

Comrades,
Work for your
Own Press!

ST. LOUIS LABOR

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

THE FEARLESS CHAMPION OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Comrades,
Work for your
Own Party!

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Socialist City Convention Nominates Wm. M. Brandt

Amidst Great Enthusiasm Socialists Open Special Council Campaign

Municipal Platform Adopted and Opposition to Bridge Bond Issue Plainly Stated

WHIRLWIND CAMPAIGN IS ON.



WILLIAM M. BRANDT.

The City Convention of the Socialist Party of St. Louis was held last Monday evening at the Labor Hall, 966 Chouteau avenue.

It was a delegate convention, the delegates having been elected at the ward mass conventions last Saturday evening.

Comrade William Crouch, chairman of the City Central Committee, called the convention to order, and Comrade Otto Pauls was elected secretary.

It was a delegate convention, the Comrades F. J. Kloth, L. G. Pope and W. P. Mason acted as a Committee on Credentials, while Comrades Brandt, Pope, Hoehn, Schwarz and Kaemmerer were elected as a Committee on Platform and Rules.

After a recess the latter committee reported the following platform, which was unanimously adopted:

City Platform OF THE Socialist Party of St. Louis

The Socialist Party of St. Louis, in convention assembled, reaffirms its allegiance to the Socialist Party of the United States and indorses the National Socialist platform.

*The people of this country are gradually awakening and recognizing the fact that too little attention has been paid to the management of municipal affairs in our leading American cities. The great mass of the people themselves are to blame for this general neglect of civic duty and lack of a higher standard of civic pride.

The old political party machines degenerated into instruments of graft until the term of public office became synonymous with private graft. Under such misgovernment the very foundation of our democratic form of government is bound to suffer severely. The cause of this political bankruptcy is due to the general neglect of duty on the part of the people, who blindly and carelessly entrust the management of their municipal affairs to the mercenary political machines of Capitalism.

True democracy rests on the will and efforts of the people. In view of the fact that the great majority of the people are workingmen, it is necessary that the working class take a more active part in the city government and bring about the desired public improvements and measures.

Both the Democratic and Republican parties have failed to provide the City of St. Louis with a progressive municipal administration. Both old parties have become the agencies of the capitalist class and carry on its political work, to the great detriment of the wealth producers.

Municipal government is instituted for the protection of the people, not for the purpose of becoming the instrument of exploitation of the community by capitalist cliques and corporation interests.

The Socialist Party, while realizing that Socialism in its final effects will benefit all the people, insists that no political party can represent the interests of all the people under the present capitalist conditions. The Socialist Party takes pride in announcing that its purpose is to defend and maintain the interests of the working class.

The workingmen of St. Louis must get together, like our comrades in Milwaukee, under the banner of the Socialist Party and take possession of the City Hall by means of their united vote.

Program.

For immediate relief and as a means of strengthening the working class in its struggle for complete emancipation from wage slavery, the Socialist Party advocates the following measures:

1. Home rule for St. Louis.
2. No more franchises to be granted, sold or leased to private individuals or corporations.
3. The city to own and operate the entire street railway system. While still privately owned the Socialist Party insists on the following rules: No seat, no fare; all cars to be kept well cleaned, heated and ventilated; employes not to be discriminated against for membership in a union, and eight hours to constitute a day's work.
4. Municipal ownership of all public utilities, such as gas and electric plants, telephones, etc., including an ice plant in connection with the city water works.
5. The city to own and operate a modern dairy to supply milk to the public schools, city hospital, industrial school and all other city institutions requiring milk; also to sell milk to private consumers as soon as the city has the power.
6. The establishment of public markets in the residence districts, so that farmers can sell direct to the

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Central Body of Organized Labor

Raises Voice of Protest Against Additional \$2,500,000 Bridge Bond Issue.

Union Labor Is Unanimous in Opposition to Administration Scheme

VOTE AGAINST BOND ISSUE NOV. 7.

The Anti-Bridge Bond campaign is on and all indications point to the probability that there will be some lively times in local politics before November 7th.

Organized Labor of St. Louis has spoken in no uncertain tone.

Last Sunday's special meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union at Aschenbroedel Hall, 3535 Pine street, was a rousing and inspiring affair, and if the determination and enthusiasm displayed at this meeting was any indication of what will happen at the polls on Tuesday, November 7 the Bridge Bond issue will be snowed under as deep as the New Charter was on January 31 last.

Chairman J. P. McDonough of the Legislative Committee made a short report of the People's League conference, held the preceding Thursday, and submitted a program of the proposed Anti-Bond Issue Campaign Committee.

President Louis Philippi and Secretary Kreyling were at their posts, and under their direction the special meeting was held.

On motion, a Campaign Committee was created, after the following had been read:

Report of Proceedings of Anti-Bridge Bond Conference.

"Conference organized October 10, 1911, at Room 603 Burlington building, under the chairmanship of Brother J. P. McDonough of the Legislative Committee of the Central Trades and Labor Union.

"After careful consideration, a motion was made and unanimously adopted to issue, without delay, 50,000 copies of a statement to the public. Copies of this statement will be distributed to this audience here this evening.

"Dr. Boyd, Messrs. Conroy and Shanessy were appointed as a Committee on Press.

"On motion, it was decided to ask for the calling of a special meeting of the C. T. & L. U. for Sunday evening, and that, in addition to regular delegates, representatives of non-affiliated labor organizations and civic improvement bodies be also invited to that meeting.

"It was resolved to appoint a Campaign Committee of ten, with the understanding that this number be increased to twenty-five at Sunday night's meeting.

"It was unanimously decided that the Anti-Bridge Bond campaign shall be conducted in the name and under the auspices of the People's League, like the New Charter Campaign."

The Anti-Bond Issue campaign plan, as submitted, was endorsed and

the twenty-five members of the committee immediately withdrew to another hall to organize into the following sub-committees:

Chairman J. P. McDonough, Bert Higgins and Mr. Hodgson and Jas. J. Prendergast of the Building Trades Council were added to the Campaign Committee.

Press Committee—G. A. Hoehn, J. C. Shanessy, John Dryton, George Miller, P. J. Grimes.

Meetings and Speakers—James Conroy, Bert Higgins, Mr. Hodgson, C. Kassel, T. Prendergast, Ed Smyth, Walter H. Jones.

Finance—Dr. W. W. Boyd, W. M. Michaels, Otto Kaemmerer, John Riegert, Charles Lammert, E. J. Miller.

Literature—Mrs. Knefer, Martin Seegers, C. M. Wells, J. W. Steel, Henry Werdes, Mr. Dugan, Mr. Brown.

Distribution of Literature—Fred A. Heller, H. L. Hunter, Hy. Werdes, A. J. Heinrichs, Jos. E. Woracek, Mrs. M. Boudry.

The "Anti-Bond Issue Campaign Committee" organized by electing J. P. McDonough as chairman, G. A. Hoehn as secretary and James J. Prendergast as treasurer.

The committee reported back to the meeting and its work as outlined was endorsed.

Secretary Kreyling read a letter from Carpenters' Union No. 1596 stating that its 600 members will vote against the Bridge Bond issue.

Dr. W. W. Boyd made a rousing speech, stirring the big audience to applause and enthusiasm. He said that Organized Labor was for a Free Municipal bridge, and for that very reason we oppose the administration's Big Cinch schemes and the \$2,500,000 bond issue on November 7.

Wm. M. Brandt, L. G. Pope and others also addressed the meeting amidst storms of applause.

The daily papers of St. Louis once more demonstrated their absolutely subservient to the Big Cinch interests.

The St. Louis Republic did not publish a single line about the successful meeting, although its reporter was there from beginning to end and took a complete report.

As to the Globe-Democrat, almost the same can be said, for it published but a short item.

Neither had the Post-Dispatch a single line about the meeting.

No wonder Union labor is indignant at the shameful suppression of news that is of most vital interest to the people of St. Louis.

Well, we all learn by experience!

Bridge Bond Election on Tuesday, November 7.

Special City Council Election on Friday, November 10.

Socialist books and pamphlets at the Labor Book Department, 966 Chouteau avenue.

Wm. M. Brandt is the working class candidate for the City Council at the special election, Friday, November 10.

United States Senator Stephenson spent \$100,000 for his senatorship. How many times that sum did he get back?

On Monday, October 30, the Socialists and Trade Unionists in Los Angeles will have a great "Harriman and Victory" parade.

Three cheers for the militia! We mean the militia company in Waynesville, W. Va., which saved a poor Indian from a white lynch mob.

Our comrades in Tampa, Fla., are determined to get out a daily labor paper, which is so much needed in that city of capitalist anarchy.

Every Union man of St. Louis should vote for Wm. M. Brandt, the Socialist candidate for City Council, at the special election, Friday, November 10.

Information from Los Angeles, Cal., is to the effect that the chance of the election of Job Harriman and the entire Socialist ticket grows brighter every day.

We are surprised to learn that Nashville, Tenn., has not yet seen fit to furnish free books to the children in the public schools. Democracy, thou art a jewel!

Marx & Haas Clothing Co. Signs Contract With Union

After 25 Months of Bitter Struggle Firm Agrees to Re-Unionize Its Establishment

ST. LOUIS UNIONISTS REJOICE

One of the Most Stubborn Labor Wars in History of American Movement Victoriously Ended.

After twenty-five months of a most determined and bitter struggle, the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. submitted to the inevitable and made peace with the United Garment Workers of America.

During the first week of October negotiations between the firm and Garment Workers' District Council No. 4 were begun. For a full week daily conferences were held, at which the "insurmountable obstacles" to a settlement were carefully considered.

President Ricker of the national organization of the United Garment Workers attended these conferences, together with the representatives of the Local District Council No. 4.

On October 13 a final agreement was reached and signed by the firm's president and the president of the United Garment Workers.

It was on September 13, 1909, when one thousand union employes of the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. were locked out. The firm was backed up by the Citizens' Industrial Alliance and the Manufacturers' Association. The late Mr. Van Cleave took a special interest in the Marx & Haas fight, and it may be said that his influence had much to do with the inauguration of this fight against the United Garment Workers.

The Kiely Detective Agency, under the personal management and direction of ex-Chief Kiely, took charge of the firm's end of the fight against the locked-out Garment Workers. Kiely had promised a great many things, so it seems. He attempted to fill the places with strike-breakers and used most contemptible means to intimidate the locked-out employes and their pickets.

During the absence of Chief of Police Creevy, the police department was used as a strikebreaker agency, until Organized Labor called a halt. Finally an injunction was issued against President Kaemmerer, Secretary Goodin and the other officers of Garment Workers' District Council No. 4, and against about seventy-five of the best-known members of the organization.

However, the locked-out Garment Workers, under the able and courageous leadership of their District Council, could not be discouraged. Soon the lockout and boycott developed into a national issue, affecting the entire American labor movement.

It cost the St. Louis Garment Workers tens of thousands of dollars to carry on the fight. It must be admitted that the Marx & Haas Co. also put up a stiff fight—as determined and tenacious as any labor battle has ever been fought in this or any other city.

But while the St. Louis District Council of Garment Workers expended tens of thousands in this struggle, it cost the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. hundreds of thousands.

"War is hell!" said General Sherman. And the Marx & Haas controversy was a war to the finish.

The fight is over. Victory is achieved. Now the battle-ax will be put aside (not buried!).

The old friendly relations between the Marx & Haas Co. and Organized Labor have been re-established, and we sincerely hope that these relations will be permanent and result in much good, both for the organized employes and for the firm.

Organized Labor from the Atlantic to the Pacific will rejoice in learning of the adjustment of the Marx & Haas troubles. The firm will soon be firmly convinced that, after all, it pays to be on good terms with the labor movement.

We congratulate the United Garment Workers and the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. for the ending of this bitter warfare.

It would be unfair on our part would we not give public credit to the brothers and sisters who worked and sacrificed most in order to bring about success and victory. We mention Otto Kaemmerer, president, and O. W. Goodin, secretary, of District Council No. 4; Martin Seegers, Maggie Meara, Fannie Sellins, Kate Hurley, A. Powers, Phil. Fishman, J.

Stearns, Alice Keane, Mrs. A. Crane, Rudi Otto, J. Pulutzki, and others.

One of the best and most energetic women who fought during the first year of the long battle was Hanna Hennessy. Hanna, the good, brave girl, did not live to see the victory, which is part of the noble work she did in the early stage of the lockout. She died with consumption some months ago. We honor her memory, and all the members of the United Garment Workers of St. Louis should at this time make up their minds to follow the footsteps of Hanna Hennessy in the great work of bona fide trade unionism.

Agreement.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 13, 1911.

The Marx & Haas Clothing Co., hereinafter called party of the party of the first part, and the United Garment Workers of America, hereinafter called party of the second part, are desirous of adjusting labor difficulties between them and establishing friendly working relations as early as possible. With this end in view both parties hereto mutually covenant and agree:

Party of the first part agrees to pay the expense of printing and mailing circular letters as per copy attached; which is agreed to by both parties, calling off the boycott. Envelopes and circulars to bear the Union label, and party of the second part also agrees to furnish party of the first part their mailing list, together with a letter to read the same as the circular letter above agreed upon, with the signature and seal of the organization.

First—In employing help in the future in its manufacturing establishment, the party of the first part agrees to give preference to the members of the party of the second part, employing all such members as may be needed as fast as they apply, until none other than the members of the party of the second part are employed in all departments upon the terms set out in section third. The former employes to be re-employed in the various departments within a set time as hereinafter agreed to by both parties hereto.

Second—The party of the first part also agrees to notify the representatives of the local unions of the party of the second part whenever in need of help.

Third—The party of the first part further agrees that six months from date and thereafter all parties employed in its manufacturing establishments must be members of the party of the second part; has in good faith done all in their power to have all of their employes join the party of the second part, and if some remain who have not done so, it is understood that these may continue to work there until such time as the firm can dispense with their services, or the Union can furnish the firm with competent help to take their places.

Fourth—It is further understood and agreed by both parties hereto that within three months from date party of the first part will meet the local representatives of the party of the second part to draw up and agree upon a scale of prices and conditions, which are to go in all of the departments of party of the first part within six months from date, and to be in force for a period as may then be agreed.

Fifth—Both parties hereto further agree that in the event of their failure to agree upon prices and conditions and life of the future agreement which is to go in force upon the aforementioned date, such differences not agreed upon are to be submitted to a third party for decision. Such decision to be accepted and agreed to by both parties.

Sixth—It is also agreed to by both parties hereto that on the aforesaid date, when the permanent price list is to go into effect, and the employes of the party of the first part are all members of the party of the second part, as provided in clause three, party of the first part will

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Labor Legislation Affecting Women and Children

BY MARY E. GARBUTT.

