in Cleveland from Pittsburg and conferred with Patterson in the Hollenden. Sullivan says Patterson, in arranging the plans to attack Smith, stated that in case either was caught by the police to immediately summon the law firm of Squires, Sanders and Demp-

sey, who would furnish bail in any amount, and which could be forfeited rather than have the case come up for trial.

Sullivan obtained a letter from Patterson, which was written from Pittsburg by Bold, and when Patterson was informed by Detective Soukup that he had possession of the letter, the prisoner admitted that if such was the case the police "know all."

The following is the letter from Bold to "C. H. P.," who seems to have been too slow in carrying out his part of the criminal conspiracy to please the writer:

"Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 22, 1911.

"C. H. P.:

"Dear Sir—Enclosed find twenty-five dollars (\$25.00). As you do not state what sum you need, this will pay for necessities until you get away, when, by wiring me, I will send the same by wire.

"I trust this will be the last letter I will receive from you until this is completed. I thought we had understood each other when in Cleveland, also on writing last letter. If you have cold feet and don't want to go through, say so, but do not stall around for the balance of the summer. However, if you decide upon the latter, don't look to me for any favors in the future. Very truly yours,

"H. H. BOLD."

A stenographic report of the entire proceedings in police court will be prepared by the Iron Workers in the Patterson case, which has not been concluded as the Citizen goes to press.

The testimony taken at the trial will doubtless be printed in pamphlet form and distributed throughout the country to give the people further proof of the damnable plots that are being hatched by the billionaire trust to crush the working people and drive them into abject slavery.

### Liverpool Newsies Strike.

Liverpool, Eng., Sept. 16.—Hundreds of newsboys in Liverpool went on strike, demanding an increase of 2 cents on each dozen of half-penny papers they sell. They have been receiving 4 cents on each dozen, and are determined to be in line with the other workers who have secured increases recently.

## William H. Taft and Emma Goldmann

Last week we reported in these columns that Mr. Lucien Wheeler, one of the "experts" of the Washington Secret Service, had been in St. Louis for the purpose of providing ways and means for the safety of President Wm. H. Taft, who will be "our guest" this Saturday, September 23.

This favorite detective of President Taft was escorted over every foot of ground along the route which the distinguished visitor will travel while in St. Louis. Mr. Wheeler looked after sewers, entrances and exits of the Jefferson Hotel, Mercantile and City Clubs, inspected the elevators, looked over the records of porters, cooks and waiters, inquired about automobiles, chauffeurs, personnel of the reception committee, etc.

Mr. Wheeler may be an expert detective, i. e., in the opinion of President Taft, but so far as his St. Louis work as a presidential advance agent is concerned, he lost out.

He failed to look up the records of some of the gentlemen who will elbow with President Taft at the St. Louis reception.

The Globe-Democrat of last Wednesday, September 20, announced the program for the Taft luncheon at the City Club. Percy Werner will preside. Forty-four persons will be seated at the President's table. To President Taft's right will be seated Frank P. Crunden, Gov. Herbert S. Hadley and others. Frank P. Crunden will introduce the toastmaster.

This will be interesting, indeed.

Mr. Frank P. Crunden, sitting to the right of President Taft and chosen to introduce the toastmaster, is the same Hon. Frank P. Crunden who, together with Wm. Marion Reedy, banquetted Emma Goldmann at Lippe's restaurant last fall, shortly before election. He was then Councilman Crunden.

The same Frank P. Crunden, who banquetted and shook hand with Emma Goldmann last fall, will sit to Taft's right and introduce the toastmaster at the City Club this Saturday.

President Taft perhaps never fully realized how closely related he is with Emma Goldmann, the apostle of anarchism.

We mention this relationship between Godknows Bill and the "Red Emma," because we cannot understand why the personal records of the poor porters, cooks and waiters at the Jefferson Hotel, Mercantile Club and City Club were looked into by "Sniff" Lucien Wheeler, while the looking up of the records of Frank P. Crunden and his social relationship with Emma Goldmann was not even thought of.

"Les extremes se touchent!" says the French proverb—the extremes meet. We can see no sound reason why Messrs. Crunden, Hadley, Francis & Co. failed to invite "Red Emma" for the St. Louis Taft reception.

Why is it that Emma Goldmann is always brought to St. Louis during political campaigns? Why is it that Emma never fails to rap the "Socialist politicians" while she is honored and admired at banquets arranged and paid for by just such capitalist liberals as Hon. Frank P. Crunden?

Although Emma Goldmann has been visiting and lecturing in St. Louis for the last twenty years, she has never yet paid a visit to Socialist Party headquarters. This seems to show conclusively that the ties of friendship which exist between "Red Emma" and the Crunden-Taft class of people have never existed between this apostle of anarchism and the Socialist Party.

G. A. Hoehn.

## Exit Stolypin--- Sic Semper Tyrannis!

Premier Stolypin is dead. In the presence of Czar Nicholas he was shot by Bogroff, a police spy and alleged member of the Social Revolutionary Group, while attending a "gala performance" at the Municipal Theater in Kieff, September 14. He died September 18.

According to the press dispatches, Bogroff is of Jewish parentage. He was graduated from Kieff University in 1906. During his course there he joined the Social Revolutionary Group, which intrusted to him in 1907 several serious commissions. He was selected for the second attempt on M. Stolypin's life, but did not carry out his orders. Instead, he informed the police and betrayed a large number of his comrades, using the tactics of Eugene Azef, who in 1909 played the double role of leader of the Revolutionary party and political spy to gain the confidence of the police chiefs.

Like Azef, Bogroff, in this double role, was tolerated by the police as part of their scheme to maintain a permanent spy in the revolutionists' camp and obtain information concerning the consecutive steps of the revolutionists.

As a member of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary party, Bogroff visited St. Petersburg last spring on business of his party, and returned to Kieff September 8 to assist in the protection of the emperor and the members of the imperial family at the maneuvers. At the inquiry Bogroff declared that he intended to attempt to take the life of a higher personage than M. Stolypin, but feared this would precipitate an outbreak against the Jews.

That Bogroff belonged to the Czar's own secret police there is not the least doubt. This fact was even admitted by the chief of police of Kieff, who had signed and stamped Bogroff's card of admission to the Municipal Theater.

Stolypin fell as a victim of his own system. As the Premier and chief of a system of assassination, Stolypin fell at the hand of the assassin.

Stolypin assassinated the Russian Constitution; he assassinated the Russian Duma; he assassinated the opposition in the first Russian parliament and had the radical Duma members thrown behind the prison walls of Peter and Paul and the Schlusseburg fortress; he assassinated about 40,000 men and women, whose love for a free Russia was their only crime; he sent thousands of political prisoners to the snowfields and mines of Siberia; he filled the prisons and dungeons with tens of thousands of men, women, and even children, who were suspected of sympathizing with the cause of Russian freedom.

For five years Stolypin ruled with an iron hand. One of his last official crimes was directed against the freedom and constitutional rights of the brave people of little Finland. Every official act of his was the work of the tyrant.

Neither Stolypin nor his master, the Czar, seemed to have learned anything by experience. The revolution of 1905-06 was an expensive lesson. It was soon forgotten by the cowardly tyrants, whose "excursion" to Kieff on September 14 was really their first attempt to show their faces in public since the memorable revolutionary days of 1905.

Conspiracy and assassination are no part of the International Socialist policy and program of action. The revolution of 1905 compelled the Czar to make radical concessions. A Russian Constitution and a Russian Parliament, known as the Duma, were the result. Had the Constitution and the Duma not been "suspended" by Stolypin et al. revolutionary conspiracy and assassination would have disappeared from the political arena of Russia. As a constitutional monarchy, Russia could have followed the political development of Western Europe.

But Stolypin returned to the government by assassination. He tried to turn the wheel of progress backward, but did not succeed. He got caught in his own machinery and fell—a dead man!

Whether the Stolypin policy will be continued remains to be seen. More assassinations would follow. For every Stolypin there would be another Bogroff.

Whether Stolypinism will remain, or whether a more liberal policy will be followed, all who are acquainted with the industrial and political conditions in Russia agree on this one point:

The Russian revolution is not dead; the Russian working class shows new signs of life and energy by the many strikes in the industrial centers; the Russian Trade Unions are reorganizing; the Russian labor press is extending its sphere of influence; the Russian Socialists are strengthening their political organization.

This encouraging work has been going on in spite of Stolypin. The industrial and commercial centers were the centers of the 1905 revolution. There Russian Capitalism is at work to-day; there Russian Capitalism must operate, grow, expand. In order to do so an intelligent wage-working proletariat is necessary, a proletariat ever growing in number, in intelligence, in solidarity. And wherever you find such a proletariat, you will find a progressive, a Socialist labor movement.

It is within the power of the ruling clique in St. Petersburg to decide the question whether Russia shall soon have a second, but more serious, revolutionary eruption, or whether the present reign of the white terror shall give way to a peaceful, constitutional development on West European lines.

If the Stolypin assassination policy of government is continued, one of the next victims may be Nicholas Romanoff himself. How unceremoniously the work may be done "Nick" saw with his own eyes in the Municipal Theater in Kieff. For all the assassination crimes the Romanoffs have but themselves to blame. With them rests the responsibility.

G. A. Hoehn.

## Promptly Furnishing Proof

Organized Labor cannot be deceived by the pious Boy Scout leaders who insist that their soldier boys would never be used against Union labor.

The proof was promptly furnished. A Mr. Fuller Swift of Ironton, Mo., has offered to bring his Boy Scout Band to St. Louis to escort President Taft September 23. The Central Trades and Labor Union threatened to prevent members of the Musicians' Union from playing on the occasion if the Boy Scouts of America are allowed as an escort. The Scout Band is composed of thirty boys between the ages of 12 and 16 years. The young musicians wear regulation Boy Scout uniforms, being members of that organization. The band already has achieved fame in Missouri, as it played at the state fair at Sedalia last year and at a drummers' convention in Poplar Bluff this year, competing with the professional, i. e., the Union musicians.

The moment Mr. Swift saw the possibility of a Union musicians' strike in St. Louis he offered his Boy Scouts as strikebreakers. Their services were refused, because the Boy Scout controversy developed some very unpleasant discussions among the members of the Taft reception committee, and they were anxious to drop the whole matter.

G. A. Hoehn.

# Making The Laws

By James H. Maurer, the Sole Representative of Labor in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

I doubt whether there is any subject upon which I could write that would interest your readers more than to give them a glimpse behind the scenes of the lawmaking stage of the State of Pennsylvania.

Most people look upon the law as they do upon their religion, as something sacred, something supernatural. If the people could see how the laws were made, as I have, I fear it would take more than a pious hypocritical clergy, a darg-robed, judiciary, or a murderous constabulary to make the people respect it.

When I was elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature last fall, the capitalist press quoted me as saying that: "I was going to Harrisburg to raise hell. This was a mistake. I did not go to the State Capitol to raise hell. I only went there to look at it."

There were 207 members in the House of lawmakers, and all of them were addressed at "Honorable." In my innocence, I believed that no matter what a man might be in private life, he would at least act the part of an honorable man as near as possible after he had the title of honorable nailed to his name.

On Wednesday, May 17, appropriation bills were passed, running into the millions of dollars. Now, instead of these honorables guarding the people's money carefully and seeing to it that the money was appropriated properly, they started a good-natured rough house; threw paper wads at each other, gave cat calls, told stories like children, played tricks on one another, every action foolish, nothing sensible, no attention to duty.

May 24 we had an all-night ses-

sion. During this session many of the honorables tore their calendars apart and threw the leaves over the hall. Many made paper balls the size of a baseball and threw them at each other. One member, a Representative from my own county, named Billman, had at least a bushel of these paper balls made up in advance, much as children do in snow-ball fights. Books and rubber mats were sailed through the air. The chief clerk of the House was hit in the eye with a school code book, his injury requiring the services of a physician. Members used rubber balls to squirt water on one another. One member appeared on the scene with a bucket of water and poured its contents over two unsuspecting members. The liquid soap cups, including the nickel brackets, were wrenched from the marble to which they were screwed and stolen. Songs, "He Is a Jolly Good Fellow," and "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here," went ringing through the hall. Silly speeches were made, and during all this hell, as I call it, business was done.

It was at 2:30 a. m. that the Pittsburgh bill came up. This bill had been amended so often that its author could not recognize it. When some semblance of order was secured, the bill was voted on. The clerk announced the bill carried by a vote of 158 for, and 15 against. It was 2:30 a. m., and many of the members were absent. Representative Kelley and I counted those present from different parts of the hall, and both found that but seventy-nine members were present, and out of this number fifteen voted against the

Pittsburg bill, yet the clerk announced the bill carried by a vote of 158. One hundred and four votes were necessary to carry any measure.

May 1 the bill to increase the salaries of the already overpaid judges was up for a second time. This bill the reformers (the Keystoneers) had opposed early in the session, but now they lined up for it, and it passed. That night Representative John R. K. Scott, the Republican floor leader, dined those who stood for the bill. The debauch took place at the Senate Hotel, and the celebration was a memorable affair. Champagne flowed freely, some of the honorables got drunk, full bottles were sailed over the tables, breaking the long-stemmed champagne glasses. No one objected. John is a good fellow, and he paid in the morning. Can the reader figure out in the last analysis who will pay this bill?

May 23 a most drastic piece of legislation was railroaded through, Bill 877, which provides that: "Prisoners are to be employed on public work, such as building highways," etc. The bill provides further that: The prisoners shall work under the direct supervision of the State Constabulary (Cossacks). This means that whenever there is a strike, the strikers will, as in the past, be arrested, and then, like the galley slaves of old, work under the lash of the constabulary. It is hardly necessary to state what effect this will have on the strike. This bill did not come up in regular order, and very few members know even now that such a law exists. Only four of us voted against it.

