

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. 557.

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PHONES: Kinloch, Central 1577; Bell, Olive 4198

### Our Victories in Sweden

Stockholm, September 30—The cabinet of which Mr. Lindman was premier resigned to-day. The resignation of the ministry was due to the great strength shown by the Socialists at the recent election. Mr. Staff, it is reported, will be the new premier.

The foregoing cable dispatch was the first information of the recent Socialist victories in Sweden.

Even of the above few lines most of the capitalist dailies suppressed the reference to the Socialists, by substituting the word "opposition" for "Socialists."

According to the reports contained in our European exchanges, the Socialists of Sweden doubled their number of seats in the Riksdag, which is the name for the national parliament.

Returns from 204 election districts give the Liberals 87, the Conservatives 81, and the Socialists 56. From several districts the results are not yet reported.

This latest Socialist victory is most significant. About two years ago the capitalists of Sweden inaugurated a general lockout that attracted world-wide attention. With the object of destroying the Trade Union movement, the Swedish capitalists closed their factories and shops, throwing hundreds of thousands of working people on the streets.

For months and months the class struggle was fought most desperately by the combined employers. Hunger and misery became general all over the country, but could not kill the loyalty and solidarity of the Swedish proletariat. In spite of all suffering, they remained true to their labor movement, true to their Trade Unions.

Finally the employing class had to submit to make peace with the locked-out men, recognize the Unions and lift the lockout.

The lockout experience was an expensive one, but the working class of Sweden learned a lesson.

During the many months' struggle the leading lights of the Liberals and Conservatives were found to be allied with the same industrial pirates who, by their desperate efforts, attempted to break up the labor organizations and force the entire working class into slavish submission. Of all the political parties the Socialists alone fought the battles of the proletariat.

It was the International Socialist Party throughout Europe and America that collected thousands of dollars for the locked-out brothers and sisters of Sweden.

During these days of storm and stress the non-Socialist workmen were fighting and suffering side by side with their Socialist brothers, whom they found to be their best allies.

The same solidarity of labor that asserted itself during the great lockout characterized the recent Riksdag election campaign, and the result is most gratifying.

At least 56 Socialists will enter the new national parliament. So much of a surprise was the splendid Socialist victory that the old cabinet hurried to get out of the way by sending their resignation to King Gustaf.

This latest news of victory from Sweden must have a wonderful effect on the Socialist movement in Germany, especially in view of last week's victory in Düsseldorf, where at a special election for the Reichstag the Socialists succeeded in carrying one of the strongest Catholic districts in the German empire. The German Reichstag's elections will be held in January, 1912, when some additional surprises for the anti-Socialist reaction may be expected.

G. A. Hoehn.

### Haywood in St. Louis

William D. Haywood addressed a public meeting at the Aschenbroedel Hall last week.

In his speech he made a number of remarks and assertions for which neither the Socialist Party nor the Western Federation of Miners would accept the responsibility. Among other things, he said:

"The trade unions do not want to organize the working classes. The American Federation of Labor is a political organization, and each of its 27,000 local organizations has become an auxiliary of the capitalistic classes.

"One of the reasons why the American Federation of Labor is only two-thirds as strong as it was twenty-five years ago is that the present-day unions are not organizations for the working classes. The present organizations are building walls around themselves and are monopolies."

The fact that Haywood made these remarks in the hall of the Central Trades and Labor Union gave his irresponsible talk more significance than it deserved, and capitalist press organs, like the Globe-Democrat, were only too anxious to inform the St. Louis trade unionists that this nonsensical talk of the former officer of the Western Federation of Miners was delivered under the auspices of a "St. Louis organization of Socialists."

Representatives of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance applaud Haywood's attacks on the Trade Unions.

Wonder whether Haywood ever thought of the fact that these 27,000 A. F. of L. locals which he denounces as an "auxiliary of the capitalist class" helped to save him from the gallows?—that these same unions came to the rescue and supported the Western Miners in their hard battles at a time when the relations between the W. F. of M. and the A. F. of L. had been not the very best!

It is waste of time to take up the many foolish arguments of the man. Haywood can no longer be taken serious. In his speeches he represents neither the Socialist Party nor the Trades Union movement.

And since he pleases to lay so much stress on "our organization," meaning the Western Miners, duty compels us to inform the rank and file that Wm. D. Haywood is no longer connected with the Western Federation of Miners and has no right to speak in the name of that class-conscious and militant organization.

It is true: he spoke under the auspices of the so-called "Local," which, by the trickery of a state secretary in Joplin, secured the local charter. This does not mean that the National Socialist Party will stand for or endorse Haywood's irresponsible talk against the bona fide labor movement.

Haywood's denunciations must make a painful impression on every thinking man and woman. He comes to St. Louis to denounce as capitalist auxiliaries the same labor organizations that have contributed thousands of dollars to the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone defense fund.

If he were sober-minded, he might perhaps observe his own contradictions. For the Aschenbroedel Hall meeting he used the McNamara case as an advertising subject. In conclusion of his speech he denounced the McNamara affair as "the greatest conspiracy that was ever hatched."

J. J. McNamara belongs to one of the most conservative A. F. of L. unions—i. e., one of the "organizations that has become an auxiliary of the capitalistic classes."

We cannot see why the capitalist class should go into "the greatest conspiracy that was ever hatched" against J. J. McNamara if his Bridge

### CALL TO ACTION

TO THE SOCIALISTS AND WORKING MEN AND WOMEN OF ST. LOUIS.

Comrades—Tuesday, November 7, will be the special elections. The \$2,500,000 Municipal Bridge bond issue will be voted upon and a vacancy in the City Council must be filled.

Comrade Wm. M. Brandt will be the candidate of the Socialist Party. He is the logical representative of the working class of St. Louis.

The Brandt-Eigel election contest, decided by Judge Withrow in favor of the Republican machine, proved conclusively that even our courts are under the control of the corporation interests and their political hirelings.

The working class could find no abler and more reliable man to represent them in the Municipal Assembly than Wm. M. Brandt. His record as a Socialist and Trade Unionist is sufficient proof that he will never fail to do his duty.

Comrades! There is less than one month's time left for a successful campaign. The Brandt-Eigel contest cost us about \$1,000. A servile judge decided the contest in favor of his own capitalist party machine. But we have learned a lesson. Now we must let the public know how Wm. M. Brandt was deprived of his seat in the House of Delegates.

Money—much money—is needed to carry on a successful Socialist campaign. Our treasury is empty. We need at least from \$1,200.00 to \$1,500.00 to make a successful fight.

Send in your contribution to the Socialist Campaign Fund! Circulate your campaign list in your meeting, factory, workshop, among your friends and neighbors!

Never before has there been a more favorable time for successful Socialist work. Act, act, act!

Every cent of campaign contribution will be receipted in the columns of our party papers, ST. LOUIS LABOR and ARBEITER-ZEITUNG.

Victory for Labor and Socialism on November 7th!

Send all contributions to

SOCIALIST PARTY,

966 Chouteau Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

### Notice of Mass Meetings

Headquarters of the Socialist City Committee,

966 Chouteau Avenue.

The City Committee of the Socialist Party of St. Louis, Mo., do hereby give notice that mass meetings of Socialist electors will take place in the various wards of the city on October 14, 1911, 8 p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to a city convention, to be held at 966 Chouteau Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., on October 16, 1911, 8 p. m.; said convention to nominate a candidate for the City Council, to be voted upon at the election to be held on November 7, 1911.

The said delegates shall also transact such other business as may legally come before the said convention.

The delegates to said convention shall be apportioned among the various wards on the basis of one delegate for every one hundred votes, or major fraction thereof, cast in said city for the Socialist candidate for Supreme Judge at the election held on November 8, 1910, in the State of Missouri.

The Socialist electors shall meet in their respective wards at the places hereinafter designated. The number of delegates, place of meeting and the chairman for the several wards are as follows:

| Ward  | Delegates | Ward  | Delegates |
|---|-----------|---|-----------|
| 1—Meets at 4403 N. 20th; G. A. Diers, chairman                          | 3         | 14—Meets at 2623 Lemp; Emil Simon, chairman                           | 4         |
| 2—Meets at Reis' Hall, Blair & Salisbury; J. Wekerle, chairman          | 3         | 15—Meets at 1109 S. Jefferson; W. F. Couch, chairman                  | 3         |
| 3—Meets at 1515 Warren (rear); W. E. Kindorf, chairman                  | 3         | 16—   | 1         |
| 4—  | 2         | 17—   | 1         |
| 5—  | 2         | 18—   | 2         |
| 6—  | 1         | 19—   | 1         |
| 7—Meets at 966 Chouteau; T. E. Delmore, chairman                        | 2         | 20—Meets at 3129 Easton; F. A. Messenger, chairman                    | 1         |
| 8—  | 4         | 21—Meets at 2307 Pope; Max Sendig, chairman                           | 3         |
| 9—Meets at 2301 South Broadway; Jos. Glader, chairman                   | 6         | 22—Meets at 4286 Easton; J. A. Kenney, chairman                       | 1         |
| 10—Meets at S. W. Turner Hall, Ohio and Potomac; W. M. Brandt, chairman | 9         | 23—Meets at 4345 Arco; H. Sloroky, chairman                           | 1         |
| 11—Meets at N. E. cor. Chipewa and Oregon; Otto Pauls, chairman         | 5         | 24—Meets at Kingshighway and Vandeventer; Al Stepmann, chairman       | 4         |
| 12—Meets at 6201 Michigan; Robt. Poenack, chairman                      | 4         | 25—   | 1         |
| 13—Meets at 3847 S. Compton; Otto Zuefle, chairman                      | 4         | 26—   | 1         |
|   |           | 27—Meets at Club Hall, Lillian and Thrush; C. Hirschenhofer, chairman | 5         |
|   |           | 28—   | 1         |

W. F. CROUCH, Chairman.  
OTTO PAULS, Secretary.

and Structural Iron Workers' Union was an auxiliary of the capitalist class.

And why should Haywood defend the secretary of an "auxiliary of the capitalist class"?

A man who will talk such nonsense from a Socialist platform should be relegated to the rear for the good of the Socialist Party and Trade Union movement.

Since the Western Federation of Miners is now affiliated with the A. F. of L., we take it for granted that Haywood also puts this organization, of which he was the secretary-treasurer, in the category of "capitalist auxiliaries."

G. A. Hoehn.

Tuesday, November 7: Wm. M. Brandt for the City Council!

Tuesday, November 7: Bridge Bond Issue and Special Council Election! Comrades, prepare for a lively campaign!

Wm. M. Brandt and Labor! Socialists, Trade Unionists, Citizens! It is in your power to elect Brandt as the working class representative in the City Council. Do your duty!

Several hundred lives were lost in Austin, Pa., because a private corporation was permitted to dam the valley and behind the defective dam pile up 600,000,000 gallons of water. Eighteen months ago Engineering News published an article calling attention to the perilous condition of the reservoir, but the warning was not heeded.

### Anarcho-Utopian Confusionist

The International Socialist Review for October publishes the following remarkable editorial:

"The Socialist Party and Revolution.

"Upon the hundred thousand active members of the Socialist Party of America to-day a tremendous responsibility has been thrust. We hold the key to the situation. We are at the parting of the ways. We can have one of two things, but not both. Revolutionary sentiment in the mass of the American workers is as yet only dormant, waiting for the occasion to awaken it and the channels through which to move. The historic mission of the Socialist Party is to develop and organize the awakening spirit of revolution among the American wage workers—to weld them into a compact, resistless army with one definite aim—TO SNATCH THE CONTROL OF INDUSTRY FROM THE HANDS OF THE CAPITALISTS AND PLACE IT IN THE HANDS OF THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO ARE DOING THE WORK. To this aim all our efforts, political or economic, must be subordinated. OUR POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS MUST BE CARRIED ON WITH THE SINGLE PURPOSE OF RECRUITING THE ARMY OF THE REVOLUTION, AND IF BY CHANCE WE INCIDENTALLY WIN AN OFFICE HERE AND AN OFFICE THERE, THEN WE MUST SEE THAT THESE OFFICES ARE ADMINISTERED WITH THE ONE AIM OF PREPARING FOR THE REVOLUTION. This we can do if we will. Or, if we will, we can chase after votes and offices and we can get them. We can ally ourselves here with the corrupt machine of the labor fakirs and there with the anti-graft committee of the little capitalists. We can welcome into our membership thousands of people who will evade signing our pledge accepting the principle of the class struggle, or worse still, will sign it with mental reservations and immediately begin doing all they can to nullify it. WE CAN, BY SUCH MEANS, ELECT HUNDREDS OF OUR MEMBERS TO LEGISLATIVE HALLS, AND OUR BOSOMS CAN SWELL WITH PRIDE AS WE SEE THEM UNITING WITH CAPITALIST POLITICIANS TO PUT THROUGH JUST SUCH REFORMS AS THE CAPITALISTS NEED IN ORDER TO KEEP THE WAGE WORKERS HALF-CONTENTED FOR A FEW YEARS MORE, WHILE PROFITS GO ON MULTIPLYING. We can thus see the Socialist Party grow into the most efficient machine ever devised to retard the coming of Socialism. We must choose and choose soon."

To the superficial reader the foregoing editorial may sound ultra-radical. The class-conscious Socialist or Social-Democrat will recognize in this editorial the voice and language of the anarcho-utopian revolutionist. Phrases—nothing but empty phrases!

We heard the same kind of anarchistic arguments several decades ago. We heard them in Chicago, even after the Haymarket tragedy, after September 11, 1887. But in those days the men who wrote the kind of editorials like the one quoted above did not pretend to represent the Socialist political party; they paraded as anarchists.

They were "crystallizing the revolutionary sentiment of the masses"; they were "organizing the awakening spirit of the revolution"; they were preparing to "snatch the control from the hands of the capitalists"; they were "recruiting the army of the revolution," etc., etc.

Now comes the International Socialist Review, takes the offals from the blood-sausage counter of anarchism and serves them to the Socialist Party membership!

Some time ago Comrade Debs asked the question, "What is wrong with Chicago?" Indeed, there must be something radically wrong, not with Chicago, but with a godly number of Chicago Socialists, who accept their party policy, platform and program from the International Socialist Review under the present editorial management!

The International Socialist Review has become an organ of the S. L. P. Of course, the editor may not admit this, but it is a fact nevertheless, because the Review represents De Leon's S. L. P. policy, which is in line with the old-time anarchist policy and tactics.

The every-day political class struggle of the proletariat is not in line with the anarcho-utopian notions of the International Socialist Review. To bring about improvements in the conditions of the working class by means of legislation is to retard the coming of Socialism—in the erroneous opinion of the Review editor.

All the Socialist Party should do, according to his anarcho-utopian notion, is to preach the revolution, to prepare for the revolution, to talk revolution for breakfast, dinner and supper.

Revolution, nothing but revolution, whatever that may mean or not mean.

And as soon as we, the Socialist Party, shall have talked the proletariat into "a compact, resistless army of revolution"—why, everything will be easy: Snatch the control of industry from the hands of the capitalists!

Just snatch it!

But don't sneeze, please!

It's a pity, indeed, that the editor of the International Socialist Review did not see the light of life twenty-five years before the birth of Marx, Lassalle, Liebknecht and Bebel. He could have taught these old foolish pioneers of the International Socialist movement how to avoid fifty years of useless work of Social-Democratic propaganda and political activity in the field of the proletarian class struggle! He could have taught them the secrets of anarcho-utopian Revolution, whereby they could have snatched the control of industry from the capitalists.

