

Comrades,
Work for your
Own Press!

ST. LOUIS LABOR

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

Comrades,
Work for your
Own Party!

THE FEARLESS CHAMPION OF ORGANIZED LABOR

NO. 556.

OFFICE: 966 Chouteau Avenue.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SEPTEMBER 30, 1911.

PHONES: Kinloch, Central 1577; Bell, Olive 4198

Comrades, to the Front!

The decision of Judge Withrow in the Brandt-Eigel contest is another blow against the working class.

It is a decision against a representative of the working class. It is a political blow directed at the Socialist Party.

Judge Withrow's decision is a challenge not only to the Socialists, but to the entire working class of St. Louis.

We accept the challenge. We shall make no further attempt to secure justice for Wm. M. Brandt and the Socialist Party in capitalist courts.

We must meet the enemy on the political field. The arena of the political class struggle is the battlefield where we will meet the capitalist political army.

The Brandt-Eigel contest has cost the Socialist Party of St. Louis over \$1,000.00. A Republican judge of the Circuit Court decided in favor of the Republican Alderman Eigel against Comrade Wm. M. Brandt and the Socialist Party.

Before the court would consent to proceed with the final trial, Comrade Brandt had to leave the court room and run around to drum up another \$100.00, making a total deposit of \$400.00.

Purposely and systematically the case was postponed month after month, in order to increase the expenses for the Socialist Party and, if possible, induce us to abandon the case.

Although every cent of this money had to be collected from poor, hard-working Socialist men and women, our Comrades insisted that the contest had to be fought out in court, in order to give the "law and justice-loving judges" to show their hands.

And they did show their hands—not only Judge Withrow, but also Judge Rasseleur, who had "levied" the last \$100.00 on Brandt.

Socialists, Trade Unionists, Workingmen of St. Louis! The time for action has come. On November 7 you will have an excellent chance to rebuke the mercenary work done against you.

Wm. M. Brandt will be the Socialist Party candidate for City Council, for the vacancy caused by Councilman Schutz's resignation.

Wm. M. Brandt is the working class candidate, nominated on the working class platform and program of the Socialist Party.

To the front! Comrades, Brothers, Sisters, to the front! Let us show what Socialist class consciousness, Labor's solidarity and unity of action can accomplish.

We fully realize that this campaign will be a general line-up of capitalist corporation interests against the interests of the working class as represented by the Socialist Party and Organized Labor.

Make Tuesday, November 7th, your day of honor by electing Wm. M. Brandt as the working-class representative in the City Council!

G. A. Hoehn.

The Free Press Fight

BY JACK BRITT GEARITY.

After getting a verdict of guilty against two members of the Free Press staff on the charge of contempt of court, the capitalist persecutors of the fighting Socialist weekly paper in this city will begin the retrial of four comrades who were in charge of the paper during the famous tin mill strike of 1909 and 1910 on the charge of seditious libel.

The prosecution of the paper is a bald effort on the part of the conservative and reactionary element of the city to crush the paper and stifle the criticism of the Socialists, the Free Press having been a thorn in their side from the day of its birth.

The working class of the city is rallying to the Socialist Party in greater numbers and with greater enthusiasm than ever before, and both the local capitalist papers concede the possibility of the Socialists carrying New Castle this fall. This is a certainty, if our campaign is not crippled as a result of the terrible costs involved in fighting these cases in court. Outside help must be had at once if the Steel Trust tools are not to defeat us.

The fight of the authorities of this city against the Free Press is due to the fact that it championed the cause of the striking tin workers from the beginning of the strike to its untimely end. Had the paper been purely a propaganda paper, instead of a fighting champion of the rights of the working class, it would never have been attacked by the enemy, and the workers of this city know that full well.

First the Free Press was charged with violating the publishers' law of this state, convicted and sentenced to pay a fine and costs totaling \$600. Fred H. Merrick, editor of Justice, of Pittsburg, who has just been jailed for criticizing a rotten court, complained of the Herald, a local capitalist daily newspaper, which was guilty of the same offense. The Herald was acquitted, but ordered to pay the costs of the case.

The chief of police, Gilmore, filed a petition with Judge Porter, and four Socialists, alleged to be members of the Free Press Publishing Committee of the local Socialist Party, which owns the paper, were indicted on the charge of seditious libel. This is the first seditious libel case in this county since 1801. The judge who tried that case was thrown off the bench shortly afterwards.

The case was tried at the June term of court, 1910, and the jury voted to acquit the four defendants, Frank M. Hartman, C. H. McCarty, Charles McKeever and W. J. White, but disagreed over the question of disposing of the costs in the case. Under the law of Pennsylvania a

jury may assess all of the costs against the county, the prosecutor or the defendants, or may divide them between defendants and the prosecutor.

The jury in the Free Press case wanted to divide the costs between the defendants and the prosecutor, but Judge Porter refused to stand for that, and the jury then failed to agree as to where the costs should be placed. That Porter called a mistrial.

The attorneys for the defendants moved for quashing of the indictment. Judge Porter failed to hand down his opinion in time for the case to be retried at the September court in 1910, finally handing it down two days prior to the opening of December court.

Defendants heard nothing of the case until March, 1911, when they were informed that another effort would be made to convict them under English law of the seventeenth century. The Free Press then called attention to the class character of Judge Poret's court, as shown by the Free Press and Herald decisions.

Immediately, under direction of some one behind the scenes, Chief of Police Gilmore prayed Judge Porter to hale the Free Press into court to show cause why it shouldn't be indicted for contempt of court. Obliging Judge Porter granted the zealous chief's prayer. But the Free Press refused to be caught in any such trap. Porter then ordered the grand jury to indict the three defendants, which was done.

Now, having obtained a verdict of guilty in the contempt farce, which was tried under English common law, the prosecution is trying for a conviction on the seditious libel charge, also under the old English law, hoping to use conviction in the contempt case as a club over the jury to bring a verdict of guilty in the seditious libel case.

The entire legal struggle is due to the fact that the Free Press protested vehemently, if not always politely, against the use of cop, cossack and court against the strikers. The workers realize this to a very large extent, as I've already said, and they are lining up with the Socialist Party very fast. Realizing this, the old party politicians and the advocates of go-o-d men are up in the air.

But the Free Press must have financial help now, or the enemies of the workers will be able to cripple the fighting weekly by piling up legal costs against it. The war cry here is: New Castle for the Workers. Send along your mite of cash. Do it now. Address Free Press, New Castle, Pa.

YOU ARE INVITED.

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

Judge Withrow the Tool of Republican Machine

Decides Brandt-Eigel Election Contest Against Socialist.

AN OUTRAGE ON JUSTICE

Hides Political Favoritism Behind Fig-Leave of Real Estate Tax Qualification and Disregards State Constitution

Students of the Concordia Seminary in the Role of Pitiable Hypocrites

Wm. M. Brandt will Appeal to the Highest Tribunal — to the People of St. Louis

Brandt will be Nominee for the Special Council Election on November 7

Honorable Withrow, Judge of the Circuit Court, decided the Brandt-Eigel election contest against the Socialists.

The decision was handed down last Wednesday at noon. Judge Withrow based his decision on the following grounds:

(1) Wm. M. Brandt, the Socialist candidate for the House of Delegates at the election on April 4, 1911, was not qualified for the office, because he had not been a taxpayer (on real estate) for two years prior to the day of election.

(2) The thirty-five or more outside students at the Concordia (Lutheran) Seminary, who voted for Eigel, were, in his opinion, resident citizens and, therefore, entitled to vote.

On the strength of these two alleged facts Judge Withrow declared the Republican candidate (Eigel) elected!

Citizens and attorneys acquainted with the political record of Judge Withrow were not surprised by this made-to-order decision. The fact of the matter is that we have been told weeks ago by well-known citizens and leading attorneys that Withrow would decide in favor of the Republican machine man, Eigel, no matter how conclusive the testimony in favor of Brandt might be.

For two days and a half the writer of these lines listened to the court proceedings in the Brandt-Eigel contest.

Attorney Sheridan Webster fought a splendid battle in behalf of Brandt. In examining the students of the Concordia Seminary, he showed that these boys had come to St. Louis for the express purpose of studying theology in said seminary, to prepare for the ministry, to accept calls for the ministry at the conclusion of their course of study, and that in at least nine out of ten cases these calls would take them outside of St. Louis.

That this was the main and sole purpose of their coming to St. Louis was frankly and unreservedly testified to by Prof. Fuerbringer of the Concordia Seminary.

However, it was in line with the wishes and desires of the Republican

party machine to establish the "legal fact" that the main and sole purpose of those students coming to St. Louis was not to study theology, prepare for the ministry and accept calls at the end of their terms of study, but to reside in St. Louis permanently, to become citizens in St. Louis, and to vote in St. Louis. Mr. Eigel and his attorney insisted that these students studying and living at the Concordia Seminary and their preparing for the ministry and accepting calls for the ministry that will take them away from St. Louis was merely incidental.

And Judge Withrow, as the obedient servant of the Republican party machine, accepted these ridiculous claims as his own judgment and decided accordingly.

Is it any wonder that the great mass of the people are fast losing all confidence in and respect for our courts of justice, when such decisions are rendered?

Indeed, there is not the least "law of reason" in the Brandt-Eigel contest decision. If there were such a thing, we would suspect that the law of insanity prevailed.

Judge Withrow failed to go into the facts and figures as presented in the analysis of the Election Commissioners' report on the result.

Attorney Webster insisted that according to the City Charter each house of the Municipal Assembly was the sole judge of its members, and that the court had no jurisdiction over that question. The qualification question would be attended to in the House of Delegates, and then and there it would be shown that many—if not most—of the Aldermen were seated with the same qualification as that of Wm. M. Brandt, the Socialist candidate.

Judge Withrow is acquainted with this fact. He knows that many of his political friends in the City Hall and in the State Legislature had no better qualification than Wm. M. Brandt.

Comrade Brandt bought one of those so-called "political lots," with two years' delinquent taxes, which he paid, like many Democratic and Republican candidates. Ebrecht of the Eleventh Ward and other were equipped with similar delinquent tax receipts when they were seated as members of the House of Delegates. Judge Withrow declared the Re-

A GENERAL MASS MEETING

OF THE

SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS

WILL BE HELD

MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1911, 8:30 P. M.,

AT THE

New Club Hall, Thirteenth St. and Chouteau Ave.

Order of Business:

1. "Report on the Result of the Brandt-Eigel Contest

2. The Special Election on Tuesday, November 7.

Such other business as may come before the meeting.

Every member and comrade of the Socialist Party of St. Louis is requested to attend.

Comrades, the time for action has come. The Campaign Committee will also report.

WILLIAM M. BRANDT,

Secretary-Organizer, Socialist Party of St. Louis.

The Army of Peace.

There will be no war between Germany, France, England and Spain! This is what the latest Berlin press dispatches say.

An amicable settlement has been reached between the governments in Paris and Berlin about the Morocco controversy. Amusing, indeed, how amicably these capitalist governments settle their troubles the moment about ten million or more Socialists raise their voice in favor of peace!

The moment over 200,000 Berlin Socialist working men and women appeared in the streets of the capital, paraded to Treptow Park and held a monster international peace demonstration the like the world had never seen before the German government became "peaceably inclined" and endeavored to bring about a settlement of the Morocco trouble with the rulers at the Elisee palace.

According to the latest cable reports, Italy is ready to war on Turkey. All about Tripoli, the African colony. Simply another instance of international highway robbery!

That our Italian comrades are not silently submitting to the war adventure of their capitalist government is shown by the following press cablegram:

"Rome, September 26.—The Socialists are out in a statement to-day to the effect that a general strike will be declared in Italy within twenty-four hours as a protest against the Italian exploit in Tripoli."

Thus the Socialist Army of International Peace is making a splendid fight against the capitalist army of war and destruction.

G. A. Hoehn.

Editorial Notes and Comment

BY G. A. HOEHN.

Wm. M. Brandt was enjoined by a capitalist court from taking his seat in the House of Delegates.

The Shoe Machine Trust will now be investigated by Uncle Sam. And the result? Another investigation!

J. J. McNamara sends greetings to Organized Labor of St. Louis. Read the C. T. & L. U. report on page 5.

Our advice to Judge Withrow: Resign! Go way back and sit down! Let us not dishonor our temples of justice!

Read the action of the Central Trades and Labor Union on the Industrial School on page 4 of this issue of ST. LOUIS LABOR.

Comrade Charles E. Develin, Socialist gubernatorial candidate for Maryland, issued an excellent letter of acceptance, which is published in full in the Public Ownership.

Twenty-one St. Louis groceries decided to consolidate. The handwriting on the wall for dozens of smaller concerns! Isn't this in violation of the Sherman anti-Trust act?

Those theological students who testified in the Brandt-Eigel contest case seem to know as little of Christian truth and righteousness as a poodle dog knows of the duties of a judge of the Circuit Court.

There is a general Railway Clerks' strike on the Illinois Central, extending from New Orleans to St. Louis and Chicago. In New Orleans a court injunction against picketing has been issued. The same old story.

The action of the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union against the Boy Scouts has stirred up considerable dust among the capitalist war patriots all over the country. Another proof of the correctness of the Union labor attitude!

About four hundred men were killed by an explosion on the French battleship Liberte in Toulon. Similar murder en masse may be expected at any moment. Warships are built for wholesale murder. What else is to be expected?

Uncle Sam's Internal Revenue Collectors will insist that the "smoker" making in cigar shops must be stopped. It will be a crime for any cigar maker to make a "smoker" for himself. He is not even permitted to smoke it in the shop. This is the Taft protection for workingmen.

Dimitry Bogroff, who assassinated the Russian Prime Minister Stolypin in the Municipal Theater in Kieff, was hanged last Sunday. If more Stolypins are put to work by Czar Nicholas there will be more Bogroffs. "Stolypin's necktie" will not turn the wheels of the revolution backward.

In addition to the Free Bridge investigation and the Hospital investigation we shall have a Municipal Court House investigation. This is an age of investigation! It seems that some unknown person or persons robbed Uncle Sam of about \$80,000 in the St. Louis postoffice. This will require another investigation. Perhaps it might not do any harm to inaugurate an investigation in and about the court house, where political favoritism threatens to chloroform poor old Dame Justice.

publican Eigel elected as member of the House of Delegates.

Because Judge Withrow so decided does not mean that Eigel was really elected. We still hold that Wm. M. Brandt, the Socialist candidate, was elected on April 4, 1911, and that he received more votes than Eigel.

And there are many thousands of people in St. Louis who are of exactly of decency and anti-Socialist prejudice will not make justice, not even under the sanction of a high-salaried judge.

Judge Withrow simply couldn't help it. Before being a judge of the Circuit Court he is a politician, and as such his political career is dependent on the political party machine, of which he is but a little wheel.

A well-known attorney of this city told us the other day: "Watch Withrow! He is always keeping his ear to the ground and will do whatever is for the best interest of his party machine!"

Judge Withrow's decision in the Brandt-Eigel case is a political decision—i. e., a decision dictated by political party favoritism and party interest.

Shall we appeal to a higher court? Yes, Wm. M. Brandt and the Socialist Party will appeal to the Su-

preme Court—not the Supreme Court of Missouri—but to the Supreme Court of the people of St. Louis!

The Wm. M. Brandt case will be before the Supreme Court of the people of St. Louis on Tuesday, November 7, when the special election will be held.

Neither Eigel and Judge Withrow nor their Republican machine can check the onward march of the Socialist movement in St. Louis.

We serve notice, here and now, that

WILLIAM M. BRANDT,

the victim of Judge Withrow's political decision, will be the

Socialist Party's Candidate for City Council

at the special election on November 7, 1911, to fill the vacancy of Councilman Schutz, who resigned last March.

May Judge Withrow be honored and complimented by the Republican machine politicians for his anti-Socialist decision. The great mass of honest citizens of St. Louis will withhold their compliments, because most of them agree that ward politicians should not be permitted to officiate as Judges of the Circuit Court.

G. A. Hoehn.

How the Spy Works

"It is now estimated that there are 6,000 men carrying cards in labor organizations who are on the pay roll of detective agencies as spotters and spies." This item appeared in the local labor press some time ago. The spy system reached the ideal state during the Middle Ages. The methods then employed are to a great extent used by the modern industrial operator. Spies are hated by all men, even those that employ them. In the laws of war they are subject to the death penalty.