As I stated in the fore part of this article, I can give but a glimpse, space and time will not permit more. I should like to write about my fight against the constabulary, special detectives, eviction and many other equally vicious bills. Some other time I hope to find time and space to do so. This article will at least give a faint idea of what I meant when I said that I did not go to Harrisburg to raise hell, but simply to look at it.

The only thing the last legislature of Pennsylvania did was to raise the salaries of public officials, and pass bills in the interest of big business. The workers, including the farmers, got just what they always received in the past—nothing.

When the legislature adjourned last May, I predicted that at the next session there would be at least seven Socialist members in the House. That was three months ago, and so marked is the change in public sentiment since that time, that if the people keep coming into the Socialist ranks during the next fourteen months as they have during the past three, then the Socialists will be in control of the next House.

The Pennsylvania comrades are working as they never did before. The people are a thousand-fold more eager to listen to our speakers, and read our literature, than ever before. And, in spite of the panicky conditions, our collections and book sales are just about 800 per cent higher than they ever were before. Comrades, get your organizations in good working condition. The state will soon belong to the Socialists.

## PLATFORM OF THE Socialist Party OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**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 workingmen in poverty, destitution, physical exhaustion and ignorance. It drags their wives from their homes to the mill and factory. It snatches their children from the playgrounds and schools and grinds their slender bodies and unformed minds into cold dollars. It disfigures, maims and kills hundreds of thousands of workingmen annually in mines, on railroads and in factories. It drives millions of workers into the ranks of the unemployed and forces large numbers of them into beggary, vagrancy and all forms of crime and vice.

**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 workingmen will free not only their own class, but also all other classes of modern society: The small farmer, who is to-day exploited by large capital more indirectly but not less effectively than is the wage laborer; the small manufacturer and trader, who is 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 misuse of the capitalist class.
2. The collective ownership of railroads, telegraphs, telephones, steamboat lines and all other means of social transportation and communication.
3. The collective ownership of all industries which are organized on a national scale and in which competition has virtually ceased to exist.
4. The extension of the public domain to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power.
5. The scientific reforestation of timber lands, and the reclamation of swamp lands. The land so reforested or reclaimed to be permanently retained at a part of the public domain.
6. The absolute freedom of press, speech and assemblage.

#### INDUSTRIAL DEMANDS.

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

## Woman Suffrage in California.

By Agnes H. Downing.

There is something in the air of California, something that stirs and thrills. It is more than the salt sea breeze that each afternoon cools the mid-day heat, it is something appealing and intense. From press and platform, from pulpit and doorstone, the subject of woman suffrage is debated with telling zeal, for on the 10th day of next October an amendment to the state constitution granting full political equality for women, will be offered to the voters for their approval.

This is a demand for which Socialists have long contended. Will we gain it now? The prospects are promising.

The agitation is taking many forms. First, the women themselves are aroused. The Woman's Parliament, the Federation of Parent-Teacher Associations, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the State Federation of Women's Clubs, as well as the Union Label League and the Socialist women of the state have all unanimously endorsed the amendment. These organizations represent three-fourths of the women of the state and they include practically all the women's organizations. If the vote be not gained, it cannot be said this time that it is because a majority of the women of the state do not want it. Some of the societies mentioned, notably the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which is well organized here, are devoting their entire time to work for the amendment.

All the woman's organizations have formed a loose federation with delegates meetings, to work for the common purpose. A Publicity Department secures space in the news columns of the press. The dailies of Los Angeles, except the ultra progress-hating ones, are printing hundreds of columns of suffrage news. The large meetings are featured and through reports of speeches and debates much educational work is done. Besides this work by the dailies, more than a third of the press of the state is printing the weekly suffrage bulletin. There are suffrage post cards, flyers, buttons, pins, pennants and even votes for women's belts, in use. When suffrage speeches were forbidden in the parks of one city, several private homes with lawns were open, so the movement did not suffer.

Great work is being done with literature. Besides the press work, there are leaflets and special articles displayed, sold and distributed at all kinds of celebrations, picnics, beach resorts, land shows, etc., also literature supplied to library tables, stations, rest rooms, cafes and railroad offices. New and stirring suffrage songs are also heard. Suffrage bazaars are held and money is raised that way, as well as by donations. Three hundred dollars is reported raised at one day's bazaar.

The usual boom appeal; ever present in the west, is also used—"Advertise your State by Giving Women the Ballot. Equal Suffrage has given Washington thousands of columns of Free and Favorable Advertising."

Some of those things may look a little sensational, but as long as people like the spectacular, displays and emotional appeals will help gain sentiment.

The Socialist women, while working early and late for the suffrage amendment, and while in cordial sympathy with most of what is being done and while sending representatives to the federations and so-

cieties, desire to, and do at all times, preserve the identity of their own societies. Specially do they avoid giving strength to the purely suffrage clubs which, if the vote be won, may be turned into political clubs of a different turn from that we favor. Individual Socialist women have joined the suffrage clubs in some instances and with very good results, but as a mass they have adhered to their own organizations. Further, the Socialist women, together with the Union Label League of Los Angeles, organized the Wage Earners' Votes for Women Club, which includes both men and women. This club at Los Angeles holds regular meetings, with speeches, displays and songs. There are similar organizations in other cities, the one at San Francisco being the first. It maintains a suffrage literature table at Labor Temple; it has aroused great enthusiasm among men as well as women. At one series of meetings there were addresses by the candidates on the Socialist ticket. Prominent suffrage workers who are not Socialists are utilized as speakers and many press notices have been obtained.

The Woman's Socialist Union and the Woman's Committees of the party held a series of suffrage meetings, with rousing suffrage programs, in all the Socialist branches of the city. These meetings were widely advertised and reached large numbers. Besides they proclaimed the proud fact that the Socialist Party as a party carries on an aggressive campaign for equal human rights for all.

In telling of the forces that are active in securing this statewide allegiance to the suffrage cause, the anti-suffrage women should be mentioned. It would be unfair not to acknowledge their help. They are few in number, but their work gives a touch of humor to the situation that is really needed. They have the same old moth-eaten arguments that were urged against universal suffrage for men, and they give them with the full confidence that they are saying something.

The only puissant foes we have are the powerful corporations of graft and greed and vice that are preying on the strength and character of the people and who fear the votes of the mothers of the land. The voting contest is between them and the men who want better things. Shall the better things prevail? The political right of one-half the race and the improvement of the whole race is at stake.

In this cause the Socialists can do much. Their 50,000 votes at the last state election and their great gains shown by the municipal elections since, give them a power that can win the amendment. But every Socialist, man and woman, must be active, judicious and aggressive until the hour the votes are counted. It means work, but when was our opportunity so great? The good of the present and the hope of the future are bound up in our action. That is why the air is astr and a tense searching something is driving us forward. We will know no rest or pause, for we must win.

### No Scab Work Wanted.

Jack London, the Socialist novelist, canceled the contract for publishing his book, "The Idle Rich," after \$900 worth of work had been done, when he found out that it was being printed by Doubleday, Page & Co.—Typographical Journal.

## Definition of Socialism

By Clyde J. Wright

SOCIALISM IS THE READJUSTMENT OF THE CONTROL OF THE MEANS OF PRODUCING THE NECESSITIES OF LIFE, PLACING THAT CONTROL IN THE HANDS OF THE WHOLE PEOPLE. THE OBJECT, OR RAHER, THE NECESSITY, OF SOCIALISM IS TO MAKE AN OPPORTUNITY FOR EVERYBODY TO LIVE THEIR WHOLE LIVES—NOT ONLY LENGTH OF LIFE, BUT BREADTH OF LIFE.

It requires time for thinking and for studying. The long days and the intense speed that the working class are forced to conform to means that men and women with fertile minds go home at night too tired to do their best thinking. Whether the natural bent of their natures is art, or music, or invention, or science, or elocution, or philosophy, or any other natural qualification, they are cut off from their opportunity to develop themselves. It being true that an average workingman can produce about \$4000 worth of wealth per year, it is self-evident that if he got what he produces he would have time to think and study, and thus could come up to the full limit of his natural qualifications. The whole status of civilized society would be heightened and broadened.

SOCIALISM MEANS TO STOP THE CRIMINALITY AMONG THE POOR ON THE ONE HAND AND THE CRIMINALITY AMONG THE RICH ON THE OTHER HAND BY TAKING ALL FORMS OF WEALTH USED BY SOCIETY OR BY THE MANY AWAY FROM THE FEW AND MAKING THIS WEALTH COLLECTIVE PROPERTY, TO BE OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY THE PEOPLE COLLECTIVELY.

It is an unavoidable condition of what is termed "business" which forces the owners of the machinery of production, to hire labor at its cheapest figure. The poor are born with all natural human ambitions, and upon a very low wage they can not keep up with the standard of dressing, the standard of culture. This leads the sensitive to stealing. It leads girls to prostitute their sex in order to get good clothes, jewelry, etc.

Many men and women necessarily cannot be employed under the present system, where the workers produce more than they can buy back. The unemployed problem is the mother of thieves, robbers, highwaymen and, in extreme cases, murderers. If the means of production were owned by the government the government would have no use for profits. The product of labor in general would go back to the producers of it. Each producer would have more than he could even waste if he worked eight hours a day. He would not need to steal. If the workers could buy back all of their product there would be room in the factories for all to work. Each would get his own. The criminals on account of unemployment would disappear.

The criminal rich would disappear. The owners of the machinery of production steal at least \$2000 every year from each producer under the name of "business." This is tremendously large stealing. If the machinery of production was made collective property this thievery would have to stop. Legislators are bribed and blackmailed, courts are cor-

rupted, opposing politicians are even murdered, laboring men kidnaped, working people deported from their homes, daughters of the poor debauched by the idle rich, preachers led to deny the very teachings of their Christ. If the means of production were made collective property this criminality would stop among the rich.

### Bread Trust Methods.

The bread trust, now rapidly forming in Eastern cities, is already employing children, and while to do so is against the law in many states, no doubt, by strictly keeping out all but employes and standing in with the authorities, the child labor in bakeries is profitable and pays dividends. Naturally, the trust declares it will have nothing to do with unions. It has no use for men and sanitary conditions. It wants cheap child labor and cheap conditions.

The bread trust will not sell bread any cheaper after it has possession of the market because of its child and slave labor. The gain will go to counterfeit stock and bonds. The bread trust will be on the Pacific coast and it will hunt up Chinks, Japs, Hins—anything, anybody—to drive for dividends.

The Royal and New York bakeries in this city are already using as much of the trust methods as they dare. They are fighting union men. They have no use for sanitary regulations on the demand of unions. They should never be recognized by union-earned nickels. The list of the fair bakeries is published in this issue. Read them over.

The steel trust has reduced the wages of its poor laborers to a great and shameful extent. The bread trust intends to do the same.

Do not help the trust to accomplish this! Foil its plans and force it to give decent conditions and recognition to the organized bakery workers, by always demanding fair bread.—Portland Labor News.

### Chicago Theaters Restore Musicians.

Because members of the Musicians' Union in Chicago desired better conditions and an increased wage scale, the theatrical managers decided to get along without orchestras. Church chimes and other musical novelties were substituted, but their introduction did not improve the productions by any means. After a painful experience the managers decided that orchestras must be restored and yielded to the demands of the union.

As a result, it has been agreed that hereafter each leading theater would employ a minimum of eleven musicians, besides the leader, and that each would receive \$27 a week, instead of \$21, and the leader \$60, instead of \$35.

### Larger Than Bread Trust Loaves.

A loaf of bread 16 feet long, said to be largest one ever baked, was a feature in Pittsburg's Labor Day parade. It was the handwork of members of Local No. 12 of the Bakers' Union and was carried by six members. Local No. 44 of the same union exhibited an equally big loaf. It weighed 200 pounds and was drawn on a wagon by a pony. Both loaves were decorated with the union label.

# Gompers' Los Angeles Speech

QUOTATIONS FROM GOMPERS' SPEECH AT LOS ANGELES MASS MEETING.

As reported in last weeks' ST. LOUIS LABOR, President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor addressed a Los Angeles mass meeting, attended by 5000 people. The following are extracts from Gompers' speech:

"Let your watchword be Harriman and Labor! Make it the cry and keep it up until the last ballot is counted and Harriman is elected triumphant."

"The opponents of the labor movement in our country and in our time have lost their opportunity. They began too late."

"The time is past for taking out of the hearts of the people the hope for freedom."

"The men of labor in this century are not typified by the man with the bent back and the receding forehead. We stand erect, look the whole world in the face and demand the best that is in us."

"In England the man of the hour declared, 'The lords will be done'—and they were done."

"If it was possible for the submerged of England's toilers to be rejuvenated there is no hope for the enemies of labor in America."

"We are prayed for during five minutes of one day of each week and prayed upon all the rest of the year."

"This American labor movement, reviled, abused and attacked as no other movement in history, is, after all, the loftiest, the noblest, purest, the most humanitarian movement that has existed in any age."

"Is there any one who can show

that non-union labor has ever attempted to secure legislation for the protection of the men and women of labor?"

"If the people in a representative government make a mistake the chances are they will never make the same mistake again."—Referring to the election of Mayor Alexander.

"The incidental roughness of the labor struggle will be forgotten in the glory of its achievement."

"The men and women of to-day want more of the product of their toil, and, if I read the signs of the times right, they are going to get more."

"When a workman endeavors to get work in a modern industrial plant he loses his identity then and there."

"A law intended to protect the people has been interpreted to make you and I members of trusts—trust magnates."

"The Supreme Court decided that the trust must not rob the people in the same old way. It gave them six months to find a new way—and during that six months allowed them to continue in the same old way."