We agree with the Review editor when he says the Socialist Party membership must choose and choose soon.

We must choose between the anarcho-utopian confusionism, as represented by the International Socialist Review, and the bona fide International Social Democracy, as represented by the Socialist Party and expressed in the National Socialist platform and program.

G. A. Hoehn.

Mr. Julius Kruttschnitt of the Harriman railroad system and his colleagues of the Illinois Central should have sense enough to know that the present strike of their 35,000 shopmen cannot be settled by means of court injunctions.

Cardinal Gibbons expressed unqualified disapproval of election of United States Senators by direct vote, the referendum, the recall of judges, and woman's suffrage. Are you surprised? We are not. It is the Cardinal's business to do just this kind of work against human progress.

Wonder whether the War for Patronage between the Kielites and the Kreismanites in the Municipal Assembly will soon come to an end? Mr. Greenville Hogan, son-in-law of Republican City Central Committeeman Kiel, has been appointed Assistant Circuit Attorney by Seebert Jones, the Circuit Attorney. A fine political combination: Jones is the brother-in-law of Jephtha Howe, the Republican ex-boss, of Southern Traction fame; Hogan is Kiel's son-in-law. Thus Howe, the old Republican boss, and Kiel, the new boss, are brought closer together by Howe's brother-in-law appointing Kiel's son-in-law as his assistant. What a pleasant political family life!

# Warning to Miners

## Stay Away from British Columbia! Strike is On!

### WARNING.

All Coal Miners Are Urged to Stay Away from Alberta and Eastern British Columbia, as the Strike is Still On.

Fernie, B. C., Sept. 26, 1911.

Editor ST. LOUIS LABOR:

Dear Sir—On April 1st of this year all the mine workers under the jurisdiction of District 18, United Mine Workers of America, decided to suspend operations because the coal companies refused to grant them their reasonable demands. This struggle is in full force and vigor. There have been very few desertions from the ranks, and those only in a few of the smaller camps. The conduct of the men has been exemplary for the quietness that has prevailed, so much so that policemen, lawyers, doctors and undertakers could almost be placed in the class of "unemployed," consequent upon the little amount of opportunity for their services. This is a remarkable showing, judging by opinions of the public, who have been under the impression, fostered, of course, by the capitalist press, that coal miners are a rough, uncouth, peace-disturbing element.

As an illustration of solidarity, it is decidedly pleasing, for the reason that many of those involved are mine workers from all of the coal-producing districts of England, Scotland and Wales, Frenchmen from the North, Belgians from the great coal regions, Italians from the northern as well as the southern provinces, Germans from Westphalen, Bohemians, Slavonians, Hungarians, Ruthenians, Swedes, Montenegrins, Poles, Finlanders and even Chinese have their quota of representatives.

Recently there was held at Calgary, Alberta, a Trades and Labor Congress, when a recommendation was made that an assessment of 10 cents for each member affiliated with that body should be imposed for the purpose of defraying the expenses incident to fighting the Kruz Compensation case. Upon this particular case rest nearly forty others, and as it is one of vast importance to the labor world generally, we are anxious to give it the utmost publicity, hence ask your co-operation. To explain, I would state that several years ago the two old parties (Liberal and Conservative) were so evenly divided as to leave the balance of power practically in the hands of three Socialists; that is, in the parliament of the province of British Columbia.

A compensation act was passed which gave the sum of \$1,500 to the dependents of any individual killed at work whilst following his ordinary vocation. For several years subsequent to the enactment of this legislation the claims were paid fairly promptly and without any murmur on the part of the corporations. But a great political change took place, and the Conservative party controlled the reins of government to such an extent that they were free from either the Socialists or the Liberals, and one of their members, a corporation lawyer in the employ of the most influential coal company in this portion of British Columbia, undertook to render this act almost valueless by interpreting the law to read that only dependents who were residing within the confines of British Columbia should be entitled to the \$1,500 in case of death of the bread winner. As you can readily understand from what we have stated regarding the mixed nationalities, there are many of those dependents who are living abroad. These they are depriving of even the small pittance of \$1,500 should they lose the head of the house. In order to fight the case, after the interpretation given by this lawyer, a Conservative, had been endorsed by two out of three judges to whom it was referred for arbitration, it has been found necessary to take the case to the highest court in the British empire—the Lords Chief Justice of the Privy Council in Great Britain—and is expected to be brought up for them to determine in March, 1912. As you can readily see, considerable expense will be involved, hence the action of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress in recommending this assessment of 10 cents.

We would ask that you call the attention of any of your exchanges in Europe to this letter, for the reason that emigration, societies and transportation companies, through their agents, when seeking for victims to bring out to this country invariably call attention to the liberal legislation that British Columbia possesses for the benefit of the working class, but they will equally invariably fail to state that its provisions have been so limited that if the dependent or dependents live either outside of British Columbia, in Canada, or in Europe, that there is nothing for them.

Thanking you on behalf of the mine workers of District 18, yours truly,

THE DISTRICT LEDGER,  
Per J. W. Bennett, Manager, for the  
Striking Union Miners of the District.

label on them; securing the confidence of the dealers and the public, he now proposes to take advantage of your confidence by manufacturing cigars in South Bend, Ind., with girls, under the cheapest known system, and intending to dispose of them at practically the same price as was paid to him formerly for the high-grade Union-made cigars, reserving to himself the added profit. This shows his grasping, selfish disposition. We appeal to your sense of right and justice, to consider whether you should give the preference to L. S. Kent, who employs girls for the sake of cheap labor, and because they will more readily submit to his bulldozing tactics, or manufacturers who employ men who can take their place at the head of a family, where they belong, and provide for them, and who are members of the Cigarmakers' Union of America. Which is your choice? Will you give him all the profit of your purchases, or are you willing that the cigarmaker shall share in the consideration?

L. S. Kent was instrumental in securing the liberal apprentice law of Union 114, and then abused it. In the settlement of the strike of 1910 Union 114 agreed to give him again the liberal apprentice law, and reduce the price list 50 cents for each one-fourth inch on all straight cigars over 4 1/2 inches in length for the consideration of better shop and stock conditions and an increase of \$1.00 per thousand on all perfect shape cigars. The strike was settled on these conditions, when 'lo! and behold, upon entering the shop Mr. Kent revealed his true character by changing the shape of his cigars so as not to be required to pay the \$1.00 extra, for which we were out on strike for eleven weeks in 1910. Thus he secured his own apprentice law, and a better bill of prices than he ever had. But this was not the end. His selfish, grasping nature asserted itself further.

For a time he attempted to carry out a scheme which he had conceived, of fictitiously selling his Jacksonville factory, so as to evade the laws of the Cigarmakers' International Union, which prohibited the issuing of the Union Label to manufacturers operating both union and non-union factories. He wanted the Union Label cigars of the Jacksonville factory to aid him in selling his South Bend non-Union cigars. But Union 114 was never satisfied that L. S. Kent was not financially interested in the Jacksonville factory; hence the Union Label was withheld, after which the firm laid off the members of the Union, who have been locked out for ten and a half weeks.

Realizing the determination of the

Cigarmakers' Union, L. S. Kent has now sold out his interest in the Jacksonville factory, which has again opened as a strictly Union shop. But the L. S. Kent Cigar Co. of South Bend, Ind., is a strictly non-union concern, and every one who is interested in fair dealing, who recognizes the right of men and women to use their efforts to raise their standard of living, to better their condition, and to improve the quality of cigars they make, should give due consideration to this appeal.

This appeal has been mailed to all organized labor, local unions, international unions, and central and state bodies. Our position has been approved by these bodies, and we have their loyal support. We, therefore, urge you, as dealers or consumers, not to handle any of L. S. Kent's non-union cigars, as they do not bear the label of the Cigarmakers' International Union of America. The brands of cigars made by L. S. Kent are Kencico, 5c; Schnitzelbank, 10c, and Rosejda, 10c, and they are not union-made cigars.

Hoping you will give this your favorable consideration, respectfully submitted by

CIGARMAKERS' UNION NO. 114.

Jacksonville, Ill.

## Russell Explains -- Hillquit Replies

Russell to Hillquit.

Dear Comrade Hillquit: I am not opposed to political action any more than I am opposed to the revolution of the earth upon its axis or the procession of the equinoxes or the course of the west wind or the transit of Venus or the canals of Mars. There is not a line, word or syllable in anything I have written that indicates that I am opposed to it.

You think I ought to give to the Socialist press some definite statements as to what I believe and don't believe on this subject. I think the Socialist press can easily find much more instructive and diverting matter. But since you have asked I have no objection to telling you this:

I do believe in political action. But I don't believe in compromise, trucking, trading, thimberligging, dealing, ducking and dodging.

No one in the Socialist Party that is opposed to these things has any quarrel with me. I trust this is sufficiently explicit.

I wrote an article to show how these devices had resulted in the defeat of the working class of Australia. Somebody jumps thence to the conclusion that I am opposed to the nomination of Socialist candidates in America.

In the course of a long and checkered life I have seen many strange things, but nothing, I think, stranger than that, I would fain know the reason if I could grasp it.

I am now engaged in writing an article on South Sea Island dances. I hope no one will deduce from its conclusion that I believe in eating raw meat and drinking hot blood, but I have my doubts.

Yours fraternally and cordially,

CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL.

Hillquit to Russell.

Dear Comrade Russell: It is hardly necessary for me to assure you that my "open letter" to you was not written with a desire for a quarrel or in a spirit of heresy hunting. When I asked you publicly whether you were opposed to the accepted political activities of the Socialist Party I hoped that the inquiry would elicit an indignant and caustic denial such as is contained in your letter, and I am sincerely glad that my hope has been realized.

For I still believe that your article in the International Socialist Review stood in need of a clear explanation, and that in the absence of one its effect upon our movement might have been harmful.

There has sprung up of late within the Socialist Party a tendency, to deprecate political action, trade union propaganda and every kind of constructive work, and to preach, instead, syndicalism, sabotage and "direct action," whatever these phrases mean.

This policy is largely championed by the International Socialist Review and the comrades grouped around it. Its stock in trade are bombastic phrases, revolutionary in sound, but meaningless or reactionary in fact, and they have an irresistible attraction for the impatient hearts and immature minds of many of our new comrades.

To my mind this policy is the greatest menace to the Socialist movement to-day. Our movement has at least reached such a stage that no power on earth can check its progress except our own wild folly.

Your utterances in the Review, Comrade Russell, were, to my personal knowledge, construed as giving aid and comfort to the exponents of that fallacious policy, and the construction was not without at least a seeming justification.

It was hardly to be assumed that you thought it worth while writing a six-page article to convince the Socialists of the evils of political "compromise, trucking, thimberligging, dealing, ducking and dodging," or to prove that a non-Socialist party in a non-capitalist country cannot introduce the non-Socialist commonwealth. In your article you complain of the alleged failure of the Australian labor

party administration to inaugurate radical measures for the betterment of the life of the workers, and its narcotizing effect upon the revolutionary spirit of the workers.

You are emphatic in your assertion that the fault does not lie in the character of the elected representatives of the labor party. "There are no better men anywhere," you say. Their sincerity is beyond question. They believe absolutely in working-class government, they are personally above reproach." "Most of them are Socialists."

But having once been elected to office, they naturally desire to "stay in," they are compelled to "play the game of politics" and to compromise.

Is it so far-fetched, Comrade Russell, to conclude from this reasoning that you consider the holding of public office and the participation in practical parliamentary and administrative work per se demoralizing to a proletarian and revolutionary movement?

It is not quite a legitimate inference that Socialists in office would necessarily become just as reactionary and inefficient, and that hence it is folly to try and carry elections, to put men in public office and for the latter to take active part in legislative assemblies or administrative bodies? And would not such inferences be strengthened by passages of this kind:

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

And again: "I cannot help thinking that all this has or ought to have a lesson for the Socialist movement in America. If it be desired to kill the movement the most effective way would be to get it entangled in some form of practical politics."

Or: "When we come to reason it calmly, what can be gained by electing any human being to any office beneath the skies? To get in and keep in does not seem any sort of an object to any one that will contemplate the possibilities of the co-operative commonwealth."

I repeat, Comrade Russell, I have not the slightest doubt in the sincerity of your denial, but I insist that the denial was needed and that my question was not frivolous.

And now let us shake hands again. When you come to write your article on the South Sea cannibals I shall not charge you with relishing a raw meat and hot blood diet, but four your own sake I hope you will not open that article with a statement somewhat like this:

"No person should ever eat any meat of any kind in quantities ever so slight. The moment he does that he may maintain a semblance of civilization, but in truth he is a cannibal and savage."

If you do, the extreme vegetarian may claim you for their own with some seeming show of justification. Fraternally yours,

MORRIS HILLQUIT.

## CONDEMN THE BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT.

Arkansas Machinists' Union Passes Strong Resolutions.

Whereas, The alarming growth of an organization known as the Boy Scouts has come to our serious attention, and

Whereas, After careful investigation of the history, rules and regulations of said organization, we believe it to be launched for the purpose of impressing on the mind of the youth a love of military life, and

Whereas, We believe said movement will be a foundation of militia companies to be used against the working class when struggling for better conditions, and

Whereas, It has come to our notice that some of the ministers of Little Rock are very active promoters of what we believe to be a murder school; therefore, be it

Resolved, by Arkansas Traveler Lodge No. 22, Junior Order of the International Association of Machinists, that we condemn said organization, known as the Boy Scouts, and denounce the organizers and promoters thereof as being a drawback to civilization, and be it further

Resolved, That we advocate the total abolition of the Boy Scout movement. For two thousand years have we prayed, "Thy Kingdom Come, Thy Will be Done on Earth as in Heaven," and be it further

Resolved, That no member of this lodge be permitted to become a member of the Boy Scouts, or to visit any church that is in any way connected with this anti-Christian movement and whose minister is trying to hasten the coming of the Lord's kingdom on earth by fostering in the youth of the country the murder spirit.

(Signed) H. C. CAMPBELL,  
JOHN STAMPER,  
Committee.

## SEND IN YOUR NEWS.

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

# 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-employing workers thus become the helpless wage slaves of industrial masters.

## Ruling Class as Parasites.

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

## The Class Struggle.

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

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

## Overproduction and Idleness.

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

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

## Labor's Exploitation.

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

## Power of Corruption.

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

## The Vital Issue.

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

## The Rock of Class Rule.

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

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

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

## Land and Public Welfare.

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

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

## Labor's Interests Identical.

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

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

## PROGRAM.

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

### GENERAL DEMANDS.

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

### INDUSTRIAL DEMANDS.

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.
7. The improvement of the industrial condition of the workers.
  - (a) By shortening the workday in keeping with the increased productivity of machinery.
  - (b) By securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half in each week.
  - (c) By securing a more effective inspection of workshops and factories.
  - (d) By forbidding the employment of children under sixteen years of age.
  - (e) By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child labor, of convict labor and of all unscrupulous factories.
  - (f) By abolishing official charity and substituting in its place compulsory insurance against employment, illness, accidents, invalidism, old age and death.