Webster defines a spy as a person sent into an enemy's camp to ascertain their strength and their intentions, to watch their movements and secretly communicate intelligence to the proper officers. His definition applies more to wars of nations. All wars are not of nations. The war between the rulers and the ruled, the buyer of muscle, brain and bone, and the seller, are always with us. To maintain social harmony between these two forces is an ever present problem, that we may not drift into revolution on the one hand and despotism on the other.

The labor spy is a menace to the union and industrial peace. Those who do spy work may be divided into three classes—those who receive a salary from and report to some detective agency; professional politicians filled with envy, malice and jealousy and a love of power, for power's rewards, and the fellows who just want a job and the favor of the boss and will do service to get it, and for want of a better name we will call him a "stool pigeon." He can't help it; he was born that way. There is hope for this last type; you may be able to pump ginger into him until his spine stiffens. The stool pigeon is a natural product of our customary and traditional teaching, a slave to his strongest impulse, fear. He reasons very little and self-preservation is intuitive with him. He adjusts himself to the feelings of the boss like mercury to the heat of the sun. Take a look at him and you can tell how the boss is feeling.

The professional politician plays the game because he likes it; he is in for any kind of a political trade, and sets a bad example to the observing young members by his political trickery and cunning. If anyone should accuse him of being a disrupter, he would boil with indignation, for he is a union man through and through and gets the label on everything he buys. He wants political supremacy, if he has to break up the union to get it.

We now come to the "we never sleep" breed, the father and director of evil thoughts and suggestions, past master in the art of sectional fights, double-crossing and getting people "in bad." The professional politician and stool pigeon are as clay in his hands. Let us now watch him in action. He begins by studying the individual members of the union, their temperaments, their likes and dislikes, the strength of their courage, and their devotion to the

union cause. He studies their religious and political beliefs and all their physical, mental and moral weaknesses, and thus finds material for stirring up trouble and pitting member against member. He studies their leaders, the influence they have with the members, the type of men they are; if they can be flattered, bluffed or bribed; the bribing, bluffing or flattering may take them into court or some high office; efficiency must be rewarded. He must have the confidence and search the minds of all members, thus finding out what they are planning to do. To gain this confidence he will do lots of good service and win the affection of those he wishes to betray. He suits his work to the individual member and strength of organization; sometimes he is satisfied to find some unsophisticated youth with influence and popularity, and, by suggestion, use him as a tool to carry out his dark plot—he simply looking as spotter. Big bogies are raised, terrible things are going to happen; those in authority begin to tremble and the membership to quiver in response to the suggestion; they all charge after the phantom and waste their energies fighting it, and wind up by fighting one another. A splendid opportunity to turn this rage on some idol or leader that gives promise of doing something besides chasing phantoms. Plans are made for his downfall. He must "get in bad" with the bunch. All his virtues are deprecated by doubtful insinuations and expressions. Every mistake he makes is circulated with a sorrowful mien; perplexing problems are presented to him made up from the religious and political prejudices, from bogies and phantoms and the envy, malice and jealousies of human nature and even to the relation of liberty to authority. He is egged on, according to the weakness found, to commit an overt act; he is double-crossed and goes down to humiliation and defeat and becomes the most unpopular man in the organization. When his spirit is broken the viper comes around and sympathizes with him by telling him that everybody is crooked, mean and low and they are only looking out for number one. The danger lies in this young man taking that view of matters and begins by assisting in the downfall of the next officer marked by the viper. The fight goes merrily on, grave and suspicious thoughts haunt the minds of the members; everybody mistrusts everybody else; fear steps in; the backbone of the union is broken. The hand of authority presses harder upon the members; the right of free speech is denied. Then comes the silent tongue; the ones marked by the spotter are slowly but surely eliminated; secret, suspicious despotism reigns. Smooth hypocrites and submissive cowards bend their back to authority's undisputed sway; the spirit of resisting wrong has taken flight; the voice of labor is stifled; blood, bone, nerve and muscle are ground into dollars.—John Lundine, in American Pressman.

The Legal Protection of Working Girls

(Part of an address recently delivered by Josephine Goldmark, secretary, National Consumers' League.)

Within the last three years the attitude of the courts toward the legal protection of working girls and women has been greatly modified. Three years ago the prospects for shortening women's hours of labor looked dark. The eight-hour day seemed in the remote future. Even the ten-hour day was on sufferance.

The Supreme Court of Illinois had said in 1895 that working women did not need and could not have legal protection from overwork. The effect of that decision persisted for thirteen years, paralyzing action in all the States. In January 1908, the United States Supreme Court changed the atmosphere by asserting the right of States to protect the health and welfare of working women by limiting their hours of labor. Within the next two years the highest courts of three States—Illinois, Michigan and Louisiana—followed suit.

These decisions have freed the question of women's hours of labor from narrow technicalities. The protection of women from overwork is recognized as one of the great issues of any nation, in its effects on health and welfare, on social and economic life.

The effect of these decisions has been cumulative. During the first three months of 1911 two States passed eight-hour laws—California and Washington. Two States have passed nine-hour laws—Missouri and Utah. Three of these States—California, Missouri and Utah—had previously had no laws whatever protecting adult women from overwork (except to laws about work in mines). Ohio and Washington have for the first time passed laws to limit the working hours of women, and the existing laws have been strengthened in Illinois, Massachusetts, New York and other States.

The new laws are particularly valuable which set a perfectly fixed and definite limitation of the day's work. Eight or nine hours' work is provided; there is no allowance for overtime. This is indeed one of the most important tests of effectiveness in laws limiting women's hours of labor; do they or do they not permit exceptions for overtime work, depriving women of protection at the very times when most needed?

Thus, for instance, in Connecticut, Louisiana, New York and Oregon the laws which prohibit the employment of women in stores more than a specified number of hours are totally suspended during the Christmas rush. When the work is most exhausting the hours are left unlimited.

So, too, in seven States—Arizona, Connecticut, Maine, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York and Rhode Island, the laws allow the day's work to be lengthened at the employers' will, providing a fixed limit of hours

only by the week. Overtime is permitted every day but one so long as the weekly total of hours is not exceeded.

Such an arrangement encourages one of the worst existing evils in industry—irregularity of work. Physically, the working girl is not compensated by a shorter workday on Saturday, if she has been exhausted by days of overstrain. The rest comes too late, and, as science has proved graphically, and we all know by experience, the fundamental thing in rest is the time at which it comes. A muscle, artificially tired in the laboratory, takes not twice as long, but four times as long to recuperate. The same is true of our total health. Fatigue is a debt to be paid not at simple, but at compound interest.

So, when seven States provide that work shall not exceed fifty-eight or sixty hours, as the case may be, but leave the day's work unlimited, the workers cannot be considered adequately protected. * * * The question now arises whether night work is necessary and inevitable.

The answer is found in the experience of the past. Such work will be considered necessary and inevitable until it is positively prohibited by law. Then, as in all previous experience of mankind, greater efficiency and ingenuity will devise some means of substitution. There has never been a single forward step in the protection of the workers, not one reduction of the hours of labor, which has not been considered difficult and even impossible until men have learned to adapt themselves to it.

Take, for instance, the case of the laundries. The hours of labor on the exhausting laundry occupations are notoriously excessive. They run up to twelve and fourteen hours at the end of every week. It is claimed that such hours of work are unavoidable, because the laundries are obliged to return promptly linen from hotels, barber shops, restaurants and steamship companies, as well as private families. But another way out of the dilemma (and, as must be apparent to every housekeeper, a more efficient solution) has been adopted where linen cannot be laundered at a moment's notice. These persons and establishments which had previously insisted upon the almost immediate return of their linen have been obliged to lay in a larger stock. There does not appear to be any reason why such solution should not be adopted, instead of the indefensible overwork of girls and women until midnight or later. It is automatically adopted, when it is necessary.

Indeed, the whole history of textile legislation, both in England and in Massachusetts, our oldest industrial State, shows how legislation limiting the length of the work day has been enacted only in the face of yearly opposition.

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.

Workers' 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 legislators 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.**
- (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.

If

If you can keep your head when all about you
Are losing theirs and blaming it on you;

If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you,
But make allowance for their doubting, too;

If you can wait and not be tired of waiting,
Or, being lied about, don't deal in lies,

Or, being hated, don't give way to hating,
And yet don't look too good, nor too wise;

If you can dream and not make dreams your master;
If you can think and not make thoughts your aim;

If you can meet with triumph and disaster,
And treat those two imposters just the same;

If you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken
Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools,

Or watch the things you gave your life to broken,
And stoop and build them up with worn-out tools;

If you can make one heap of all your winnings
And risk it on one turn of pitch-and-toss;

And lose and start again at your beginnings,
And never breathe a word about your loss;

If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew
To serve your turn long after they are gone,

And so hold on when there is nothing in you
Except the will which says to them, "Hold on."

If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue;
Or walk with kings nor lose the common touch;

If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you;
If all men count with you, but none too much;

If you can fill the unforgiving minute
With sixty seconds' worth of distance run—

Yours is the Earth, and everything that's in it,
And—which is more—you'll be a man, my son.

—Rudyard Kipling.

Recall or Revolution—Which?

Under the caption, "The Alternative to Popular Control of the Judiciary," the Boston Common says:

"Democracy is either a figure of speech or a great truth. Those who would have judges exempt from democratic control cannot believe profoundly in democracy's intrinsic worth.

"The democratic theory of government assumes that a free and intelligent people, who are self-governing, will quickly perceive and correct their own mistakes. History shows that when they really have been self-governing, when their will has not been frustrated or obstructed by special interests or privileged groups, this assumption has proved well founded.

"Opponents of the election and recall of judges say that the people must be safeguarded against themselves; that the people are prone to frenzy and need checks and keepers. But is any restraint so good as self-restraint? Is it not the best way to develop self-restraint to let it grow with practice?

"A people who find that recalling a just judge for bravely doing his duty does not promote their welfare will learn not to use the recall on that kind of a judge, but to reserve it for judges who usurp authority, toady to privilege or otherwise betray the common weal. Who is wiser than the common wisdom?"

"There is no way by which the people can permanently be kept from auditing the services of judges. In this country they are the source of power. They make constitutions. There is among them the determination, firm and as we believe growing, that the judiciary, as well as the legislatures and executives, shall minister to their welfare. They will not be content to elect lawmakers and law enforcers pledged to certain policies, only to have those policies defeated by judicial construction.

"The alternative to popular control of judges is not the status quo; it is revolution."

Boy Scouts

(International Musician)

The "Boy Scouts" were organized in this country in imitation of "Baden Powell's Boy Scouts" of England, which is strictly a military organization.

The labor organizations of this country at once realized the danger of educating the youth of the country under military inspiration. Everywhere resolutions were adopted by State and local labor bodies denouncing the murderous scheme.

In St. Louis, Mo., the local central body passed particularly strong resolutions, calling attention to the fact that educating children on military lines was contrary to the teachings of the founder of Christianity, who deprecated war. The prominent citizens, mostly members of the Citizen's Alliance, who are backing this scheme of training the young mind to obedience to their superiors, more particularly employers, took exceptions to these resolutions, and invited the chief high cocktailer of this outfit of youthful bloodhounds to St. Louis to deliver an address on the aims and objects of this juvenile military organization.

Not one of the daily papers published the resolution passed by the C. T. & L. U. in full, but all of them published the address of this instructor in learning the young idea "how to shoot" to the last word.

He strenuously denied any idea of educating the boys in military lines. They were to be educated in a knowledge of field, forest and stream. They were to get next to nature, as it were. Discipline would have to be observed, but no more than is necessary for controlling boys. All military ideas were strictly tabooed. It was in fact more of an outdoor Sunday School than anything else. A number of preachers were induced to join in the movement and act as recruiting officers. Meetings were to be held in Sunday School rooms. Of course the suave gentlemen made it plain that the followers of Christ would not support a movement that was intended to imbue the youthful mind in war, bloodshed and murder. Oh, no! not at all. Well, the "Boy Scouts" were formed. Most of the members were secured through these would-be representatives of Christ acting as recruiting agents. Their first pub-

lic appearance was on Labor Day. The Globe-Democrat, a reliable plutocratic paper, reports the affair as follows:

"Boys in Mimic Warfare.
"After a mimic warfare at 3 p. m., in which the honors were about evenly divided between opposing factions, 200 members of the Boys' Brigade of America, who have been enjoying a taste of real military life since Saturday night, broke camp at Lix Park, near the Florissant and Ferguson car lines, last night and returned to their homes.

"Captain William Stohlman of Company A commanded the contending factions, whose firing of twenty-five volleys of blank cartridges and other military maneuvers furnished a brilliant Labor Day spectacle for a crowd of visitors. Captain Eugene Ditto and Major F. Vaughn judged the points and declared the contest a draw.

The "battle" took place in an open field, half way between the headquarters of the two "armies." After the charges and retreats had been carried out, the boys were drawn up in review grand dress parade. The boys were glad to give up the regulation hardtack in favor of "mother's pie," and welcomed the order to disband, which followed.

A representative of Christ that will stand sponsor for any such an unchristian idea as exemplified in this report is a disgrace to Christianity, and if Christ were on earth He would scourge him out of the Temple of God he disgraces with his foul presence. Such is a servant of Satan.

This outing has opened everybody's eyes as to the real purpose of the "Boy Scouts."

Swat them, wherever they appear. By all means, keep your own boys out of the abominable contamination.

CAUSES OF POVERTY.

Increasing poverty in New York City is reported by the Association for relieving the condition of the Poor; and out of this report those who explain poverty by the intemperance of the poor will get no help. Intemperance is given as accounting for only 2 per cent of all the cases of poverty reported on. Pretty soon the game of blind-man's-buff in the hunt for causes of poverty will have to be given up. An open-eyed hunt for the causes of wealth would soon solve both problems.—The Public.

NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY NOTES

From Arizona.

The Socialist Party of Arizona met in State convention at Phoenix, September 25 to nominate a state ticket and formulate a state platform. It is hoped that county tickets can be put up in most of the counties.

Jewish Socialist Agitation Bureau.

The referendum vote taken on the results of the convention of the Jewish Socialist Agitation Bureau, held at Boston, Mass., May 27-30, 1911, has just closed. The following comrades were elected members of the Executive Committee: From New York—M. Gillis, Alex. Kahn, A. I. Shiplacoff, J. Panken, I. Solutsky and A. Sh. Sacks; from Pennsylvania—H. Frankel; from Connecticut—Charles Chalkin; from New Jersey—L. Cohen; from Massachusetts—L. Silberman. Barnett Wolff, 141 Division street, New York City, was elected secretary. A. I. Shiplacoff was elected fraternal delegate to the next national convention of the Socialist Party.

Where is Morris Townsend?

Anyone knowing of the whereabouts of Morris Townsend, formerly of Grand Rapids, Mich., will please notify R. J. Warn, 437 South Division street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Warning to Italian Socialists.

The following warning is published at the request of the Italian translator-secretary:

"One Edmondo Rossoni is touring the country speaking in the name of Socialism and collecting money for a certain Socialist paper. We call the attention of all the English-speaking comrades to this important fact: That the said Edmondo Rossoni has nothing to do with our National Italian Socialist organization, nor with our press, but he is a bitter enemy and a vulgar defamer of our international and national movement.

"We also take this opportunity to inform all the comrades that the only Socialist Party papers published in the Italian language are La Parola del Socialista, official weekly organ, \$1.00 a year, 874 Blue Island avenue, Chicago, Ill., and La Fiaccola, 50 cents a year, 127 West Eagle street, Buffalo, N. Y. Sample copy free of charge.

"Requests for speakers should be addressed to our National Office, 205 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

"By order of the Executive Committee, Italian Socialist Federation. (Signed) "JOSEPH CORTI, "Translator-Secretary."

Wholesale Order.

The National Office has received an order from Local Philadelphia for one hundred thousand platforms and leaflets for free distribution.

Motion No. 5 Adopted.

National Committee-Motion No. 5, restraining the National Executive Committee from conducting referendum for election of state party officials in Missouri, upon which vote closed September 22, was adopted by the following vote: Yes, 24; no, 22; not voting, 25.

The Young Socialist's Magazine.