"In no city have you had to contend with such concentrated, bitter antagonism as you have in this."

"The men of labor all over the country have their eyes toward Los Angeles."

"When the time comes that a police judge and a hired private detective can go on man stealing, at that time the fundamental of liberty has been disturbed and the republic is in danger."

"We know the men of labor and we are going to believe in them—at least until they have had a fair trial by a jury of their peers."

# To the Members of the Socialist Party.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 16, 1911.

Dear Comrades—We, the undersigned, employees of the National Office, desire to register our emphatic protest against the unjust imputations and unwarranted reflections upon our personal characters and the moral atmosphere of this office which are being made by certain individuals and publications.

Such expressions as "the National Office harem" and "the moral stench arising from 205 West Washington street" are an unwarranted insult to every employe of this office, which we resent as such, and which should be resented by every fair-minded member of the party.

Each and every one of us feels that it is our right and a duty which we owe to ourselves, our families and our party to denounce as slanderously and maliciously false every statement or imputation to the effect that improper, indecent or immoral language or conduct occurs, or would be tolerated, in this office.

We denounce as dishonest and cowardly every imputation which reflects upon the characters of the innocent and defenseless women who are employed in this office, and contend that those guilty of such imputations should be repudiated by every honest member of the party.

This is a strictly business office, in which business is conducted in an efficient and business-like manner, and in which the moral atmosphere is all that it should be.

No such statement is required by the comrades here in Chicago who are frequently in the office, or by the

thousands of comrades from all parts of the country who have visited headquarters, because they have always found the office a scene of business-like activity, in which there was neither time nor desire except for the efficient performance of our respective duties.

But we believe that those members of the party who, having no knowledge of their own, have been deceived as to the conditions existing in this office, should be informed of the actual facts.

We appeal to the honest and fair-minded members of the party who place the truth, justice and the party welfare above their personal or party feuds for protection against ignorant or malicious insult and calumny. We feel that we are entitled to this protection, both as comrades and as employes rendering faithful service to the organization to the best of our abilities.

(Signed) Mary M. O'Brien, Edith G. Boyer, Mrs. G. Ludwick, Mary Schupp, Emma N. Taylor, Miss Willie Duane Thomas, Edna M. Koop, Anna Campbell, Virginia M. Purcell, Caroline A. Lowe, Godfred H. Ritterskamp, Jennie Kowitz, Mabel H. Hudson, Joseph Weber, Terence Vincent, Arthur Brooks Baker, L. E. Katterfeld, H. Gluski, J. W. Sarlund, Joseph Corti, O. F. Branstetter, John M. Work. National Office Employees.

## Free Press Men Pronounced Guilty

### CORPORATION INTERESTS LINED UP AGAINST LABOR PRESS.

Convicted of Contempt—Seditious Libel Case Monday—Help Urgently Needed.

(Special to the Call.)

New Castle, Pa., Sept. 14.—The capitalist prosecutors of the Socialist weekly, the Free Press, got a verdict of guilty on the charge of contempt of Judge Porter at 11 o'clock this morning, the jury convicting Steve L. Flanagan, editor, and Frank L. Hartman, business manager of the printing department, but acquitting Charles McKeever.

The decision was the outcome of the most partial trial I have ever witnessed and came as a great surprise to most people in the city, but especially to those who followed the case closely.

District Attorney Dickey says the seditious libel case will begin Monday.

"After being out all night the jury came into court about 9 this morning and asked for further instructions as to what convicts on a contempt of court charge. Porter repeated his former instructions, laying stress upon the point that criticizes the court, the burden of which was to arouse public opinion against the court, filled the bill, but the jury was out two hours more before a verdict was reached.

The entire proceedings of the prosecution were so one-sided, so consistently planned, and so well supported by Judge Porter as to make it impossible for the defense to introduce evidence showing the real purpose of the articles complained of, or to explain them to the jury, which observed the instructions of Porter as to what should not be considered and accepted his interpretation of the law against that of Attorney Marron. Porter's rulings having been consistently against the defense on every vital point, the jury could hardly acquit.

The Free Press defendants having been the subject of an attack based upon facts, Judge Porter was manifestly unfitted to preside at the hearing of the case, and a proper regard for his own dignity, if not consideration of the rights of the defendants, it would seem, should have led him to send the case to be tried before some other judge. But Porter

### Jewish Socialists Build Skyscraper.

The Citizen extends congratulations to the New York Forward, the Jewish daily labor and Socialist paper, in breaking ground for the building of a twelve-story skyscraper, which will be the future home of that publication next April. The Forward now has a circulation of 120,000 copies daily and will soon print a 50-page Sunday paper. The printers employed in that institution have set the pace for the entire country, not only in the Typographical Union, but in all other trades as well. The day workers are employed five and one-half hours and the night men but four hours at a minimum wage of \$24 per week. The new Forward building, besides housing the paper, will contain many meeting halls and offices for the trade union and Socialist organizations of the East Side. It will be dedicated to everything uplifting and progressive, as its name implies. The New York Jewish workers are true to their class interests and have a right to feel proud of their accomplishment.—Cleveland Citizen.

# SHOAF SLUGGED AND TAKEN TO SEA,

So Says Fred. Warren.

Under the above heading the California Social Democrat says: "Is George H. Shoaf, missing correspondent of the Appeal to Reason, held in bondage on some South Sea island?"

"It is the conviction of Fred D. Warren, managing editor of the Appeal, that Shoaf is not dead, but is hidden away in some far-away place from where he cannot communicate with friends and that it will be months before he is heard from."

"In a personal letter to Alexander Irvine, in Los Angeles, Warren gives his views of the case confidentially. Warren says in part:

"The Shoaf disappearance becomes more mysterious every day. While I was inclined to view the matter as a hoax at the beginning, I am now convinced that Shoaf has been slugged and kidnaped. Two very remarkable documents have reached the office this week, one from New York and the other from the west, both positively stating that

the writers have information proving that Shoaf was slugged and placed on board an ocean steamer, bound for some South Sea port, and that it will be impossible for him to communicate with any of his friends for weeks and possibly months.

"I would go into details, but I have a firm conviction that most of our letters addressed to Los Angeles are opened and copies sent to the Burns detective agency. Take it from me, however, that this is no game. Shoaf may not be in immediate danger of his life, but he has been severely dealt with. The only satisfaction I am getting out of the affair is that we will make these fellows pay for this outrage, and pay in a way that they do not expect."

"The case of George Shoaf should fire the workers from the Pacific to the Atlantic to a revolt that will unseat every last dollar-decked duke of capital.

Workers, unite and avenge George Shoaf at the ballot box!"

## NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY NOTES

W. F. Dietz, 924 Iris street, Lake Charles, La., has been elected State Secretary, vice Hazel Putnam, resigned.

Comrade Lee of New York supports the National Committee motion proposed by Comrade Cohen of Pennsylvania, first published September 9th.

The National Executive Committee has approved Mila Tupper Maynard and Arthur Brooks Baker as lecturers available for the Lyceum Lecture Course.

Alma M. Kriger, Box 548, Butte, Mont., has been appointed by the State Executive Committee of Montana to serve as State Secretary the unexpired term of William Thurston Brown, resigned.

The Woman's Branch of Local Livingston, Mont., has contributed \$10 to the McNamara Defense Fund. The same has been forwarded to the office of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

### Died a Natural Death.

The Worker, a Jewish S. L. P. paper in New York, has suspended publication. The load became too heavy for Dan DeLeon and the few members who still stick with him.

### Corti Italian Translator.

Vittoria Licci has resigned as Italian translator-secretary. The Executive Committee of the National Italian Socialist Organization has elected G. Corti of New York to fill the position pending an election by referendum. Comrade Corti has already taken up the work in the National Office.

### NATIONAL SOCIALIST NOTES.

Lecture Course Causes Changes. State Secretary Meriam of California reports that N. A. Richardson

has resigned as National Committeeman in order to remain as lecturer on the Lyceum Lecture Course. Oscar Ameringer has resigned as lecturer on the Lyceum Lecture Course in order to remain as National Committeeman of Oklahoma.

### Appeal Won Its Case.

The Appeal to Reason has won its famous fight for Frank Lane, a crippled mining boy, against the Sheridan (Kan.) Coal Co. This boy was hopelessly injured, carted to a hospital and abandoned by the corporation. The Appeal took up the matter, raised a fund to pay the expenses of bringing a damage suit, and the jury after a lengthy trial has awarded Lane a verdict for \$25,000.

### From Dayton, Ohio.

At last the "Dayton situation" is solved. Last week Wednesday night 300 Socialists in both factions held a meeting with Wm. Bessemer of Cleveland, who was deputized by the State Executive Committee to bring about harmony and reorganize the local. After the session was over the old local, with 190 members; the Midway faction, with 120, and enough new members and delinquent members to bring the total up to 496 merged into a new local. Now everybody is shouting: "We'll Milwaukeeize Dayton!"—Cleveland Citizen.

### Christians or Heathens?

An extraordinary situation has developed in Germany. Because the Federal trade unions, having a membership of over 2,000,000 and recognized the world over as the bona fide labor body in the Fatherland, went on record as opposed to war with France or any other country, the Hirsch-Dunker organization, a so-called Christian labor organization, claiming to have 100,000 members, adopted resolutions pledging support to the government's war policy, and denouncing the regular organization as being composed of unpatriotic Socialists and so forth. Now many people are wondering who really are Christians and who are pagans.—Cleveland Citizen.

to our assistance at once with every cent they can spare. Sympathy is nice, but we must have money to keep this paper in the field. It now rests with our friends whether we live or not. We are in urgent need.—Free Press, New Castle, Pa.

### AKRON NOT BOOMING.

Labor Papers, Copy. Akron industries are advertising extensively for labor and particularly endeavoring to induce married men with families to move here. It is claimed by organized labor's representatives, who are in a position to know, that hundreds of men and women are knocking at the doors of these factories every morning, only to be refused employment. Begging on the streets and from house to house is common, and if you will come here at the solicitation of an employment agent, be sure that you bring a signed agreement that you will be sheltered and fed at least as well as a four-footed worker, and not be thrown upon charity.

### FOR RENT.

Four rooms, 1909-11 Penn street; newly papered and renovated; first-class condition; cheap rent. (555)

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!


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Jeweler,  
Optician  
AND  
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PHONES: Victor 1316—Sidney 997-R  
1837 Kennett Place

## Bartenders' Union Local 51

Patronize only Saloons displaying Union Bar Card and where the Bartenders Wear the Blue Button



HEADQUARTERS: 3206 LUCAS AVENUE

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# CIGARS

You get the BEST Tobacco handled and made into Cigars by EXPERT WORKMEN. We do not advertise on billboards and take the cost of the advertisement out of the quality of our goods. F. R. RICE MERCANTILE CIGAR COMPANY 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.

Telephones: Kinloch, Central 1577; Bell, Olive 4198. L. E. Hildebrand, 966 Chouteau Ave.

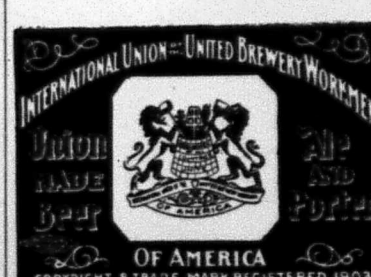
## DO YOU BUY UNION BREAD?

DO YOU BUY UNION BREAD? IF NOT, WHY NOT? All Bread that bears this Label is UNION-MADE. BOYCOTT THE BREAD TRUST AND ALL BREAD THAT DOES NOT BEAR THIS LABEL. ASK YOUR GROCER OR BAKER FOR THE BAKERS UNION LABEL. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE! LOOK FOR THIS REAL UNION LABEL. Baker's Unions No. 4 and 50.



## Drink Only UNION BEER

(Fac-Simile of Our Label)



This label is pasted on every barrel and box as a guarantee that the contents are the product of UNION LABOR

**Cigars** PEN MAR - 10c  
SUNRISE - 5c

Brandt & Stahl, 319 Walnut Street

# ST. LOUIS LABOR

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966 Chouteau Avenue.

## American Federation of Labor

### Convention Call

To All Affiliated Unions—Greeting: You are hereby notified that, in pursuance to the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, the Thirty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held at Atlanta's Main Auditorium, Atlanta, Ga., beginning at 10 o'clock Monday morning, November 13, 1911, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

Representation in the convention will be on the following basis: From national or international unions, for less than 4,000 members, one delegate; 4,000 or more, two delegates; 8,000 or more, three delegates; 32,000 or more, five delegates; 64,000 or more, six delegates; 128,000 or more, seven delegates, and so on; and from central bodies and State federations, and from local trade unions not having a national or international union, and from federal labor unions, 1 delegate.

Organizations to be entitled to representation must have obtained a certificate of affiliation (charter) at least one month prior to the convention, and no person will be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent.

Only bona fide wage workers, who are not members of, or eligible to membership in other trade unions, are eligible as delegates from the federal labor unions.

Delegates must be selected at least two weeks previous to the convention, and their names forwarded to the secretary of the American Federation of Labor immediately after their election.

Delegates are not entitled to seats in the convention unless the tax of their organization has been paid in full to September 30, 1911.

It is, of course, entirely unnecessary to enumerate the imminent subjects with which our forthcoming convention will concern itself, but the reminder is not at all amiss that every effort must be made to broaden the field and means from the organization of the yet unorganized workers, to strive more effectually than ever to bring about a better day in the lives and homes of the toilers, to defend and maintain by every honorable means in our power the right to organize our common defense and advancement, and to assert that at any risk the freedom of speech and of the press and the equal rights before the law of every worker with

every other citizen. These and other great questions of equal importance will, of necessity, occupy the attention of the Atlanta convention.