### POLITICAL DEMANDS.

8. The extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the amount of the bequests and to the nearness of kin.
9. A graduated income tax.
10. Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women, and we pledge ourselves to engage in an active campaign in that direction.
11. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall.
12. The abolition of the senate.
13. The abolition of the power usurped by the supreme court of the United States to pass upon the constitutionality of legislation enacted by congress. National laws to be repealed or abrogated only by act of congress or by a referendum of the whole people.
14. That the Constitution be made amendable by majority vote.
15. The enactment of further measures for general education and for the conservation of health. The bureau of education to be made a department. The creation of a department of health.
16. The separation of the present bureau of labor from the department of commerce and labor, and the establishment of a department of labor.
17. That all judges be elected by the people for short terms, and that the power to issue injunctions shall be curbed by immediate legislation.
18. The free administration of justice.

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

NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY NOTES

COMRADE MORRILL RENOMINATED.

Haverhill, Mass.—Socialists in the Fourth Essex Senatorial District met in this city in convention. Representative Charles H. Morrill will run for re-election this year. The bolting resulted as follows:

For Councilor, John B. Blackstock, Amesbury; for County Commissioner, Nathan Huntington, Amesbury; for Clerk of Courts, William H. Henry, Lynn; for Senator, Charles Albert Mitchell, Haverhill; for Register of Deeds, Wesley L. Hall, Georgetown; for Member of State Committee, Charles H. Morrill, Haverhill.

Socialist Italian Victory.

Italian Socialists have achieved another victory. By a big majority the party, candidate for the National Chamber in Lari, Comrade Delabarba, defeated a Constitutionalist named Cassuto.

Woman Suffrage Petition.

The Suffrage Petition, with accompanying letters of instructions, is being mailed from the National Office. Every local should take these up immediately and give them thorough circulation. Do not let any man or woman over 21 years of age escape you. If more blanks are needed, send to the National Headquarters, 205 West Washington street, Chicago, Ill. They will be forwarded at once.

National Nominations.

The call for nominations for National Executive Committee and National Secretary is being mailed to the locals. Any local not receiving the same should write to National Headquarters for it.

Comrade J. L. Fitts in the National Office.

J. L. Fitts, who has done valuable pioneer field work for the movement for a number of years, has accepted a position in the National Headquarters. He will have charge of the routing of the advance organizers of the Lyceum Department and also the routing of the Lyceum lecturers.

Arizona Socialists Put State Ticket in the Field.

Phoenix, Ariz., Sept. 28.—Arizona Socialists, in convention here, have nominated a full state ticket, with P. W. Galentine of Globe as candidate for Governor. The convention was one of rousing enthusiasm.

Arizona is going to do great things and the vote for the Socialist ticket is going to surprise the nation. There was no hair splitting, no wrangling, but there was a magnificent get-together spirit that means progress and a united working class under the political banner of the Socialist Party. This is the ticket nominated:

Governor—P. W. Galentine, miner, of Globe. Secretary of State—Geo. H. News-holme, rancher, of Phoenix. Treasurer—J. D. Martin of Phoenix.

State Auditor—J. L. Milton of Wilcox.

Attorney General—J. N. Morrison, lawyer, of Benson.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—William Moore Clayton of Safford.

Supreme Court Judges—William Sherman, Crowe of Globe, Robert L. Morton of Yuma, Fred G. White of Florence.

Corporation Commissioners—John Kelly of Prescott, A. Charles Smith of Douglas, W. H. McCormick of Phoenix.

United States Senators—E. B. Simonton, secretary of Miners' Union, of Globe, and E. Johnson, shoemaker, of Phoenix.

Congressman—J. Halberg, miner, of Jerome.

OUR SUBSCRIPTION HUSTLERS.

- Fred V. Ryan 1
Robt. Poenack 1
Oscar Peterson 1
Gus Machann 1
Fred Berkel 2
Jos. Bajack 1
Fred Steinmann 1
C. Hirschenhofer 1
Corrigan 1
John Schiller 1
Nic Ehr 1
Henry Schwartz 4
E. N. 1
F. Stocker 1
J. J. Leuenberger 1
H. L. Hunter 2
Jos. O. Stehlen 1
A. Wonnemache, Alton, Ill. 1

Outside Renewals.

- H. Mohrmann, Louisville, Ky
Aug. Lamade, Dayton, O
Herman Roeske, Forest Park, Ill
Adolph Szesne, Belleville, Ill

PRESS FEEDERS' ANNUAL RECEPTION.

The Sixth Annual Reception of Press Feeders' and Assistants' Union No. 43 will be held on November 4 at Concordia Club Hill. A large time is being arranged.

This is the busy season in the printing business, and Secretary Warrington states that all members are working.

How the World Wags

By Mila Tupper Maynard

Los Angeles is to-day making history faster than any part of the world.

This is not exaggeration—it is true perspective. Not only are "things doing," but they are doing to some purpose.

"Westward the course of empire" has moved till it can move no further. The population of California gives evidence of being the product of many migrations and the mental alertness of such education.

Two great waves of social advance have marked the past three decades. One is the middle class protest against Wall street and the trusts embodied in Bryanism, Rooseveltism and insurgency. The other is the growing solidarity of labor and the working class—political revolt of Socialism.

Populism held the beginnings of both these movements. To the thoughtless or to one far removed from industrial centers, it might seem that these movements were essentially one.

No greater mistake could be made. The Socialist Party will yet meet in national campaign an opponent with a platform so "progressive" and "socialistic" that on the surface it might seem we were fighting friends.

In reality we will be for the first time meeting the real issues of the class struggle. It will make the beginning of the end.

Class Struggle in Los Angeles. This is the situation already reached in Los Angeles.

It is amusing to me to have comrades worrying about the movement here as not clear-cut Socialism.

Instead we are on the firing line in the most perfect class line-up yet recorded in America.

Against the Socialists are—not Otis and his ilk—but a band of "pro-

gressives" which will not be evolved for years east of the Rockies.

Public ownership?—they will serve it to you on a silver platter.

Direct legislation?—they already have it, and if you can mention any new brand they will find it for you.

If there is any new fad in good government stunts, just tell them, and it will be served up in the next platform.

The one thing they will not do is give one inch to labor.

Here you have it.

If a would-be Socialist had never before known why our philosophy has always insisted on the class struggle, Los Angeles would show the reason why.

There are here literally hundreds of persons who would be perfectly willing to call themselves Socialists, who think the trade unions the devil's own contrivance.

Needless to say this kind of "Socialist" will not vote for Job Harriman for Mayor.

It is for just such crisis that Socialists have always protected the party from those who could not see the class lines and were not willing to be first, last and all the time with the workers.

I lived through the Colorado war. I know the symptoms of class war, every ugly, painful one of them.

I see them in Los Angeles as plainly as I ever did in the era of Peabody.

Oh, comrades—friends—now is the time to show your colors.

There is no freedom but in the assertion of labor's right to control the conditions of its labor.

Fight this battle and all other battles will be more easily won.

The last, best battle of all will then be near, that which by the victory of labor will make all classes hereafter, and their struggles, things outgrown.

The United States Constitution

By John M. Work.

The Constitution of the United States was written in 1787.

At that time not a single one of the great labor-saving and comfort-producing devices of modern times had been invented. Not a mile of railroad track had been laid on the face of the earth. Not a rod of telegraph or telephone wire had been stretched. The marvels of steam and the miracles of electricity had not been dreamed of. The postal system was undeveloped. It took weeks to get a letter from a distance of a few hundred miles. Newspapers and magazines were few and far between. There were no libraries, no public schools. There were but a few stage lines. The tools with which the farmers and the mechanics worked were primitive—almost barbaric. Household conveniences were rare and rude. Not so much as a friction match had been devised. When the fire went out, it was necessary either to strike a new one from a piece of flint or go to a neighbor's house and borrow a supply of coals. Manufacturing, commerce and retail business were carried on in a tiny scale by individual proprietors. Chattel slavery existed in the South and the indenture of bonded servants in the North. But most of the people worked "on their own hook," as the saying goes. The newness of the country and the primitiveness of the tools made it practicable to put into operation the theory of "every fellow for himself." Modern division of labor and complication of industry were unheard of. The people were largely independent of each other.

The Constitution was framed by the well-to-do class. And it was framed to fit their own interests under the social conditions described above.

Manifestly, a Constitution framed to fit such conditions could not be thoroughly adapted to fit the conditions of the present day.

For, since those days, gigantic changes have taken place. The simple agricultural tools have been followed by the marvelous machinery now in use. Individual production in trades and manufactures, with primitive tools, has been followed by the factory system—modern industry—with its infinite division of labor and its prodigies of labor-saving machinery—so entirely wonderful in character and variety as to beggar description. The stage coach has been followed by the railroad train—a change which is easy to recite, but which is so stupendous that it requires a mental effort to realize it. The almost total lack of communication has been followed by the telegraph, the telephone and the postal system. The tallow dip has been followed by the gas jet and the electric light. Newspapers, magazines, books and schools exist in numberless quantity and variety—though most of them are available to only a few. The triumphs of chemistry, mathematics, astronomy, geology, zoology, anthropology, biology, embryology, philology, physiology, archeology, the fine arts, the liberal arts, the industrial arts, etc., etc., have opened up fields of study, investigation and research which afford the keenest pleasure to the human intellect that has the opportunity to grapple with

them. The industries have developed into great trusts and combines employing myriads of men and women, carrying on business on a huge scale. The great masses of the people no longer work "on their own hook." They are no longer independent of each other.

They are interdependent upon each other. It is no longer practicable to apply the theory of "every fellow for himself." We are now capable of giving every boy and girl a liberal education—but we do not do it. Steam, electricity, the wonderfully improved agricultural machinery and the perfect forest of labor-saving machinery used in the mills, mines, factories and other industries have made us capable of producing, in a fraction of our waking hours, enough to provide every human being with all the necessities and comforts of life, including the leisure and the means for physical, mental, moral and spiritual development. We do not do it. But we must do it. In order to do it we will have to introduce Socialism.

These, in brief, are reasons why we have outgrown a good deal of the United States Constitution.

But do not worry. This obstacle is not half as formidable as its looks.

Among others, there is one splendid clause in the Constitution which we have outgrown. This is the one which gives Congress the power to do anything that is for the general welfare. Under that clause we can introduce Socialism without a constitutional amendment.

Again, the Supreme Court has no legal power to declare a law unconstitutional. Certain isolated statements on the part of a few colonial politicians, and an overweening keenness to prove that the Constitution is a class document—which can easily be proved without resorting to exaggeration—have led some Socialists to believe that the courts have such power. But it is not so. Therefore, if the judges nullify the laws passed by a Socialist administration we will just ignore them and go on about our business of introducing Socialism.

And yet again—if we want to amend certain provisions in the Constitution, for example, to introduce equal suffrage or to abolish the Senate, we can do it by majority vote. Any provision which is opposed to majority rule is null and void and should be so treated.

So I say you need not worry—for this constitutional obstacle is not half as formidable as it looks.

For a further discussion on this subject I will refer you to the chapter entitled "The Constitution" in my book, "What's So and What Isn't."

NEW LABOR LAWS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Representatives of the New Hampshire State Federation of Labor have succeeded in securing some splendid laws from the General Court of 1911. Among them are laws providing for "first aid to the injured cabinets" in workshops and factories, the cash payment of wages, the re-creation of the Bureau of Labor, employers' liability and workmen's compensation, the regulation of child labor and preventing the defrauding of labor.

Steel Trust Cutting Wages

Editor The Terre Haute Star:

The editorial you have, "Proposed Wage Reduction" by the United States Steel Corporation, commonly known as the steel trust, in which you take occasion to protest against the proposed reduction and to express the hope that it may be obviated, has been read with interest and appreciation. Allow me to offer a few facts in support of my contention that the proposed wage reduction of 10 to 15 per cent, affecting 218,000 employees and their families, as announced in the dispatches, is a purely arbitrary act on the part of the directors of the corporation, taking advantage of a demoralized state of the labor market, and that it has no relation whatever to the financial necessities of the corporation.

The steel trust has been organized 11 years. It is capitalized at \$1,000,000,000. In the 11 years it has been doing business it has declared dividends of a billion dollars on its capitalization of the same figure.

Now, the fact was disclosed by the Stanley committee of Congress, investigating the steel trust, that about three-quarters of its capitalization, or about \$750,000,000, is pure water and consequently the dividends paid upon that basis are pure robbery.

According to the late John W. Gates, the trust at its formation was held up by Andrew Carnegie, "Foxy Andy," for five times the actual value of his plants, and Arthur Brisbane has made the computation that since that time it would require 50 teams hauling two tons each of \$20 gold pieces to handle Carnegie's annual income. It was after compelling the trust to pay him five for one and he began to draw his enormous dividends on "investments" that he never made and on a basis of values having no existence in fact; that Carnegie began his career as "philanthropist" and scattered the libraries bearing his name over all the continent.

Every such library is the fruit of legalized piracy perpetrated upon the people by the steel trust for the endowment of Carnegie's so-called "philanthropies."

The steel trust, dominated by Morgan, Guggenheim & Co., is to-day capitalized at fully four times its physical valuation and it is purely because it is paying dividends on that basis that it now proposes to reduce the wages of its employees, most of whom work 10 and 12 hours a day for just about what is required to keep them there.

But the dividends must be paid to the millionaire stockholders that they may buy the titles of royal rakes for their perverted daughters, even though wages have to be reduced to the starvation point and the people have to be plucked while there is a pin-fee in sight.

Well, as long as the wage slaves and the people generally can stand it the steel trust will doubtless be able by rigid economy to wobble along.

In this connection the kidnaping of the McNamara brothers must not be overlooked, for this incident has an important bearing and takes on increased significance in the light of the "Proposed Wage Reduction" by the steel trust. At the time the trust was organized Morgan was confident that he was the master of the situation, so far as any government interference was concerned, and he proved this beyond doubt when some time later he ordered Roosevelt, who was then President, to throw up both hands, which he promptly did, while Morgan and the steel trust gobbled up the Tennessee Coal and Iron Co., its most powerful rival, in flagrant violation of the anti-trust law, which Roosevelt had sworn to uphold.

There was but one thing that troubled Morgan, and that was organized labor, and in a fit of rage he brought his clenched fist down on the table before him and roared with an oath, "the unions have got to be wiped out." He then proceeded to attack the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Plate Workers, and when he got through with it there was hardly enough left for an inquest. He next turned to the Lake Seamen's Union and practically destroyed them. The Structural Iron Workers were next attacked, the organization that was fighting valiantly to uphold wages, and the kidnaping of McNamara, its leading officer, followed, a crime, thanks to Governor Marshall, without whose connivance it could not have been committed, that will forever be a foul and indelible blot upon the State of Indiana.

Without going into detail, it is precisely because McNamara and his union stood between the steel trust and its "Proposed Wage Reduction," that the trust might continue to pay hundreds of millions of dividends to plutocratic stockholders upon a giganantically fraudulent capitalization, that the kidnaping conspiracy was concocted and McNamara was torn from his home by brute force, and all the powers of the steel trust, including its puppets in public office, are now being brought to bear to have him murdered in the name of "law and justice."

The simple question is, how long will the people, especially the working class, stand for such a criminal regime? The workers of Great Britain gave the proud aristocracy of that country an exhibition of what the working class can do when it is

at bay and the workers make common cause, and the same object lesson may be necessary one of these days in the United States.

There is a way to obviate the "Proposed Wage Reduction" of the steel trust and to prevent the legal murder of labor leaders who cannot be bought or intimidated, and that way lies in the direction of the industrial and political solidarity of the workers and their united and intelligent co-operation in the struggle to overthrow the power that oppresses them and emancipate themselves from the slavery of the wage system.