The United States is deficient in protective legislation as compared with the most advanced European countries.

Remedial agitation for the child and the woman in the factories of England began to sweep over that country in 1802. It was between 1815-1830 that we may date in this country the establishment of women wage-earners as a definite, recognized economic factor, while that of the child reached no large dimensions before 1870.

The wonderful development of machinery, the marvelous growth of our factory system as a result, in a comparatively short time, the enormous influx of immigrants, from whom the large army of wage-earning women and children were constantly recruited, the greed of employers for cheap labor, and the poverty of the incoming hordes, these have forced these serious and menacing problems upon us in an acute form before we had any proper realization of their enormity, which helps to explain our tardiness in grappling with them as promptly or efficiently as might have been done had our manufacturing development been slower.

Labor Legislation Affecting Children.
According to the census of 1900, we have nearly 2,000,000 children under the age of sixteen who are wage earners. In some of the industries, as the textile factories of the south, the rate of increase in child labor is in excess of that of adults. From 1870-1880 the number of men increased 92 per cent number of women 77 per cent; number of children 140 per cent. From 1880-1890 number of men 21 per cent; number of women 269 per cent; number of children 106 per cent. From 1890-1900 the number of men increased 79 per cent; number of women 158 per cent; number of children 270 per cent. Thus we see that the increase of child labor during the last decade in the southern textile mills is more than 50 per cent in excess of the total increase in adult labor.

In North Carolina, according to official report, out of 40,000 textile workers, 8,000, or one-fifth, are children under fourteen years of age; in Alabama the number of workers employed is estimated at 50,000, with 34 per cent of them under twelve years of age; and 10 per cent under ten years. These children work twelve hours a day, and the oldest get 50 and the youngest get 9 cents.

We need not take a moment of time to depict the financial loss to the state and the nation which accrues through exhaustion of the labor power of these children long before they have reached maturity; one should not, even in this material age, be justified in considering this evil from its pecuniary side. But when we stop for a moment to consider how capitalism squeezes the life-blood out of the child of tender years and throws it remorselessly upon the scrap heap; when we realize that this vast army of boys and girls, with a right to a joyous, care-free life, are simply cogs in the wheels of commercialism, it seems as if we should resort to methods more drastic than remedial agencies to wipe the whole accursed thing out of existence. The day is not far distant when this will be done. In the meantime we are interested in every step that is taken to curb this "Slaughter of the Innocent" by legislation.

The manufacturing states of the north have made notable gains in legislation for the protection of the child in industry and a steady improvement in the enforcement of these laws. But the legislation in the southern factory states is like the legislation of England in 1841, except that the English laws made factory inspection imperative, while the few inadequate child labor laws of the south are largely ineffective owing to the failure to make such provision.

The laws which have been most advantageous against child labor have been compulsory education, and the difficulties interposed by law to obtain the required certificate before the child could legally begin to work. For instance, in New York, since 1896, the affidavit of the parent in regard to the child's age, which before that date was the sole requirement, must be supplemented with the written statement of the teacher that the child has regularly attended school, in which the common English branches were taught, and also with the statement of an official of the Board of Health that the child is of a normal development and in sound health.

By a comparison of the states of New York and Pennsylvania, made by Florence Kelly, we have pointed out the gains from effective laws for the protection of the child wage earner. According to the census of 1900, Pennsylvania has the unenviable first place in the number of children in the wage-earning ranks, which is 33,135. New York, which follows as second, has 13,189. New York has a larger population and leads in its manufactures. The excess of Pennsylvania over New York can only be explained satisfactorily by the difference in their child labor laws existing before 1900.

In Pennsylvania a child could enter the factory at the age of thirteen; was not required to be able to read or write before entering, and at the age of thirteen, both boys and girls

alike, could be employed at night, ten hours six night in the week; also, to obtain the necessary certificate to file with the employer, only the parent's affidavit as to age was required.

In New York the age limit was fourteen years. Since 1893 a child under sixteen years must be able to read fluently and write legibly to enter a factory; no minor under the age of sixteen can legally be employed after 9 o'clock at night, and the necessary certificate must have the affidavit of parent, teacher and health official.

We cannot gainsay the fact that beneficial results have everywhere followed remedial legislation, in the decrease of the number of children employed, of illiteracy, improved physical condition through shorter hours, raising of minimum age, eliminating of night work and exclusion from hazardous employments.

Endeavors to secure a uniform state child labor law are being made by the joint efforts of State Commissions of Labor, the organization of lawyers and the National Civic Federation. This law, as formulated, prohibits labor of all children under fourteen years of age in any kind of service during school term, and even when schools are not in session, in any mill or in any work injurious to health or morals of such children; employment of children under eighteen in connection with blast furnaces, docks, wharves and other named hazardous and dangerous occupations; prohibits any one under twenty-one as a messenger before 5 a. m. or after 10 p. m., nor more than eight hours each day; prohibits the employment of boys under sixteen or girls under eighteen at night or longer than eight hours in twenty-four.

Such a uniform law for the various states will prevent the threats manufacturers to remove their plants to another state when any effort is made to secure more protective legislation and will be easier of enforcement.

II. Labor Legislation Affecting Women.

All enlightened states are awakened to the fact that wage-earning women need special legislation for their protection. Practically one-half of the working women in the United States are young women under twenty-five years of age. The most thorough and careful investigations have proven that the new strains of modern industry, long hours, night work, speeding, continuous standing, unsanitary conditions are causing irreparable injuries to women. These injuries cannot but react upon the race. Facts show that there is an increase of nervous diseases among our toiling women, that they are more liable to infectious diseases, less and less able to resist temptations to immorality and intemperance, that incapacity to work comes earlier than to men, that they are incapacitated for motherhood, that their offspring is liable to be puny or to be still born.

As a result of this accumulation of facts bearing upon this question certain industries have already been prohibited to women, as mining in most states, serving in bar rooms, employment in buffing and polishing metals, and in several states young girls cannot be engaged as public messengers; the length of the work day has been regulated to some extent by law, several states, as Illinois and New York, having through persistent efforts secured a ten-hour working day, while others, as Oregon, California and Utah, have succeeded in having it reduced to eight hours. This is especially true of laundry work, where the hours are long and exhausting. Girls of ten faint at this work, and it is no unusual thing for them to be carried to the hospital, suffering from nervous collapse, or because some serious operation is necessary.

Only five states prohibit employment at night. In other states some employments demand that women shall work far into the night or all night.

There has been considerable legislation for the protection of women compelling more wholesome surroundings, more suitable and sanitary closet arrangements, lunch and rest rooms, provision for seats where work requires continuous standing.

The injurious effects of employments involving the use of poisons, acids, gases, atmospheric extremes of heat and cold and other dangerous processes still require more thorough investigation and better control.

Any condition under capitalism that wrecks human lives physically and morally the government should have a right to change. For that reason it seems just as constitutional to establish by law a minimum wage for the working woman as a minimum working day. It is an undisputed fact that many of the girls that turn into the path that leads to worse than death are driven into it by their extremely low wages. Their struggle for mere existence becomes so fierce, their outlook becomes so hopeless, that the allurements of what in their hopelessness seems more attractive ensnare them to their ruin. There should be no freedom of contract on the part of employer or employee when human life and human virtue are in the balance. An interference is justifiable by the state at all times when such conditions exist as wreck human beings. Until

through an enlightened conscience we are able to abolish utterly this meloch of capitalism, every possible effort should be made for the better protection, through the law, of that ever swelling army of children and young women, utterly defenseless, except as society defends them.

It is most encouraging to see how the working woman herself is awakening in her own behalf. The sure way out of the tragedy of her condition must come through her own efforts, joined with those of her own class. When her power is utilized it becomes dynamic. The sooner she realizes this fact the sooner will her morn of freedom dawn.

Sassy Sayings Of An Organizer

BY O. F. BRANSTETTER.

"I'm a Socialist, all right, but I ain't a-goin' to join the party. I was a Greenbacker, and a nights of Labor, and a Populist, and I knew jest how them things go. Jest as soon as you begin to git strong, then a lot of your leaders begin to trade and compromise and sell you out jest to git jobs for themselves.

"Socialism is all right, if it wasn't for that, but how're you goin' to keep your leaders from sellin' you out, I'd like to know?"

"Oh, but they can't, comrade. You see—"

"They can't, hey? Well, I'd jest like to know how you'll keep 'em from it? I'd jest like to have you tell me how you'll—"

"Well, if you will just shut up and give me a chance, I will tell you. If you knew anything about the Socialist Party, you would know that we don't depend upon the honesty or incorruptibility of what you call our 'leaders.'"

A Socialist knows that there is no more community of interests between the working class and the capitalists politically than there is industrially. He knows that a political party cannot serve two masters, but that all the old parties represent only the interests of the capitalist class, which finances, controls and owns them.

And so he has organized an entirely new political party, a party separate and distinct from all parties controlled by his masters. It is a party which is financed, owned and controlled by himself and his comrades, and he has put the best of his brains, his energy and his enthusiasm into making it a party which will represent the working class, and the working class ONLY.

And so, in this new party he has builded for himself, he has taken for one of the cardinal principles, and the slogan of his party, "NO FUSION—NO POLITICAL TRADING."

And therein he has shown his wisdom. It is good tactics. It is the only possible way in which he can secure his demands—by supporting and putting into power a political party which stands for his principles and for his interests. And more than that—IT IS HIS ABSOLUTE SECURITY AGAINST BEING SOLD OUT.

With these principles he resists the flattery and false promises of the old parties and detects the traitors and designing politicians within his own ranks. No traitor, no matter how willing, can work much injury to the party so long as he votes and uses his influence to have every other Socialist vote for the principles, platform and candidates of the Socialist Party AND FOR NO OTHER.

No trust, no corporation, and no old party politician will pay very much to have a man advocate those things.

Whenever they buy or corrupt a Socialist leader, either national, state or county, they pay him to support some principle, platform or candidate other than those of the Socialist Party.

And as soon as he does that the honest Socialist has him spotted. Either he is NOT A SOCIALIST and does not understand the principles and tactics of the party, OR HE HAS SOLD OUT FOR MONEY OF FOR VOTES.

"The question now remains, will the honest Socialists sanction the corrupt deal made by this leader?" Certainly not. They will make the ignorance or the treachery of this leader absolutely harmless by the simple expedient of VOTING FOR THE SOCIALIST PRINCIPLES AND CANDIDATES—AND FOR NO OTHER.

I have never heard of a corporation or an old party politician bribing a man to vote the Socialist ticket, or to influence others to vote the Socialist ticket. If they did so, no one would be the gainer except the Socialist Party; the losers would be the chumps who paid the money.

When the interests corrupt a candidate or a leader in any party, it is not the leader's vote which they are buying, but the votes which he can influence in THEIR INTERESTS.

And no "leader" can influence the membership of the Socialist Party to vote against their principles or their candidates. Whenever he tries to do so he ceases to be a "leader." The corporation is gold-bricked when it purchases his influence, because he has no influence when he attempts to use it in the interests of the old parties or their owners.

The so-called "leaders" can never "sell us out" for their personal benefit so long as we stick to that slogan, "NO COMPROMISE—NO POLITICAL TRADING—AND WE ARE GOING TO STICK."

A Socialist's Reply To Cardinal Gibbons

BY G. H. RITTERSKAMP.

In the course of his jubilee sermon, delivered at the Cathedral in Baltimore, Cardinal Gibbons is quoted as expressing unqualified disapproval of three important political propositions which have commanded a large share of public attention, namely, the election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people, the initiative and referendum proposal and the recall of the judiciary.

The Cardinal is quoted as saying: "The election of Senators by the votes of the people involves the destruction of a strong bulwark against dangerous encroachments. * * * To give to the masses the right of annulling the acts of the legislatures is to substitute mob law for established law. * * * To recall a judge because his decisions do not meet with popular approval is an insult to the dignity, the independence and self-respect of our judiciary. * * * The Constitution of the United States is the palladium of our liberties and our landmark in our march of progress. Its wisdom has been tested and successfully proved after a trial of a century and a quarter. It has weathered the storms of the century which has passed, and it should be trusted for the centuries to come. What has been good enough for our fathers ought to be good enough for us. Every change, either in the political or religious world, is not a reformation. Better to bear the ills we know than fly to those we know not of. Do not disturb the political landmarks of the republic."

Our answer to Cardinal Gibbons is brief. We will merely state the facts in the case and leave it to the intelligence of the American people to decide for themselves.

The election of Senators by the votes of the people does involve the destruction of a strong bulwark against popular encroachments. As to whether these popular encroachments are dangerous, suffice it to say that popular encroachments have always been considered dangerous by those whose interests were endangered by popular education and self-government.

The Cardinal is afraid to trust the masses. He insinuates that law by the masses is mob law. Now, the word "masses" in America is a synonym for "the people," "the public," "the sovereign people." The masses are the creators of our legislatures, and yet the Cardinal would deny the public the right to annul the acts of its legislatures. Let the Cardinal remember that "Governments are instituted among men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

On the recall of the judiciary, Cardinal Gibbons agrees with President Taft. To recall a judge, the Cardinal thinks, would be an insult to the dignity, the independence and self-respect of our judiciary. President Taft thinks so, too. No doubt Judge Grosscup would have thought so had this principle of popular government been instituted against him.

It does seem strange how fearful men high up in church and state are of popular encroachments upon the established order of things. How solicitous they are about the dear old Constitution!

Why, if any ordinary man on the street were to say to his neighbor, "What has been good enough for our fathers ought to be good enough for us," words attributed to Cardinal Gibbons, he would be "dubbed" a mossback, old fogy, ignorant, unprogressive, and undesirable neighbor and a poor citizen. He would, in truth, be the Rip Van Winkle of his community—the laughing stock of the town.

And then, as if to crown his dissertation on the political economy of our time, the Cardinal attempts to quote from the immortal Shakespeare. The Cardinal says: "Better to bear the ills we know than fly to those we know not of." What Shakespeare really does say is to be found in Hamlet's soliloquy, Act 3, scene 1:

"For who would bear the whips and scorns of time, The oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely,

The pangs of despised love, the law's delay, The insolence of office and the spurns That patient merit of the unworthy takes,

When he himself might his quietus make With a bare bodkin? Who would fardels bear,

To grunt and sweat under a weary life, But that the dread of something after death,

The undiscovered country from whose bourn No traveler returns, puzzles the will AND MAKES US RATHER BEAR THOSE ILLS WE HAVE THAN FLY TO OTHERS THAT WE KNOW NOT OF?"

Thus conscience does make cowards of us all; And thus the native hue of resolution Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought,

And enterprises of great pitch and moment With this regard their currents turn awry, And lose the name of action."