Therefore the importance of our organizations and our movement, the duty of the hour and for the future, demand that every organization entitled to representation shall send its full quota of delegates to the Atlanta convention, November 13, 1911.

Do not allow favoritism to influence you in selecting your delegates. Be fully represented.

Be represented by your ablest, best, most experienced and faithful members.

Credentials in duplicate are forwarded to all affiliated unions. The original credentials must be given to the delegate-elect and the duplicate forwarded to the American Federation of Labor office, 801-809 G Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

The Committee on Credentials will meet at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor six days previous to the opening of the convention, and will report immediately upon the opening thereof at Atlanta; hence, secretaries will observe the necessity of mailing the duplicate credentials at the earliest possible moment to Washington, D. C.

Under the law no grievance can be considered by the convention that has been decided by a previous convention, except upon the recommendation of the Executive Council, nor will any grievance be considered where the parties thereto have not previously attempted to adjust the same themselves.

- SAM'L GOMPERS,** President.  
**FRANK MORRISON,** Secretary.  
**JAMES DUNCAN,** First Vice-President.  
**JOHN MITCHELL,** Second Vice-President.  
**JAMES O'CONNELL,** Third Vice-President.  
**D. A. HAYES,** Fourth Vice-President.  
**WM. D. HUBER,** Fifth Vice-President.  
**JOS. F. VALENTINE,** Sixth Vice-President.  
**JOHN W. ALPINE,** Seventh Vice-President.  
**H. B. PERHAM,** Eighth Vice-President.  
**JOHN B. LENNON,** Treasurer,  
Executive Council, American Federation of Labor.

## Mo. Federation of Labor Meets

OPENS IN ST. JOSEPH—MASS MEETING FOR WOMEN.

The Missouri State Federation of Labor convened in St. Joseph on September 17 and remained in session five days.

The opening program included addresses of welcome by Mayor A. P. Clayton and Curtis L. Kennedy, secretary of the Central Labor Council. President Owen Miller of St. Louis and John T. Smith of Kansas City responded for the state organization.

One of the features of the week was a woman's mass meeting Wednesday night, when representatives of the Woman's Trade Union League spoke on the union label question.

### ELECTRICIANS WANT REFERENDUM AND RECALL

Delegates from Locals Nos. 1 and 2 of the Electrical Workers to the Rochester convention will do all in their power to have the Initiative, Referendum and Recall embodied in their constitution, in order that the membership may at all times control the organization.

### LEST YOU FORGET.

Do not smoke any of Henry F. Bente's cigars. He is boycotting the Cigarmakers' Union.

## Structural Iron Workers Undaunted

RYAN TELLS MILWAUKEE CONVENTION TO FIGHT ON.

McNamara Sends Greetings From Los Angeles Jail.

(By National Socialist Press.) Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 19.—Feeling the thrill of a city in which the hand of labor rules the city hall, delegates to the convention of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' convention took fresh courage today in their fight against the United States Steel corporation and its union-wrecking allies.

Following a short session yesterday, at which Mayor Seidel extended the welcome of the city to the delegates, and Frank Weber, business agent of the Federated Trades Council greeted them, the convention took a recess till 9 o'clock this morning.

Mayor Seidel's speech was greeted with loud applause. The convention then passed resolutions of confidence in and pledging support to the McNamara brothers. It also officially thanked the A. F. of L. for its stand in the McNamara case.

### President Ryan's Report.

In his report to the convention, President Ryan advised members of papers which had helped the McNamara organized labor to subscribe to the maras. He especially thanked organized labor and the A. F. of L. for their efforts in behalf of the accused and extended official thanks to the Socialists of the United States for their work.

He advocated the upholding of the union label. In addition recommending that only such men be given political support of union labor as would pledge themselves to work against the abuses of courts and legislatures in dealing with labor.

McNamara Asks Political Control. That Secretary John J. McNamara's spirit remains unbroken is evident from the following extracts from his written report:

"While our enemies are decrying force they are overlooking no opportunity to use it as a factor in the furtherance of their own selfish plans.

"Enlarging the national guard, building armories, purchasing improved slaughtering machines, organizing boy scouts and similar movements, have not as their main objective point the inculcation of patriotism and the protection of our national honor.

"They are but cogs in the wheel that is being perfected to uphold prejudiced legislation and judgment law.

"The remedy lies in controlling legislation and the persons who interpret it in so far as we are able. Our opponents will protest, in fact, are protesting vigorously, against a program of this kind; but they have been doing it for years, and we should go on the assumption that a reversal of form can do no harm, particularly when it aims at the progress and advancement of the great mass of the overworked and underpaid citizens of the nation."

## An Evening of Song and Laughter

INVALID FUND OF SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETY TO GAIN.

Saturday, October 7, will be the occasion of a monster joint entertainment and dance by Branches No. 71 and 265 of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society. The big doings will take place at New Club Hall, Thirteenth and Chouteau.

Branches 71 and 265 have founded an "Invalid Fund," for the purpose of continuing sick benefits to members who have exhausted the amount they were entitled to under the laws of the society. The proceeds of the entertainment and dance on October 7 will be devoted to this invalid fund.

Comrade C. Hirschenhofer is booked to deliver a comical address, entitled "Why Must I Be Everywhere?" A side-splitting farce in two acts, named "The Socialists Are Coming," will live up the dullest. The inner man will be well cared for and a general good time is assured to all comers.

Tickets are 10 cents, if purchased in advance, and 25 cents at the door. Tickets can be secured of any member.

### OUR SUBSCRIPTION HUSTLERS.

- Wm. F. Crouch ..... 1
- Hirschenhofer ..... 1
- Joseph Waser ..... 1
- O. A. Weidemann ..... 2
- H. L. Hunter ..... 1
- Henry Schwarz ..... 6
- Robert Poenack ..... 1
- W. F. Crouch ..... 2
- J. J. Leuenberger ..... 1
- Max Lovy ..... 1

### Outside Renewals.

- H. Knop ..... Denver, Colo
- J. P. Neu ..... Covington, Ky
- John Koester ..... Covington, Ky
- R. H. Struber ..... Ludlow, Ky
- Rich Henforth ..... Indianapolis, Ind
- Otto Wild ..... Cos Cob, Conn

## THE STRUGGLE OF THE MUSCATINE BUTTON WORKERS.

"What Devilish Plot is on Foot Now?"

Muscatine, Iowa, Sept. 15.—The Button Workers' Bulletin published the following circular, which pictures the local labor situation: "Every button worker should sit up and take notice, as should also every citizen in Muscatine. Every indication points to a launching on the part of the button manufacturers, assisted by the public officials of the city and county, of one of the most gigantic plots on record. A plot that aims at the welfare of every working man and woman in Muscatine.

"The town is full of plain clothes men representing the lowest detective agencies in the country.

"The headquarters of the Button Workers' Union has been rifled and letters stolen. Everything points to the conclusion that the plot to discredit the present officials of the Button Workers' Union, begun in last week's Record, is to be followed up by indictments by the grand jury on trumped-up charges, such as resulted in the kidnaping of the McNamaras. Let it come! We are ready! There won't be any McNamara stunts pulled off here.

"The McKee & Bliven plant is being used as a herding pen for strikebreakers, who later on will be thrown into all the shops in the city.

"Not only strikebreakers, but gun men, sluggers, the scum of the earth, are here to beat the workers into submission or to manufacture a riot and get the militia.

"A lockout of every member of the Button Workers' Union is imminent. This is the scheme."

### Struggle is Renewed.

Men, women and children employed in the button factories in Muscatine, Iowa, are again engaged in a battle for the life of their union. The employers have violated the agreement entered into with the labor organization, and the members of the Button Workers' Protective Union are determined not to return to work until the terms of the contract are strictly observed.

The struggle of the button workers has been a memorable one. Compelled to work under conditions that shorten life, their lot has been made harder by the exactions of the employers, who have robbed them through counting and weighing methods, and have heaped all kinds of indignities on the women who worked in the factories.

In October, 1910, they organized a union, hoping through this medium to find redress for their many wrongs. On February 25, 1911, the employers closed every plant in the city, and made a proposition to the workers that they would be reopened if they would drop their union connections and agree to have no further dealings with labor organizations.

The button makers refused to accept the proposition, and when the shops were opened on March 20 kept away from them. A picket line was established; special police appeared on the scene and the pickets were forbidden to speak to any one looking for employment. The strikers remained firm and the employers failed to secure workers to take their places. The manufacturers called upon the Governor for the service of the militia, and failing, imported thugs, armed with automatic guns and blackjacks, who assaulted all who dared to go near the plants. Riots ensued, the Governor sent the militia, and every shop was guarded at the point of the bayonet.

Still the strikers stood firm, and Governor Carroll came to Muscatine and brought about a settlement that gave the workers the right to see their product weighed, providing for the posting of schedules in every shop, and for the protection of workers against discrimination.

Under the provisions of this agreement work was resumed on May 4, but in a few days the employers began to violate every clause of it.

On August 21, the button workers, driven to desperation, declared a strike at one of the plants, and 900 were locked out by other employers. Those still at work agreed to pay 5 per cent of their earnings for the support of those on strike and locked out, and the employers immediately retaliated by reducing the working days to four a week in the shops still in operation.

The plants are again surrounded by regular and special police. Girl pickets are being arrested and hurried before a police judge, who refuses a trial by jury, and another call has been sent to Governor Carroll for the services of the militia.

Men and women are still on the picket line, and all the efforts of the authorities and the employers have failed to break the spirit of the strikers, who are determined to keep up the conflict until their rights are recognized.

### DELEGATES TO THE ILLINOIS FEDERATION.

Belleville United Mine Workers' Local No. 859 has elected Fred Seger and Edward Keilar delegates to the annual convention of the Union Federation of Labor in Springfield in October.

## HERRMANN WANTS SOME QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Editor ST. LOUIS LABOR:

Further communications in reference to the closing of the Peabody School will not be published in ST. LOUIS LABOR. Now, let us see.

Albeit the daily press is hungering. It was Dr. Simon who baited poverty with a 2 1/2-cent lunch. It is customary to throw a bone to the dog when he growls, if a kick fails to serve the purpose.

The attendance of children in the public schools on enrollment day is instructive, though sad.

High School (white)—1910, 4573; 1911, 4553; decrease, 20.  
High School (colored)—1910, 490; 1911, 430; increase, 30.  
Teachers' College—1910, 194; 1911, 197; increase, 3.

District Schools (white) — 1910, 60,171; 1911, 58,398; decrease, 1,773.

District Schools (colored)—1910, 3,680; 1911, 2,565; decrease, 115.  
Totals—1910, 69,018; 1911, 67,143; decrease, 1,875.

Now let us feast for a wee at the 2 1/2-cent lunch schools.

Enrolled in Henry School—1910, 1,038; 1911, 1,009; decrease 29.

Jefferson School—1910, 1,018; 1911, 970; decrease, 48.

Lafayette School—1910, 1,107; 1911, 1,138; increase, 31.

Pestalozzi School—1910, 788; 1911, 714; decrease, 74.

Dumas School—1910, 672; 1911, 607; decrease, 65.

L'Ouverture School—1910, 986; 1911, 928; increase, 32.

Totals—1910, 5,519; 1911, 5,367; decrease, 152.

These schools are to be cured with a sop. The High Schools with a 5-cent lunch.

A 2 1/2-cent bait to poverty, when, in fact, the poverty is in the management of our public school system by the present board and the superintendent of instruction.

The Pope School was disorganized, dismantled and disrupted for a year. The attendance in 1908 was 913; in 1909 it was closed; in 1910, 482; 1911, 438; decrease, 44.

The parochial school in the district is increasing its facilities and building to accommodate increased attendance.

The Peabody School attendance in 1910 was 778; in 1911 it is nil. This school is closed. A new parochial school is being erected near this district.

Dr. E. Simon said the Peabody School children can "walk to the Clinton School in five minutes and in ten minutes to the Sigel School." He must have forgotten the automobile. Did they walk? If so, they are still at it.

The attendance at Clinton School figured in 1910, 801; 1911, 1,071; increase, 270.

The Sigel School in 1910, 982; 1911, 940; decrease, 42.

Totals—1910, 1,783; 1911, 2,011; increase, 228.

Is it possible that the remaining 550 children are waiting or looking for a 2 1/2-cent lunch counter?

Do the parochial schools run a free lunch counter? Does this account for their increased attendance?

St. Louis, with a population in 1910 of 678,000, has a public school attendance in 1911 of 67,143. It has a School Board with \$4,500,000 to spend annually, thus costing the taxpayer per pupil each year \$67.00, plus what it costs the parents for tuition for want of proper public school facilities.

Is it not about time that some one answers my question—Why has our public school attendance only increased from 65,713 in 1907 to 67,143 in 1911, an increase of 1,430 in five years?

JOHN P. HERRMANN.  
September 16, 1911.

### COUNTY FAIR PRESENTS.

- T. E. Delmore—Cash, 50c.
- Mrs. Scharoschi—Cash, 50c.
- J. J. Leuenberger—Cash, 25c.
- J. G. Schwarz, Globe S. & C. Co.—Cash, \$5.00.

We would kindly request that if there are any who have donated either cash or presents, and their names and amount have not appeared in our papers, to notify us, and corrections will be made.

## 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 25 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.

## FESTIVAL CALENDAR.

Saturday, September 30—South Side Propaganda Club, at Concordia Club Hall, 1441 Chouteau.

McNamara Defense Fund.  
Chas. Bergmann ..... \$ .50

Westmoreland County (Pa.) Strikers  
Chas. Bergmann ..... \$ .50

### "RESERVE CRITICISM."

The Machinists' Attitude in the Railroad Shopmen's Controversy.