EUGENE V. DEBS.

Terre Haute.

NO WONDER.

The grand jury refused to indict James Weathers, the scab negro driver, who shot and killed two officials of the Teamsters Union.

This won't surprise anyone, when it is known that Fred C. Lake, secretary of the B. Nugent & Bro. Dry Goods Co., was foreman. The grand jury held that the killing was done in self-defense. Union men know from experience that grand juries take cognizance only of attacks on scabs; murdering a union man is not a serious offense in their eyes.

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## One Line Misplaced — But Criticism Is Not

By misplacing one line in the concluding paragraphs of the Judge Withrow write-up in last week's ST. LOUIS LABOR, the connection of several sentences was cut off and the paragraphs became unintelligible. For this reason we reprint the concluding part of the article, as corrected:

Judge Withrow declared the Republican, 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 the same opinion as we are!

Political trickery, hypocrisy, lack 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 Supreme 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.

## War — What For?

The war is on. Italy sent her warships to the African coast. The city of Tripoli is now occupied by Italian troops, the Turkish garrison evacuating without firing a shot.

It is generally agreed that this action of the Italian government is the most damnable brigandage undertaken by any civilized nation. Without any official declaration of war, without consulting parliament, the Italian government ordered its pirate ships to proceed forthwith to the African shores and take possession of Tripoli. That Turkey was not in a position to successfully defend her possessions in Africa was well known, hence Italy's piratical government felt absolved from all further obligations.

The Italian Socialists protested against the war campaign of their government. Peace demonstrations were held in Rome, Milan, Turin and other cities, but, unfortunately, the Italian Socialist movement could not develop sufficient strength to change the pirate program of the government. A number of Socialists were shot down—and that ended the peace demonstrations.

The Socialist daily organ, "Avanti," in denouncing the Tripoli campaign, says:

"Italy is a country where 200,000 citizens live in straw huts or subterranean caves and grottoes, too poor to afford homes. There have been at least 100,000 victims of pellagra, due to insufficient nourishment, and fully 500,000 Italians are bound to leave the country every year, as it is impossible for them to find work and live at home. There are 1,300 communes without a supply of drinking water and over 5,000 without sewers. Over 500,000 Italians inhabit malarial regions which need reclamation, and 60 per cent of the entire population is illiterate."

That in these circumstances the Italian people cannot be enthusiastic about the expenditure of enormous sums of money upon a barren country like Tripoli is evident. But in a country like Italy, where over 60 per cent of the population is illiterate, the rulers need not fear a general rebellion in a situation of this kind.

The Pope sanctioned the stealing of Tripoli by the Italian government. He considered this act of brigandage as the first step toward civilization in Tripoli.

Charity begins at home! In view of the fact pointed out by the "Avanti," that 60 per cent of the people of Italy are still illiterate, might it not be better if the Pope would begin the work of civilization in Italy and let the Arabs in Tripoli take care of themselves?

G. A. Hoehn.

## The Recall of Judges

There are several judges in St. Louis who would be recalled, without delay, if the people had the right to do so. That Judge Withrow of the Circuit Court is one of them is our honest opinion.

Some of the leading Republican and Democratic statesmen are indignant at the idea of giving the people the right to oust judges by means of the recall. The Public, edited by Louis Post, says:

"That judges would degenerate into mouthpieces of the mob if subjected to popular recall, is an argument which proves too much for its purpose. If that is the moral make-up of our judges, they would degenerate into office boys of corporations without the recall; and of the two, mouthpieces of the mob are preferable on the bench to corporation office boys.

"And what is this mob that would recall crooked judges?"

Isn't it the same lot of folks who decorously vote on election day? And wouldn't they vote as thoughtfully and decorously on the recall of a judge as on the election of a President? But when Mr. Taft wants votes, he doesn't speak of the citizenship of the country as a mob, no matter what he may think. By the way, what does he think on that point? Are the voters on election day a mob in his mind, and is he only playing the game and concealing his contempt when he addresses them coaxingly?"

The Public's criticism is to the point. Any public servant elected by the general vote of the people should be subject to the recall. If the people have the right to elect the judge, there is no good reason why they should not have the right to oust him whenever the public interest demands it.

Court decisions like the one given by Judge Withrow in the Brandt-Eigel contest case are an outrage on justice and should not be tolerated. But without the recall the people are powerless, and the machine-made and machine-ruled judge may continue his work of injustice under the cloak of justice and law.

G. A. Hoehn.

## Editorial Notes and Comment

The House of Delegates reorganized last Friday night, after 113 ballots had been taken. Possibly the reorganization may be reconsidered this Friday night, because 13 of the 14 Kreismanites were absent when the reorganization vote was taken. We think it would pay the city to pension each and every one of the 28 Aldermen, in order that the people might be spared the disgraceful spectacle of making a monkey show out of the House of Delegates.

The Henry R. Worthington Hydraulic Co., in Harrison, N. J., and the Blake & Knowles Steam Pump Works, in East Cambridge, N. J., are employing women and girls as coremakers. Men who were formerly doing this kind of work have been discharged. Some time ago certain American newspapers, including some trade union organs, published long stories about the female chainmakers in England and their pitiable condition. Charity begins at home; hence the same papers might first take up the question of the female coremakers in New Jersey and Massachusetts.

One of the most solid strongholds of the Clerical or Catholic party in Germany was captured by the Socialists at last week's special Reichstag election. Düsseldorf, where 70 per cent of the entire population is Catholic, elected the Socialist, Haberland, by a vote of 39,264 to 36,111 cast for Dr. Friedrich, the Catholic candidate. Here is the Düsseldorf Socialist vote for the last eleven years: 7,537 in 1890, 9,367 in 1893, 10,817 in 1898, 20,375 in 1903, 25,389 in 1907, 34,073 at the first ballot in 1911, and 39,256 at the second ballot! The Clericals of Germany must feel rather blue when they must evacuate one of their strongest hochburgs and see the Socialists displace the old black flag by the red banner of International Social-Democracy.

## The Disgrace of Civilization

TUBERCULOSIS IS CAUSED BY  
POVERTY AND MALNUTRI-  
TION, SAYS DR.  
BOWERS.

(A. F. of L. News Service.)

Washington, D. C.—Dr. Edwin F. Bowers, in a dissertation on tuberculosis, declares that it is caused by poverty and malnutrition. Under the caption of "Tuberculosis, the Disgrace of Civilization," in the Western Railway News, he writes:

"The splendid work of Dr. Evans of Chicago, in publishing knowledge on this vital subject, has stimulated emulation from physicians, health boards, district nurses' associations and civic improvement societies all over the country, and effective work is being accomplished in stamping out this disgrace of civilization, the Great White Plague.

"But (and here's the rub) while we know how to prevent and how to cure (in the early stages) the death rate shows no perceptible diminution. Why is this?

"Because we haven't attacked the basic cause of tuberculosis—poverty and malnutrition. The wealthy occasionally die of it, but in proportion of one to seven. The poor, overworked, underfed wage slave pays tribute to this modern Minotaur—devouring the fairest and most promising of youth. Of what avail the physician's counsel to "rest up," sleep in the open air, "force feed" upon rich, nutritious diet and live a wholesome, natural life, to a poor shop girl or a mill operative, toiling twelve hours a day in vitiated, lint-laden, super-saturated atmosphere, from which the greater portion of oxygen has long since been extracted and replaced by carbon dioxide?"

"What sardonic cruelty (devilishly contrived as any in the pages of Greek mythology or Dante's Inferno) to show this doomed victim the beautiful vista of life, hope, health, happiness, a continued loving sojourn among the quick, and then dash the cup to the ground, shatter in a thousand fragments, and proffer him instead the bitterness, futility and hopelessness of his lot under "Economic Determinism."

"For his fate is pre-determined by his economic condition. If he is able to carry out the rules of health laid down for his guidance, to play the game fairly and squarely with unstacked cards, the chances are extremely favorable for complete recovery and restoration to useful productive capacity."

Dr. Bowers prescribes good food, proper clothing, sanitary homes, short hours, high wages, compensation for injured workmen, and the substitution of the "Golden Rule" for the "Rule of Gold." His prescription and that of the unions are identical.

### 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. (561)

## To the Wives of Working Men

Have you ever stopped to think that it is from our homes that the next generation of "working people" come? It is our boys and girls that go forth into the factory, the office and the shop to "earn their own living."

You have untiringly cared for and guarded your children up to the time they enter the working world. Then you relax vigil over them. Don't you think you should understand the conditions under which they must labor?

Knowing what your husband's Union has done for him and his fellow workers—given them better hours, better pay and better working conditions—why is it you do not urge with all your strength upon your son and daughter the advisability of joining a union as soon as they enter the labor world.

Of course you do rather expect your son will eventually join a union because he is in industry to stay, and in order to earn the best wages and working conditions, it is to his advantage to belong to a union.

But what of your daughter? When you send her out for a position, you figure she is only working for a few short years (till she marries), and salary is of not so much importance.

How do you figure this? Does it cost you less to clothe and feed your daughter than it does your son? Is your daughter so much stronger physically that she is able to work ten to fifteen hours for small pay, where your son works only eight hours (if a member of an organization), and for the best pay that collective bargaining can procure.

Have you considered that your daughter, when working for less than a living wage, is not only bringing down the salary of self-supporting women who are working all the time but is also in many instances competing with your son, and bringing down his wages to a lower standard?

Wherever unionism has entered it has made working conditions better, and its power in this direction are unlimited if you give it proper support.

Do you ask for the union label when you buy family supplies?

The next time you go out shopping and see "cheap goods" on a bargain counter, before you buy, stop and consider if they are really cheap.

Think of the lives of little children and the souls of young girls which pay the difference in price between a "bargain counter" article and a "union made" product.

And these children and these girls come from the homes of the working people? Think about it!

Isn't it time, for the protection of your home and your family, that you demand the union label and urge upon your daughter the vital necessity of joining a union?—A Union Man's Wife, in Life and Labor.

### 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.

## Gompers' Los Angeles Speech

To the Editor:

It seems to me that many comrades miss the real significance of President Gompers' Los Angeles speech.

I do not imagine that Mr. Gompers has been converted to Socialism. If such were the case, it would not be cause for any extraordinary rejoicing. It would be the conversion of one man; and men are being converted by the hundreds every day in the year all over the country.

Just because I do not think that Mr. Gompers has been converted, because I think he made that speech unwillingly, the event seems to me highly important—not important in itself, not very important in its results, perhaps, but immensely important as a sign of the times.

President Gompers could not stay away from Los Angeles at this time. Being there, he could not refrain from speaking on politics. Speaking on politics, he could not say anything but what he did say. It was one of those cases where the audience has more to do with making the speech than the speaker has. The historic situation dictated Mr. Gompers' words.

That is the true significance of the event. It shows that, in at least one great industrial center, the normal development of the wage-working class has reached such a point that it has become impossible there for a labor leader to take any but a friendly attitude toward a Socialist movement. A similar stage of development has been reached in Milwaukee, no doubt; the only difference being that anti-Socialist labor leaders are not compelled to go to Milwaukee and talk about politics to Milwaukee workmen.

Recent events within the organizations of the coal miners, the machinists, the tailors, and the cigar-makers give us good reason to hope that the whole industrial portion of the country is rapidly approaching the same stage of development. A little more progress in the same direction, and an anti-Socialist labor leader will be as impossible in the United States as in Germany, Austria, or Scandinavia.

Our comrades have often tended to overestimate the importance of Mr. Gompers as an individual. That is the reason they now tend to underestimate his significance as a weather-vane. In defiance of our own social philosophy, they have imagined that Mr. Gompers and his associates—Morrison, Mitchell, O'Connell, Lennon, Perkins, Strasser and the rest—were the cause of the conservatism of the American labor movement.

In fact, until within very recent years there have been ample and obvious historic causes for the indifference or even the hostility of the American labor movement toward Socialism. The character and the attitude of its leaders have been the effects, rather than the causes, of its backwardness in this particular. If men of our own choice could, by some accident or miracle, have been put in the places of the leaders I have named, say ten years ago, they would have found themselves practically incapable of changing the general character of the labor movement. In a word, in this, as in other cases, the movement produces its leaders, is not produced by them.

If some of the old-time reactionary leaders are being overthrown, if others are being forced to eat their own words and change their policy, these are but surface indications of the tremendous ripening process that is now rapidly taking place within the ranks of trade unions.

ALGERNON LEE.

New York, N. Y.

## STATUTES FOR LABOR'S PRO- TECTION UPHOLD IN TWO STATES.

(A. F. of L. News Service.)

The Kentucky Court of Appeals held, in the case of the Interstate Coal Co. vs. Baxavanie, that "the owner and operator of a mine could not relieve himself of the duties imposed by the statutes of the state for the protection of human life by contracting the work at so much per yard to parties who hire, pay and discharge their own employees."

The Supreme Court of Louisiana held, in the case of Le Blanc vs. United Irrigation and Rice Milling Co., that it is not sufficient for an employer merely to instruct a new workman with no experience around machinery as to the working of the machinery, but that he must point out to him the danger connected

with his employment, not in a perfunctory manner, but in a manner that is both instructive and impressive, and that the law not only imposes upon the employer the duty of furnishing reasonably safe appliances originally, but also requires that he shall minimize the danger from the particular kind of machinery which he is operating. The court held in the case before it that where the employer could minimize the danger arising from the operation of machinery by screening it at a reasonable cost and without interfering with its operation, the law requires him to do so.

### VICTORY IN LOS ANGELES.

Union Tailors Rout the M. & M. Association After Long Battle.

(A. F. of L. News Letter.)

In Los Angeles, the "Open Shop" City, the abiding place of General Otis and the stronghold of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, organized labor has scored a decided and well-deserved victory. Eight years ago the firm of Charles Levy & Sons, spurred by the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, locked out its union tailors. During the eight years the union men have never ceased their efforts to unionize this shop, and they have had to fight General Otis and the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association every hour of the day, every day of the week, every week of the month, and every month of the year. They are the victors. General Otis and the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association have been routed, and this firm, one of the largest and most substantial business houses in the city, has deserted the camp of the enemy and signed an agreement with the Journeymen Tailors' Union.

The business men of Los Angeles are awakening to a realization of the fact that it is a bad business policy to associate with labor crushers, whose chief aim is to compel workmen to labor for starvation wages. Well-paid workmen have money to spend and the merchants get it. Poorly-paid workmen have little to spend, their employers spend it, mostly outside of the city, and the merchants do not get it. The organized labor movement in Los Angeles is going up. The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association is going down.

### TO AID WAGE WORKERS.

New Zealand Government Sells Dwellings on Easy Installment Plan.

The following from the Daily Consular and Trade Reports will show how the government of New Zealand legislates for the toilers:

"In accordance with an act passed in December, 1910, the government of New Zealand is not putting into operation a plan for the sale to workmen, in cash installments, of dwellings especially suitable to their use.

"The act makes some important changes in a former workers' dwelling act passed in 1905, which it repeals, chiefly by doing away with the tenancy and lease methods of disposing of houses and substituting sales on very easy terms, including an initial deposit of \$46.66, with subsequent installments of \$17.03 every half year (payable weekly, fortnightly or monthly), for a period of twenty-five and a half years, on every \$486.65 owing at the commencement of the purchase. Of this amount 5 per cent is charged for interest on the sum owing from time to time, computed half yearly; the balance of the installment goes to pay the principal; so that the amount of interest payable diminishes from the first half year onward, while the amount paid upon the principal correspondingly increases. Thus, in the event of a dwelling being erected the capital value of which, including land, etc., is, say \$2,725.24, the amount owing just after the payment of the original deposit of \$46.66 would be \$2,676.58.