The Woman's National Committee is making special effort to reach the children. The earnest men and women in the Socialist Party are eagerly inquiring for something to place in the hands of the children that will give them a true understanding of social conditions and make them intelligently conscious of their own class interests.

There is a magazine devoted entirely to this work. It is filled with history, interesting stories, everything to interest and educate the growing boy and girl. The Young Socialist's Magazine should be in the home of every Socialist. Do you want your child to develop into a class-conscious, scientific Socialist? Then subscribe to-day for The Young Socialist's Magazine. Address, 15 Spruce street, New York City. Price, 50 cents per year.

IN VERMONT.

The National Executive Committee, by vote, has extended the organizing tour of Comrade E. J. Squier in Vermont for a period of six weeks.

New Locals.

Since last reported, charters have been granted to locals in unorganized states as follows:

South Carolina—Bowman, five members; Lexington, seven members. Organized by J. L. Fitts.

Alaska—Tofty, eleven members; Fairbanks, thirty-one members; Oles, fifteen members; Cleary, seventeen members. Organized by G. H. Goebel.

Win Their Point and Return to Work.

Cardiff, England.—Six thousand dry dock workers at Cardiff, Penarth, Barry and Newport, who have been idle since July 28, have returned to work. The signing of a two years' agreement with the rivet warmers and a provisional settlement with the platers' helpers, ended the controversy.

Big Cinch Capitalists Organize Boy Scouts

FESTUS J. WADE PAYS FOR THE UNIFORMS.

The St. Louis Republic of September 21 publishes the following news item:

"CATHOLIC BOY SCOUTS TROOP.

"Brigade to Receive Uniforms and Greet Taft on Arrival.

"The organization of the first troop of Catholic Boy Scouts in St. Louis, and possibly in the country, was completed last night at St. Vincent de Paul's Parochial School building. Festus J. Wade, W. J. Kinsella and Scoutmaster Thompson were present.

"The movement for the organization of these scouts was begun several weeks ago by Miss J. M. Walsh, Sunday school teacher at the Guardian Angel Settlement.

"The twenty boys composing this troop are almost entirely boys of poor families from the factory districts of the South Side.

"The purchase of uniforms was a serious problem for them, but it was solved by Mr. Wade and Mr. Kinsella, who said they had arranged for uniforming this first troop, and the boys were instructed to go downtown to-day to a clothing house, where uniforms would be waiting for them.

"Saturday morning the troop will meet President Taft at Union Station in a body. Richard Whelan has agreed to act as scoutmaster for the troop."

Festus J. Wade is the leading Big Cinch capitalist in St. Louis. He is the high mogul in the United Railways Co., president of the Mercantile Trust Co., and is interested in many other industrial and financial institutions, together with his friend, Kinsella, another high financier and Big Cinch capitalist.

Wade and Kinsella "have arranged to uniform this troop," composed almost exclusively of poor boys!

Is there any one yet in doubt about the object of the Boy Scout movement?

THE BAKERS' CONVENTION

Votes \$2,000 for New York Hebrew Bakers.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS AID PAPERS SUPPORTING THE FIGHT.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 23.—The Bakery and Confectionery Workers' convention arranged details in the nation-wide fight which they have undertaken against the Bread Trust. A policy has been adopted to aid financially all of the publications that have supported the union in this fight.

An appropriation was made to the Hebrew Bakery of New York of \$2,000 a year, to enable it to continue the campaign.

It was said that overtures have been made to the union by the Bread Trust for a conference, with a view of settling their differences, if it will cease the attacks on the trust in its official organ, the Bakers' Journal.

The convention refused to consider the proposition, however, and instructed the management of the paper to widen the field of operations instead of stopping.

An increase in dues of 15 cents a month has been ordered on all members of the union, giving an additional \$17,000 a year to be devoted to the fight.

Definite arrangements are also being made for the opening of the new co-operative bakery in New York. This is to be the first of a number to be established by the union in the strongholds of the Bread Trust.

As soon as the one in New York is completed, another in Cleveland is to be started, and after that bakeries are to be built in Pittsburg, St. Louis and Boston, in the order named.

The bakers have at present about \$300,000. Most of this is to be expended in the establishment of other bakeries.

French Musicians' Great Victory.

The French Federation of Musicians have won a splendid victory in the matter of a controversy with the managers of the Sarah Bernhardt Theater of Paris.

The managers refused to recognize the federation and imported a cheap orchestra from Italy.

When these musicians arrived, they were offered return transportation and an indemnity, but refused.

There was a considerable agitation, resulting in the arrest of three officials of the Paris Musicians' Union.

The city was flooded with dodgers, denouncing, etc., the action of the managers of the theater, which, it seems, is the property of the Municipality of Paris, in employing a foreign orchestra in a building owned by the French people. Great protest meetings of citizens were held, and finally the pressure got so strong the managers were compelled to concede every point. The Italians were sent back to Italy, and local musicians employed at union rates and conditions.—International Musician.

Headlines and Facts

BY J. MAHLON BARNES.

A booklet, entitled "Tricks of the Press," among the many interesting things, contains a photographic reproduction of the first page of the Chicago Daily Journal, date of February 11, 1909.

Clear across the page, in the largest black type in the paper, are printed these words:

"Guard Taft from Socialists."

The facts are that Mr. Taft that day was booked for a speech in Lafayette Square, New Orleans, La. A comrade lived on that square, and he helped in the general decorations by hanging out of his windows several banners, worded as follows: "Work for All and All for the Workers," and "Abolish Poverty by Voting the Socialist Ticket." The police came into his house and tore them down—that's all, that day—but the police put the banners back in their places a few days later.

About the Journal story, Comrade Creel, the author, says: "Now, the beautiful part about this is that while the headline runs clear across six columns, the actual story of "Guarding Taft from Socialists" occupied just sixteen lines of one column, date line and all. Here the story leaves off, and the paper launches into a description of "Balmy spring weather. This is a typical newspaper anti-Socialist story. It's six columns wide and one inch deep."

Millions Misled.

The capitalist press perverts; the Socialist press educates. The one big service a comrade can now render to the party and the cause is to secure readers for our press.

It is a far cry from a street corner meeting, with its ever-shifting crowd, to the best and most modern hall in the community, and that filled with a multitude of cheering Socialists, but that is just what has happened in hundreds of cities and towns.

The National Socialist Lyceum combines agitation, education and organization, and each of the best and most effective type.

Remember, all this can be had in your own town, directed by your own local, in co-operation with the state and national organizations and the party press.

Every local with fifty members, or even twenty-five members, can make their fellow-citizens become readers of the Socialist press to the extent of \$300.00 in subscriptions. The reader takes his choice of about sixty papers. These same readers hear five of the best lecturers the movement has produced. And the only reason a local has for existence is to break down capitalist misrepresentation and prejudice, spread Socialist sentiment and knowledge—to agitate, educate and organize the workers for their own emancipation.

ABOUT THE BOY SCOUTS.

Western Miners' Organ Makes Some Points.

The union musicians of St. Louis demanded through the Central Trades and labor body that action be taken eliminating the Boy Scouts from the parade September 23 in honor of President Taft, or in such an event that the Boy Scouts should participate in the parade the union musicians would refuse to furnish music.

Daily journals pandering to exploiters in giving publicity to the action of the union musicians and endeavoring to prejudice public sentiment, have reported the matter in the telegraphic columns under the following headlines:

"Labor Union Objects to Little Boys."

Union labor has raised no protest against "little boys" being identified with the parade arranged for President Taft on his visit to St. Louis, but union labor does object to march in a parade where capitalism puts the uniform of a soldier on "little boys" whom capitalism is now training to kill labor when on strike.

Union labor stands opposed to capitalism converting "little boys" into human butchers, and union labor will fight this latest conspiracy of capitalism until every boy in America shall know the infamy of the organization that has been launched under false pretenses to stab the labor movement of this continent.—Miners' Magazine.

BIGGS OF MISSOURI CHOSEN.

State Labor Commissioner Elected Vice-President of Association.

Lincoln, Neb.—The International Association of State Labor Commissioners elected officers and voted to hold their meeting next year at Washington, D. C.

The new officers are as follows: President, J. D. Beck of Wisconsin; first vice-president, P. F. Powers of Michigan; second vice-president, A. W. Biggs of Missouri; secretary-treasurer, W. L. A. Johnson of Kansas.

The International Association of Factory Inspectors, which has been meeting jointly with the commissioners, indicated an intention to also hold their next convention in Washington.

Bridge & Structural Iron Workers' Convention

CONDEMN OFFICIALS.

Structural Iron Workers Denounce Indiana Executive.

ALSO SCORE MAYOR OF INDIANAPOLIS FOR PERMITTING DETECTIVES TO TAKE MCNAMARA FROM STATE WITHOUT REQUISITION.

Milwaukee, Sept. 21.—At the morning meeting of the International Bridge and Iron Workers the convention adopted a resolution condemning the Governor of Indiana and the Mayor of Indianapolis for permitting detectives to take McNamara out of Indiana without giving him a chance to defend himself against requisition.

The resolutions, in part, are as follows:

"Resolved, That we condemn the actions of both the Mayor of Indianapolis and the Governor of Indiana for their wilful allowing of the kidnaping of J. J. McNamara, a citizen of their state and city, without granting him the lawful privilege guaranteed to every citizen; and be it further

"Resolved, That we earnestly call upon all union men, friends and sympathizers in the city of Indianapolis and the State of Indiana, to give, when the opportunity presents itself, a stinging rebuke, by the use of their ballot, to those political tricksters who did so cheerfully barter the liberty of one of their own fellow citizens in order to obtain the good graces of those interests who have striven for years to destroy organized labor; and be it further

"Resolved, That we further condemn that greatest American sensationalist, W. J. Burns, for his gallery play action in the McNamara arrest; for his cruel mode of procedure, and for his notoriety seeking efforts, as well as his insatiable greed for wealth and personal aggrandizement, and be it further

"Resolved, That the delegates of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, in convention assembled, tender to our persecuted brother at Los Angeles our heartfelt sympathy, as well as our united support and absolute confidence in his innocence, our sincerest hope in his ultimate acquittal and vindication of the charges placed against him, and further, the assurance that when he returns to our midst, the position he left behind still awaits him."

HICKEY STARTING TROUBLE.

Advises Texas Landlord Victims to Organize Renters' Union.

Our Irish-Dutch kicker friend, Thomas I. Hickey, can't get rid of that supreme quality of our Missouri mule—kicking. Wherever he may go, you will surely hear from him. An old friend of his, speaking of Tom's inexhaustible source of resistance, made this remarkably remarkable remark:

"I fear very much that Tom Hickey will yet cause trouble to the administration in Paradise or to the government of Inferno!"

At present Tom is causing storm clouds of dust on the prairies of Texas, and if he will not take good care of himself he may some dark night find himself kidnaped by agents of some Texas landlords and land on an out-of-the-way island in the Gulf of Mexico.

Now he wants to organize a Renters' Union. Such a conspiracy! High treason to the best interests of the Texas landlords!

The Fort Worth Socialist gives Tom's plan in a nutshell, as follows: "Comrade Thos. A. Hickey, chief rebel of Texas, suggested a short time ago in the Rebel that the tenant farmers of Texas organize a Renters' Union and kick against the increased demands of the landlords, and now the rebellion is on, and the good Lord only knows where or when it will stop.

"This thing of starting a prairie fire in time of drouth is dangerous business.

"What if this little toodle-winks hatched in the rebellious brain of a Socialist should thrive, grow, spread out all over this big fat republic and set the thinking machine of all renters to thinking about the land question, and why a set of words on parchment should give to one man the power to starve another, and—well, what do you think would happen to the landlord's gristmill before the landless, self-disinherited class quit thinking?"

"By all means, the renters should organize a Renters' Union for self-protection."

Good luck, Tom! But be on your guard! We should not like to see an old friend and comrade in battle "McNamaraized" or "Shoafed" out of business. Queer things happen nowadays!

DETROIT STREET CAR STRIKERS WIN VICTORY.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 24.—In a strike which lasted only eighteen hours, Detroit United Railway conductors and motormen gained all of their demands and the street cars started in operation here early this morning.

Judge Phelan, counsel for the striking street car men, and the man

who brought the strike to a successful end, stated to-day that the settlement was a decided victory for the men. The men obtained the wage scale of from 25 to 30 cents an hour which they demanded.

STEEL WAGE CUT IS COMING.

Profits So Small, Drastic Measures Necessary, Say Manufacturers.

New York, September 28.—Representatives of the leading steel companies are conferring on matters relative to the steel situation, the most important being the wage question. Independent manufacturers say there is no question but that mills would have to enforce a drastic cut in wages and that action is likely to be taken very soon.

Steelmakers say, while the production is large, the margin of profit is narrower than in years. One manufacturer figures that the wage cuts will range between 10 and 15 per cent.

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!

Julius Friton

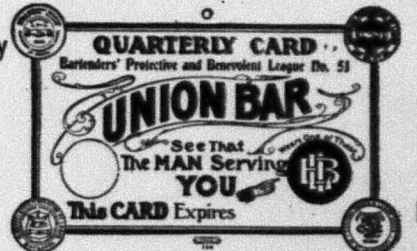
Jeweler, Optician AND Watchmaker. 121 N. Seventh St.

Sheridan Webster

Attorney-at-Law. PHONES: Victor 1316—Sidney 3497-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. Phone: Kinloch, Central 3281.

When You Buy Mercantile and "305"

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.

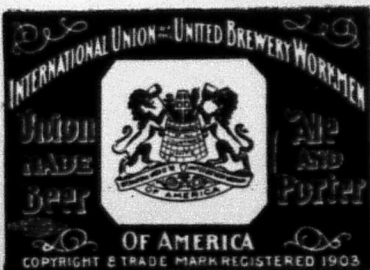
Telephones: Kinloch, Central 1577; Bell, Olive 4198. L. E. Hildebrand, 966 Chouteau Ave.

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

Published every Saturday by the
LABOR PUBLISHING COMPANY.

TELEPHONE: Kinloch, Central 1577. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Subscription: \$1.00 per year in advance.

Entered at the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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

ALIED PRINTING
TRADES UNION
COUNCIL Printery
ST. LOUIS, MO.
966 Chouteau Avenue.

Some Definitions

BY JOHN M. WORK.

What is Socialism?
Sometimes when we speak of Socialism we merely refer to the Socialist movement, or to Socialist sentiment. For example, when we say that Socialism is growing.

Again, in using the word Socialism, we mean the analysis which we Socialists make of the industrial system. For instance, when we speak of scientific Socialism.

But, usually, when we use the word Socialism, we mean the social or collective system of industry which we Socialists are attempting to introduce.

In the latter sense, Socialism means the collective ownership and control of those industries which are now used by the capitalists for the purpose of getting for themselves most of the earnings of the working masses.

By capitalism we mean the present capitalist or wage system of industry, wherein the mills, mines, factories, railroads and mercantile institutions are owned by private capitalists, who hire people to do the work and pay them a fraction of the value of their labor.

The word capital is very often misunderstood.

When you speak of capital, most people think of money. They have an idea that money is the only capital there is.

Of course, there is such a thing as money capital.

But money capital is only a small portion of the total capital.

Capital—as a rule, consists of property—of industries—of industries that are used for the purpose of making more money and of exploiting it out of other people.

The words exploit and exploitation, which are so frequently met with in Socialist literature, are very often not understood at all.

By exploitation we mean this thing of a few capitalists getting nearly all the earnings of the working masses by owning the things which they have to use, or which they have to have.

Initiative to be Tested

SUPREME COURT TO PASS ON CONSTITUTIONALITY OF LAW.

Washington, Sept. 24.—The initiative and referendum probably will be the subject of a decision, with far-reaching consequences, by the Supreme Court of the United States in the approaching term.

The question of the constitutionality of these expedients of government forms the basis of a suit between the State of Oregon, where they are in use, and the Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Co. As the case is near the head of the docket, it will be reached in time to insure a decision before the end of the term.

The case originated in the company's challenge of a law enacted by the Oregon Legislature, under the initiative plan, by which a tax of 2 per cent was placed upon the gross earnings of telegraph and telephone companies.

Taking the position that the initiative and referendum, which are coupled in the Oregon law, are inconsistent with the republican form of government guaranteed by the constitution of the United States, the company refused for four years to pay the assessments.