Under the caption, "Reserve Criticism!" the Sedalia Liberator says: "The decision of the national officers of the International Association of Machinists disapproving a strike on the Harriman lines at this time should not be permitted to cause any dissension among the federated crafts nor undue criticism of the dissenting craft. We will presume that the action of the national officers of the I. A. of M. is based wholly upon a desire to protect the best interest of their members. How this decision will be received by the machinists employed on the Harriman lines cannot be foretold. That there will be not a few machinists on this road who will strongly protest against the action taken by the national officers there is no doubt. The conditions existing over the entire system are undoubtedly as bad as can be found on any other system of railroad in the country. The very fact that all the crafts are thoroughly organized in a federation in itself is sufficient evidence that the employes are not receiving the consideration due them.

"When workmen become aroused to the point of threatening to strike, we may take it for granted that they are not receiving proper treatment at the hands of the employers. Men do not engage in a strike just for the fun of the thing. They know what a strike means for them, and will frequently suffer wrongs rather than indulge in an industrial war. The entire Harriman system is a seething mass of revolt, and it is doubtful if the national officers of a single or all the crafts involved can prevent a general strike.

"The action of the machinists may temporarily prevent a strike of the men, but it will only be temporarily, and unless the railroad company recedes from its autocratic position, if it refuses to treat with the trades as a federated body, there will yet be a strike, and all the national officers and executive boards in the world can't prevent it."

### Austrians Demand Higher Wages.

Vienna, Austria.—Five hundred delegates, representing all the railway men's societies, have decided that a demand for a 20 per cent increase in wages shall be made to the government. The high cost of living, it was declared, made the increase necessary.

### Telegraphers Get Wage Increase.

The Order of Railroad Telegraphers is steadily advancing and increases in wages are the order of the day. The wages of the operators employed by the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad have just been increased by from 5 to 10 per cent.

FOR FINE JOB WORK

GO TO CO-OPERATIVE Printery 966 Chouteau Avenue

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 25 cents @ Person.

# FROM THE BATTLEFIELD OF ORGANIZED LABOR

## Our Letter from Los Angeles

(By National Socialist Press.)  
Los Angeles, Cal.—On the eve of the trial of the McNamara brothers the defense finds itself seriously hampered by the lack of funds to carry out the case.

"These men were illegally brought here, thousands of miles from their homes, and the expense of travel and other necessary expenditures on the trips between far distant points has made serious inroads on the funds," said one of those who has in charge the management of the defense. "The money subscribed and sent thus far is less than one-third of the amount that we were assured would be forthcoming."

Attorney Clarence Darrow admitted that the foregoing statement was substantially correct, but no one at the offices of the defense would discuss it or give figures. They say Mr. Gompers has the matter in hand.

"It is true we are being hampered. Funds have not been forthcoming as was expected. This is the crucial hour with us. The trial is only a few weeks off.

"The prosecution has no such difficulties as we are experiencing. Unlimited money is available for those who are determined to convict the McNamara brothers. The county is not withholding any money or any support."

It is known here that Burns is getting plenty of money to carry on his campaign to hang the McNamara boys and break up the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union.

Operatives by the score are working night and day in Los Angeles county, where the jury will be selected to try the labor men. The county supervisors are most friendly to Otis and the Merchants' and Manufacturers and other labor baiting organizations, and they are willing to

appropriate any amount of the county funds for the prosecution.

Mayor George Alexander and the City Council gave Burns \$20,400 of the people's money, but the detective was plentifully supplied with money before that neat little boodle was passed over to the bloodhound.

"We have the Steel Trust, with its unlimited millions, back of us, and we will hang these fellows and then go after others of their kind," said an operative who is notorious for his brutality and unscrupulousness, talking to newspaper men in the county jail.

District Attorney Fredericks and his assistants are aware of the predicament of the defense in the lack of funds and no point will be left uncovered.

Los Angeles Socialists are exerting every effort to prevent the extradition to Mexico of Cap Rhys Price and two of his comrades, who are in the county jail, charged with violation of the neutrality laws.

The Maderistas want the men across the border long enough to put them up against a 'dobe wall, facing a firing squad.

The local officials have done all they could for the Mexican tyrants and are lending their aid to get the men across the border.

United States Commissioner Van Dyke has refused to pay any of the witnesses for the defense, and comrades have gone to the rescue to keep the men from starving while they wait many weeks for the trial. In the effort to starve out these witnesses the prosecution is doing everything possible to delay the proceedings.

There are eight of these political refugees in jail, and several out on bail, awaiting trial.

slavery shall be proclaimed in America and throughout the world."

The convention chose the following as officers for the ensuing year: President, George Dinsdale of Ogden; first vice-president, Geo. Hale of Eureka; second vice-president, Joseph Oliver of Ogden; third vice-president, A. K. Kampton of Salt Lake City; fourth vice-president, W. M. Knerr of Salt Lake City; fifth vice-president, L. M. Barnes of Ogden.

Secretary H. R. Russell of the State Federation spoke very optimistically of the future of organized labor in Utah and stated that there was a general tendency to get together in one powerful organization.

### IRISH RAILWAY STRIKE STOPS MEAT STEAMERS.

England Hit by Labor Trouble in Erin—Freight Handlers Have Complaint.

London, Sept. 17.—The railroad strike that broke out Friday in Ireland and is causing renewed fear that the simmering dissatisfaction of the laboring men in the United Kingdom will boil over, has spread to Ireland's longest railroad, the Southern and Western. The freight handlers refused to load timber handled by non-union members, and many others joined the strikers, some of the Great Northern, the Midland and the Great Western. The Southeastern is the only railroad running into Dublin not affected.

All the men at Inchicore, the Great Southern's main freight depot, have struck. The strikers notified the manager of the Great Southern they will not work unless they are promised exemption from the handling of freight consigned by firms engaged in disputes with their employees. The manager said he will not allow the men to decide what freight is to be handled.

The effects of the strike are felt in England, as not a steamer from Dublin reached Holyhead to-day, though usually there are five ships every Sunday laden with cattle, dressed beef and other foodstuffs.

### UNION PRINTERS' HOME.

What it Costs to Maintain This Splendid Institution.

The board of trustees of the Union Printers' Home in its annual report of the workings of the institution at Colorado Springs shows that the receipts for the year were \$93,560.27 and the expenditures reached a total of \$87,631.67, which included the cost of extensive improvements made to building and grounds and equipments therein.

During the fiscal year there was an average of 127 members at the home. Deducting from the total expenditures (\$87,631.67) the following building expense items—building repairs and improvements, \$5,262.79; cottage addition, \$404.36; heating plant addition, \$13,152.18; library addition, \$1,525.23; total, \$20,344.56—the net cost of maintenance is found to have been \$67,287.11, or \$529.81 per member per year, or \$44.15 per member per month, based upon the average of 127 members at the home during the year.

## Bakery Workers Hold Successful Convention

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 17.—The first week of the fourteenth convention of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America is now history. The first six days were mainly devoted to preliminary work, such as electing committees, receiving and referring resolutions and hearing the reports of the national officers.

The first important work of the convention was the consideration of the McNamara case, the convention reiterating decisions previously passed by the General Executive Board, that the members should be urged to contribute as liberally as possible to the defense fund. A telegram was forwarded to John J. McNamara assuring him of our utmost support and confidence in his innocence, to which Bro. McNamara replied in a telegram as follows:

"Telegram received. Thanks for expression of confidence and offers for support. Telegram is worded very correctly when it says: 'We are confident of your liberation if a fair trial is given you.' Greeting to convention. Best wishes for harmony and progress; also for the future success of the Bakers' International Union. J. J. McNAMARA."

A large number of congratulatory telegrams and communications were received from other labor organizations, labor papers and our own local unions, thus showing that great interest is being manifested in this convention of the bakery workers.

Altogether, 103 resolutions have been submitted to the convention. Among them are such aiming at a change in our official publication, The Bakers' Journal. It is aimed to make this either a monthly or a semi-monthly publication in magazine form. This resolution, as yet, has not been up for consideration.

All the other resolutions advocate constitutional changes tending to bring about increased benefits for the members of the organization. It is intended to increase the weekly sick benefits from six to nine dollars and, if possible, also increase the number of weeks for which such benefit is to be paid. The bulk of the resolutions are to be acted upon yet, and it is hard telling how the delegates will dispose of them.

When the convention is not in session itself the various committees are hard at work, sometimes meeting until midnight, in order to be ready for the convention to report.

Monday, September 18, has been set aside for the discussion of the fight against the Bread Trust, and it is expected that the special com-

mittee having charge of this matter will bring in an interesting report.

Yesterday the convention passed several resolutions, among which was the following:

"Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has in several conventions emphasized that organized labor of this country is bound in political elections to reward its friends and punish its enemies, and

"Whereas, Organized labor has no more loyal and true champions than the members of the legislatures in Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Minnesota and Pennsylvania elected by the Socialist Party, who have introduced all the bills submitted to them by the state executive boards of the State Federations of Labor, and many other bills of a similar character that originated with their party, and who have labored early and late for the cause of the working class, and

"Whereas, These representatives of labor have usually encountered the solid opposition of both the capitalist parties; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we herewith express our deep appreciation and our heartfelt thanks to these legislators above mentioned, and the Socialist Party, that sent them, and we herewith authorize and instruct the incoming General Executive Board to have a report of the activity of the Socialist members to the legislatures and legislative bodies printed and distributed among the members of our local unions, and that the speech delivered by Bro. Arthur Kahn on the floor of the legislature of Wisconsin be printed in The Bakers' Journal."

In another resolution the old-age pension bill of Congressman Victor L. Berger was unanimously endorsed.

The real hard work of the convention began Monday, and the delegates hope to have their labors accomplished by Thursday evening.

The convention so far has been the most harmonious gathering of delegates in the history of the organization, and the spirit that dominates the convention is a real progressive one. Every one of the fifty-two delegates, among whom is also a lady, representing the cracker packers of San Francisco, is determined to help the international officers to accomplish still greater things than those accomplished by the organization, accomplishments which were highly appreciated by every delegate present. Fraternally,

CHAS. F. HOHMANN,  
Editor The Bakers' Journal.

### Oklahoma Prison Law on Trial.

The case of the Hoge-Montgomery Co. vs. Charles L. Daugherty as Commissioner of Labor was heard by Judge Cotterel of the U. S. Circuit Court last week. The case involves the constitutionality of the Oklahoma statute, passed two years ago, requiring that all convict-made goods be branded or marked before being offered for sale in the state.

The Commissioner of Labor notified all dealers of the provisions of the statute and warned them that prosecutions would follow in cases of violation.

The Hoge-Montgomery Manufacturing Co., which manufactures shoes in the Kentucky penitentiary at Frankfort, having a contract for the labor of about 800 convicts, thereupon prayed for an injunction to restrain the commissioner from proceeding with the enforcement of the law, on the ground that the statute was an infringement on the jurisdiction of the control of the national government over interstate commerce. The argument before Judge Cotterel was on a motion to make the injunction permanent.

### AN OBJECT LESSON.

Alice Stone Blackwell in "The Woman's Journal."

There are about 75,000 more children of school age in New York City than can be accommodated in the public schools. With the reopening of the schools after the vacation has come the mortifying discovery that, instead of the increase of school accommodation keeping pace with the increase of pupils, or gaining upon it, the gap between the number of pupils and the number of seats has grown enormously. More than 75,000 have had to be placed on "part time," i. e., they will be taught in relays, the pupils getting fewer hours' schooling than they ought to have, and the overworked teachers being obliged to give every lesson twice over. In the richest city of the United States, this is a positive disgrace. Later the city will pay heavily for this neglect of its most precious asset, its children. It will pay in bills for hospitals and prisons what it has refused to pay for school houses.

Women every year pay millions in taxes into the city treasury. If the mothers had a vote on the expenditure of the money there would be a seat in the schools for every child.

## Local Labor Field

BY OTTO PAULS.  
Telephones:  
Central 1577. Olive 4198.

### PUBLIC WILL DEMAND MUSIC.

The attempt to conduct the Garrick theater without an orchestra seems to be doomed to failure. Secretary Howell of the Musicians' Union states that not only have they a valid contract to supply music for the present season, but that the theater-goers will demand the use of an orchestra.

Theatrical managers in Chicago found that the public demand for music was so strong that the orchestras were reinstated with quite an advance in pay for the musicians. St. Louis musicians are confident that their position is a just one and that all theaters will be using union orchestras in the near future.

### BLACKSMITHS ELECT DELEGATES.

Locals Nos. 12, 444 and 159 of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths have elected W. J. Hartbeck, Roy Horn and A. A. Rodgers as delegates to their annual convention in Atlanta, Ga., on October 2.

### ALL METAL POLISHERS BUSY.

Local metal polishers are experiencing a very busy season and all members of Local No. 13 are at work.

Vice-President Leberman states that the recent convention made constitutional changes which reduce the organization districts from 15 to 5 and require that 5 national organizers be elected by referendum vote. The organizers are to work under the direction of the president.

J. A. Tuche, one of the promising young members of Local No. 13, is representing the local at the state Federation of Labor convention in St. Joseph.

The headquarters and office of the Metal Polishers is now located at 1737 Morgan street, where the facilities are much better than at the former location.

### PRESSERS STRIKE AT FRIEDMAN & SON.

Nineteen pressers at the Friedman & Son cloak and skirt factory went on strike last Tuesday to enforce a demand for recognition of the union and a reduction in hours from 57 to 50 per week.

The strikers are affiliated with the Ladies' Garment Workers of America and are being supported by that organization in their demands.

The compromise of the Kurlander Bros. strike did not include recognition of the union, and a number of the strikers have secured work elsewhere rather than resume work alongside of non-union men.