"A special arrangement has been made with the government life insurance department by which a purchaser of a worker's dwelling may, on entering into his agreement to purchase, effect with that department an insurance on his life throughout the period of his agreement for, as nearly as practicable, the amount owing on his dwelling from time to time, so that in the event of the death of the purchaser the balance owing on his dwelling would at once be payable by the life insurance department, and the dwelling would become part of his estate."

## Vintage Feast and Wurst Markt

GIVEN BY THE

Schiller Turnverein in their Hall

Sunday, October 15, 1911, Afternoon & Evening 9300 S. Broadway

200-10 Weiss Avenue

A good time assured to all visitors. Admission 10c at entrance. Children under 16 years free. Dancing. Good Union Music.

# FROM THE BATTLEFIELD OF ORGANIZED LABOR

## Local Labor Field

BY OTTO PAULS.

Telephones:  
Central 1577. Olive 4198.

## Iron Molders Appeal

To the Friends and Sympathizers  
of Organized Labor.

At the beginning of the present year a committee representing the two stove foundries of this place (Florence, Ala.) and a committee appointed by the I. M. U. of N. A. met and agreed upon a scale of prices to be paid and working conditions to prevail in these two shops for the year 1911. This is the universal custom followed by all stove and range manufacturers of the United States employing Union labor and, to the credit of both parties, these agreements are generally adhered to.

The I. M. U. has lived up to its contract with both of the stove foundries of this place, and we are pleased to state that the Cohen Stove and Range Co. has lived up to its contract, and all stoves and ranges made by this firm are union made, and we earnestly request that all Union workers, when buying a stove or range made in Florence, Ala., see that it bears the name of the Cohen Stove and Range Co.

The other stove and range concern that went into this agreement with the I. M. U. has repudiated its contract, and has employed from the State of Alabama a lot of negro convicts, and are now operating their stove and range plant with negro convict labor, and all stoves and ranges made by this concern are negro convict made. Do you sympathizers of Union labor and its friends believe that it would be right to patronize this concern and encourage them in their unfair dealings with free labor? Respectfully yours,  
IRON MOLDERS' UNION NO. 454.  
Lee Pippin, R. G. Wilson, H. H. Thomason, E. C. Hineman, Committee.  
Florence, Ala., September, 1911.

## FAIR AND UNFAIR SUPPLY HOUSES.

Local No. 1 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers are unable to get fair treatment from the Gross-O'Reilly Chandelier Co. and the St. Louis Brass Manufacturing Co., as they are unfriendly to Union labor.

The following firms are hiring skilled Union labor and are worthy of your patronage:  
Frank Adam Electric Co.  
Sellner Chandelier Co.  
Kennard Carpet Co.  
Kraushaar Fixture Mfg. Co.  
International Electric Fixture Co.  
"Famous."  
Peerless L. & Fixture Co.  
Gleason & Brockaw.

## ST. LOUIS PAINTERS SHOW SOLIDARITY.

The Painters' District Council of St. Louis has returned to the General Executive Board the \$500 that had been given the Council during the hardwood finishers' strike.

This financial support helped to convince the men that the entire organization was behind them and caused the strikers to stand firm and win a satisfactory agreement. In returning the money the Council said: "The strike of the finishers was made self-sustaining by the District Council, through assessment on the members, and we, therefore, return the money unused, and hope that it will be sent to some locality where trouble exists as promptly as we received it, and that it will do them the same good it did St. Louis. We know you will send it where it will do the most good."

## NINE-HOUR-LAW VIOLATORS CAUGHT.

Solomon Willner, ladies' cloak and suitmaker, at 614 Franklin avenue, is due for a heavy fine when his case comes up in court next week. After having been warned by the factory inspector, he instructed the girls working for him to say, if questioned, that they commenced work at 1 p. m., when, in fact, they began at 8:30 a. m.

Willner had been working his employees from tent to twelve hours per day, and in all probability he will be compelled to pay a stiff fine and obey the law.

A number of other violators of the woman's nine-hour law and the child labor law have been prosecuted and fined. Usually the fine is stayed on good behavior. In case any further violation is proved the old law is enforced.

## BEER BOTTLERS' SOCIETY GIVES SELECT PARTY.

December 12 will be the occasion of a select party, given by the Beer Bottlers' Benevolent Society. It will take place at National Union Hall, 2914 South Jefferson. Tickets are \$1.00 per couple, with refreshments free.

## BRASS WORKERS TO HAVE OPEN MEETING.

Local No. 66, Brass Workers, will have an open meeting at 1737 Morgan street on October 12. All brass workers are invited to attend. Good speakers will address the meeting and make clear the benefits and advantages of organization.

## "THAT THRIFT MAY FOLLOW FAWNING."

The daily press reports that R. H. Bohle, manager of the St. Louis branch of the Western Union Telegraph Co., was presented with a diamond scarf pin by the employees to mark his twenty-fifth anniversary in that position.

Here is a typical instance of "crooking the pregnant hinges of the knee that thrift may follow fawning." Some pap-sucker conceives the idea that by slobbering over "the boss" he will be the favored one. He proceeds to start a "subscription list" and collect money to buy the boss a "present," to show the "respect and affection" his employees have for him. To refuse to "contribute" is to be listed as a black sheep.

Telegraphers long in the business state that Mr. Bohle is largely responsible for the slavish conditions under which operators are compelled to work in St. Louis. To be seen talking to a union man is high treason. A telegrapher caught reading anything but the average prostituted daily paper would be pretty sure of dismissal. Certainly they ought to love Mr. Bohle and the bosses over him.

## CEMENT WORKERS' SECRETARY ARRESTED.

W. E. Howells, financial secretary of the Granite City local of the Cement Workers' Union, was arrested in Joplin, Mo., and placed in jail at Granite City, charged with embezzling \$200 from the treasury of the union. He is held pending action by the grand jury.

The shortage for a time was kept a secret by officials of the union, fearing publicity would injure the union. Howells was formerly active in Granite City politics. He denies the charges against him.

## BOSTON RATIFIES TICKET.

Enthusiastic Meeting at Faneuil Hall After Big Parade.

Boston, Oct. 2.—The Boston Socialists held an enthusiastic ratification meeting at Faneuil Hall yesterday afternoon, after a successful street parade, in which fully 3,000 people took part. A division of Socialist women headed the parade. The Faneuil Hall meeting was addressed by the following Socialist candidates: James F. Carey, for Governor; Walter F. Hutchins, of Greenfield, Lieutenant Governor; Jos. M. Caldwell of Milford, Treasurer; Rose Fenner of Worcester, State Secretary; Sylvester J. McBride, Auditor; George E. Roewer, Jr., Attorney General.

## SHIRTMAKERS STILL FIGHTING.

Members of Shirtmakers' Local Union No. 232 of the United Garment Workers of New York City have been on strike for fourteen weeks, and are still on the firing line, determined to win their battle for better conditions. There have been no desertions, and the strikers are confident that their demands will soon be conceded.

## SHUN "BEST" BRAND OF HAMS, BACON AND LARD.

Butchers' and Meat Cutters' Union No. 88 asks all union men and their wives to remember that the Independent Packing Company is on the unfair list of Organized Labor.

Do not buy "Best" brand ham, bacon or lard. Do not buy beef that carries the government inspector's stamp No. 166. All beef from the Independent Packing Co. has "No. 166" stamped on it in blue ink. Tell your wife not to buy such meat.

To make sure of getting good meat under fair conditions the Butchers' and Meat Cutters' union shop card is the best guarantee. Look for it in the shop your meat comes from.

Secretary Burger of Local No. 88 says that good progress is being made in organizing the meat cutters and that union shops are refusing to handle the Independent Packing Co.'s scab products.

## WOMEN'S UNION-MADE SHOES FOR ST. LOUIS.

Secretary Woracek of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union states that the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company expects to open a store in St. Louis which will carry a full line of women's Union stamp shoes.

## UNFAIR THEATERS.

The Garrick and Shubert Theaters are still discriminating against Musicians' Union No. 2. The management is trying to get non-union musicians from Chicago, but is having a hard time finding competent ones.

The two theaters are on the unfair list of Organized Labor. Stay away! Patronize shows that are fair to their employees!

## LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS GAIN BETTER CONDITIONS.

The pressers' strike at Friedman & Son resulted in a complete victory for the Union. The demands for recognition of the Union, a 25 per cent increase in wages and a reduction in hours from 57½ to 52 per week have been granted by the firm and all men are back at work.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers have also induced Greenburg & Steinhauer, Ninth and Washington, and Magid & Co., Thirteenth and Washington, to grant the same terms to their employees. No strike was necessary.

## McNAMARA DEFENSE FUND.

Washington, Sept. 30.—At the convention of the New York State Federation of Labor \$100 was appropriated for the defense of the McNamara brothers. The delegates also voluntarily contributed a like sum for the same purpose. Resolutions condemning the kidnaping of the McNamara were also passed.

## A POSTOFFICE COMPLAINT.

Editor ST. LOUIS LABOR:

The undersigned made formal complaint on September 25 to the postoffice inspector at St. Louis in regard to receiving a registry mail card without date, stamp or signature. I was promised, on leaving said card, that I would hear from the inspector by September 28 at latest.

Not receiving any communication by that date, I again called on said inspector, and was told that he had no address or name to go by in order to make inquiries, in spite of the fact that he had the return card, with number of package and duplicate of receipt, in the registry office. He had promised immediate attention to same when I made the complaint.

Furthermore, expecting a queer reception, I took two friends with me as witnesses, and after the altercation about the registry neglect I called his (the inspector's) attention to the failure of the postoffice to deliver to me my mail. When he asked, "What mail?" I replied, "The Appeal to Reason" (a Socialist publication), and told him that for every failure to deliver same I would gather in four subscribers for said publication. Whereupon myself and two friends were peremptorily ordered from the office upon pain of instant arrest and a penitentiary sentence.

(Signed) NIC EHR,  
3127 Olive street.  
Witnesses: Dominik Giacomia and A. Zani.

## ADOLF GERMER

## Is a Candidate for Vice-President of the United Mine Workers of Illinois.

Belleville, Ill.—Adolf Germer, the man whose resolution against the National Civic Federation was passed by the national convention of the United Mine Workers of America, is a candidate for vice-president of the miners in Illinois.

The office is at present held by Groce Lawrence, who is to be a candidate for president of the Illinois miners against John Walker, the incumbent.

Germer has been a candidate for the Legislature on the Socialist ticket and is one of the best known of the younger men among the miners. He has served with great credit as secretary treasurer of Subdistrict 6 of the United Mine Workers.

At the last convention of the United Mine Workers he led the fight on the Civic Federation, finally succeeding in procuring not only the passage of a resolution of condemnation of that body, but an amendment to the miners' constitution forbidding a man from being both a member of the United Mine Workers and the National Civic Federation.

## AUBURN HAS FULL TICKET.

Auburn, N. Y., Oct. 1.—The Socialist Party of this city has nominated a full ticket for the coming municipal election, as follows:

Mayor—William Crouse; President Common Council, Edward A. Rass, manager and treasurer of Auburn Tobacco Company (trust); City Judge, Fred A. Mohr, attorney; Recorder, James Bohan, boss machinist at International Harvester Company; Justice of Peace, Maechil Jerome, shoe operative; Assessor, Mark Conkling, architect; Constable, Otto Pascalle Tata, expressman. Presser, shoe operative; Constable, ble, Pascalle Tata, expressman.

Candidates for Aldermen have been nominated in each of the ten wards. A good Socialist vote is expected, and several of our candidates for Aldermen may be elected.

## Economic Determinism.

Theodore Price's cotton picking machine picks fifteen hundred pounds of cotton in ten hours. It is likely to send Sambo to your hen roost, unless you can point Sambo to some other way of getting fuel for his engine. Can you do it?—The Rebel.

## Florists Organize

### MANY NEW MEMBERS TO JOIN NEXT MONDAY.

Organizer Kreyling Starts a New Union.

All florists and nursery employes are invited to attend a meeting at Military Hall, Twelfth and Benton streets, next Monday evening, October 9. The newly organized Florists and Nursery Employees' Union expects to add many new members at this meeting under the direction of Organizer David Kreyling.

One firm of florists is now entirely union, and it is expected that the employees of Grimm & Gorley will become so next Monday night.

This union is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and Kreyling feels confident it will be the means of securing great improvement in working conditions for florist and nursery employes. All those working in these trades should attend the meeting next Monday.

### STARTLING AGE STATISTICS.

#### Fumes in Brass Foundries Break the Health of Brass Workers.

The battle of the trades unions for the eight-hour day and better shop conditions is surely justified. Write in the Survey, Dr. Emery Hayhurst has this to say:

"The age statistics are really startling. Out of 1,751 brass foundrymen only seventeen over 50 years of age were found, and a bare 260 over 40 years of age. When asked the cause of this, officials invariably stated: 'They get too old, they can't turn out the work they should every day.' But what sort of an industry is this in which nearly six-sevenths of its followers are old at the age of forty? Workmen claim they 'are knocked out by the brass fumes.' These age statistics from Chicago workmen are no different from those Sir Thomas Oliver gives in his book of 'Dangerous Trades': 'Only ten brass workers of 1,200 casters in Birmingham, England, were found living beyond 60 years. A superannuation insurance for brass foundrymen, to begin at 55 years of age, had only three applicants in a period of some ten years.'

"The present rate of mortality of the brass foundrymen is two and one-half times that of the farmer. Respiratory diseases, particularly consumption, account for the difference. Comparative tables, based on sickness and invalidism, if obtainable, would show even greater differences."

## Missouri Notes

### LEAD BELT SOCIALISTS ARE ON THE MOVE.

A new local was recently organized with six charter members, and received ten new applications for the next meeting. All the locals in St. Francois county are increasing their membership.

Local Flat River has about fifty members and three new applications for next meeting.

Local Esther was organized in July. They have eight or ten members now.

Bonne Terre and Leadwood have taken on a new lease of life and are hustling again.

We have nine locals in all and prospects of organizing some others.

Our county local has over \$100.00 net cash on hand.

A good speaker is needed to tour the county this fall to carry on the agitation and organize some new points. We are going to inaugurate a campaign next year that will make the blood curdle in the veins of the Demo-Republican tariff reformers.

### Unions Growing.

On the industrial field the slaves of the lead corporations are at last awakening from their Rip Van Winkle sleep and are lining up with the W. F. of M. The Labor Day celebration was a grand success, but would not have been complete had it not been for the assistance of our tireless and heroic worker, Sister Emma F. Langdon, who is so well loved and respected by the miners everywhere. The ladies are organizing W. F. of M. Auxiliaries.

The future prospects for unionism are very bright in this district. We had Brothers J. C. Lamey of Butte, Mont., and Guy E. Miller to visit the district, and they gave us some valuable talks on organized labor.  
G. W. O'DAM.

### 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!

## General Shopmen's Strike on Harriman and I. C. Lines

About 35,000 railroad shop employees of the Harriman lines and of the Illinois Central R. R. Co. are out on strike.