PLATFORM OF THE Socialist Party OF THE UNITED STATES.

What Human Life Depends On.

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

The Cause of Class Rule.

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

Men Are Made Slaves.

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

Ruling Class as Parasites.

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

The Class Struggle.

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

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

Overproduction and Idleness.

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

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

Labor's Exploitation.

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

Power of Corruption.

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

The Vital Issue.

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

The Rock of Class Rule.

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

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

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

Land and Public Welfare.

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

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

Labor's Interests Identical.

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

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

PROGRAM.

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

GENERAL DEMANDS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

INDUSTRIAL DEMANDS.

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

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

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

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

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

(e) By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child labor, of convict labor and of all un-inspected 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.

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.

Is the Boy Scout Movement of a Military Nature?

By R. A. Dague.

Recently there has been so much public criticism of the Boy Scout movement that its promoters are beginning to deny that the organization is of a military character. Mr. C. deVidal Hundt, commander of the Boy Scouts of Southern California, in a published article in the Los Angeles Examiner, denies the military nature of the movement. As quoted in the Santa Paula Chronicle, he says:

"The Boy Scouts are not a military organization. Our military drills are given for the purpose of discipline and order and with the object in view to produce an erect carriage and develop the boys' breathing apparatus and muscles.

"The Boy Scouts are peace scouts. At one of the recent scout encampments a young lady, who had been watching the boys, said that if she ever married she would try to get a boy scout, because boy scouts can cook their own meals and sew on their own buttons. Which goes to prove that the scouts will be fully prepared to avoid wars, domestic or otherwise."

Now, the movement in California may be of that innocent sort as to have for its sole object the development of the boys physically, and to teach them to cook and sew on their buttons, but it is very certain that its originators had, and still have, in view quite a different object. Let us now briefly allude to the history of the movement:

The Associated Press says that the Czar of Russia about two years ago gave orders that the 3,500,000 boys between the ages of twelve and fifteen years, in the elementary schools, should receive military training. Gen. Baden-Powell induced the Czar to change his plans,

and adopt the "Boy Scout Plan," as laid down in Gen. Baden-Powell's book. Army officers, therefore, organized, the past year, a great army of thousands of the peasant boys. The Associated Press of September 16 gives an account of a brilliant review of these Boy Scouts, by the Emperor, recently held at St. Petersburg. The account says:

"The emperor and several of the grand dukes, including Michael Alexandrovich, formerly heir presumptive to the throne, with a brilliant suite of generals, all on horseback, rode down between the four long lines of troops, the emperor getting the regular salute from each company, replying to it, and getting in response an enthusiastic response of youthful hurrahs.

"A thrilling sight were the faces of the youngsters as they marched past their emperor with eyes keen on carrying away a good picture of him, and a note of contagious enthusiasm was carried to the thousands of spectators in their parting salute: 'We are eager to excel, your Imperial Majesty.'"

The emperor and his cabinet are so pleased with results so far that steps are being taken to enlarge the movement. The dispatch further says:

"These juvenile regiments are to be under instructions of regular army officers, so that the boys will be taught the rudiments of warfare as practiced in this twentieth century.

"First and foremost, it is thought that the military training provided in the schools will awaken interest in the army at an early age and thus tend to facilitate the transformation of raw recruits into perfect human fighting machines. Hopes are also

entertained that the early awakening of enthusiasm for the army will operate against the spread of seditious Socialism among the youth of Russia."

Dispatches from Berlin, last July, stated that Emperor William and military men of Germany have taken steps to inaugurate the Boy Scout movement in that country. They are quoted as saying that "Germany's fighting efficiency can thus be augmented greatly, and the war spirit strengthened." The Socialists throughout Europe, as well as non-Socialists, who oppose war, are strenuously contending against this Boy Scout scheme. It would seem that no one in Europe questions the object of the movement as being to develop the war spirit in the boys.

Some of the more cautious and conservative Monarchists have raised warning voices "to remind the government that the juvenile militia thus created may, unless proper precautions be taken, develop into a revolutionary army, so that, instead of being a national asset, the boy soldiers would become a serious danger to the safety of the empire." In the face of these well-known facts, published in Europe and America, it would seem that Commander C. deVidal Hundt and others are presuming much on the gross ignorance of their readers when they claim that the Boy Scouts are organized to make a little fun for the boys, and to teach boys how to cook, sew buttons on their garments and to excite the admiration of their girl friends.

The solemn truth is that General Baden-Powell, the monarchs of Europe, and the plutocrats of America invented and are promoting the Scout organization for the purpose of defeating the world-wide movement

for peace and for international courts of arbitration, and to raise up an army with which to suppress all efforts of oppressed peoples who may desire to be free, and to shoot into subjection working people, who may make a struggle to improve their conditions of living. The scheme was adroitly planned, and its real objects hidden, while the supposed advantages accruing to the youths are painted in brilliant colors. The lads are told about the bright uniforms, the grand picnics, the fun and good times, but they will be taught to implicitly obey the orders of their officers. Little do they suspect that they are to have the killing instincts in their hearts cultivated and strengthened until they can go forth and with torch and gun and bayonet mercilessly wound and murder their fellow-men, who they do not know and who have done the no harm, and who, like themselves, are deluded victims and slaves of designing, ambitious tyrants or selfish millionaires, who care nothing for the common soldier except to use him to destroy, burn and murder.

The Boy Scout movement was invented by a professional man-killer. It is wicked and unchristian, and I hope that no boy who reads this will join the cunningly devised plan to convert innocent boys into "fighting" machines. Gen. Sherman said: "War is hell." My advice to the boys is to think good thoughts, do kindly deeds, speak friendly words, stand up manfully for peace and good fellowship, and if the kings and nabobs of Europe and the grafting monopolists of America want to get up killing bees, and wars, thus "raise hell" by wholesale murder, let them do the killing themselves.

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The Labor Movement in Germany

By John C. Kennedy.

These are stirring days in Europe. Scarcely a week passes without news of some great strike, some popular demonstration or some Socialist victory. The workers, downtrodden and exploited for generations, at last are realizing their power, and are boldly attacking the citadels of tyranny and oppression. To be sure, strikes, demonstrations and Socialist victories are no new thing in Europe. But never before have the masses been so generally discontented, never before have they been so thoroughly organized, and never before have they been so intelligent and ready to march forward to victory.

Organizations.

Probably the best organized section of this great international army of labor is to be found in Germany. The German workers have been building up their political, economic and educational organizations patiently and persistently in the face of tremendous opposition, until to-day they have a well-balanced labor movement which is a model for all the world.

Political.

On the political field the German workers are represented by the Socialist Party, which has 836,000 dues-paying members, including 107,000 women, and which polled in the last general election over 3,250,000 votes. On the economic field they are represented by the trades unions, which, altogether, have nearly 3,000,000 members. About 2,275,000 of these members are in the "Free" trade unions, which work hand in hand with the Socialist Party. These unions have magnificent labor temples in most of the large cities, which are the headquarters for labor and Socialist activities. In some cases these centers, which belong entirely to the trade unions and the Socialist Party, have cost over \$500,000.

Co-Operatives.

In addition to the Socialist Party and the trade unions, the German workers have built up a powerful co-operative movement, which already has 1,151,000 members and owns and operates 3,545 stores. These co-operatives employ 19,000 workers under the best trade union conditions, and do a total annual business of \$108,000,000. Sixteen million dollars' worth of products are manufactured in their own bakeries, mills and factories.

Press.

All of these organizations are fostered by the Socialist and labor press, which consist of eighty-one daily newspapers, scores of trade union journals and dozens of weekly and monthly magazines, devoted to various phases of the Socialist and labor movement. Some of these printing plants of the Socialist and labor press are among the finest in Europe. For instance, the plants of the Hamburg Echo, the Berlin Vorwärts and the Metal Workers' Journal of Stuttgart, have the most modern printing machinery in Germany, and employ hundreds of union printers under the best conditions.

Solidarity.

Perhaps the most striking phase of the German labor movement is the way in which the different elements work together. The Socialist Party helps the trade unions and the unions help the Socialist Party, and both party and unions help the growth of co-operative societies. Yet no organization attempts to dictate the poli-

cies of the other. The Socialist Party is expected to work out the tactics that will best meet the needs of the workers on the political field, while the trade unions are expected to work out the form of organization that will best protect the workers on the economic field. Within the party some of the members emphasize the ultimate aim—the complete abolition of the capitalist system of production and the substitution therefor of a Socialist co-operative system. Others emphasize the immediate demands, such as better workmen's insurance, better factory legislation and better housing for the working class. Within the trade unions, likewise, some members emphasize one type or an organization and one sort of tactics, while others advocate another sort of tactics. But, while in Germany, as in America, there are differences of opinion regarding tactics and methods of organization, it is everywhere recognized that the political problems should be settled by the political organization and the economic problems by the economic organization. In this way the Germans have avoided much of the misunderstanding and friction which has arisen between the trade unions and the Socialist Party in America, where some of the members of each organization feel that it is their special mission to criticize the methods and tactics of the other and to tell it how to run its affairs. Moreover, within the different organizations of Germany, where certainly the members do not hesitate to express their opinions as to policies and tactics, they very rarely indulge in attacks on personalities. They discuss the issues and principles at stake and consider them on their merits.

Education.

Another striking feature of the German labor movement is the emphasis put upon education. There is no labor movement in the world that is more thoroughly working class in spirit and membership than the German labor movement. But there is no labor movement in the world, or any other kind of a movement, which has a higher respect for science, learning and culture. While the German workers cherish no illusions about being delivered from capitalism by one great leader, or a dozen great leaders, yet they recognize the importance of leadership and give due weight to the opinions of able men. And it makes no difference whether these men are men from their own ranks, like Bebel, Legien and Molkenbuhr, or whether they are men who have come to the labor movement from other classes, like Marx and Engels, Lassalle and Liebknecht, Kautsky and Bernstein, Singer and Von Vollmar, Sudekum, Lindeman and David. Consequently there is no foolish attempt to divide the organization into "proletarians" and "intellectuals." On the contrary, a continuous campaign of education is carried on through the press, the lecture bureau and special education organizations to make "intellectuals" of the whole working class.

Power.

Indeed, the great and lasting impression that one gets of the German working class is that it is demonstrating by its achievements its right and power to supplant the present ruling classes. It is building up the most perfect political and economic organization of the masses that the world has ever seen; it is steadily

raising the standard of living and the standard of education and culture among the mass of the people; it is producing a splendid self-reliant citizenship with strong character and high ideals. No one who has ever been on the ground can have the slightest doubt that the workers of Germany are going to win in their great struggle to establish an industrial and social democracy. They are going to win, because they are practical idealists working in harmony with the laws of social evolution; because they combine dogged determination and courage with splendid self-control, and because they unite high-grade intelligence with thorough political and economic organization.

The Steel Demon

By Hugh McGee.

The twentieth century has introduced a new factor into human society, a new force, a new power, a new producer, a new maker and builder, which has changed conditions throughout the world.

This new thing is the only perfect creation in the world. It is not human, it is not a living thing, it does not eat or drink or sleep, it only works; it is made of steel and iron and it will live forever.

This new thing has for nearly 100 years been taking the "jobs" of men and women and doing the work that they were doing, and to-morrow newer machines will throw more men and women out of "jobs" and into a state of starvation.

The use of machines and machinery has very nearly done away with the need of human labor. So true is this that for a man being unable to find any work to do does not seem strange to anyone.

The working men and women today are in reality worse off than the peasants and slaves of Europe ever were, for the reason that before the coming of machines and machinery the kings, queens and Morgans of those days needed them to do all the work, and so they did not permit the workers to die of sickness and starvation, if it were possible to save them.

But since machines and machinery do so much of the work to-day it does not matter what happens to the twentieth century wage slaves.

To-day the men and women who have been displaced by the perfect machines and complex machinery are becoming tramps or criminals, and the women are turning to prostitution for food and shelter.

When a twentieth century wage slave is "fired" he begins at once to starve, and while he looks for a new master the bloodhounds of the master class are continually at his heels, ready to pounce upon him for being a vagrant or tramp, so as to pluck some blood-money from him in the jails and courts, which have always provided an easy living for the watch-dogs of the masters.

The Socialists demand that the public—the collectivity—claim the machines and machinery of production and distribution as the common property of all the people, and not for the profit of a few men who have neither conceived nor created them, but only own them.

The continued private ownership of machines and machinery by a few men means that unemployment will increase, that poverty will increase, that disease will increase, that the few rich will become richer and the many poor will become poorer.

Crime, poverty, disease, unemployment, prostitution, white slavery and child labor is increasing day by day?

Do you want it to continue?

ORTIE E. McMANIGAL
SUED FOR DIVORCE.
Bill in Action Outlines Sensational Charges Against the Burns Detective Agency.

Chicago, Ill., October 14.—Ortie E. McManigal, alleged dynamiter and safeblower, whose confession led to the arrest of the McNamara brothers on a charge of blowing up the Times building in Los Angeles, was sued for divorce to-day by Emma McManigal.

Startling charges of fake arrests, promises of immunity to her husband by the W. J. Burns Detective Agency, and agreement to give him a share of the reward in the event of conviction, are outlined in the bill.

Equally vehement assertions that the grand jury of Los Angeles and District Attorney employed "third degree" methods in an attempt to force her to give information regarding the McNamara brothers, are stated in Mrs. McManigal's bill. McManigal also is charged with cruelty and infidelity.

Mrs. McManigal declares that after her husband had been taken to Los Angeles, W. J. Burns, Raymond Burns and several detectives made her life miserable by trying to force her to tell about the alleged Los Angeles conspiracy.

Threats of arrest, of deportation, and every possible method of insinuation, innuendoes and abuses were employed, she said. Visits were made to her house at all times of the night and day.

Detectives are constantly "shadowing" her, Mrs. McManigal avers; and to prevent this she asks that the employees of the Burns Agency be enjoined from following or molesting her.

Mrs. McManigal says that following the fake arrest in Detroit of her husband she visited him while in the custody of Detective Reed of the Burns Agency and that he confessed to her that he blew up the Llewellyn Iron Works in Los Angeles. She says he told her that Burns had promised him immunity and a share of the reward upon the conviction of the persons who blew up the Times building.

Mrs. McManigal declared her husband had written her to trust Burns, saying "he was the greatest man in the United States." She also averred the detectives paid her expenses to Los Angeles, and recited at length her experience in that city. She referred to the grand jury as an "infamous body," the sole purpose of which was to "harass, intimidate, threaten and indict any person interested in the defense of the McNamara brothers."

She said that when she refused to testify before the grand jury she was forced into a small room, and told she would be kept there until the papers would be made out to send her to jail; that she was confronted by her husband, a detective and another man, who threatened her with physical violence and threatened her with imprisonment unless she verified the statements of her husband.