The state thereupon brought suit. There was a fight in the trial court, but the decision was favorable to the law. A like conclusion was reached by the Supreme Court of the state, and the company, still unsatisfied, carried the case to the highest tribunal on a writ of error.

Affects Missouri Law.
The argument in the Supreme Court will be made in behalf of the state by Attorney General Crawford of Oregon, Jackson H. Ralston of Washington and former Representative George Fred Williams of Massachusetts, and for the company by Pillsbury & Sutro of San Francisco. Mr. Ralston will appear especially for the state grange.

As the constitutionality of the law

is presented squarely, it will be incumbent upon the court to deal primarily with the fundamental principles involved in a system which is coming into vogue in many states. It is estimated 9,000,000 people will be affected by the result.

In addition to Oregon, Colorado, Montana, South Dakota, Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Maine and the prospective State of Arizona, possess constitutional provisions for the initiative and referendum, while California, Washington, Nebraska and Wyoming are preparing to vote on amendments authorizing such features. Nevada has the initiative and is expected soon to add the referendum.

If not too long delayed, the court's decision will meet a demand from Congress, where the question involved will receive much attention.

McNAMARA IS RE-ELECTED.

Iron Workers Testify to Their Faith in Indicted Leader.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 25.—J. J. McNamara was re-elected to-day by acclamation to the office of secretary of the International Association of Structural Bridge and Iron Workers. A \$75 gold badge was voted to McNamara, whose trial is pending in Los Angeles.

W. S. Hookin was re-elected acting secretary. F. M. Ryan of Chicago was re-elected president and John P. Butler, Niagara Falls, second vice-president. Eugene A. Clancy, first vice-president, is seriously ill and is not expected to survive, it was reported on the convention floor. In the event of Mr. Butler becoming first vice-president Mr. Hookin will succeed to the second vice-presidency.

The initiation and contribution fee of \$25 will be increased to \$50 if the various locals ratify the action taken by the delegates in convention to-day.

The executive board was increased from four to six members.

A CLEANING OUT.

Otis' town of the "open shop," Election day will go "kerflop" For candidates, good men and true. Then what will poor old Otis do? His days of czarlike rule will cease, Where now is chaos will be peace. To one place only can he sneak, The home of Grape Nuts—Battle Creek.

Where McNamara's forced to dwell With crooks and thugs in prison cell There's going to be a cleaning out, And in the "open shoppers" rout Old Otis will be in the van, Tied to his rear a monstrous can. And leaving he will hear the shout: We've turned the union busters out. —Thomas H. West.

"Scientific Management" May Not be Used in Navy Yard.

The action of the members of labor organizations employed in navy yards, in resolving to resist the introduction of the Taylor system, has brought forth a statement from Acting Secretary Winthrop to the effect that there had been no attempt made to introduce the system and that it is not likely to be adopted for naval uses. He admits that a board of naval officers had been for months studying navy-yard methods, with a view to their improvement along other lines.

Representatives of the I. A. of M., however, are determined to be prepared for action should it become necessary, and a conference of workmen to devise plans to oppose the scientific system of shop management has been called, and will be held in Rock Island, Ill., beginning September 19. Officers of the organization and delegates from various machinists' lodges of navy yard and arsenal workers will attend the conference.

The convention of the International Association of Machinists will open in Davenport, Iowa, on Monday, September 18, and the result of the conference will be submitted to the delegates for their approval.

Industrial School A Fire Trap

The Lives of 600 Poor, Parentless Children Endangered

Central Trades & Labor Union Demands Immediate Change

Lodging Conditions Worse than in Cheapest New York Lodging Barracks.

At last Sunday's meeting of the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union the following report was read and endorsed by unanimous vote:

"St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 24, 1911.

"To the Officers and Delegates of the C. T. & L. U.—Greeting:

"Your committee begs leave to submit for your careful consideration and prompt action thereon the problem of removing the St. Louis Industrial School. For many years the citizens best acquainted with the deplorable conditions in that public institution have been agitating this question, but little has been done by the municipal administrations to bring about the necessary change and reform.

"In a recent meeting the Tenth Ward Improvement Association called upon the Building Commissioner to condemn the buildings of the present Industrial School, because they are firetraps, and the army of nearly six hundred poor and innocent children are in constant danger.

"Some morning the people of St. Louis will wake up and read in their daily papers the horrible news that hundreds of the children in the St. Louis Industrial School lost their lives in a fire catastrophe. With the six hundred children crowded in these old buildings it would be almost impossible to save most of them in case fire should break out at night.

"The Industrial School, with its present facilities and limited quarters for the inmates, is also unsanitary, and, therefore, not only a constant danger to the health and life of the inmates, but to the public at large.

"On July 22, 1910, the Municipal Assembly passed an ordinance authorizing the appointment of a commission to investigate the Industrial School and the advisability of removing the same at an early date. That commission was appointed, and consisted of C. G. Rathmann, Dwight F. Davis and Roger N. Baldwin. Said committee submitted an exhaustive report on March 4, 1911.

"The report of this commission showed conclusively that the general demand for the removal and radical reorganization of the Industrial School was well founded.

"The commission's report substantiates in plain and conclusive language that the present institution is inadequate to perform its function. The Industrial School of St. Louis, formerly known as the House of Refuge, was built fifty years ago, and, with the exception of the so-called Girls' House, the same old buildings and barracks are in use to-day.

"In order to show to the delegates of this central body the deplorable sanitary conditions in the Industrial School, your committee quotes the following from the commission's official report:

"The fifty to sixty colored boys sleep on the third floor of the boys' dormitory building in a room 47 feet long, 42 feet wide, and 13 feet high. The 100 to 120 delinquent boys sleep on the floor below in a room 84 feet long, 42 feet wide and 13 feet high. The air space is barely 400 cubic feet for each boy, one-half the amount ordinarily required."

"On another page the commission's report reads:

"In the sleeping room, next to the library, we find a more serious problem than in the case of the delinquents. In a room 60 feet long, 42 feet wide, and 13 feet high, sleep 100 or more boys. This means air space for each boy of about 324 cubic feet, while the normal requirement would be 800 cubic feet. This is 76 cubic feet less than the amount required in the very poorest lodging houses in New York."

"Your committee is of the opinion that the present St. Louis Industrial School is not only a disgrace to the City of St. Louis, but the dangerous and unsanitary conditions of the buildings of this institution permitted by the municipality are one of the worst social crimes imaginable, because it is a reckless and criminal playing with the health and lives of 600 children, who are confined in this institution because they are poor and without father and mother or friend to care for them.

"We recommend to this Central Trades and Labor Union that Organized Labor of this city make every

effort to bring about, as soon as possible, the removal of the present Industrial School to the country and its reorganization on the so-called cottage plan.

"Your committee recommends that the present property of the Industrial School, the land of which alone represents a value of about \$60,000, be sold or retained for public park purposes, and that immediate steps be taken by the Municipal Assembly to bring about the establishment of the new Industrial School on the plan as outlined in the official report of the 'Municipal Commission on Delinquent, Dependent and Defective Children,' the new buildings to be as follows:

"(1) One cottage for every sixteen boys.

"(2) One central school building, with auditorium, gymnasium, and manual training rooms.

"(3) Industrial and trades buildings, with storage rooms, with power plants and laundry.

"(4) Hospital building, which will also serve as a home for such employes as cannot be housed in cottages; barns, farm houses, stables, etc."

"Your committee recommends that the Central Trades and Labor Union co-operate with the Tenth Ward Improvement Association and such other organizations that have for years been active in behalf of a modern Industrial School.

"Your committee is of the opinion that this Industrial School reform talk has been continued long enough and that prompt and decisive action on the part of the Municipal Assembly and the municipal administration has become an absolute necessity. If we can spend one million dollars for a single public school building, where our children spend only a few hours each day, we see no valid reason why the city should not spend one-tenth of that sum for the establishment of an Industrial School where 600 poor, parentless, friendless, homeless children must spend their whole childhood.

"If the city fails to properly provide for those poor children and give them the good home and education and care that will tend to make good men and women and good citizens out of them, the time will come when sums twenty times as high will be required for the building of more jails and penitentiaries and poor houses.

"We recommend that this Central Trades and Labor Union call upon the Municipal Assembly to immediately pass such ordinances as may be required to bring about the early removal and reorganization of the St. Louis Industrial School.

"Respectfully submitted,

"J. P. McDONOUGH,

"Chairman.

"J. C. SHANESSY,

"Secretary.

"OTTO KAEMMERER,

"Legislative Committee."

LABOR PUBLISHING CO.

Receipts for subscriptions to stock of the Labor Publishing Co., and donations, since last report, May 29, 1911, are as follows:

A. A. Haehn, Baltimore, Md., balance on three shares	5.00
Paul Burgermeister, Baltimore, donation	1.00
C. Schwab, donation	20.00
Wm. Eckart, donation	1.00
Geo. Egner, 2 shares	10.00
C. Schwab, donation	20.00
Alwin Schickanz, balance on 1 share	2.00
F. Weber, Louisville, Ky., donation	2.50
C. Schwab, donation	20.00
C. Schwab, donation	20.00

Received since May 29, 1911

Previously reported

Total receipts to Sept. 26, 1911

MAACK'S ACADEMY.

Draftsmen's, builders' and mechanics' courses; day or evenings; diplomas issued. Saturdays for children; drawing, German, arithmetic. Maack's Technical Academy, 1742 Chouteau ave. (557)

Persecuting McNamara's Lawyers

WORKERS FLOOD LOS ANGELES LABOR MARKET.

(By National Socialist Press.)

"If the attorneys for the defense of the McNamara's are to be sent to jail for contempt of court for refusing to disclose the secrets of their clients or to give the details of their plans for the defense then we are ready to go," said Clarence Darrow in Judge Walter Bordwell's court when John R. Harrington was before the court on a citation for contempt in refusing to answer certain questions propounded him by the grand jury.

Harrington is an attorney who has been helping prepare the case for the defense of the McNamara brothers. The grand jury has made every effort to extract from Harrington some of the particulars of the defense and the lawyer stood firm for the protection of his clients. He refused to answer several questions and gave as his reasons that he was sworn to protect his clients and would do so at all hazards.

Attacks Grand Jury.

"Before any honorable attorney would reveal the secrets of his clients he would rot in jail," said Darrow. "If the court holds that we must go before the grand jury, at the call of the district attorney and reply to all questions asked us concerning our witnesses and our relations with them, then we might as well go to jail right now and our clients be hanged."

The attorney vigorously attacked the grand jury, again charging them with bad faith, and again declaring they had been sitting nearly a year under the direction of the district attorney and saying it was likely they would be interested in the prosecutors' welfare enough to get evidence favorable to the prosecution of the men whom they had indicted. He showed that the grand jury was prejudiced against all labor and reviewed the cases where an abundance of evidence had been given to show that some of the grand jurors were the bitter enemies of labor that had ever gathered in one group anywhere. Some of the grand jurors were actually in the employ of H. G. Otis and their highest desires were to see the McNamaras convicted.

Judge Bordwell went to the defense of the grand jury, saying they should not be impugned, but Darrow did not recede from his position and boldly defied the court to send the attorney for the defense to jail.

"No bona fide investigation was under way when Harrington was examined by the grand jury," declared Darrow. "It was simply a move on the part of the prosecution and the grand jury to harrass the defense and make it show its hands in this case."

Prefers Jail.

"Do you mean to assume that the grand jury started the investigation to cause the defense to reveal its hands?" asked Judge Bordwell, leaning forward and his voice took a high, angry pitch.

"Yes, I believe that," replied Darrow boldly, "and before any honorable attorney would reveal the secrets of his clients he would rot in jail. If the court holds that we must go before the district attorney in the presence of the grand jury and answer all his questions then we might as well abandon our clients to their fate. We are ready for the jail cells in preference to that."

Bordwell sat a moment as if stunned by the defiant attitude taken by the defense. He muttered something about an investigation and set the case for next week when Harrington will again be compelled to appear. It is believed the district attorney and Burns outfit will continue its acts in harrassing the defense by use of the grand jury.

The contempt action grew out of Harrington's interview with one D. H. Ingersoll of San Francisco. The interview in the lobby of the Fairmount Hotel of San Francisco and at no time was Harrington alone with Ingersoll. The latter is the husband of Mrs. Lena Ingersoll who is a witness for the prosecution and has a part to play in the coming trial. She is said to be willing to identify J. B. McNamara as "Bryce". It is known the woman utterly failed to identify the prisoner when she first came to see him in Los Angeles. Now, her husband says, she is receiving \$3.50 a day from Detective Burns and that she is promised a house and lot in Los Angeles after the trial is over.

A Frame-Up.

Upon the objection of the district attorney, Judge Bordwell refused to accept three affidavits filed in the Harrington case. One of these affidavits was from Fremont Older, publisher and editor of the San Francisco Bulletin and a close friend of Hiram Johnson. Older told how Ingersoll had approached him with a desire to "break into the McNamara case."

Ingersoll told Older that Mrs. Ingersoll was living with a man named Scullin and that both Scullin and the woman where in the employ of Burns and that they were getting a lot of money out of the case and that they were to testify in the trial in the same line they had given before the grand jury.

Mrs. Ingersoll and Scullin gave their testimony only about ten days ago, months after the indictments had been returned against the McNamara brothers and at a time when no genuine investigation was in progress. The defense declares this is a method of framing up the case for the prosecution and harrassing witnesses for the defense.

The other affidavits were from Attorneys Harrington and Darrow and they showed conclusively the character of the Ingersoll outfit and gives a light on the man who declared Harrington had offered him money for his services. In his affidavit Darrow declares he believed from the first that Ingersoll was in the employ of Burns and that he cautioned Harrington not to be with Ingersoll unless there where witnesses present.

The whole contempt case is taken here as a confirmation that no move will be neglected to prejudice the case in the minds of the people of the community.

Judge Bordwell will make a draft of 200 prospective jurors in a few days and then the effects of the work of the horde of Burns "operatives" will be shown. It is known that every prospective juror out of the 1600 drawn last January has been under investigation by the Burns outfit. This is in line with their declaration that the McNamara boys must hang.

Efforts of the Burns men have been redoubled since it became known that the defense was being hampered by lack of funds to properly carry out the case. Burns men have openly declared their intention is to convict the McNamara boys and break up the structural iron workers unions.

Another move on the part of the Otis-M. & M. cabal came to light today and confirm all that has been said concerning the conspiracy to make Los Angeles an open shop town. Two of Otis employees opened an "employment bureau" and attached to it a "publicity department." Within 24 hours after the office had been opened advertisements began to appear in eastern daily papers asking for 1000 workers in Southern California with a promise of \$4 a day. The advertisements state that there is a scarcity of laborers here and the wages are good. The truth is labor is done by Hindoos, Japanese and Mexican peons. All skilled labor trades are crowded and there are always a large number of disemployed and starving men in Los Angeles and all parts of California.

This is the old game to flood California with unemployed men and break down the labor market, break down the unions and cause wages to go down to the subsistence point.

All labor papers should make display notices of this and Union officials should do what they can to get the lying advertisements discredited in the daily papers. Many workers sell everything they have to get a ticket to California, leaving their families destitute, hoping to get the high wages promised and re-unite their families. This has caused more suffering than any one feature of the labor war. It has caused more suicides, murder and crime than any one dastardly act of the labor-hating organizations in California. WARN WORKERS OF ALL TRADES TO KEEP AWAY FROM LOS ANGELES

FESTIVAL CALENDAR.

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

—FOR—

FINE
JOB WORK

GO TO

CO-OPERATIVE
Printery
966 Chouteau Avenue

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.

FROM THE BATTLEFIELD OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Central Trades & Labor Union

CENTRAL BODY IN RED HOT DEBATE.

President Louis Philippi Elected Delegate to A. F. of L. Convention.

UNMISTAKABLE LANGUAGE THE REMOVAL OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL IS DEMANDED.

Union Labor Asks that Vacancy in City Council be Filled Nov. 7.

PLASTERING INVESTIGATION.

Charges That There is Something Wrong with Municipal Court Building Work.

OTHER BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Last Sunday's meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union was one of the liveliest sessions this central body has had for some time.

Election of A. F. of L. convention delegate, investigation of the plastering work in the Municipal Court building, the removal of the Industrial School, and the Boy Scouts were only a few of the many subjects under discussion.

Demand Election to Fill Council Vacancy.