The strike is under the direction of the Railroad Shop Employees. Of the principal demands of the men we mention the following, on which the system federation stands:

Contracts affecting wages and hours of shop employes to end the same day for all crafts.

No contract to be signed until all shop trades are ready to sign.

Recognition of the system federation form of organization.

Grievances which cannot be adjusted by committee from any one shop craft to be submitted to committee of system federation.

No one to be discharged without hearing before system federation committee, except when force of roads is cut down; at such time seniority of employment shall be respected; unions to prevent discharges for union activities.

Restriction of the number of apprentices.

Abolition of the piece work system and bonus plan of payment, pay by the hour to be used instead.

Abolition of the physical examination and personal record system, by which roads now maintain blacklists.

Present and future non-union employes to join the unions in the shops within thirty days.

In the labor controversy between the Harriman lines and its workmen the number of employes involved is as follows:

|                     |        |
|---------------------|--------|
| Carmen              | 12,000 |
| Machinists          | 7,000  |
| Boilermakers        | 3,000  |
| Blacksmiths         | 2,000  |
| Sheet-metal workers | 1,000  |
| Total               | 25,000 |

Illinois Central mechanics... 10,000

The various roads concerned and the number of miles of trackage they control is as follows:

| Road                               | Miles  |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| Union Pacific                      | 3,473  |
| Southern Pacific                   | 7,891  |
| Oregon Short Line                  | 1,594  |
| Oregon-Washington Nav. Co.         | 1,883  |
| San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake | 1,075  |
| Houston & Texas Central            | 789    |
| Illinois Central                   | 4,590  |
| Total                              | 20,998 |

The principal cities involved are:

|                  |        |
|------------------|--------|
| Chicago          | 5,000  |
| Los Angeles      | 2,000  |
| Kansas City      | 1,000  |
| Denver           | 1,000  |
| Sacramento       | 3,500  |
| All other cities | 11,500 |
| Illinois Central | 10,000 |
| Total            | 35,000 |

There are over 1,000 men out in East St. Louis, including the Illinois Central clerks.

All indications point to a prolonged fight, which may affect other lines.

Detective agencies and strike-breaker bureaus have been busy for some time furnishing the hiring hordes for the railroad companies.

Injunctions against the strikers have been issued, affecting practically the entire Illinois Central system from New Orleans to East St. Louis.

Along the Harriman lines stockades were built, where private thugs and strikebreakers are to be housed.

Possible action of the railroads is said to be indicated by the Illinois Central at Memphis in obtaining a Federal injunction restraining the striking clerks from interfering with interstate commerce, through picketing or other means.

Five unions will be affected directly by strike order—the machinists, the blacksmiths and helpers, the boiler-makers, the sheet-metal workers and the carmen. In addition, four allied trades—the steamfitters, painters, copper and brass workers and clerks—may go out. All of these unions have voted in favor of strike as an alternative of the refusal to recognize the federation.

The situation is made more complicated by labor struggles already in existence. Through the South clerks and freight handlers, although not directly concerned in the federation fight, have been out for a week.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas carmen are engaged with a struggle in the shops of the Southwest. The New Orleans Brotherhood of Railway Freight Handlers of the Illinois Central and Yazoo & Mississippi Valley railroads have quit work. The firemen of the Georgia and Florida road have added further confusion with an ultimatum that they will strike unless certain wage and union conditions are granted.

President Johnson of the International Machinists' Association arrived in Chicago, where he will take charge of the strike in that district.

### SALT LAKE RAILROAD BUILDING STOCKADES.

Officials of the Salt Lake Railroad are evidently preparing for trouble, at least they have enclosed their shops at Los Angeles with a fence that would have been a fine protection against Indians in the days when the "noble red men" went on a rampage. The following is from the Los Angeles Citizen:

"The Salt Lake Railroad Co. has enclosed its property with a board fence. The fence extends from First street south to Seventh. In order to make it as formidable looking as possible three strands of barbed wire have been placed on top of the fence. These wires have been fastened to standards which project from the outside at an angle of 45 degrees."

The fence and the barbed wires will never win a victory for the railroad company. Right will conquer, fence or no fence.

### AGAINST ARBITRARY CITY OFFICIALDOM.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 2, 1911.

Editor ST. LOUIS LABOR:

According to Section 7 of Article 3 of our City Charter and by ordinance provision in Section 1390 of the Revised Code it is incumbent and mandatory upon the President of the City Council to notify the Mayor of a vacancy in the Council.

If the resignation was in due form and the notice in the case of Mr. Schutz was not given by the President of the Council, then he has violated his oath, stultified himself and ought to be impeached.

JNO. P. HERRMANN.

### LEST YOU FORGET.

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

## THEATER AND DANCE

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

## Workmen's Sick & Death Benefit Fund Saturday, October 7, 1911

AT  
NEW CLUB HALL 13th & Chouteau Ave.

## 'THE SOCIALISTS ARE COMING'

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

## Fine Hall for Rent

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Unions and Societies!

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LABOR PUBLISHING CO.

L. E. HILDEBRAND,

Manager.

# McCarthy's Defeat in San Francisco

## McCarthy Administration Repudiated:

### Not a Defeat for Organized Labor

P. H. McCarthy and his administration went down to defeat in the San Francisco primary election Tuesday. It was not a defeat for Union labor—only for the McCarthy administration.

The Times is chortling over the overthrow of the McCarthy rule and is attempting to use it as a warning to the people of Los Angeles.

It is attempting to show that the people of San Francisco tried a labor administration and found it entirely wanting.

Now, while the Citizen believes that P. H. McCarthy is an honest, sincere and energetic Union labor leader, it never did believe that his political program was a sound or satisfactory one.

It was out of line with the fundamental and dominating lines of the labor movement.

It was an attempt to accomplish the impossible, in conducting a workers' administration along capitalistic party lines.

It was an attempt to apply obsolete machine methods to a distinctively progressive democratic and Socialist movement.

The result was an alienation of the progressive elements—the elements which serve as the leaven, preservative and propulsion of any movement.

John Graham Brooks recently contrasted conditions in Milwaukee and Butte with those in San Francisco. He showed that in the former cities the administrations were eminently satisfactory.

In Milwaukee and Butte the elected officials were elected on progressive Socialist platforms and are actuated by that indispensable asset, class consciousness.

Class-consciousness does not mean

the fostering of the classism, the building of a class despotism, but the recognition of the vital fact, that classes exist and that the interests of the working class are the paramount social interests and cannot be served by capitalistic methods or measures.

It insists that the vital social interests take precedence over all personal and partisan interests.

The movement in Los Angeles—back of Job Harriman and his colleagues—is a pure class-conscious working class political movement.

The men on this ticket were placed there solely by the workers.

The platform upon which they stand is the expression of the purest working-class ideas.

They are men whose class-consciousness has been thoroughly tested in the fiercest fires of the class struggle.

When they are elected, they will go into office, not to "do politics," but to do the will of the people explicitly expressed in a plain platform, impossible of evasion or misconstruction.

It will not be the election of a Job Harriman administration, but of a Socialist administration—an administration in keeping with Lincoln's idea of democracy, "of, for and by the people."

The defeat of the McCarthy administration does not mean the overthrow, but the emancipation, of Union labor in San Francisco.

It is not a warning against the failure of a labor administration, but an assurance to the workers of Los Angeles that they are on the right track—that only by severing all entangling alliances with capitalistic methods, measures and interests can the interests of labor be served.—Los Angeles Citizen.

# Ready for the McNamara Trial

## To Avoid Delay Attorneys Will Not Ask for Change of Judges

(By National Socialist Press.)

Los Angeles, Cal.—Were it not for the fact that Clarence Darrow, Job Harriman and other attorneys for the defense are anxious for the McNamara case to begin a move would be made that might cause a delay of many months in the proceedings.

After the judge had shown his palpable prejudice in the case there was a strong probability that the attorneys would ask a change for a change of judges. There was no inclination to take a change of venue, as all parties are willing that the case should be tried here, where it started.

Had the defense decided to ask for a change of judge, they would have filed affidavits calculated to show prejudice and bias on the part of the judge. The district attorney would have filed affidavits tending to show that the judge was fair and just. The entire affair would, in that event, rest with the judge, but the defense would have appealed had the judge decided he was capable of handling the case.

This whole procedure was carefully considered when Judge Bordwell gave his decision concerning the Harrington case. Harrington, who is associated with the defense and in the capacity of attorney has been working on evidence, has been ordered by Bordwell to go before the grand jury and answer all questions propounded to him or go to jail for contempt.

Harrington will probably go before the grand jury, but it is doubtful if he betrays any of the secrets of the defense or takes the remote chance of endangering his clients.

The scene in the court-room at the final hearing of the contempt case has caused a great deal of comment in Los Angeles. After a heated discussion, the judge ordered Joseph Scott and Lecompte, Davis to take their seats, declaring he would hear no further argument from the defense. All newspapers in Los Angeles printed stories to the effect the defense would seek a change of venue or a change of judges.

"We don't want to delay any longer," said Darrow. "We want to get into the fight without any postponements. Those boys are up in the jail and they want some action. No one is more eager than I to have this thing started!"

There has been some anxiety about Clarence Darrow's health, but he made a statement to-day that he was feeling fine.

"I am sure I am going to stand it all right," he said, "although I admit that the case will require a lot of physical vigor. I am strong, and when the case is actually started I do not think it will be as hard on me as it is right now. It is the suspense, the nervous strain, that is telling on me. I will be glad when the strain of expectation is over and we are plunged into the case in earnest."

"The McNamara boys are standing it well, but they, too, are eager for the trial to begin. Both are confident, and I am afraid they do not realize what a struggle this is going to be. If there is any delay it will come from the prosecution."

That the prosecution is determined to make the most of the prejudice on the part of the public is shown by the make-up of the jury men who are being drawn. As an instance of the sort of jury they are preparing to spring on the defense, it is shown that Harry Chandler, son-in-law of G. H. Otis and the general manager of the Times, is one of those drawn for the jury. Chandler is, if possible, more vindictive and bloodthirsty than the old man himself.

Chandler is the leader of the M. & M. and the most radical and bitter labor hater in Los Angeles. He is a strong man, capable and crafty. Of course, there is no chance of him being finally placed in the jury box, and it seems extremely doubtful if the defense would have to exhaust a pre-emptory challenge on him. Among other jurors is Baker, proprietor of the Baker Iron Works, where the metal workers have been on strike over a year. He is a member of the board of directors of the M. & M., and has a record as an open-shop advocate.

Two of the Llewellyn brothers, proprietors of the Llewellyn Iron Works, are also drawn on the jury. It was at this works that Ortle McNamara says he placed the nitroglycerine that blew up a shanty and did a couple of thousand dollars' damage. They have been fighting labor for years and the strike in their works has been in progress for 18 months.

These are but a few samples of the kind of men selected for jury duty. When it comes to men who are not directly or closely identified with the Times, even though they be members of the M. & M., which is an offspring of the Times, the prosecution will make desperate effort to keep them on the jury. This will make the jury matter an extremely hard one for the defense.

The methods that have been used in the labor cases in Los Angeles may be followed. In the 400 cases of men charged with picketing the jury lists have been filled with members of the M. & M., and this forced the defense to exhaust all their peremptory challenges, only to discover that the next half dozen panelmen were Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association members and ones who admitted that they had been donating funds to the organization that was fighting labor in Los Angeles. This, combined with a vindictive prosecutor and prejudiced judge, made a dark outlook for the imprisoned workers awaiting trial. Despite this frame-up but four convictions were secured out of over 400 arrests. Many men were imprisoned by the imposition of excessive bail and by this method punished before trial, only to be acquitted or get a discharge after the juries had disagreed.

Every man whose name is drawn in the McNamara case is at once surrounded by operatives and from that hour he is a marked man. When he enters the court room his entire life history is in the possession of the prosecuting attorney and the operatives who are on the case. If the venterman is remotely favorable to labor, or even is unprejudiced, he will not stand a ghost of a show to get on the jury.

With the case before a judge who has already shown his position on labor questions and a jury of M. & M. members or sympathizers, the outlook in the big case is not particularly bright for the defendants.

The Burns detective agency has had months to make all the showing of evidence possible. That notorious bloodhound has not lost any opportunity to make the most of his chances on evidence.

"We will not be greatly surprised at 'evidence' the prosecution springs if they are permitted to go all over the country for it," said one of the attorneys for the defense. "Their men have had ample opportunity to make their plans, and we have no doubt they are all ready for sensations that will make great newspaper yarns."

The defense feels the effect of the lack of funds these days, when the prosecution is spending money freely in gathering witnesses and evidence. Burns and Fredericks are rejoicing over the predicament of the defense. They are telling that labor has deserted the McNamara brothers and spreading tales calculated to alienate the support of local labor. There is no chance for success in this direction, as Los Angeles workers are standing firm with their comrades in the toils.

United States Commissioner Vandycap dismissed the charges against Cap Rhys Pryce, who has been in the Los Angeles jail several months, while the Mexican government has exhausted every effort to get him across the border and in front of a firing squad.

Pryce will not have to defend himself on the charges of violation of the neutrality laws.

The dismissal of the charges against Pryce means that his life is no longer in danger, but a determined effort will be made to get others across the border and kill them.

The motive back of the prosecution of Pryce and a half dozen other soldiers of fortune who fought in Lower California against Diaz was shown when evidence was introduced concerning the raid on the California Land and Cattle Co.'s ranch, near Mexicali. This ranch is largely owned by H. C. Otis, Harry Chandler and other Los Angeles exploiters. This group grabbed several thousand acres of Mexican land on the border. They drove the Mexicans off the land and used their "influence" with Diaz to keep the peons in subjection.

At the time the rebels went foraging and took horses, mules and provision from the Otis ranch, it was predicted in Los Angeles that there would be put into motion the machinery of the law to make some one pay dearly for the raid. Otis has published daily editorials and stories clamoring for the blood of Pryce and other political prisoners in jail.

Job Harriman, Socialist candidate for Mayor, addressed an audience of 4000 in Temple Auditorium. He made some startling disclosures concerning the attempted steal on the part of Otis and other exploiters, who have seized a large tract of land in the San Fernando Valley and are planning to flow the waters from the \$25,000,000 aqueduct onto the lands of the grabbers. Harriman also sprung the detailed story of Edwin T. Earl, publisher of two "good government" newspapers, who is the heaviest stockholder in the Union Oil Co., which has control of the "Miner fill" in the city's harbor. This grab means many millions to the people.

### AGAINST HIGH RENTS.

Paris, France.—People who pay rent are now numbered with the multitude who have declared emphatically against the high cost of living. An organization has been formed in Paris, and its secretary has announced the intention of its members to strike next January. The first move will be a refusal to pay rent in advance. The organization has already 5,000 members, and is growing so rapidly that Prime Minister M. Caillaux has already announced the government's intention of including in next year's budget certain measures for remedying the evils for the elimination of which the organization has been formed.

# Textile Slaves

BY C. STOEBER, ADAMS, MASS.

Buildings of brick, forbidding and bleak,  
Casting shadows across the street,  
Radiating with intense heat  
In the sweltering sun.  
Thousands of slaves who toil and sweat,  
Producing wealth for a crust of bread,  
Marching home with a lagging step  
When their daily task is done.

In the boiler-room on the floor below  
Iron monsters, set in a row,  
Seeth and throb with a hellish glow,  
Pregnant with power and force.  
Workmen, greasy, in scanty attire,  
Ever in fear of the bosses ire,  
Feeding the always hungry fire.  
Their work is the work of a horse.