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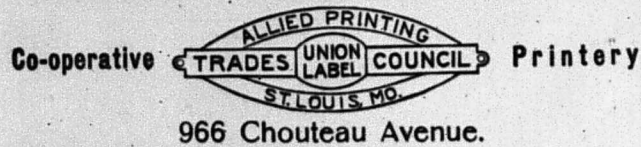
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Editorial Comment.

The same Big Cinch Interests that were lined up for the New Charter last January are now working overtime to make the people swallow the \$2,500,000 bridge bonds.

There are several dozens of injunctions hanging over the heads of the striking railroad employes of the Illinois Central and the Hariman lines. But the strikers don't care.

New York, Philadelphia and Detroit had tremendous McNamara demonstrations. Comrade Winfield R. Gaylord of Milwaukee was the principal speaker at the Detroit meeting.

Comrade Job Harriman writes from Los Angeles: "We are having a great fight here, with very good prospects of victory. The railroad fight is on here and the boys are doing fine."

One Hundred Thousand Dues-Paying Members in the Socialist Party! What a powerful political organization! Ten years ago the Socialist Party membership was less than ten thousand.

Within one week locals representing 6,200 party members seconded the call for a referendum on the Missouri controversy. See the official announcement on another page of this week's ST. LOUIS LABOR

By what means did Jephtha Howe secure the Southern Traction franchise? Some people believe that if the truth were known, and if justice would prevail, Jephtha Howe and some of the gentlemen of the old Municipal Assembly might serve one term in Jefferson City.

While the Pope in Rome ordered prayers for the victory of Italy's arms, in other words: while he was sanctioning the Tripoli brigandage of the Italian government, the Italian Socialists were doing all in their power to present the war and to defend international peace.

John R. Walsh, the former Chicago banker, was paroled from the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas. Walsh stole about \$2,000,000, and was indicted on 200 counts. Wonder if President Taft would have pardoned a poor postal clerk convicted of stealing a registered letter containing \$1.00.

The capitalist daily papers of St. Louis are subservient to the Big Cinch interests and their motto is: The people be damned! It is, indeed, outrageous how the St. Louis Republic, Post-Ditpatch, etc., treated last Sunday's Anti-Bond Issue mass meeting at the Aschenbroedel Hall. The near future may bring a powerful Socialist press that will defend the interests of the working class.

The awakening of China is no longer a dream. Reports from the celestial empire are to the effect that nothing short of a republican form of government will please the leaders of the present Chinese revolution. Some of the revolutionary leaders are said to be Socialists. China and Japan will cause serious problems for European and American capitalism within the coming ten years.

The Socialist Party is now infinitely greater than an individual who may join it, and the fact that its membership has now passed the 100,000 mark is a cause for general satisfaction, as the clearing process of its composition is and must necessarily be a continuous one, for the economic pressure exerted by capitalism, and the industrial evolution generally, makes its degeneracy into a mere "reform" party practically impossible at this stage.—The Call.

Three cheers for the Investigations! City Hospital investigation; Municipal Courts building investigation; Municipal bridge investigation. Is it not about time to have a thorough investigation of the Coroner's office. The way things are run in that office certainly seems to justify an investigation and a radical change. It is the general opinion that the Coroner's office has become a mere branch office of the United Railways Co., of the railroad corporations, the Union Electric Light and Power Co. and similar concerns.

That the California women will take an active part in the ensuing campaign is the opinion of those acquainted with conditions on the Pacific coast. A press dispatch says: "In Los Angeles a regular campaign is in progress, with the intention of getting 60,000 women registered before the city election, which takes place early in December. This contest, which is the most important in the history of the southern city, will afford the first test of women suffrage in this state, and the result will be watched with great interest. In the coming election the contest is between the Socialists' so-called machine and the Good Government League, with a strong chance that the Socialists will win."

Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland denounced the recall. Has it ever occurred to the reverend gentlemen that the Roman Church has been practicing the recall for years? Cardinals, archbishops and priests have been recalled in the past. During the Henry George campaign of 1886-87 Dr. McGlynn was recalled. Of course, in the Roman Church the power of recall is usurped by men higher up, while the recall adopted in California last week puts that right where it belongs—i. e., into the hands of the people. It would certainly be a terrible thing if the rank and file of the Catholics would take a vote on the question of recalling Cardinal Gibbons or Archbishop Ireland. That would be the beginning of the end of the power of Clericalism.

SWEDEN'S SOCIALIST PROGRESS

The complete returns of the parliamentary elections in Sweden are now at hand. Our Swedish comrades have made splendid progress.

The result is as follows: Socialists 64, Liberals 101, Conservatives 65 representatives.

The total Socialist vote is 170,299; Liberals, 244,596; Conservatives, 188,276. In the last parliament the Socialists had thirty-five members.

This latest Socialist progress in Sweden will have wonderful influence on the Reichstag campaign of our comrades in Germany, which has already been opened. The German Reichstag elections will take place in January.

Look out for political excitement and for surprising news. Never before have the conditions in Europe been more favorable for a tremendous growth of the Socialist movement.

G. A. Hoehn.

OUR ST. LOUIS CAMPAIGN

The next two weeks will be most memorable ones in the history of the St. Louis Socialist movement.

November 7 and November 10 two special elections will take place in which the organized working class is vitally interested.

The Bridge Bond issue, to be voted on November 7, must be defeated. Three days later a special Council election will take place. William M. Brandt is our candidate.

Comrades, the time is short. The campaign is a lively one. Workingmen of St. Louis, unite! You have a world to gain! Unite under the banner of the Socialist Party and elect Wm. M. Brandt to the City Council on Friday, November 10.

G. A. Hoehn.

Thieves and burglars as public officials! The following news item from St. Louis county is of more than ordinary interest: Louis G. Armentrout, city marshal of Kirkwood; Albert Lazier, deputy constable of Bonhomme township, and William House, former deputy sheriff of St. Louis county, were convicted in Judge John W. McElhiny's court at Clayton of robbing the till of the Eden Park Pavilion at Meramec Highlands of \$498. It developed at the trial that the convicted officials raided the dancing pavilion at Eden Park on the night of August 6th, seemingly to quell a disturbance, but actually to loot the cash drawer of the proprietor, Peter Gounis, who conducted the dance hall. The officers lined all of the dancers up against the wall, raked all the money into a paper sack and departed without arresting any one. These county fellows are clumsy! Why don't they learn from their colleagues in St. Louis City! Here the work is done much smoother and with less risk!

THE MCNAMARA TRIAL

FIVE TALESMEN OUT OF SIX LIKELY TO BE RETAINED ON FINAL BODY.

Prejudice Against Capital Punishment and Labor Unions Wins Excuses for Three.

Los Angeles, Cal., October 17.—The defense in the McNamara murder trial had passed six talesmen, one had been excused by the court, and two excused because of challenge for cause, when court adjourned to-night. This was the most rapid day's work so far.

Of the six talesmen passed at least one seemed virtually sure of rejection before the jury is finally completed to try James B. McNamara for the death of Charles J. Haggerty, who was killed in the Los Angeles Times explosion and fire.

The line-up of the passed talesmen to-night was: J. W. Roberts, real estate dealer; Robert F. Bain, carpenter; H. Y. Quackenbush, expressman; A. R. McIntosh, baker; T. W. Adams, grocer; G. W. McKee, retired real estate dealer.

To-day's rejections were: Z. T. Hiatt, excused by court because of scruples against capital punishment; Samuel McCreary, challenged for bias after he had said he had a fixed opinion as to whether the Times disaster was caused by a criminal act; Edmund S. Johnson, challenged and excused, said he was prejudiced against labor unions.

New Line of Questioning.

Talesman Quackenbush, it was thought to-night, would not find himself on the final jury because he did not believe in capital punishment. Talesman Adams said he reads the Los Angeles Times, the Social Democrat and the Appeal to Reason. Questions were propounded to-day along several new lines. The papers read by talesmen, with particular reference to the Times; any possible acquaintance with any of the twenty-one persons who lost their lives, or with any survivors; belief as to whether the building was destroyed by dynamite or gas—these comprised the main points on which questions were asked.

Talesman McKee, however, was examined on slightly wider lines.

"You're Scotch, are you, or Irish?" asked Mr. Darrow.
"Scotch-Irish," replied the talesman.
"To what church do you belong?"
"The Presbyterian."
"But the fact that the defendant is a member of another denomination from the south of Ireland would not make any difference?"
"None at all," said McKee.

THE MCNAMARA DEFENSE SCORES

BIG POINT IN SELECTING JURY.

Z. T. Nelson Excused for Cause by Judge Bordwell.

Los Angeles, October 16.—After being the object of a spirited controversy between the attorneys for the prosecution and the defense for days, Veniemen Z. T. Nelson to-day was excused from service in the case of James B. McNamara, charged with dynamiting the Times building.

Attorneys Clarence Darrow and Joseph Scott concluded the argument for the defense against Nelson this morning, whereupon Judge Bordwell interrogated the venieman. Nelson virtually admitted that it would be difficult for him to render an impartial decision on the case of he was chosen for jury duty.

Marx & Haas
Clothing Co.

(Continued from First Page.)

again use the Union label of the party of the second part as heretofore. If before then an agreement be reached between both parties to this undertaking as to a permanent wage scale, conditions and a thorough organization of the departments be effected, it is agreed that party of the first part may use the label immediately.

Seventh—The following conditions are acceptable to both and are to prevail during the life of this agreement and the following agreement as permanent:

Cutters to work forty-eight hours per week.

Tailors to work fifty-four hours per week.

Minimum scale of wages for cutters, \$20.00 per week.

All the employes in the manufacturing department are to be paid for five holidays during the year.

All overtime to be paid for in all departments at the rate of time and one-half; double time for holiday work.

Two hours to be allowed each male citizen employe to vote in national elections and one hour for city and primary elections.

In slack times it is agreed that work is to be divided equally among all employes.

Piecework to be allowed in the manufacturing of coats. Scale of prices on each part to be agreed upon between party of the first part and Local Unions 105 and 98.

Eighth—It is agreed by both parties hereto that the following temporary conditions are to prevail until the permanent agreement is entered into: It is agreed between both parties that all former employes are to apply for work within fourteen days from date, and party of the first part agrees to arrange to put them back to work as fast as possible, and that they will re-employ all cutters and trimmers by November 10 and all other employes by November 25.

It is agreed that one apprentice be allowed to every seven cutters.

It is agreed by both parties hereto that in the pants, vest and duck coat departments all old employes returning to work are guaranteed to earn as much as formerly, and if after one month such is not the case, party of the first part agrees to pay them thereafter weekly as much as their former earnings until a permanent piecework scale has been agreed upon as herein provided for.

It is further agreed that until a permanent scale of prices on piecework is agreed to between the party of the first part and the representatives of Local Unions 105, 98 and 68, the minimum scale and conditions in those departments for old employes to be the same as on week work during 1909.

Ninth—It is understood that should any of the local unions of the party of the second part willfully strike or cause any like disturbance against party of the first part, such act shall be considered as nullifying this agreement.

Tenth—The right of the first party

to discharge any employe shall at no time be questioned, except if proven that it be for no other reason than activity in the union.

Eleventh—Each and every grievance of employes is to be adjusted by a standing committee of the District Council No. 4 and a representative of the party of the first part, who are to meet at the request of either party every second and fourth Saturday afternoon in the month. Failing to agree, same to be submitted to a third party for final settlement.

do-a-p Saturday rtwahg9hnaunaua
Twelfth—It is understood between both parties hereto that all the former members of the party of the second part now employed by the party of the first part are to be taken back as members by the party of the second part on the following terms:

Cutters to pay an initiation fee of \$25.00, providing they rejoin on or before November 12, 1911. The old members of Local 67 are to be taken back into that organization upon payment of an initiation fee of \$3.00, providing they put in their application on or before November 27, 1911. The former members of Local Unions 105, 68 and 98 are to be taken back upon payment of an initiation fee of \$5.00, providing they put in their applications into these organizations on or before November 27, 1911. If they fail to again apply for membership on or before the above specified dates, it is agreed that they will have to pay all of the back dues and assessments levied by the above organization during the time that they have been away from said organization until the time upon which they return.

MARX & HAAS CLOTHING CO.,
E. J. Marks, President,
THE UNITED GARMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA,
T. A. Rickert, General Pres.

Words of Appreciation.

Editor ST. LOUIS LABOR and Arbeiter-Zeitung:

Comrades—We are pleased to inform you that the controversy that existed between District Council No. 4 of the United Garment Workers and the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. has been satisfactorily adjusted.

We take further pleasure to inform you that if it had not been for the generous assistance and support given by ST. LOUIS LABOR and the Arbeiter-Zeitung during the hours of bitter struggle that the fight would in all probability not have ended successfully.

We feel deeply indebted to you for this service, and hope that some day in the near future we will be able to repay you for it.

In closing, we appeal to the garment workers and all other union men and women to support these papers by subscribing to one of them. The ST. LOUIS LABOR and the Arbeiter-Zeitung will be needed in future struggles, and we, therefore, urge all union men to rally to their support and help make them stronger, so the influence of these papers will be much greater in other controversies that might arise.

Wishing the greatest success to the ST. LOUIS LABOR and the Arbeiter-Zeitung, we remain,

DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 4,
Otto Kaemmerer, President,
O. W. Goodin, Secretary.

THE MARX & HAAS VICTORY

The Marx & Haas Clothing Co. has finally come to the conclusion that it pays better to be on friendly terms with Organized Labor than to listen to the leaders of the Citizens' Alliance and Manufacturers' Association and engage in expensive warfare against the Unions.

A more determined labor war has not been fought in St. Louis than the Marx & Haas lockout and boycott. It seems that the late Mr. Van Cleave had made the firm believe it would be an easy matter to disrupt the United Garment Workers. Twenty-five months of warfare taught the Marx & Haas people the valuable lesson that the labor movement has come to stay. It is a law of human progress that the working class must organize to defend their interests. Sooner or later even the most powerful capitalist corporations will have to recognize Organized Labor. It is true, the fanatic and desperate efforts of Parry, Job, Van Cleave, Post et al. resulted in much damage to a number of unions, but a few lost battles are no proof of permanent victory.

It is superfluous to say that the Garment Workers had not been looking for trouble; but when war was inevitable the organization meant business.

The Marx & Haas Clothing Co. will find it to their best interests to live in peace with Organized Labor.

A powerful factor in this lockout and boycott was our labor press. No one knows this better than the United Garment Workers.

We shall now put aside the battle-ax, and we are as anxious to assist the unionized Marx & Haas firm as we were determined to fight the concern while the war was on.