The Legislative Committee submitted the following report which was unanimously endorsed by the meeting:

"Your Committee wishes to call attention to the fact that the vacancy in the City Council caused by the resignation of Mr. William S. Schutz last March has not yet been filled.

"The question how vacancies in either House of the Municipal Assembly shall be filled is covered by Section 7 of Article III of our City Charter, and by ordinance provision in Section 1390 of the Revised Code, which reads as follows:

"If a vacancy occur in either house of the Municipal Assembly the presiding officer of such house shall notify the Mayor thereof, who shall, by proclamation, order an election to fill the same for the unexpired term thereof, if the same exceed three months. Said election shall be held upon some day named in such order, not less than twenty nor more than thirty days next after the issuing of the proclamation."

"Up to this hour the Mayor has not yet been officially notified by the president of the Council that such vacancy was caused by Mr. Schutz' resignation. This omission on the part of the president of the Council was defended on the ground that a special election would cost the city over fifty thousand dollars, which expenditure of money the election of one councilman would not justify. Because President Gundlach failed to notify Mayor Kreismann of the vacancy, the Mayor was not bound to call a special election. Hence legislation in the Council went on without Mr. Schutz and without a successor.

"It is indeed a debatable question whether one member of the Council, if possessed of character, integrity and backbone, be not worth the cost of a special election at a time when Big Cinch corporations and allied interests are doing their utmost to steal franchises from the city involving many millions of dollars of the people's property.

"Your committee insists that the vacancy in the Council be filled on November 7, when the bond issue election will take place."

The Industrial School Problem.

A lengthy report on the Industrial School problem was submitted by the Legislative Committee, in which immediate action is urged to have that institution removed to the country and reorganized on the so-called cottage plan.

The report which the reader will find printed in full on the front page of this week's St. Louis Labor, should be carefully read and studied by every working man and woman. It gives a picture of the deplorable conditions under which the present industrial school is suffering.

Labor Day Parades Will be Held in Future.

The Law Committee consisting of Delegates Mulcahy, McCoy, Negele and Stahl made its report on the question of future Labor Day demonstrations, which was adopted after a short debate. The report concludes with the following resolution:

"Resolved, That on and after this date it is the sense of this central body that all affiliated Unions should join in one grand parade on Labor Day, said parades to be under the auspices of the Central Trades and Labor Union; further

"Resolved, That any Local Union herein attached falling, without excuse acceptable to this C. T. & L. U., to participate in Labor Day parades shall be considered unfriendly and lax in their duty to the local labor movement."

The report seemed to be very satisfactory to all the delegates.

Investigation of Municipal Court Plastering Demanded.

One of the hot debates of the meeting was caused by the Municipal Court plastering, which work is not up to the specifications and contract, it is claimed.

The St. Louis Times came out last week in a news item practically admitting that the work was not as specified by contract, but claimed that the Union was responsible for the change in the plastering.

Business Agent Lee of the Plasterers' Union was granted the floor to make some explanations, after Delegate Smythe had offered the following resolution:

"Whereas, The Journeymen Plasterers' Union No. 3 deny the accusations contained in the St. Louis Times report, as there was no threat of strike at any time providing that the Caen stone work was done in a practical and customary manner.

"Whereas, The only practical way to do this class of work, if it is intended to be done right, was as the Journeymen Plasterers demanded it to be done, as it is not practical or customary to cast Caen stone in blocks, but must be put on with trowel.

"Whereas, The Journeymen Plasterers are accused of having the specifications changed. Demand an investigation to find out why the specification for the plastering of the Municipal Courts building were not lived up to, and why material specified for was not used and other and cheaper material substituted in many instances; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Law and Legislative Committee of the Central Trades and Labor Union be empowered to work in conjunction with committees from the Master Plasterers' Association and Journeymen Plasterers' Association to investigate this matter and place the blame where it belongs."

The resolution was adopted after a lively discussion.

The Boy Scout Question

was brought up again under the good and welfare clause by Delegate Owen Miller, who gave the names of leading capitalist statesmen and military men at the head of the Boy Scout movement, such as Taft, Roosevelt and others with military and anti-Union records. In strong terms he condemned the Boy Scout movement and insisted that no sane man could be deceived as to the real object of that movement. He said that he was more than ever convinced that the Boy Scouts were being organized and trained for the purpose of aiding these officials in their warfare against the Trades Union movement whenever the opportunity offered itself.

Delegates Shanessy, McDonough, Conroy and others followed Mr. Miller with speeches against Boy Scoutism and objected to the capitalist militarism which characterized the whole movement.

President Philippi to Go to A. F. of L. Convention.

The official call for the Atlanta convention of the American Federation of Labor was read. By unanimous vote President Louis Philippi was elected to represent the C. T. and L. U. at that A. F. of L. convention.

From Secretary's Report.

Secretary Kreyling submitted his semi-monthly report, of which the following items are of general interest:

Differences between Sheet Metal Workers and the Western Refrigerator and Manufacturing Co. were amicably settled.

The Maryland, American and Favorite Moving picture shows have complied with the demands of Union 143 and are now strictly Union. Fair Tent Show is also unionized.

Sub-Local 1, I. B. E. W., have returned their charter and joined M. P. Operators Local 143.

Secretary also reported the organization of a Florist and Nursery Employees' Union.

Scab Cigar Concern.

Cigar Makers' Union of Jacksonville, Ill., notified central body of the unfair L. C. Kent Cigar Co. in South Bend, Ind., requesting that his brands of cigars be boycotted, as follows: Kencico, 10 cents; Schnitzelbank, 10 cents, and Roselda, 10 cents. The circular of the Jacksonville Union will appear in full in this (or next) week's issue of St. Louis Labor.

John J. McNamara Sends Thanks and Greeting to St. Louis.

In answer to the telegram sent to John J. McNamara in Los Angeles jail on Labor Day the following answer was received:

"Mr. Louis P. Philippi, St. Louis, Mo.:

"Dear Sir and Brother—Your telegram, containing Labor Day Greetings from Organized Labor of St. Louis, Mo., to my brother and myself, to hand.

"The statement as to our identity of interests and assurances that the contest would be kept up until the last stronghold of Otis, Post and Belmont, together with their Harry Orchards' and Burns', are overthrown was highly appreciated.

"Permit me to thank Brother T. P. Powell and yourself and, through you both, your co-workers for the deep interest they have manifested

in our behalf. Words cannot express how highly it is appreciated.

"Kindly convey the above thought to the officials of the Building Trades Council.

"With very best wishes for the future success of the Central Trades and Labor Union, the Building Trades Council, their officials, their supporters and yourself, I am

"Fraternally yours,

"J. J. McNAMARA."

In a letter the Tri-City Central Labor Assembly notified the C. T. and L. U. that the McKinley Electric line boycott was still on.

Delegate Michaels of the Waitresses Union No. 249 announced that said Union would give its first entertainment at Aschenbroedel Hall on Sept. 30.

Secretary Ringler of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees reported that Stix, Baer and Fuller were placed on the Unfair list for refusing to unionize their cafe.

The Simmons Hardware Co. is handling stoves made by an unfair firm at Evansville, Ind.

Butchers' Union 88 reported that the grievances against Muegele's butcher shops have been adjusted.

Carriage Drivers Union No. 405 reported that Frank Hetlage, 905 Chouteau avenue; Arthur Donnelly, 2039 Wash street, and the A. L. Kron L. & U. Co. are still on the Unfair list, and urging all delegates to bring this matter to the attention of the members of their unions.

Garrick Theater Unfair.

Musicians Union No. 2 presented grievance against the Garrick and Schubert Theaters, for violating the contract with members of Local No. 2 for the orchestra at the Garrick Theater, with a request that the C. T. & L. U. endorse the boycott. Request was complied with.

Teamsters Joint Council

complained against Musicians Union for permitting members to ride in non-Union vehicles. After a reply by Delegate Miller the communication was received.

Local Labor Field

BY OTTO PAULS.

Telephones:

Central 1577. Olive 4198.

COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPHERS.

The dozen or more commercial telegraphers who were discharged recently have all been reinstated by the company.

It will surprise many union men to know that the commercial telegraphers are again organizing and are in better shape to-day than before the big strike a number of years ago. The railway telegraphers are aiding the commercial men as much as possible. In that way the organization work is done and no one is victimized for "pernicious activity."

A CONSUMERS' EMBLEM.

The Label Trades Section has adopted a button to be worn by those who purchase union-made goods and desire others to do likewise. The button is white with a blue cross in the center. Do the goods you buy entitle you to wear one?

GREEK RESTAURANTS ARE A MENACE.

An attempt by Waitresses No. 249 to organize the girls employed in the Greek restaurants of the city has uncovered some ugly conditions. Many waitresses have reported to Miss Boundy, secretary of Local 249, that conditions are very bad in the restaurants run by Greeks. Not only are they compelled to work inhumanly long hours, but in a number of cases, it is stated, a waitress can only avoid being discharged by accepting the improper advances of the Greek proprietors. This species of white slave traffic is bitterly resented by the Waitresses' Union, and steps are being taken to secure some protection for the unorganized waitresses employed by the Greeks. The factory inspector has been asked to prosecute under the nine-hour law if it will apply to restaurants.

The Greeks have a syndicate and have all agreed not to employ union help.

PAINTERS WIN FIGHT.

A complete victory has been scored by the Painters' District Council in its endeavor to limit the use of spray machines to rough surfaces. The Master Painters have signed an agreement which concedes all demands of the union. The present contracts which call for the use of machines will be carried out, but in future very little spray work will be done.

STEAMFITTERS ALL AT WORK.

Secretary Riegert of Steamfitters No. 29 says that all members are at work just at present, but that prospects are not very good for the winter.

The warring plumbers and steamfitters of Chicago have agreed to a truce until their respective contentions can be passed upon by the coming A. F. of L. convention.

Missouri Federation of Labor Convention

PRESIDENT MILLER'S REPORT.

Numerous Important Problems Discussed.

THE McNAMARA CASE.

Sedalia Will Get Next Annual Convention.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following is a synopsis of the business transacted by the Missouri Federation of Labor at the Hannibal convention, which closed its sessions last week:

President Miller's report to the convention covered nearly every phase of trades union activity during the last year. He laid special emphasis on the "women's fifty-four-hour law" enacted by the last General Assembly of Missouri. In referring to this measure, he said:

"In the history of the State of Missouri, as far as the labor questions are concerned, more was accomplished at the last session of the State Legislature than in all the years that had preceded.

"After the adjournment of the legislature, and before the Governor had signed any of the bills affecting us, I was informed that there was a strong movement on foot to induce the Governor to veto the 'women's fifty-four-hour bill.' On the last day of March I was informed by telephone that a large delegation of merchants interested in this question would leave that night for Jefferson City, and that they were to be re-enforced by other merchants from all points of importance in Missouri. I took the same train, and the next day appeared before the Governor, representing the Missouri State Federation of Labor. The merchants had representatives from all over the state; in fact, so many that they filled the Supreme Court room, where the hearing was held. I presented our side of the question as best I could, and the fact that the Governor signed the bill proved that the pressure of the merchants had but little effect."

In speaking on the question of compensation of workmen in hazardous industries, he said:

Compensation Legislation.

"This question, I am glad to say, is attracting universal attention all over the United States of America. The laws of the states of this country, as a rule, are barbarous, in ignoring the rights of men working for a living if injured or killed. Outside of Russia, there isn't a single civilized nation in the world that has not fairly good provisions for preventing accidents and compensating workmen should accidents occur. It is only in the United States of America where the dollar is considered more valuable than human life."

He also quoted at length from the bills which have been prepared by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor on this subject, and submitted economic statistics showing the barbarity of the operations of hazardous employment.

The McNamara Case.

President Miller in his report delivered a scathing rebuke to the persecutors of the McNamaras.

"It would be entirely inappropriate," he said, "to close this report without making some reference to one of the grossest outrages ever perpetrated on American soil—namely, the abduction of the McNamara brothers by a pack of private detectives. In the attempt to convict these trades unionists and hand them over to the tender mercies of Otis and his ilk they are resorting to every hellish infamy to steal their lives away.

"If these men are really guilty of the fearful crime with which they are charged, they should have been proceeded against in an orderly and legal manner. There would have been no necessity of entering J. J. McNamara's office late on a Saturday afternoon, 'strong-arming' him, dragging him before a police justice conveniently open at 6 in the evening, then thrown into a swift automobile and rushed out of the state. The railroad companies saw to it that proper connections were provided to land them in Los Angeles without fear of being served with habeas corpus papers during the damnable journey.

"What were they afraid of? If so sure of their guilt, why proceed with such precipitation? There would have been no difficulty in bringing men accused of such a crime before the bar of any court in this country, and if the evidence of their guilt could have been produced they would have been promptly extradited. But, no! Those hell hounds knew their case was flimsy, and their only hope of success was to get the McNamara brothers into the jurisdiction of a prejudicial environment.

"Every member of organized labor, every friend of fair play, every lover of justice, everyone who is interested in the perpetuation of this great country, must make their influence felt in protesting this travesty on justice, this trampling under the ruthless heels of criminal private detectives the rights conferred upon

us all at the cost of so much blood and treasure."

Secretary Smith's Report.

The report of Secretary John T. Smith shows that there are affiliated to the Missouri State Federation of Labor 220 city central, local and federal labor unions, of which 15 were affiliated during the last fiscal year. The funds of the Federation, while not so large as a year ago, owing to the strike of the coal miners, whose per capita tax had been remitted during their strike, nevertheless shows a substantial balance, which on June 30, the end of the fiscal year, was \$1,254.43. The expense of the State Legislative Committee while attending the session of the General Assembly of Missouri amounted to \$1,083.18.

Legislative Committee.

Much credit is due to the Legislative Committee of the Missouri State Federation of Labor for the successful prosecution of labor measures through the last session of the legislature. The report of the Legislative Committee to the convention covered in detail its work during the past year.

Three measures were designated by the committee as special and preferred bills, and were as follows: Convict labor bill, employers' liability bill and women's 54-hour week bill.

Two of these measures were enacted into law, the convict labor bill and the women's 54-hour week bill.

A number of other labor bills were passed, among them being an amendment to the law relating to the inspection of mines, sanitary or pure food bill, amendment to the child labor law, changing the certificate plan and limiting the hours of children to eight hours per day and 48 hours a week, and a bill which makes null and void the assignment of unearned wages.

Reports were submitted by the delegate to the American Federation of Labor and the fraternal delegate to the Arkansas Federation of Labor. Charles Hertenstein of St. Louis was the delegate to the A. F. of L. convention and Julius H. Cronin of Hannibal was the fraternal delegate to the Arkansas State Federation of Labor convention. Both reports contained much interesting as well as instructive matter and were attentively listened to by the delegates.

Officers Elected.

The convention elected the following officers:

President—Owen Miller, musician, St. Louis.

First Vice-President—Frank Howard, bartender, Kansas City.

Second Vice-President—W. C. Bauer, brewery worker, Joplin.

Third Vice-President—R. E. Lashley, metal miner, Flat River.

Secretary-Treasurer—J. T. Smith, cigarmaker, Kansas City.

Legislative Committee—Mayfield Horn, barber, Springfield; C. F. Leedom, printer, Moberly; J. T. Fitzpatrick, structural iron worker, Kansas City.

Delegate to the A. F. of L. Convention—Charles W. Wilkerson, molder, Springfield.

Fraternal Delegates—Arkansas State Federation of Labor, R. T. Wood, cigarmaker, Springfield; Kansas, Miss May Smith, garment worker, St. Louis; Illinois, Miss Nellie Connor, garment worker, St. Joseph.

Sedalia was selected as the place for holding the next convention.

LEST YOU FORGET.

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

WHY NOT IN ST. LOUIS?

From every section of the country comes the news that the street car men are organizing and securing better wages and conditions. The latest is from Detroit, where the employees accepted a new wage rate schedule of 23 cents an hour for the first six months, 27½ cents for the next year and 29½ cents thereafter. The rate was within half a cent of that originally demanded.

This scale is considerably higher than the wages paid by the United Railways Co. of St. Louis, and it is a source of wonder that St. Louis street car men do not fall in line and organize.

CEMENT WORKERS AID McNAMARA.