Over \$225 was realized at the benefit given for the Cleveland ladies' garment workers at New Coliseum Hall on September 16.

### BEER BOTTLERS' MASQUERADE

A masquerade reception for October 14 is being planned by Beer Bottlers No. 187 and Branch 1. It will take place at Concordia Turner Hall, Arsenal and Thirtieth streets.

Tickets are 25 cents, and cash prizes will be given for best costumes.

## THEATER AND DANCE

GIVEN BY THE  
Branches 71 and 265 Ben. Franklin, St. Louis, Mo.

## Workmen's Sick & Death Benefit Fund

Saturday, October 7, 1911  
AT  
NEW CLUB HALL 13th & Chouteau Ave.

## 'THE SOCIALISTS ARE COMING'

Comedy-Farce in 2 Acts by J. F. Volkman. — Curtain rises 8 p. m. sharp.  
Tickets in Advance 10c. can be had of any member. Admission at Door 25c.

## Fine Hall for Rent

— TO —  
Unions and Societies!

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

### WAITRESSES TO ENTERTAIN.

Waitresses' Local No. 249 has secured Aschenbroedel Hall for a series of entertainments during the fall and winter season.

The opening dance will be September 30, and the others will follow on the second and fourth Saturday of each month. Admission is 25 cents.

### RAILWAY CLERKS ORGANIZING.

The agitation among railway clerks in East St. Louis continues and the officers of the Railway Clerks' Union will push the work of organization as fast as possible. The organizers are endeavoring to avoid friction until the union is strong enough to make an effective fight.

### HANNIBAL (MO.) SHOE CUTTERS GET RAISE.

The shoe cutters belonging to the United Shoe Workers of America are now enjoying a 25 per cent increase in wages as a result of a demand recently made on the employers. The United Shoe Workers had more men in line than any other union in the Hannibal Labor Day parade, and this may have helped the bosses to come to a decision. The same class of work is being cut in St. Louis for 9, 18 and 27 cents per case cheaper than the Hannibal prices.

### TAILORS LOSE BIGGS.

D. G. Biggs, local organizer for Tailors' Union No. 11, has been appointed organizer for Oregon, Washington and British Columbia. He will remove to the Pacific coast and take up his work there. The Label Trades Section, as well as his own union, are very sorry to lose Brother Biggs' service.

The Tailors' Union desires to inform all union men that the following tailors: J. Biskup, 2524 South Jefferson avenue; Hugo Sauer, 2000 Gravois avenue, and A. Goldberg, 2227 Gravois avenue, are not entitled to use the Union label, as they are no longer members of the Custom Tailors' Union, Local No. 11.

### PRINTERS SEE MORE WORK.

Local printers are feeling good over the announcement that Hearst will issue both a morning and evening paper in St. Louis by October 1. It is expected that he will take over the Star.

As the Post-Dispatch is due to appear with a morning issue in a short while, the printers look forward to a greatly increased demand for men, which will be very timely, as many are out of work.

Typographical Union No. 8 resents the imputation in an eastern trade paper that union printers regularly employed have small plants at home, in the attic or basement, and do a cutthroat business in the job line during their off hours. Any one knowing of such plants is requested to notify Typographical Union No. 8.

### ANOTHER BOGUS 'UNION MADE'

The Label Trades Section is in receipt of a communication from T. B. Wallace with reference to the Harris Suspender Co., which company marks the buckles on suspenders made by them "union made." The secretary volunteered to investigate. The suspenders made by said company do not bear the label of the American Federation of Labor, hence they are not union made.

# THE BOY SCOUTS MOVEMENT

## THE SCOUT LAW PLACED ABOVE THE PARENTAL LAW.

Boys to Defend Employers Against All Who Speak Badly of Them—Capitalistic Scheme to Guard Ill-Gotten Plunder at Bayonet's Point.

(From Green Forest Investigator.)

The "Boy Scout" movement originated in England during the Boer war. "Patriotism" was running low, and men had become reluctant to take up arms to murder their brothers who had never done them any wrong and in whose death they gained nothing. They were also tired of putting themselves up as targets for a shooting match, in which the rich alone were gainers. Something must be done to stimulate the war spirit, or capitalists will soon be unable to guard their interests at the point of the bayonet. The best policy was to organize the boys into scouts, train them up under military rule, crush at the beginning the spirit of independence, and teach them to obey orders "without question." Boys trained up under such conditions will make good soldiers, for the soldier must not think for himself, must have no opinion of his own which he dares to express, but must obey without question the orders of those over him.

But what is the plea for "Boy Scouts" in America? Are not our people the most patriotic of any people on earth? Are not they ready to run over each other to enlist when volunteers are called for? Not much. That day is past. Men are beginning to open their eyes, and they no longer go crazy over an opportunity to kill and be killed for \$16 per month. The government has to resort to all the cunning devices of the advertiser to get men to enlist and still they are by no means crowded with them. When before were there ever 100 vacancies in West Point which

cannot be filled? The spirit of war is dying among the real fighters, and the cunning capitalists who profit by the game are put to their wits' end to keep it alive. Hence they are organizing the Boy Scout movement.

But Mr. Crosby tells us that "this is not a military organization" and that "there is no intention of making the lads into soldiers," when the whole trend of his argument gives his words the lie. The movement itself had its inception in services rendered by boys during a battle, and "Baden-Powell hearing of these boy scouts and their value to the cause"—"What cause were these boys so valuable to? The cause of war. Yes, Mr. Baden-Powell, hearing of the value these boys were in the siege, "felt that the idea could be utilized during times of peace in pressing boys into all kinds of useful service and preparing them to become"—Good, orderly, peace-loving citizens? No, sir. Free, independent men who think for themselves and stand by their convictions? No, sir. They are trained up to obey orders WITHOUT QUESTION. Then what are they preparing these boys to become? "Defenders of the nation, if necessary." The main object in view is to make soldiers out of these boys, as is clearly shown from its inception, its military training, its martial display.

Of course, it stands the promoters in hand to cover up as much as possible the real purpose of the movement. Did they openly teach that these trained for soldiers the movement would at once go to pieces? Fathers and mothers would not permit their boys to become entangled in this net did they know it was but fastening them and molding their young minds to wield the weapons of death against their own class, to guard the spoils of those who ride on the backs of our toiling millions. Hence the plea that it "is not military." But after telling us it is not military, Mr. Crosby tells us that "in

America the military element is a very minor one." So there's a military element in it, eh? Well, we should think.

But let us go to the scout law, the creed of the "Boy Scouts of America," and examine the foundation of the movement. Here we are told that "a scout is loyal to his country, his officers, his parents and his employers. He must stick to them through thick and thin against any one who is their enemy or who talks badly of them." Go back, read that again very slowly, and think as you read. What about putting a boy under a law to be loyal to his parents? Is not the paternal tie, the blood relationship, the strongest bond that exists? And when you put him under scout law to be loyal to his parents, you teach him this scout obligation to his parents, and lower his sense of duty to those to whom he owes his being. It takes the boy from under the natural parental law to parents, and put him under an artificial scout law to them. Such steps always lower the boy's regard for his parents.

But this law teaches the boy to be loyal to his employers. They may be unjust, oppressive, rascals in every sense of the word, but this military law says be loyal to them. How be loyal? To "stick to them through thick and thin against anyone who is their enemy or even talks badly of them." No matter who it is that speaks against the scout's employer, no matter how just may be the accusation, still the scout must be loyal to his employer. He must stick to him. How long? Just while he is 'in the right? That is not what it says. Just as long as he can do without getting into trouble himself? Not that way. How then? He must stick to him all the time, under all circumstances, no matter what the result. Do it "THROUGH THICK AND THIN." As the soldier is compelled to stay in the ranks and obey orders of his superior, so the scout must stay with and defend his employer.

Do you want your boy to take that kind of an oath? Do you want his young mind pressed into such a channel? Do you want a machine made of him? Do you want him to become an unthinking being, who does the will of others, without considering whether it is right or wrong? If so, have him join the "Boy Scouts," for when he does, he obligates himself to "obey orders of his patrol leader or scout master without question." Do you have to have your boy bound up by such an obligation to get him to obey your orders? Do you want him to obey the scout master "WITHOUT QUESTION"? Must he just blindly do what he is told to do by another boy, without taking any thought as to the right or wrong of the act? He must if he is a scout, the scout boys were doing in Colorado—we believe it was—when the police had to take them in charge. We also read of one begging for money to enable him to go scouting. How would you like to know your boy was out begging money so he could get off from home with a lot of other boys and engage in "pleasure, not work?"

If there were no military element connected with the "Boy Scouts" movement, it means the ruin of the boy. It teaches him to leave home, hold the scout obligations more sacred than the one to his parents, and spend his time in idleness instead of useful industry. The American scout movement is but the well laid plan of Capitalism to crush labor. Get the boy sworn to stick to his employers through thick and thin against all who even speak badly about them, fashion his mind in this mold, teach him to obey orders without question, and then when a question arises between employer and employees, capitalism can have no fears.

If persons of mature years want to join the army, we have no objection; but do spare our boys from this capitalist murder nursery.

## MORRIS HILLQUIT

Issues Open Letter to Charles Edward Russell.

Dear Comrade Russell:

Your recent article in the International Socialist Review opens with this statement:

"A proletarian movement can have no part, however slight, in the game of politics. The moment it takes a seat in that grimy board is the moment it dies within. After that it may for a time maintain a semblance of life and motion, but in truth is only a corpse."

The assertion is so sweeping and startling that I hesitate to believe that you mean what your words seem to imply.

The Socialist movement is a proletarian movement and Socialist political action is at least a "slight part in the game of politics." Are you opposed to the political activities of the Socialist Party, i. e., to the practice of nominating candidates for political office and conducting political campaigns, and to the participation of elected Socialist officials in the practical work of administrative and legislative bodies along the lines indicated in our platform? If you are, what substitute do you propose for such political action? If you are not, what does your statement mean? I am unable to find an answer to these questions in your article itself. Will you make that answer through the Socialist press?

In view of your standing in the movement and the importance of the subject, I believe the party membership is entitled to a clear expression from you. Fraternally yours,

MORRIS HILLQUIT.  
New York City.

A MOVEMENT FOR ALL—  
NOT TO BENEFIT A FEW.

The topic uppermost in the minds of Los Angeles workmen at this time is the coming municipal campaign, when the combined forces of the Socialist Party, the union labor political party and the labor unions generally is to be concentrated upon the effort to carry the election for the workers and the candidates of their choice. Now, it is not to be presumed that this is going to be one of those same old farces that workmen always pull off in elections; the spirit of revolt against present conditions is rampant, but not dangerously so. There is a deep underlying current of good, hard common sense beneath the spirit of optimism, that speaks louder than any words of mine, a sense of responsibility and of concern for the welfare of the people's interests, that is not to be confused with a spontaneous and fiery outburst of class hatred which seeks to acquire control, but has no regard for the rights or opinions of others. This is a movement for the betterment of the rights and privileges of all the people of Los Angeles, as distinguished from an administration pledged to support the rights of

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

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

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

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

## Desperate Measures Against Socialism in Milwaukee

By Carl D. Thompson.

So for every effort to discredit the working class administration in Milwaukee seems to have fallen flat as a pancake.

A notable instance is that of the publication of the Search Light, a rabid and rank, anti-Socialist paper. It began publication a year or so ago, and ran for a few issues, calling frantically on everybody to help in the great fight that it was going to make against the Socialist movement.

Probably no more vicious or vile attacks have been ever published against Socialism and the Socialist Party than this publication indulged in. And that is saying a good deal.

However, the Socialists on the one hand considered that it was so extreme that no thinking person would be influenced by it, and therefore treated it with contempt and made no effort whatever to reply to it.

The capitalists seemed to have the same judgment concerning it, for they did not rush to its rescue or open their bowels of compassion towards it—nor did they subscribe the necessary filthy lucre. So the Search Light went under. It was said that it had a good many bad debts.

Now, however, it is making a desperate effort to raise \$30,000. A circular letter has been sent to the officials of various railroads, telling them what an awful, horrible, hideous thing Socialism is, and commanding them to cough up the dough at once or all will be lost. We have no means of knowing how much dough the railroad officials of this country will see fit to contribute to help the Search Light pay its bad debts. But the desperate nature of the publication may be gathered from some of its statements.

The editor tries to frighten the people in believing himself a great hero by saying that it requires great courage to edit a paper of this sort for the reason that "all the anarchists and bomb throwers of the country are gathered under the Socialist Party blanket like an ill smelling heap of barn yard refuse, and was it thought advisable, as in the case of the Los Angeles Times, a bomb might be cast in our direction".

Now, dear people of the Capitalistic class, do help to save this great hero. The fire-eating Socialists will surely get him, if you don't watch out.

Capitalist papers please copy.

Meanwhile, the Search Light also, as a sort of premium offer, gives a definition of Socialism. This comes along with the subscription to the paper or a contribution of \$5,000 to \$10,000 without any extra charge at all.

The definition has the advantage of being unique. It reads as follows:

"So we find that Socialism is synonymous with anarchism and bomb throwing. We find that Socialism is everything and nothing, a law of jumbled theories, all more or less idiotic, impracticable, that have been handed down through the archives of the years, and are now

being dished out to us in a new style, disguised in a modern language, and seeking to get under the new title of Socialism."

Now, you millionaires of America, scattered abroad at the various watering places, and joy abodes, think what an awful thing it is to have such talent as this languish in jail because the last printers' bills have not been paid.

Help, help, or the ship of state will sink.

Help to keep the editor of the Search Light out of jail and especially out of the clutches of his creditors.