May other firms profit by the experience of the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. And other Unions may also learn a valuable lesson from the militant Garment Workers' District Council of St. Louis.

G. A. Hoehn.

Fine Hall for Rent

Hall has windows on four sides and is on the third floor.

There is no cooler meeting place in St. Louis.

Convenient to all sections of the city.

Located at South East Corner of Chouteau Avenue and Tenth Street.

Inquire per phone or call.

Kinloch Phone Central 1577; Bell Phone Olive 4198.

LABOR PUBLISHING CO.

FROM THE BATTLEFIELD OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Local Labor Field

BY OTTO PAULS.

Telephones:

Central 1577. Olive 4198.

NINE-HOUR LAW FRACTURE.

Factory Inspector Williams has succeeded in having Solomon Willner fined \$100 and costs for violation of the women's nine-hour law. Willner was paroled on payment of costs.

The grinding and polishing shop of Degge & Musick, Eighth and Market, being reported without a proper blower system and in a very filthy and unsanitary condition otherwise, the factory inspector is taking steps to compel the firm to comply with the law and install the necessary equipment.

WAITERS' NEW HEADQUARTERS

During the coming week Waiters' Union No. 20 will move into their new headquarters and club rooms in the Havlin Theater building.

They will occupy the second and third floors, which have been fitted up in nice shape. Quite a large meeting hall is included.

BREWERY ARBITRATOR DECIDES HALF AND HALF.

The jurisdiction dispute between the machinists and millwrights over the installation of machinery at the Anheuser-Busch brewery has been decided in Solomon fashion by Arbitrator Leon Harrison.

He decided that the present job should be completed half by machinists and half by millwrights. This holds good only for this job.

The whole matter will be carried to the A. F. of L. convention for a decision.

The carpenters have all returned to work and peace prevails for the time being.

IMPERIAL TENT SHOW AGAIN BECOMES UNFAIR.

Once more the picture machine operators have been compelled to declare the Imperial Tent Show, at Fifteenth and Montgomery, as being unfair to Organized Labor.

This is the 'steenth time this concern has broken faith with the Picture Operators. The proprietor wants union men and their families to patronize him, but he refuses to reciprocate.

SAID OF THE WORKERS.

The jollification of the Beer Bottlers at Concordia Turner Hall last Saturday was an all around success and a large time for all concerned.

Pattermakers of Moline, Ill. state that the Taylor system has been introduced in some shops at that place. Wages and hours are in bad shape.

Locomotive Engineers No. 237 will hold their second annual ball at Thimp's Dancing Academy on October 27.

The Teamsters' Union has succeeded in securing warrants charging James Weather, a scab driver, with second degree murder for shooting William Kane and James Keane of the Teamsters' Union. The grand jury had refused to indict Weathers.

BAKERS FIGHT TRUST MADE BAKERY PRODUCTS.

The formation of an Anti-Bread Trust Conference is now occupying the time and attention of the Union bakers of St. Louis. It is planned to enlist the local unions of all crafts and present a solid front to Morgan's Bread Trust.

Gus Goeckler has been appointed special representative to carry on the work of organizing the conference. At present he is busy laying the ground work in East St. Louis.

GARMENT WORKERS AGAINST MORE BONDS.

District Council No. 4, United Garment Workers of America, in a meeting held October 12, decided by a unanimous vote to endorse the action of the Central Trades and Labor Union in opposing the bond issue. They also decided to call on the affiliated locals and urge them to take like action.

COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPHERS WANT GREATER FREEDOM

The onerous conditions under which commercial telegraphers labor is making them very restive. Some few men are earning \$80 per month, but most of them average from \$60 to \$70. Nine hours is supposed to often stretched into fifteen hours.

Another source of complaint is that the men must furnish their own typewriters. If the company furnished them it would take only one for every four operators. To throw off some of these burdens will require an organization that will force better conditions and more money from the companies.

Reception, by the Bollermakers' Lodges 51 and 58, at North St. Louis Turner Hall, Twentieth and Sallsbury, November 11.

TO THE VOTERS OF ST. LOUIS

WHY THE \$2,500,000 BRIDGE BOND ISSUE SHOULD BE DEFEATED ON NOVEMBER 7th.

THE PEOPLE sincerely favor the completion of the Municipal Bridge and are ready to vote any necessary additional moneys for that purpose under right conditions. Why, then, shall we vote "No!" November 7th on the proposed new bond issue?

WAS IT EVER INTENDED TO BE A FREE BRIDGE?

First—Because it is not certain that the bridge, under the present City Administration, will be, or ever was, intended to be, a free bridge. The principal City Officials, it is alleged, were elected by Terminal Association money, and their acts since their election would seem to be a strong affirmation of it. They encouraged the passage of the Southern Illinois Traction Bill, granting to this corporation, two years before the bridge is completed, a fifty years' franchise over it.

THE PEOPLE WERE IGNORED.

At once the People's representatives protested against such an ordinance. Both friends and opponents of the Mayor urged him to veto it, and told him that if he signed the bill, it would defeat the passage of the proposed new bond issue. But he ignored both the Press and the People and signed the bill. Now he must take the consequence of his act, and be held responsible for the defeat of the bond issue.

Second—We oppose the new bond issue, because, if it shall finally be settled beyond a doubt that the Bridge will be free—that is, will give equal privilege to all and special privileges to none—there will then be ample time and opportunity to vote additional bonds, if needed.

MAKE IT CERTAIN THAT THE BRIDGE WILL BE FREE

The engineers tell us that it will take at least TWO YEARS MORE to place the superstructure upon the piers. Moneys have already been set apart for it. Ample time is thus afforded the City officials to make it certain that the bridge will be free. When this becomes clear to the people, they will cheerfully vote additional bonds, and no harm can come to the bridge by the postponement of the bond issue.

Third—We oppose the proposed bond issue at this time, because there seems to be a good deal of money in sight that could be applied for the bridge without another issue of bonds.

HOW ABOUT UNITED RAILWAYS CO.'S UNPAID TAXES?

There is a large unappropriated balance of the original bond issue, estimated by various officials at different amounts. There will be also at the end of the present fiscal year in the City Treasury an estimated surplus of at least \$1,300,000.00. And there is, still further, a collectible debt of about \$2,000,000.00 due from the United Railways Company.

With all these resources in sight, why should the Small Household of the City be taxed with \$2,500,000 more, years before the money is actually needed? What do the City Officials want to do with it?

Fourth—We oppose the bond issue because we have lost confidence in the present City Administration.

BAD MEASURES SIGNED AND GOOD MEASURES KILLED.

Apart from the apparent attempt to protect against the rights of the City the Terminal Association, BAD MEASURES HAVE BEEN SIGNED BY THE MAYOR AND GOOD MEASURES VETOED. Four men, a quadumvirate at the City Hall, ride rough-shod, not only over every Executive Department of the Municipality, but also over every co-ordinate branch of the City Government. These four men seem to believe that they

are "It"; that wisdom will perish with them. They invade spheres of official service wholly outside of their charter powers. They institute a system of Russian espionage, giving to their spies greater latitude than the Heads of Departments have. They call for the resignation of officials and members of Public Boards in order to advance partisan interests. They form political combinations in the Council, and also in the House of Delegates, to carry through their pet measures and to defeat good ones. They pack Committees in the City Assembly, so as to smother bills they do not like and to pass those they do. They have fought every popular attempt to pass the Bills establishing the Initiative, Referendum, and Recall, and have sent into committee hearing, to insult the people's representatives, a drunken member of the House. They have even gone so far as to suggest to officials of the School Board, over which they have absolutely no power, that school expenditures should be cut down. They have carried, not economy, but niggardliness, into every function of government. For these and many other reasons, they have forfeited the People's confidence, and we do not feel in duty bound to entrust them with another two millions and a half.

HOW DO THE PEOPLE KNOW?

Fifth—We are opposed to the Bond issue, because the recent revelations in regard to our new Public Buildings raised the question if the Board of Public Improvements is incompetent to superintend the erection of buildings, for which the WELLS' ADMINISTRATION provided both the specifications and the moneys to execute them, is it competent to spend an additional two and one-half millions of dollars on a Bridge which was estimated at the start to cost only the sum originally voted by the People? How do the People know, if the specifications on Public Buildings are ignored; that the New Bridge is being built as it should be? Before voting more moneys for the project, ought not the People to ask the Board of Public Improvements for a clean bill of health? And in this connection, is it not pertinent also to inquire why the Bridge, as well as other Public work, is carried on by non-resident labor? Are not the workmen of St. Louis as skilled and competent and are not the manufacturing and building firms of St. Louis as able as those of other cities? Why, then, should the City of St. Louis be discriminated against, when its citizens are being taxed to foot the bills?

DEFIED THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE.

The fact is, the present City Administration has utterly defied the will of the People. For its motto it has adopted the Vanderbilt classic—"The People be damned." How shall the People answer this Challenge? We have no method of recall. But Providence has provided a practical recall. The People may now utter their verdict. At the approaching Bond Election, without the slightest harm to the Bridge, we can say to the 4 Rulers at the City Hall:

"Gentlemen—You are our servants, not our masters. You have been weighed in the balance and found wanting. You have forfeited our confidence. We cannot entrust large sums of moneys to your control. We are, therefore, compelled, in all conscience, to vote 'No!' at the election of November 7th next."

THE PEOPLE'S LEAGUE.

Headquarters: Room 603, Burlington Building.
810 OLIVE STREET.

The Members of 94 Local Unions Enjoy the Eight-Hour Day.

The following excerpt from a supplement of the thirty-second annual report of the Missouri Bureau of Labor Statistics, while show that unionism is a profitable investment:

"While the average time for organized labor is 8.87 hours a day, there are 94 locals in St. Louis whose members worked only eight hours a day. In addition there were 45 with 9 hours, 47 with 10 hours, 2 with 12 hours, and 1 with 13 hours a day. One local had a schedule of 8 1/2 hours a day. The highest wages per hour were paid to the plasterers, who received 75 cents. Then came the bricklayers, with 70 cents an hour; stonemasons, 65 cents; carpenters, 60 cents; electrical workers, 65 cents; cement workers, 60 cents; engineers, 62 1/2 cents; iron workers and lathers, 62 1/2 cents; painters, 60 and 62 1/2 cents; pipe coverers, 62 1/2 cents; plumbers, 66 1/2 cents; machine operators (printers), 60 cents; roofers, 62 1/2 cents; steam fitters, 68 1/2 cents; tuck pointers, 60 cents. Union cooks drew \$25 a week flat. Some engineers were paid \$90 a month straight."

THE BOOK FOR YOU.

Do you know that soldier life so surprises and sickens the soldier boys that over half of the several thousand annual desertions are by boys in the first year of their service and that many more than half of these first-year desertions are by boys in the first six months of their service? (Official evidence in "War—What For?")

Do you know that the American soldier's ration is officially estimated to cost 6 and 2-3 cents each? And that the government has hunted the runaway boys, in the last three years, as if they were wild beasts, offering \$50.00 a head for their capture? And that suicide in the American army was 3 times greater in 1909 than in 1907? (Official evidence in "War—What For?")

LABOR BOOK DEPARTMENT,
966 Chouteau.

I. C. Strikers Stand Firm

NO DESERTIONS FROM RANKS OF EAST SIDE RAILWAY SHOPMEN.

STRIKE BENEFITS BEING PAID. Grand Masquerade on October 21 for Benefit of Strikers.

That the Illinois Central's claims of "normal traffic," "trains on time," all freight moving, plenty of men, etc., are false can be easily proven by a little investigation in East St. Louis and vicinity.

Work in the Illinois Central round house and shops is at a standstill, and the number of "dead" engines is rapidly increasing. Freight is going in every direction but the right one. Cars loaded with freight have been standing for weeks in the yards and no one knows where they should go.

Coal Car Lost Two Weeks. On October 7 a car of coal was shipped from Coulterville to East St. Louis, a distance of forty miles. Up to date this car has not reached its destination in East St. Louis. It is rumored that the railway company is advertising for lost cars. As many of the freight cars are illiterate and cannot read newspaper ads., the strikers are of the opinion that the cars will remain lost until competent men are again employed to look them up.

Determined to Win. Though the company is making the usual effort to fill the shops and yards with foreign labor and have have a hundred gun men and thugs to bully any striker that may come near, still the strikers are standing solidly together and are more determined than ever to whip the railway into line.

The Royal and Model labor agencies of St. Louis are recruiting a number of foreigners and non-descript laborers for the company, but these men are worse than useless in operating the shops. They know nothing about repairing an engine in "bad order," and the strikers know that the longer such "mechanics" stay in the shops the worse it will be for the Illinois Central

Railway Co. The placing of men in the shops is merely a bluff to scare the strikers and cause them to weaken.

Passenger trains are from thirty minutes to three hours late, and the rolling stock is getting in worse condition every day.

Capitalist Press Shows Colors.

The Chicago Daily Socialist is recognized by the strikers as their official spokesman and it is eagerly read each morning. St. Louis daily papers systematically misrepresented conditions at the start, and after the first week practically all news has been suppressed. It has been driven home to the men that only the Socialist press can be relied upon to give them a square deal.

Officials of the various crafts on strike have issued notice that no attention be paid to the misleading reports circulated by the railway company in the capitalist papers.

Masquerade Benefit Saturday.

Beginning this last week the various unions involved began paying strike benefits ranging from \$6 for single men to \$8 for men with families. Last Tuesday the men received their pay checks for the balance of wages due them at the time the strike commenced.

A grand masquerade ball has been arranged for Saturday, October 21, at Central Park Hall, East St. Louis. Admission is 25 cents a person, and the proceeds will be used in furthering the strike. Everybody is invited to be present and help make the fight of the I. C. shopmen and clerks a winner.

Long Hours for Yardmen.

The Terminal and Illinois Central railway clerks and yardmen have been on strike for a month, and demand recognition of their organizations. Yardmen were wroked from twelve to fifteen hours for seven days in the week and 365 days in the year for an average pay of \$60 per month. The clerks enjoy the same conditions. It is their opinion that they cannot possibly lose anything by striking.

Everywhere along the I. C. tracks and shops are posted copies of the

sweeping injunction granted by Judge Wright. The strikers seem to be of one mind, and that is: "To hell with your injunction; we will win, anyway!"

OUR SUBSCRIPTION HUSTLERS.