President John A. Murray of the Brotherhood of Cement Workers states that their recent convention in Chicago authorized an assessment for the defense of McNamara that will realize \$2,500. In addition, President Murray is empowered to repeat the assessment four times if necessary. The convention also decided to maintain a corps of organizers to swell the ranks of their rapidly growing organization.

Henry Redler of Local No. 22 is now a member of the National Executive Board of the brotherhood.

SHUBERT THEATERS MUSICLESS.

The rupture between Musicians' Union No. 2 and the Shubert Theater management continues unabated. No orchestra is being used in either the Garrick or Shubert theaters this week. However, next week will cause a "show down," as a musical show is scheduled and an orchestra is required. Secretary Owen Miller of the M. M. B. A. is confident of an early victory, as competent musicians cannot be secured outside of the union.

The Shubert and Garrick are both on the unfair list of the M. M. B. A., and all friends of union labor are requested to stay away until the management makes peace with the Musicians' Union.

FROM OPERATOR TO OWNER.

Genial Oscar Nulsen, member of Picture Operators No. 143, has become part owner of the Fremont picture show, at McNair and Pestalozzi, and promises all patrons a good time for their money. Drop in and watch "Osgar" reel 'em off.

PRESSERS' STRIKE CONTINUES.

Friedman & Son, Thirteenth and Washington, have been unable to fill the places of the nineteen pressers who struck about ten days ago. All work in the factory is at a standstill and the men feel sure of winning. The firm is willing to grant all demands except recognition of the union.

Business Agent Glickman of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union stated that the Cleveland garment workers are still on strike, and that John B. Lennon, treasurer of the A. F. of L., was now in charge of the strike.

WOLFF'S IS UNFAIR.

Tailors' Union No. 11 is still fighting the unfair firm of Wolff's Clothing Co., Broadway and Washington. He refuses to pay union wages, but wants union men to spend their dollars with him. Stay away.

THEATER AND DANCE

GIVEN BY THE

Branches 71 and 265 Ben. Franklin, St. Louis, Mo.

OF THE

Workmen's Sick & Death Benefit Fund

Saturday, October 7, 1911

AT

NEW CLUB HALL 13th & Chouteau Ave.

THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE:

'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.

How to Pull the Supreme Court's Teeth

(W. M. H., Grand Rapids, Mich., in The Public)

Whatever may be thought of the merits of Victor Berger's old age pension bill itself it must be conceded by all who reject the "judicial infallibility" dogma, that the Socialist Congressman has by the introduction of this measure incidentally performed a great public service by dealing a body blow not only to the heresy, but to the more dangerous one of judicial supremacy and irresponsibility. Reference is here had to the last section of the Berger bill, which runs:

"That in accordance with section a, article 3 of the Constitution, and the precedent established by the act of Congress passed over the President's veto March 27, 1868, the exercise of jurisdiction by any of the Federal courts upon the validity of this act is hereby expressly forbidden."

The clause of the Constitution referred to provides that "in all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those to which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction;" but that in all other cases "the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as Congress shall make."

Four times the Convention of 1787 refused to insert a clause in the Constitution giving the Supreme Court power to annul acts of Congress. But the Supreme Court has repeatedly exercised this power; and it has for years been generally accepted as a fact that Congress was helpless to resist judicial usurpations by that tribunal—that the Supreme Court, in fact, had become, through gradual, insidious encroachments, the sovereign and irresponsible power. When it has been proposed to Congress to curtail or regulate injunction jurisdiction in certain cases, and to provide for jury trials in contempt cases not committed in presence of the court, the claim has been strenuously set up that this would be an unconstitutional encroachment on the functions of the judiciary of which the Supreme Court would and should make short work.

There seems to be no question, in the face of the foregoing Constitutional provision, of the ample power of Congress to regulate, limit or exclude Supreme Court jurisdiction except in the comparatively few cases where it is original. But, as Mr. Berger points out in his speech in defense of this section of his bill, the United States Supreme Court, by unanimous decision, given by Chief Justice Chase April 12, 1868, has expressly upheld this power of Congress. Mr. Berger thus states the occasion of this decision:

"Congress on March 27, 1868, enacted over President Johnson's veto,

a law prohibiting the Federal courts from passing on the validity of the Civil War reconstruction laws. The cause of this defiant act of Congress was the fact that the Attorney General had expressed the opinion that these acts were unconstitutional, and had, therefore, refused to appear against one McArdle of Mississippi, who had an appeal for a habeas corpus writ before the Supreme Court, he having been arrested by the military authorities for newspaper criticisms of their conduct."

In sustaining the validity of this act of Congress the Supreme Court said: "The appellate jurisdiction of this court is, strictly speaking, conferred by the Constitution; but it is conferred with such exceptions and under such regulations as Congress shall make." Further on the Court says: "It is quite clear, therefore, that this court cannot proceed to pronounce judgment in this case, for it has no longer jurisdiction of the appeal, and judicial duty is not less fully performed by declining ungranted jurisdiction than by firmly exercising that which the Constitution and law confer."

It is surprising that a congressional and judicial precedent of such far-reaching scope as that brought to the front by Mr. Berger has been practically ignored by nearly all the daily journals of the country. For, under this unanimous Supreme Court decision, Congress has unquestionably power not only to prohibit that court from nullifying any act of Congress except by a unanimous bench (as provided in a pending bill), but likewise to prohibit it from declaring unconstitutional any or every act of Congress now subject to its appellate jurisdiction.

By its refusal to grant the Supreme Court a veto on acts of Congress the convention of 1787 prohibited the exercise of that tribunal of such power, for "all powers not granted by the Federal Constitution to the United States"—whether to its judicial, legislative or executive departments—are forbidden. Nevertheless, the Supreme Court, under the regime of that rank Federalist, Chief Justice Marshall, author of the indefensible Dartmouth College decision, early usurped this authority. And the wonder is that Congress and the country, with this ample constitutional remedy at hand, should have so long submitted to this judicial usurpation.

Why these important and far-reaching precedents, now brought into the limelight by Mr. Berger, have been ignored by Congress and the country for more than forty years, it is not easy to explain. Neither is it easy to explain why, now that he has resurrected them, they are still given little or no attention by the press of the country.

Labor Legislation in Holland

New Safeguards Proposed by the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor.

The dangers with which labor in industrial plants and commercial undertakings are fraught led in 1906 to the enactment of a law in Holland for the protection of the worker. Now, after the experience of three years, it has been found necessary to propose an amplification and extension of the existing legislation. Although at first many employers grumbled about the new trammels imposed on their undertaking and feared the cost of incasing and otherwise protecting their machinery, they have found that the initial expenses have been more than made good by the lesser indemnity paid out to injured employes and smaller insurance premiums since the risks of labor have been diminished. Further, since better ventilation of workshops has been enforced, together with better lighting and more space, the health of the employes has improved and as a consequence so has their capacity for doing better work.

The Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor now proposes:

1. To prohibit the employment of children below the age of sixteen.
2. To prohibit all work, even by adults, on roofs, scaffolds, galleries, etc., more than twelve feet above the ground, unless some means of protection against falling has been provided.

2. To compel the inclosing of all live electric wires and machinery in such a way that an involuntary contact will be impossible.

In windmills children over fourteen and under sixteen are allowed to work under the supervision of persons over twenty years of age. For labor in iron tanks, powder magazines and caissons special protective measures are enforced, and now no children under sixteen are to be allowed to work there. Again, better measures for ventilation and for the keeping of workshops at a constant temperature are proposed. Sanitary arrangements are made obligatory.

Women and children under sixteen are to be allowed to work there. Again, better measures for ventilation and for the keeping of workshops at a constant temperature are proposed. Sanitary arrangements are made obligatory. Women and children under sixteen years are prohibited from working in places where deleterious substances are used in manufacturing, such as white phosphorus, Spanish green and quicksilver, or where the air is laden with particles of cement, chalk, metal or glass. In all places where such substances are used no food-stuffs are allowed to be brought by the employes and special refectories have to be provided.

Lavatories and separate rooms for hanging the clothes of the employes are made obligatory in all the workshops, while in places where unhealthy or dangerous substances are used the workers have to be provided with clean changes of wearing apparel twice a week or whenever the sanitary inspectors judge necessary.

Altogether new are the provisions made to protect the workers in the cotton weaving industries. These have for the greater part been copied from the legislation of Great Britain, where they are giving entire satisfaction. They require the use of only pure water in the cleaning and weaving process and keeping the air free from an excess of moisture, without greatly increasing the temperature of the localities.

In ceramic work youthful persons and women are prohibited from being employed in these branches where deleterious substances are used, and the adult workman is also protected by various precautions. No reference is made to work in mines, because the mining law of 1906 only goes into effect this year.

One thing, however, has been forgotten, both in the old law and in the amendments, and that is to point out to the workers themselves the danger of having loose clothing and of women wearing long loose hair in places where machinery is in operation. This has, in so many instances, proved fatal that a requirement to wear tight-fitting clothing would not have been out of place. The insurance societies have found this out to their cost, and also how careless of danger habit makes those who live in daily proximity to machinery. They have, therefore,

posted up large placards in all workshops warning the laborers of their peril.—W. J. L. Kiehl in Chicago News.

ORGANIZING GOTHAM NEWSPAPER WRITERS.

That the movement to organize the newspaper writers of New York into a union and bring them under the authority of the International Typographical Union, which is being carried on by Newspaper Writers' Union No. 4, is bringing good results was evidenced September 11, when twenty-five new members were added to the membership roster of the union. Seventeen of these applied for membership at the meeting two weeks ago, while eight filled out their applications Monday night.

The meeting was very well attended, and the members displayed great interest in the work of the organization. Committees were appointed to carry on the agitation among the newspaper writers to try to bring them into the union. The report of the Scranton Newspaper Writers' Union about the work accomplished by their organization, which was printed in the Call on July 30, has been reprinted in leaflet form, to be used for agitation purposes.

The committee which is to carry on the agitation among the English, Jewish and German newspaper men will also issue literature addressed to reporters and editors explaining the necessities of organizing and giving an account of the good results of the Scranton union. The Allied Printing Trades has promised to assist the newspaper writers in reaching the men employed on all metropolitan dailies and weeklies, and it is expected that before long all the newspaper men will be members of the union.

UNITES STATES IS SPECIES OF OLIGARCHY

Declares Mrs. Frances Squire Potter at Wisconsin State Fair.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 17.—Mrs. Frances Squire Potter, Chicago, formerly a member of the faculty of the University of Minnesota, and now a leading suffragette agitator, speaking on "Why Women Should Vote," at the Wisconsin State Fair, Wednesday, declared that the United States is a species of oligarchy, as the women politically are decapitated, and the men left to cope with problems that concern both themselves and the women, and also those that concern women alone. She declared that the women must obtain the ballot to save the home.

"The whole idea of war has changed. It has ceased to be military and has become instead industrial and economic, and there are seven million women in this country engaged in that war. For every girl in America who gets an education in our schools and colleges there is another girl in the factory. We must learn to work with men and live with men.

"I believe we are on the threshold of a social regeneration. It is through the educators of the land that the double standard of morality and conduct is to be combated by the mothers, and this is to be done through the principal. We should teach little children beliefs that we should like to hold and that we should hold."

She urged the ballot for women as a means of accomplishing this regeneration.

Untermyer Predicts Victory for Labor.

Samuel Untermyer, the distinguished lawyer, who has recently been in Paris in connection with French counsel, pending international litigation, predicts a great international victory for labor over capital.

Mr. Untermyer has taken a great interest in the recent strikes in Britain, and has this to say: "I regard the outcome of this struggle as a foregone conclusion. The settlement will finally and indefinitely be in favor of organized labor. This is as it should be, and it will come to pass within the twelvemonth."

"The real issue is the same in both England and America—the recognition of the labor union and the insistence that organized capital shall deal directly with the representatives of organized labor. The latter has made greater headway in England than in the United States, but in both countries the cause of labor is unfairly treated and is misrepresented by the bulk of the metropolitan press.

"Unorganized the men are hopeless and the struggle is grotesquely unequal. The demands of the laboring men may at times be unreasonable, but not nearly so much so as has been the oppression of capital in the past, and not to be compared with what would be the hopelessness of their situation were it not for the protection they get by reason of their organizations."

The "Boy Scouts" have been endorsed by the Czar of Russia. When the lover of Cossack brutes given his approval to soldiers in swaddling clothes, the patriots of America should give three cheers for the "little father," whose Christian spirit was so forcibly manifested on "Bloody Sunday."—Miners' Magazine.

A Foul Conspiracy Against Labor Editor

Wild Attempt of Pittsburg Politicians to Land F. H. Merrick in Insane Asylum.

(United Mine Workers' Journal.)

Appalling report has reached us from Pittsburg, Pa., to the effect that a wild attempt is being made by a clique of politicians to send one Fred H. Merrick, editor of the Pennsylvania Justice, a Socialist weekly, to the insane asylum. They claim that he is insane because he has exposed their graft. Of all the strange things this is really the strangest case that ever came to our notice. We know that the pages of history teem with accounts of vicious persecution of those who had the temerity to tell the truth. But evidently the history is not complete in this respect, as despite the enlightenment of present-day civilization, certain vicious creatures are reviving the shocking atrocities of the middle ages.

Strange that nobody said that Editor Merrick was insane until he commenced to hurl a fusillade of damaging articles against the politicians. When these crooks saw their graft fading they proceeded to silence the lips of this fearless exponent. Their initial move was to have him cited before a biased court for libelling a judge. Merrick happened to publish some things that the judge did not want the world to know, because just then he had announced his candidacy for re-election to the bench, and, of course, exposure would militate against his success. One of the things was a protest against discrimination. The fact is that Judge Marshall Brown tried two men for murder—Cusick, a foreigner, who could not speak English, and one Cunningham, an influential citizen, whose alliance with the politicians made him invulnerable.

The first case tried was that of the foreigner. All the evidence produced was circumstantial, it is said, yet the accused was condemned to hang by the neck. And he did hang. Yes. He dangled at the end of a rope for fifteen minutes before life was extinct. The poor fellow was only a foreigner, and hence he was disposed of unceremoniously.

But it was different with Cunningham. This monster's crime was un-

speakable. Without any provocation he shot a man through the heart for upholding the negro champion, Johnson. His deed was deliberate. It was the culmination of his rankling hatred for the man whose skin is black. Was he punished? No, indeed. He was not even tried, but pronounced insane by the same judge who a few months previous had administered a salty dose to the foreigner.

This shameful conduct of the judge who was evidently catering for votes elicited a rousing protest and exhorting denunciation from the pen of Editor Merrick. His blood boiled with indignation at the cruel treatment accorded the ignorant foreigner and the manifest favoritism shown a heartless murderer.

We happen to know Comrade Merrick personally and will vouch for his sanity. He has one quality that the crooked and grafting politicians fear and that is class-consciousness. We have often heard class-conscious men dubbed as anarchists and dreamers, but we never suspected that the time would come when professedly intelligent people would pronounce them insane and threaten to send them to the mad house. Class-consciousness may be insanity in the opinion of crooks and grafters, but in the opinion of the workers it is the spirit of emancipation.

However, Pennsylvania is noted for startling anomalies. This is where the United States Steel corporation rules with an iron rod. More union men have been killed here for striking that in all the other states combined. The time has arrived for a widespread awakening in this cursed state. Editor Merrick has sounded the bugle call to action to unmercilessly rout the crooked, vicious politicians, who are, in the name of his majesty, the steel trust, divesting the workers of their rights. It is hoped that the workers in the Keystone state will unanimously respond to that call and at the proper time redeem their sacred heritage—"the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

The Eternal Battle

"Regardless of the outcome of the charges against me, the eternal battle between the employe and the employer will go on. I am a mere incident—only an individual—in the fight, and if I am hanged somebody will take my place. Leaders are only individuals. I did not start this strife; it started years ago when the men of Europe were slaves. It is the rebellion of the oppressed against the oppressor. The unrest is general; it is world-wide. It is the fight of the plutocrat against the man who works. The life of an ordinary structural iron worker is ten years. We have a membership of 20,000, and each month our death roll reaches twenty. This all goes to show the hazard of the life and work of the structural iron worker. It was in 1902 that the steel trust first started its fight with the laborer. At first it was directed against the men who worked in the rolling and rod mills. In August of 1905 they opened the fight on the structural iron workers. They adopted the policy of no quarter and since then they have done everything with the big "E." They are doing it right now. The persecution of my brother and I is an illustration of what they will do. The National Erectors' Association is one of the organizations through which the fight is being carried. This organization was formed to kill the labor unions and to promote the non-union shops. Labor organizations are not criminal or cruel. They do not believe in dynamiting. They want to get a decent wage and a little safety in their work. I feel optimistic. It is the question of human right against corporate capital.