The carder hustles with feverish haste,  
In clouds of fibrous cotton-waste,  
Filling his lungs with a deadly paste,  
Striving his best to give.  
Always in danger of life and limb,  
Midst speeding pulleys' ceaseless din,  
He sells to the master his bones and skin  
For barely enough to live.

The spinner is piecing the broken ends  
Of twisting yarn as he turns and bends.  
Eighteen hundred spindles he tends.  
(His share in the daily grind.)  
As he follows up the ponderous machine  
Threads "coming down" in a steady stream,  
He finds that life is no pleasant dream  
For the worker and all his kind.

Midst a roar like a thousand gattling guns,  
Where a dozen or so of looms he "runs,"  
The weaver toils, as the shuttle hums,  
With a biff, bang and crash!  
Weaving cloth that he may not wear,  
Producing wealth, he does not share,  
Filling coffers with jewels rare,  
For the idle capitalist class.

## Socialist Equal Suffrage Petition

True to their tenets as proclaimed in their national and international declarations, the Socialist Party of the United States is circulating a petition by means of which they will demand suffrage for women. The petition is as follows:

"We, the undersigned citizens of the United States, over 21 years of age, hereby request you to submit to the legislatures of the several states for ratification, an amendment to the National Constitution which shall enable women to vote in all elections upon the same terms as men."

This is being circulated in the factories, stores, offices, schools, churches and homes throughout the United States. Labor Unions and women's clubs and other progressive organizations are working for it. Both men and women are urged to sign it, and make this the largest petition ever presented to the United States Congress.

When the signatures have been secured, the Socialist Congressman, Victor L. Berger, stands ready, not only to present the petition, but to introduce the necessary amendments to make its provisions a part of the United States Constitution.

Every person who desires to circulate the petition and help to make doubly sure its qualified success, can secure the blanks by writing to the National Headquarters, Socialist Party, 205 W. Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

## 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 bakery they have no use, if they belong to their respective Unions.

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

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

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

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

# SINDELAR SHOE CO.

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Gas and Gasoline Stoves, Washing Machines and Wringers Repaired

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Hours 7:30 to 8:30 a. m. and 12:30 to 1:30 p. m.

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Kinloch, Central 1451

# New Castle Free Press Wins Seditious Libel Case

By Jack Britt Gearly

"Not guilty" was the verdict of the jury in the celebrated seditious libel case at New Castle.

Thus victory crowns the struggle of the famous fighting Socialist weekly, the Free Press, after a bitter battle of eighteen months' duration, the four comrades, Hartman, McCarty, McKeever and White, being acquitted Saturday, September 23. But three of them, White having been dropped for lack of evidence, must pay one-half the costs of prosecuting the case against themselves.

Indictment against the four comrades was found in March, 1910. The case was tried at the June term of court that year, and the jury agreed to the acquittal of the defendants, but couldn't agree on placing costs. Under the law of Pennsylvania a jury may find a man not guilty, but charge the whole of the costs or part of them against him or upon the prosecutor, or divide them between defendant and prosecutor.

After the trial last year attorneys for the Free Press argued for the quashing of the indictment, but Judge Porter did not hand down his opinion until too late for the September or December term of court, and nothing was heard of the matter until March of this year. The comrades here thought the case would never be heard of. When they heard of the intention of the officials, the Free Press published a series of caustic comments on the attempt of the servile Steel Trust tools to force a conviction on the charge of seditious libel. These comments stung local officials, especially Judge Porter, with the result that a new charge—that of constructive contempt of court—was made against them.

The June grand jury this year indicted them. The district attorney then attempted to try the contempt case first. The defendants carried the case to the Superior Court, but lost the fight there. Meanwhile the seditious libel case, the first of its kind in more than a century, was adjourned to the September court.

At the September term of court, just closed at this writing, both cases were tried, the contempt case coming first. Conviction was obtained in that case, under old English law, but an appeal has been taken to a higher court.

Immediately after the close of the contempt trial the prosecution put on the seditious libel case, hoping to use conviction in the first case as a club for conviction in the bigger case. The legal battle lasted four days, and the jury was out fifteen hours before reaching an agreement.

The decision in the seditious libel case is the most important decision handed down in any labor struggle in recent years. The action against the Free Press for seditious libel was tried under an old English common law also, and a verdict of guilty would have menaced the Socialist press in every state in which the common law is unbridled. Local Socialists are jubilant over their triumph, as it assures freedom of the press.

The fight has dragged along for eighteen long months, and has cost several thousand dollars. The local Socialists have given to the limit of

their resources, and the Free Press is in financial straits as a result of the heavy expense it has been under, as well as from the crippling of its plant during the trials. Outside aid is coming very slowly.

The real prosecutor is undoubtedly the Steel Trust, Chief of Police Gilmore being a mere figurehead. Unless help is forthcoming from Socialists all over the country the trust may win, and the Free Press be silenced.

The fight against the little weekly paper grew out of its loyalty to the tin mill workers during their strike in 1909 and 1910 against the Steel Trust. That strike lasted sixteen months, and the workers were defeated and forced to return to the mills on the trust's terms.

The workers are lining up behind the Socialist Party in large numbers, their eyes having been opened by the strike and the attack on the Free Press, and unless all signs fail New Castle will be in the hands of the Socialists after November 7th. So the victory of the Socialist Party will undoubtedly be a twofold victory.

### THE BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT.

(The United Labor Journal, Harrisburg, Pa.)

An interesting item appeared in the Daily Socialist recently to the effect that the Musicians' Union of St. Louis, Mo., had served notice on the committee in charge of the Taft celebration that they would not play for the occasion if the Boy Scouts took part in the program in any way.

The Central Trades and Labor Council passed a resolution condemning the Boy Scouts as a military organization, which is organized for the purpose of teaching the boys military tactics, so that they may be used against the unions when they go on strike.

It had been announced that the Boy Scouts were to accompany the President as his escort.

So ran the item. The action of the Musicians' Union was a bold one, and a decided blow against the Boy Scout movement. If labor and progressive organizations everywhere follow this action it will soon settle the Boy Scouts as they are to-day organized. And that will be well for the future of society.

### LABOR DENOUNCES BOY SCOUTS.

Michigan Federation Urges Campaign to Counteract Evil and Insidious Movement.

Battle Creek, Mich., Sept. 26.—The Michigan State Federation of Labor in annual convention here adopted a resolution condemning the Boy Scouts, whether they be called by that name or "Minute Men," "Children of the Republic," or anything else.

The resolution says the Federation is opposed to "war and all its trappings, and especially the Boy Scout movement, and further that the local unions affiliated with the State Federation of Labor be requested to begin an active campaign to counteract the evil influences of this insidious movement."

# Los Angeles Socialist Municipal Platform

Los Angeles Socialists, in convention assembled, proclaim their allegiance to the progressive and constructive policies and principles of the Socialist Party of America, and the international and worldwide Socialist movement for the betterment of all mankind.

We declare that under the present unjust system of inequality and economic absolutism the worker is by fraud and by force deprived of the off-asserted right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness and that until he receives the full product of his industry those rights will hold in theory only and to the working class have no existence in fact.

With the authors of the Declaration of Independence, we hold that the machinery of government should be owned and controlled by the whole people. Furthermore, in the light of our industrial development—we hold that the machinery of production, distribution, communication and exchange should likewise be owned collectively and administered democratically by the people.

## In Condition of Slavery.

By reduction of wages and attempts at reduction, extensions of hours of labor, the short-sighted exploiters have sought to place the workers in a condition of abject slavery. By controlling transportation rates and prices of products they have reduced the small business men into mere agents, who bear great responsibilities without adequate compensation, and place them in a position of hopeless dependence upon their masters, the trust organizers.

The natural resources, forces of nature and human labor, power are wasted that plutocracy may rule.

The achievements of science and invention are diverted from their beneficent purpose to the enslavement of the race.

Through the influence of a venal and debauched press, truth is suppressed and the people are misled, while the forging of the chains of their enslavement goes on.

## Home Is Invaded.

Through the baleful effects of capitalism the chastity of women and the sanctity of the home are invaded. Capitalism makes woman a chattel and her chastity a purchasable commodity, at the altar as well as in the brothel—an organized system of brigandage, a traffic in girls, kidnaped and enslaved for profit is the natural sequel.

The courts, the city council, the executive officers are in the hands of the exploiters and all the powers of government are used by them in their own interests and against the interests of the people.

The Socialist program comprehends the ultimate overthrow of the capitalist system of exploitation and plunder with its concomitant train of vice and debauchery, and the substitution thereof of the co-operative commonwealth.

This is our objective. We will never cease our agitation and organization until the goal is reached. In the mean time we will strive for every immediate interest of the working class.

## Our Water Supply.

We favor hastening the work of completing the Owens River aqueduct, for which the people of Los Angeles have devoted \$2,000,000 under the belief that the water and the electric energy to be derived therefrom was to be delivered to the people, and used for their benefit.

We demand that this electric power be held by the people to their use and not delivered now or at any time in the future to any corporation of avaricious and exploiting capitalists.

We pledge ourselves to take immediate steps towards bringing the Owens River water to Los Angeles. We view with utmost abhorrence plans which have been secretly carried out for years, and which, if allowed to be consummated, would result in flowing the waters of the aqueduct upon lands owned and held by some of the most infamous exploiters of land and labor in America.

We condemn the present city administration for permitting and causing the workers on the aqueduct to be fed upon and forced to eat a short allowance of spoiled and unhealthful food in order to increase the profit of private contractors, and we pledge ourselves to remedy this evil if placed in power.

## The Harbor.

We pledge ourselves to continuous effort to complete the deep water harbor at Wilmington and San Pedro; to the construction and municipal ownership of docks, wharves, warehouses and other establishments necessary for the handling and controlling of commerce.

We pledge ourselves to make every effort to give to the harbor district a municipal passenger ferry system with boats constructed in a manner to be suitable for the transportation of horses and vehicles of every kind.

We favor the immediate construction of a suitable landing of modern and adequate design to be placed at First street, San Pedro.

We pledge ourselves to exert every effort towards the improvement of the water system of San Pedro district, especially such as shall facilitate the distribution of water to families.

We will further do all in our power to abolish the long distance telephone charges between San Pedro district and other parts of the city of Los Angeles.

We advocate the immediate establishment of an emergency hospital at San Pedro.

## Our Cement Plant.

We favor the extension and municipal ownership of the cement plant which is now supplying cement for the construction of the Owens River aqueduct, in order that it may be of further use for the benefit of the people, and the street paving and cement work of the city be done by the municipality as far as practicable.

## Taxation.

We advocate a system of graduated taxation which will remove the burden from the home and place it where it belongs—upon the land held in anticipation of unearned increment by land sharks and speculators.

## Extension of Water System.

We favor the immediate extension of municipal ownership of the water system, so it shall apply to Hollywood, Colegrove, Wilshire district, San Pedro, Wilmington and all other portions of the municipality, in order that the people may be immediately relieved from further exploitation by the robber corporations.

This especially to apply to the Union Hollywood Water Co., which is charging the people an exorbitant rate for a slimy ooze that stagnates in the rusty pipe of this archaic system.

## Ownership of All Utilities.

We advocate ownership by the municipality of all plants and establishments which furnish to the people gas, electric power and other necessities, including an ice manufactory and laundry, all of which shall be operated for the benefit of the people and not for profit.

## Telephones.

We favor the municipal ownership of a single telephone system, which will relieve the people of the exploitation of two privately owned and miserably inadequate systems.

## Municipal Farm.

We favor the establishment of a municipal farm and septic tank, so situated that advantage may be taken of the overflow water which now constitutes an economic waste.

## Cold Storage and Markets.

We favor the establishment of municipal cold storage warehouses and free public markets.

## Parks.

We favor the extension of our park and playground systems, completing and beautifying the parks now owned by the city, and demand better transportation arrangements and methods of seating and other arrangements, including comfort stations and other conveniences for the public.

## Railways.

We favor immediate action for the establishment of a municipally-owned railway for the transportation of passengers and freight between San Pedro and Los Angeles. We especially advocate a railway line that will be of service to the people, with commodious cars and extensive transfer, to be operated at a rate established for maintenance of system and the general good of the people rather than a system to be maintained for earning dividends.

We also earnestly advocate immediate steps being taken toward the establishment of a municipally-owned railway between Los Angeles and Santa Monica Bay shore. While this railway should handle both freight and passengers, it is primarily our intention to establish a system whereby the people can reach the seashore on a carfare readily within the reach of all.

We condemn the action of the street railway company for its failure to build the much-needed cross-town lines on Vernon and Jefferson avenues with free transfers to all parts of the city. We call the attention of the voters to the failure of the present city government in not taking action to cause or compel the construction of such cross lines by the railway company, as promised, or by the city itself. If placed in control, we pledge the people that the cross-town lines will be built by the city in connection with city roads to the harbor and seashore, unless the same is already constructed by the private railway company.

## Municipal Newspaper.

We heartily approve of the recently adopted charter amendment authorizing the city to publish a municipal newspaper. The exclusive control by a few rich men of the great avenue of publicity through privately owned newspapers is a great menace to a democracy. We should have one avenue of publicity controlled by the people, and we urge the establishment of a municipal newspaper, protected by proper safeguards from becoming a mere administrative organ, and in which paper adequate provision shall be made by which the various political organizations in this city representing three per cent or more of the voters may present to the public in their own way their views on public matters.

## Equal Suffrage.

The enfranchisement of woman has always been an insistent demand of the Socialist. The party was an active factor in securing the submission of Amendment No. 8, and for its success the full party organizations are constantly enlisted. We ask women to remember when they cast their ballot that women have had equal part with men in selecting the Socialist ticket, preparing its platform and have always had full power in party management, not only in California, but everywhere in the world-wide organization.

lecting the Socialist ticket, preparing its platform and have always had full power in party management, not only in California, but everywhere in the world-wide organization.

## Schools.

Realizing that good work cannot be done in overcrowded school rooms, we favor smaller classes, the extension of the open-air school, a reduction of the number of subjects now included in the curriculum of the grades. We also propose that all school buildings henceforth erected be absolutely fireproof; the enlargement of school grounds and their free and unrestricted use of social centers.

## Business Centers.

We favor rearrangement of the business center of the city, conserving the interests of the consumer and neutralizing the power of Big Business to demand railway toll and by false and alluring advertisements to control the bulk of the business. It will likewise expedite the distribution of freight by night and thus conserve our streets, keeping them free for other business.

## Social Centers.

We favor the establishment of social centers at school houses and other suitable places, along the plan adopted and successfully carried out in Milwaukee. Especially would we apply this to the harbor districts, where an effort should be made to extend this institution. This plan should contemplate musical entertainment and band concerts in the parks at a municipally owned resort at Terminal Island.

## Free Public Baths.

We advocate the establishment of free public baths, both in the city proper and at the seashore points, with open air plunges in various sections of the city. The system used by Boston should be investigated and, if practicable, adopted in Los Angeles.

## Civil Service.

We severely condemn the way in which the civil service has been abused in Los Angeles, and we pledge ourselves to place that important branch of municipal government on a basis where honesty will prevail and merit will be the only thing considered in all applicants for office.

## Free Speech.

We favor an honest, fair administration of the city government which shall promote free speech, the right of public assembly and justice.