- Wm. F. Crouch 4
 - A. Lamecker 1
 - Max Stopp 1
 - Adam Bauer 1
 - Robert Poenack 1
 - Al. Siepmann 1
 - Fk. Nelson 1
 - O. A. Weidemann 1
 - L. Hausermann 1
 - F. J. Kloth 5
 - F. Buerkel 1
 - Robt. Hall, Jr. 3
 - A. Baumgartner, Beckemeyer Ill 1
 - Geo. Haup, Sandoval, Ill. 1
- Outside Renewals.
- J. DornerPortland, Ore
 - Peter FunkenStanton, Ill
 - I. AuderlichCovington, Ky
 - Christian Steffan, Los Angeles, Cal
 - W. LeonhardtMt. Olive Ill
 - R. BaerCincinnati O
 - Edw. WeberVista Grande, Cal
 - Mrs. DuckettCollinsville, Ill
 - Chas. BirringFerguson, Mo

The first masquerade and reception under the auspices of the Wholesale Grocery Employees, Local 155, will be held at Dewey Hall, 2301 South Broadway, on November 25. Admission is 25 cents. Prizes will be given for the most comical costumes.

Socialist Campaign Fund

- Fred Zuegg\$ 1.00
- Jacob Wunsch 1.00
- A. Velepec 1.00
- A. Shirmer 1.00
- E. A. Mueller50
- L. E. Hildebrand 1.00
- Collection at Convention 6.85
- J. C. S. list:
- J. C. S.50
- Harry Siemer 1.00

- Julius Sommer list:
- Geo. Glaser25
- Paul Polovich50
- Julius Sommer50
- Fred Seibel50
- J. P.25
- Lorenz Kiefer25
- Henry Burmann25

- Leo Zettelmann list:
- Henry Wagenhofer20
- J. Treppler25
- Leo Zettelmann25
- Herbert Ott25
- Aug. Froelich25
- Leo Gass25
- Alois Mayer25
- Mike Beuz20
- John Wolf25
- Josef Rohry25
- F. Beuz20
- John Beutz15
- Louis Lucas25
- John Lucas50
- F. Klunznik15
- Herm. Albrecht25

- Emil Ulrich list:
- Peter Siegel25
- John Siegel25
- Anna Siegel25
- E. Ulrich25
- Rud. Benz25
- Frank Kochmann25
- Fred Aban10
- Robert Mundwiler10
- M. Rade25
- W. Krause 1.0
- Wm. Hartmann10
- Fred Schmidt25
- Herman Wolf25
- Emil Norly10

- H. Hirschhofer list:
- H. Gross50
- E. Ehbers25

- Fred Blum list:
- John Durchmann50
- Herman Roesch50
- Fred Blum50

- Max Stopp list:
- Max Stopp 1.00
- Herm. F. Hagner75
- Wm. T. Tuelbel50
- Henry Luecke 1.00
- B. Weis25
- D. Kolmann50
- W. Hosten50
- T. J. Wandrasheck50
- John Prehn 1.50
- J. C. Lyons 1.00
- A. S. Reed50
- Henry Hoeger50
- Chas. Buerck50
- G. Feldmann25
- J. Wondra 1.00
- George Ernst50
- Unknown25
- Wm. Netzela25
- Ed Melvin50
- W. Eaton 1.00

- A. Lamecker list:
 - Chas. Benz25
 - George Seidl25
 - Otto Ehret25
 - Jos. Roser25
 - Jos. Lanz25
 - W. Pesek25
 - W. Leopold25
 - J. Mesenich25
 - A. Mohlstadter25
 - Fred Weis25
 - Chas. Danert25
 - Chas. Krieg25
 - George Fischer25
 - Aug. Ebert25
 - B. Secek25
 - E. Castelhun25
 - Alexander Junghans25
 - John Blum25
 - Jos. Shield Jr25
 - Wm. Boeckelmann25
 - Ben Geis25
 - C. A. Poegnee25
 - Karl Weber25
 - Karl Schuttler25
 - George Held25
 - A. Friend50
 - A. Lamecker50
- Previously reported 16.75
- Total to Oct. 17.\$62.00

HAFNER AND "THE LAW."

The damage suit for \$12,000 against Phil Hafner, editor of "The Kicker," comes up for trial on October 26. Comrade Hafner carelessly pointed out a number of ways in which the "court-house gang" was picking up easy money and asked the county prosecutor to get busy. The damage suit resulted.

Grand Concert and Ball

to celebrate the

23rd Anniversary

of the

"Vorwärts" Singing Society

Saturday Evening, Oct. 28, 1911

at New Club Hall, 13th St. & Chouteau Ave.

Tickets Bought in Advance, 10c a person; at door 25c a person.

A Glorious Opportunity

BY JOHN M. WORK.

Through the joint action of the Women's National Committee and the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, a petition for equal suffrage is now being circulated for signatures.

We Socialists propose to bring about conditions wherein we can enact whatever laws or amendments we desire without petitioning anybody. But, meantime, we have to take the best available means of expressing ourselves and arousing public sentiment.

The Republican and Democratic parties have not yet championed equal suffrage. There has been nothing for them to lose by it, but they have let it alone because of innate conservatism. There might still be nothing for them to lose by it if they championed it at once. But there is a great deal for them to lose by it if they do not champion it at once.

For women are likely to cast their ballots for the party that is most active in giving them the suffrage.

The Socialist Party national platform declares in favor of unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women and pledges the party to make an active campaign to secure the same.

We Socialists want equal suffrage, regardless of the consequences to ourselves. If it would result in temporary defeat and delay of our party—so be it. We would not compromise a great principle for temporary advantage.

But there is no occasion for any such result. Women are going to secure the suffrage within the next decade or two, anyhow.

The best way for us to insure that they will vote against us when they get the ballot is by showing indifference in their struggle for the ballot.

And the best way for us to insure that the women will rally to the Socialist Party when they get the ballot is by making a bold and vigorous struggle to get the ballot for them.

The Socialist Party in many countries has secured valuable legislation out of the old parties by working up public sentiment to a point where the old parties considered it necessary to their own continued political existence that they should make concessions.

In the same manner the Socialist Party can secure equal suffrage out of the Republican and Democratic parties. The women will then have the ballot several years earlier than they otherwise would. Then they will owe it to the Socialist Party. And they will be wise enough to know it. In the European countries the recipients of the benefits of remedial legislation have in ever-increasing numbers showed that they recognize who it is that has secured that remedial legislation out of the old parties.

So—grab these petitions and get busy. Give every woman and man in your community a chance to sign. Let's land a petition in Congress that will make their eyes bulge.

THE PHILANTHROPIC STEEL TRUST.

Women Slave Ten Hours a Day in Wire Mill.

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

American traditions are being shattered and American customs obliterated by the trusts. In the state made famous by the Minute Men and glorified by the struggle on Bunker Hill women are being slaughtered to provide dividends for the corporations. Following the dreadful revelations in the works of the Blake-Knowles Pump Company, at East Cambridge, Mass., comes another exposure in Worcester, Mass., revealing the horrible fact that frail women are employed in the wire mill of the Billion-Dollar Steel Trust and are compelled to perform tasks that would shorten the lives of strong men. This is what the Boston American has to say about it:

"Women lift as much as 5,200 pounds of wire daily at the wire-making branch of the Billion-Dollar Steel Trust at Worcester.

"The women work at this killing labor for ten hours a day.

"They have to stand all the time.

"The atmosphere in which they toil is heavy with dust. This dust is part dirt, part metal particles. It imperils the health of the women through contact with the delicate tissues of the body.

"Outside of this peril the work is dangerous in itself. 'The snapping' or 'back-colling' of wire in the spooling and drawing rooms causes loss of fingers, or even an arm or leg at times.

"Clergymen, physicians and others condemn this terrible employment of women in the Worcester Wire Works. The women say: 'It is fearful. But one must live.'

"Here is a brief quotation from one woman's own description of her work: 'This is what I do. I work in the spool room, where the wire is wound from a can to a spool. These spools weigh ten pounds each. I average 260 spools a day. I have to lift these spools twice each and carry them from one end of the room to the other. You can figure out how much lifting I have to do.'

"Worcester is the second city in Massachusetts. It boasts itself as the 'Heart of the Commonwealth.' Its manufactured goods go to all parts of the world.

"The biggest manufacturing plant

in Worcester is that of the American Steel and Wire Company. This is one of the subsidiary corporations of the United States Steel Corporation.

"In the North Works are women, widows and mothers, many of them, who spend ten hours a day in heart-breaking, soul-killing, back-bending toil. They toil and toil without hope. They labor while they last. Then go to their miserable homes to rest.

Sometimes they return to the works to take up the burden of life again. Sometimes they do not return. Others fill their places."

Worcester is one of the cities that the exponents of the "open shop" claim as their own. They have boasted that they have killed off the forces of organized labor and introduced a class of "free and independent workmen." The steel trust is also an exponent of the "open shop" and employs only free and independent workmen. The above terrible indictment, not from organized labor, but from an independent source, shows conclusively the necessity for the organization of the workers if they would preserve American traditions and the spirit of American justice.

Trades unionism still lives in Worcester, and it will yet purge the city and save the workers from thralldom.

THE PASSING OF ELIOT'S HEROES.

Strikebreakers Hired by Agents of the Illinois Central Railroad Driven Out by Courts and Citizens.

The day of Eliot's hero is over. He is now regarded as an "undesirable citizen," and citizens of high standing have united with union workers in the demand that he leave certain communities for the community's good.

At East St. Louis, Ill., three of Eliot's "heroes" were arraigned in court and given until sundown to get out of the city. Tattered, hungry and weather-beaten, they presented a piteous spectacle, and when they told the court that they had been picked up in a Bowery lodging house in New York, locked in a car on a special train with 166 other "heroes" and given no food on the journey from New York to East St. Louis, the court and the spectators realized that the railroad company had little regard for the "heroes" it expected to rout the strikers.

On their arrival in East St. Louis the master mechanic of the local shop had refused to put them to work. Penniless, tired and hungry, they had drifted into the streets of the city, only to fall a prey to unfeeling policemen, who failed to recognize them as heroes, called them "bums" and drove them back to the shop. There they received scant courtesy, were bundled on a special train and started for Chicago. But "heroes," like every-day men, need something to eat, and they dropped off the train and made another effort to satisfy the demands of the stomach. The police grabbed them again, and when they appeared in court even the city authorities seemed loath to provide them with the scant, coarse fare of the criminal, and they were driven from town. Alas and alack for three of Eliot's heroes.

At Macomb, Miss., a whole train load of heroes found a very hostile reception from citizens of all degrees. Like heroes of outlaw fame, they had guns, and on arriving in the Mississippi city they began to use them like outlaws. They pumped lead into the citizens, and said citizens resented the mode of entry of the "heroes." But when the heroes added insult to injury by heaping indignities on the women of the community the united citizenship asserted itself, and the heroes were compelled to depart, guarded by troops.

At New Orleans, Mayor Behrman, in addressing 5,000 strikers, showed conclusively that he, too, was no admirer of the men that Professor Eliot had tried to immortalize. He assured the men who were battling for their rights that he would exercise his moral right to compel the railroad company to deport the "undesirables" who may be brought to the city to take the places of the strikers.

The day has passed when traitors to their fellow-workers can merit the approbation of the great American public.

The day is here when true manhood is appreciated and the rights of the toilers must be respected. Eliot's "heroes" are passing—the true heroes are coming.

NEW YORK TAILORS STRIKE.

Thirty-five hundred custom tailors are on strike in New York City, but all indications point to a speedy settlement and victory for the workmen. Many of the employers have already signed agreements with the union, and an average increase in wages of about 15 per cent has been granted. In many of the shops where non-union men were employed the tailors walked out, joined the union and went on the picket line. Employers are breaking away from their organization and settling with the men daily. In one day 300 men returned to work with their demands granted. The strikers are presenting a solid front and are determined to continue the controversy until their demands are fully recognized.

A Mighty Demonstration

WORKERS MARCH IN PHILADELPHIA AND PROTEST AGAINST KIDNAPING OF THE McNAMARAS.

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

With a shout, the echo of which will ring over distant Los Angeles, the people of Philadelphia have voiced their protest against the un-American act of kidnaping the McNamara brothers, ten thousand men and women, of that class that represent the bond and muscle and intellect of the republic, paced with a steady tread the streets of the "City of Brotherly Love" and 15,000 citizens acclaimed every utterance of the champions of organized labor who declaimed for liberty and the preservation of the traditions of our land. It happened on the evening of Tuesday, October 10, and the following excerpt from the Public Ledger of Philadelphia tells the story:

"Fifteen thousand workers—members of all the various unions in the city—filled and surrounded the Labor Lyceum, in Sixth street, last night and gave to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; Frank Morrison, secretary of that organization, and Frank Ryan, president of the International Iron Workers' Union, a wild ovation.

"The occasion was one that stirred every good union man's heart to speech and song. The demonstration was one of protest—protest against the adverse decision that the Los Angeles courts might make against the McNamara brothers—John J. and James B.—who are to be placed on trial to-day charged with complicity in the dynamiting of the plant of the Los Angeles Times. Gompers, Morrison and Ryan, the latter an intimate associate of the defendants, who belonged to the union which he heads, stirred the 3,000 persons crushed inside the big brick edifice to a very rage of enthusiasm.

"When the venerable head of the federation rose to speak the cheering lasted for five minutes and could be heard distinctly two squares away. Morrison's address was punctuated with roars of approval and snatches of the French battle hymn—the Marseillaise—taken up by the throng in the hall and roared by the responsive crowd in the street.

"It was by all means the greatest demonstration that labor has ever made here. A great parade, in which at least 10,000 men and women—young and old—marched, preceded the meeting. That parade was one at which to wonder. And certainly the spirit that prevailed within its ranks was one with which to reckon."

THE McNAMARA TRIAL.

Court Proceedings Which Began on October 11 Will Involve Hundreds of People and Cost Millions of Dollars.

All eyes are now turned to Los Angeles, where one of the greatest trials of the century is going on. The National Manufacturers' Association and its auxiliaries are attempting to fasten a crime on organized labor, and will spend millions of dollars to accomplish that end. Organized labor, strong in its sense of innocence, is giving battle to the organized employers, and their attorneys say they will present a defense so strong that its enemies will be confounded.

The following facts and figures give an approximate idea of the magnitude of the McNamara trial:

Number of witnesses to be called by the prosecution, 425.

Number of witnesses who will probably be called for the defense, 135.

Number of lawyers who will appear in the court room for the defense and prosecution, 10.

Number of lawyers associated with the defense and the prosecution who will not appear in the court room, 40.

Number of detectives employed, 600.

Length of time estimated for the first trial, 180 days.

Estimated number of words which will be contained in the official transcript of the case, 7,200,000.

Approximate expense to the defense and the prosecution, \$2,000,000.

Number of states where witnesses will be secured, 15.

Number of correspondents who will report the trial, 64.

Number of spectators who may secure daily entrance to the courtroom, 74.

TO REDUCE COST OF LIVING.