"J. J. McNAMARA."

WHAT THE MILWAUKEE GOVERNMENT HAS DONE FOR THE MOVEMENT.

By Rev. R. D. Sawyer, Ware, Mass.

The argument against giving the Socialists a chance has been among those who did not merely resort to abuse, to sneer at the Socialists as a mixture of visionary and insufficient people. How many times men have said to me, how many times our papers in the East have said, "If your Socialist party would get in power, what would they amount to?" It has been said that Socialists were essentially the kind of men who would fail. And there is no doubt that this feeling has been honest on the part of thousands of those who have been against us. Recently Mayor Seidel came out of the West to tell our greatest Eastern summer gathering, the Sagamore Beach Sociological Conference what the Socialists had done for Milwaukee.

An hour and a half the Mayor addressed us, and every minute was used in giving us an insight into a city government that for business

thoroughness, for efficiency, for insight and care, no equal can be found in America. I have given much attention to the commission form of city government, and I have carefully read the reports of such governments, when they were administered by chosen business experts, but nowhere have I encountered a city government that has showed such careful, practical businesslike way of going about to do things as has this working class government in Milwaukee.

This Milwaukee administration may not be able, for good and sufficient reason, like the lack of local option and constitutional conditions, to bring in the principles of Socialism as fast as some impatient Socialists would desire, but they have performed this everlasting service for the cause of Socialism, they have showed to every honestly seeking man in America that Socialists are not the kind of men who are bound to fail, as the capitalists have maintained. And in doing this the Milwaukee government has performed a service for the party which is bound to help a good bit toward securing enlarged confidence from the American voters.

Farley, who is known as the "king of scabs and strikebreakers," is in Los Angeles. Farley is not lonesome in the "City of Angels," as Otis' reservation is a splendid pasture on which scrubby bronchos can feed.—Miners' Magazine.

UNION MEN AND FRIENDS.



Kindly insist that your Barber displays this Shop Card in his Barber Shop. It stands for short hours, sanitary conditions and a fair day's pay.

HELP THE BARBERS who are struggling to maintain these conditions and build up their organization.

This is the only Emblem of our Craft recognized by the A. F. of L.

JOURNEYMEN BARBERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA, LOCAL NO. 102.

ASSIST THE BAKERS!

DOES THE BREAD UNION



YOU EAT BEAR THE LABEL?

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

St. Louis is the headquarters of the \$3,000,000 BREAD TRUST. Its managers have been fighting organized labor for years.

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

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

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

Shun the product of the following firms—they are Trust bakeries: Heydt Bakery Co., Condon Bakery Co., Hauck-Hoerr Bakery 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.

SINDELAR SHOE CO.

2612-14-16-18 North 14th Street

FOR UNION MADE SHOES

Guttering, Spouting and Furnaces
Gas and Gasoline Stoves, Washing Machines and Wringers Repaired
Small Pipe and Lathe Work, Lawn Mowers and Scissors Sharpened.

Phone, Bell South 705, or call
ARTHUR M. LEISSE | 4705 GRAVOIS AVE.
Res. 4727 GRAVOIS AV

MULLEN UNDERTAKING COMPANY

Coleman and North Market Sts.
and St. Louis Ave. and Sarah St.

Strictly Union
BOTH PHONES

Forest 3797. Delmar 2148.

Elmer Shepard UNDERTAKER EMBALMER

Member Typographical Union No. 8

5921 Easton Avenue.

STRICTLY UNION

Olive 2333—Central 6637

JOHN DEMSKY BAR

Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars

S. W. Cor. 11th & Couteau Ave.

Kinloch Central 2054-R.

HANNAUER & OELKERS Book Binders

420 MARKET STREET.

R. Mederacke BUILDER

CARPENTER WORK & REPAIRING

4430 Arsenal Street.

KINLOCH, VICTOR 693-R

DR. L. H. DAVIS

Physician and Surgeon

Office: 2102 South Eleventh St.

Hours: 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.

Phones: Kinloch, Central 8056; Bell, Sidney 268.

Residence 1032 Morrison Avenue. Hours 7:30 to 8:30 a. m. and 12:30 to 1:30 p. m.

CHAS. WERZ & CO. SIGNS

Wood, Brass, Tin, Engraving, Etc.

1505 CASS AVE., St. Louis
Kinloch, Central 1751

Workers Must Save McNamaras from Martyrdom.

Marion (Ind.) Daily Chronicle of Sept. 9, 1911.

"But another disgrace to the name of the nation is the dastardly kidnaping of the McNamaras from Indiana or California. These men have gone to meet their doom, unless the workers of the land are aroused to save them. They will go to their doom as would Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone have gone had it not been for the united workers who struck fear into the breasts of their would-be murderers and forced their freedom. The workingmen of the land must save the McNamaras, for they are not guilty. The workingmen must save them, as they saved Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, for there is none else to save them. But for organized workingmen, these kidnaping victims are doomed to die for the crimes of hired thugs of the master powers."

With this, in conclusion, Eugene V. Debs, premier American Socialist and hero of the million or more followers of Marx and the crimson flag of the Socialist Party of the United States, thrilled an audience of Socialists, Socialist sympathizers, and men and women interested in Debs the man in Marion's Coliseum Friday night. The veteran presidential candidate of the Socialists, leader in many industrial strikes and champion of "working class consciousness," was greeted with hand-clapping and cheers when he had been introduced and was cheered and applauded again as he bade farewell and hurried to catch a night train for Chicago.

The only hope the McNamaras have," said the speaker, "is in the intelligence and loyalty of the working class."

"The fight to murder these men and to discredit organized labor is but part of the war on united workers by the united trusts. The prosecutors of these men know they are innocent. Otherwise, why should they kidnap them? If they are guilty they should have been arrested. The crimes charged against them were committed by the detectives and hired thugs of organized capital. George Schoaf, in possession of evidence of the McNamaras' innocence and the guilt of others, has disappeared, quite probably the victim of murder at the hands of these same murderous employes of organized capital. It is up to the working class to stand united and, realizing its

power, save its champions and benefactors and save itself from slavery." Preliminary to Debs' speech, George D. Brewer, of the staff of the Socialist weekly, the Appeal to Reason, spoke briefly. Before the speaker commenced, the Marion Socialist Mandolin Orchestra, directed by Charles H. Horst, entertained the arriving audience. Debs was introduced by Rev. S. S. Condo of Marion, an old-time friend and campaign companion, who became acquainted with Debs by correspondence during the famous Socialist leader's noted imprisonment in an Illinois jail. Rev. Condo introduced the speaker as "My dear old friend and brother and comrade," and quoted from a letter Debs wrote to him while the two corresponded for the first time.

Eugene V. Debs is, no doubt, the best known man in the Socialist movement of the United States. He is in all likelihood the Socialist Party's greatest orator, its most able leader, its most loved champion. Whether his audience agrees with him or not, Debs holds constant attention by his magnetism, his clear run of thought, the eccentricities of his enunciation, the flow of well-chosen words, the simplicity of his vocabulary and the emphasis and coherence of his oratorical construction. Many who disagreed with him applauded him, cheered him, when he spoke at the Coliseum Friday night.

"We are living in a remarkable age," said Debs, "an age that is remarkable in its wonderful industrial development—the wonderful development of the forces of wealth production, the remarkable application of machinery to industry—yet remarkable in its anarchy of distribution. While there is an ample abundance for all the children of men, yet the problem of poverty remains, with a solution but unsolved, and the world continues full of suffering and misery and vice and crime. The working class remains in servitude. Though the very bulwark of human society, yet remaining in servitude. In the dark ages the workers were slaves, in the middle ages they were serfs, and now they remain in servitude as wage workers—slaves of a wage and profit system."

"Though these workers are nominally free, no longer the abject

slaves of old, yet they do not own or control the means to produce the necessities of life. When they realize the value of their nominal freedom, when they realize their real power, nothing can stand between them and emancipation. These slaves of an overgrown and outlived industrial system are not owned by their masters. The masters are better off, they would not own them. They own privately the machinery, the means of production of that which the workers produce socially. "Capitalism was the natural step from feudalism when feudalism had served its purpose in industrial evolution. And capitalism has now served its purpose. Its work is done, and it now impedes the hands of progress. Socialism is the next inevitable step in the industrial evolution. Centralization and combination are sounding the death knell of competition. And the death of competition means the birth of Socialism. If we produce wealth socially—collectively—and use it socially, why should we not own socially—collectively—the means by which that wealth is produced? My friends, we shall. You may hasten Socialism, you may retard it, but I tell you, by all the laws of political economy, of economic evolution, of industrial development, you cannot prevent it.

"You of the middle class, you with little competitive business enterprises, are the ones that are protesting most about the Socialists and the Socialist movement. You are the ones who cry out loudest about the terrors of organized labor and the crimes of the trusts. And well you may, for it is you that are being ground to pieces between the two mill stones, the capitalist class on the top and the working class on the bottom. The working class will always live. You will be completely crushed out, and that stone atop, the capitalist class, will grind itself to pieces on you and the stone beneath. You with the wheelbarrow cry out against the big capitalist with the railroad. You cry out that we are trying to take your wheelbarrow away from you. But that is not true. The big capitalist will do that. What we propose doing is to take the railroad and share it with you. Your old wheelbarrow is too far behind the times. A few more panics will sweep away the middle class—the class of little

capitalists—and they will join the working class, and in due course of time the Socialists will expropriate the expropriator and take the reins of the government.

"I wager that if you who are listening to me are Republicans, it is because your fathers were, and if you are Democrats it is because your grandfathers were. Why, everything has changed since your grandfathers lived—excepting their grandsons, and those grandfathers would turn over in their graves if they knew their grandsons were still Democrats. The republicanism of Lincoln was all right. The republicanism of Taft is all wrong. The republicanism of Lincoln was progressive, revolutionary. The republicanism of Taft is reactionary and contrary to human progress. Pray, what is a standpatter? But an agent of Wall street. And what is an insurgent? A champion of the doomed and dying middle class. In due time the middle class will die, the insurgents will join the Socialist ranks and the final battle will be on. The working class, represented neither by the standpatter nor by the insurgent of to-day, will come into its own in the battle between two armies only—the army of capitalism and the army of industrial freedom."

Mr. Debs, reviewing briefly the Mexican revolution, charged Wall street with the order for American troops along the Mexican border for the purpose of intimidating the peons of Mexico in their struggle to free themselves from the iron heel of American "big business" interests of which, he declared, Diaz was but the tool. He asserted that the American public's clamor for justice was all that kept back an order directing the American troops to cross the line and put down the rebellion. He deplored war among nations and declared the expenditure by the United States of more than \$700,000,000 annually in war preparations is waste. International peace conferences he held up to scorn.

"The commissioners of international peace meet at The Hague," he said, "and toast the czar of Russia, the emperor of Germany and the king of England. They they return home and make an appropriation for more warships, stronger coast defenses and a bigger army and navy."

Memorial for Sol. Edwards

BY WALTER LARKIN.

On Sunday, October 1, 1911, the dedication of the memorial of our late brother, Solomon Edwards, will take place at Riverview cemetery, Martins Ferry, Ohio. Brother Edwards was mortally wounded at Martins Ferry March 14, 1910, by a strikebreaker who worked at Steubenville, Ohio.

The first two lines of the inscription on the stone were the last words spoken by Brother Edwards. When told he was about to die, he said, "If I die, it will be fighting for a good cause." What was the good cause? It was that the men who were working for the steel corporations should get a fair wage for the work they did, and to be able to raise, feed, clothe and educate their children, as all American children should be. The U. S. Steel Corporation posted notices that after June 30, 1909, no recognition would be given to their labor union, and also notified them that their wages would be reduced, and said price be in effect until further notice, or until the Steel Corporation wanted to reduce them.

All organized workers of the Ohio Valley have been invited to turn out on that day, and as Bro. Edwards was a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the membership of that organization will also be in line. The lodges from Steubenville and Follansbee will arrive in Wheeling at 11:15 a. m., and assemble at the Ohio Valley Trades Assembly Hall, where the Wheeling delegates will form and march to Bridgeport, and there meet the brethren of the Belmont Central Trades Assembly, then march to Aetna, where they will meet the members of all locals and the fraternal Order of Eagles from Martins Ferry. They will then march through Martins Ferry to the cemetery. Bro. John Feeterer of Belmont Lodge, chairman of the Memorial Committee, will unveil the monument. Addresses will be made by Insurance Secretary Joseph A. Bowers, Walter Hilton, editor Wheeling Majority; ex-Vice-President Lewellyn Lewis and Vice-President Walter Larkin. It is hoped that every man will make a special effort on his part to be in line that day, and also bring his family, to do honor to one who gave his life so that labor organizations should live and to show that the laboring men of this country will resist putting their necks in a yoke to be worked like cattle to make dividends for individuals who don't make an ounce of steel. "Greater love hath no man than this, he gave his life for his brother."

A Million for St. Louis.

By the Sporting Editor.

The last meeting of the Million Population Club was well attended. The following extracts from the secretary's report will indicate the splendid progress being made:

"Seven more immigrants arrived last week and were given work in a foundry where the molders are on strike. As immigrants have from four to five times as many children as St. Louis union men, the members of this club will appreciate the advantage of this step.

"Car No. 1795 on the Seventh Street Line has been equipped with clean, new seats, after your secretary had several conferences with Manager McCulloch.

"Durt & Dope, dairymen in the Eleventh Ward, have been notified that the percentage of formaldehyde in their milk must be reduced. We can not hope to have a million population when the babies die as fast as they are born. In regard to complaints of the stench from the above dairy, your secretary recommends that they be ignored. Smells do not kill.

"A vote of thanks should be given the Transit Company for its efforts to reduce the number of fatal accidents on its lines to two per day.

"This organization should take up the matter of teaching the children of the inferior classes to keep off the streets used by automobile owners. Recently, while Banker Skimew was showing an investor some of the finer residence sections, in his automobile, he was delayed by accidentally running over a ragged brat playing in the street. The "religion forward" movement now being inaugurated could well be used in an effort to keep unseemly sights from shocking wealthy visitors to our fair city.

"Investigation of numerous complaints of foul odors emanating from the plant of the St. Louis Dressed Beef Co. shows that the objections are not well founded. It is true that in hot weather the stench is sickening, but the better class of citizens are out of the city during the heated term, and the poor in the vicinity are used to filth and bad odors.

"Your secretary respectfully suggests that members who are liberal campaign contributors should use their influence with the Board of Election Commissioners to prevent the removal of the names of "dead ones" from the registration lists. Not only does a large registration bespeak a growing city, but the alarming increase in the Socialist vote leads me to believe that we may need every available name in the near future. Forewarned is forearmed.

"In closing, I desire to state that the use of non-union men in building the 'Free Bridge' has added some-

what to our population. Being less efficient, more men are required than would be the case if union men were employed. Quite a number have been brought in from outside points.

"Let us proudly claim to the world our slogan: 'St. Louis to the Front!'"

THE BRICKLAYERS, TOO.

Los Angeles workers have learned by bitter experience that they can make but little headway toward industrial peace as long as the functions of government are in the hands of the employers and capitalists. The action of Governor Johnson of California and of Governor Marshall of Indiana in the McNamara case should open the eyes of labor everywhere to the fact that it matters little what the old parties promise before election. They religiously forget them whenever it comes to a question between capital and labor. They will always be found on the side of capital. Their campaign promises and labor planks in the party platforms are meaningless, and are used solely as decoys to entice the labor vote into supporting them, and it is high time that organized labor throughout the country got into politics for themselves, to show the old political gamblers that labor is aware of the gold brick game that has been perpetrated upon them, and is not going to pull for their bunko game any longer.

I see where the labor unionists of Illinois are talking of forming a state labor party. Godspeed to them! They are waking up! But we are not talking of forming a party in this way; we have already got one and a right lively one at that. We rolled up 67,000 votes for Governor last fall in the state, and carried thirty-seven precincts in Los Angeles for the ticket.