Large donations of \$10,000 thankfully received, small contributions accepted with proportionate amount of joy.

### WHILE WE LIVE—

NOT AFTER DEATH.

(From Convention Proceedings of Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union.)

Delegate Wilke—No doubt the delegates are aware of the fact that Brother Bickett, who is confined in the little cottage on the hill, at the expense of our international president, is a victim of tuberculosis. President Berry is defraying his expenses while he is here. Knowing that fact, some of the members of the fraternal organization he belongs to took up a collection for him. This evening, when I asked him if he had received it, he gave me this little card to read:

"If my friends have alabaster boxes filled with fragrant perfumes of sympathy and love laid away, which they intend to break over my dead body, I would rather that they would bring them out in my troubled and weary hours and open them, that I may be refreshed while I read them. Do not keep your love and tenderness sealed until I am dead. Fill my life with sweetness, speak approving, cheering words while my ears can hear them, and while my heart can be made happier by them; the kind things you mean to say of me when I am gone, say before I am gone; the flowers you mean to send for my casket, send to brighten and sweeten my home before I leave. I would rather have a plain casket without a flower, than a funeral without a eulogy, than a live without love and sympathy. Let us learn to annoint our friends before their burial. Post-mortem kindness does not cheer the burdened spirit; flowers on the casket cast no fragrance backward over the weary way."

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## GOVERNOR JOHNSON ON RECALL OF JUDGES.

In speaking in favor of the recall of the judiciary before the Direct Legislation League of California, Governor Hiram Johnson said, in part:

"The abject terror that the recall has caused certain parties to experience furnishes the humor of this campaign. In a recent veto message, which received a wide notice throughout the country, it was stated: 'Think of the power that will be given to the political boss through the recall.'"

"This reminds me of the argument advanced when men representing big interests when attacked have cried: 'Think of the widow and orphans who hold stock.' This same fear of the mob was the principal argument of the interests in opposing the direct primary.

"We are told that if the recall is passed the mob will rule our courts. I say that the man who decides according to the law and evidence will never fear the recall, but there is another kind of judge, who is not only swayed by the populace, but by the big interests, and he is thoroughly unfit for the bench.

"No just judge will be less just, and no weak judge will be less weak if the recall obtains. The only one whom the recall menaces is the corrupt judge. No one would seek to take a man off the bench whom he believes to be acting justly and honestly.

"Who, then, constitutes this much feared mob and rabble? Why, it is the other side, which arrogates to itself the right to rule. The belief that there should be one governing class and a class to be governed is merely a survival of the old idea of the divine right of kings. This is what the recall is—democracy on its onward march. This is the only thing that will keep the state as we have been striving to make it."

Senator Moses E. Clapp of Minnesota also spoke and devoted himself largely to a reply to President Taft's arguments against recall.

"The President says," stated Senator Clapp, "that in event of the recall the judges would waver in their decisions. I practiced law for many years, and can reply that never in my experience have I known of a judge who wavered in his decisions in the presence of an impending election. But perhaps I have lived in a different atmosphere judicially than the President.

"According to a carefully nursed press bureau, our President is a progressive. In his veto message he produces an original argument against recall when he says it would cause unscrupulous and corrupt men to combine in order to control judges. This would imply that heretofore there has been a complete harmony of purpose in this country. Yet I say there isn't a corrupt politician, a corrupt lobbyist and a public corruptor of morals in this country who isn't now fighting the recall of judges."

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property regardless of all other rights, human or otherwise. I have heard many union men say that while they are not at all sanguine of the results in the election, yet they are going to vote the ticket, nevertheless. This is the spirit which wins. When every man feels that the election may be lost if even he does not go to the polls and vote, then indeed is there room for hope of the ultimate attainment by the workingmen of their rights, and the hope also that the servants elected to represent them will really and truly "represent" them.—W. J. Carson, in Typographical Journal.

Die gewerkschaftliche Organisation verfügt die Arbeitszeit und verlängert das Leben.

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# Why We Have Outgrown the United States Constitution

By Eugene V. Debs.

The convention of 1787, held in Philadelphia, which framed the Constitution of the United States and adopted that instrument on September 17 of that year, consisted exclusively of what Hamilton, one of its dominating spirits, called "the wealthy, the well-born and the great." There was no workingman present to degrade its councils. Labor was held in contempt, unfit to have a seat among the aristocrats who composed that body and controlled its deliberations.

Neither was there a woman among the delegates to ruffle the dignity of the grave and revered "fathers of the Constitution." It was a place for the wise and mighty, and for powdered wigs, velvet knee breeches, silk stockings and silver shoe buckles. The democratic spirit so defiantly expressed in the Declaration of Independence, and which had sustained the patriots during the dark days of the revolutionary war, had largely subsided, and nothing was further from the purpose of the delegates than that the government they had met to establish should be controlled by the people. As Prof. J. Allan Smith remarks in his "Spirit of American Government," "It is difficult to understand how any one who has read the proceedings of the Federal Convention can believe that it was the intention of that body to establish a democratic government. The evidence is overwhelming that the men who sat in that convention had no faith in the wisdom or political capacity of the people."

The Constitution itself furnishes sufficient evidence of that fact. It is not in any sense a democratic instrument, but in every sense a denial of democracy.

The Declaration of Independence had been democratic and revolutionary; the Constitution, however, was autocratic and reactionary.

Only six of the fifty-six signers of the Declaration had a hand in framing the Constitution. Patrick Henry, Thomas Paine, Thomas Jefferson and Samuel Adams were not in the convention. Jefferson bitterly opposed the Constitution as finally adopted, and Henry openly denounced it.

Woodrow Wilson was right in declaring that the government was established "upon the initiative and primarily in the interest of the mercantile and wealthy classes," and that "it had been urged to adoption by a minority, under the concerted and aggressive leadership of able men representing a ruling class"—and he struck the keynote of the Constitution when he said that the convention that framed it was backed "BY

## THE CONSCIOUS SOLIDARITY OF MATERIAL INTERESTS.

There is not the slightest doubt that the Constitution established the rule of property; that it was imposed upon the people by the minority ruling class of a century and a quarter ago for the express purpose of keeping the propertyless majority in slavish subjection, while at the same time assuring them that under its benign influence the people were to be free to govern themselves.

A democracy in name and form; a despotism in substance and fact!

And this stupendous delusion has not yet lost its magic power upon the people, a great majority of whom still believe, in their mental childhood, that the "Constitution of the fathers" established democratic rule, and that we are a free and self-governing people.

Admitting for a moment all that its most zealous devotees claim for the Constitution as an "inspired instrument," that it embodies all the wisdom and statesmanship of the age in which it was written, the fact still remains that it is now antiquated and outgrown, and utterly unsuited to the conditions and inadequate to the requirements of the present day. So palpably is this fact in evidence that we see the Supreme Court, the specially constituted authority to construe the provisions of the Constitution and preserve inviolate its reputed integrity, ride roughshod over the "inspired instrument" and by judicial interpretation make it serve, as it has from the beginning, the class in power. And to accomplish this essential service under capitalist class government the Supreme Court contemptuously ignores and defies the sacred "Constitution of the fathers" by boldly usurping the power not only to construe it absolutely to suit themselves and serve the ends of the ruling class, but by deliberately invading the domain of the legislative, virtually destroying a co-ordinate branch of the government created under the Constitution, and annulling, wiping out utterly laws enacted by the elected representatives of the people.

Constitutions, like the times and conditions in which they originate, are subject to the everlasting laws of change. Evolution is no more a respecter of a Constitution than it is of those who make it. In 1787, when the Constitution was adopted, the population was about three million, and agriculture and mercantile interests dominated the colonial life. To-day the population is a hundred million, and capi-

talized industry controls the government and shapes the national destiny.

There has been a complete revolution in the methods of producing, distributing and exchanging wealth, the essential means of life, and a corresponding revolution in the industrial and social life of the people.

The ruling class of the colonial era has vanished as a class as completely as have those who composed it. And the Constitution they adopted is just as completely out of date as would be its makers if by some magic they could appear upon the present scene. In their day the ruling class consisted of small landholders, petty merchants and traders, and professional persons who made up what was known as the "official class."

The actual workers were still in a state of semi-feudal servility, an inferior element, and practically without a voice in the affairs of government. But there were no hard and fast lines between the classes of that day, nor any sharp antagonisms to bring them into violent collision and to array them against each other in hostile conflict.

In the century and a quarter since elapsed there has been an overwhelming industrial and social transformation. The weak and primitive agricultural colonies of that time have become a vast and powerful industrial nation. There is now a sharply defined capitalist class and an equally sharply defined working class. The struggle between these modern industrial classes is growing steadily more intense and reshaping and remodeling the entire governmental structure and social organism. Political government has had to give way to industrial administration, and the old forms, including the Constitution, are now practically obsolete.

Political government, its constitutions and its statutes, its courts, its legislatures and its armies, scientifically considered, are institutions under class rule, expressly designed to establish the supremacy of one class and enforce the subjugation of another class. With the end of class rule political government will cease to exist. Its functions, which are essentially coercive, will no longer be required.

With the overthrow of the capitalist class and the installation of the working class in power (which must be the inevitable outcome of the present struggle), the government of political states will be superseded by the administration of national industries.

In discussing the United States government and the Constitution, Professor J. Allen Smith, already quoted, correctly concludes that "this complex system of restriction which is the outgrowth and expression of a class struggle for the control of the government must necessarily disappear when the supremacy of the people is finally established." The present Constitution was not designed to establish but to prevent the supremacy of the people. It is outgrown, obsolete, dead. Industrial and social development are not halted by it, but these forces sweep past it with scant regard for its ancient and musty respectability.

Politicians and legislators are to-day the representatives, not of the people, but of the trustified capitalist class. The government is essentially capitalistic, as is also, of course, the Constitution to the extent that it is still vital and has any binding effect at all.

The working class is now the rising class and will soon be the triumphant class, and then the capitalist state will be superseded by the working-class commonwealth, and industrial despotism by industrial democracy.

The old Constitution will have its place in history and will serve its purpose in the study of governmental evolution and class rule, and among the inspired relics of a past age. It is a class instrument, inspired by class interests, and will survive only to mark a historic epoch in class rule.

The new Constitution will not be framed by ruling-class lawyers and politicians, but by the bona fide representatives of the working class, who in the day of their triumph will be THE PEOPLE in the complete sense of that magnificent and much maligned term.

And the representatives of the working class will consist of women as well as men, sharing equally the rights and duties, the privileges and opportunities of the councils of state, and they will smile indeed as they look over with pitying toleration the "Constitution of the fathers" and recall the convention in secret session that framed, in blissful ignorance that toilers and producers are citizens, and that women are also included in THE PEOPLE.

The new Constitution will be framed by an emancipated working class with the sole object of establishing self-government, true democracy, conserving the freedom and security and promoting the happiness and well-being of every man, woman and child.—The Progressive Woman.

If you receive a sample copy of this paper, it is an invitation to subscribe.

Read St. Louis Labor. \$1.00 a Year. Address: 966 Chouteau Ave.

## 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.

### 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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## The Blighting of the Babies

(From "The Bitter Cry of the Children" by John Spargo.)

Poverty and Death are grim companions. Wherever there is much poverty the death-rate is high and rises higher with every rise of the tide of want and misery. In London, Bethnal Green's death-rate is nearly double that of Belgravia; in Paris, the poverty-stricken district of Menilmontant has a death-rate twice as high as that of the Elysee; in Chicago, the death-rate varies from 12 per one thousand in the wards where the well-to-do reside to 37 per one thousand in the tenement wards. The ill-developed bodies of the poor, underfed and overburdened with toll, have not the powers of resistance to disease possessed of the bodies of the more fortunate. As fire rages most fiercely and with greatest devastation among the ill-built, crowded tenements, so do the fierce flames of disease consume most readily the ill-built, fragile bodies which the tenements shelter. As we ascend the social scale the span of life lengthens and the death-rate gradually diminishes, the death-rate of the poorest class of workers being three and a half times as great as that of the well-to-do. It is estimated that among 10,000,000 persons of the latter class the annual deaths do not number more than 100,000; among the best paid of the working class the number is not less than 150,000, while among the poorest workers the number is at least 350,000.

This difference in the death-rates of the various social classes is even more strongly marked in the case of infants. Mortality in the first year of life differs enormously according to the circumstances of the parents and the amount of intelligent care bestowed upon the infants. In Boston's "Back Bay" district the death-rate at all ages last year was 13.45 per thousand, as compared with 18.45 in the Thirteenth Ward, which is a typical working-class district, and of the total number of deaths the percentage under one year was 9.44 in the former as against 26.21 in the latter. Wolf, in his classic studies based upon the vital statistics of Erfurt for a period of twenty years, found that for every 1000 children born in working-class families 505 died in the first year; among the middle classes 173, and among the higher classes only 89. Of every 1000 illegitimate children registered—almost entirely of the poorer classes—352 died before the end of the first year.

Dr. Charles R. Drysdale, senior physician of the Metropolitan Free Hospital, London, declared some years ago that the death-rate of infants among the rich was not more than 8 per cent, while among the very poor it was often as high as 40 per cent. Dr. Playfair says that 18 per cent of the children of the upper classes, 36 per cent of the tradesmen class, and 55 per cent of those of the working class die under the age of five years. And yet the experts say that the baby of the tenement is born physically equal to the baby of the mansion. For countless years men have sung of the Democracy of Death, but it is only recently that science has brought us the more inspiring message of the Democracy of Birth. It is not only in the tomb that we are equal, where there is neither rich nor poor, bond or free, but also in the wombs of our mothers. At birth class distinctions are unknown. For long the hope-crushing thought of pre-natal hunger, the thought that the mother's hunger was shared by the unborn child, and that poverty began its blighting work on the child even before its birth, held us in thrall. The thought that past generations have innocently conspired against the well-being of the child of to-day, and that this generation in its turn conspires against the child of the future, is surcharged with the pessimism that mocks every ideal and stifles every hope born in the soul. Nothing more horrible ever cast its shadow over the hearts of those who would labor for the world's redemption from poverty than this specter of pre-natal privation and inherited debility.