In Indiana union men are going to make an effort to inaugurate a plan that will reduce the cost of living. Typographical Union No. 1 of Indianapolis has taken the lead in the matter, and a special meeting will be held on October 29, at which representatives of the various unions in the city will be present. At this meeting an effort will be made to arrange for some form of co-operative purchasing that will eliminate the middle man and his exorbitant profits.

Abonnt auf Arbeiter-Zeitung. \$1.50 per Jahr.

The Socialist Point of View.

BY OTTO PAULS.

What kind of a gossling has charge of Joseph W. Folk's presidential gas bag?

It appears that Folk's campaign manager is claiming that Folk "settled" the great St. Louis street car strike." As that strike was not "settled," but lost, and was a bitter, black defeat for Organized Labor, it is rather strange that Folk's manager should have the temerity to mention the strike at all.

On the other hand, it is possible that Folk's claim was made for the benefit of the Big Clinch and kindred interests who put up Democratic campaign funds. With them it is a good claim and would undoubtedly "get the money."

Like every other Democratic politician, Joseph W. must face both ways on labor questions. When out for campaign funds he is "safe and sane" and acceptable to the "business interests." When after workingmen's votes he faces the other way and his voice drips tears as he dwells on the "wrongs of labor."

However, Folk is not so much to blame. What is your private opinion of the voting gink that falls for his palaver one election after the other?

The Kiel and Kreismann pie patriots have agreed on a speaker. Evidently a case of juicy picking in sight. Watch for the killing.

PAY OF CONVENTION DELEGATES AND ITS ABUSES.

In my letter of last month I endeavored to point out to the membership of the international union the soundness of the propositions now before the membership for a vote, dealing with the questions of "Conventions and Representation" and "Biennial Sessions."

In my review of these questions I directed the attention of the membership to the fact that one of the large unions in New York City had paid to each of its delegates the sum of \$350 for attending to the business as delegate for the six days of our convention, from destination and return.

I also pointed out the fact that this sum approximated the delegates \$4.37 an hour. This declaration seemed to have attracted the fire of one of the delegates to our last convention, and he has conceived the idea of circularizing not only the membership of his own local, but of the membership of the entire jurisdiction in opposition to the two propositions in question. He attempted to cover his purpose by insisting that it is discriminating against the large unions, but he facts in the case will not bear out such logic, inasmuch as every member, regardless of what union he may be affiliated with, is required, under the new proposition, if adopted, to pay identically the same rate, and it will lift from the shoulders of the large unions, as well as the small, the abuse now being forced upon them by popular delegates who seek invariably election for the dollar and cents consideration, and this one thing, the most detrimental practice in vogue in our international body.—President Berry of Printing Pressmen.

DENVER PRESSMEN WIN.

The United Labor Bulletin, Denver, Colo., announces the successful termination of a strike, in which Press Assistants' Union No. 14 secured a satisfactory agreement with the master printers of the city and an increased wage scale. Under the terms of the agreement the cylinder pressmen's assistants will get an advance of \$1 a week from September 1, 1911, until September 1, 1912, with an increase of 50 cents a week thereafter for the succeeding two years.

The compromise scale agreed upon is as follows: All presses, day scale, \$16; ready prints, \$17; apprentice pressmen, not less than \$17; cylinder feeders, night work, \$18; apprentice pressmen, night work, not less than \$19; automatic feeder operators, not less than \$17; an increase of 50 cents a week for the second and third years, in harmony with the foregoing scale.

The strikers asked an increase of \$1.50 a week, with a 50-cent increase for two years after the first year. Under the new compromise scale they will get \$1 a week increase.

THOSE SPREADING RAILS.

Washington.—The railroads continue to cripple and maim the people; cars continue to jump the tracks, and again the same reason is given—"spreading rails." Two trainmen were seriously injured and several hundred passengers badly shaken up when train No. 9, running toward New York over the Lackawanna railroad, was derailed near Delaware Water Gap. Spreading rails caused the accident. If railroad companies employed a sufficient number of maintenance-of-way employes, paid them living wages and established a schedule of working hours that would give them sufficient time to rest and recuperate there would be few accidents on account of spreading rails. The maintenance-of-way employes on the Lackawanna railroad were compelled to strike recently on account of intolerable conditions of labor, and now the traveling public is suffering as a result.

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

Washington, D. C.—Facing determined opposition, and fighting without a murmur, 500 women in Brownsville have gained a signal victory over their employers. The employers were banded together by a strong organization and laughed at and treated with derision the demands of the women for a higher wage scale and a shorter workday. The women, too, were members of an organization, Local No. 2 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and when the battle ended their union was intact, while the association of employers was shattered to pieces.

Four weeks the struggle for better conditions waged, and the workers showed a spirit of determination that discouraged the employers to such an extent that some of them deserted their organization and made terms with their employes. Still the employers made great efforts to line up and continue the battle, but the workers kept on with a grim determination, and one by one the manufacturers dropped out of the association until it became too weak to offer further resistance. When the final surrender came the employers were without an organization, and the labor organization had compelled them to concede every demand made by its members.

In Brownsville the ladies' tailors and dressmakers will work fifty instead of fifty-four hours a week. Their wages will be increased 10 per cent, and the employers have learned that the demands of women, protected by a labor organization, must be taken seriously and treated with respect. The international union rendered valuable assistance in the fight for better conditions.

MAHON TELLS OF GAINS.

President Mahon in his annual report to the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America shows that the union has accomplished great things for its members during the past year. Speaking on wage increases he had this to say:

"During the term there has not been a single reduction of wages anywhere; while upon the other hand 138 divisions have received increases in wages varying from one-half cent to ten cents an hour, and twenty of these divisions have had the second increase during the term. The wage increase affects 42,491 of our members and amounts annually to \$2,356,900. The average per member for the year is \$55.46.

"In addition to the increases that have been secured by our established divisions, in the attempt to organize unorganized cities, due to our agitation there has been given a number of wage increases, called by the companies voluntary increases. These increases, however, were made in an effort to prevent the organization of the workers. It has been impossible to secure accurate accounts of all these increases, but we have been able to figure on several of them, and find that the wages of unorganized men have been increased \$244,000 a year through the efforts of our organization."

The report also shows that the hours of labor have been reduced in many cities and that obnoxious conditions have been eliminated through the efforts of members of the union.

PRODDING THE ANIMALS IN THE HOOSIER STATE.

Comrade W. C. Daly of Princeton, Ind., is one of those wide-awake Socialists who never miss an opportunity to give the good cause a boost. Just at present he is using the county paper to get some very good agitation matter before its readers.

He takes occasion to elucidate Berger's pension bill and other matters of general interest. Socialists everywhere will find that they can get many articles printed in their local papers if the matter is properly arranged and not too long.

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

ASSIST THE BAKERS!

DOES THE BREAD UNION



YOU EAT BEAR THE LABEL?

IF NOT, WHY NOT? St. Louis is the headquarters of the \$3,000,000 BREAD TRUST. Its managers have been fighting organized labor for years. They are opposed to short hours and high wages. They tell you and their customers they are your friends and the friends of organized labor. Yes, they are your friends as long as they can get your money; but for the men in the bakeshop they have no use, if they belong to their respective Unions. Therefore, Union men and women and citizens, show that you are opposed to slavery and that you are further opposed to a concern which tries to monopolize the bread market of St. Louis. Therefore, we ask the public in general for their support; you can give us your support by asking for bread with the Union Label. Shun the product of the following firms—they are Trust bakeries: Heydt 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.

2612-14-16-18 North 14th Street
FOR UNION MADE SHOES

Guttering, Spouting and Furnaces
Gas and Gasoline Stoves, Washing Machines and Wringers Repaired
Small Pipe and Lathe Work. Lawn Mowers and Scissors Sharpened.
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Hours 7:30 to 8:30 a. m. and 12:30 to 1:30 p. m.

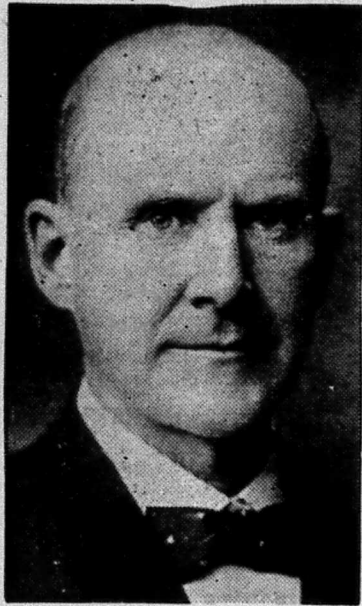
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Kinloch, Central 1451

Posters Against Debs

REVEREND GENTLEMAN FORGETS ALL BROTHERLY LOVE
And Calls Comrade Debs an Unmitigated Liar.

Morgantown, W. V.—The Rev. Father C. J. Kluser, a Catholic priest, has put out bills denouncing Debs' lecture here, with the heading: "Beware of Debs; Christian People, Beware of Debs; Christian People, Beware of Debs."



EUGENE V. DEBS.

ware of Debs! Do Not Attend His Lecture! Debs is a Virulent Enemy of Our Churches and Charitable Institutions."

The poster says in big letters: "Debs is a Furious Revolutionary; Debs is a Champion of Free Love; Debs is an Unmitigated Liar."

Following is an extract from the poster:

"Debs maintains in his writings and speeches that 'the workers produce all wealth,' that, under the present system, 'the worker receives in wages only about 17 per cent of the product of his labor and is robbed of about 83 per cent of what his labor produces'; that to-day 80 per cent of the people of the United States have no property; that the industrial tools, paid and owned by the capitalists, belong by right to the workers; that Socialism will remove all shame and vice, all ignorance and crime; that the Socialist Party represents the working class, etc. Debs knows all these assertions are as false as Judas.

"Christian people, do not go to hear Debs, who sneers at our churches and charitable institutions; who uses—as President Roosevelt rightly said—a treasonable and murderous language; who took the Russian free-lover, Gorky, under his tender wings; who lies without conscience and compunction!"

This is the reverend gentleman whom Comrade F. G. Strickland had a debate with some time ago, and who, the capitalist papers admitted, got much the worst of it from Strickland. However, he does not seem to have learned much by it. A big crowd is expected, as the poster was a good advertisement.

Shoaf is Alive

(Appeal to Reason.)

The Appeal has definite information which makes it certain that George H. Shoaf is not dead or injured; neither was he kidnapped. His disappearance had nothing whatever to do with the McNamara case, or with his duties toward the Appeal, being merely a matter personal with himself.

The Appeal is in possession of a letter written to him by a young woman in New York City, dated September 13, just one month after his disappearance. The letter was mailed from Los Angeles. There is no doubt about the authenticity of this letter. In view of the situation, the Appeal withdraws its offer of \$500 reward for information that shall lead to the finding of Shoaf.

"Some ten days ago it received information as to the existence of the letter now in its possession, and sent a man to New York City to investigate, with the result that the letter was secured and all doubts as to Shoaf's being alive were removed.

Doubtless there will before many days be further developments. In the meantime, let it be remembered that the Appeal said several weeks ago "if it be proven that Shoaf deliberately planned his disappearance for the purpose of creating a sensation, it will be among the first to repudiate and denounce his action," and it was the first to print the facts about it as far as it has discovered them. In the meantime, it awaits from Shoaf, who will doubtless see this paper, an explanation of his action.

At Apalachicola, Fla., the ship carpenters have been successful in a campaign for shorter hours and higher wages. Hours were reduced from ten to nine and wages were increased from \$3 to \$3.50 a day.

As Bad as Russia

AMERICAN WORKMEN BEATEN AND DRAGGED TO MINES.

Wives Brutally Assaulted Because Husbands Are Union Men.

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

Washington, October 14.—In New Jersey, where the patriots froze, starved, fought and died for liberty, methods as tyrannical, if not more so, than those in operation in Russia are being used to break the spirit of those who toil. Men have been dragged from their homes and forced, against their will, to labor in the mines. They have been beaten and put in jail; their homes have been desecrated and their wives brutally beaten because they dared be union men. Workers in the neighborhood are horrified and astounded, and when they meet ask each other this question: "Are we living in the United States or Russia?"

The following statement is from the New York World: "Franklin Furnace, N. J.—This mining village of 1,800 persons has within the past fortnight witnessed lawless scenes worthy of the California of '49.

"After the New Jersey Zinc Company had denied the right of its employees to organize a labor union and had discharged a score or more of its men who had enrolled as members an armed mob of vigilantes took it upon itself to invade miners' houses, drag them to work or order them out of town.

"Franklin Furnace lies in the picturesque valley of Walkill and is a straggling settlement. Its one industry is that of the New Jersey Zinc Company. The center of things is known as green spot, the main entrance to the mine, near which are situated the company's offices, the company store and homes of the officers in charge. At different widely scattered points of the company's property—and nearly everything in Franklin Furnace belongs to the company—live the miners and other employees."

The New York World is authority for the statement, given by employees, that armed men broke into their homes, assaulted them and their wives, dragged them to jail and banished them from the town because they would not give up the union.

Father McGuinness, the village priest, said: "Men were told if they did not dress and go to work they would be taken to jail. As a result the local jail contained that day a good complement of men. They are all out now. I don't know where."

Not content with owning the ground, the underground, the stores, etc., the company is determined to own the men, soul and body. The union would have ransomed the men and women and the babies, but at the point of the gun, setting law at defiance, with thugs and the village authorities, an attempt was made to destroy the labor organization and keep the workers in bondage.

On learning of the outrage, the American Federation of Labor immediately dispatched Organizer Stuart Reid to defend the rights of the workers. He will be aided by several other organizers.

BLACKLISTED BY BANKS.

Bank Clerks Who Testified for the State in the Charles C. Morse Trial Are Victims of Discrimination.

Washington, D. C.—According to a statement made by State's Attorney Wise of New York, bank clerks must "shut up tight" or perjure themselves in court when the honesty of their employers is questioned, on pain of being blacklisted.

Speaking at a meeting of the New York Chapter of the American Institution of Banking, the State's Attorney declared that not one of the clerks who had told the truth in the case of the government against Chas. A. Morse in the National Bank of North America investigation had been able to get a position in New York since.

Continuing his address, he said: "When there is crookedness in a bank it generally comes from above and not from below. There are more prosecutions of dishonest bank officers than of thieving clerks. But clerks are thrust into a bad position by their dependence. When called to testify against their bosses, they know that if they do not shut up tight they'll be fired and practically blacklisted.

"I say that bankers ought to seek out those discharged clerks, employ them and promote them. Otherwise the bank clerks themselves ought to organize and walk out, union fashion, every man of them, when any clerk is discharged for the truthful evidence given by him in a court of law. It is most unfortunate that banking standards have not yet got so high that a clerk who refuses to commit a crime needs protection against the source of his livelihood by the very instigators of the crime and protection against the prejudices of other bankers."