Did it do us any good? Well, rather! We got some labor laws through the last legislature that labor had been fighting for years, among them being eight hours for women, the employers' liability law, elimination of the time-check system, recall of judges, sixteen-hour law for railroad trainmen, and many others. Did they pass these laws because of the great love they bear for the workingman? Not on your life! They saw the handwriting on the wall—67,000 votes for a labor governor (20,000 more would have meant victory). They passed these laws in an endeavor to stem the tide that had set in toward a workingman's rule in this country. But alas it is too late! They are doomed! And when we get labor governors and labor mayors we need have no fear of a repetition of the McNamara or Haywood cases. We of Los Angeles are going to do it now! and it will be Mayor Harrison after December 6, 1911, and labor will at last have its dues in this most maligned of all cities.—F. P. McMahon in Bricklayer and Mason.

Mascoutah (Ill.) Buys Lighting Plant.

Mascoutah, Ill., is now the owner of its own electric lighting plant. The plant was purchased from the Mascoutah Lighting Company at a cost of \$9000. A special bond issue, which was voted upon at an election held on August 8, was carried by a big majority. The bond issue is for \$12,000.

Citizens of Mascoutah have been anxious to have the city own the plant, and now that their desires are realized they are jubilant.—The Alarm.

MEETING DIRECTORY

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

SECOND WARD SOCIALIST CLUB

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

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

NINTH WARD SOCIALIST CLUB

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

TENTH WARD SOCIALIST CLUB

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

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

20th 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.

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. SEEGER, Clerk.

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

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.

Fine SHOES UNION MADE.

Frank Siedhoff, 3944 S. Broadway. Fine Repairing a Specialty.

J. HAHN BAKERY COMPANY (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL)

Union Label Bread

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

Business Colleges

The Leading Business Schools

NEW BUSINESS COLLEGE

S. W. COR. 8TH AND PINE. Largest and most modern, up-to-date Commercial and Shorthand Courses. Salesmanship Our Specialty, both day and night classes. Big night school. Phone—Central 7070; Main 4040. A POSITION FOR EVERY GRADUATE

BROWN'S BUSINESS COLLEGE

Vandeventer and Delmar. Brown's stands for the best, high-grade courses. Experienced Teachers. Good car connections. Phone—Lindell 2893; Delmar 541. Best Results our aim.

GRAND AVENUE BUSINESS COLLEGE

1000 N. Grand Avenue. A WIDE-AWAKE SCHOOL FOR WIDE-AWAKE PERSONS. ALL commercial branches. Centrally located. New "St. Louis Branch." Phone—Lindell 3030; Delmar 140. Write H. C. Perkins, Principal.

EAST ST. LOUIS BUSINESS COLLEGE

Collinsville and St. Louis Aves. We give as much as the other and more. Books free. Full Commercial courses. Phone (Kinloch) St. Clair 568R.

ALTON BUSINESS COLLEGE

Second and Market Sts., Alton, Ill. Established for the convenience of the people of Alton and vicinity. Standing Reputation for Thoroughness. Graduates readily placed into good positions.

NORTH SIDE BUSINESS COLLEGE

Hebert and Grand Avenues. The new building for this school will be ready May 1, 1911. Latest methods and best facilities. PATRONIZE YOUR LOCAL SCHOOL.

Students may transfer from any of above schools to another. No other schools do this. It often saves car fare.

BOOKKEEPING BY MAIL

Original methods. Catalogue Free. Address Brown's Home Study School, Peoria, Ill.

Typewritten Letters—VERY CHEAP

Model Office, 804 Pine St., Fourth Floor.



THIS SLIDE GUARANTEES UNION WAGES AND CONDITIONS.

Insist upon seeing this SLIDE ON THE SCREEN When you patronize any Moving Picture Show. DO NOT PATRONIZE ANY HOUSE UNFAIR TO UNION LABOR.

SAVE GOLD TRADING STAMPS REDEEM THEM FOR,

UNION LABEL

Clothing, Collars, Cuffs, Neckwear, Hats, Nightshirts, Shirts, Shoes, Sox, Overalls, Suspenders, Jumpers, Underwear.

Largest Stock Lowest Prices

See SCHWARZ.

GLOBE Seventh and Franklin Ave

Druids' Hall

Ninth and Market Streets

Workingmen's Headquarters

Meeting Place of Unions of the WebPressmen, Tailors, StoneMasons, Sprinklers Fitters, Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, Railway Trainmen, and many other organizations.

Halls for Rent AT LOW RATES

Large Hall for Balls, Entertainments and Lectures. Elevators service Apply at Saloon, or to Janitor, or the Secretary H. Thiele, 1401 St. Louis Avenue.

Hughes-Schmitt

LIVERY & UNDERTAKING CO. Strictly Union

1817-19 Sidney Street

Undertakers and Embalmers Both Phones

NEW CLUB HALL,

13th Street and Chouteau Avenue

Brewery Workers

HALLS TO LET

For all occasions. Societies, Lodges and Unions accommodated.

Rates Reasonable.

J. E. BOKEL, Manager.

PHONES: Kinloch, Central 2189 Bell, Main 1822

Chas. Specht

Noonday Cigar Co. Manufacturers of

UNION CIGARS

708 CHOUTEAU AVE.

Henry Krumm, Prop. OF THE NEW

A. B. C. BAR

... FREE LUNCH ALL DAY... FINE MERCHANTS' DINNER, 11 TO 2

110 Nord Broadway.. 110

Phone: Bell, Main 4150; Kinl. Cent. 2507.

Co-operative... ..Printery

966 Chouteau Avenue

— IS —

ALWAYS READY

— TO —

DO YOUR JOB WORK

Give us a Call!

SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS

MEETING DIRECTORY.

General Committee—Second and fourth Monday, Labor Hall, 966 Chouteau ave. W. M. Brandt, Sec.

Ward 12—2d and 4th Wednesday, 2847 S. Compton. O. Zuehl, Sec.

A GOOD TIME FOR ALL.

The South Side Propaganda Club, composed of the Seventh, Eighth and Fifteenth Ward Branches, will give their annual entertainment and dance this Saturday evening, September 30, at Concordia Club Hall, 1441 Chouteau avenue.

SOCIALIST NEWS STAND.

When uptown don't forget that there is a Socialist news stand at the northwest corner of Sixth and Market streets, where all the leading Socialist papers, both daily and weekly, are always kept on hand.

RECENT VISITORS.

Paul H. Castle, national representative of the Co-Operative Press, passed through St. Louis last week on his way to Davenport, Iowa, where he will take up the duties of editing a Socialist weekly paper which is to be published in the next few weeks at that place.

COUNTY FAIR PRESENTS.

Miss K. Comerford—Five fancy ornaments.

W. M. BRANT CONTEST FUND.

Table with names and amounts: Jos. Schneider \$ 1.00, Max Stopp 1.00, Jos. Hoffmann .50, Wm. Baumgart .25, J. F. Dobreleit 1.50, Robt. Poenack list: Oswald Braune .50, Mierkord .25, Quernhelm .10, Drexler .10, Fred .10, Harry .10, Bill .10, George .10, Previously reported 729.80, Total to Sept. 26 735.40

NOTICE.

To Members of Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, Branch 265.

On account of the Entertainment and dance of Branches 71 and 265, on October 7th, dues may be paid on Saturday night, October 14.

AL. SIEPMAN, Financial Secretary.

THE SUBSCRIPTION GETTERS.

Table with names and amounts: Fred Stocker 1, Fred Buerkel 1, M. Mautner 1, Wm. Zuck 1, Geo. R. Patterson 1, H. L. Hunter 1, F. E. Neye 1, Hy. Schwarz 3, F. G. Kloth 2, J. J. Leuenberger 4, Fred Buerkel 1, Max Esche, Upper Alton, Ill. 1, Wm. F. Crouch 2, Adam Bauer 2

Outside Renewals.

Mrs. E. Hofman, Indianapolis, Ind. Hy. Farnheim, Peru, Ill. Fred. Zahn, Chester, Ill. Chas. Tripod, Irving, Ill. H. Moormann, Louisville, Ky.

The Socialist

Point of View.

BY OTTO PAULS.

Has the Fat One finished explaining his mistakes? If so, won't you have to pay the same high price for everything you buy? Did Taft advocate a single thing that will help you as a workingman? Can you name a single reason why you should vote the same ticket that Taft does?

Missouri Notes

AHEAD BY \$2,000.00.

ST. LOUIS LABOR is defendant in a libel suit for \$10,000, instituted by a scab electrician, backed up by the Union Electric Light and Power Co. Now comes the "Kicker" of Scott county and wreaths our laurels away by being made defendant in a damage suit for \$12,000.

STRATE ELECTION RESTRAINED.

By a vote of 24 to 22, and 25 not voting, the National Committee decided to restrain the N. E. C. from conducting an election for state officers in Missouri.

VOTING FOR GOOD ROADS.

The proposition to organize the city of Marshall and the surrounding territory within a radius of four miles into a special road district carried 3 to 1, the vote being 607 to 207.

The Columbia Road District voted to issue \$100,000 in bonds to build good roads along the cross-state highway by a vote of 1847 to 170.

NO UNION MEN WANTED.

Employees of the Cotton Belt Railway are finding out that the company does not love a union man. Circulars were sent all employees asking whether they belonged to a union.

LEAD BELT ACTIVITIES.

The lead miners of St. Francois county are organizing women's auxiliaries at a number of places, the latest one being at Bonne Terre, with 21 members.

A FISH STORY.

The cutting through of a drainage ditch has completely drained Ten-Mile Pond in Mississippi county. About 2,000 acres of ground are thereby reclaimed.

Tampa Cigar Makers Strike.

Tampa, Fla., Sept. 26.—Seven hundred cigar makers of this city struck this afternoon, following notices by the employers that they would not be responsible to the government for cigars taken from the factories and on which the internal revenue had not been paid.

huge swindle and the dear "peepul" are footing the bills, as usual.

Let us have a healthy contempt for courts that are thoroughly contemptible. Read the result of the Brandt election contest case in this issue.

Consider the devious ways of a Lutheran divinity student. The Republican party votes them straight, and then these truthful, God-fearing young men find that they have to outdo Ananias on the witness stand.

The splendid work of the European Socialists in averting war impels the Post-Dispatch to admit that they are real peace advocates. Now, if the P.-D. will only "discover" how completely the Reber approach to the Free Bridge is bottled it may still pose as a champion of the Free Bridge.

Bakers Convention.

BAKERS RAISE SALARIES \$5.00.

International Union Officers, Re-elected, Will Benefit by Increase. Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 22.—The triennial convention of the International Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union closed here to-day.

All of the international officers were re-elected. Their salaries were raised from \$35 to \$40 a week by unanimous consent of the delegates.

After a lively discussion over the jurisdiction of the Bakery Salesmen's Union, it was decided to refer the question to the American Federation of Labor for settlement.

BAKERS TO HAVE SCHOOL.

Apprentices there Will be Taught Art of Dough Kneading. Kansas City, Mo.—The bakers' apprentice of the future will be taught his trade in a school maintained especially for his benefit.

Believing that under such conditions apprentices could learn their trade more quickly and thoroughly, the international convention of Bakery and Confectionery Workers, in session in Kansas City, has decided to establish such an institution.

In the past a young man desiring to learn to bake has gone into a shop and depended upon the baker teaching him at odd times. This arrangement, say the organized bakers, made the term of schooling unnecessarily long and failed to instill into the minds of young bakers the principles of unionism.

METAL POLISHERS END LONG STRIKE.

For sixteen months members of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' International Union have been at war with the Toledo Chandelier Company and the

Western Gax Fixture Company. The men have displayed great courage and perseverance and their efforts have been rewarded by a settlement that heals the breach and re-establishes friendly relations between the employers and the employed.

M. K. & T. Carmen Strike

ST. LOUIS MEN WALK OUT WITH OTHERS ON THE SYSTEM.

Company Refuses Recognition.

Editor ST. LOUIS LABOR:

Our organization has a strike on of shop men, repair men, inspectors—in fact, all men working in the car department of the M., K. & T. R. R. The Globe-Democrat of Sunday stated that the strike wouldn't affect St. Louis, as none of the men here on their pay roll at this end, with the exception of the general foreman and chief clerk, quit work Saturday, the 22d, at 1 p. m., and they have been unable to get anyone up to this time.

We are organized about 90 per cent over the entire system—the M., K. & T. and the M., K. & S. of Texas—and the strike call was responded to by almost every man.

The cause of this strike is the refusal of the management to meet our committee. We have a contract which expired May 1st. We asked for a conference on the 23d day of last March, which they refused, and have up to this time refused.

This strike is not a question of wages, as the daily press is trying to lead the people to believe, but is the result of the company refusing to meet its employees.

Hoping you will allow a mention of this in your valuable paper, I beg to remain fraternally yours, "UNION CARMAN."

"SMOKERS" TO BE TAXED.

In order to stop the consumption of "smokers" by their employees, the cigar manufacturers have induced the internal revenue department to enforce an old law, which provides that the revenue tax must be paid on such cigars.

It is customary to allow each man so many cigars per day, free of charge, and the cigarmakers feel that this sudden enforcement of an old law, long fallen into disuse, is for the purpose of abolishing or reducing the number of smokers.

BENTE WANTS CHILD LABOR.

Officials of Cigarmakers' Union No. 44 state that Henry F. Bente, who recently locked out all union employes, is now advertising for

DR. OLGA S'RENCO DENTIST 1127 North 16th Street St. Louis (betw. Biddle and Carr Sts.) OFFICE HOURS: 9-12, 1-6, SUNDAY 9-1

Frank Tombridge, Raymond J. Tombridge, Jacob F. Leindecker, President, Secretary, Vice-President and Notary Public.

TOMBRIDGE AGENCY

ESTABLISHED MARCH 13, 1885—IT WAS A LUCKY DAY! A General Real Estate and Insurance Agency. Fire and Tornado Insurance.

The fire might start to-morrow, why not insure to-day? You can rest assured, when insured in our good Companies. You pay reasonable charges when you loan Money from us on your Real Estate.

The Best \$2.00 and \$3.00 Hat Made Wm H. Roetter Hat Co., 518 PINE STREET. PHONE, KINLOCH, DELMAR 1489-L

FURNITURE STOVES, KITCHEN OUTFITS AND HARDWARE PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS ECKHARDT, FURNITURE AND HARDWARE CO. 2805-2807 N. GRAND 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.

Ask for it, we have it! Union-made Underwear, Hosiery and Union Suits; also Shirts, Hats, Suspenders, Caps, Neckwear, Collars, Overalls and Jumpers, Garters and Armbands—in fact every article that is Union-made has the preference in our Store. Rist & Leimbach 3000 Lemp Ave. Double Stamps Every Saturday. THE UNION LABEL STORE.

NEU & LIND 916 Franklin Avenue. Union Gents' Furnishers. All Garments Union Made OPEN EVENINGS ARGADE TAILORING CO., MERCHANT TAILORS Suits \$15.00 and up + Trouser \$3.50 and up 1326-28 FRANKLIN AVE. ESTABLISHED 18 YEARS AT THIS STAND Kinloch, Central 5443

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

Attention Union Men and Women FRED SCHUMM Meat and Vegetable Market Strictly Union 3502 S. Jefferson Ave. Endorsed by Butchers & Meat Cutters Union No. 88. Goods Delivered We carry a full line of

Men's Furnishings with the UNION LABEL Scheer Brothers Dry Goods N.E. Cor. 19th and Sullivan Ave

Herman Stark Hardware & PAINT CO. Victor 1056. Sidney 2486L. 3001 Arsenal Street.

Builders' Hardware, Contractors' Supplies Tools, Lawn Mowers, Garden Hose, Lawn Benches Galvanized Poultry Netting, per 100 square feet, 50c; in rolls of 150 ft. long. Painted and Bronze Wirecloth, Doors and Frames, Senour's Floor Paints, Murphy's Varnishes, Linoleum Varnish, Chinamel and Brushes. We sell only good and reliable goods

Umbrellas Parasols and Canes Large Variety at Lowest Prices H.J. JOST 1424 South Broadway. REPAIRING AND RECOVERING

HARDWARE GLASS, PAINTS AND OILS, STOVES AND RANGES Chas. Blasberg, 4302 LINTON AVENUE