## HIGH RENTS IN ST. LOUIS.

Passenger Traffic Manager of Union Pacific Railroad Hits a Sore Spot.

St. Louis is the most widely discussed city in the West to-day, according to Gerrit Fort, passenger traffic manager of the Union Pacific Railroad and of the Oregon Short Line, but he does not believe that this city will reach the seven numeral stage, as far as population is concerned, until rents are reduced.

"Do you know," said Mr. Fort, as he was about to depart for his home in Omaha, Wednesday night, "that rents on Olive street are higher to the square foot than they are on the Great White Way on Broadway? Such is the fact. "St. Louis is known for its financial solidity, and the people in the West are paying high encomiums to St. Louis, but when a foreign manufacturer or retailer comes to this city and tries to secure a site for business, especially in the retail shopping district, they are amazed at the rent asked for the premises, despite the fact that unsightly 'For Rent' signs are much in evidence. If you want a real slogan for St. Louis—one that will be instrumental in bringing in the needed 150,000 to make you a million population, herald to the world that 'St. Louis offers cheap rent.'"

Of course, Mr. Fort refers to the high rent in the business districts, but his criticism could be applied to the residence districts also. Rents to-day are from 30 to 40 per cent higher than they were prior to the World's Fair, and no class has to suffer more under this high rent exploitation than the working people. High cost of living, high rent, lower wages—these are causes of depopulation, and under such conditions the Million Population Club might just as well take up the question: "Shall the Million Population Club disband or change its name into Up-in-the-Air or Hot-Air Club?"

## A VICTIM OF HIGH RENT.

Want Eight-Hour Day in England. London, Eng.—The Executive Committee of the eighteen federated unions governing the ship-building trades have approved the movement for an eight-hour day. It is said the matter will be discussed at the next meeting of the federated executives and that the outcome of the meeting

the child of to-day to make certain a brighter and nobler to-morrow as though there had never been a yesterday of woe and wrong.

## MEETING DIRECTORY

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

## SECOND WARD SOCIALIST CLUB

Meets every second and fourth Thursday, at 8 p. m., at Reiss's Hall, Blair and Salisbury, second floor. All workingmen and women in sympathy with the Socialist Party are welcome. A ROSENKRANZ, Sec'y., 3319 N. Ninth street.

## NINTH WARD SOCIALIST CLUB

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

## TENTH WARD SOCIALIST CLUB

Meets the second and fourth Thursday, 8 p. m., at South West Turner Hall, Ohio avenue and Potomac street, in large hall, upstairs. All comrades or those interested invited to attend our meetings. DR. W. L. MOORE, Sec'y., 3747 South Jefferson Ave.

## 26th AND 27th WARD SOCIALIST CLUB

Meets every first Wednesday of the month, 8 o'clock, at Lazar's Hall, southeast corner Union and Easton (entrance on Union avenue, side door.) A hearty invitation is extended to all who are interested in the aims and objects of the Socialist Party to join our ranks. T. PRENDERGAST, Sec'y.

## WORKINGMEN'S 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.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS

MEETING DIRECTORY.

General Committee—Second and fourth Monday, Labor Hall, 906 Chouteau ave. W. M. Brandt, Sec.

Ward 13—2d and 4th Wednesday, 2847 S. Comp. G. Zuehl, Sec.

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Friedrich Ott .25
Previously reported 700.50
Total to Sept. 18 \$729.80

Propaganda Club Will Dance.

The South Side Socialist Propaganda Club will give their annual ball Saturday evening September 30th, at Concordia Club Hall, 1331 Chouteau Ave. Tickets 25c a person. Everything strictly union.

The Eleventh Ward Club

will meet every third Thursday of the month at Chippewa Hall, Chippewa St. and Oregon Ave. Comrades will please take note of this change and make up their minds to be on hand at the next meeting.

Missouri Notes

THE WORLD'S BUTT-OUT.

Col. Dick Maple announces that he will issue the first number of "The World's Butt-Cut" in November, instead of waiting for January. He expects to begin mailing about the middle of October.

WANT A STRONGER PARTY ORGAN.

The Socialists of Kansas City, on both sides of the state line, are at work on a plan to make the "Socialist" their official organ. The proposition is to have an inter-city committee to supervise the financial and editorial management of the paper.

ECONOMIC SALVATION.

Every little while we observe an item saying that so many souls were "saved" at some revival meeting. Next year the same sinners are "saved" again.

For salvation that will stick we can heartily recommend the Marxian brand. Any good Socialist book or speaker can give you full directions how to apply same.

CONSERVING THE FAT.

A boss detective, says the Springfield Express, of the secret service division of Uncle Sam's "Department of Justice," arrived in Kansas City last Tuesday to make all arrangements for the protection of President Taft on the occasion of his visit to that city on the 24th and 25th. How "the wicked flee when no man pursueth!"

BUILDING AUTOMOBILE ROADS.

When the Missouri Legislature met last year, says the Kicker, we told you they would mess around, make the road and election laws a little worse, spend all the money in sight, and quit. And they did. Under the new road law, to take effect next year, all poll tax must be paid in cash. If you haven't got the cash, you can go to jail. The tax will not be LESS than \$2 for those under 50 and 50 cents for all over 50 years old. Great, eh? We automobilists have got to have roads.

AMERINGER'S MULE FOUND.

To silence those who doubted the existence of Oscar Ameringer's famous mule with a wolf's head, it is hereby announced that such a mule has been discovered.

The noble animal, owned by Mr. Mangrum of Sikeston, and assessed at \$50, was sold to a man in Pemisot county for \$37. The Portageville Critic now announces that the mule is roaming at large, and when last heard from was eating chickens in the barn lot on an adjoining farm.

SPRINGFIELD TELEPHONE RATE

In accordance with the terms of a franchise granted on September 12 to the Ozark Bell Telephone Co., ending a controversy over telephone rates in Springfield, the company said that \$400,000 had been set aside for improvements, dependent upon the settlement of an injunction in the United States Circuit Court.

Socialist Benefit Society's Dance.

The Workmen's Sick & Death Benefit Society, Branches 71 and 265, will give their annual concert and dance Saturday evening, October 7th, at New Club Hall, 13th and Chouteau Ave. Tickets 10c a person. Everybody invited. The two branches have over 700 members in St. Louis. The total membership throughout the country is about 40,000.

six years' litigation which preceded the compromise.

The above rates for telephone service are just half of the rates charged in St. Louis. Business 'phones in St. Louis cost \$72 and independent residence 'phones are \$48 per year.

There is no good reason why a telephone should not be cheaper in St. Louis than in Springfield. The service should be cheaper and better in a city of 800,000 than in one of 25,000 inhabitants.

The two companies, Bell and Kinloch, are supposed to be competitors, but telephone users keep right on paying robber rates for a service that is execrable. It will remain so as long as the telephone lines are left in private hands and run to make profits for a few.

SOCIALIST FLESH—

DEMOCRATIC FISH.

By order of the County Court, Comrade Hafner of Benton has been compelled to tear down the stairway on his home and detach his private sewer from the public sewer. Now he finds that another private sewer, just across the street, has not been molested, being owned at the time by a supporter of the court house ring.

A few more stunts like this one—making flesh of a Socialist's sewer and fish of a Democrat's—will burn large holes in the vote of "the party of the mules, by the mules and for the mules."

FROM THE GERMAN

SOCIALIST CONGRESS.

Discusses Coming Elections and Calls for Million Members of Party.

Jena, Sept. 15.—Bebel again addressed the Social Democratic Congress here to-day. Referring to the coming elections for members of the Reichstag, Bebel said the fight would be principally against the Conservative-Clerical bloc.

The Centre, he said, had displayed the worst characteristics of a party inimical to the people because it advocated an increase in the military estimates and taxation, and an addition to customs duties which had brought the price of foodstuffs to vertiginous heights.

Bebel declared that at the next election for members of the Reichstag the Social Democrats would so direct their efforts that only such men would be returned as would vote against any increase in the taxation of foodstuffs and against any addition to the severity of the penal laws which would curtail the right of workmen to form combinations.

The Kaiser, said Bebel, was one of the biggest of the agrarians who falsely believed that the German workman lived in the lap of luxury and was provided for to the end of his days.

The time was coming, he said, when the question of the price of the necessities of life would be the cardinal one to an enormous majority of Germans, and the result of the storm would be to sweep away food taxes.

Bebel maintained that Germany could easily support 100,000,000 people if technical science were fully applied to methods of agricultural production and land policy.

He exhorted the members of his party to try to win the largest number of votes.

He warned them that they must not be too optimistic, because the membership was now 700,000.

They must strive to recruit the party still further and bring the membership up to a million.

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The Socialist

Point of View.

BY OTTO PAULS.

Whereas, Owing to the criminal disregard of safety appliances by the Smith & Jones Machinery Co., our well-beloved comrade and brother, Thomas Brown, came to an untimely end while at work on February 30, 1913, and

Whereas, It being apparent that the enactment and enforcement of laws safeguarding the lives of the workers will not be done so long as we vote for either of the old parties; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That we, the members of Machinists' Lodge 4-11-44, hereby express our sympathy for the bereaved family of Brother Brown and do solemnly pledge ourselves to vote the Socialist ticket in the future, in order that the cry of the widow and the wailing of the destitute orphans may grow less and less in the land.

(Signed) D. EMOCRAT, R. E. PUBLICAN, Committee of Lodge 4-11-44.

Another profound mystery! Why is Joe Cannon opposed to the recall?

It seems to be a settled fact that the center of population is in an Indiana graveyard. The Million Population Club of St. Louis appears to be headed toward the graveyard also. How can it be otherwise while the present exorbitant rents are in force?

Standard Oil is satisfied that Madero will "deliver the goods" and his election is assured. The money spent on the Mexican revolution will be returned many fold just as soon as Standard Oil has the oil business of Mexico roped and branded.

The hookworm is powerless to hinder Socialist agitation and growth these days.

"Efficiency" in the steel industry means 12 hours per day, 7 days per week, at 18 cents per hour. No wonder the bosses love it.

The preachers in Granite City want the Mayor to close the picture shows on Sunday so that they won't compete with the churches. It appears that the fool people prefer to spend their nickels to see pictures rather than hear sermons.

The assessed valuation in Oklahoma has been increased \$410,000,000 over that of 1910. No wonder the corporations sent Fatty Taft down there to head off that radical constitution. The interests foresaw that they would have to pay their share of the taxes.

So much publicity has been given to the fact that Miss Force received her alimony in advance that she may experience great difficulty and expense when her divorce case finds its way into court. We would advise that she keep a sharp watch on that \$5,000,000.

Fourteen St. Louis ministers are going to unite in prayer for the heathens of this city.

It is perfectly scandalous the way folks walk right by the churches on the way to the picture shows and baseball games.

In opposing the recall in a speech at Danville, recently, former Speaker Joe Cannon stated that the crucifixion of Jesus Christ was the "demand of the mob."

Most modern students of the Bible agree that "the common people heard him gladly" and flocked to his

standard. This very fact made him hated and feared by the "big cinch" of that time—the money-changers, priests and lords of high degree.

Those who oppose the recall today do it for the same reason that Christ was murdered—fear of the people.

During "a wave of enthusiasm" the governors assembled at Spring Lake, N. J., decided to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States to check "the autocracy of inferior federal courts."

This appeal against usurpation is made, you will observe, to the very body that has been guilty of more usurpation than all other branches of the government combined. Hadley of Missouri, Harmon of Ohio and other alleged "progressive" governors were responsible for the appeal.

Lord have mercy on a people that entrust their affairs in the hands of such two-for-a-nickel statesmen!

To once and for all lay the idea that we have a class struggle in this country, J. P. Morgan and a lot of financiers and Wall street business men have decided to inaugurate a nation-wide campaign in 76 cities to "bring the Christian life to men and boys."

The trouble with this scheme is that the men and boys must keep on living; to live requires that they organize and battle with the boss for shorter hours and better wages—and there you are, right back to the same old class struggle.

Billy Hohenzollern paid the German drama a sincere compliment when he announced that "in future no dramatic production will be financed by any Hohenzollern."

You see, it's this way: The Germans no longer care to see drama made up of military uniforms, gold braid and "Hoch der Kaiser"; they are asking for a drama that embodies the thought and problems of to-day. Such a drama is rough on rats for Bill and his dreams of blood, war and empire.

CLOSE CONFINEMENT FOR McNAMARA BROTHERS

John J. and J. B. McNamara have been ordered confined to their cells, with the former privilege of the use of the corridor denied them.

It is confidently believed that this outrage comes at the behest of the Burns operatives.

The McNamara brothers have been confined in a cell around which runs a 'corridor. They were allowed the use of this corridor at will. From two windows in the corridor they could see the street and gain some relaxation and amusement.

Aside from the cruelty of shutting the men in narrow cells, the authorities have ordered returned to the donors a number of beautiful potted

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plants which had adorned the cells.

It is clear that the confinement in close quarters will be galling to these men, accustomed to action and liberty. They are bearing up bravely and making no complaint, but their wearing, galling influence of inactivity behind steel bars is bound to affect them before they are tried.—California Social Democrat.

BADGES BANNERS, BUTTONS & PINS FOR ALL PURPOSES STEINER ENGRAVING & BADGE CO. 820 PINE ST. ST. LOUIS. BOTH PHONES.

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