STEEL WORKERS WIN.

The strike at the Dowlais, England, Steel Works, has ended in a victory for the men. The employers have agreed to recognize all the unions and do business with their representatives.

Locals with Over 6000 Party Members

SECONDED MOTION FOR NATIONAL REFERENDUM OFFERED BY LOCAL MILAN, MO.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 16, 1911. To the Socialist Party Locals of Missouri:

To the Locals of Missouri: Comrades—The following appears in the weekly press Bulletin, dated October 14, as sent out by National Secretary John M. Work of the Socialist Party:

"Call for National Referendum D, 1911.

"The following proposed National Party Referendum was first published in the Weekly Bulletin of October 7:

"Motion Submitted by Local Milan, Mo.

"That the action of the National Committee in restraining the National Executive Committee from ordering and conducting the election of state officials in Missouri be set aside, and that the National Executive Committee is hereby instructed to proceed with the election asked for in the petition from Missouri."

Notices of the endorsement of the proposed referendum have been received from locals at follows: Brunswick, Md., 25 members; Doe Run, Mo., 15 members; Cook County, Ill., 2650 members; Desloge, Mo., 9 members; Spring Hill, Ark., 24 members; Gas City, Ind., 20 members; Springfield, Mo., 80 members; Fayette, Pa., 800 members; Independence, Mo., 32 members; Rich Hill, Mo., 16 members; Chrisney, Ind., 10 members; Boston, Mass., 1,000 members; Carbondale, Pa., 8 members; Evansville, Ind., 29 members; Pine Lawn, Mo., 21 members; Swayzee, Ind., 18 members; Farmersburg, Ind., 20 members; Milan, Mo., has 10 members, making the total number of members represented 4,787 members.

In accordance with the provisions of the constitution relating to referendums, namely, that the same shall be submitted to the membership upon the request of locals representing 5 per cent of the entire membership, located in five different states, based upon the dues paid in the preceding year (the number required is 2,900), membership ballots for vote on the above proposals will go forward to all divisions of the party about October 20."

Since the above was published I have received communications from additional locals representing about 1,400 members, who have also endorsed our referendum.

This puts our referendum in the position of having one of the largest number of endorsements ever received by a referendum, and they were secured within a period of one week from the date of first publication.

Yours for a united party,
WM. M. BRANDT,
Secretary Socialist Party of St. Louis,
966 Chouteau Ave.

REFERENDUM "C" DEFEATED.

Referendum "C," which called for changing the national constitution so as to cut down the income of the National Office from sale of due stamps, has been defeated by about 1,800 votes. Counting the votes that were received too late, the majority against Referendum "C" would be 2,800.

The referendum has been one that has aroused more interest than any heretofore, about 20,000 votes being cast. The vote was very close and the result continually in doubt, New York practically deciding the matter by casting 1,900 votes against it and 500 for it.

Pennsylvania voted solidly in favor of the reduction, but did not poll a vote large enough to overcome New York. Approximately 10,300 votes were cast against the reduction and 8,500 in favor of it.

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OFFICE HOURS SUNDAYS.

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

POSTAL STRIKE THREATENED.

Postal Workers in Britain Discontented With System in Operation and May Stop Work.

Reynolds's Newspaper is authority for the following statement:

"It would paralyze the whole trade of the country if there occurred a general strike of postal workers, and as there is so much discontent with the system in vogue, the ramifications of which are very extensive, the men may one of these days take the matter into their own hands and stop work. One can easily imagine what the effect would be. To discuss in this column the numerous grievances of the postal employees would be impossible, but the leaders of the Postmen's Federation are doing their best to prove to the postmaster general the difficulties which the employees have to contend with. But up to the present the leaders have only met with rebuff. There is very grave and serious discontent, and something will have to be done to rectify matters. The postmaster general has been asked to appoint a select committee of the House of Commons to inquire into the grievances and claims of the employees, but so far nothing has been done. Arrangements are being made to hold a series of meetings in London to acquaint the public with the facts of the case. The casual labor system, which affects over 70,000 men and women, is one of the serious grievances. At a meeting held during the week at Manchester, there was for the first time in the history of the postal service a gathering of inspectors, as well as telegraphists, postmen, and sub-postmasters. They are, one and all, agreed that there was sweating in the postal service, and that the treatment meted out to them was causing unrest and discontent.

"Wages in the postal service have practically been at a standstill for the past twenty years, despite the increased cost of living, whilst the work of the postal employees has greatly increased. It was decided to again call on the postmaster general to appoint a committee of inquiry."

Woman Suffrage Wins.

CALIFORNIA ADOPTS SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT BY 2,498 PLURALITY.

The woman's suffrage amendment to the constitution of the State of California carried by a fair margin. The Socialists of the state worked for suffrage and made especially strong efforts in Los Angeles.

Returns from 2,944 precincts out of 3,121 give the vote on the suffrage amendment as follows: For woman suffrage, 121,166; against woman suffrage, 118,668.

This gives 2,948 plurality for the amendment. The remaining districts are in mountainous parts of the state and have a small vote.

Suffragists throughout the United States rejoice at the result.

New York, Oct. 14.—Jubilant over the success of the campaign for woman's suffrage in California, Mrs. Emiline Pankhurst, who arrived here this week from England, to-day cabled the news to her own party across the Atlantic.

MEETING DIRECTORY

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

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.

For the other amendments the vote was as follows:
For the initiative and referendum, 138,181; against, 44,850.
For the recall, 148,572; against, 46,290.

United States Senator John G. Works made a statement to the press in which he declared the outcome of the amendment election to be "one of the biggest victories ever won at the polls in California."
"These are extraordinary remedies, to be used only in cases of extraordinary necessity," he said. "I believe the people of California are wise enough to use them fairly and justly. By these changes in its organic law, California places itself in the front rank of progressive states."

BUTCHERS GAIN CONCESSIONS.

Four hundred members of Butchers' Union No. 174 of New York City have gained a material increase in wages and a substantial reduction in the hours of labor. After a strike had been threatened the employing butchers signed a two years' agreement with the union. The agreement provides for a nine and one-half hour day for the first year and a nine hour day for the second year. Store tenders are granted an increase of \$1 a week and a reduction in the hours of labor.

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MEETING DIRECTORY.

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

Ward 18—2d and 4th Wednesday, 3847 S. Compton. O. Zuefle, Sec.

Missouri Notes

UNPRECEDENTED.

A motion by Local Milan, instructing the National Executive Committee to proceed with the election of state officials, as asked for by the Missouri petition, has received the necessary number of seconds and was submitted to a referendum vote about October 20.

Within one week after the motion of Local Milan was published, it was seconded by locals representing over 6,000 members, this being the shortest time and the greatest number on record. It is very likely that the referendum will be seconded by locals representing at least 10,000 members.

IMPEACHMENT OR RECALL.

In advocating impeachment over the recall as the proper method of getting rid of corrupt men on the bench, the Republic no doubt voices the sentiments of every criminal in the country from the trust magnate down. Missouri, for example, has been a state in the Union for about ninety years, and rascals on the bench have come and gone by the score, and the public suffered at their hands, and yet there has never been but one or two cases where a judicial rascal has been punished by impeachment in the history of the state.—Jackson Cash-Book.

A FACER FOR TAFT.

President Taft vetoed the recall in the Arizona statehood bill, and has been making speeches justifying his act. Wonder what he thinks of California adopting the recall in Tuesday's election. That was a triumph for Socialism and a rebuke to Taft.—Portageville Critic.

NEWSPAPER TRIBULATIONS.

The Hannibal Union Chronicle is a twelve-page paper that is being printed on an 8x12-inch press. By folding the paper stock and refolding it several times this is made possible.

Where there is a will there is a way.

NO ESCAPE POSSIBLE.

"There are two routes that lead to Socialism, the head route and the stomach route. You've got to come, you lubber. Choose your route," says the Kicker.

Very true, too, though even sawdust claims your top story and your stomach is able to assimilate tin cans and scrap iron.

ON PROBATION.

The recall means keeping every servant of the people on perpetual probation, thereby letting the reins of government rest in the hands of the people, instead of allowing the people to finger the reins for a few moments every several years.—Dexter Statesman.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Carthage has had her experience with a private water plant. Carthage now owns and operates her municipal plant. Even the little city of Fairhope, on Mobile Bay, finds it profitable to own and operate its municipal water plant and local telephone system. Springfield is run too largely on a basis of graft to think of such things here.—Springfield Express.

WAY BACK TO THE FATHERS!

"What has been good enough for our fathers ought to be good enough for us," says Cardinal Gibbons in an attack on the initiative, referendum and recall. To the junk heap with automobiles and flying machines! Hitch up the stage coaches and let the locomotives rust! Repeat the fourteenth amendment and send the negroes back into chattel slavery! Abolish the Australian ballot system! Let nothing new remain! Back to the ways of our fathers, by all means, but let's not do it by halves!—Chicago Daily Socialist.

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motion of the labor leaders to dismiss for failure to file replication should prevail.

Socialist City Convention

(Continued from First Page.)

consumers without the intervention of middlemen.

7. Removal of the industrial school and its establishment on the cottage plan.

8. Abatement of the smoke nuisance; the railroads to be compelled to use other than coal-burning engines.

9. Public comfort stations in all parts of the city, and the extension of the public bath-house system.

10. Strict pure food inspection and the prosecution of all offenders.

11. The city to own and operate a laundry for the cleaning and disinfecting of the laundry and household effects of those afflicted with contagious diseases.

12. All grade crossings to be abolished at the cost of the railroads.

13. The city to avoid contract work whenever possible; the city to do its own work, granting union conditions and civil service to employees.

14. A municipal loan office. Free legal advice and service in suits for wages against mortgage, garnishment and loan sharks.

15. Municipal lodging houses for the unemployed and homeless. In order to relieve the serious condition of the many unemployed wage workers the Socialist Party urges the inauguration of public works that will enable them to sustain themselves and their dependents.

16. Residence building permits to be granted only on condition that dwellings be provided with modern toilet and bath facilities.

17. City forestry department to have sole charge of the planting and caring for shade trees along residence streets.

Bridge Bond Issue Bitterly Opposed by Socialist Convention

The convention, by unanimous vote, adopted the following resolution on the Bridge Bond issue:

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. This can be done in the same way as the street car line from Bissell's Point to the Chain of Rocks is operated. Electric motive power can be secured from the City

Hall or Municipal Courts at a rate which no privately owned concern will meet.

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 done by non-union labor, and there is every prospect that the work yet to be done will also be non-union.

6. Because under the present administration the people have no protection against the Big Cinch and other corporations in whose interests the Southern Traction ordinance and other legislation in connection with the Free Municipal Bridge has been enacted.

7. Because we see no sound reason why the people of this city should vote another \$2,500,000 bond issue while the United Railways monopoly owns the City of St. Louis about \$2,000,000 in taxes.

8. Because we are of the opinion that the best interests of the city will be better served by defeating the \$2,500,000 bond issue than by endorsing it, for the reason that the present administration has demonstrated by its attitude on all important issues that it is representing the Big Cinch corporation interests and not the interests of the people.

9. Because the administration and the interests lined up with the same have entirely disregarded the fair and just demands of Organized Labor as represented by the Central Trades and Labor Union and the Building Trades Council.

10. Because we are convinced that the defeat of the \$2,500,000 bond issue will arouse the people to action to take the proper steps toward changing the local political conditions and bringing about a radical change in the administration of our public affairs, in order that the Free Municipal Bridge may be made a free bridge not only in name, but in fact.

The nomination of a candidate for City Council for the special election on November 10 was then taken up.

Comrade William M. Brandt was placed in nomination, and the motion was adopted without a dissenting vote.

The following was the list of delegates:

Ward 1—H. Kloth, L. M. Carter, G. A. Diers.

Ward 2—J. Wekerle, J. B. Broker, F. Knaus.

Ward 3—H. Schwartz, McBain, Schrumm.

Ward 5—E. Weinstein, J. S. Renco.

Ward 7—C. W. Weber, A. Michler.

Ward 8—S. Bernstein, C. Buechner, A. Klaus, W. Krsek.

Ward 9—A. Lorch, E. J. Mueller, J. E. Bokel, V. Tellian, J. Pfneisel, O. A. Weidemann.

Ward 10—B. Brockmeier, J. A. Weber, W. M. Brandt, A. Dambacher, J. R. Teel, H. Mohn, W. Budt, H. Scherzinger.

Ward 11—F. J. Kloth, F. Six, O. Pauls, G. A. Hoehn, O. Kaemmerer.

Ward 12—H. Thiele, F. E. Luckett, R. Haul, U. G. McKenny.

Ward 13—L. Hausermann, F. Berkel, W. Siroky, W. P. Mason.

Ward 14—W. Waddell, F. W. Tucker, G. Bolting, E. Simon.

Ward 15—W. F. Crouch, W. E. Eckart, J. C. Siemer.

Ward 17—H. L. Hunter.

Ward 18—F. Nelson, W. Hoelscher.

Ward 20—Otto Poeschmann.

Ward 21—F. E. Nye, M. Mueller, M. Sendig.

Ward 22—L. G. Pope.

Ward 23—H. Siroky.

Ward 24—W. Schneider, F. Wedel, G. Eekhoff, A. Slepman.

Ward 27—H. J. Morrison, C. Brockelman, N. Bauer, B. Foerster, M. Stopp.

After Comrades Brandt, Pope and others had made stirring addresses urging the comrades to put their shoulders to the wheel and make November 10 a day of victory for the working class of St. Louis, the convention adjourned.

LEST YOU FORGET.

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

GOOD TIMES COMING.

The Jewish Branch will give their big annual dance Saturday evening, October 28th, at Paulian Hall, Union and Easton avenues. Tickets, 25c a person.

The organization selling the most tickets will be awarded a prize of, either, two shares of stock in the Labor Publishing Co. or one share in the Milwaukee Daily.

South Slavic Branch, Socialist Party of St. Louis, desires to inform their many friends that their annual entertainment and dance will be given this year at the Bohemian Gymnasium, Ninth street and Allen avenue, Saturday evening, October 28th. Tickets, 10 cents a person.

The Twenty-first Ward Branch will give their annual entertainment and dance Saturday evening, November 25th, at Freiheit Hall, 4444 Penrose street. Admission, \$1.00; refreshments free.

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!

CIRCULATE THAT LIST.

Campaign lists have been sent to all party members.

Take your list wherever you go. Money is needed at once for the Socialist Party Campaign Fund!

Ask everybody you know for a contribution.

Tell them this is a party of the workers, by the workers and for the workers.

It must pay its own way.

The "Big Cinch" never contributes to the Socialist campaign fund.

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