We condemn with utmost vehemence an administration which passed the infamous anti-picket ordinance and the Mayor who hastened to sign it. We keenly realize that the measure was aimed solely at the working class, as over four hundred of our comrades have been arrested and imprisoned under the operation of this law, despite the fact that only a bare half dozen convictions were obtained, showing conclusively that the measure was designed to persecute and harass the working class.

This was proven when a newspaper publisher recently raised his voice in loud protest because the "Newspaper Trust" was picketing and boycotting against the interest of his own capitalistic sheet, but refused to invoke the anti-picket ordinance, though the City Prosecutor's office was at his command.

We pledge ourselves, if elected, immediately to repeal this oppressive ordinance which has been invoked against the working class and ignored in the case of capitalistic offenders.

## Home Rule.

We place our approval on an express our satisfaction at the measure of success obtained in getting home rule for municipalities. The Socialist Party has struggled for this for twenty years, and divided none of its honors of achievement with those who are now posing as originators of the idea.

## Public Library and Forum.

We deeply deplore the chaotic condition of our so-called public library, which is treated as a commercialized institution, and installed in the midst of the junk characteristic of the modern department store. We advocate erecting a new building on a suitable site for the use of the public as a library and a free forum.

## City Hospital.

We call attention to the deplorable fact that Los Angeles is the only municipality of importance in the United States that does not maintain a city hospital. The mass of the people are denied the blessing of such institution because of the exorbitant rate and merciless exploitation in the privately owned hospitals, where suffering and misfortune is coined into dollars for further enrichment of capitalists.

## Abolish Chain Gang.

We look with abhorrence upon the spectacle of a modern city in an alleged civilized age which maintains a barbarous chain gang, a relic of a medieval period long ago abandoned by progressive communities of America. We promise to exert every effort to abolish this hideous institution.

## Free Employment Bureau.

We favor the establishment of a free employment bureau, to be operated by the municipality, with the end in view of eliminating the harpies who now, by methods of extortion, misrepresentation and cheat-

ing the unemployed, bring untold suffering to those upon whom a great burden has already been cast.

## Trust Taxes People.

We emphatically protest against subjecting our citizens to the humiliating performance of paying taxes directly to the asphalt paving trust. We look upon this arrangement as a concession on the part of the present administration, that the greedy and overbearing monopoly has been given a strange hold on the people of this municipality.

## Tax Inspector Nuisance.

In view of the large number of offices that have been created for the purpose of paying political debts, we advocate the abolition of many of the positions as inspectors. The license fee and inspector system has been carried to a point where it is a nuisance and burden on the people. An extension of the present regime threatens meters on our breathing apparatus and salaried inspectors to read them.

## Enforce Eight-Hour Law.

We favor the abolition of the contract system on public work, which will carry with it a better wage to the workers, and we call attention to the fact that contractors are breaking the law, in that employees are forced to work longer than the legal eight hours.

## Neglect of Streets.

We call attention to the present neglect of streets in the poorer section of the city to the advantage of the wealthy class, and we advocate a more equal distribution of funds and labor in this matter.

## Solve Housing Problem.

We believe Los Angeles people have reached no satisfactory understanding of the housing problem, and we favor an appropriation for a commission which shall investigate conditions in Milwaukee and other progressive municipalities and present practical plans that will aid in solving this important problem.

## Disposing of Garbage.

We condemn the present wasteful, incompetent and inefficient methods of handling and disposing of garbage. We favor the adoption of the latest scientific machinery for the use of the municipality in solving the problem of disposition of garbage.

## Hold the Riverbed.

We favor the retention of Los Angeles River bed for the ultimate use of the people as a possible solution of future transportation problems.

## DEMAND FREE SHOPS.

In Atlanta, Ga., there has been an awakening among the members of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America. The men are making a strong effort to better their conditions, and begin a campaign on October 8 by demanding that every firm shall provide a free shop. The Union will also see to it that all members of the organization shall work in these shops.

## 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. E. J. Mueller, Sec'y., 2722 S. Tenth street.

### TENTH WARD SOCIALIST CLUB

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

### 26th AND 27th WARD SOCIALIST CLUB

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

### WORKINGMEN'S CONSUMERS' SOCIETY "FORWARD"

Meets every second Thursday at Labor Hall, 966 Chouteau avenue. All friends of the co-operative idea are welcome to attend and join the organization. Payments on shares are accepted in any business meeting and at the store, 1109 South Jefferson avenue, where any desired information about the organization may be had. PETER KIEFER, Secretary, 5116 Cologne Avenue.

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.

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SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS

Some Reasons Why the Socialists Oppose the Municipal Bond Issue

MEETING DIRECTORY.

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

Ward 13—2d and 4th Wednesday, 3847 S. Compton, O. Zuesse, Sec.

ENTERTAINMENT CALENDAR.

Saturday, October 7—Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund—Theatrical performance and ball, at New Club Hall, Thirteenth and Chouteau.

Sunday, October 15—Schiller Turn Verein—Vintage feast and wurst market, at 210 Weiss avenue, Luxemburg.

EVERYBODY COME—LET NO ONE FAIL.

Theater and Dance for Benefit of Workmen's Invalid.

To-day, Saturday, October 7, will mark a red-letter day in the history of Branches 71 and 256 of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund.

Extensive arrangements have been made for a time of unusual joy and jollification. The theatrical part is rich with promise, as the committee has been hard at work for several weeks.

THE BOY SCOUTS.

Strikebreaking usefulness of the Boy Scouts continues to be made manifest. The St. Louis Musicians' Unions were threatening to strike at the time of the Taft visit if the Boy Scouts were made his escort, and straightway a Boy Scout non-union band offers itself to take the places of the Union musicians.

\$75,000 FOR SOCIALIST DAILY OF MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 2.—With the addition of \$7,000 raised Sunday night at a meeting of 5,000 Socialists, which packed the Auditorium, and \$8,000 raised by Congressman Victor L. Berger in his last tour of the East, a total of \$77,600 is now available for starting Milwaukee's new Socialist daily paper, which will make its appearance December 1.

Alderman E. T. Melms, Socialist President of the Milwaukee City Council, presided, and William H. Johnston, president-elect of the International Association of Machinists; Congressman Berger, Mayor Emil Seldel and City Clerk Carl D. Thompson were the principal speakers.

100,000 MEMBERS IN THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

Chicago, Oct. 5.—The Socialist Party membership for the month of September, just closed, has passed the 100,000 mark.

There was great rejoicing when, on Saturday, just before the close of the month's business, a check for \$400 was received from the State Secretary of Pennsylvania in payment for 8,000 dues stamps.

This last order made the total for the month more than 100,000. This is a remarkable figure, when the age of the present Socialist Party in America is considered.

The Socialist Party of to-day dates its beginning from the "Unity" convention in 1901, at Indianapolis, Ind. The membership, as well as the vote, at that time was very small.

ELECTRICIANS IN PEACE PACT.

Warring Factions Agree to Accept Arbitration of Court.

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 26.—The two factions of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers came to terms to-day, adopting peace measures submitted by the joint committee. Litigation in the Ohio courts which has rent the brotherhood, will be pushed to a decision, to finding of the courts to determine which faction is the brotherhood and which is the offshoot. Whichever faction the court rules against will lose its identity and become a part of the other body, the officials of the losing side to go out of office.

ASK FOR BAILEY'S FREEDOM.

Jefferson City, Mo., Sept. 25.—Owen Miller of St. Louis, president of the State Federation of Labor, and John T. Fitzpatrick of Kansas City, representing the secretary of that organization, are here to take up with Gov. Hadley and Pardon Attorney Denton the matter of pardoning Edgar W. Bailey of Kansas City, serving ninety-nine years in the penitentiary for having killed Albert Ferguson, a non-union hack driver.

The case has attracted a great deal of attention owing to the persistency of the labor organizations seeking clemency for Bailey. At the last meeting of the Federation a resolution was adopted appointing Mr. Miller and the secretary of the organization to urge a pardon.

Bailey was sentenced to be hanged, but Gov. Folk commuted the death penalty.

EFFECT OF WAR SCARE.

Editor ST. LOUIS LABOR: I was startled to read in the daily press the following war news from Berlin, September 5:

"Other rumors circulating on the Alsatian frontier that the German Ambassador to France, Herr von Schoen, has been murdered in Paris, and Germany immediately would declare war, were strengthened by the return of a dragoon regiment to Colmar, the capital of Upper Alsace, from the scene of the army maneuvers.

"An outbreak of dysentery among the troops, however, was the reason for their return to barracks."

If the mere rumor of war has such an effect on a regiment of dragoons in Europe, what effect would it have on our Boy Scouts?

"CURIOUS."

Milwaukee Letter

Under the capitalist system, we must expect that a certain number of criminals will be made every year. But while we are waiting for the Socialist republic to change all this Socialists must deal with men as they now are, and as far as possible apply the more humane principles of the Socialist philosophy.

Therefore the Socialist Supervisors of Milwaukee are going to establish a new house of correction, in which the best methods advocated by progressive criminologists will be put into practice. The Board of Control has approved the plan of this new building, and in two or three weeks the County Board will advertise for bids for its erection. Of course, the whole building will be completed by union labor, as far as possible; that is, as far as there is union labor to do it.

Before drawing up the plans for the new house of correction the Milwaukee Supervisors visited prisons throughout the country and adopted the best features of each. But, besides these, they have introduced some new ideas which have never been carried out, at least in any extent.

One of the new features will be outdoor work for the inmates. Fresh air and sunshine are great moral as well as physical cures. Two hundred and eighty-four acres of land have already been purchased, on which the new building will be erected. This land will provide occupation for two-thirds of the inmates, and only the most hardened offenders will be employed on inside work. The others will raise garden truck for the consumption of the inmates. This will not only lessen the cost of the institution, but will also give the men a direct interest in their work. They will have the satisfaction of feeling that they are feeding themselves and this will give them a certain feeling of self-respect.

A few of the men will be employed in the stone quarry which is situated on the farm. However, the old methods of the "stone pile" will not be in vogue here, but machinery will do the heavy work. The crushed stone from the quarry will not be sold to contractors, but will be used on the Milwaukee roads. Since the last session of the Milwaukee Legislature Milwaukee county has the absolute power to build its own roads without the intervention of contractors. In short, the new house of correction will produce nothing for sale, but everything made there will be for direct use.

At the general membership meeting of the Socialist Party of St. Louis, held Monday, October 2, at New Club Hall, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolution.

Resolved, by the Socialist Party of St. Louis, That we pledge ourselves to vote against the supplementary \$2,500,000 bond issue at the special election on November 7, 1911, for the following reasons:

- 1. Because the fifty-year franchise granted to Jephtha Howe's Southern Traction Company should be repealed before the people are asked to vote additional bonds for the completion of the Free Bridge.
2. Because no private corporation should receive a franchise for the operation of the electric railway on and over the free municipal bridge.
3. Because we insist that, inasmuch as the city will lay the tracks, erect the trolley wires and maintain the same over the Free Bridge, the city itself shall purchase street cars and operate them on the upper deck of the bridge.
4. Because by so doing the city will prevent the exploitation of the people of St. Louis by a private corporation for the next fifty years, and the Free Bridge street car line will be an institution of the people, by the people and for the people.
5. Because most of the work on the Municipal Free Bridge is being

Another important feature will be segregation. Drunkards and tramps will not be treated as criminals, and will be separated from the other prisoners. The drunkards will be treated as patients, and, with medical inspection and care and wholesome and not too heavy work in the open air, they will stand a fair chance of recovery.

For the women the cottage system will be used. About twenty-five inmates will be assigned to each cottage. Under this method more freedom is possible than in a large prison. The herding together of many different classes of offenders, to the detriment of the unhardened and inexperienced, is also avoided.

It is certainly a sad thing that a prison must be built by a Socialist administration. But to eliminate the harsh features and to find a way to treat the prisoners as human beings is a problem worthy of men who are trying to remold society. In this respect the Milwaukee house of correction will be a model.

E. H. THOMAS, State Secretary. Milwaukee, Wis. GROSSCUP SEES CHANGE.

Voice of the People Will Yet Overpower Voice of Courts.

(A. F. of L. News Service.) Washington, D. C.—United States Circuit Judge Grosscup of Chicago, a learned and brilliant jurist, who has never indicated any sympathy for labor, after a career of nineteen years as a member of the Federal judiciary in the Northern District of Illinois, has announced that he will send his resignation to President Taft shortly after the meeting of the United States Court of Appeals on October 3. The able jurist has given to the public the reason for his coming resignation the following:

"The reason for my resignation at all is that I wish more freedom, not only as an individual, but as a citizen. The world politically is trying to catch up with the world's radically changed economic conditions. The 'formative' period is approaching. Next year's presidential election will, I believe, be the last one on the old lines. And the settlement for the future will not come through the

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Union Gents' Furnishers.

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Immediately announce the cities in which the reels are to be shown, and request the appointment of local committees, submitting therewith literature and data as to the means of handling the show. A specially designed ticket has been provided, which will be issued by Secretary Morrison to the joint committee having charge of local arrangements in each city. This will be distributed as soon as the cities are selected where the reels are to be displayed.

MACHINISTS GROWING.

According to President O'Connell's report, members of the I. A. M. have been on the firing line 730 days in the past two years. They have engaged in 152 strikes, a majority of which have been won. They are now striking at forty different points for increases in wages, reductions in the hours of labor, and better shop conditions.

In two years the general office has paid in strike benefits the sum of \$585,400.29, while contributions from the local lodges to pay non-beneficial members on strike have probably amounted to as much again.

One hundred and ten charters have been issued during the past two years and to-day there are few points in the United States and Canada where machinists are employed where lodges of the I. A. of M. cannot be found.

Since the last report made 73 great railroad corporations and 80 contract concerns have signed agreements with this organization, and its power has been so far-reaching that even Haiti, in Hawaii, has a firmly established local union.

In death benefits it has spent \$93,325.00, and its local unions have paid, on a conservative estimate, \$100,000 for sick benefits.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE.

"The constant improvement in machinery and consequent displacement of labor, together with the further displacement of labor by the tendency toward consolidation in all lines of industry, must ultimately compel us to choose between three things: First, we may shorten the hours of labor to distribute opportunity for employment, or, second, we may tax property to support the idle, or, third, we may have revolution." —Thomas B. Reed.

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.

Kinloch, Central 344 Bell, Olive 3824 DR. OLGA S'RENCO DENTIST 1127 North 16th Street (betw. Biddle and Carr Sts.) St. Louis OFFICE HOURS: 9-12, 1-6, SUNDAY 9-11

Frank Tombridge, President. Raymond J. Tombridge, Secretary. Jacob F. Leindecker, 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. Your legal papers, wills, deeds and conveyances, real estate titles are correct, when drawn at our office. You can invest your money in one of our first Real Estate Mortgages, a perfectly safe and sound investment. Write us for information. We will personally call on you and give you full detailed information regarding things you desire to know. The TOMBRIDGE AGENCY has established its reputation upon the principle of fairness towards all and especially so to the laboring man. Office No. 324 Chestnut Street. Kinloch, Central 1137. Bell, Main 1106.

The Best \$2.00 and \$3.00 Hat Made Wm. H. Roetter Hat Co., 518 PINE STREET. PHONE, KINLOCH, DELMAR 1499-L

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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. All the popular magazines are to be had at this stand. Remember this when you want any of the leading Socialist papers or magazines. 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.

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